

# Project Wingspan: Landscape Enhancement for Imperiled Pollinators of the Midwest



Photo Heath Hamilton



Photo Amber Barnes



Photo Kim Mitchell, USFWS



Photo Heath Hamilton

## Seed Collection Manual



### Special Thanks to:

Additional Core Partners: Michigan State University, Michigan DNR, and Pennsylvania DOT

Satellite Partners: Tyson Foods, Inc., Chicago Botanic Garden, Patoka River NWR, Big Oaks Muscatatuck NWR Complex, Ottawa National Wildlife Refuge, Energy Resources Center of University of Illinois at Chicago, Southwest Michigan Land Conservancy, Pleasant Hill Acres, Ohio Prairie Nursery, Ernst Conservation Seeds, Applied Ecological Services, and Ohio State University.



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## **1. Introduction**

Thank you for agreeing to participate in Project Wingspan: Landscape Enhancement for Imperiled Pollinators of the Midwest (PW or Wingspan). Wingspan is a two-year project sponsored by a grant from the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF) through the non-profit Pollinator Partnership.

This training manual is a comprehensive collection of the information, protocols, and forms related to the Project Wingspan and will help standardize the seed collection process to ensure responsible collection and data integrity. Please use this manual as a reference in part, or in total, to meet the needs of your level of responsibility (State Coordinator, State Lead, Team Lead, and Collection Volunteer) as indicated by the Pollinator Partnership and its associated core and satellite partners. See the accompanying training webinar for further assistance.

### **1a. Program Objective**

This short-term seed collection project is designed to increase the quality, quantity, and connectivity of monarch, rusty patched bumble bee (RPBB), and other imperiled pollinator habitat and to increase interest and skill in seed collection. PW builds on the success Pollinator Partnership (P2) and its team of core partners have had in building a regional seed collection program in Ohio, Illinois, and Indiana through a previously funded NFWF project, Monarch Wings Across the Eastern Broadleaf Forest (MWAEBF).

Wingspan targets six states located within the Midwest for seed collection and distribution: Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin, as well as two states (Missouri & Arkansas) for habitat enhancement through P2's online technical training webinars focusing on best management practices for public land managers and private land stewards. All seed generated from this project will be used to support the development of geographically appropriate native plant materials for the enhancement of 10,000 acres of monarch, RPBB, and other imperiled pollinator habitat.

### **1b. Project Goals**

To successfully meet program objectives, the following tasks will be performed:

Facilitate a regional seed collecting program for the Midwest to help meet increased immediate needs for regionally specific monarch & RPBB-supporting plantings.

- Regionally-specific milkweed and forage plant seed is generally commercially unavailable in large quantities within the Midwest. In order to successfully enhance monarch, RPBB, and other imperiled pollinator's habitat, a temporary coordinated regional milkweed and forage plant seed collection and distribution network will be established.
- Seed collecting protocols across the region for this project will be standardized. Seed collectors will be recruited and trained according to the protocol. All

collectors will work off a single plant species target list. Seed will be processed out of a single cleaning center, inspected for weeds, tested for viability, and then used for seedling propagation or reseeding efforts at project sites for imperiled pollinator habitat establishment.

- Any seed collections found to be contaminated by weeds, or of low viability, will be removed from the inventory and destroyed.
- A total of 1,000 seed collections (approximately 167 per state) will be completed over the span of the project and a portion of the seed from each state will be grown out to generate a total of 10,000 seedlings.
- Seed collection and distribution zones within each state have been identified utilizing a mixture of ecoregional and provisional seed zone boundaries. All native plant materials generated from the seed collecting efforts will be redistributed within the same state collection zone in order to maintain genetic variability and resilience across milkweed and forage plant populations and assist with the goal of enhancing of 10,000 acres across the Midwest.

Provide training to volunteers and technical assistance to public and private land managers in the Midwest.

- Technical assistance for the various land use types (private lands, private working lands, public lands) will be provided through promotion of a P2 webinar series focusing on pollinator habitat enhancement and maintenance best management practices and techniques, including: seeding, plug planting, invasive plant removal, seedbed preparation, controlled burning, and plug planting preparation.
- 6 in-person seed collection workshops will be held in addition to the development of an online training module with the goal of training at least 100 volunteer seed collectors across the 6-state project area.

Long-term monarch & RPBB habitat establishment and enhancement.

