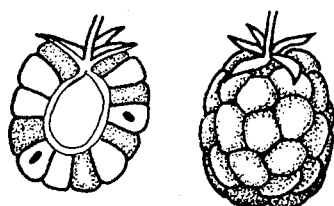


Glossary

Aggregate fruit A type of compound fruit as seen in *Rubus* spp.



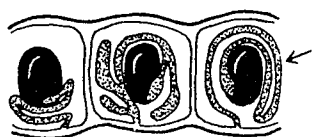
Aggregate fruit

Air layering A technique used for clonal propagation of woody plants. A branch of the shrub or tree is girdled or slit at an angle and enclosed in a moist rooting medium at the point of injury. The medium is usually wrapped in polythene until rooting occurs.

Anther The pollen-bearing part of the stamen.

Approach graft The technique of bringing two self-sustaining plants together for grafting. When a union has occurred the top of the stock plant is removed above the graft and the base of the scion plant is removed below the graft.

Aril An appendage or outer covering of the seed.

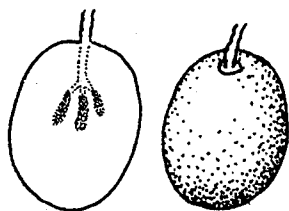


Aril

Awn A bristle-like appendage.

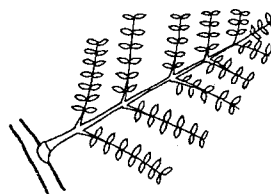
Axillary In an axil, the axil being the angle a leaf or its petiole makes with the stem.

Berry A succulent fruit not opening at maturity.



Berry

Bipinnate leaf Twice pinnately divided (see pinnate).

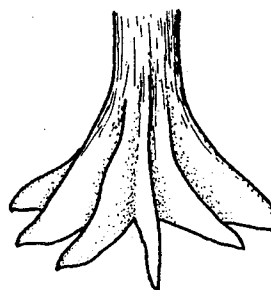


Bipinnate leaf

Bract Leaf-like structure or scale below or near a flower, or inflorescence.

Bracteole A small bract situated well below the flower.

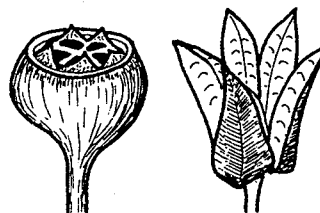
Buttress A flattened expansion of the trunk and root, often occurring in rainforest trees.



Buttress trunk

Calyx The outer whorl of floral appendages (sepals). (See diagram page 412.)

Capsule A dry fruit resulting from the maturing of a compound ovary, splitting when mature along one or more lines.

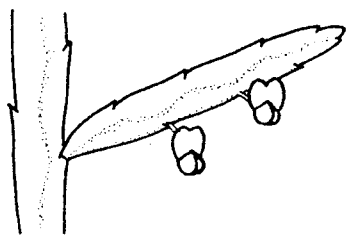


Capsule

Caryopsis Usually refers to the fruit of grass.

Cladode

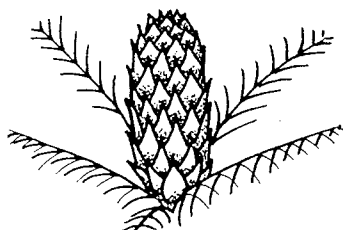
Cladodē A flattened stem functioning as a leaf.



Cladode

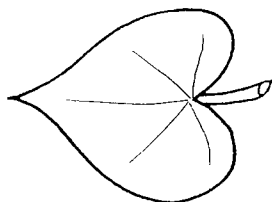
Clone Total of all vegetatively produced individuals from an original plant. All members of a clone are genetically identical.

Cone (i) A general term for the reproductive structure of conifers, cycads, etc. (ii) the woody multiple fruit of *Casuarina*.



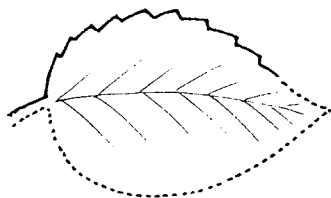
Cone

Cordate leaf Heart-shaped.



Cordate leaf

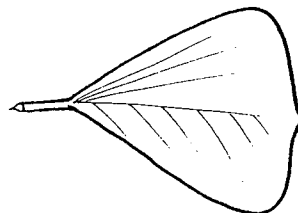
Crenate Leaf margin with rounded teeth.



