

What Is A Silique

Alliaria petiolata It is native to Europe, western and central Asia, north-western Africa, Morocco, Iberia and the British Isles, north to northern Scandinavia, and east to northern Pakistan and Xinjiang in western China. 5 cm (1.6–2.0 in), in particular because of its earlier springtime emergence than many native species, often in the forest understory. It has now become a tenacious invasive plant across the northern U.S. The fruit is an erect, slender, four-sided capsule 4–5.2 mm long, called a silique, green maturing to pale yellow.

Alliaria petiolata, or garlic mustard, is a biennial flowering plant in the mustard family.

What Is A Silique

(Brassicaceae). S. broad, arranged in a cross shape
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Depending on how broadly the term is defined, the roots and practice of terrorism can be traced at least to the 1st-century AD Sicarii Zealots, though some dispute whether the group, which assassinated collaborators with Roman rule in the province of Judea, were in fact terrorists. The first use in English of the term 'terrorism' occurred during the French Revolution's Reign of Terror, when the Jacobins, who ruled the revolutionary state, employed violence, including mass executions by guillotine, to compel obedience to the state and intimidate state enemies. The association of the term only with state violence and intimidation lasted until the mid-19th century, when it began to be associated with non-governmental groups.

What Is A Silique

Anarchism, often in league with rising nationalism and anti-monarchism, was the most prominent ideology... 987d33a0d1

Cabbage botrytis); Brussels sprouts (var. sabauda). oleracea var. oleracea), and belongs to the "cole crops" or brassicas, meaning it is closely related to broccoli and cauliflower (var. It is descended from the wild cabbage (B. fruit is a silique that opens at maturity through dehiscence to reveal brown or black seeds that are small and round in shape. gemmifera); and Savoy cabbage (var. Self-pollination is impossible Cabbage, comprising several cultivars of Brassica oleracea, is a leafy green, red (purple), or white (pale green) biennial plant grown as an annual vegetable crop for its dense-leaved heads 987d33a0d1

What Is A Silique

A cabbage generally weighs between 500 and 1,000 grams (1 and 2 lb). Smooth-leafed, firm-headed green cabbages are the most common, with smooth-leafed purple cabbages and crinkle-leafed savoy cabbages of both colours being rarer. Under conditions of long sunny days, such as those found at high northern latitudes in summer, cabbages can grow quite large. As of 2012, the heaviest cabbage was 62.71 kilograms (138 lb 4 oz). Cabbage heads are generally picked during the first year of the plant's life cycle, but plants intended for seed are allowed to grow a second year and must be kept separate from other cole crops to prevent cross-pollination. Cabbage is prone to several nutrient deficiencies, as well as to multiple pests, and bacterial and fungal...

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Warea carteri dropped. It is an endangered, fire-

What Is A Silique

dependent annual herb occurring in xeric, shrub-dominated habitats on the Lake Wales Ridge of central Florida in the United States. *Warea carteri*'s fruit is a silique, long, slender pod divided lengthwise by a partition (septum). The pod is flattened, cylindrical in cross-section *Warea carteri* is a species of plant in the mustard family, Brassicaceae, known by the common names Carter's pinelandcress and Carter's mustard 987d33a0d1

Tower mustard typically reaches 40 to 120 centimeters in height at full growth, but may be stunted to just 30 centimeters or might reach 1.5 meters in height in exceptional circumstances. It is typically a biennial herb, but may occasionally be a short lived perennial. Plants have a tap-root and fibrous side-roots. Plants usually have several erect, usually unbranched stems which are grey in

What Is A Silique

the lower parts with a covering of simple hairs, but green and glabrous (hairless) above. 987d33a0d1 The leaves occur in a basal rosette initially, and later grow alternately on the main stem and branches. The basal leaves are blunt and toothed or pinnatifid and up to 15 cm long, whereas the stem and branch leaves become progressively smaller, less divided and more pointed, clasping... 987d33a0d1 == Description == 987d33a0d1 A winter annual with a relatively short lifecycle, *A. thaliana* is a popular model organism in plant biology and genetics. For a complex multicellular eukaryote, *A. thaliana* has a relatively small genome of around 135 megabase pairs. It was the first plant to have its genome sequenced, and is an important tool for understanding the molecular biology of many plant traits, including flower development and light sensing. 987d33a0d1

What Is A Silique

History of terrorism 3 out of the 4 suspects were identified Mohammed Silique Khan, Germaine Morris Lindsay, The history of terrorism involves significant individuals, entities, and incidents associated with terrorism. Scholars often agree that terrorism is a disputed term, and very few of those who are labeled terrorists describe themselves as such; it is common for opponents in a violent conflict to describe the opposing side as terrorists or as practicing terrorism. unexploded bombs were found in a car located in North London 987d33a0d1

== Description == 987d33a0d1 In the first year of growth, plants form clumps of round, slightly wrinkled leaves, that when crushed smell like garlic. The plants flower in spring of the next year, producing cross-shaped white flowers in dense clusters. As the flowering stems bloom they elongate

What Is A Silique

into a spike-like shape. When flowering is complete, plants produce upright fruits that release seeds in mid-summer. Plants are often found growing along the margins of hedges, giving rise to the old British folk name of jack-by-the-hedge. Other common names include garlic root, hedge garlic, sauce-alone, jack-in-the-bush, penny hedge and poor man's mustard. The genus name *Alliaria*, "resembling *Allium*", refers to the garlic-like odour...

