

GLOSSARY

GLOSSARY

A

Achene	Dry, single-seeded, indehiscent fruit, as in sunflower.
Acrocarpous	Producing the spore-bearing structure at the apex of the main stem.
Alternate	Located singly at a node, as leaves on a stem.
Annual	Plants living for one season or year.
Anterior	Situated before or toward the front.
Appressed	Lying flat and closely pressed against surface.
Aquatic	Growing or living in or frequenting water.
Avian	Relating to birds.
Awn	Substantial hair or bristle which terminates a plant part.
Axillary	Located in, or arising from an axil (a point of where leaf and stem meet).

B

Badland	Region marked by intricate erosional sculpturing and little vegetation.
Bajada	Outwash slopes from alluvial fans with long straight apron of sediment.
Banner	In legume flowers, single enlarged upper petal.

C

Callous	Area of hardened and thickened tissue.
Capsule	A dry, several to many seeded, dehiscent (splitting) fruit.

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Carapace	Upper part of tortoise shell.
Carnivore	Meat eating.
Catenulate	Leaves spreading from their bases, with tips arched back across stem.
Caudal peduncle	Fleshy part of the tail of a fish, excluding tail fin.
Caudex	Woody stem of perennial plant, at or beneath ground level.
Cilia, ciliate	Hairs arising from the margins, as in eyelashes.
Clasping	More or less grasping a stem, as in a leaf base.
Colony	A group of the same kind of creature living together (e.g., bats)
Community	Group of plants sharing a common area, habitat, or environment.
Conservation	The act or process of protecting natural resources
Corolla tube	Tube-like portion of fused petals, more or less cylindrical.
Costa	A midrib or nerve in moss leaves.
Covered Species	Species which have sufficient information about them, and management plans exist that help to protect them.
Crenulate	Finely scalloped edge with rounded teeth.
Crepuscular	Active at twilight.
Cucullate	Hood-like, forming a pocket opening on one side.

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Cyme, cymose Type of inflorescence, mostly broad and flat-topped.

D

Deciduous Falling off after completion of the normal function, such as leaves.

Decumbent Lying flat on the ground with ascending ends.

Detritus Generally dead plant material, or refers to any decomposing material.

Diapause Period of physiologically enforced dormancy.

Dichotomously Forked, in one or more pairs.

Diffusely Loosely spreading or branching.

Discoid head Having only disc florets in the flower head (sunflower family).

Disk floret Tubular flowers, in some members of the sunflower family.

Diurnal Active during the daytime rather than at night.

Dorsal, dorsum The top or back of an animal.

E

Echolocation Locating insects or avoiding objects by means of sound waves.

Ecosystem Biotic and abiotic factors of an ecological community considered together.

Elliptic Flattened circle with length about twice the diameter; both ends rounded.

Endangered Threatened with extinction.

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Endemic	Native to a well defined geographic area.
Entire	With continuous margins, not toothed or otherwise cut.
Ephemeral	Short-lived; lasting a short time.
Evaluation Species	Species with little information about them but share habitat with Covered Species.
Extinct	No longer living anywhere; completely died out.
Extirpated	No longer surviving in the area being referred to.

F

Fern	Spore-producing vascular plant.
Fledge	Period when birds acquire first true feathers and leave nest.
Floret	A minute flower, an individual flower of a cluster in the sunflower family.
Follicle	Dry fruit that splits open by a single suture to release seeds.
Forage	The act of searching for food.
Fron	Leaf of a fern; term sometimes used for foliage of palms.
Fused	Attached to other structures, such as tubular petals or sepals.
Fusiform	Refers to torpedo-shaped body.

G

Glabrous	Without pubescence; without hair.
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Gland	Structure secreting a sticky liquid substance, either on the surface or imbedded.
Glandular	Having glands at the end of a hair (glandular pubescent).
Glaucous	Covered with fine waxy, whitish or bluish powder that rubs off.
Gleaning	To gather food bit by bit.
Glutinous	Covered with a sticky substance.
Granivore	Eats grain or seeds.

