Part III
Appendices

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**Metric to English**

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**English to metric**

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 abortive  imperfectly or incompletely developed, as abortive seed.
abscission  natural separation of leaves, flowers, and fruit from plants generally associated with deterioration of a specialized layer of thin-walled cells.
achene  small, dry, indehiscent, 1-seeded fruit with seed attached to ovary wall at only 1 point as in Cowania and Erinogonum; or pericarp fused with calyx tube and embryo, completely filling the ovarian cavity as in Artemesia and Chrysothamnus.
after-ripening  biochemical or physical processes occurring in seeds, bulbs, tubers, and fruit after harvesting; often necessary for germination or resumption of growth.
agamospermy  a type of apomixis in which seeds develop from female gametophyte tissue without fertilization as in Amelanchier, Cotoneaster, Crataegus, and Rubus.
aggregate fruit  formed from a cluster of ripened ovaries of separate pistils of a single flower, as in Mactura, Magnolia, and Rubus. (Compare multiple fruit and simple fruit. synonym = syncarp).
allele  an alternative form of a gene (at a given locus) differing in DNA sequence. If the array contains more than 2 genes, the genes are called multiple alleles. Multiple alleles arise by repeated mutations of a gene, each with different effects. No more than 2 alleles can be present in a given (diploid organism).
ament  see catkin.
anatropous  having an ovule inverted at an early stage of growth, so that the micropyle points toward the funicle, as in Eringonium.
angiosperm  member of the group of vascular flowering plants having seeds that develop in a carpelary ovary (compare gymnosperm).
anthesis  1. stage of full flower expansion. 2. bursting of pollen sacs with release of pollen.
apomixis  any form of reproduction involving generative tissue, but without fertilization (compare agamospermy).
apophasis  1. an enlargement or swelling of the surface of an organ. 2. visible portion of a scale in a closed cone.
aril  exterior covering of appendage of certain seeds that develops after fertilization as an outgrowth from the point of attachment of the ovule as in Celastrus and Euonymus.
asexual reproduction  reproduction without fertilization; reproduction by purely vegetative means accomplished in woody plants usually by rooting stem cuttings, air-layering, grafting, or budding.
autogamy  self-fertilization; pollination of a flower with its own pollen; may occur in Kalminia, for example.
berry  fleshy indehiscent fruit developed from a single pistil and containing 1 or more seeds as in Berberis, Diospyros, and Ribes.
bisexual  having functional male and female reproductive organs in the same flower (synonym = complete flower, perfect flower, hermaphrodite; compare unisexual).
bract  1. modified leaf subtending a flower or flower cluster. 2. modified leaf subtending a scale in female cones.
broadcast sowing  scattering seed uniformly over an area (synonym = broadcast seeding).
browse  1. any woody vegetation consumed by livestock and wild animals, mainly ungulates. 2. the act of eating such material.
bur  prickly or spiny casing around a fruit; the involucre in Cassanea and Fagus.
calyx  outermost wheel of floral parts (sepals).
capitulum  an aggregation of small flower heads into an unusually dense terminal cluster as in Guntierzia.
capsule  dry, dehiscent, usually many-seeded fruit composed of two or more fused carpels as in Kalminia, Koelreuteria, and Populus.
carpel  simple pistil or single member or a compound pistil.
carpellary  pertaining to a carpel.
carpellate  having carpels.
caruncle  a fleshy protruberance at or surrounding the hilum of some seeds as in Philadelphus.
catkin  spike of unisexual flowers or fruits with imbricated scaly bracts as in Alnus and Betula. (synonym = ament; compare strobile).
cauliflory  production of flowers and fruits directly on the trunk or branches of certain trees as in Cercis.
certified seed(s)  seedlot attested by a designated certifying agency to be from trees of known identity and produced so as to assure that identity (compare selected seeds and source-identified seeds).
cline  a continuous gradient of phenotype or genotype within a species range; usually associated with a gradient in an environmental factor over the range of the population.
clonal  1. group of genetically identical plants produced by vegetatively propagating a single plant; 2. a cell line of a single-cell origin (compare ortet, ramet).
cold hardness test  a test that estimates physiological condition of a seedling by determining the minimum temperature to which the seedling can be exposed without suffering observable cold injury.
combining ability  a statistical value indicating the capacity of a parent to transmit generic superiority to its offspring.
complete flower  see bisexual.
cone 1. the dry, woody strobilus of a gymnosperm. A female cone consists of a central axis supporting imbricated bracts each of which subtends a scale bearing naked (noncarpellate) seeds. A male cone consists of a central axis supporting spirally arranged microsporophylls each of which bears pollen sacs containing pollen grains (synonym = strobilus). 2. any seed-bearing structure having conical shape as in Magnolia and Liriodendron.
conelet immature female strobilus (cone) of gymnosperms, sometimes described as a flower.
coriaceous leather-like.
corolla inner set of floral leaves consisting of separate or fused petals that surround the carpels.
corymb a flat-topped floral cluster as in Rhododendron and Kalmia.
cotyledons modified leaves developed in the embryo of a seed. They may contain stored food for the initial growth of cotyledon.
Cryptogal germination type of seed germination in which the seeds germinate on the surface of the soil, then the cotyledonary stalks elongate, pushing the hypocotyl, plumule, and radicle into the soil as in Araucaria. Compare epigal and hypogal germination.
cyme flower cluster having main and secondary axes each terminating in a single flower as in Sambucus, Viburnum, and Sorbus.
deciduous abscission at the end of the growing season, as deciduous leaves, or at certain stages of development, such as flower petals after fertilization of the ovules, or female cones after seeds are disseminated.
dehiscence splitting open at maturity to discharge contents, as a capsule discharging seeds or an anther discharging pollen (compare anthesis).
determinate flowering terminal flowers blooming slightly in advance of their nearest associates (compare indeterminate flowering).
dichogamy maturation of male and female organs on the same plant at different times, thus preventing self-pollination. If the staminate (male) flowers appear first, the plant is protandrous. If the pistillate (female) flowers appear first, the plant is protogynous. If both conditions can occur in a genus, it is said to be heterodichogamous, as in Zuckia.
dioecious having staminate (male) flowers and pistillate (female) flowers borne on different individual plants as in Acer, Fraxinus, and Hedera (compare monoecious).
diploid having 2 sets of chromosomes (2n), usually 1 set from each parent.
dormancy a physiological state in which a seed predisposed to germinate does not, even in the presence of favorable environmental conditions; also applies to comparable conditions in growth of all plant parts (compare seedcoat dormancy, embryo dormancy, epicotyl dormancy, and double dormancy).
double dormancy dormancy as a result of two or more primary factors, such as embryo dormancy and seed coat dormancy.
drupe fleshy, usually 1-seeded, indehiscent fruit with seed enclosed in a hard, bony endocarp as in Chionanthus, Cornus, and Prunus.
elaiosome a fleshy appendage of oil-storing tissue around the hilum as in Ulex.
ecoype see race.
embryo dormancy dormancy maintained by agents or conditions within the mature seed. Compare internal dormancy.
endocarp inner layer of the pericarp; e.g., the hard, bony part of the fruit of Prunus.
endosperm triploid storage tissue surrounding the embryo in seeds of some angiosperms and consisting of thin-walled cells rich in carbohydrates. The comparable tissue in seeds of gymnosperms is haploid tissue called the megagametophyte (often called endosperm by mistake).
epicarp see exocarp.
epicotyl portion of the axis of a plant embryo or seedling stem between the cotyledons and the primary leaves. Compare plumule.
epicotyl dormancy a condition in which the radicle emerges and develops in the fall, but the epicotyl remains dormant or slightly emerges and becomes dormant again, then develops normally in the spring as in some species of Aesculus and Quercus.
