



Spikelet contains flower (with anthers and pistils) 穗包含花 (花粉囊和雌蕊)

Or when mature, contains grain. 成熟后, 为颖果 (种子)

Grain: dorsal surface with scutellum/ embryo 颖果 背部有盾片/ 胚

Ventral surface with hilum, sometimes with furrow 腹部有种脐, 有时有沟

Hilum and scutellum are considered the grain base; the other end is the apex 底部/顶部的区分

In wild grasses, spikelet should disarticulate (shatter) 野生禾草的穗应该自动落粒。

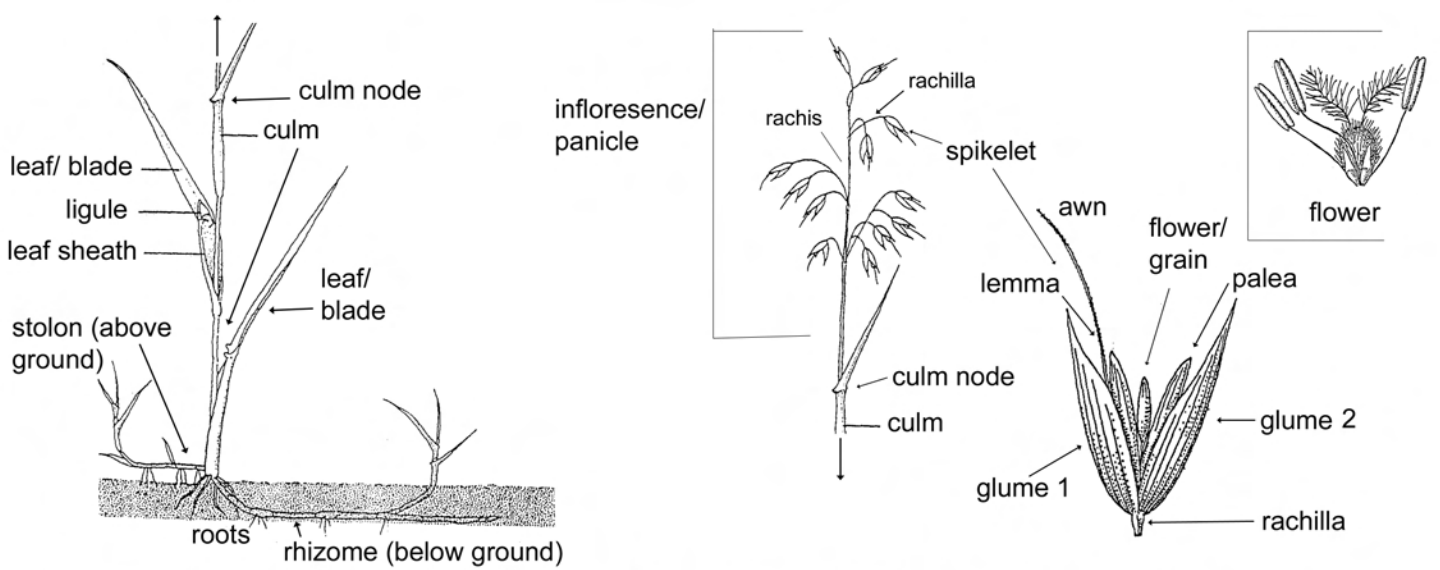


Diagram of oat (*Avena* sp.) plant, indicating the plant parts of a typical grass (after Hubbard 1960)

