I. Asterids Part 3

A. Families to Know on Sight
1. Ericaceae (heath family) – p. 733
   Diagnostic Summary: Evergreen or semievergreen shrubs (herbs or small trees) with funnelform or urceolate corollas and 10 stamens with poricidal anthers. Capsules from superior ovaries and berries from inferior ovaries.
   Generalized Flora Formula: $\text{Ca}^{[5]} [\text{Co}^{[5]}, \text{clawed A}^{10}, \text{basally epipetalous, poricidal}] \text{G}^{[5]}$ or $\text{G}^{[5]}$, fl regular/irregular

2. Apiaceae (celery family) – p. 857
   Diagnostic Summary: Herbs with dissected leaves and compound umbels.
   Generalized Flora Formula: fl regular or irregular: $\text{Ca}^{5} (0) \text{Co}^{5} (0) \text{A}^{5} \text{G}^{[2]}$, schizocarp, in cmpd 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)

Apocynaceae – p. 771
   3) Asclepias (herbs)
   4) Vinca (herbs)

Apiaceae – p. 857
   5) Conium (herbs)
   6) Daucus (herbs)

Araliaceae – p. 852
   7) Hedera (woody vines)

C. Economic Botany

- **Apiaceae** are the source many herbs and vegetables such as carots (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** are the source of English-ivy (Hedera) and ginseng (Panax).
- **Aquifoliaceae** are the source of hollies and the South American stimulating beverage yerba mate (Ilex).
- **Ericaceae** are the source of blueberries and cranberries (Vaccinium), rhododendrons and azaleas (Rhododendron), our state flower the mountain-laurel (Kalmia), and numerous other ornamentals such as pieris (Pieris).
- **Oleaceae** are the source of olives (Olea), forsythias (Forsythia), ash wood for baseball bats (Fraxinus), and lilacs (Syringa)