- A preliminary online habitat survey will be used to identify existing habitat areas, along with areas that are seeking further enhancement, and those with near future planned establishment.
- The acres included and reported in the program will be secured through a letter of long-term commitment (minimum of 5-years), signed by the land manager or landowner. The letter will include enhancement and/or management actions that qualify habitat areas for inclusion in the program.
- The agreements will be made through Pollinator Partnership as well as the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service - Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program.
- The Pollinator Partnership will track all the acres counted towards the 10,000 acre goal.
- The agreements will ensure that monarch & RPBB habitat activities take place on lands that have a landowner or manager committed to imperiled pollinator conservation and long-term habitat management and maintenance.
- The combined total of acres secured through letters of commitment for monarch and RPBB habitat will meet or exceed 10,000 acres across the Midwest.

## 2. Partners

All partners and associated activities operate within the 8-state focus area, and the outcomes of this project will be applicable across other states in the region with similar plant communities and growing conditions. Utilizing seed collection and distribution zones within our target states complements efforts of the U.S. Forest Service's seed transfer zones and other native plant materials programs, including the National Seed Strategy for Rehabilitation and Restoration. The core group of partners includes:

- Pollinator Partnership
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program
- Illinois Department of Natural Resources - Mason State Nursery
- Indiana and Michigan Departments of Natural Resources
- U.S. Forest Service
- Holden Forests and Gardens
- Ohio Pollinator Habitat Initiative
- Michigan State University
- Kettle Moraine Land Trust
- Pennsylvania Natural Heritage Program
- Pheasants Forever
- University of Arkansas – Center for Advanced Spatial Technologies (CAST)

The following organizations throughout the Midwest have been confirmed and secured as satellite partners to help support the activities of the proposed project:

- Tyson Foods, Inc.
- Chicago Botanic Garden
- Patoka River NWR
- Big Oaks Muscatatuck NWR Complex
- Ottawa National Wildlife Refuge
- Energy Resource Center of University of Illinois at Chicago
- Southwest Michigan Land Conservancy
- Pleasant Hill Acres
- Ohio Prairie Nursery
- Ernst Conservation Seeds
- Applied Ecological Services
- Ohio State University

## 3. Target Plant Species List

All species listed below were cross-referenced with the USDA PLANTS Database and BONAP (Biota of North America Program) to ensure nativity within each target state throughout the Midwest. All plants are generally considered common, but may vary in abundance across the collection states and 4 otherwise abundant species *will not be collected in Pennsylvania* (noted with a \*). To address this, the plant list includes 29 host plant and forage species to ensure that collection teams in each state have numerous options from which to collect. The target plant list has been reviewed, collaborated on, and vetted across the region.

Many of these species have similar characteristics to other plants and proper plant ID is crucial.

Detailed plant profiles can be found in Appendix A. Laminated copies will be distributed to the State Leads by the Pollinator Partnership and will be available for use in the field.

<b>Target Plant Species List</b>	
<b>Botanical Name</b>	<b>Common Name</b>
<i>Asclepias exaltata</i>	poke milkweed
<i>Asclepias incarnata</i>	swamp milkweed
<i>Asclepias syriaca</i>	common milkweed
<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>	butterfly milkweed
<i>Asclepias verticillata</i> *	whorled milkweed*
<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	buttonbush
<i>Chamaecrista fasciculata</i>	partridge pea
<i>Cirsium discolor</i>	field thistle
<i>Coreopsis tripteris</i>	tall coreopsis
<i>Echinacea purpurea</i> *	eastern purple coneflower*
<i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i>	common boneset
<i>Eutrochium purpureum</i>	sweet joe pye weed
<i>Euthamia graminifolia</i>	grass-leaved goldenrod
<i>Geranium maculatum</i>	wild geranium
<i>Heliopsis helianthoides</i>	ox eye sunflower
<i>Liatris aspera</i> *	tall blazing star*
<i>Liatris spicata</i>	dense blazing star
<i>Monarda fistulosa</i>	wild bergamot
<i>Penstemon digitalis</i>	foxglove beardtongue
<i>Pycnanthemum tenuifolium</i>	narrowleaf mountainmint
<i>Pycnanthemum virginianum</i>	Virginia mountainmint
<i>Ratibida pinnata</i> *	yellow coneflower*
<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	black eyed Susan
<i>Symphotrichum laeve</i>	smooth blue aster
<i>Symphotrichum novae-angliae</i>	New England aster
<i>Tradescantia ohiensis</i>	Ohio spiderwort
<i>Vernonia gigantea</i>	giant ironweed
<i>Veronicastrum virginicum</i>	Culver's root
<i>Zizia aurea</i>	golden Alexander

## **4. Training and Communication**

It is extremely important that groups and individuals collecting seed for Wingspan are well trained so that plant species are properly identified, plant populations are not harmed during the collection process, and the protocol is followed to ensure data integrity.

