
Plant Types, Roots & Stems

What you need to know to identify plants

Wildland Plant Identification



Monocot vs Dicot

Dicot



Monocot



Monocot vs. Dicot Examples



Dicot

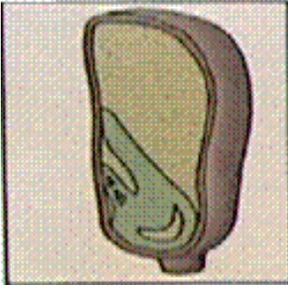


Monocot

Monocot vs Dicot

MONOCOTS

Cotyledons



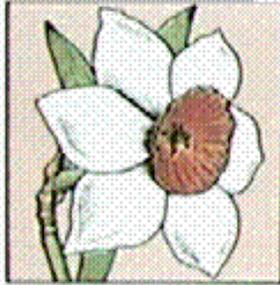
One cotyledon

Veins in leaves



Usually Parallel

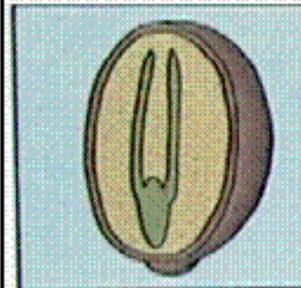
Flower parts



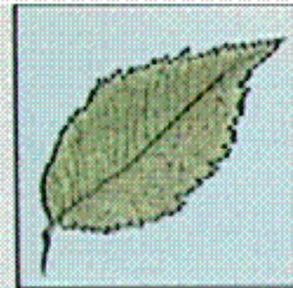
Usually in multiples of three

DICOTS

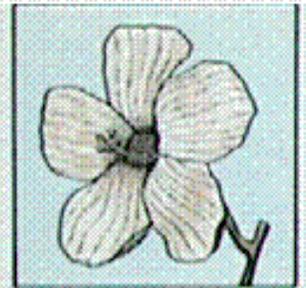
Two cotyledons



Usually netlike