H

Habitat	Place where plants or animals naturally live and grow.
Hatchlings	Young that hatched from eggs.
Herbaceous, herb	Annual or perennial plant with little or no wood, dies back to the ground each year.
Herbivore	Feeding on plants.
Herbivorous	Feeding solely on vegetable material.
Hibernate	To be in an inactive or dormant state, usually during winter.
Hyaline	Colorless, transparent, or clear.

I

Incisors	Teeth adapted for cutting.
Inflated	Puffed up, expanded, as if by air.
Inflorescence	The arrangement of flowers on the floral axis.

GLOSSARY

Internode	Stem segment between leaves.
Invertebrate	Animal lacking a spinal column.
Involucre	A circle of bracts subtending a flower, fruit, or inflorescence.
Iridescent	Display of colors producing rainbow effect, as in soap bubble.
J	
Juvenile	A young animal or bird that has not reached maturity.
K	
Keeled	Having a longitudinal ridge, like the keel of a boat.
L	
Laminal cells	Surface cells of mosses.
Lanceolate	Shaped like the head of an arrow.
Larvae	Immature wingless feeding form that hatches from eggs of insects.
Larval host	Food plant of a caterpillar.
Leaflet	One unit of a compound leaf, may appear as a leaf.
Leeward	Facing the direction toward which the wind is blowing.
Legume	Dry fruit that splits open into halves along two lines of sutures.
Litter	The offspring of one birth producing more than one animal.

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Longitudinal

Referring to lengthwise dimension.

M

Margin

Edge either of a wing or a leaf.

Maternity roost

Area where bats give birth and rear young.

Maxilla

Upper lip; used in context of describing the location of a barbel (e.g., maxillary barbel).

Metabolize

To undergo chemical changes and processes in living cells.

Metamorphosis

Changes in morphology that an animal goes through during its life cycle.

Migration

Moving from one location to another, seasonal and other times.

Montane

Inhabiting mountain areas.

Morph

Different morphologies or color variations.

Mottled

Surface with spots or blotches of a different color.

Muticous

Without hair points.

N

Nectar guides

Visible or invisible lines attracting insects into the throat of a flower.

Nocturnal

Active at night.

Nodes

Place on a stem where leaves, flowers, or bracts are (or have been) attached.

Nutlet

Small fruit, often triangular-shaped.

GLOSSARY

O

Oasis	A fertile area with water in the desert.
Ob lanceolate	Wedge shaped, narrowest at base, attached at narrow portion.
Oblong	Longer than broad, with sides more or less parallel.
Obovate	Shaped like an egg, with broadest part towards tip.
Obtuse	Blunt or rounded at the apex or base.
Omnivorous	Feeding on both animal and vegetable substances.
Opposite	Situated across from one another, as two leaves at node.
Ovate	Egg shaped, with the broad end toward point attachment.

P

Palmately	Radiating from a common point, like the fingers on a hand.
Paniculate	Inflorescence much branched, lower flowers open before upper ones.
Papilla	Minute wart-like projection.
Papillose	With one or more small projection from cells.
Pappus	Bristles, scales, hairs or crown at tip of achene, in sunflowers.
Parotoid	One pair of large wart-like gland at the back of head of toads.

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Pea-like	Flower petals in the form of banner, wings, and keel.
Pedicel	Stalk supporting a single flower.
Peduncle	Stalk supporting an inflorescence.
Penial ornament	Reproductive organ in snails.
Percurrent	Reaches the apex but does not extend beyond.
Perennial	A plant which lives two or more years.
Peristome	Fringe of teeth around the mouth of a capsule of mosses.
Petal	Individual member of the corolla, may be fused or not, often brightly colored.
Petiole	Stem or stalk of a leaf blade.
Phenotype	Variation of a character in a population.
Phyllary	Individual bract of an involucre (flower head). central midvein.
Pinnate	Featherlike; venation pattern of a leaf in which veins diverge from a single midvein.
Pinnatifid	Deeply cut in a pinnate fashion, but not divided to the central midvein.
Pistil	The female organ of a flower, ordinarily differentiated into ovary, style and stigma.
Plastron	Lower part of tortoise shell.
Pleurocarpous	Producing the spore-bearing structure on branches below the apex.
Plumage	Feathers of a bird.