epigal type of seed germination in which the cotyledons are forced above the ground by elongation of the hypocotyl (compare hypogal and cryptogal germination).
exocarp outermost layer of pericarp; the skin on fleshy fruits as in Conus, Malus, and Prunus (synonym = epicarp).
F1 first filial generation of offspring from a cross between 2 parents.
F2 second filial generation of offspring produced by intercrossing or selfing among the F1 individuals.
fecundity the number of eggs, seeds, or offspring in the first stage of the life cycle produced by an individual.
female cone see cone. strobilus.
fertilization penetration of a pollen tube through the embryo sac into the ovule (egg cell), discharge of the male nucleus into the ovule, and union of the male nucleus with that of the ovule.
florocane second-year canes in Rubus that produce flowers (compare primocane).
follicle dry, dehiscent fruit, opening along one line of suture, as in the individual fruits of a Magnolia cone and the single fruits of Zanthoxylum.
fruit the seed-bearing unit of angiosperms developed after fertilization by a sperm cell from a pollen grain; it is the mature, ripened ovary and all of its associated protective covers, appendages, and su1194porting structures.
fruit wall outer layer of fruits in which pericarp is not distinguishable from the seedcoat as in the achenes of Baccharis (synonym = pericarp).  
full seeds those filled with tissue having a normal appearance as distinguished from empty or partially empty seeds (compare sound seeds).  
funiculus stalk of an ovule.  
 fusiform radicles spindle-shaped radicles formed in cryptogal germination as in Araucaria.  
gameot phyte the haploid generation in organisms that alternate haploid (n) and diploid (2n) generations.  
geitonogamy pollination of a flower by pollen from another flower on the same plant.  
gene the smallest transmissible unit of genetic material consistently associated with a single primary genetic effect.  
genetic diversity the genetic variability within a population or a species.  
genetic gain average improvement among progeny over the mean for the parents with respect to the characteristics used in selecting the parents.  
genome a complete haploid set of chromosomes as found in a gamete.  
genotype 1. an individual’s hereditary (genetic) constitution; it interacts with the environment to produce the phenotype. 2. Individual(s) characterized by a certain genetic constitution (compare phenotype).  
geographic race a race native to a geographic area.  
germination resumption of active growth in an embryo which results in its emergence from the seed and the development of structures essential to plant development.  
germination percentage see germinative capacity.  
germination, real percentage of sound seeds that germinate.  
germinative capacity proportion of seeds that germinate normally during a period of time when germination is practically complete; usually expressed as a percentage (synonym = germination percentage).  
germinative energy proportion of germination that has occurred up to the time of peak germination, the time of maximum germination rate, or some other preselected point.  
glabrous smooth; without hairs or other projections.  
glaucous having a whitish or waxy coating that give a frosted appearance and tends to rub off.  
glbose approximately or completely spherical; globular.  
gymnosperm members of the subdivision of plants having seeds not enclosed in an ovary (naked seeds) borne on the scales of a cone, on the megasporophylls of other types of strobile, or singly with arils as in Torreya and Taxus. (compare angiosperm).  
haploid having 1 complete set of chromosomes per cell.  
hardwood cutting cuttings for vegetative propagation that are collected during the dormant period from last season’s growth.  
head densely packed cluster of stalkless flowers as in Cornus, Baccharis, and Cephalanthus (synonym = capitulum).  
hermaphroditic see bisexual.  
heterodichogamous see dichogamy.  
heterozygous having 1 or more sets of unlike alleles, e.g., the dominant with the recessive gene. A heterozygote does not generally breed true and is known as a hybrid with respect to the genes in question (compare homozygous).  
hilum scar on a seed marking the point of attachment to the ovary in angiosperms or to the megasporophyll of gymnosperms.  
hip the ripened “false fruit” of Rosa species, consisting of a fleshy receptacle that contains many achenes.  
homozygous having 1 or more sets of like alleles, e.g., both dominant (AA), or both recessive (aa). A homozygote breeds true when mated with the same genotype (compare heterozygous).  
husk outside envelope of a fruit, especially if coarse, harsh, or rough as in the involucre of Caryya.  
hypanthium a cup-like receptacle usually derived from the fusion of floral parts as in Pulsiia.  
hypocotyl that part of the embryonic axis which is between the cotyledons and the radicle. In seedlings, the juvenile stem which is between the cotyledons and the roots.  
hypogeyal type of seed germination in which the cotyledons remain below the ground while the epicotyl elongates as in Juglans, Quercus, and Torreya.  
indehiscent refers to dry fruits that normally do not split open at maturity.  
indeterminate flowering flowers that open progressively from the base of an inflorescence (compare determinate flowering).  
inflorescence floral axis with its appendages; flower cluster.  
inlegement(s) in angiosperms, the one or two layers of tissue, often fused, that enclose the mecculus of an ovule and that develop after fertilization into 1 or 2 seedcoats; in gymnosperms, a single layer of tissue that encloses the nucleus of an ovule. In Pinus, it develops after fertilization into 3 seedcoats, the outer one of which is usually not distinct in harvested seeds.  
internal dormancy see embryo dormancy.  
involucre 1 or more whorls of bracts situated below and close to a flower cluster; sometimes enclosing the carpels as in Caryya, Cuscuta, and Fagus.  
land race a population of plants, usually exotic, that has become adapted to a specific environment.  
legume dry, dehiscent, 1-celled fruit that usually dehisces (splits) along 2 suture lines at maturity as in Acacia, Gleditsia, and Lupinus (synonym = pod).  
luculcidal dehiscing lengthwise of a capsule so as to divide each loculus into 2 parts as in Chimaphila.
loculus (locule) the cell of a carpel in which the seed is located.
maceration a process for removing the soft, pulpy tissue from fleshy fruits.
male cone see cone.
megagametophyte the female gametophyte tissue in the seeds of gymnosperms; often mistakenly labeled as endosperm.
mesocarp middle layer of the pericarp; the pulp of drupes and berries.
microsporophyll lower surface of the microsporophyll in gymnosperms, the pollen sacs on the microsporangia (compare dioecious, monoecious strobilus.
microsporangia in gymnosperms, the pollen sacs on the lower surface of the microsporophyll.
microsporophylly in gymnosperms, a scale in the male strobilus.
monocious having functional staminate and pistillate flowers on the same plant (compare dioecious).
microtype minute opening in the integument of an ovule through which the pollen tube normally passes to reach the embryo sac; usually closed in the mature seed to form a superficial scar.
microsporangia in gymnosperms, the pollen sacs on the microsporangia.
microsporangia having functional staminate and pistillate flowers on the same plant (compare dioecious).
nucellus mass of thin-walled cells that composes the central and main part of the body of an ovule and that contains the embryo sac and is surrounded by 1 or more integuments (compare perispertum).
nucleus the component of a cell that is made up chiefly of chromosomes.
nut dry, indehiscent, 1-seeded fruit with a woody or leathery pericarp, as in Quercus, or generally partially or wholly encased in an involucre or husk, as in Corylus and Corylus.
nutlet small nut, often with accessory parts such as bracts or husks, as in Betula and Fagus.
obovate having an egg-shaped structure; ovate with the broad end toward the apex.
op open pollination pollination in which a mixture of related and unrelated pollen is delivered by wind, insects, etc. and is usually not directly influenced by humans.
ord original plant from which a vegetatively propagated clone has been derived (compare ramet).
outcrossing mating unrelated individuals.
placentation the interior of the ovary where ovules are borne.
placenta the interior of the ovary where ovules are borne.
planting zone area of reasonably uniform growing conditions in which plants from 1 or more seed sources are well adapted.
plumule the stem apex of the seed embryo from which the primary plant shoot develops.
pollination deposition of pollen on the receptive part of the female flower or strobilus.
pollination the production of more than 1 embryo from 1 egg as in some Acer.

