**Lab 6**

\*\*\* **Inflorescence**

Is the arrangement of flowers on the stem of a plant. All flowers arising from the main stem axis or peduncle.

**\*\*Inflorescence parts:**

1. **Peduncle**: the stem holding the whole inflorescence, and the major axis
2. **Rachis**: holding the flowers or more branches within the inflorescence.
3. **Pedicle**: the stalk of each single flower.
4. **Floret**: any flower in an inflorescence.

**\*\*\* Types of inflorescence:**

**A: Determinate inflorescence** (Cymose). the terminal bud forms terminal flower and then dies out. Other flowers then grow from lateral buds.

 1-**Monochasium**: is cyme that develops along one axis only:

 A/Simple monochasium: have one terminal flower with one

 flower below ex: ***Convolvulus***

 B-Compound monochasium

 1/Helicoid: the one flower below repeat many times to give a long coiled inflorescence

 2/ Scorpoid cyme: have one sided branching, forming a coiled inflorescence zigzag like)



**2-Dichasium:** one that develops along two axes, forming one or more pairs of opposite, lateral axes**:**

 **A/ simple dichasium**

 **B/ Compound dichasium**

**B: indeterminate inflorescence:**

 **1-Spike**

 **2-Raceme**

 **3-Corymb**



**C: Specialized inflorescence**

1. **Cyathium**
2. **Verticillate**
3. **Syconium (Hypanthodium)**

