

Plant Morphology Jeopardy: Chapter 9

(You must answer in the form of a question!)

This is the region of continuously dividing cells at the tips of roots and shoots

A plant with annual, above-ground shoots.

The *character* that includes the terms tree, shrub, vine.

This root type has a network of numerous, adventitious roots.

This term refers to a stem plus associated leaves.

An immature shoot system, when dormant surrounded by protective scales.

The region between two nodes.

Term for the point of attachment of a leaf to a stem.

A stem type mostly made up of fleshy, storage leaves.

A horizontal, underground stem.

Term for a horizontally running stem with long internodes, bearing a terminal plantlet.

A sharp-pointed stem is termed this.

An erect, tree trunk that is swollen at the base.

A coiled stem or leaf type or part, functioning to attach a plant to another plant or substrate.

This *character* includes the character states caulescent, prostrate, and decumbent.

A branching pattern in which the primary apical meristem continues unlimited growth.

A lateral bud that assumes the function of a terminal bud when the main shoot apical meristem aborts.

Term for the vestige of veins on the stem when a leaf falls off.

Term for buds that are positioned atop one another.

A modified leaf associated with a flower or inflorescence.

Term for a flattened, photosynthetic petiole.

A sharp-pointed leaf or leaf part.

Other than tentacular or trap, this is a major type of leaf in carnivorous plants.

Term for a leaf type not divided into leaflets.

Term for paired, leaf-like structures found at the junction of the leaf with the stem.

The stalk of a leaf.

Term for the stalk of a leaflet.

Term for the main axis of a pinnately compound leaf.

Term for the secondary axes of a bipinnately compound leaf.

Term for a leaf with three leaflets.

Term for a leaf with 4 or more leaflets attached at one point at the tip of the petiole.

Term for a leaf with 2 leaflets.

A pinnately compound leaf with an even no. of leaflets, lacking a terminal leaflet.

This *character* describes petiolate, sheathing, and sessile.

A leaf venation with one main vein from which arise secondary veins, netted between.

Term for the stalk of a flower.

This term describes all the sepals together.

The corolla is made up of these individual units.

This term describes all the male parts of a flower.

The gynoecium refers to all parts of a flower of this sex.

A flower that contains only male or female parts.

A plant sex in which there are separate male and female individuals.

Term for a structure having one plane of symmetry.

Term for a flower in which the male parts develop before the female.

A perianth having upper lobes and lower lobes is termed this.

This term refers to the number of parts per whorl.

Term that describes the number of whorls of parts.

This term means that the petals are fused to one another.

Term that means the sepals are not fused to one another.

General term for fusion of like parts.

The general term for fusion of unlike parts.

A perianth/corolla with a short tube and flaring lobes.

A trumpet-like perianth, with a long, thin tube and flaring lobes.
This character describes imbricate, convolute, and valvate.

This part of the stamen produces pollen grains.

This stamen arrangement term corresponds to two pairs: one taller and one shorter.

The states antipetalous and diplostemonous correspond to this character.

This character state means that the stamens protrude out of the corolla.

Epipetalous means fusion of the stamens to this.

Fusion of the filaments of stamens to one another is termed this.

An anther with one theca is termed this.

This anther attachment has the filament attached to the middle of its "back".

This anther dehisces by means of a continuous, straight slit.

This term refers to anthers that dehisce toward the center of a flower.

The structure in a flower that secretes a sugary liquid that acts as a pollinator reward.

This is a conduplicate megasporophyll.

This refers to a compartment within an ovary.

When carpels are fused together, this term applies.

When ovules are attached at the center with septa, the placentation is called this.

If the perianth and stamens are attached at the base of the ovary, the ovary position is this.

An inferior ovary with a hypanthium is this type of perianth/androecial position.

A whorl of bracts associated with an inflorescence.

Term for the stalk of a flower.

In this type of inflorescence development, the terminal flower matures first.

An inflorescence with a single axis bearing pedicellate flowers.

The plant family that has a head as an inflorescence.

A fruit derived from ovaries of many flowers.

The term for a dry fruit that means opening by a predetermined slit or pore.

A 1-seeded, dry, indehiscent fruit in which the seed coat and pericarp are fused.

A 1-carpellate fruit that dehisces along 2 lines.

General term for a fleshy fruit type.

Exalbuminous means that the seed lacks this.

A fruit with a fleshy mesocarp and a hard endocarp.

Term for the number of whorls.

The term for the number of parts per whorl.

General term for fusion of like parts.

Club-shaped.

Arrow-head shaped.

Kidney-shaped.

A margin with very fine, rounded teeth.

An pinched-in apex whose angle is less than 45 degrees.

A straight base or apex.

Placement of like objects relative to one another.

Term for the lower surface of a leaf.

One leaf per node, the leaves in two rows.

Leaf arrangement in which one leaf overlaps the one above.

Vestiture with long, wavy trichomes.

Vestiture with long, very stiff, straight, sharp trichomes.

A plant that lives only one year.

Production of a waxy secretion.

A flower in which the female parts develop first.

A calyx that continues to grow after flowering is an example of this.