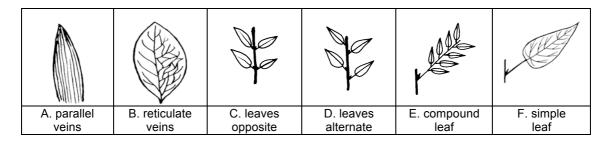
## 3. KEY TO THE GROUPS based chiefly on leaf features.



1 Plants found chiefly in saline habitats such as mangroves or salt pans go to Group 1 1\* Plants found in normally non-saline habitats, i.e., usually above the limits of high tide go to 2 2 Leaves with numerous parallel veins (see sketch A); mostly herbs, Sometimes epiphytic, if veins obscure, then plant is herbaceous and often epiphytic, if woody then veins obvious and floral parts in multiples of three, e.g., 3 sepals, 3 petals and 3 stamens go to Group 2 (all monocots) 2\* Leaves with reticulate venation (see sketch B - a network), **OR** if parallel, then there are 5 or fewer prominent longitudinal veins; connecting veins normally visible **OR** leafless, apparently leafless **OR** veins obscure and plant is a tree go to 3 go to Group 3 3 Vines, mistletoes and other epiphytic plants 3\* Herbs, trees or shrubs but not epiphytic or climbing or twining go to 4 4 Plants release a whitish or milky sap – latex (may need to squeeze the broken end – **Caution**) go to Group 4 4\* Plants without milky sap go to 5 Leaves opposite (see sketch C) go to Group 5 5 5\* Leaves alternately arranged (D) or difficult to determine go to 6 6 Leaves compound (E), i.e., divided into separate leaflets go to Group 6 6\* Leaves simple (F) sometimes much reduced or absent; margins may be lobed, or even deeply dissected so as to almost be separate go to 7 go to Group 7 Herbs or subshrubs, usually less than 1 m tall go to Group 8 Shrubs or trees usually more than 1.5 m tall

NOTE: In case you have a plant with borderline height, check through both groups to try and find something that fits.