Crenated leaf margin

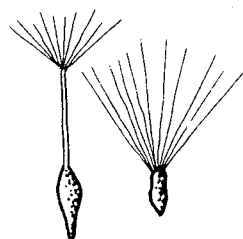
Cultivar A cultivated variety of a plant. It may be a hybrid or a selected form of a species which does not warrant separate botanical classification, e.g. a colour form. A cultivar of sufficient merit may be registered with the Australian Cultivar Registration Authority. (See pages 18 and 410.)

Cuneate leaf Wedge-shaped.



Cuneate leaf

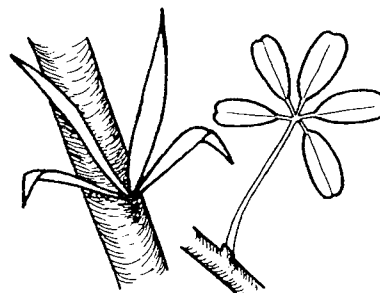
Cypselā Generally applied to the fruit of Asteraceae.



Cypselā fruit

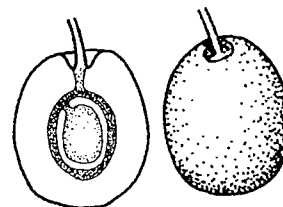
Decumbent Of a shrub when its stems are prostrate for most of its length but ascending or erect at the tip.

Digitate leaf Leaflets arranged like the fingers of a hand.



Digitate leaf

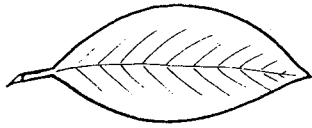
Drupe A fleshy fruit not opening at maturity and with its seed enclosed in a stony tissue, e.g. stone fruits.



Drupe

Dry sclerophyll forest A forest dominated by hard-leaved plants usually eucalypts. The canopy is more open and lower than wet sclerophyll forest, and the understorey more diverse.

Elliptical leaf A leaf tapered evenly at each end and broadest in the middle.



Elliptical leaf

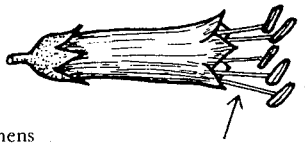
Embryo The young plant within the seed.

Entire leaf A leaf with a continuous margin, not indented.

Epiphyte A plant growing on, but not parasitic on, another plant or other structure.

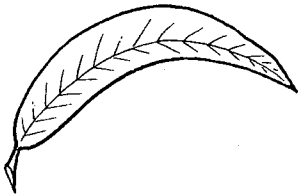
Etiolation An unnatural lengthening of growth, usually caused by lack of light.

Exserted Projected beyond, as in stamens longer than the floral tube.



Exserted stamens

Falcate leaf Sickle-shaped leaf.



Falcate leaf

Follicle Dry fruit opening at maturity and splitting along one side only.



Follicle

Glabrous Smooth, without hairs.

Glaucous A greyish appearance.

Halophyte A plant which grows in salty conditions.

Herbaceous plant (herb) A plant which does not produce a woody stem.

Hybrid The result of cross-fertilization of parents of different genetic composition, or more commonly the offspring of two different species.

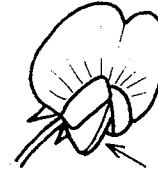
Hydroseeding The process of mechanically introducing seed on to large areas such as road batters. Seed is usually mixed with a bituminous emulsion to distribute

it evenly and help it to adhere to sloping surfaces. *Acacia* spp. and other legumes are often used for this purpose.

Inferior ovary See ovary.

Inflorescence A group of flowers borne on one stem.

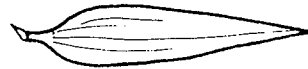
Keel (of a pea-flower) The two lower petals. They are usually fused.



Keel

Labiate Possessing a lip.

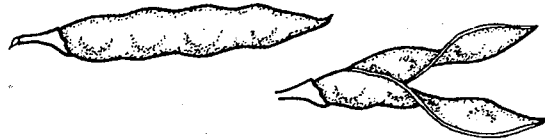
Lanceolate leaf Lance-shaped.



Lanceolate leaf

Leaf Axil See axillary.

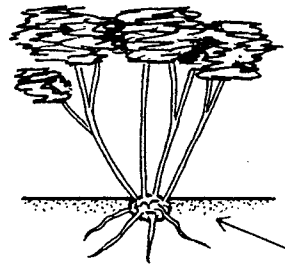
Legume A dry fruit, splitting at maturity along both sides.



Legume

Lemma The lower of two bracts enclosing the flower of a grass.

