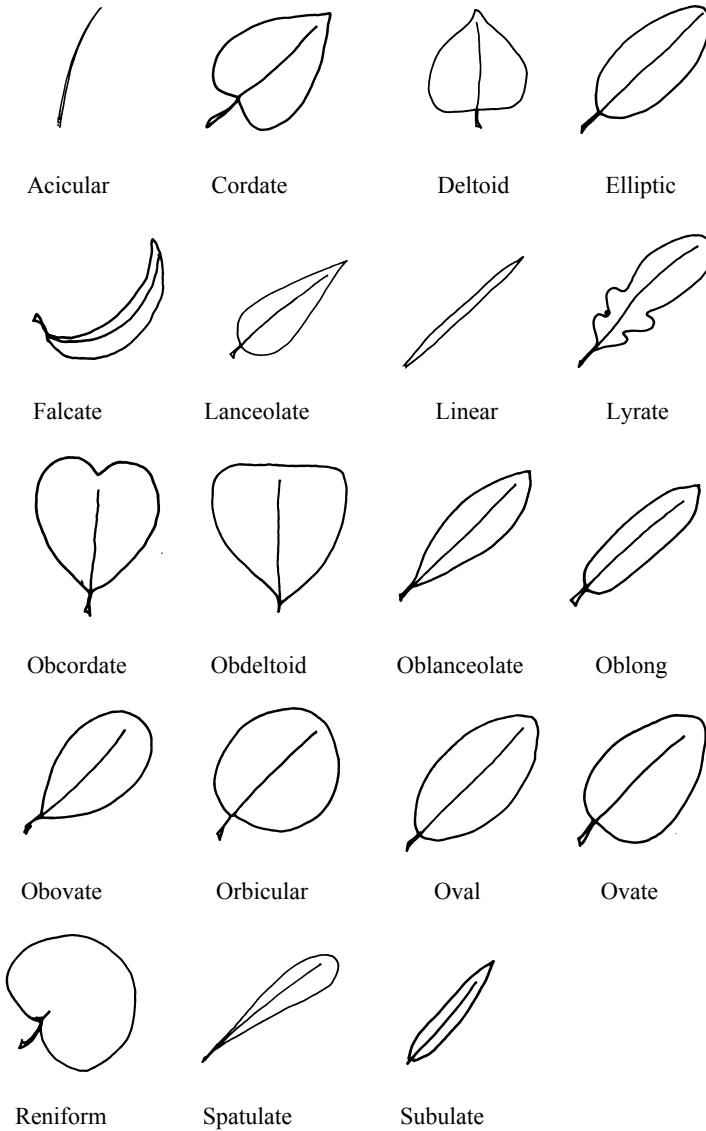


# TERMINOLOGY

## Blade Forms

The diversity of blade forms are illustrated below.



**Figure 26.** Leaf Shapes

- Acicular:** Linear, very narrow, pointed; needle-like.
- Cordate:** Heart-shaped, with a sinus and rounded lobes at the base, and ovate in general outline.
- Deltoid:** Triangular; deltalike.
- Elliptic:** Oval in outline, being narrowed to rounded ends and widest at or about the middle.
- Falcate:** Sickle-shaped.
- Lanceolate:** Lance-shaped, much longer than broad; widening above the base and tapering to the apex.
- Linear:** Long and narrow, the sides parallel or nearly so.
- Lyrate:** Parted, with an enlarged terminal lobe and smaller lower lobes.
- Obcordate:** Deeply lobed at the apex; the opposite of cordate.
- Obdeltoid:** Deltoid, with the wide end away from the petiole, and the narrow end attached to the petiole; the opposite of deltoid.
- Oblanceolate:** The reverse of lanceolate, with the blade broader at the distal end, and tapering toward the base.
- Oblong:** Longer than broad, with the sides nearly or quite parallel most of their length.
- Obovate:** The reverse of ovate, the terminal half broader than the basal.
- Orbicular:** Circular.
- Oval:** Widely elliptical shape.
- Ovate:** With an outline like that of a hen's egg, with the broader end below the middle.
- Reniform:** Kidney-shaped.
- Spatulate:** Spoon-shaped.
- Subulate:** Awl-shaped, tapering from base to apex.