Training courses will be offered in each state and a training webinar has been developed to provide comprehensive training for Wingspan seed collection teams. Before becoming a Team Lead or making Wingspan seed collections, it is highly recommended that at least one lead botanist (all team members are welcome) participate in the training course. If you are a Team Lead and need to train a collection team, contact the Pollinator Partnership or your State Coordinator for more information.

### **4a. Communication**

Wingspan Team Leads and Volunteer Seed Collectors should direct all questions and concerns to their State Coordinators. To contact the Pollinator Partnership directly, call 415-362-1137 or email [info@pollinator.org](mailto:info@pollinator.org). State Coordinator, Pollinator Partnership, and additional regional support contacts can be found in Appendix H.

## **5. Permission to Collect**

Seed collection may take place on private lands or lands managed by another federal agency (e.g. Fish and Wildlife Service, USDA Forest Service, and Department of Defense) or state, county, or municipal agencies, as long as landowner permission is provided. Document landowner permission on the field data form associated with the seed collection. If seed collection will occur on state lands or right of way areas, a right of entry permit must be obtained as well as notification of your presence in regard to date, time and total persons that will be on site. Right of entry permits can be obtained from district or county DOT offices or State Park offices. Plan ahead – you will not get a permit overnight. Sample Right of Entry Permit and Notification Documents can be found in Appendix D.

If you are a Team Leader and have arranged for your State Coordinator to obtain your collection permit, you will need to have a copy of the permit on hand when you visit the site. Additionally, you will need to sign a Hold Harmless Document that will release your State Coordinator and Pollinator Partnership from any damage that may inadvertently occur while you are utilizing the permit in the name of a third party. A sample Hold Harmless Document / Volunteer Waiver Form can be found in Appendix E.

## 6. Preliminary Site Visits

Preliminary site visits are often necessary to assess the populations, confirm the identification/location of specimens, and estimate the likely harvesting date and potential seed production. It is important that a knowledgeable botanist leads the collection team and is involved in identifying the plants and the most suitable populations for seed collection. Additionally, where populations are suitable and the quality and quantity of seed is adequate, it may be possible to make collections of multiple target species from the same site. Team Leaders can make preliminary site visits to confirm plant ID when the plants are in flower and mark populations for their volunteer collection teams to return to when the seeds mature.

Begin by assessing the target population and confirm that a sufficient number of individual plants have seeds at natural dispersal stage. This will ensure that adequate genetic diversity can be sampled from the population, and that the seeds are likely to be at maximum viability and longevity.

Carefully examine a small, representative sample of seeds using a cut test and for smaller seeds a hand lens. Seed should be dry, dark, and relatively loose in its shell. Cut the seed open and examine the contents, the material inside should be a lighter colored embryo. If the embryo is dark or dry like the outer shell, the seed may be damaged or dead. The presence of insect damage is an indicator of damaged material. Doing cut tests will help you to estimate the frequency of empty or damaged seeds and confirms that the majority of seeds are mature and fully formed. Use this information as a guide for when to hold your collection event.

How to identify a population:

- A population is a group of individuals (of the same species) living within the same collection site, continuous in range, and generally uniform in appearance.
- Consider plants within a 3-mile radius around your main collection site to be the same population.
- To avoid collecting from the same population in two separate collections (of the same species), do not allow the 3-mile radius of two sites to overlap. There should be at least ½ mile separation of the radii. If collecting different species from the sites, overlap is not an issue.
- To gain the most representatively balanced sample of seeds, collecting should be conducted in an even and random method from a *minimum* of 50 plants.

## 7. Preventing the Spread of Noxious Weeds and other Hazards

In natural resource work, including seed collections, equipment and organisms are often moved from one location to another. This provides the potential for the spread of non-target species to invade new habitat. Non-target species are the plants, animals, diseases, pathogens and parasites that are not intended to be moved. As responsible environmental stewards, it is essential that we do our best to reduce our impact and prevent the movement of invasive and weedy species whenever possible. Please use the following protocols before, during, and after each collection.

Come Clean and Educated



- Before leaving the home, inspect your gear and remove dirt, plants, and seeds from clothing, boots, gear, and vehicles. When possible, wear low-tread footwear that doesn't hold soils, seeds, plant parts, or invertebrates.
- Learn to identify the problem weeds you might encounter. It's easy to learn to identify the problem weeds in most areas and you can find a host of free ID guides wherever you are or are going.
- There are many websites available to learn about your local problem weeds and invasive species. Check out your state Department of Natural Resources, [www.playcleango.org](http://www.playcleango.org), or [www.invasivespeciesinfo.gov](http://www.invasivespeciesinfo.gov) to name a few.

