

Family - Leguminosae

The family Leguminosae is divided into three sub families i.e. Caesalpiniaceae, Mimosaceae and Papilionaceae or Fabaceae. The division of family Leguminosae into three sub family is based on the aestivation of corolla and no. of stamens and their characteristic features.

The subfamily family papilionaceae is otherwise called as Fabaceae or pulse family. The characteristic few features of family fabaceae are as follows -

Habit :- Herbs, shrubs, climbers, trees.

Root - Taproot, branched, presence of root nodules in the root. In root nodules N_2 fixing bacteria are present.

Stem - Long, weak, branched climber, cylindrical, woody or herbaceous.

Leaves - Compound, unipinnate sometimes simple, stipulate, alternate.

Flower -

Inflorescence :- often raceme. Sometimes solitary axillary.

Flower - Pedicellate, complete, bisexual, irregular, zygomorphic, pentamerous, hypogynous, papilionaceous.

Calyx - Sepals - 5, gamosepalous, imbricate.

Cogolla:-

petals-5, papilionaceous, vexillary aestivation, posterior petal largest which covers the lateral petals.

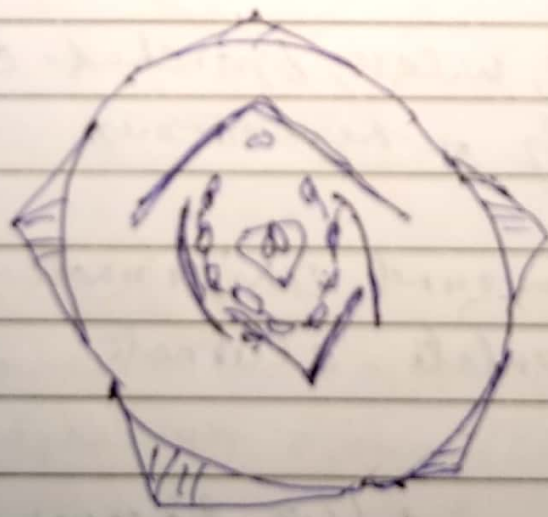
Androecium:-

Stamens-10, diadelphous, 9+1.

Gynoecium - carpel-1, unilocular, ovary superior.

Fruit - capsule.

Floral formula: $\frac{K(5) C_{1+2+2} A_{9+1} \underline{G_1}}{+}$



F.F of Pisum sativum



Dolichos lablab (sem), *Lens culinaris* (Masoor),
Canavalia ensiformis (Bara sem), *Glycine max* (Soybean),
Arachis hypogea (groundnut), *Trigonella foenum -*
gracium (hatt).

② Timber - *Dalbergia sisio.*

③ Colour -

Indigo tinctoria (Neel plant)

Butea monosperma (Tesa) -

orange & yellow colour is prepared.

④ Ornamentals

Cathyrus odoratus (धूम्रदल)

Lupinus, *Clitoris*.

⑤ *Butea* - is chiefly used as lac rearing tree, also in
erectile dysfunctioning. (*Butea* = Pales, Dhak)

⑥ Medicines - seeds of *Trigonella*, *Melilotus* and *Boralea*
and root of *Glycyrrhiza* have medicinal importance.