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SIMPLE FRUIT (forms from a single ovary)

FLESHY (all or most of the pericarp is soft or fleshy at maturity)

One or More Carpels	One or More Carpels plus Accessory Parts			
berry: forms from a superior ovary with one carpel or multiple fused carpels and has a fleshy pericarp and usually many seeds (e.g., avocado, eggplant, grape, pawpaw, pepper, tomato)	epigynous berry : accessory fruit forming from an inferior ovary and other flower parts (e.g., blueberry, cranberry)			
hesperidium: modified berry of the genus <i>Citrus</i> with leathery exocarp and septa partitioning 8–16 interior sections—the carpels/locules (e.g., grapefruit, lemon, lime, orange)	pepo: an epigynous berry common to the Cucurbitaceae, the gourd family, forms from an inferior ovary and has a hard or firm exocarp or rind (e.g., cucumber, melon, squash, zucchini)			
drupe: forms from a single carpel with a thin exocarp, fleshy mesocarp and hard endocarp (aka stone or pit) containing the seed (e.g. cherry, olive, peach, plum, almond, pistachio)	pome: an accessory fruit with fleshy hypanthium surrounding a tough core (inferior ovary) containing the seeds (e.g., apple, chokeberry, pear, serviceberry)			

D R Y (pericarp is dry at maturity)

One Carp	pel	One or More Carpels		
Indehiscent (does not split open)	Dehiscent (splits to release seed)	Indehiscent (does not split open)	Dehiscent (splits to release seed)	
achene: one-seeded fruit attached to the superior ovary wall (pericarp) at a single point (e.g., cattail, anemone, buckwheat, buttercup, knotweed) samara: a winged achene (e.g., ash, birch, elm)	follicle: forms from a superior, unilocular ovary splitting along only one suture when mature (e.g., larkspur, milkweed)	nut: forms from an ovary with one or more carpels and has a hard pericarp (the nutshell) enclosing typically one seed (e.g., acorn, chestnut, hazelnut)	fused carpels, and splits apart in different ways (e.g.,	
utricle : one-seeded fruit with syncarpous ovary & thin bladder-like pericarp (e.g., beet, globe amaranth)				
cypsela: one-seeded fruit of the Asteraceae, the aster family, formed from an inferior ovary with a fused calyx that becomes the pappas (e.g., aster, blazing star, dandelion, goldenrod, oxeye, ragwort)			silicle: forms from a bicarpellate superior ovary and splits open into two valves leaving a persistent partition that bears the seeds; usually as broad as long; (e.g., characteristic of the Brassicaceae, the mustard family,	
caryopsis: one-seeded fruit of the Poaceae, the grass family, in which the seed coat is fused to the pericarp (e.g., bamboo, cereal, corn, grass)			money plant, pennycress, pepperweed) silique: like a silicle but usually more than three times as long as wide (e.g., characteristic of the Brassicaceae, arugla, bittercress, broccoli, cauliflower, radish)	
atypical legume that does not split open, (e.g., carob, honeylocust, peanut) loment[um]: a legume constricted between the seeds that separates at maturity into one-seeded segments (e.g., sweetvetch, tick-trefoil) legume: forms from a superior, unilocular ovary with multiple seeds and splits along two sutures, common to the Fabaceae, the legume family (e.g., bean, mimosa, pea, redbud, wild indigo, wisteria)		schizocarp : mostly an indehiscent fruit that breaks apart at maturity into a number of one-seeded segments (carpels) called mericarps or cocci (e.g., found in the Apiaceae, the celery, carrot or parsley family; the Boraginaceae, the borage family; the Lamiaceae, the mint or sage family; also hollyhock, wild geranium, the double-samaras of maple, loments)		

AGGREGATE FRUIT (forms from the merger of several ovaries in a single flower, e.g., <u>etaerios</u> of: achenes–strawberry, drupes–blackberry, follicles–columbine)

MULTIPLE FRUIT (forms from several ovaries in separate flowers within a common receptacle, e.g., fig, pineapple)