papilionaceous descriptive of flowers of many Fabaceae that have irregular corollas shaped like a butterfly as in Colutea.
pappus a tuft of delicate fibers or bristles that form a feathery appendage of an achene as in Baccharis and Chrysothamnus.
parthenogenesis reproduction from an unfertilized ovule; embryos may be either haploid or diploid. See apomixis.
parthenocarpy development of fruit without fertilization.
pedicle stalk of a single flower within a flower cluster.
peduncle stalk that bears a single flower or a flower cluster.
pellate a foliage characteristic in which the petiole of a leaf blade is attached to the lower surface instead of to the base.
perfect flower see bisexual.
perianth the envelope of a flower; calyx, corolla, or both.
pedicel stalk of a ripened ovary that is homogeneous in some genera and in others is composed of three distinct layers: exocarp, mesocarp, and endocarp (synonym = fruit wall).
perigynous having stamens and petals arranged on the edge of a cup-like receptacle around the pistil as in Heteromeles.
perispertum nutritive tissue of a seed derived from the nucellus and deposited external to the embryo sac; diploid in contrast to endosperm, which is triploid.
phenology study of relations between climatic changes and periodic biological phenomena such as dormancy, growth, flowering, and fruiting of plants.
phenotype 1. the observed state, description, or degree of expression of a character or trait; 2. the product of the interaction of the genes of an organism with the environment.
piome a leaflet on a pinnate leaf.
pinnate leaf a compound leaf bearing leaflets (pinnae) on opposite sides of the rachis.
pistil ovule-bearing organ of an angiosperm flower, composed of ovary, style, and stigma.
pistillate having pistils, but lacking functional stamens (compare stamineate).
placenta the interior of the ovary where ovules are borne.
planting zone area of reasonably uniform growing conditions in which plants from 1 or more seed sources are well adapted.
polygamono-monocious species that are functionally monocious, but have a few bisexual flowers on some individual plants that also bear unisexual flowers of both sexes.