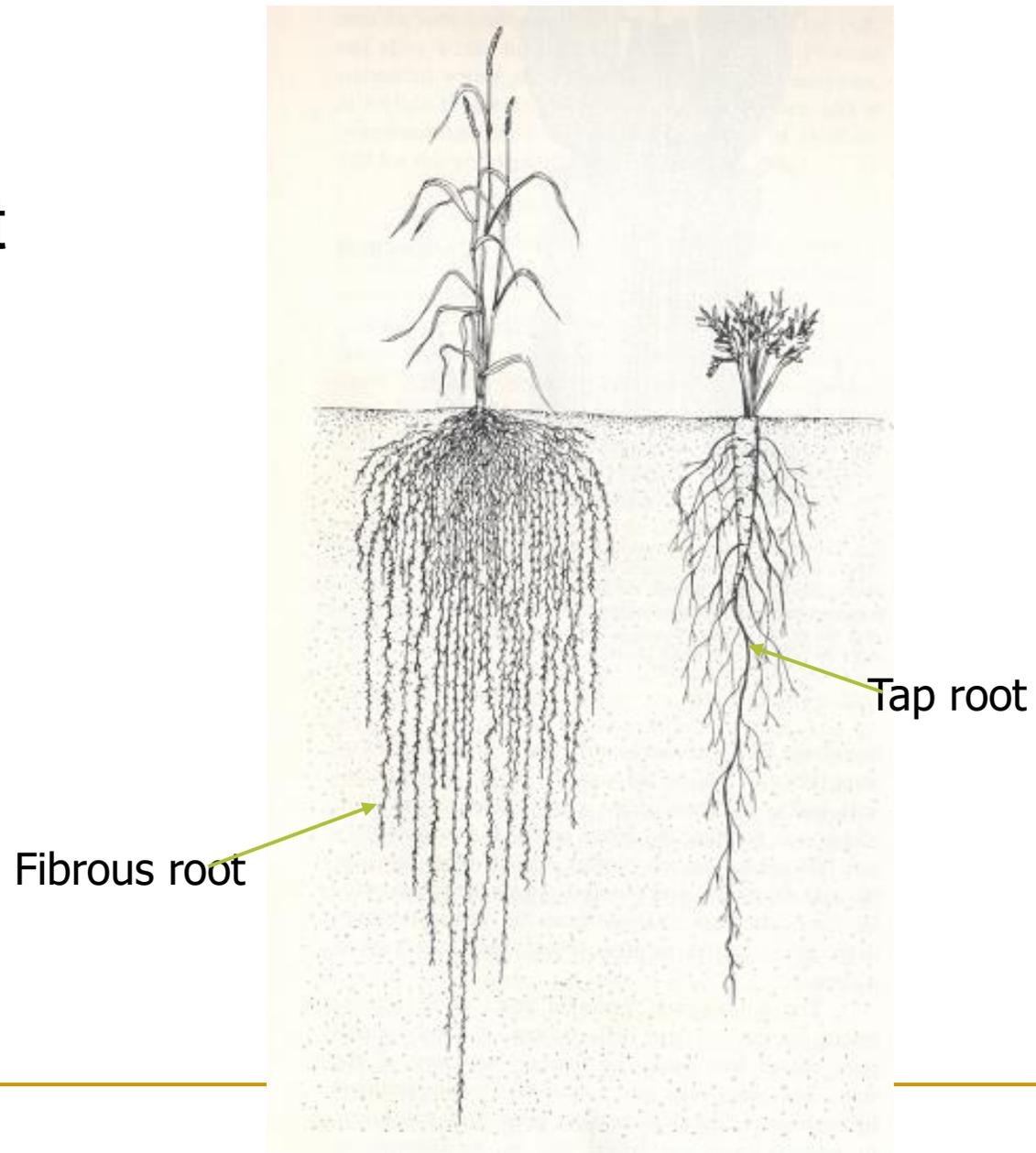


Usually in fours or fives



Root Systems

- Fibrous vs. Taproot



Fibrous vs. Taproot



Fibrous Roots
Idaho Fescue

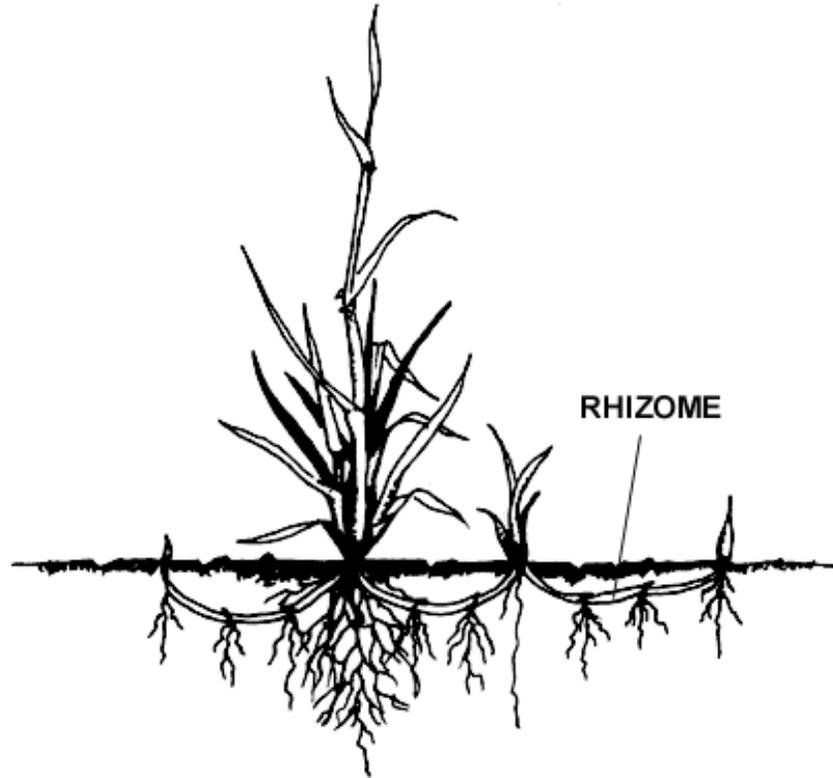


Taproot
Dandelion

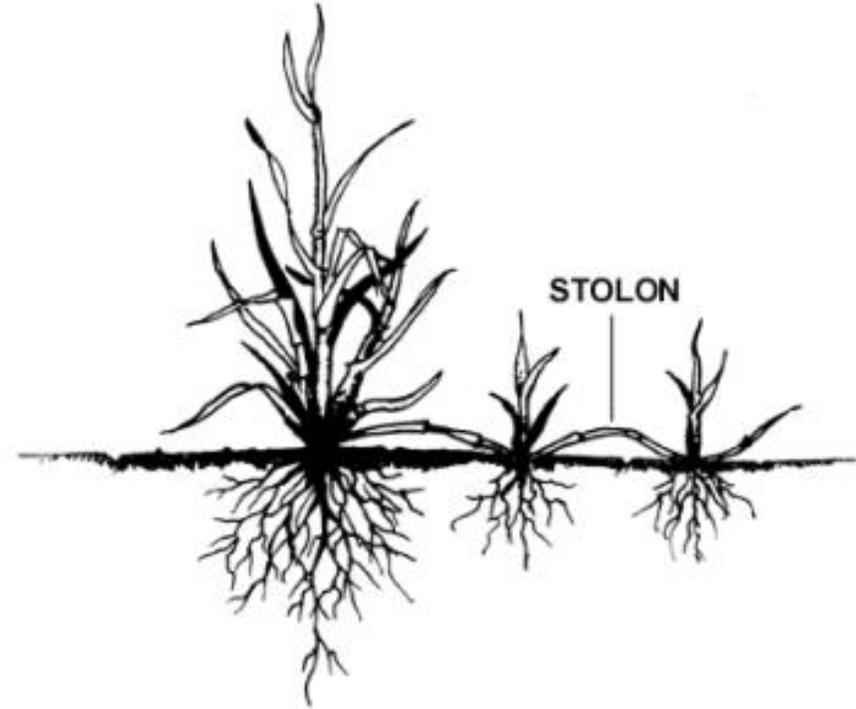
Root Systems

- Rhizomes & Stolons