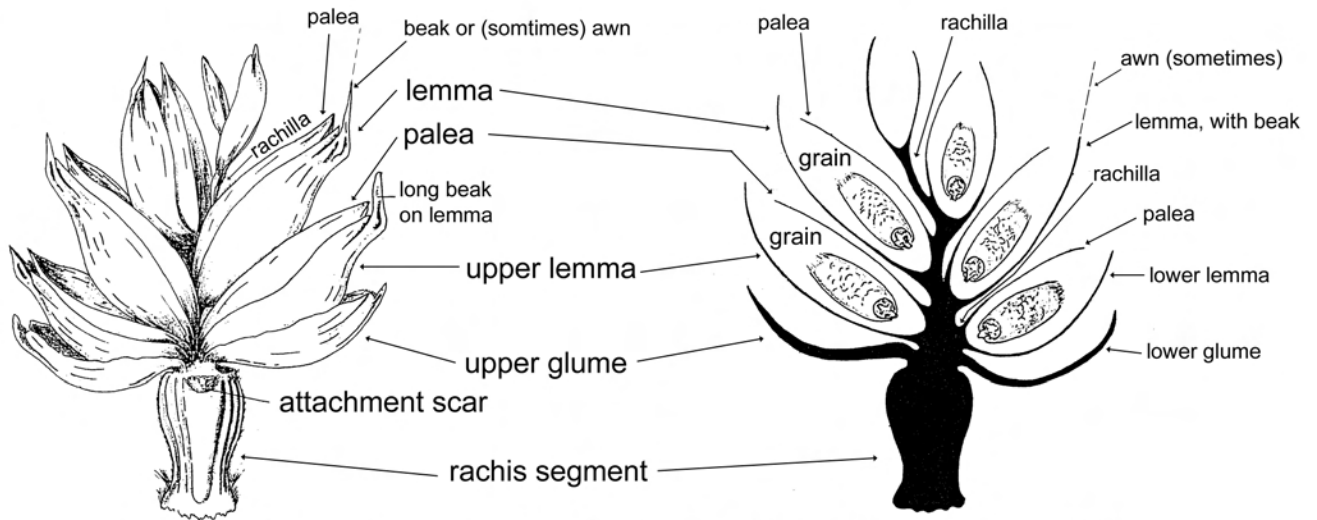


Diagram of a single wheat spikelet, with cross-section at right (after Hervey-Murray 1980)