polygamono-tricioecious species that may exhibit dioecious, monocious, and bisexual flowering habits as in *Ceratonia*.

polygamous bearing both bisexual and unisexual flowers on the same plant or on different plants of the same species; pertains to species having mostly bisexual flowers.

pome a fleshy fruit resulting from a compound ovary with seeds encased in a papery inner wall, as in *Crataegus* and *Malus*.

prechilling practice of exposing imbibed seeds to cool (5 to 10 °C) temperatures for a few days prior to germination [contraction of the correct phrase, *pre-germination chilling*]. Prechilling is the same as *stratification*, but the term is more commonly used in seed testing, whereas stratification is more commonly used in nursery operations.

primocane first-year canes in *Rubus* that are solely vegetative (*compare* florocane).

prophyl the first bud of an inflorescence in certain plants (see *Serenoa*).

propagule any part of a plant, such as bud, tuber, root, shoot, or spore, that may be used to propagate an individual or vegetatively.

protaudrous see dichogamy.

protopogynous see dichogamy.

provenance the original geographic source of seed.

pruinose having a frost-like “bloom” or powdery secretion as in *Berberis*.

pubescence covered with down or short fine hairs.

purity percentage of clean, intact seed, by weight in a seed lot.

pyrene individual seed of a drupe as in *Flex, Prunus, and Rubus*.

pyriform pear-shaped.

race a population that exists within a species and exhibits general characteristics discontinuous and distinct from other populations (synonym = ecotype; compare strain, variety).

raceme an unbranched inflorescence with flowers on stalks of equal length arising from a main axis as in *Amelanchier* and *Prunus*.

rachis 1. the elongated axis of an inflorescence. 2. the axis of a compound leaf bearing leaflets.

radicle the root of a seed embryo from which the primary root develops.

ramet individual member of a clone vegetatively propagated from an ortet.

raphe external ridge on a seed developed from an inverted ovule formed by the part of the funiculus adnate to the ovule.

receptacle end of a flower stalk on which the floral organs are borne.

root growth potential test a test that estimates the physiological condition of seedlings by their ability to produce new roots when growing in an ideal environment.

roguing systematic removal of individuals not desired for perpetuation of a population.

samara dry, indehiscent, winged fruit; 1-seeded as in *Fraxinus* and *Ulmus*, or sometimes with 2 samaras fused together as in *Acer*.

scarification pregerminative disruption of seedcoats, usually by mechanical abrasion or by brief treatment in a strong acid, to increase their permeability to water and gases, or to lower their mechanical resistance.

seed matured ovule containing an embryo and nutritive tissue enclosed in layers of protective tissue (seedcoat).

seed certification guaranty of seed identity and quality by a recognized agency, usually evidenced by a certificate including such information as certification category, species and variety, year of collection, origin, purity, soundness, and germinative capacity. See also certified seeds, selected seeds, source-identified seeds.

seedcoat protective outer layer of a seed derived from the integuments of the ovule. When 2 coats are present, the thick, tough outer coat is the testa and the thin, delicate inner coat is the tegmen.

seedcoat dormancy dormancy as a result of seedcoat conditions: impermeability to water or gas exchange or mechanical restrictions.

seed zone a designated area having defined boundaries and altitudinal limits within which soil and climate are sufficiently uniform to indicate high probability for maintaining a relatively uniform genetic composition as determined by progeny-testing various seed sources.

seedlot a specified quantity of seeds having reasonably uniform quality. It may comprise seeds from a specific location or a single seed collection zone, all collected in the same year.

seed orchard a plantation of clones or seedlings from selected trees for early and abundant production of seed and to promote balanced, random mating.

seed-production area an existing stand that is usually upgraded and opened by removal of phenotypically undesirable trees and then cultured for early and abundant seed production.

seed source the locality where a seedlot was collected (compare provenance).

selected seed a seedlot derived from clearly defined and carefully chosen natural stands or plantations that conform to specified standards and have been approved and registered by a designated authority.

serotinous 1. flowering or fruiting late in the growing season. 2. pertaining to cones that remain closed on a tree for several months or years after maturity and are therefore late in dispersing seeds.
shrub  perennial woody plant branching close to the ground and with no major central stem (compare tree).
simple fruit  formed from a single ovary and sometimes including other flower parts; the most common type of fruit (compare aggregate fruit and multiple fruit).
softwood cuttings  cuttings for vegetative propagation that are collected from soft, succulent new shoots that have just begun to harden; normally in the spring, but also at any time of the year in plants that have multiple flushes of shoot growth.
sound seeds  seeds that contain in viable condition the tissues necessary for germination.
source-identified seed  a seedlot attested by a designated authority as being derived from a defined seed source.
species  category of taxonomic classification into which genera are subdivided, comprising a group of similar interbreeding individuals sharing a common morphology, physiology, and reproductive process.
spike  elongated inflorescence with sessile flowers on a main axis as in Amorpha and in pistillate flowers of Carya and Juglans.
stamen  pollen-bearing organ of a flower in angiosperms consisting of a filament and an anther.
staminate  having pollen-bearing organs (stamens) but no pistils.
staminode  a sterile or abortive stamen as seen in flowers of Diospyros.
steckling  a plant propagule grown from rooting cuttings; a plantable rooted cutting.
style  the neck of the pistil which connects the stigma with the ovary.
sub-shrub  a shrub, usually small, the woody parts of which normally die back at least partially during winter.
style  the line of dehiscence on fruits that opens naturally to disperse seeds.
syncarp  see aggregate fruit.
target seedling  a seedling ideally suited to planting for a specific management objective on a particular site. Production of such seedlings is a major management goal in nurseries, and requires matching genetic characteristics, environmental factors of the intended planting site, and cultural practices in the nursery.
tegmen  the inner seedcoat, usually thin and delicate.
testa  the outer seedcoat, usually thick and tough.
tree  a woody perennial plant, typically large, and with a well-defined central stem or stems with branches forming a more or less definite crown (compare shrub).
tree percent  number of trees in a nursery bed at time of lifting expressed as a percentage of the number of viable seeds sown.
trichome  an outgrowth of the epidermis, as a hair or scale, which is variable in shape, size, and function.
triploid  having 3 times (3n) the haploid (n) number of chromosomes.
umbel  a flat-topped inflorescence with flower stalks arising from a common point, as in Rhamnus caroliniana; frequently compound as in the paniculate umbels of Aralia spinosa.
unisexual  individual flowers of 1 sex, either staminate or pistillate (compare bisexual).
unigentic  having only 1 integument as the ovules of the composite family.
utricle  a bladdery, 1-seeded, usually indehiscent fruit, consisting of an achene surrounded by bracts, as in Eurysta and Grayia.
variety  a category usually intermediate between species (or subspecies) and forma, given a Latin name preceded by “var.” based on fewer correlated characters than are used to differentiate species or subspecies, and having a more restricted geographical occurrence.
viable  the state of being capable of germination and subsequent growth and development of the seedling.
viscid  fruits covered with sticky secretions as in Ceanothus.
List of Families and Genera

