Lab 06 - Asterids, part 2

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

<u>Summary:</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)

A. Asteraceae

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

- 8) Helianthus
- 9) Senecio
- 10) Solidago
- 11) Symphyotrichum
- 12) Taraxacum
- 13) Verbesina

III. Some Economic Botany

Asteraceae (Compositae) 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; *Cichorium* contains chicory, an important weed as well as the source of roots that, when roasted, provide a substitute for or additive to French- and Louisianastyle coffee; *Lactuca* is the lettuce genus.