

Annex 2

Glossary of Important Terms

Alternate: leaves placed singly, at different heights on a stem.

Annual: a plant completing its life cycle in one season or one year.

Anthers: part of the stamen on which pollen grains are produced.

Axil, axillary: the angle between the leaf and the stem; hence axillary flower, or bud.

Bee flora: plants visited by bees to collect either nectar, pollen or both.

Biennial: a plant which completes its life cycle in two seasons or years of growth.

Bipinnate: of a leaf divided into two pinnae, which are further divided into leaflets.

Bract: a little leaf or scale like structure from the axil of which a flower often arises.

Brood: a collective term for the eggs, larvae and pupae of the bees.

Bulbs: underground storage organ consisting of one of many fleshy scales arising from the basal plate of tissue and encircling a growing point.

Catkin: a crowded spike of tiny flowers, usually hanging and tassel-like.

Colony: a social community of several thousand worker bees usually containing a queen and few drones.

Deciduous: falling off, as with leaves in the dry season or autumn, and leaving a leaf scar.

Dehiscence (of anthers): opening of the anthers to release the pollen grains.

Dioecious: having male and female flowers on different plants.

Disc-florets: the central regular five-lobed florets in contrast to the strap-shaped ray-florets, as in the Compositae.

Evergreen: plants which retain their green leaves throughout the year.

Female flower: flowers with fertile ovary but without fertile stamens.

Floret: a small flower usually one of a dense cluster or a head, as in the Compositae.

Flower head: a densely packed group of flowers or florets.

Fodder: food for cattle.

Forage: food (nectar and pollen) for the bees. Also the collection of food by the bees.

Fruit: a general term for the ripened ovary bearing the seeds.

Herbaceous: plant without woody stems, drying down each year or season; also referring to shoots before they become woody.

Hermaphrodite: with both fertile stamens and ovaries present in the same flower.

Inflorescence: flowering branch including bracts, flower stalks and flowers.

Introduced: a plant brought into a country or region by man, or not native.

Male flower: a flower having fertile stamens but no fertile ovary.

Native: found wild in a country or locality since recorded time; not known to be introduced by any human agency.

Naturalised: thoroughly established and self-propagating in an area, but originally introduced from elsewhere.

Nectar: sugary liquid secreted by a special gland present on flower, leaves, or stem.

Nectary: A nectar secreting gland often present on flower, leaves or stem.

Panicle: a branched inflorescence, or more precisely a branched racemose inflorescence.

Perennial: living for more than two years. A herbaceous perennial has non-woody stems which are produced anew every season or year. Many perennials die down above ground in the cold or dry season, and persist below ground until the next growing season.

Pollen: granular mass (of spores) present in the anther of a flower.

Pollen load: amount (weight) of pollen pellets carried by honeybees on its corbiculae.

Pollination: the transfer of pollen grains from the anther to the stigma of the same or a different flower of the same or different plant of the same species.

Raceme: a simple, unbranched, elongate inflorescence with stalked flowers at the apex or axils.

Ray-floret: one of the strap shaped florets in the flower-head of many compositae.

Reticulate or netted: with a network.

Shrub: a perennial plant with woody stems; usually with branched, or several woody branches arising from the base.

Spike: a slender, elongate cluster of spikelets of numerous stalkless flowers.

Spikelet: one or more florets subtended by one or more sterile bracts, as in Graminae.

Terminal: at the tip, apical; also an organ borne at the end of a stem and limiting its growth.

Tree: a long lived woody plant with a single trunk branching only from above.

Umbel: a cluster of flowers whose spreading stalks or rays from the apex of the stem resembling the spokes of an umbrella. Compound umbels have secondary umbels born at the ends of the rays of the primary umbels.

Undershrub: a general term for a low shrub usually less than one meter tall.

Unisexual: either with male or female fertile sexual organs only.

Variety/cultivar: individuals of the same species differing from one another regarding their size, form, colour etc. Thus variety is the classification below species level and the variety that is cultivated is called a cultivar.

Weed: an unwanted plant that interferes with the growth of favoured species.