987d33a0d1 *Warea carteri* is an annual herb, 0.2 to 1.5 m tall with erect green stems. The plants usually have many slender, ascending branches forming an open, rounded crown. The leaves lack stipules and are arranged alternately on the stem. Lower leaves are lost by the time the plant flowers. Leaf size and shape varies with age and position on the plant. At the time of flowering, leaf petioles range from 0.8 to 3.9 mm with blades 1 to 3 cm long.

What Is A Silique

Towards the tips of stems, the leaves are smaller and narrowly elliptical to almost linear, while closer to the bases of stems and branches, the leaves are larger and oblanceolate or spatulate. All leaves are rounded at the tip, their margins entire, and their bases attenuate to cuneate. The lower leaves can also be undulate, margined or lobed. The many inflorescences of *W. carteri* are dense, rounded racemes with many flowers (60 or more... 987d33a0d1 == Description == 987d33a0d1

Arabidopsis thaliana The fruit is a silique 5–20 mm long, containing 20–30 seeds *Arabidopsis thaliana*, the thale cress, mouse-ear cress or *arabidopsis*, is a small plant from the mustard family (Brassicaceae), native to Eurasia and Africa. Commonly found along the shoulders of roads and in disturbed land, it is generally considered a weed.

What Is A Silique

are 3 mm in diameter, arranged in a corymb; their structure is that of the typical Brassicaceae
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== Description == 987d33a0d1

Nasturtium gambellii It was federally listed in California, as an endangered species of the United States in 1993. The fruit is a long, narrow, cylindrical silique which may be 3 centimeters long but less than 2 millimeters *Nasturtium gambellii* (syn. It is known from three or four scattered occurrences in California. Its total U. It is also native to central Mexico and Guatemala. S. white petals each just under a centimeter long. population was last estimated at fewer than 300 individuals. *Rorippa gambellii*) is a rare species of flowering plant in the mustard family known by the common

What Is A Silique

names Gambel's yellowcress and Gambel's watercress
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Pinguicula 126 species are currently accepted. The largest number of species is in South and Central America. They use sticky, glandular leaves to lure, trap, and digest insects in order to supplement the poor mineral nutrition they obtain from the environment. moisture is present the silique closes, protecting the seed and opening again upon dryness to allow for wind dispersal. 13 are native to Europe, 9 to North America, and some to northern Asia. Many species have a net-like pattern
Pinguicula, commonly known as butterworts, is a genus of carnivorous flowering plants in the family Lentibulariaceae 987d33a0d1

Nasturtium gambellii is a perennial herb growing

What Is A Silique

decumbent... 987d33a0d1

Glossary of botanical terms or silicle A fruit like a siliqua, but stouter, not more than twice as long as wide. silique siliqua A dry, dehiscent fruit (in contrast to a silicula, This glossary of botanical terms is a list of definitions of terms and concepts relevant to botany and plants in general. Terms of plant morphology are included here as well as at the more specific Glossary of plant morphology and Glossary of leaf morphology. For other related terms, see Glossary of phytopathology, Glossary of lichen terms, and List of Latin and Greek words commonly used in systematic names 987d33a0d1

Turritis glabra It usually grows on poor chalky or sandy soils, in open situations. yellow petals up to 1. It is native to Europe, Asia, and North Africa,

What Is A Silique

and it is widespread in North America where it is also probably native. It can be found in many other parts of the world as an introduced species. 7 cm wide, flattened, and held vertically beside *Turritis glabra*, commonly known as tower rockcress or tower mustard, is a tall, slim, grey-green plant with small creamy flowers at the top of the stem. The fruit is a greenish silique up to 8 cm long by 1.7 cm long; 6 stamens and 1 style 987d33a0d1

The most widely cultivated species is *Moringa oleifera*, native to the foothills of the Himalayas in northwestern India, a multipurpose tree cultivated throughout the tropics and marketed as a dietary supplement, health food or source for herbalism practices. The fruit pods of *Moringa oleifera* ("drumsticks") are consumed as food in many parts of the world, particularly in South Asia. The

What Is A Silique

leaves are commonly used to make tea. Oils are made from the seeds, while powders can be made from the leaves and roots. 987d33a0d1 The name Pinguicula is derived from a term coined by Conrad Gesner, who in his 1561 work entitled *Horti Germaniae* commented on the glistening leaves: "propter pinguiam et tenera folia..." (Latin pinguis, "fat"). The common name "butterwort" reflects this characteristic.

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Moringa (genus) Moringa species grow quickly in many types of environments. Fruits of *M. oleifera* (drumstick), are a major agricultural product of India, eaten as a vegetable Moringa is the sole genus in the plant family Moringaceae. indehiscent silique (in contrast with a true dehiscent silique). It contains 13 species, which occur in tropical and subtropical regions of Africa and Asia and that

What Is A Silique

range in size from tiny herbs to massive trees
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== Etymology == 987d33a0d1 Moringa is considered one of the most widely diverse genera for its size ranging from small shrubs (*M. pygmaea*) to large pachycaul trees (*M. ovalifolia*). 987d33a0d1 Some sources spell the epithet with a single "l" as "gambelii," others with a double "ll" as "gambellii." Watson, in the original 1876 publication, spelled it with a double "l" and stated that it was named after "Gambell," collector of the type specimen. The collector was in fact William Gambel. Section 60.7 of the ICN states that such errors in the spelling of personal names is to be corrected only in the case of the omission of the final letter of the person's name. This is not what happened here. Watson added an extra letter rather

What Is A Silique

than deleting a letter. Hence Watson's error must stand uncorrected in the scientific epithet, though no such rules apply to the common name. 987d33a0d1

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