

## IB 168 – Plant Systematics

### **Lab 18: Asteridae 3** **(Asteraceae)**

#### Terms to know

##### *Head Types:*

- **Radiate**
- **Discoid**
- **Liguliflorous**
- **Disciform**
- **Radiant**

##### *Floret (Flower) Types:*

- **Ray**
- **Ligulate**
- **Disc**

##### *Other Terms:*

- **Receptacle**
- **Chaff**
- **Pappus**
- **Cypsela (Achene to some)**
- **Involucre**
- **Phyllary**

**RADIATE** = head composed of central disk flowers and marginal ray flowers

**RADIANT** = a discoid head with a peripheral ring of flowers having much enlarged, often bilateral corollas

**DISCIFORM** = a head composed of disk flowers and marginal pistillate flowers with minute or missing ligules, superficially similar to discoid

**DISCOID** = head composed entirely of disk flowers

**LIGULIFLOROUS** = composed entirely of ligulate flowers

**RAY** = pistillate or sterile, bilateral flower with long, outer portion of the corolla 3 lobed.

**LIGULATE** = bisexual, bilateral flower with the long, outer portion of the corolla 5-lobed

**DISC** = generally radial, bisexual (never pistillate) ligule-less flower with 5-lobed corolla.

**RECEPTACLE** = in head inflorescence, the part to which flowers are attached

**CHAFF** = dry bracts; in Asteraceae, dry, generally papery or scaly, often persistent bracts on a receptacle

**PAPPUS** = aggregate structures such as awns, bristles, or scales arising from the top of the inferior ovary, in the place sepals would be expected.

**ACHENE** = dry, indehiscent, 1-seeded fruit from a 1-chambered ovary

**CYPSELA** = dry, indehiscent, 1-seeded fruit derived from an inferior ovary

**INVOLUCRE** = group of bracts subtended head

**PHYLLARY** = a bract of the involucre that subtends the head

**LIGULE** = strap or blade-like outer portion of the corolla in ligulate and ray flowers