

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.