

Division or clade *	Flagship example from each order
01. Ginkgophyta	Ginkgoales: Ginkgo (<i>only</i> example in its order, and in its division, for that matter!)
02. Coniferophyta	Pinales: Pine
01. Magnoliids	Magnoliales: Magnolia Lurales: Sassafras Piperales: Dutchman's pipe
02. Monocots	Asparagales: Aloe yucca
03. Commelinids	Arecales: Palm Poales: Bamboo
04. Eudicots, basal groups	Unplaced, suggested Buxales: Boxwood ** Ranunculales: Barberry Proteales: Sycamore
05. Core eudicots	Caryophyllales: Saguaro Saxifragales: Sweetgum
06. Rosids, basal groups	Myrtales: Eucalyptus
07. Eurosids I (fabids)	Fabales: Honey locust Fagales: Oak Malpighiales: Willow Rosales: Apple
08. Eurosids II (malvids)	Malvales <i>sensu lato</i> : Linden Sapindales: Maple
09. Asterids, basal groups	Cornales: Dogwood Ericales: Rhododendron
10. Euasterids I (lamiids)	Gentianales: Coffee *** Lamiales: Olive
11. Euasterids II (campanulids)	Apiales: Aralia Aquifoliales: Holly Dipsicales: Viburnum

* The first two are gymnosperm divisions. The remaining eleven are angiosperm clades. Scientists are currently examining the DNA of gymnosperms to determine their phylogenetic taxonomy. One day, gymnosperms will probably also be placed in clades.

** Scientists are still working out the phylogeny, looking at the DNA to determine where Buxaceae belongs. There are many, many other plants that are still unplaced, not yet placed in any order, or placed elsewhere from where they were placed in Cronquist 1981.

*** In case you're curious, the chocolate plant is a member of eurosids II, and the tea plant is a member of the basal asterids.