Agrostis sp. (Poaceae)

SPIKELET

General shape: lanceolate

Normal size: (1.0) 2.0 - 4.0 (7.0) mm long x +/-

0.5 mm wide depending on species

Color: pale straw colored to tan, sometimes

green to purple tinged

Texture: usually thin and membranous, lustrous

to dull

Distinguishing features: glumes completely enclose a single floret (excluding the awn in some species), +/- keeled, +/- with short stiff hairs especially on keels, apices tapered to a +/- sharp point ((keel, hairs & apex characters species dependent).

FLORET

General shape: lanceolate, oblong, ovate

Normal size: (0.5) 1.0 - 2.5 (4.0) mm long x +/- 0.5

mm wide depending on species **Color**: white to pale straw colored

Texture: glabrous, membranous, +/- lustrous **Distinguishing features**: palea +/- present, if
present the length and apex shape will vary
depending on the species; lemma thin
membranous to hyaline, usually smooth,
glabrous, sometimes with short stiff hairs or
pubescent; lemma awn +/- present, if present the
length, shape (straight or bent), and attachment
point (basal, mid-lemma, apical) will vary
depending on the species; rachilla +/- present;
callus hairs +/- present, short to nearly half the
length of lemma (all features species dependent)

CARYOPSIS

General shape: oval, slightly dorsal-ventrally

compressed

Normal size: (0.6) 0.8 – 1.3 (2.0) mm long x 0.3 –

0.5 mm wide

Color : reddish-brown to brown **Texture:** smooth to slight roughened

Embryo: about ¼ - ⅓ the length of the caryopsis Endosperm: hard, soft or liquid depending on

species **Hilum:** oval

Description by Deborah Meyer California Department of Food & Agriculture



Agrostis capillaris spikelet (1) and florets showing long hairs (2) along the callus (3) and lemma (4) with awn. In this species the awn attachment point is basal (5) and the awn is bent near the mid-point (6).



Agrostis capillaris floret in palea view (left) - note palea (5) shorter than caryopsis (in this species); caryopsis in dorsal view (middle) showing the embryo (6) and ventral view (right) showing basal hilum (7).

Images by Jim Effenberger