### During the Collection

- Avoid parking in weed patches. Most weeds spread along roadways, as vehicles can easily transport many types of weeds and seeds. Avoid parking in weedy spots. If you are driving off the pavement, try to identify a course that will avoid any weeds.
- Avoid walking through weed patches. Many weed seeds will cling to clothes, shoes, and even hair. If you avoid walking through weeds you will reduce the amount of seed that you might be transporting.
- If collecting from numerous sites in one day, clean all gear between each site.

### Leave Clean

- It's important to clean in the right location. If possible, clean your gear on-site at the end of your trip.
- Carefully inspect yourself and your equipment at the end of your trip. Weed seeds will cling to most materials so be sure to carefully check everything for weed seeds. Do this before you leave a site and throw the seeds in the trash. Pay special attention to pant cuffs, shoes (including laces), and socks. Use a stiff brush, stick, or small screwdriver to help remove soils, seeds, plant parts, or invertebrates; use boot brushes and other removal devices when possible.
- Do not clean clothing, footwear, or gear in or near waterways – it may promote the spread of invasive species downstream.
- Use a 70% alcohol solution to sanitize boots and equipment.
- Don't let weeds hitchhike away from the site. If you are not able to clean before you leave the site, make sure to clean in a place where there is no possibility of anything getting away, and dispose of removed materials in the trash.
- If you have parked or driven through weeds, wash your vehicle undercarriage as soon as possible after leaving a weedy area. If you know you have been in weeds, go straight to the car wash without any delay. As soon as you drive out of the weeds, you will begin spreading seeds. Make sure to spray the undercarriage of your vehicle with high pressure water to wash off any seeds. Only wash inside the car wash bay and never spray weed seeds outside the car wash bay.

### Take Extra Precaution

Incorporate invasive species prevention into planning for the collection event.

- Place cleaning stations at entrance and exit points
- If necessary, plan travel routes to avoid areas of heavy infestation.
- Identify species in the field to educate participants.
- Provide a 70% alcohol solution to sanitize boots and equipment.

## Safety Concerns

Make sure to bring plenty of water (minimum 1 liter). Wear bright clothes when working near roads, and do not collect along busy highways. Wear comfortable, well-fitting shoes and socks, and bring gloves. Dress in layers.

Be careful when handling milkweed plants, as the sap can harm your eyes. The initial irritation can be painful, followed by a cloudiness of the cornea, which can take a week to clear up. Take the following steps to avoid transferring milkweed sap to yourself or your fellow volunteers:

- Wear gloves while collecting milkweed pods
- Avoid contacting your face with your hands or gloves
- Wash your hands carefully after handling milkweed pods
- If milkweed sap gets into your eyes, seek medical attention immediately
- Inform your team lead of any allergies, such as to latex

Always check for ticks after leaving the field. Look where you step and always remain aware of your surroundings. Watch for poison ivy, poison oak, and poison sumac. Do not venture anywhere alone or without informing your team lead.

## **8. Field Documentation and Data Forms**

Use a copy of the Project Wingspan Field Data Form in Appendix B for each seed collection and fill out all the data fields. Fill out a data form for each species collected even if you collect many species from the same location. Data should be recorded in the field to ensure all pertinent information is retained. Keep the original form for your records as you will need to send a copy of this data form with your related seed collection to Mason State. There is a Team Lead Collection Tracking Sheet in Appendix I. This sheet is to be used to track Collection ID numbers to prevent duplication. It will also be used to track collection and shipping dates onto a centralized sheet. Notify your State Coordinator by email after the collection has been made to document the collection of the species.

In order to maintain genetic integrity and resilience across native milkweed and forage plant populations, color-coded seed collection and distribution zones have been identified for each target state (See Appendix J). Team Leads will need to reference the county-level map for their state in Appendix J and identify in which zone their collection site is located (green, orange, or blue) and record this in the Field Data Form, Survey 123 App, and make sure it is clearly written on the outside of the seed bag sent to Mason State Nursery. This information is key for proper processing, cleaning, and grow out of the seed.

## 8a. Seed Collection Reference Number Format

Wingspan collecting teams use the following format to identify their collections. The Seed Collection Reference Number will include three parts: the Seed Collection Team reference ID (state abbreviation and collection team number), the project site ID (represented by letters a-z) and collection number; for example, OH.CT1.A-3 for Ohio seed Collection Team 1's 3rd collection at site A. Seed collection reference numbers should be unique and sequential from year to year, and should never be repeated. If the last collection of the previous year was 34, the next year's collection numbering should start with 35. The same goes for project site ID, each new site should be unique and sequential. See Appendix C for Collection Team reference IDs and Appendix B for a filled out example of a Field Data Form.