Lignotuber A conspicuous swelling at the base of the stem, at or below soil level and bearing dormant buds. Usually occurring in plants of the family Myrtaceae. These are sometimes sold after land-clearing operations as 'mallee-roots' for firewood.



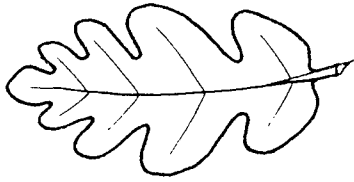
Lignotuber

Linear leaf

Linear leaf Narrow leaf with near parallel sides.

Lithophyte A plant which occurs naturally on rocks.

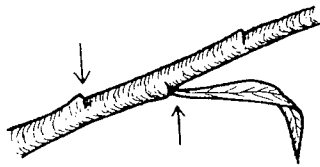
Lobed leaf A leaf regularly or irregularly divided into rounded segments.



Lobed leaf

Monotypic (genus or family). One which has only one species.

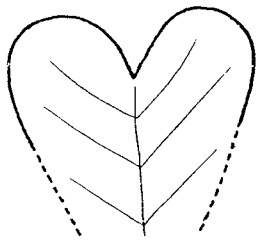
Node The part of a stem from which a leaf arises.



Node

Nut A one-celled, one-seeded, hard and bony fruit which does not split open at maturity.

Obcordate leaf The reverse of cordate, with lobes at the apex.



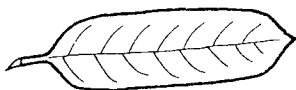
Obcordate leaf

Oblanceolate leaf The reverse of lanceolate, broader near the apex.



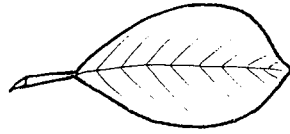
Oblanceolate leaf

Oblong leaf Roughly rectangular in shape.



Oblong leaf

Obovate leaf The reverse of ovate, broader near the apex.



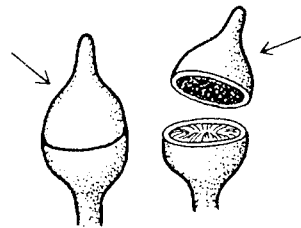
Obovate leaf

Obovoid leaf Egg-shaped, with larger cross-section towards the apex.



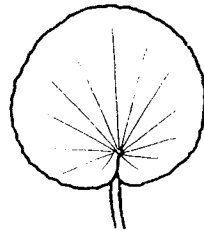
Obovoid leaf

Operculum A cap-like covering of a bud.



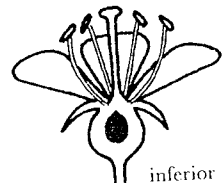
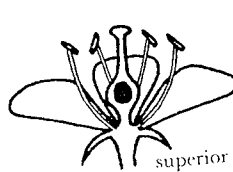
Operculum

Orbicular leaf Rounded.



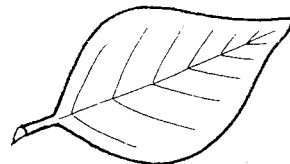
Orbicular leaf

Ovary The structure containing the ovule(s) (or unfertilized seed). (i) Inferior ovary is when the petals are attached above the ovary (ii) Superior ovary is when the petals are attached below the ovary.



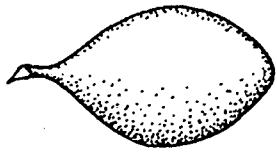
Ovary

Ovate leaf Egg-shaped but in two dimensions.

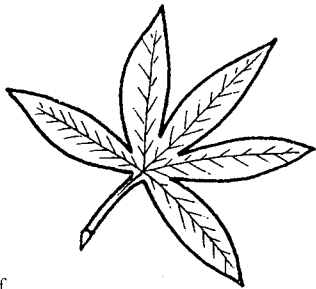


Ovate leaf

Ovoid Egg-shaped.

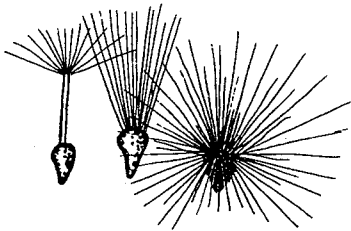


Palmate leaf Leaf evenly lobed in palm-like shape. Closely related to digitate, but usually not as deeply cut.



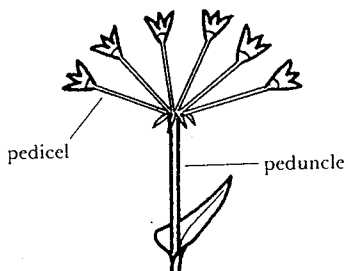
Palmate leaf

Pappus The appendages, usually hair-like, on the fruits of daisies.



