

GLOSSARY

Achene: A hard, dry, one-seeded fruit that does not split open when mature. Often looks like a seed.

Alkaline: Containing soluble mineral salts (alkaline waters are considered to be hard water).

Alternate: A leaf arrangement where each leaf occurs singly at each node.

Anther: A male flower part. The pollen bearing structure at the top of the stamen.

Beak: A hardened projection often seen on the edge of pondweed achenes.

Blade: The broad usually flat part of a leaf or petal.

Brackish: Slightly salty or having a high concentration of dissolved minerals.

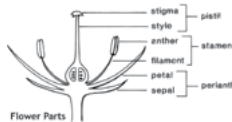
Bract: A reduced or modified leaf associated with a flower or flower cluster.

Capsule: A dry, usually many-seeded fruit that splits open at maturity.

Compound: Divided into similar smaller parts united in one common whole such as leaves composed of two or more distinct leaflets.

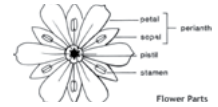
Corm: A solid bulb-like stem usually found underground.

Dioecious: Having male and female flowers on separate plants of the same species.



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Flower: The reproductive part of the plant. Plants may have male only flowers, female only flowers, or both male and female flowers on the same plant.



Freshwater: Non-salty water.

Fruit: The ripened ovary bearing the ripened seeds.

Gland: A bump, depression, or appendage on a plant's surface that produces a sticky or greasy viscous fluid.

Habitat: The environment in which a plant lives.

Invasive: Tending to spread and then dominate the new area.

Keel: The ridge of any structure formed by a fold, alluding to its resemblance to the keel of a boat.

Leaflet: A part or division of a compound leaf.

Margin: Edge - as in the edge of a lake or the edge of a leaf.



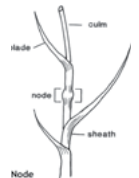
Midvein: The main central vein of a leaf.

Monoecious: Having male flowers and female flowers together on the same plant.

Non-native: Nonindigenous to a region or county; an introduced species.

Node: The place on the stem where a leaf, branch, or root is attached (or has been attached).

Nut: A hard, dry, usually one seeded fruit that does not open at maturity. Harder and thicker sided than an achene.



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Opposite: Leaves arranged directly opposite of each other on each side of a node.

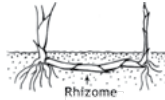


Pedicel: The stalk that supports one flower only when there are several on a peduncle.

Petals: The inner ring of the flower. Often white or brightly colored to attract pollinators. (see sepal)

Pod: A dry fruit that splits open at maturity.

Rhizome: A horizontal underground stem that is distinguished from the root by the presence of nodes or scale-like leaves.



Rosette: A cluster of leaves arranged in a circle usually at ground level (like a dandelion).

Saline: Salty or brackish

Scale: A small thin or flat outgrowth, often associated with underground parts, though leaves or bracts may be scale-like.

Sepals: The outermost ring of the flower; often green and leafy in structure. (see petal)

Sheath: A tubular part surrounding another part, often papery. In pondweeds the portion of the leaf that surrounds the stem.

Spike: A flower cluster with sessile flowers arranged along an unbranched stalk, blooming from the bottom upwards.

Spores: The reproductive body of ferns and other non-seed plants - analogous to a seeds.

Stalk: A stem or similar structure that supports a flower, flower cluster, or a leaf.

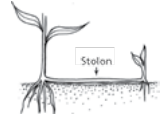
Stamen: The male part of a flower usually consisting of the stalk-like filament and the pollen-bearing anther.

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Stem: The part of the plant bearing leaves and flowers and composed of nodes and internodes (space between the nodes). Sometimes also below ground (see rhizome, corm, stolon, tuber).

Stipules: A pair of wing or scale-like structures often found at the base of leaves. Sometimes joined into a sheath.

Stolons: A stem that trails along the sediment or soil surface that forms roots at the nodes (strawberries spread by stolons).



Submerged: Growing underwater (submerged).

Tepals: Petals and sepals that are almost indistinguishable from each other, as in rushes (*Juncus* spp.).

Thallus: A main plant body not differentiated into stems and leaves as in duckweeds and liverworts.

Toothed: Saw-edged.

Tubers: An enlarged, fleshy, reproductive and food-storage structure produced on an underground stem (a potato is a tuber).

Turion: An overwintering structure that is scaly or often thick and fleshy that detaches, and then geminates or starts growth in the spring.

Vascular: Refers to the circulatory system in plants or to plants with veins.

Vein: A circulatory structure often prominent in leaves.

Whorls: A ring of 3 or more similar structures radiating from a common point (a whorl of leaves around a node).

Winter buds: Structures that form on the plant in the fall, detach, and then germinate in the spring to form a new plant. Often look like compact bundles of small leaves.



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