### Examples

Ohio collection team 1 collects their first collection of the season, *Asclepias incarnata*, at a local park. The seed collection reference number would be as follows:

OH.CT1.A-1

Ohio collection team 1 goes to the same site and their next collection is a new species (*Rudbeckia hirta*). The seed collection reference number would be as follows:

OH.CT1.A-2

- If revisiting a site to collect a new species, utilize the same project site ID, but assign a unique collection number.

Ohio collection team 1 now goes to a new site and collects from *Asclepias incarnata*. The seed collection reference number would be as follows:

OH.CT1.B-3

- Even though it is the same species that was sampled at project site A, it is a different population (it is found at site B), with unique genetics, so it is recorded as a new collection number.
- If a site is revisited and the same species is collected from that same site, but on a different date, that information can be added to the original data sheet, without creating a new record. This would happen if not enough seed was mature at the first visit, and a second visit is necessary to collect from the same population.

## 9. Seed Collecting Tools

Before you leave for your seed collection trip, you will want to make sure you have the following items:

- Paper bags (Sandwich lunch bags or grocery paper bags)
- Permanent black marker or pencil
- Pruners, heavy scissors or garden clippers
- Heavy garden gloves
- Large storage container (To hold bags of harvested seed)
- GIS Application to acquire latitude and longitude
- Data forms
- Permits (when applicable)

## **10. Seed Collection Protocol**

Following proper seed collection protocol (cited in the USFWS Policy Regarding Controlled Propagation of Species Listed under the Endangered Species Act (FR65:183, p56916), collect propagules from each of the known populations on the target species list.

In order to ensure genetically representative propagules suitable for plant reintroductions, we will adhere to the following guidelines recommended by Bureau of Land Management Seeds of Success Program (BLM-SOS):

- Collect no more than 20% of the available seed on the day of collection.
- Collect randomly from a diverse selection of plants regardless if characteristics are rare or common (do not select for only the plants with the largest blooms, unique colors, etc.).
- If the genetics are unknown, collect as broadly (in an area) as possible to collect the most diverse selection of material.
- When populations are abundant, collecting from every 5th plant is a good way to randomize collection.
- Prioritize sites where populations are of wild origin
- Do not collect in the early morning, before the dew has evaporated. Seed should be dry when collected.
- While collecting, keep track of the number of plants from which you've harvested seeds and report that number to the data collector.

## **11. Seed Collection**

Collect mature, dry seeds into double-bagged brown paper bags. Large collections can be made using plastic buckets and then transferred into bags. Specific information regarding collection and cleaning of target plants is detailed in Section 12. Do not collect in the early morning, before the dew has evaporated. Seed should be dry when collected.

Do not allow collections to overheat, and do not leave them in a vehicle or in full sun. Exposure to sustained high temperatures can badly damage seed collections. Maintain ventilation around the collections at all times, if making more than one collection on a field day, bring the existing collections outside of the car and leave in a shady spot. Never leave seed in a vehicle for any period of time. Damp collections should be spread out on newspaper to dry naturally in a well-ventilated area immediately after collection. For further explanation of the seed collection techniques, please see the quick reference guide in Appendix F.

## 11a. Labeling Your Seed Collection

Like the data forms, the information you record on your collection bag will aid in the tracking of the seed throughout its life in Mason State Nursery until it is planted at its final habitat restoration site. Write the following information below on the outside of your collecting bag. If using a cloth bag, write the information on a jewelers tag and tie it to the bag. It is imperative that this information is accurate so please label your seed collection bags in the field as you collect and record the following information:

- Latin name
- Common name
- Collection date
- County, State
- State collection zone color (green, orange, or blue)
- Collector's name
- Unique collection team Seed Collection Reference Number (See Section 8 for details)

## 12. Recommendations for Collection and Cleaning for Specific Target Plants

Estimated monthly collection periods for each species are detailed in the Plant Profiles (Appendix A). This will vary based on the region, weather, and growing conditions that year, but those months can serve as a ballpark. Preliminary site visits will provide a more accurate picture of when seeds will ripen and collection should occur.

*Asclepias* spp., milkweed

Collection Time: Late summer

Collect seed pods as they turn yellow or greyish brown and begin to split. White fluff will likely be visible. Seed should be brown and plump when harvested. Do not collect pods with holes as these seeds are likely nonviable due to insect damage. Put the entire pod in the collection bag. Split open pod to remove seed and fluff. If you clean the seeds inside, you will likely have the downy fluff floating around the room as it is quite buoyant.

