Reproductive biology of Aster curtus (Asteraceae), a Pacific Northwest endemic
Asteraceae. Also known as the Composite or Aster family. Usually herbs, some shrubs. Inflorescence a head (a group of flowers surrounded by involucral bracts). Flowers perfect or imperfect, radially symmetrical or bilaterally symmetrical. The Asteraceae is the largest family in B.C., with 396 species and varieties. In Hitchcock and Cronquist the family is divided into 2 subfamilies and into 12 tribes. Many genera are grown as ornamentals, such as Dahlia, Tagetes (marigold), Cosmos, Aster, Zinnia, Chrysanthemum, Callistephus (China aster), and others. Crop plants are rather few for the size of the family but include Lactuca (lettuce), Helianthus, (sunflower), Carthamus (safflower), Cynara (artichoke), Tragopogon (salsify, oyster plant), Cichorium (chicory), and Artemisia (tarragon). Asteraceae's wiki: Asteraceae or Compositae (commonly referred to as the aster, daisy, composite, or sunflower family) is a very large and widespread family of flowering plants (Angiospermae). A poster with 12 different species of Asteraceae from the subfamilies Asteroideae, Cichorioideae and Carduoideae. Biology Document BIO1999-01: A companion document to the Assessment Criteria for Determining Environmental Safety of Plant with Novel Traits. Table of Contents. Part A - General Information. The Reproductive Biology of T. aestivum. B4. The Centres of Origin of the Species. Proceedings of the Pacific Northwest Jointed Goatgrass Conference. Pocatello, ID. Crompton, C.W., McNeill, J., Stahevitch, A.E., and Wojtas, W.A. 1988.