A

Aceraceae—Maple family
Acer L.

Agavaceae—Century-plant family
Yucca L.

Anacardiaceae—Sumac family
Cotinus P. Mill.

Balanophoraceae—Balanophora family
Balanophora L.

Bignoniaceae—Trumpet-creeper family
Campsis Lour.

Boraginaceae—Borage family
Cynoglossum L.

Buxaceae—Box family
Buxus L.

C

Chilopsis L.
D. Don

Spathodea Beauv.

Cactaceae—Cactus family
Carnegiea Brit. & Rose

Caprifoliaceae—Honeysuckle family
Lonicer L.

Symphoricarpos Duham.

Casuarinaceae—Casuarina family
Casuarina Rumph. ex L.

Celastraceae—Bittersweet (Staff-tree) family
Celastrus L.

Euonymus L.

Chenopodiaceae—Goosefoot family
Atriplex L.

Grayia Hook. & Arn.

Kochia Roth

Krascheninnikovia Guldenstaedt

Sarcobatus Nees

Zuckia Standl.

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Boraginaceae—Borage family
Cynoglossum L.

Buxaceae—Box family
Buxus L.
Psorothamnus Rydb.
Pterocephalus Jacq.
Robinia L.
Senna P. Mill.
Sophora L.
Ulex L.
Fagaceae—Beech family
Castanea P. Mill.
Chrysolepis Hjelmquist
Fagus L.
Lithocarpus Blume
Quercus L.
Garryaceae—Silk tassel family
Garrya Dougl. ex Lindl.
Ginkgoaceae—Ginkgo family
Ginkgo L.
Grossulariaceae—Currant family
Ribes L.
Hamamelidaceae—Witch-hazel family
Hamamelis L.
Liquidambar L.
Hippocastanaceae—Horsechestnut family
Aesculus L.
Hydrangeaceae—Hydrangea family
Carpentaria Tort.
Philadelphus L.
Hydrophyllaceae—Waterleaf family
Nama L.
Juglandaceae—Walnut family
Carya Nutt.
Juglans L.
Lamiaceae—Mint family
Salvia L.
Lauraceae—Laurel family
Lindera Thunb.
Perneu P. Mill.
Salvia Nees & Eberm.
Umbellularia (Nees) Nutt.
Lythraceae—Loosestrife family
Lagerstroemia L.
M Magnoliaceae—Magnolia family
Liriodendron L.
Magnolia L.
Malvaceae—Mallow family
Theophras Soland. ex Correa
Meliaceae—Mahogany family
Medu L.
Swietenia Jacq.
Toona (Endl.) Roemer
Menispermeae—Moonseed family
Menispernum L.
Moraceae—Mulberry family
Maclura Nutt.
Morus L.
Myrtaceae—Bayberry (Wax-myrtle) family
Myrica L.
Morella Lour.
Myrica—Myrtle family
Eucalyptus L.Her.
Lophostemon Schott
N Nyssaceae—Sour gum family
Nyssa L.
O Oleaceae—Olive family
Chionanthus L.
Fraxinus L.
Ligustrum L.
Menodora Bongpl.
Olea L.
Syringa L.
P Papaveraceae—Poppy family
Dendromecon Benth.
Pinaceae—Pine family
Abies P. Mill.
Cedrus Trew
Larix P. Mill.
Picea A. Dietr.
Pinus L.
Tsuga Carr.
Platanaceae—Plane-tree (Sycamore) family
Platanus L.
Polygontaceae—Buckwheat family
Eriogonum Michx.
Proteaceae—Protea family
Grevillea R. Br. ex Knight
Pyrolaceae—Shinleaf family
Chimaphile Pursh
R Ranunculaceae—Buttercup family
Clematis L.
Rhamnaceae—Buckthorn family
Ceanothus L.
Frangula P. Mill.
Rhamnus L.
Zizia P. Mill.
Rosaceae—Rose family
Amelanchier Medik.
Aronia Medik.
Cercocarpus Kunth
Chaenomeles Benth.
Chaenomeles (Porter) Maxim.
Cleomege Tort.
Cotonaster Medik.
Crataegus L.
Faulsia Endl.
Heteromeles M. Roemer
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Malus P. Mill.
Oemleria Reichenb.
Peraphyllum Nutt.
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Prunus L.
Purshia DC. ex Poir.
Pyrus L.
Rhodotypos Sieb. & Zacc.
Rosa L.
Rubus L.
Sorbaria (Ser. ex DC.) A. Braun
Sorbus L.
Spiraea L.
Rubiaceae—Madder family
Cephalanthus L.
Mitchella L.
Rutaceae—Rue family
Flindersia R. Br.
Pheolidendron Rupr.
Pirrosia L.
Zanthoxylum L.
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Populus L.
Salix L.
Sapindaceae—Soapberry family
Koelreuteria Laxm.
Sapindus L.
Sapotaceae—Sapodilla (Sapote) family
Sideroxylon L.
Scrophulariaceae—Figwort family
Paulownia Sieb. & Zucc.
Penstemon Schmidel
Simaroubaceae—Quassia (Ailanthus) family
Ailanthus Desf.
Simmondsiaceae—Jojoba family
Simmondsia Nutt.
Solanaceae — Potato (Nightshade) family
Lycium L.
Solanum L.
Sterculiaceae—Cacao (Sterculia) family
Fremontodendron Coville
Styracaceae—Storax (Snowball) family
Halesia Ellis ex L.
Styrax L.