RHIZOMATUS PLANT



STOLONIFEROUS PLANT



Rhizomes and Stolons



Rhizomes
Sideoats Grama



Stolons
Curly Mesquite

Rhizomes and Stolons

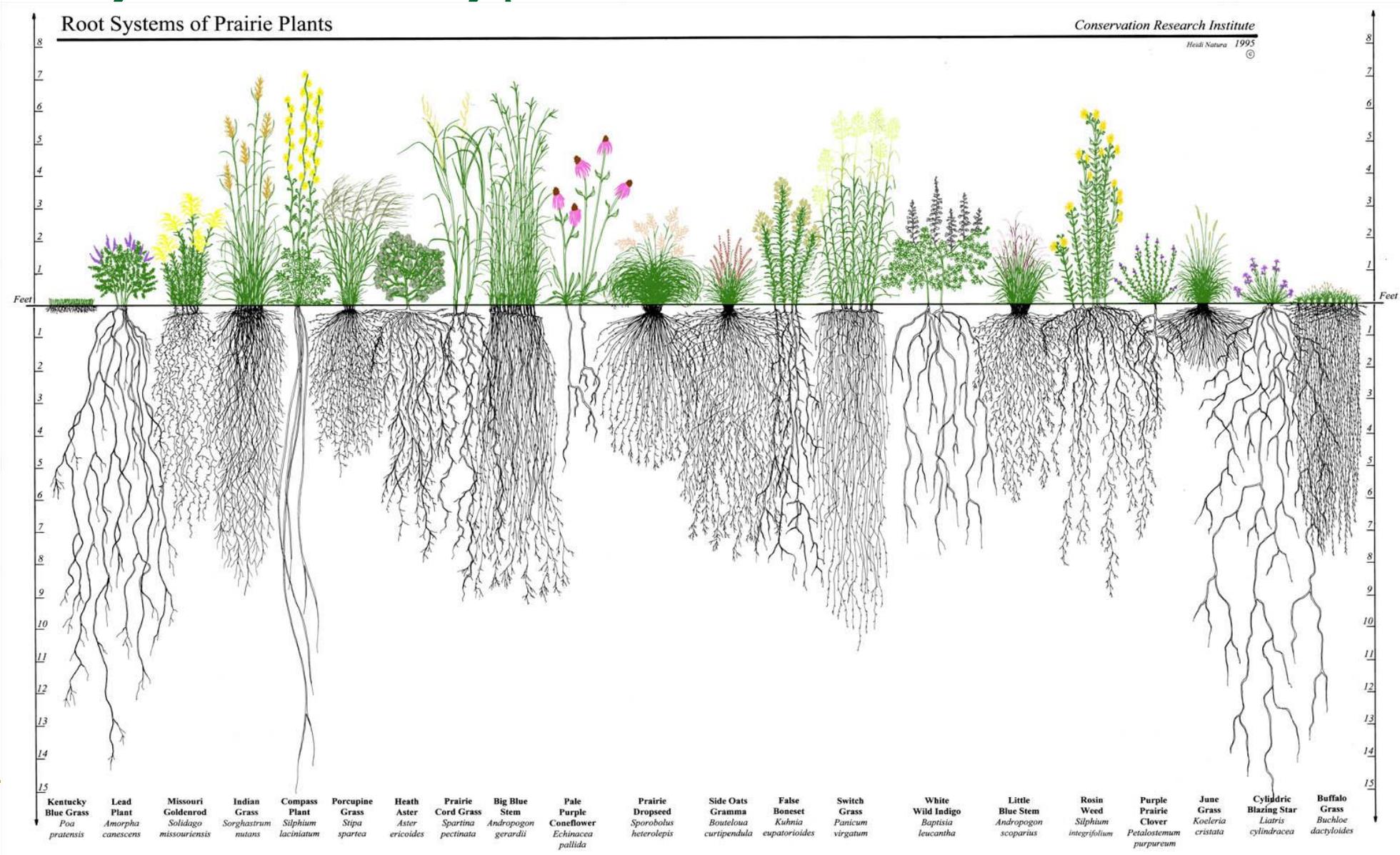


Rhizomes
Western Yarrow



Stolons
Wild Strawberry

Variety in Root Types



Root Zones by Plant Type