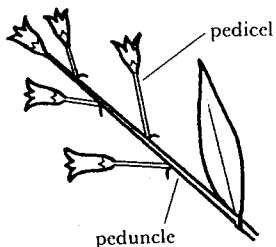
Pappus

Pedice The stalk of a single flower.



Pedice

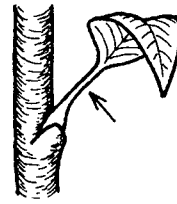
Peduncle The stalk of an inflorescence or single flower when the inflorescence is one-flowered.



Peduncle

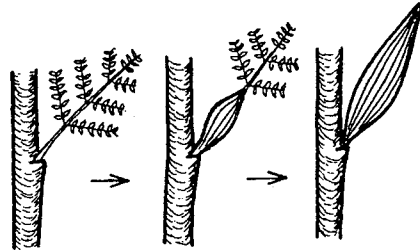
Perennial Persisting for three or more years.

Petiole The stalk of a leaf.



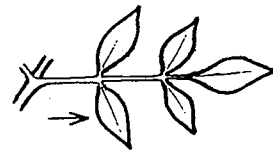
Petiole

Phyllode Flattened leaf stalk which performs the functions of a leaf. (See page 154.)



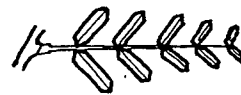
Phyllode

Pinna (plural *pinnae*) The primary leaflet of a pinnate leaf.



Pinna

Pinnate A compound leaf whose leaflets are arranged symmetrically on either side of a central stalk.

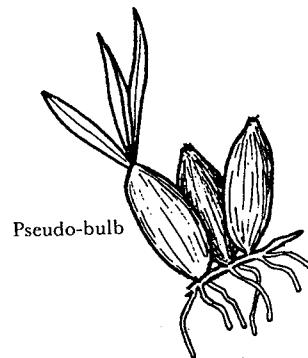


Pinnate leaf

Primary hybrid The result of cross-fertilization of two natural species.

Procumbent Trailing or lying flat without rooting.

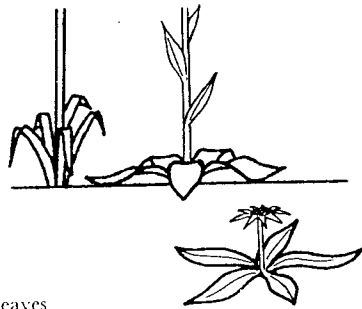
Pseudo-bulb Of an orchid. The swollen stem bearing the leaves.



Pseudo-bulb

Radical leaves

Radical leaves Leaves arising from near the roots or crown of a plant.



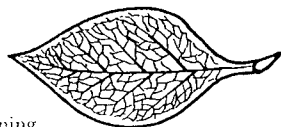
Radical leaves

Recurved leaf Bent or curved downwards or backwards.



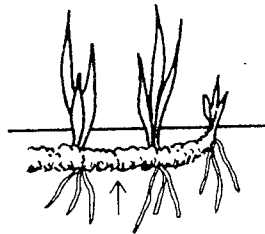
Recurved leaf

Reticulate veining Forming a network.



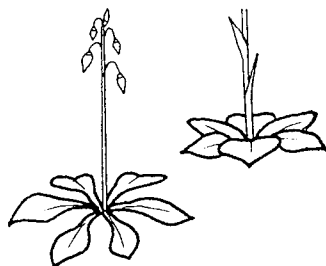
Reticulate veining

Rhizome Underground stem.



Rhizome

Rosette An arrangement of leaves radiating from a common source, usually near the ground.

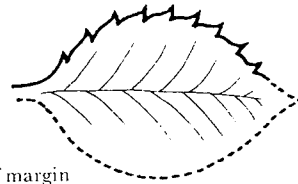


Rosette

Sclerophyll See Wet sclerophyll forest and Dry sclerophyll forest.

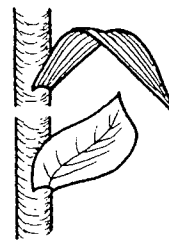
Sedge Any of the grassy, rush-like plants of the family Cyperaceae.

Serrate Saw-toothed leaf margins with teeth pointing forward.



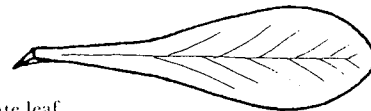
Serrated leaf margin

Sessile leaf Leaf with no stalk or petiole.



