Lab 04 - Asterids, part 1

I. Families to Know on Sight (no keying allowed for lab quizzes or final)

Asteraceae or Compositae (p. 874)

- o Small to large herbs (shrubs)
- Lvs alternate to opposite, entire to toothed.
- Head inflorescences
- o Ca^{pappus} Co^[5] A^{5, connivent anthers} G^{[2], inferior}
- "ray" flowers (ray florets), "disc flowers (disk florets)"
- o Head "receptacle" flat, convex, concave; surface can be chaffy.
- o Involucre bracts variously formed and often diagnostic.
- o Fruits achenes in head.

<u>Minimum Diagnostics:</u> Small to large herbs with radiate (e.g., sunflower, aster), ligulate (e.g., chicory, dandelion), or discoid (e.g., groundsel, snakeroot) flower-like heads; infructescense a head of small achenes, often with persistent pappus as dispersal aid.

II. Genera to Know (you can write your own key to genera and use on lab final)

Asteraceae

- 1) Ageratina
- 2) Arctium
- 3) Echinacea
- 4) Chrysanthemum (not in book)
- 5) Cirsium
- 6) Helianthus
- 7) Solidago

8) Symphyotrichum (formerly Aster)

- 9) Tagetes (not in book)
- 10) Taraxacum
- 11) Verbesina

Caprifoliaceae

12) Lonicera

III. Some Economic Botany

Asteraceae includes many ornamentals and vegetable plants: *Helianthus* is the sunflower genus, which is the source of edible sunflowers as well as garden plants and cut flowers; *Cirsium* is an important genus because of its weeds called thistles; *Chrysanthemum* (chrysanthemums) and *Tagetes* (marigolds) are important as ornamentals; *Echinacea purpurea* is important as an herbal supplement and ornamental; *Cynara* is the artichoke genus.