

# Glossary

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- **Acicular:** Needle-like.
- **Apex:** Tip; as in tips of leaves.
- **Apical:** Located at the tip or apex.
- **Apophysis:** Outer portion of a cone scale which is exposed on a closed cone.
- **Armed:** Bearing prickles, spines, or thorns.
- **Bark:** All tissue external to the vascular cambium; includes phloem and periderm.
- **Bract:** Modified leaf; bracts often subtend reproductive structures, such as a flowers or an ovuliferous cone scale.
- **Bole:** The main stem or axis of a tree; merchantable portion of a tree stem.
- **Bud:** An embryonic shoot.
- **Bud scales:** Modified leaves surrounding a bud.
- **Cambium:** Layer or zone of dividing cells that produce xylem in the inner portions of the plant, and phloem in the outer portions of the plant. Also called vascular cambium.
- **DBH:** Diameter at breast height (1.4 m or 4.5 ft above ground level).
- **Deciduous:** Not persistent; dropping or falling off.
- **Dioecious:** Having unisexual cones or flowers with only one sex per plant, thereby having separate male and female plants.
- **Endemic:** Restricted to a narrow, limited geographic area.
- **Excurrent:** A tree form in which the bole or main axis is clearly defined; the main stem outgrows the secondary, lateral branches due to strong apical dominance, usually resulting in a cone-shaped crown.
- **Fascicle:** A bundle or close cluster of leaves or flowers.
- **Fascicle sheath:** A tubular structure, often made of leaves or bracts, which surround a stem or other plant organ.

- **Fertilization:** Fusion of egg and sperm.
  - **Glabrous:** Smooth; without hairs.
  - **Glaucous:** Covered with white wax.
  - **Leaf:** Plant organ located directly below a lateral bud; lateral foliage appendages originating at nodes of the stem, usually responsible for photosynthesis.
  - **Megastrobilus:** Female cone of some gymnosperms like cycads and conifers. Plural: megastrobili.
  - **Microstrobilus:** Male cone of some gymnosperms like cycads, ginkgo, and conifers. Plural: microstrobili.
  - **Monoecious:** Having unisexual cones or flowers with female and male reproductive structures on the same plant.
  - **Needle:** Long, slender leaf; as in *Pinus*.
  - **Pollen:** The male gametophyte. Minute, powdery grains produced by anthers and male cones of seed plants; collective term for pollen grains.
  - **Pollination:** Transfer of pollen from pollen sac to stigma or conelet.
  - **Pubescent:** Covered with soft hairs.
  - **Reflexed:** Turned or curved downward or backward.
  - **Resin canal:** Ducts in bark or wood lined with resin-secreting cells, especially in conifers.
  - **Scale:** 1) A reduced, appressed leaf. 2) A woody appendage on a cone which bears ovules.
  - **Seed:** A ripened ovule consisting of an embryo, food store, and protective coat.
  - **Serotinous:** Remaining closed at maturity.
  - **Sessile:** Not stalked.
  - **Umbo:** Protuberance or swollen part of a cone scale.
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