

Their leaves are modified into spines/ thorn like structures to reduce the area exposed for transpiration

The number of the stomata is reduced so that few or no pores are exposed to water loss through transpiration

The leaves have a thick waxy cuticle to reduce water through the cuticular transpiration.

They have deep roots that extend to the water tables beneath the soil for their survival.



Some have hairy leaves that trap water vapour in between them to lower the diffusion gradient hence reducing water loss.

Most of them have superficial roots that form large extensions on the surface of the earth to make use of the torrential rain that happens sporadically.

They fold their leaves especially during the day to decrease the number of the stomata that is exposed hence reducing the rate of transpiration

They shed their leaves during dry seasons so that they would avoid water loss through transpiration

The stomata opens at night when the rate of transpiration is low for gaseous exchange but closes during the day when the rate of transpiration is high