T
Tamaricaceae—Tamarix family
Tamarix L.
Taxaceae—Yew family
Taxus L.
Torreya Arn.
Taxodiaceae—Redwood family
Cryptomeria D. Don
Metasequoia Miki ex Hu & W.C. Cheng
Sequoipitys Siebold & Zucc.
Sequoia Endl.
Tectona L.C. Rich.
Theaceae—Tea family
Franklinia Bartr. ex Marsh.
Gordonia Ellis
Thymelaeaceae—Mezereum family
Dica L.
Tiliaceae—Linden family
Tilia L.

U
Ulmaceae—Elm family
Celtis L.
Ulmus L.

V
Verbenaceae—Verbena family
Callicarpa L.
Tectona L. f.
Viper L.
Vitaceae — Grape family
Parthenocissus Planch.
Vitis L.

Z
Zamiaceae—Sago-palm family
Zamia L.
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Carya
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Chamaecyparis
Chionanthus
Epigaea
Ericameria
Fagus
Fraxinus
Gaylussacia
Gleditsia
Gordonia
Gymnocladus
Halesia
Ilex
Juglans
Juniperus
Liquidambar
Liriodendron
Lophodendron
Maclura
Melia
Nyssa
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Parasenianthes
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Paulownia
Persea
Pithecellobium
Platanus
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Sasafras
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Wong, Wesley H. C., Jr.
Grevillea
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Ledum
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Frangula
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Z
Zasada, John C.
Acer
Ailanthus
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Aralia
Clematis
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Euonymus
Gaultheria
Menodora
Nemopanthus
Phellodendron
Populus
Rubus
Salix
Sapindus
Solanum
Spiraea
Vitex
## Index of Common Names

Preferred common names are listed in boldface type and other common names are in lightface roman type. The scientific name of the genus in italics follows each primary entry. Since genus units are arranged in alphabetical order of the scientific name, and each page is tabbed with the genus name, readers can locate a particular genus without referring to page numbers.

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river
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swamp
texas valley
Wisilienus cowberry, Vaccinium cowitch vine, Campsis coyotebrush, Baccharis cranberry, Vaccinium American large mountain small cranberrybush, Viburnum European crape-myrtle, Lagerstroemia crape-myrtle Queen's crape-myrtle, Lagerstroemia creambush, Holodiscus creambush rockspirea, Holodiscus creeper, Parthenocissus Japanese creeper, Gaultheria creosotebush, Larrea coccus, Epigaea cryptomeria, Cryptomeria Japanese cuapinol, Hymenaea cucumbertree, Magnolia cypress, Chamaecyparis cypress, Taxodium common bald gulf red tissued water red white yellow
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English
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Japanese
lacebark
leatherleaf
red

rock
Russian
Scotch
Scots
September
Siberian
slippery
smoothleaf
soft
southern rock
spreading
water

winged
white
Wych
emajapitilla, *Theptesia*
empress tree, *Paulownia*
encelia, *Encelia*
rayless
Virgin River
encina, *Quercus*
encino, *Quercus*
ephebra, *Ephedra*
grey
green
Torrey
espino rubia, *Zanthoxylum*
eucalyptus, *Eucalyptus*
alpine-ash
beakpod
blackbutt
bluegum
brown-barrel
cuttail
dalrymple
delegate
desert
gray ironbark
lemon
lemon-gum
long-beak
manna
messmate stringybark
monch
mountain-ash
mountain-gum
mulga ironbark
redironbark
ribbon
river redgum
robusta
rosegum
saligna
shining
Sidney bluegum
swamp-gum giant
tallowwood
Tasmanian blue
tooker
euonymus, *Euonymus*
brook
European
Maack
running
warty-bark
winged
winterberry
European bittersweet, *Solanum*

**F**

false indigo, *Amorpha*
false spirea, *Sorbaria*
Ural
falsewillow, *Baccharis*
Bigelow’s bromebrush
Encinitis
Harvard’s 
prairie
saltwater
Santo Domingo
false-willow, *Chilopsis*
farkleberry, *Vacinnium*
fern-bush, *Chamaebatiaria*

fernbush, *Chamaebatiaria*
fetterbush, *Leucothoe*
fetterbush, *Pieris*
feverbush, *Linderea*
filbert, *Corylus*

American
beaked
California
common
European

fir, *Abies*
Abete delle Nebrodi
alamo de le sierra

Algerian

American silver
alpine
anamabili
Amur
Ao-todomatsu
Aomori-todo-matsu
akedo
akatodo
Arizona
balsam
blister
bristlecone

California red
California white
Cascades

Caucasian

Cephalonian
Chinese silver

Cilician
Colorado white
common silver
concolor
corkbark
Crimean
dake-nomi
eastern

