

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

EXERCISE IN RECOGNITION OF ASTERACEAE TERMINOLOGY

Directions: Match the definitions from page 2 by placing the correct number in the right-hand column below.

Term	# from list on next page
caudex	
adnate	
calyx	
sessile	
head or capitulum	
radiate head	
inflorescence	
bract	
connate	
corymb	
indehiscent	
pedicel	
involucre	
achene	
ovule	
chaff or palea (paleae = plural)	
biennial	
cypsela	
naked (epaleate, w/o chaff)	
discoid head	
pappus	
ligulate head (liguliflorous head)	
receptacle	
peduncle	
cuneate	
phyllary	
axillary (position)	
barbellate bristles	
glabrous	
calyculus	
node	
punctate	
capillary bristles	
whorled phyllotaxy	
plumose bristles	

#	Definition
1.	plant which lives for two years or seasons, reproduces, and then dies
2.	collective term for all the sepals
3.	in the Aster family, the expanded apex of the peduncle where the (sessile) flowers are inserted.
4.	in immature seed (one that has not been fertilized)
5.	fusion of unlike parts
6.	a small dry one seeded indehiscent fruit
7.	the stalk of a solitary flower (irrelevant term for Aster family because all the flowers are sessile)
8.	not opening at maturity along regular line (suture) or pore (as in a fruit type)
9.	fusion of like parts
10.	attached directly without a stalk (as in a leaf or flower)
11.	a (dense) cluster of sessile or nearly sessile flowers (as in the Asteraceae)
12.	persistent, and often woody base, of an herbaceous perennial
13.	stalk for a solitary flower or of an inflorescence (as in Aster F.).
14.	modified calyx consisting of bristles, awns, or scales at the top of the achene
15.	achene with a pappus (unique to Asteraceae); this type of achene is derived from an inferior ovary
16.	a cluster of flowers (especially with respect to the pattern in which they are arranged). E.g. head, spike, corymb, raceme, or panicle. Some are simple or solitary with only 1 flower.
17.	flat-topped (usually) or round-topped inflorescence, but with the lower pedicels longer than the upper
18.	a reduced leaf or leaf-like structure associated with a flower or an inflorescence
19.	a whorl of bracts associated with a flower or an inflorescence (esp. a head in the Asteraceae)
20.	thin, dry, scaly bract attached to the receptacle of the head of member of the Asteraceae; often papery at maturity
21.	head without chaff (paleae or "pales").
22.	a head with central tubular (disk) flowers AND marginal ray (ligulate) flowers
23.	a head with only tubular (disk) flowers
24.	a head with only ray (ligulate) flowers
25.	wedge-shaped as in a leaf base (tapering to a narrow point in contrast to an obtuse or rounded base)
26.	positioned in or arising in an axil (usually in a leaf axil); see axil & assoc. drawings; compare terminal
27.	an involucre bract (i.e. one of the individual bracts within the involucre (often referring to the Aster F.))
28.	with short stiff hairs or barbs (as in the pappus bristles of some of the Aster F.)
29.	feathery; with hairs or bristles on both sides of a main axis like a feather (as in the pappus bristles)
30.	hair-like, very slender and fine (w/o barbs or feathery divisions on the main axis – so plain)
31.	place on a stem where leaves occur (compare internode)
32.	more than 2 leaves emerging from the same node (least common of 3 types – compare opp. & altern.)
33.	an additional whorl of bracts beneath (and separated from) the (regular) involucre; see <i>Bidens</i>
34.	surface dotted with minute depressions or pits (can be colored, translucent and/or sunken)
35.	smooth; without hair