**Note:** *Asclepias verticillata* should not be collected in Pennsylvania due to potential change in legal status.

*Cephalanthus occidentalis*, buttonbush

Collection time: Late summer to early fall

Collect before the 'nutlets' start to fall apart. Seeds are ready for collection when they turn brown. Cut the 'nutlet' off the stem and put it into your collection bag. Gentle smashing will release the seed.

*Chamaecrista fasciculata*, partridge pea

Collection Time: Fall

Seeds ripen in pods. Pods turn from green to brown when they are ready for harvest. Spilt open some of the pods in the field to see if the seeds are brown and plump. If the seeds are still green they are not ready. It's easiest to collect several pods and put them in your collection bag. When indoors, peel the pods to release the seeds.

*Cirsium discolor*, field thistle

Collection time: Late summer to early fall

Seeds should be collected when the white fluff begins to dry and expand and the calyx and stem begin to brown. It is easiest to cut off the entire flower head and remove the chaff and fluff from the seed in an area where you are sheltered from the wind. The white fluff acts as a parachute and the seeds will fly away. Seeds should be dark in color and plump, as flat seeds indicate the embryo has not developed and the seeds are not ripe.

*Coreopsis tripteris*, tall coreopsis

Collection Time: Late summer through fall

Seed is ready for harvest when the heads turn yellow to brown. Ripe seed is grayish black in color and resembles a sunflower seed. Seeds are inside the calyx tubes that make up the flower head. Place entire dried flower head into the collection bag. Gently mash the flower head into the palm of your hand to remove any remaining seed.

*Echinacea purpurea*, eastern purple coneflower

Collection time: Late summer to early fall

Seed is ready for harvest when heads turn dark brown to black. Place entire dried flower head into the collection bag. Most of the seeds will fall out readily with light shaking. Gently mash the flower head into the palm of your hand to remove any remaining seed.

**Note:** This species should not be collected in Pennsylvania due to potential change in legal status.

*Eupatorium perfoliatum*, common boneset

Collection Time: Late fall

Seeds ripen about a month after flowering and should be collected when the white fluff begins to dry and expand and the calyx and stem begin to brown. It is easiest to cut off the entire flower head and remove the chaff and fluff from the seed in an area where you are sheltered from the wind. The white fluff acts as a parachute and the seeds will fly away. Seeds should be dark in color and plump, as flat seeds indicate the embryo has not developed and the seeds are not ripe.

*Eutrochium purpureum*, sweet joe pye weed

Collection time: Fall

Seeds ripen about a month after flowering and should be collected when the white fluff begins to dry and expand and the calyx and stem begin to brown. It is easiest to cut off the entire flower head and remove the chaff and fluff from the seed in an area where you are sheltered from the wind. The white fluff acts as a parachute and the seeds will fly away. Seeds should be dark in color and plump, as flat seeds indicate the embryo has not developed and the seeds are not ripe.

*Euthamia graminifolia*, grass-leaved goldenrod

Collection time: Fall

Seeds ripen about a month after flowering and should be collected when the white fluff begins to dry and expand and the calyx and stem begin to brown. It is easiest to cut off the entire flower head and remove the chaff and fluff from the seed in an area where you are sheltered from the wind. The white fluff acts as a parachute and the seeds will

fly away. Seeds should be dark in color and plump, as flat seeds indicate the embryo has not developed and the seeds are not ripe.

*Geranium maculatum*, wild geranium

Collection time: Early summer

These seeds are challenging to collect, as the Geranium seed pods burst when ripe and launch the seeds away from the parent plant. You will need to collect before the seed is fully ripe and when the carpel beaks begin to yellow. Remove the umbel and put it in the collection bag. Allow the seed to ripen in the bag. Store them in a cool dry location for two weeks before you lightly smash the carpel to release the seed.

*Heliopsis helianthoides*, ox-eye sunflower

Collection Time: Fall

Seed will ripen about a month after flowering if the weather is mild. Seed is ready for harvest when the heads turn from yellow to brown. Ripe seed is grayish brown in color. Plants can be self-sterile, so crack some open before collecting to check for viability. Place entire dried flower head into the collection bag. Gently mash the flower head into the palm of your hand to remove any remaining seed.

*Liatris spp.*, blazing star

Collection time: Fall

The seed is ready for collection when the white fluff begins to dry and expand and the calyx and stem begin to brown. It is easiest to cut off the entire flower head and remove the chaff and fluff from the seed in an area where you are sheltered from the wind. The white fluff acts as a parachute and the seeds will fly away. Seeds should be dark in color and plump as flat seeds indicate the embryo has not developed and the seeds are not ripe. Seed ripen at the bottom of the stem first, so when the top starts to dry out it is usually safe to start collection.

