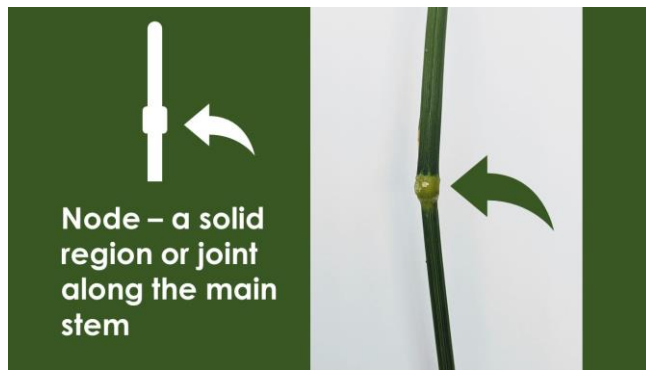
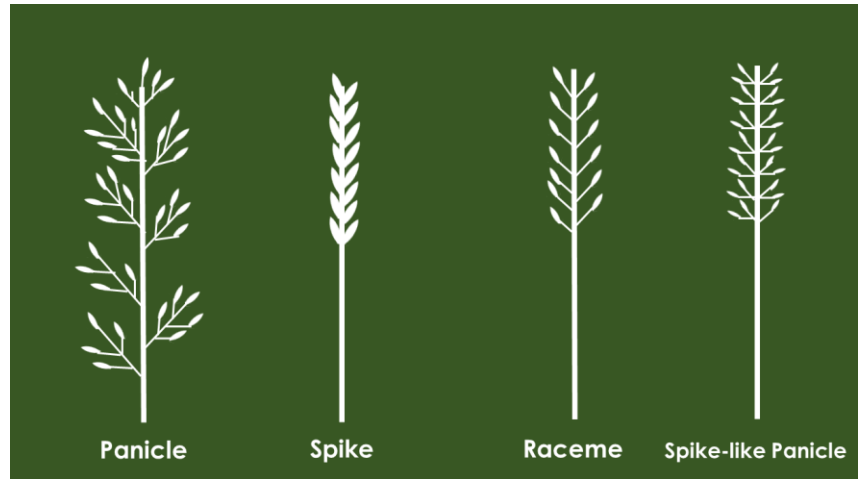
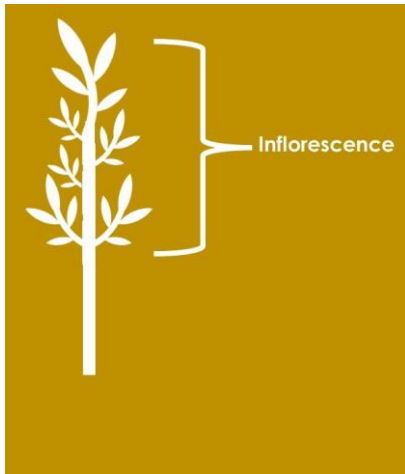


Grass Anatomy Stems and leaves



Species with features	Species with features
Creeping Soft-grass (woodlands and other) – Hairy nodes or knees	Cocksfoot (all) – folded leaf sheath
Giant Fescue (woodlands) – Red nodes and auricles	Rough Meadow-grass (all) – long and pointed membranous ligule
Purple Moor Grass (heathlands and bogs) – ligule made up of ring of hairs	Sea Couch – Hairy margins to leaf sheath
	Wood Melick – leaf sheath has short bristle opposite leaf blade

Grass Anatomy Flowers



Species with features

- False Oat-grass – Panicle as inflorescence
- Perennial Rye-grass – Spike as inflorescence
- Timothy Grass – Spike-like panicle as inflorescence
- Wavy Hair-grass – Wavy pedicels

- Common Bent – Only 1 floret per spikelet
- Quaking Grass – A distinctive spikelet
- Barren Brome – Pedicel has only one spikelet
- False Brome – Has a nodding raceme for an inflorescence

Grass Anatomy Flowers



Glumes – two membranous bracts surrounding the spikelet of a grass

Lemma

Palea

Lemma - is the lowermost of two chaff-like bracts enclosing the grass floret. It often bears a long bristle called an awn

Awn – hair-like or bristle-like projection. Can be on Glumes or lemmas or both

Palea - is one of two chaff-like bracts enclosing the grass floret. It is often smaller and simpler than the lemma

Soft Brome – Blunt angled lemmas with a pale margin
Wall Barley – Long awns, inner glume with fringe of hairs
Common Cord-grass – Hairy glumes

Grass Anatomy Overview

