

Asterid Eudicots part 3

I. Asterids Part 3

A. Families to Know on Sight

1. Apiaceae (celery family)

Diagnostic Summary: Herbs with dissected leaves and compound umbels.

Generalized Flora Formula:

fl regular or irregular: $Ca^{5(0)} Co^{5(0)} A^5 G^{[2]}$, schizocarp, in compd umbels

B. Genera to Know (you can write your own key to genera)

Adoxaceae – p. 961

1) *Viburnum* (shrubs)

Aquifoliaceae – p. 850

2) *Ilex* (shrubs and trees)

Cornaceae -

3) *Cornus* (shrubs and trees)

Apocynaceae – p. 771

4) *Asclepias* (herbs)

5) *Vinca* (herbs)

Araliaceae – p. 852

6) *Hedera* (woody vines)

Apiaceae – p. 857

7) *Conium* (herbs)

8) *Daucos* (herbs)

Oleaceae – p. 777

9) *Forsythia* (shrubs)

10) *Fraxinus* (trees)

11) *Syringa* (shrubs)

Caprifoliaceae – p. 967

12) *Lonicera* (shrubs & Woody vines)

C. Economic Botany

- Apiaceae is the source many herbs and vegetables such as carrots (*Daucos*), celery (*Apium*) and fennel (*Foeniculum*), cilantro & coriander (*Coriandrum*), cumin (*Cuminum*), dill (*Anethum*), parsley (*Petroselinum*), and caraway (*Carum*). Paradoxically, it is also the source of poison-hemlock (*Conium*), the plant used to execute Socrates.
- Araliaceae is the source of English-ivy (*Hedera*) and ginseng (*Panax*).
- Aquifoliaceae are the source of hollies and the South American stimulating beverage yerba mate (*Ilex*).
- Oleaceae is the source of olives (*Olea*), forsythias (*Forsythia*), ash wood for baseball bats (*Fraxinus*), and lilacs (*Syringa*)