## Types of Inflorescence (Floral structure)

Indeterminate inflorescences:
(first flowers to open are at the base)


- Spike - an elongate, unbranched, indeterminate inflorescence with sessile flowers.
- Spikelet - a small spike, characteristic of grasses and sedges.
- Raceme - an elongate, unbranched, indeterminate inflorescence with pedicelled flowers.
- Panicle - a branched raceme.
- Corymb - a flat-topped raceme with elongate pedicels reaching the same level.
- Compound Corymb - a branched corymb.
- Umbel - a flat-topped or rounded inflorescence with the pedicels originating from a common point. Umbels can be determinate or indeterminate.
- Compound Umbel - a branched umbel, with primary rays arising from a common point, and secondary umbels arising from the tip of the primary rays.
- Capitulum (or head) - a dense vertically compressed inflorescence with sessile flowers on a receptacle and subtended by an involucre of phyllaries, characteristic of the Asteraceae. Heads can be determinate or indeterminate.
- Thyrse - a many-flowered inflorescence with an indeterminate central axis and many opposite, lateral dichasia; a mixed inflorescence, with determinate and indeterminate shoots.


## Types of Inflorescence (Floral structure)

## Determinate inflorescences:

(first flower to open is at the top or middle)


- Simple Cyme or Dichasium - a determinate inflorescence with 2 dichotomous lateral branches and pedicles of equal length.
- Compound Dichasium - a branched dichasium
- Compound Cyme - a determinate thyrse.
- Helicoid Cyme(or bostryx) - a determinate cyme in which the branches develop only on 1 side, due to the abortion of opposing paired bud, the inflorescence thus appearing simple.
- Cincinnus - a tight, modified helicoid cyme in which the pedicels are very short.
- Scorpioid Cyme(or rhipidium) - a zig-zag determinate cyme with branches developing alternately on opposite sides of the rachis, due to abortion of opposing paired bud.