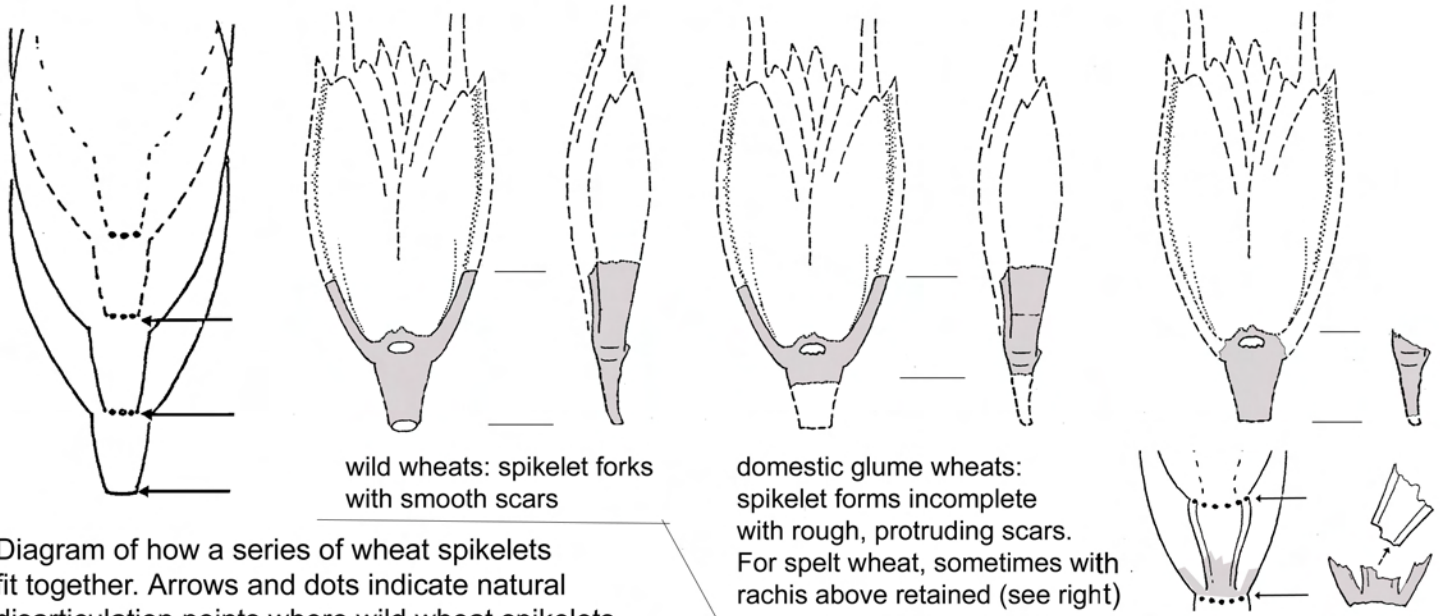
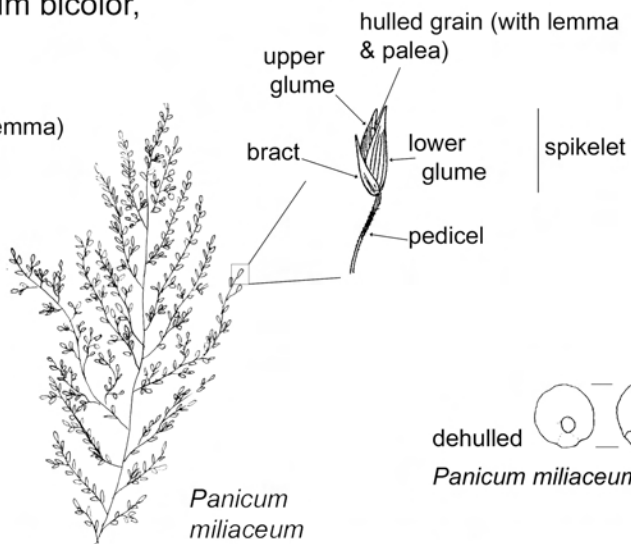
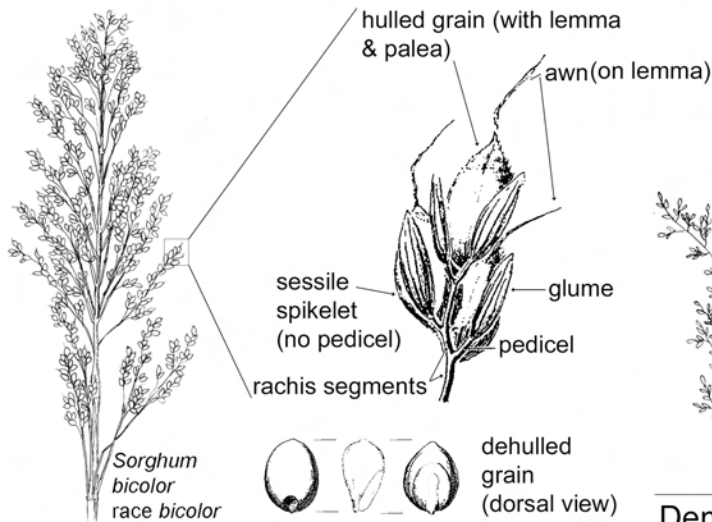


Diagram of how a series of wheat spikelets fit together. Arrows and dots indicate natural disarticulation points where wild wheat spikelets separate at maturity (based on drawings by Hillman).