European silver
feather cone
flaky
Fraser
golden
grand
great silver
Grecian
Greek silver
Guatemalan
Hinggan
Japanese
Japanese silver
Khingan
Korean
linge lengshan
lovely
Low silver
Low white
lowland white
magnificent
Manchurian
Maries
Mawr Sakhalin
Mexican silver
Min
Min-kiang
momi
Mt. Enos
needle
Nikko
Nikko-momi
noble
noble red
Nordmann
ovamel
O.shirabiso
Pacific silver
Pacific white
Pindrow
pito real blanco
pitch silver
real blanco de la sierras
red
red bark
Rocky Mountain alpine
Rocky Mountain subalpine
Rocky Mountain white
sacred
sacred Mexican silver
Sakhalin
Santa Lucia
sapin concelore
sapin du Vancouver
sapin gracieux
sapin grandissime
Shasta
Shasta red
shirabe
shirabiso
Siberian
Siberian silver
Siberian white
Sicilian
Sierra white
silver
silver tip
Sino-Korean
southern balsam
Spanish
Spanish silver
subalpine
todo-matsu
Todomatsu
Turkey
srajio-momi
Veitch
Veitch silver
west Himalayan
west Himalayan silver
western white
white
yellow-fruited
tir pine, Abies
fircracker plant, Aesculus
five-stamen tamarisk, Tamarix
flamboyan, Delonix
flametree, Delonix
flannelbush, Fremontodendron
California
Mexican
flooded-gum, Eucalyptus
Florida arrowroot, Zamia
Florida pinzeter, Rhododendron
Florida-nutmeg, Torreya
flowering-ash, Chionanthus
flowering-willow, Chilopsis
fountain tree, Spathodea
fox grape, Vitis
Northern
foxberry, Vaccinium
fragrant false indigo, Amorpha
Franklin tree, Frankelina
frankelina, Frankelina
freemontia, Fremontodendron
California
eldorado
Mexican
French-mulbery, Callicarpa
fresno, Fraxinus
frigolito, Sophora
fringed sage, Artemisia
fringed spruce, Abies
G
gallberry, Ilex
garland-tree, Malus
green, Prunus
Gharab-Palk-Saf-Saf, Populus
giant cactus, Carnegiea
giant sequoia, Sequoiadendron
giant-cedar, Thuja
ginkgo, Ginkgo
globe-flowers, Cephalanthus
goatmint, Simonisia
gobernakora, Larrea
godess-of-mercy fir, Cryptomeria
gold and silver-flower, Lonicera
goldenchain tree, Laburnum
goldenhills, Encelia
gooseberry, Ribes
Appalachian
eastern prickly
Idaho
inland buck
Missouri
mountain
pasture
roundleaf
Sierra
swamp
white-stem
godonia, Gordonia
grandfather-graybeard, Chionanthus
grape, Vitis
plum
swamp
grawl plant, Epigaea
grawl weed, Epigaea
Gray’s saltbush, Grayia
greybeard, Clematis
grayia, Grayia
greasewood, Larrea
greasewood, Sarcobatus
ground hemlock, Taxus
ground laurel, Epigaea
guamichli, Pithecellobium
guanacaste, Enterolobium
Guelder rose, Viburnum
guayac, Acacia
gum arabic tree, Acacia
gum bunemia, Strobosylon
gum elastic, Sideroxylon
H
hackberry, Celtis
common
netleaf
northern
sugar
western
hackmatack, Larix
hardhack, Holodiscus
hardhack, Spiraea
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haw, Crataegus
apple
blue
dwarf
green
parsley
red
summer
yellow
hawthorn, Crataegus
Allegheny
anomalous
apple
apple haw
apple-leaf
Arnold
barberry
beautiful
bigtree
black
blueberry
Brainard
broadleaf
cerro
chocolate
cockspur
Columbia
colomn
dotted
Douglas
dowzy
English
English midland
English woodland
entangled
fanleaf
fireberry
flat-topped
fleshy
frosted
glossy
golden-fruit
green
Gregg
Harbison
Kansas
large-fruited
littlehip
longspine
may
mountain
one-flowered
oneseed
Ontario
parsley
pear
Pensacola
plumleaf
Reverchon
riverflat
roundleaf
sandhill
scarlet
shining
Siiberian
single-seed
small-fruited
southern
succulent
sugar
summer
sunny
tall
Texas
thicket
three-flower
Tracy
Virginia
Washington
waxy-fruited
weeping
western black
willow
yellow
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beaked
California
European
be-balsam, Picea
hearts-a-busting, Euonymus
heavenly-hambo, Nandina
hedge, Machara
hediondilla, Larrea
hemlock, Tsuga
black
Canada
Carolina
eastern
mountain
Pacific
western
hemptree, Vitea
Hercules-club, Aralia
Hercules-club, Zanthoxylum
hickory, Carya
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bigleaf shagbark
bitter water
bitternet
mockernut
nutmeg
pale
pallid
pignut
sand
scalibark
shagbark
shellbark
swamp
water
white
whiteheart
highbush-cranberry, Viburnum
highland doghobble, Leucothoe
hobblebush, Viburnum
hog-apple, Crataegus
hoghaw, Crataegus
hognut, Carya
holly, Iex
American
deciduous
English
evergreen
mountain
swamp
white
holly-bay, Gordonia
hollywoood, Heteromeles
honey-balls, Cephalanthus
honeylocust, Gleditsia
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bearsberry
Belle
blueleaf
California
chaparral
coiral
coralline
c Dwarf
Etruscan
European
European fly
fly
grape
hairy
Italian
Japanese
limber
Manchurian
Morrow
mountain
mountain fly
orange
purple flower
southern
Standish
swamp fly
sweetberry
Tatarian
trumpet
Utah
western white
whitebell
winter
woodbine
yellow
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hoop-pine, Araucaria
hophornbeam, Ostrya
American
eastern
hopnag, graysia
hoptree, Ptelea
common
woolly common
hornbeam, Carpinus
American
European
heartleaf
Japanese
oriental
hornbeam, Ostrya
hornbrush, Ceanothus
horse-apple, Macaruga
horsebean, Parkinsonia
horsebrush, Tetradynamia
catawba
common
cotton
cottonthorn
dune
four-part
gray
hairy
littleleaf
longspine
Mojave
Nutall
Nuttall
shortspine
smooth
spiny
spineless
striped
thorny
threadleaf
horsebush, Grayia
horsechestnut, Aesculus
American
Himalayan
horsetail beefwood, Casuarina
huckleberry, Gaylussacia
black
highbush
huckleberry, Vaccinium
California
evergreen
shot
velvetleaf
huisache, Acacia
1 incense-cedar, Calocedrus
California
incienco, Encelia
Indian arrow-wood, Holodiscus
Indian arrow-wood, Philadelphus
Indian currant, Symphoricarpos
Indian lilac, Melia
Indian peach, Oemleria
Indian plum, Oemleria
Indian soap-plant, Sapium
Indian-bean, Catalpa
Indian-walnut, Aleurites
indigobush, Amorpha
dwarf
indigobush, Pnoranthus
Mojave
inkberry, Ilex
inkberry, Lonicera
ironbark, Eucalyptus
ironwood, Carpinus
ironwood, Casuarina
ironwood, Ochna
ironwood, Ostrya
island myrtle, Ceanothus
islay, Prunus
Italian woodbine, Lonicera
ivy, Kalmia
ivy-bush, Kalmia
J jaboncillo, Sapindus
jano, Chilocquis
Japanese cornelian-cherry, Cornus
Japanese snowdrop tree, Styrax
Japanese-cedar, Cryptomeria
Jersey-tea, Ceanothus
Jerusalem-thorn, Parkinsonia
jetbead, Rhododendron
Jim brush, Ceanothus
Jimbrush, Ceanothus
jojoba, Simmondsia
Joshua tree, Yucca
Jove's fruit, Lindera
Judas-tree, Cercis
Juneberry, Amelanchier
jujube, Ziziphus
common
jumble-bead, Adenanthera
Juneberry, Amelanchier
juniper, Juniperus
alligator
Ashe's
bigberry
California
checkered-bark
cherrystone
common
dwarf
Mexican
oneseed
Pinchot
prostrate
red
redberry
river
Rocky Mountain
Sierra
Utah
west Texas
western
jutaby, Hymenaea
K kaki, Diospyros
keg let, Diospyros
keminyan, Styrax
Kentucky coffeetree, Gymnocladus
Kew-tree, Ginkgo
kiawe, Prosopis
kingnut, Carya
kinnikinnick, Arctostaphylos
kinnikinnik, Cornus
Klinski-tree, Ararauaria
koa, Acacia
koa hoole, Leucaena
kochia, Kochia
forage
prostrate
kukui, Aleurites
L Labrador-tea, Ledum
bog
marsh
western
laburnum, Laburnum
common

