Pest Alert

Protection Report R8-PR 40 July 1999

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 ***pediceled*** 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.