Glossary of Botanical Terms

**Appressed-Lying** close and flat against, as hairs against a surface.

**Axil-The** angle formed by a leaf or branch with the stem.

Axillary-Situated in an axil.

**Bipinnately Compound** -Twice pinnately compound; the primary leaflets being further divided into secondary leaflets.

**Calyx-The** collective term for all the sepals of a flower.

**Corolla-The** collective term for all of the petals of a flower.

**Drupe-A** fleshy fruit, surrounding a stone that contains a single seed.

Husks-Tiny thin scales enclosing a grass grain, often having hair-like appendages to assist with wind and animal dispersal of the seed.

Lenticels-Raised pores or short lines on the stems of plants, usually corky in color.

**Ligule-A** tiny membranous projection often fringed with hairs, from the summit of the sheath of grasses, located in the axil.

**Panicle-A** loose irregularly branched inflorescence (flower cluster).

**Pedicel-A** tiny stalk that supports a single flower.

**Petiole-The** stalk of a leaf that attaches it to the stem.

**Pinnately Compound-Leaves** consisting of several leaflets arranged in pairs on both sides of a common petiole.

**Prostrate-Lying** flat upon the ground.
Raceme—A simple inflorescence of *pedicled* flowers upon a common more or less elongated axis.

Rhizome—An underground stem, usually horizontal and rooting at nodes.

Stipules—A pair of leaf-like structures (bracts) at the base of a leaf petiole, as in roses and legumes.

Stoloniferous stem—A slender creeping stem.