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Scotch Waterer lacewood, Grevillea
larch, Larix
alpine American
Dahurian eastern
European Japanese Montana
mountain Russian
Siberian subalpine western
large-leaf cucumber, Magnolia laurel, Umbellularia
laurel-leaves, Kalmia
laurel-sumac, Rhus
leadtree, Amorpha
lemon-gum, Eucalyptus
lemonade berry, Rhus
lesscale, Aristolepis
lentisco, Rhus
lespedeza, Lespedeza bicolor
leafy shrub
Thuergery
leucaena, Leucaena
leverwood, Ostrya
life-of-man, Aralia
lilac, Syringa
Amur common
late Manchurian
Persian villous
lilac chastetree, Víxes
lily-of-the-valley tree, Oxycodendrum
lime, Tilia
American Caucasian
large-leaved pendent white
small-leaved weeping
linden, Tilia
American bigleaf common
Crimean
European
European white largeleaf
littleleaf
pendent silver
silver
lingonberry, Vaccinium
lippi longshanks, Abies
little prince’s pine, Chimirphila
Loeb’s fiddleleaf, Nama
lobbilly-boy, Gordonia
locust, Ceratonia
locust, Robinia
black
broadly
clamy
Hartweg
Holtz
Kelsey
Margaret
mossy
New Mexican
Rusby
longleaf ironwood, Casuarina
lost camellia, Frankkilia
lost gordinia, Frankkilia
lambang, Aleurites
lupine, Lupinus
Inyo bush
longleaf bush
Pauma
silver
Sims bush
whiteface
M
Madras thorn, Pithecellobium
madroño, Arbutus
maga, Thespesia
magnolia, Magnolia
Ash
bigleaf cucumber
ear-leaf(ed)
evergreen
Fraser
greatleaf(ed)
mountain
Puerto Rico pyramid
shining
southern
sweetbay
umbrella
yellow cucumber
mahala mat, Ceanothus
mahaleb, Prunus
mahogany, Swietenia
bigleaf
Honduran
ybrid
littleleaf
Pacific coast
West Indies
mahonia, Mahonia
Chinese cluster
Fremont
Japanese leatherleaf
maibaos, Alnus
maidenhair-tree, Ginkgo
mamane, Sophora
mangium, Acacia
manzanita, Arctostaphylos
bigberry
Eastwood
greenleaf hoar
Mexican pointleaf
Pringle rosybract
maple, Acer
Amur ashleaf
bigleaf
bigtooth
broadleaf dwarf
hard
Japanese mountain
Norway
Oregon
paperbark
planetree red
river
rock
Rocky Mountain
Siberian silver
soft
striped
sugar
swamp sycamore
vine
maple-silkwood, Flindersia
matrimony vine, Lycium
Chinese may, Crataegus
mayday tree, Prunus
<table>
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<th>Common Name</th>
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