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Pod	Any kind of dehiscent (splitting) dry fruit.
Primaries	The outer most and longest flight feathers on a bird's wing
Prostrate	Lying flat along the ground.
Pubescent	Covered with soft, short hairs, downy.
R	
Raceme	Inflorescence of flowers on a single stem, blooming from the bottom up.
Radiate head	Having both disk and ray florets, in the sunflower family.
Range	Region throughout which a kind of organism naturally lives or occurs.
Raptors	Birds of prey.
Ray floret	The outer petal-like flower of some sunflowers.
Resinous	Bearing or producing a sticky substance.
Revolute	Rolled backward and under, as the margin of leaves.
Rhizoid	Thread-like structure, serves for absorption and anchorage in mosses and liverworts.
Rhizome	A creeping underground stem that bears scales and buds.
Riffles	Wave pattern in sand or gravel caused by water movement.
Riparian	Related to, living in, or located on the bank of a natural water course.

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Roost	To settle down to rest or sleep.
Root parasite	Grows and feeds on the roots of a host plant.
Rootstock	Creeping underground stem.
Rosette	Cluster or circle of leaves, usually at or close to the ground.
Rufous	A reddish-brown color.
S	
Scabrous	Covered with scattered coarse hairs that have thick bases.
Scree slope	Accumulation of loose rock debris on a slope or base of a hill.
Scute	An external bony or horny plate, or a large scale.
Secondaries	The large flight feathers located in a series along the rear edge of the wing
Sedges	Family of tufted marsh plants , resembling grasses.
Seed	A fertilized and ripened plant ovule having an embryo that is capable of germinating.
Sensitive	Any species whose long-term viability has been identified as a concern.
Sepal	Leaf-like parts that form the calyx as the outermost layer of a flower.
Sessile	Without a stalk, attached directly by the base.
Shrub	A woody plant that has several main stems, and is often smaller than a tree.

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Silicle	Fruit like a pod, not much longer than wide.
Siliqua	Elongated pod, longer than wide, the two valves usually separating at maturity.
Simple	Composed of a single part, as in single leaf.
Spatulate	Shaped like a spatula or spoon, and narrowly oblong.
Species	Classification of related individuals having common characteristics and share a single ecological niche.
Spicate	Inflorescence unbranched, flowers sessile.
Spinulose	With sharp points or small spines.
Sporangia	Sack-like spore producing fruiting structure.
Sporophore	A spore bearing structure especially in ferns and fungi.
Spur	Hollow, often conic projection or expansion.
Stalk	Stem or axis of a herbaceous plant.
Stamen	Pollen bearing organ of a flower, consisting of anther and filament.
Staminode	Modified stamen, does not produce pollen.
Stellate	Star-like; hairs that have several radiating arms, which originate from one point.
Stipe	Stalk arising from the receptacle and supporting the ovary or fruit.
Striate	Marked with fine, almost parallel lines.

GLOSSARY

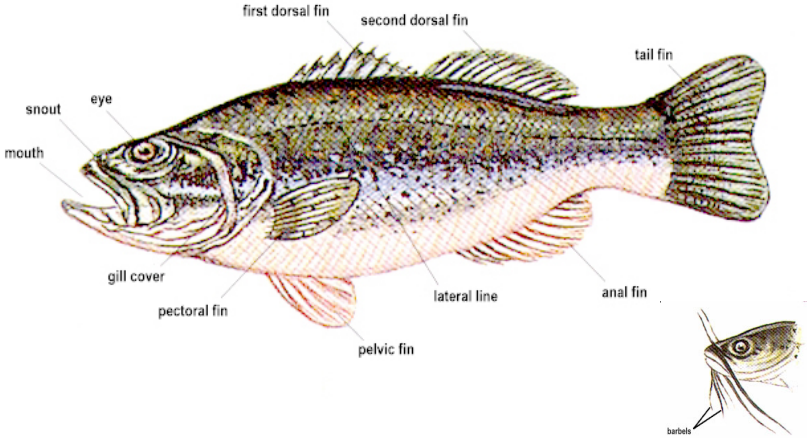
Style	Stalk-like portion of pistil in female flowers.
Sub-globose	Having almost the shape of a globe.
Subshrub	Small, not quite shrub sized, somewhat woody.
Subspecies	More or less morphologically distinct variety of a species.
Subterminal	Before the end, used in the context of describing the condition in which the snout extends beyond mouth, and therefore the mouth is said to be subterminal.
Subterranean	Underground.
T	
Tapered	Gradually becoming narrower at base or tip.
Taproot	The main root of some plants, usually more stout than the lateral roots.
Taxonomic	Classification of plants and animals to their presumed natural relationships.
Terminal	Growing or appearing at the tip of structure.
Terrestrial	Living or growing on the land.
Thalloid	Thalloid liverworts have a gametophyte as the dominant sexual generation, possess no leaves.
Thorax	The middle of three parts of an insect body, bearing legs and wings.
Torpor	State of mental and motor activity with partial or total loss of sensation or motion.

