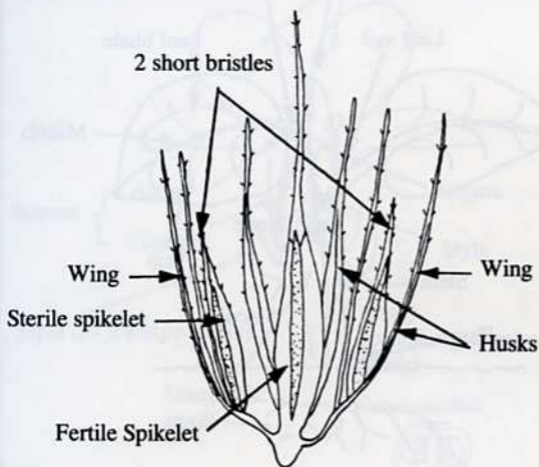
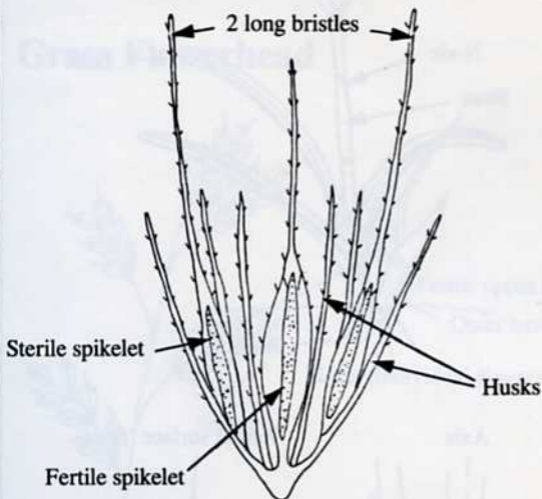


## Barley Grass – Spikelet groups

### *Hordeum marinum* – Sea Barley grass



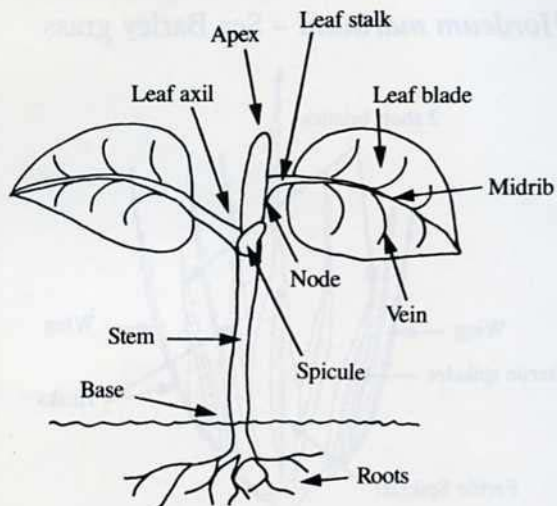
### *Hordeum leporinum* – Barley grass



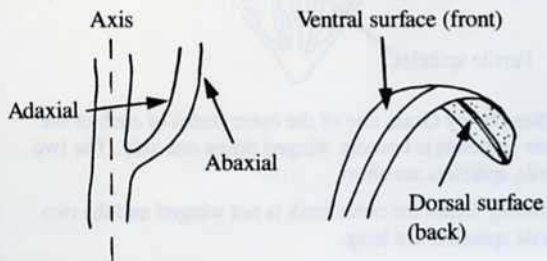
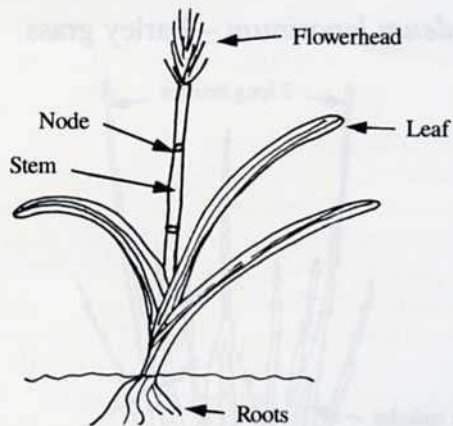
In Sea Barley Grass one of the outer husks of each of the outer spikelets is broadly winged down one side. The two sterile spikelets are short.

In Barley Grass the outer husk is not winged and the two sterile spikelets are long.

