

TECHNICAL TERMS EXPLAINED

Very few technical terms are used but some cannot be avoided. These are explained in the following pages.

LEAVES

Leaf with stalk



Leaf without stalk



LEAF PLACEMENT ON STEM



Alternate (Scattered)



Opposite



Whorled

WITH OR WITHOUT HAIRS



Without hairs



Scattered hairs



Densely hairy

NOT REGULARLY SHAPED LEAVES



Deeply lobed leaf



Irregularly lobed leaf

COMPOUND LEAVES



Trifoliate leaf – each leaf consists of 3 leaflets



Leaf axis with branches, which are divided, then further divided into leaflets

Leaf divided into 3, then further subdivided into 3 leaflets



PHYLLODE

A phyllode a leaf stalk has taken the role of a leaf. When wattle seeds germinate they have divided leaves, but in many wattles the stem enlarges to form a flat, what appears to be a single leaf, which really is a leaf stem or phyllode.

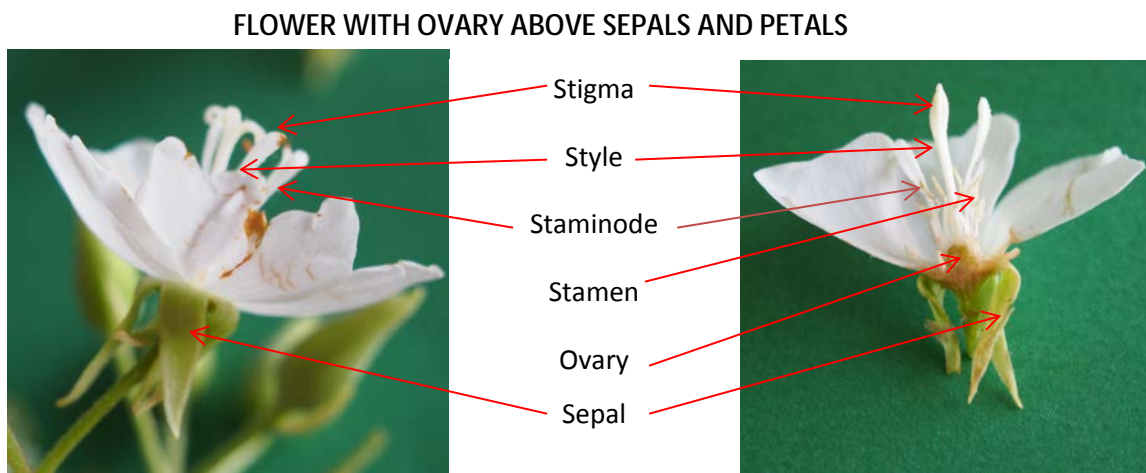
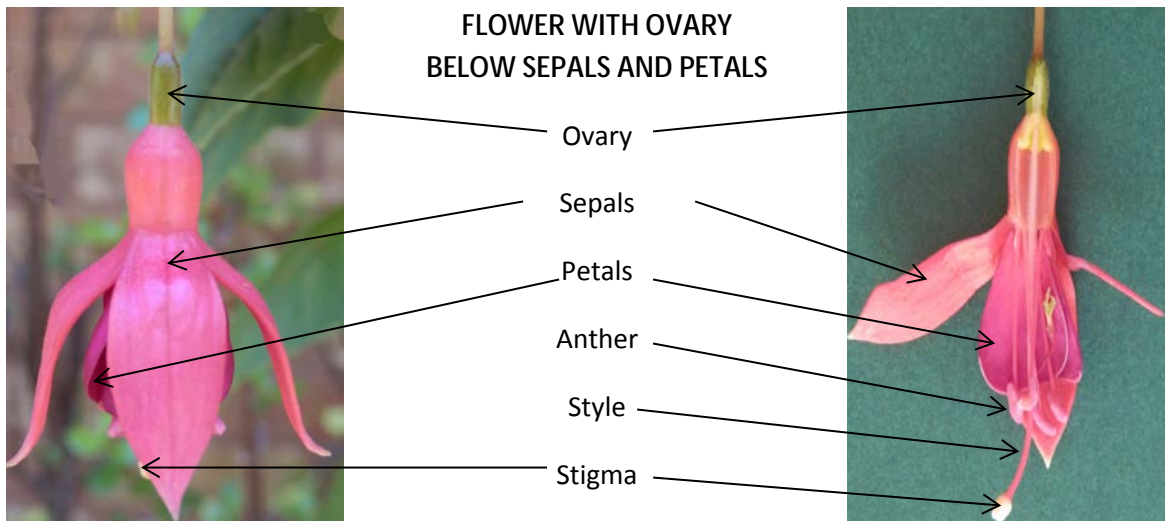
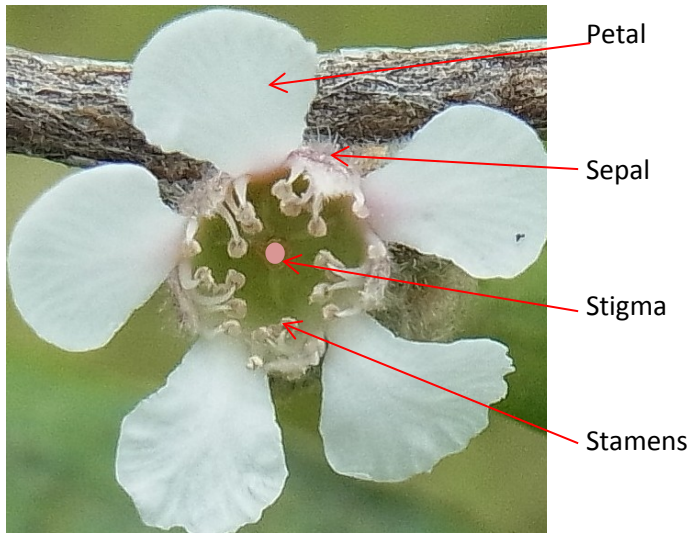