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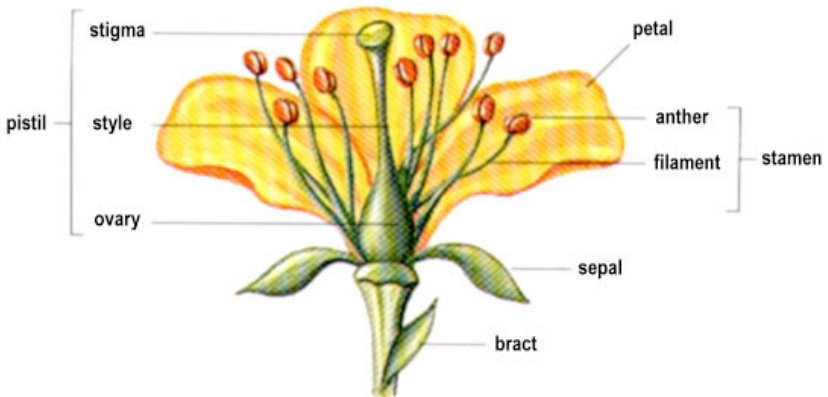
Tragus	Cartilaginous structure inside the ears of some species of bats that arises from the base of the ear and projects upward.
Translucent	Almost, but not quite see-through.
Tubercles	Wart-like projections.
Turriform	Shaped like a tower.
U	
Umbel	Flat topped or rounded inflorescence, umbrella-like.
V	
Valve	Segment into which a dehiscent capsule, silicle or silique separates after splitting.
Venomous	Secreting or transmitting venom (poison).
Ventral	The bottom or belly of an animal.
Verticil	Ring arranged around central axis.
Viscid	Sticky.
W	
Wash	The dry bed of a stream.
Watch List Species	Species who may be listed as sensitive unless measures are taken to assure its survival and recovery in the wild.
Whorled	Circular arrangement of three or more leaves or flowers at the same node of a stem.
Wing Bars	A conspicuous, crosswise wing mark.
Wing	Any membranous expansion of an organ or structure in animals and plants.

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Diagram of a fish



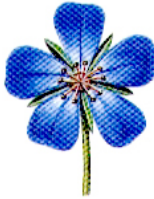
Parts of the flower



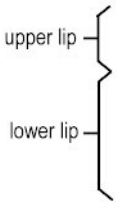
GLOSSARY

Flower Types

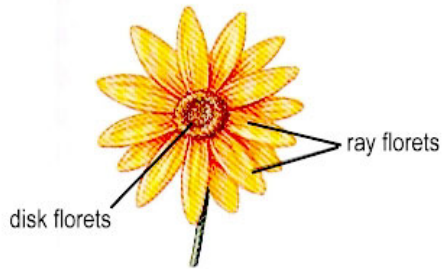
regular



irregular



two-lipped



Flower Cluster Types

elongated
(spike)



broad
(umbel)



branching
(panicle)



GLOSSARY

Leaf Arrangements



axil

alternate



opposite



whorled



basal



clasping

GLOSSARY

Leaf Shapes



oblong



lanceolate



oblanceolate



obovate



ovate



rounded



heart-shaped



arrowhead-shaped



elliptical



toothed



lobed



palmately lobed



palmately compound



pinnately compound



bipinnately compound