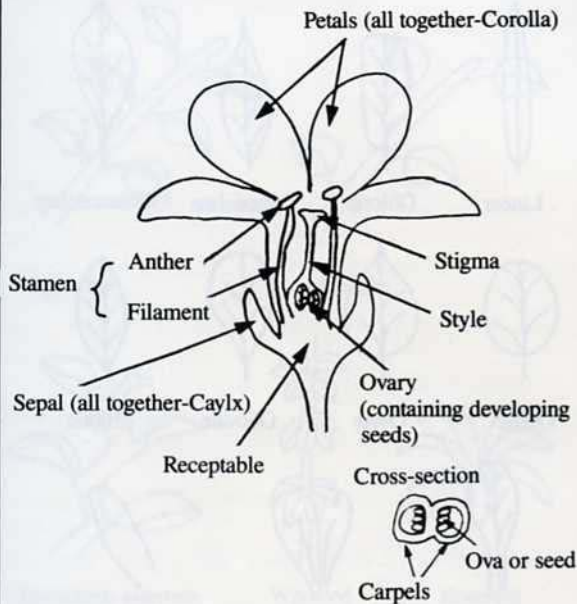
## Generalised plant



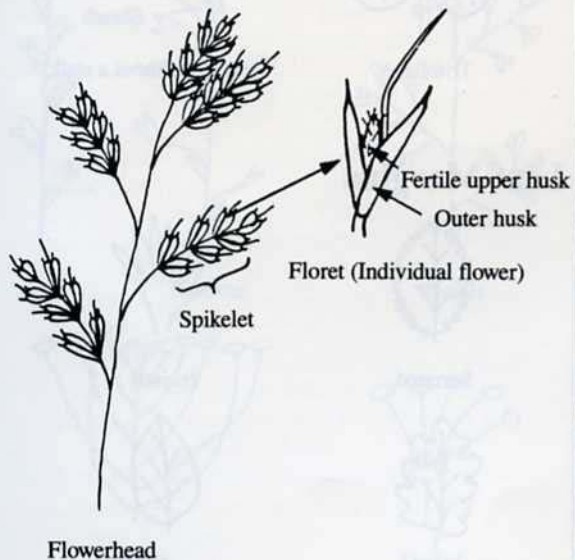
## Generalised grass



## Flower Cross-section



## Grass Flowerhead



## Leaf Shapes



Linear



Oblong



Lanceolate



Oblanceolate



Ovoid



Ovate



Obovate



Elliptic



Spatulate



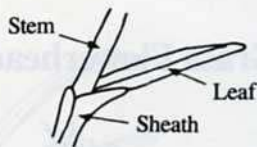
Cuneate



Subulate



Trifoliate



Sessile (without a stalk)

## Leaf Margins



Serrated



Incised

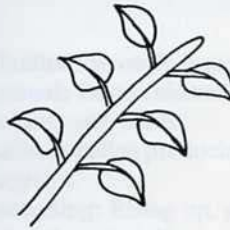


Lobed

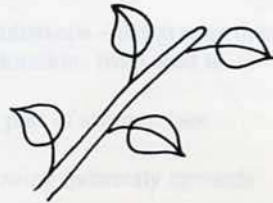


Entire (smooth)