Sessile leaf

Spathulate leaf Spoon-shaped.



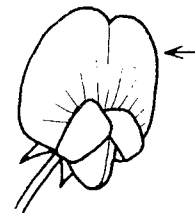
Spatulate leaf

Spikelet The floral unit or ultimate cluster of a grass or sedge.

Spore A simple reproductive body, usually composed of a single, detached cell, e.g. of a fern.

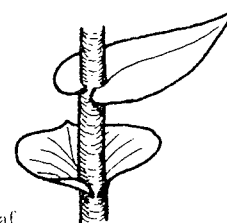
Stamen The anther and attaching filament of a flower. (See diagram page 412.)

Standard (of a pea flower) The upper broad and usually erect petal.



standard

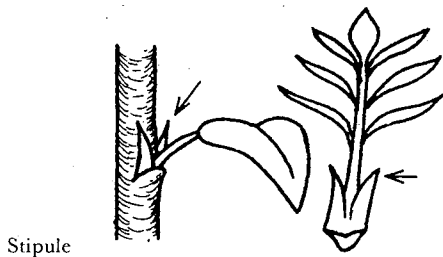
Stem-clasping leaf Leaf without petiole and partly or totally surrounding the stem.



stem clasping leaf

Stigma The part of the flower that receives the pollen.

Stipule A basal appendage of a petiole.



Stipule

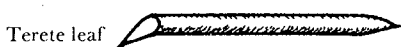
Style The part of a flower between the ovary and stigma.

Sub-shrub A low, semi-woody shrub often treated as a perennial.

Subtend To stand below and close to.

Synonym (Syn.) A second name belonging to a species but published later than the correct one or incorrect for some other reason.

Terete leaf Circular in cross-section.



Terete leaf



Section of leaf

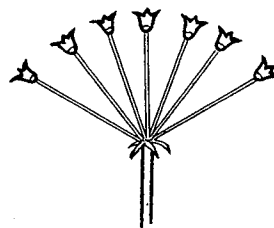
Testa Seed coat.

Trifoliolate leaf Having three leaflets.



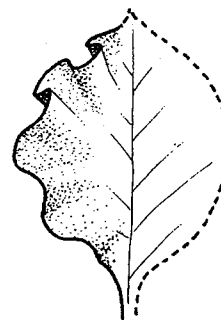
Trifoliolate leaf

Umbel An inflorescence where all pedicels arise from the one point.



Umbel

Undulate Wavy, as of leaf margins.

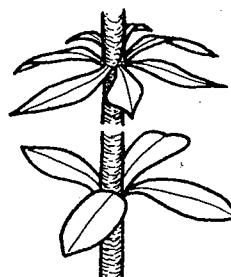


Undulating leaf margin

Unisexual Of one sex. Having anther or stigma only.

Wet sclerophyll forest A forest dominated by hard-leaved plants, usually eucalypts. Trees are usually tall, straight and close together. The understorey is restricted in diversity.

Whorled leaves Three or more leaves arranged in a circle.



Whorled leaves

Appendix

Medium for the Germination of Fern Spores

According to Moore (modified by P. R. Bell, U.C. London) from *Laboratory Techniques in Botany*, Purvis, Collier & Walls, 1966.

Ammonium nitrate	0.5 g
Magnesium sulphate	0.2 g
Potassium phosphate K_2HPO_4	0.2 g
Calcium chloride	0.1 g
Ribose	0.01 g
Glass distilled water	to 1000 ml
Ferric citrate solution (0.1 g/100 ml distilled water)	2.0 ml
Trace element solution (see below)	1.0 2.0 ml
Agar to solidify	12.0 g
<i>Heat to temperature of 90°C and add agar to dissolve.</i>	
Trace Element Stock Solution	

Beric Acid	2.86 g
Manganese chloride	1.81 g
Zinc chloride	1.10 g
Copper chloride	0.05 g
Molybdic acid	0.02 g
Distilled water	to 1000 ml

Medium is poured to a depth of about 12 mm into conical flasks (200-250 ml). These are sealed by fitting each with rubber stoppers through which a glass breathing tube (about 3 mm diameter) has been inserted. The glass tubing is plugged with cotton wool and covered with a small aluminium foil cap. The stopper of cotton wool permits interchange of air within the flask whilst filtering out micro organisms.

Flasks are then placed in an autoclave for sterilization at 15 p.s.i. for 20 minutes.