Phyllode

Leaf stalk is expanding to develop into a phyllode. The divided juvenile leaves are still attached.

Divided juvenile leaves still obvious above the leaf stalk

PARTS OF A FLOWER



Staminode is a sterile stamen – i.e. it does not have a fertile anther that produces pollen. Often they can resemble petals as in the example above and also in *Carpobrotus* species



PARTS OF PEA FLOWER

Standard petal

Keel – 2 petals joined together which protect the stamens and ovary

Lateral petal – 1 on either side of keel



PART OF DAISY FLOWERING HEAD

Ray florets – typically female or sterile flowers

Disk florets – tubular bisexual flowers



Stigma with pollen attached

Style

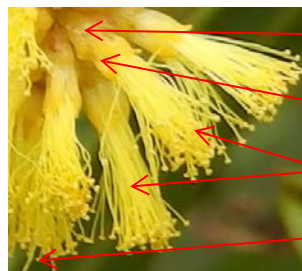
Anthers

Petals



PARTS OF A WATTLE HEAD

The wattle head consists of many small flowers.



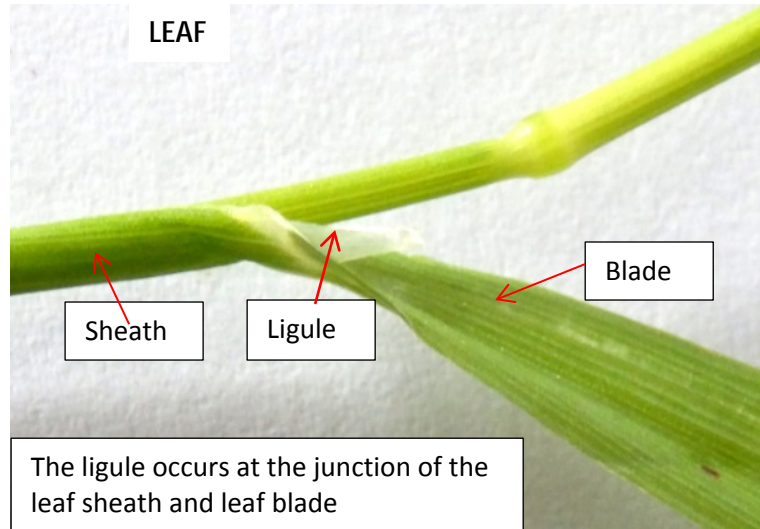
Sepals

Petals

Anthers (numerous)

Style

GRASS STRUCTURE



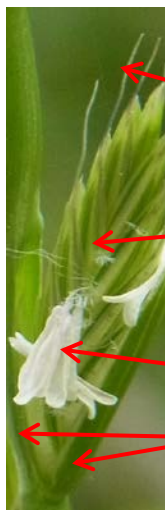
SPIKELET



Spikelet with many flowers



Inflorescence with 5 spikelets



GRASS SPIKELET WITH 2 FLOWERS (FLORETS)

Awn on floret

Flower called a Floret

Bracts called Glumes which protect the flower(s)

FRUITS

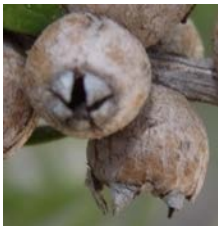
A fruit is the mature ovary which contains the seeds. Fruits can be succulent or hard, with 1 or many compartments or 1 to many seeds.



Fleshy fruit of the Quondang.



Fleshy fruit of *Threlkeldia diffusa*



Woody fruit of *Melaleuca lanceolata*



Woody fruit of *Callitris preissii*



Wattle fruits are firm but not woody



Papery fruit of Blue Pimpernel. The cap off the top of the fruit has fallen off and released the seeds.

Grasses and sedges have the fruit and seeds joined as one unit but called seeds in this web flora.



Seed (fruit) of native grass – black in colour



Seeds (fruits) of native sedge