

## GLOSSARY

**Achene** – A type of dry, indehiscent fruit, small and one-seeded, lacking any specialized features.

**Acute** – Sharp-pointed (as to shape, but not necessarily as to texture).

**Aril** – A specialized, usually fleshy outgrowth from the funiculus that covers or is attached to the mature seed; more loosely, any appendage or thickening of the seed coat.

**Awn** – A slender, usually terminal bristle.

**Axil** – The upper angle formed between the leaf and the stem.

**Axillary** – Situated in the axils.

**Basal** – Situated at the base.

**Berry** – Fleshy fruit with multiple seeds.

**Biennial** – A plant that completes its life cycle in two years then dies. The first year is often just a basal rosette of leaves with flowering stalks appearing in the second year.

**Bract** – A very small or modified leaf, usually growing at the base of a flower or flower cluster.

**Carpel** – The reproductive organ of an angiosperm, which bears the ovules.

**Calyx** – Collective term for all the sepals of a flower.

**Cordate** – Shaped like a stylized heart, with the notch at the base.

**Corolla** – Collective term for all the petals of a flower.

**Deciduous** – Not persistent; losing its leaves at the end of the growing season; nonevergreen.

**Deltoid** – Shaped more or less like an equilateral triangle.

**Dentate** – Spreading, pointed teeth.

**Digitate** – Arranged like fingers on a hand – cluster at one point.

**Dioecious** – Producing male and female flowers on different individuals.

**Discoid** – In the Asteraceae, with all the flowers of a head bisexual and fertile, usually also tubular.

**Foliaceous** – Leaf-like in flatness, color and texture.

**Glabrous** – smooth, without hairs or glands.

**Glume** – One of a pair of bracts, found at the base of a grass spikelet, which do not subtend flowers.

**Herbaceous** – Non-woody.

**Hip** – The fruit type of roses in which the hypanthium becomes fleshy and surrounds the matured carpels.

**Hypanthium** – A cup-like base of a flower to which the stamens, sepals and petals are attached.

**Inflorescence** – The cluster of flowers and their stalks.

**Internode** – The part of the stem between two successive nodes.

**Involucre** – A set of bracts beneath dense capitate inflorescences.

**Keel** – A sharp or conspicuous longitudinal ridge.

**Lanceolate** – Lance-shaped; broader toward one end (usually the base) and tapering to the other.

**Leaflet** – the divisions of a compound leaf.

**Lemma** – The lower bract which, with the palea, encloses the flower in grasses.

**Lenticel** – raised, often lighter colored, area on the bark.

**Ligule** – The thin, often membranous appendage found at the junction of a grass leaf and its sheath.

**Node** – A place on a stem where a leaf is (or has been) attached.

**Ocrea, ochrea** – A sheath around the stem at the base of the leaf, derived from stipules, as in many Polygonaceae.

**Palea** – The upper bract which, with the lemma, encloses the flower in grasses.

**Panicle** – A branched flower cluster, usually multibranched.

**Pectinate** – Arranged like the teeth on a comb.

**Pedicel** – The stalk of a single flower in an inflorescence.

**Perennial** – A plant that lives for more than two years.

**Perianth** – All of the sepals and petals (or tepals) of a flower, collectively.

**Petiole** – The stalk of a leaf.

**Pinnate** – With two rows of lateral branches or appendages, or parts along an axis, like the barbs on a feather.

**Pinnatifid** – More or less deeply cut in a pinnate fashion.

**Reniform** – Kidney shaped.

**Rhizome** – A creeping underground stem.

**Rosette** – Cluster of basal leaves (often flattened against the ground).

**Scabrous** – Rough to the touch, due to the presence of short, stiff hairs.

**Sepal** – A member of the outermost set of floral leaves, typically green or greenish and more or less leafy in texture.

**Sessile** – Attached directly by the base, without a stalk.

**Scarious** – Thin, dry, membranous, and not green.

**Spikelet** – Literally, a small spike; in grasses and many sedges, one of the ultimate flower-clusters, each consisting of 1-many flowers plus their subtending bracts.

**Stamen** – The pollen-producing structure of a flower; consisting of a slender stalk (filament) and a knoblike, pollen-bearing tip (anther).

**Stigma** - The pollen-receiving tip of the carpel.

**Stipule** – A small leaflike growth at the base of a leaf stalk.

**Style** – The stalk-like structure, connecting the ovary and the stigma of a carpel.

**Trigonous** – With three angles (applied to solid bodies)

**Truncate** - With the apex (or base) transversely straight or nearly so, as if cut off.