**Note:** *Liatris aspera* should not be collected in Pennsylvania.

*Monarda fistulosa*, wild bergamot

Collection Time: Mid through late summer

Seeds are ready for harvest when the flower head turns from green to brown. Ripened seed is tiny and inside the tiny calyx tubes that make up the flower head. Remove the petals (if there are any remaining) and place entire dried flower head into the collection bag. Tap the flower heads on a piece of white paper and the remaining seeds will fall out.

*Penstemon digitalis*, foxglove beardtongue

Collection Time: Midsummer to fall

Seed ripen in upright capsules that turn from green to brown when ready to harvest. The dried capsules can be turned upside down and emptied right into an envelope or collection bag.

*Pycnanthemum spp.*, mountainmint

Collection Time: Late summer

Seed heads turn from green to brown when ripe. Cut off the entire seed head and put in the collection bag to dry. Mash the dried seed head in your hand or onto a piece of

white paper to release the seed from the calyx. Seeds are very tiny and dark brown resembling itty-bitty mouse poop.

*Ratibida pinnata*, yellow coneflower

Collection Time: Late summer

The seeds form on the inside of the brown or black cone in the center of the flower. When the cone becomes hard and turns grayish or dark brown the seeds are ripe. Remove the entire cone from the plant and put them in the collection bag. Gently pull apart the cones to dislodge the remaining seeds.

**Note:** This species should not be collected in Pennsylvania due to potential change in legal status.

*Rudbeckia hirta*, black-eyed Susan

Collection Time: Late summer through early fall

The seeds form on the inside of the brown or black cone in the center of the flower. When the cone becomes hard and turns grayish or dark brown the seeds are ripe. This usually occurs three to four weeks after the blooms fade. Remove the entire cone from the plant and put them in the collection bag. Gently pull apart the cones to dislodge the remaining seeds.

*Symphotrichum* spp., asters

Collection Time: Late summer through fall

The seed is ready for collection when the white fluff begins to dry and expand and the calyx and stem begin to brown. It is easiest to cut off the entire flower head and remove the chaff and fluff from the seed in an area where you are sheltered from the wind. The white fluff acts as a parachute and the seeds will fly away. Seeds should be dark in color and plump, as flat seeds indicate the embryo has not developed and the seeds are not ripe.

*Tradescantia ohiensis*, Ohio spiderwort

Collection Time: Early summer

Seeds ripen in capsules wrapped in the calyx. The capsules open when the seed is ripe and drop the seeds out quickly. It is best to start checking the seeds about six weeks after they bloom to see if they are ready.

*Vernonia gigantea*, giant ironweed

Collection Time: Fall

Seeds are ready for collection when the pappus (scales, bristles, or featherlike hairs that are attached to the seeds) is dry and the white fluff begins to expand. Like other members of the composite family, it is easiest to cut off the entire flower head and remove the chaff and fluff from the seed in an area where you are sheltered from the wind. Seeds should be dark in color and plump, as flat seeds indicate the embryo has not developed and the seeds are not ripe.

*Veronicastrum virginicum*, Culver's root

Collection time: Late Summer

Tiny seeds are produced inside small woody capsules along a spike. Capsules turn from yellow to brown when they are ready to harvest. Remove the whole spike and put



it into your collection bag. Capsules need to be crushed to release the seed, as the seed will not readily fall out. You can use a rolling pin to lightly crush the capsules.

*Zizia aurea*, golden Alexander

Collection Time: Summer

Seeds ripen into capsules on the flower umbel. The capsules turn from green to brown when they are ready to harvest. Remove the entire flower umbel and put into collection bag. Rub ripe capsule to release the seed.

### **13. Seed Storage**

After your collection, let the seed dry for 3 days in a cool, dark, dry location before shipping to Mason State Nursery. The optimal method for drying seed material is to spread it out in a single layer on laid out newspaper. Placing a fan nearby on the lowest setting can expedite the drying process. If space is a constraining factor, leave the seed in the collection bag, but leave the bag open and stir the seeds at least once a day. Again, a fan on its lowest setting blowing over the bags can help expedite the drying process.

Ship the seed immediately after drying and completing a preliminary cleaning. Leftover bits of plant material (leaves and stems) can promote the growth of mold which will ultimately affect the viability of the seed. Seeds vary greatly in how they need to be cleaned. Refer to individual plant information in Section 12 for method of cleaning, if necessary.

