

Plan for describing a plant.

1. The name of the plant (Russian (English) and Latin). You can also give the folk name.
2. The systematic belonging of the plant (division, class, order, family, genus).
3. The confinement of a plant to a particular plant community and its role in this community.
4. Ecological groups to which the given plant belongs in relation to light, moisture, chemical and mechanical composition of soil, etc.
5. Life form according to classified of Raunkiaer (Christen Raunkiaer).
6. Life form according to classified of Serebryakov (Serebryakov I. G.)
6. Biological group by lifespan.
7. Overall size of the plant.
8. Morphological features:
 - a) Stem: stem type (erect, creeping, climbing, etc.); degree of woodiness; covering tissue and presence of lenticels, pubescence, cuticle, waxy plaque on it; form of stem cross section (round, tetrahedral, trihedral, etc.); length of internodes; presence of stem and shoot modifications (if any; notes which). Diameter of stem.
 - b) Leaves: type of leaf (if the plant has several types of leaves, all of them should be described); form of leaf blade; form of leaf margin; type of venation of leaf; type of attachment to stem; presence of stipules, sheath or ocrea; presence and type of pubescence; color of upper and lower surface; presence of leaf modifications (if any; notes which); leaf position on the plant. Size of leaves.
 - c) Root system: type of root system; degree of development; presence of modifications (if any; notes which ones); presence of symbionts (mycorrhiza, nodules of nitrogen-fixing bacteria). Size of root system.
 - d) Generative organs (for flowering plants):
 - 1) Flower. Flower formula and diagram; presence of different types of flowers (bisexual, unisexual, sterile, cleistogamous); dioecious or monoecious plant; type of flower symmetry (actinomorphic, zygomorphic, irregular); type of pollination; adaptation to type of pollination; presence and color of corolla, number and shape of petals, presence and degree of their fusion, shape of corolla; presence and color of calyx, number of sepals, their shape and pubescence, presence and degree of their fusion. Presence of spurs, appendages, nectaries (indicate from what organs they were formed); number of stamens, their location in relation to petals of corolla, presence of their fusion; number of pistils, number of carpels forming each pistil (determined by the number of locules of ovary, styles or stigma); ovary type in relation to the place on receptacle (lower, upper, middle); flower size.
 - 2) Position of flowers on the plant (apical, axillary, sessile, on pedicels, alone, put together in inflorescences); length of pedicels, presence of general or separate pedicels; type of inflorescences; presence of general and private inflorescences; sizes of inflorescences, quantity of flowers in inflorescences (if their number is definite).
 - 3) Fruit. Fruit type according to gynoeceum type; dry or juicy; true or false; character of fruit surface (smooth, ribbed, pubescent); type of fruit (berry, knuckle, nut, etc.)