Grasses
Forbs and shrubs
Shrubs



Chris Helzer
The Prairie Ecologist

Stem Type



Caulescent



Acaulescent

Stem Types



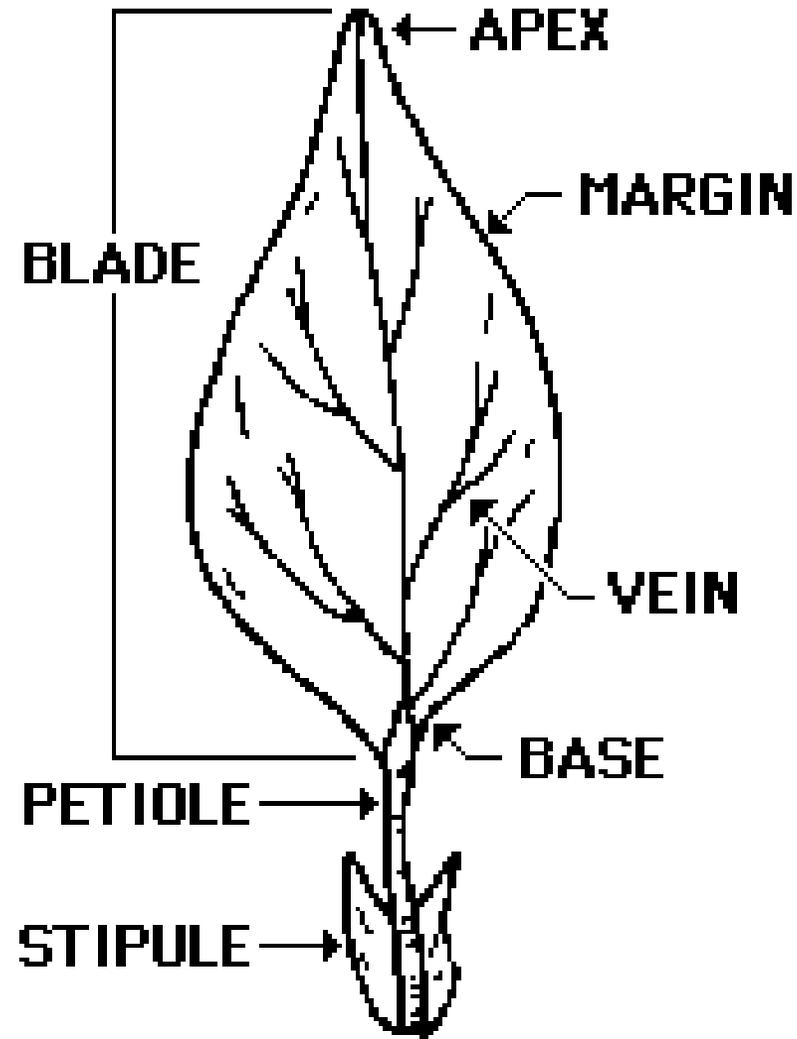
Acaulescent
Dandelion



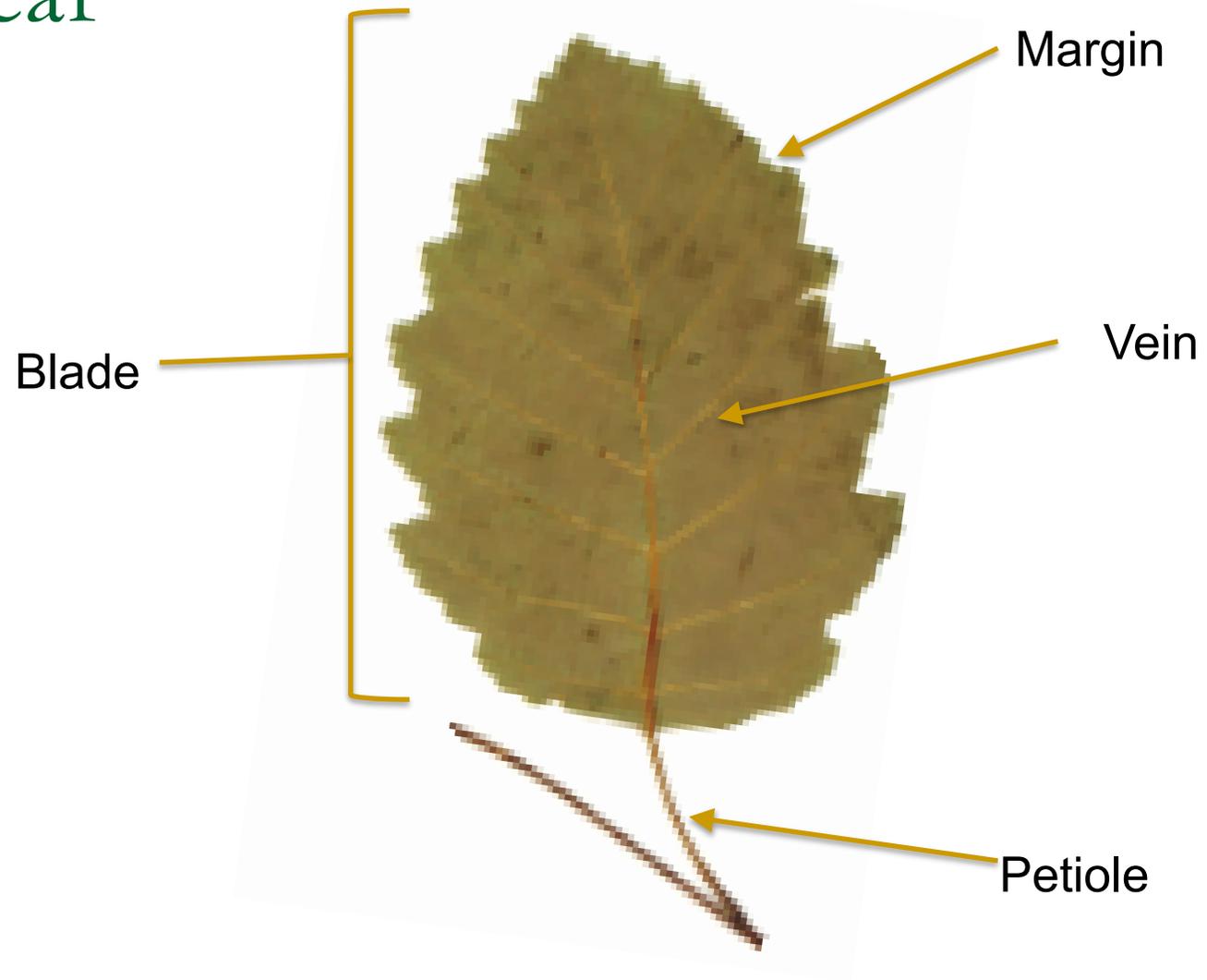
Caulescent
St Johnswort

Parts of a Leaf

- Blade