## Leaf Arrangements



Opposite



Alternate



Distichous alternate



Whorled



Rosetted

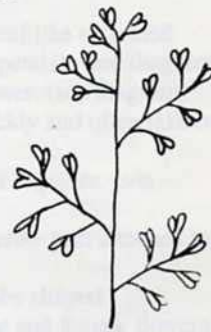
## Flower Arrangements



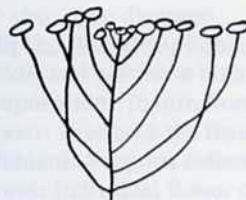
Spike



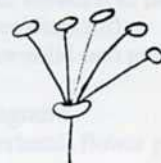
Raceme



Panicle



Corymb



Umbel

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## Glossary

**Alkaline:** Strongly basic substance - pH greater than 7.

**Annual:** Of one season's duration, from seed to maturity and death.

**Anther:** Pollen producing part of stamen. (see diagram).

**Ascending:** Rising up, growing indirectly upwards rather than straight up.

**Association:** Plants found growing together; vegetation communities.

**Axil:** Upper angle between a leaf or flower stalk and the stem. (see diagram).

**Barb:** A short hard hair which is often hooked and usually bent backwards.

**Basal:** At the bottom, growing from the bottom (of the plant).

**Biennial:** A plant with a life cycle of two season's duration.

**Brackish water:** Salty water which is not as saline as sea water.

**Bracts:** Leaf-like structures or scales that lie below the flower or flowerhead.

**Branchlets:** Small branches leading from main branches.

**Calyx:** Whorl or sepals usually leaf like or joined together (may sometimes be like petals). (see diagram).

**Carpel:** Part of the ovary in a flower. (see diagram)

**Colonizers:** Plants that grow quickly and often take over bare ground.

**Corolla:** All the petals of a flower together. (see diagram).

**Cuneate:** Wedge-shaped with narrow part attached to leaf stalk. (see diagram).

**Cylindrical:** Cylinder shaped, tube shaped.

**Dioecious:** A species having male and female flowers on different plants.

**Distichous:** Leaves or flowers in two rows either side of the stem. (see diagram).

**Elliptic:** (Elliptical) Rounded shape, broadest in the middle and narrow at both ends. (see diagram).

**Evaporation:** To turn from liquid or solid into gas/vapour; to remove the liquid part.

**Filament:** Supports anther. (see diagram).

**Floret:** Individual flower in a flowerhead, flower part in grasses. (see diagram).

**Flowerhead:** Flowering part of a plant made up of lots of flowers or florets. (see diagram).

**Foliage:** Leaves and green parts of plant.

**Fruiting body:** Fruit, seed-bearing object. e.g. nut, pod, cone.

**Halophyte:** A plant tolerant of various mineral salts in the soil solution, usually as sodium chloride (salt).

**Halophytic Communities:** Areas of salt tolerant plants with few or no non-tolerant species.

**Husk:** Dry outer covering of seeds and florets. (see diagram).

**Impenetrable:** Cannot be penetrated; cannot get through.

**Incised:** Slashed irregularly; jagged. (see diagram).

**Incurled:** Curled inwards.

**Inrolled:** Rolled inwards.

**Lanceolate:** Lance-shaped, much longer than wide, tapering to the tip. (see diagram).

**Leach:** Wash away.

**Lignum:** A type of plant which has tangled wiry stems and branches with few leaves.

**Linear:** Straight and narrow. (see diagram).

**Loam:** A type of soil made of a mixture of sand, silt and clay.

**Lobed:** Round divided edge. (see diagram).

**Membranes:** A thin translucent and delicate tissue.

**Monoecious:** With separate male and female flowers on the same plant.

**Node:** The joint where a leaf or bract arises from the stem. (see diagram).

**Obovate:** Shaped like a hens egg with the narrower end attached to the leaf stalk. (see diagram).

**Obovoid:** A solid form of leaf or structure with an obovate outline. (see diagram).

**Ova:** The gametes or eggs produced by the female flower.

**Ovary:** The egg seed producing part of the female flower.

**Ovate:** Shaped like a hens egg with the wider end attached to the leaf stalk. (see diagram).

**Ovoid:** A solid oval or slightly ovate solid shape. (see diagram).

**Palatable:** Readily eaten by livestock.

**Panicle:** A much branched flowerhead. (see diagram).

**Perennial:** Of three or more seasons duration.

**Pith:** Central column of spongy tissue in stems or spongy tissue is some fruit.

**Rhizome:** Underground stem or root stock. Has nodes, buds and scale-like leaves. (which roots don't have).

**Rosetted:** A cluster of leaves growing from a central point often lying against the ground. (see diagram).

**Salt-pan:** A natural undrained shallow depression in which water collects and then evaporates leaving a salt deposit.

**Scald:** A salty area of land with little or no vegetation caused by a rise in a saline water table.

**Sepals:** Green leaf-like structures around the outside of a flower. (see diagram).

**Sessile:** Not stalked; sitting. (see diagram).

**Sheath:** Tubular structure formed by the base of a leaf encircling the stem. (see diagram).

**Shrub:** Low growing woody plant, producing shoots from the base.

**Spathulate:** Spoon shaped. (see diagram).

**Spicule:** A small pointed needle like part on the Stem of some plants.

**Spike:** Unbranched flowerhead with flowers/florets attached to stem. (see diagram).

**Spikelet:** Part of a flowerhead, a secondary spike. (see diagram).

**Stamen:** Male part of a flower. Produces pollen. Made of an anther and a filament. (see diagram).

**Stigma:** The receptive organ of the female flower to which pollen adheres at fertilization.

**Stipule:** Membranous or leafy out growths, which occur in pairs at the base of a stalk. (and some leaves. (see diagram)).

**Stolon:** Tiller; runner; shoot that bends down to the ground and takes root or a horizontal stem (on or below the ground) that gives rise to a new plant at its tip.

**Striated:** With fine longitudinal lines, channels or ridges.

**Style:** A part of the female flower which joins the stigma to the ovary.

**Subulate:** Awl-shaped, tapering from base to tip. (see diagram).

**Succulent:** Fleshy, juicy; thickened.

**Sward:** An area or expanse of short grass.

**Thicket:** A number of shrubs, trees, etc. growing very close together.

**Tillers:** In grasses shoots growing out sideways along the ground; a lateral shoot arising at ground level; stolons.

**Toothed:** Jagged edge, tooth-like. (see diagram).

**Tussock:** Clump; tuft; hillock.

**Whorl:** A ring of leaves or other structures arising in a circle at the same level. (see diagram).

**Wing:** Thin dry or membranous extension or appendage.

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