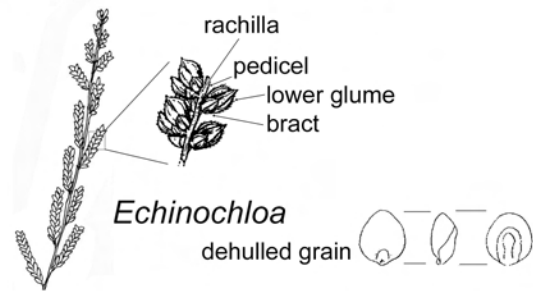
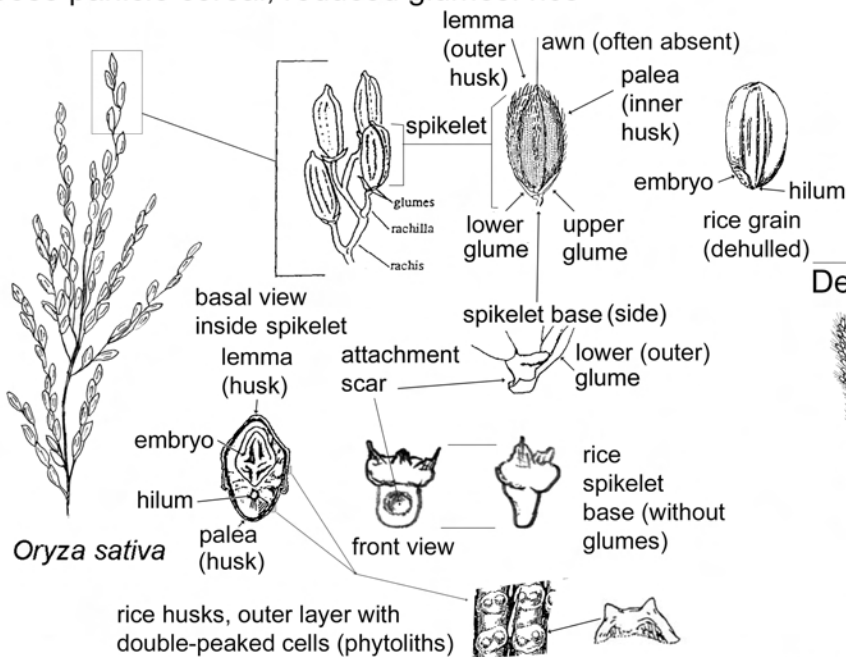
Chaff parts that normally preserve by charring for different wheat categories (wild, glume, free-threshing)

Loose panicle cereals. *Panicum* spp., *Sorghum bicolor*,

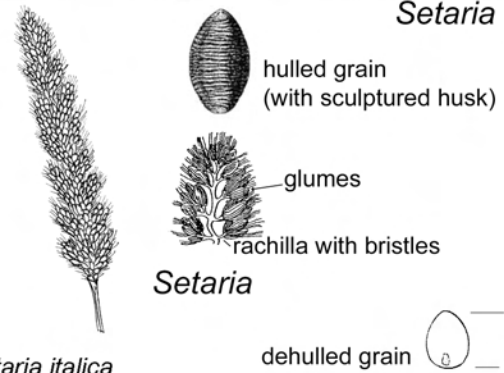


Dense panicle forming, arms or fingers: e.g. *Echinochloa*

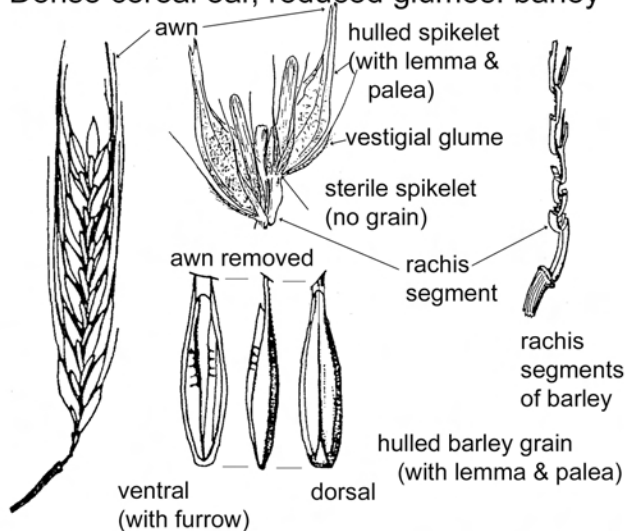
Loose panicle cereal, reduced glumes: rice



Denser panicle, spike-like, with bristles:



Dense cereal ear, reduced glumes: barley



Dense cereal ear (with glumes): wheat, rye