- Margin
- Veins
- Petiole

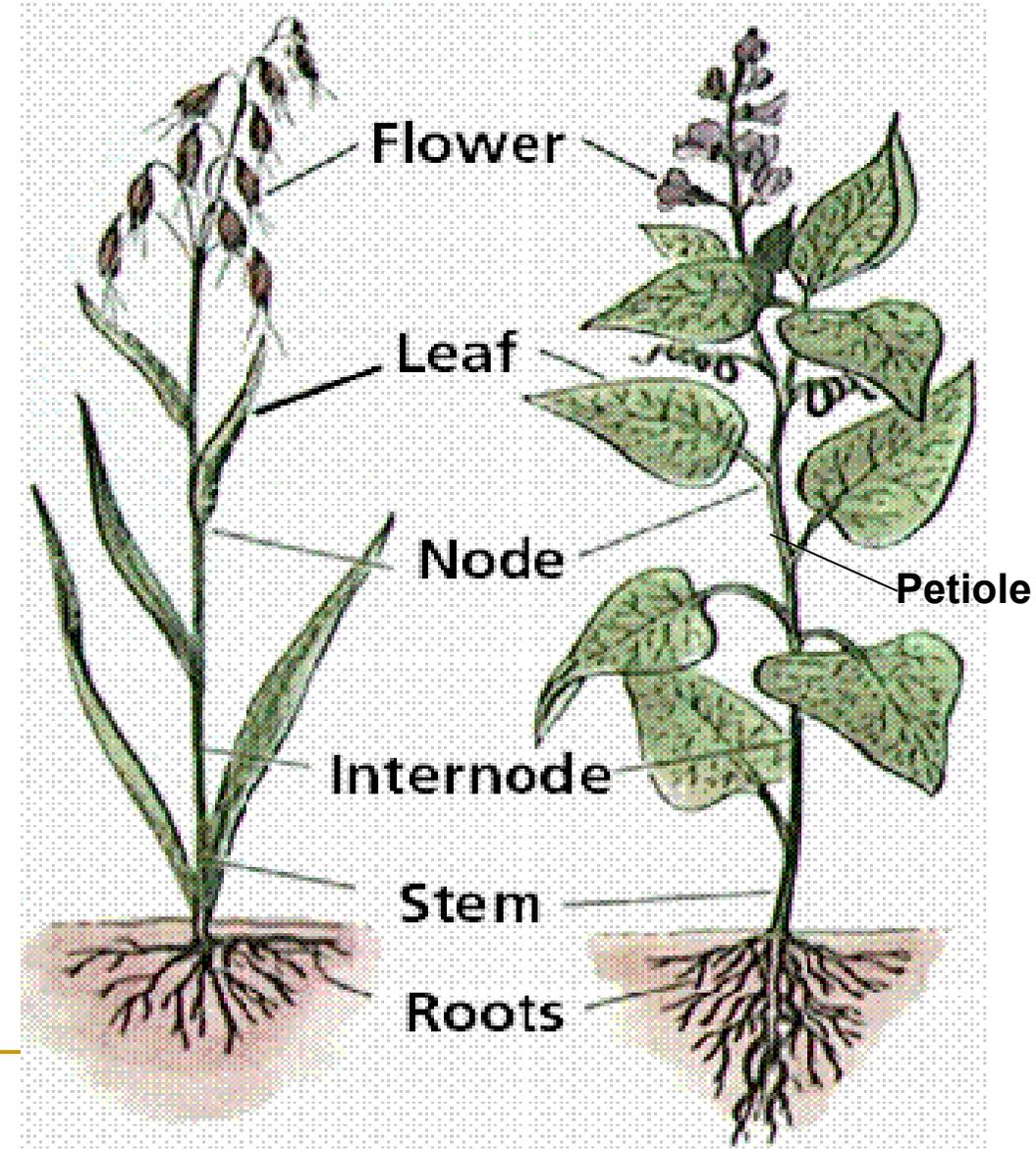


Parts of a Leaf



Morphology of Forbs and Woody Plants

- Inflorescence - Flower or Seedhead
- Leaf Blade
- Petiole
- Node and Axillary Bud
- Internode – Stem or Culm



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