Only ship seed Monday through Wednesday to ensure that it arrives at Mason State Nursery before the weekend. If necessary, keep the seed in a cool, dark and dry location until Monday morning. Do not freeze seed and never store or ship seed in plastic.

### **14. Photo Documentation**

Digital photos of the species being collected should always be taken while in the field. Data collectors can take photos with their smartphones and upload directly through the Survey 123 GIS app. Digital Photos not uploaded to the app should be labeled with the unique collection ID number and submitted to your State Coordinator via email by the end of the collection season. At least three photos should be taken for each collection:

1. Landscape level / population
2. Individual plants
3. Material collected (seed)

When possible, you have the option to photograph the flower or leaf structure, depending on what is visible and most helpful in identifying the plant. You may also wish to take a photo of your field data form or any field notes as a backup.

Pollinator Partnership also encourages you to take photos of your team out in the field collecting seed, for potential use in promotional materials for the project. These can be uploaded directly in the Survey 123 app or can be emailed directly to Amber Barnes or your State Coordinator.

## **15. GIS App**

You will use the GIS app to acquire specific data about the location of each seed collection including latitude and longitude coordinates. Specific directions on how to use the GIS app are in Appendix G. A training webinar will accompany this manual in order to provide further assistance to seed collection participants.

## **16. Shipping**

### **Background**

It is critical to the success of the seed that it is shipped immediately following drying, together with the completed field data forms. The Collection Team Lead should ship the seed directly to Mason State Nursery, unless otherwise instructed by the State Coordinator. In some cases, the Collection Team Lead may need to send the seed first to the State Coordinator, who will then send the seeds in bulk to Mason State Nursery. Do not mail seeds out on Thursday or Friday in order to ensure they are not left in an uncontrolled (i.e., hot or humid) shipping center for a prolonged period. Always check the estimated delivery before mailing to make sure the seed will arrive before the weekend. If no one is available to receive mail over the weekend, the seeds may end up sitting for two days (or longer) in a boiling hot mailbox or on a doorstep in the direct sun.

### **Packaging**

As often as possible, ship each seed collection in one bag. Make sure that the seed bags are clearly labeled with your unique collection number and state collection zone. The field data form must be shipped with the corresponding collection. Tape or staple it to the bag, or put it inside the bag. As an additional precaution, place a second label on top of the seed inside the bag. We recommend shipping in a sturdy cardboard box, such as a USPS Priority Mail Medium Flat Rate Box. These boxes can be used to ship seed anywhere in the U.S. (with tracking) for the flat rate of \$14.35, regardless of weight – if it fits, it ships! Boxes can be ordered online at the USPS Postal Store (<https://www.usps.com/>) or picked up at any USPS Post Office, free of charge. The labeled paper bags should be securely packaged for shipping (i.e., taped at the seams and padded with newspaper or loose bubble wrap inside the box). Woven PVC or nylon air freight envelopes can be used for smaller quantities of seed. Please do not use any non-breathable bags or containers for seeds as this may contribute to mold growth.

## Shipping via USPS

To ship the seed, first log in to the project USPS account at [www.usps.com](http://www.usps.com) (contact State Coordinator, Collection Team Lead, or Pollinator Partnership for login credentials). From the homepage, select “Mail & Ship” and then “Click-N-Ship.” From there, you will be able to fill out the shipping label using the following steps:

### 1. Where are you sending from?

You will need to edit the “Return Address” to reflect your own address, as the default address is the Pollinator Partnership headquarters in San Francisco.

### 2. Where are you sending to?

Unless instructed otherwise by your State Coordinator, all seed must be shipped to the following address:

**Dave Horvath  
IDNR, Mason State Nursery  
17855 County Road 2400 E  
Topeka, Illinois 61567**

Under “Additional Actions,” check the box indicating “I would like to get tracking notification” so that Pollinator Partnership can be updated on the status of the package.

### 3. Enter a shipping date

Select same day shipping to ensure the seed is delivered ASAP.

### 4. Enter package details

Select “I am Shipping Flat Rate”

### 5. Enter package value

Leave this field blank.

### 6. Select a service type

Select “Priority Mail” under “Choose a Service Type.” Once all other fields are complete, you can click “View available Services and Prices” at the bottom. Then, select the option for “Priority Mail® Medium Flat Rate Box.” Be sure to check the scheduled delivery date to ensure it falls before the weekend. The price of postage should be \$14.35. Depending on the amount of seed collected, feel free to use a larger or smaller box or envelope, but note that the price will change depending on package size.

### 7. Add insurance and extra services

Do not change anything in this category. Leave all fields set to the default options.

### 8. Label Summary

Review the label summary to ensure the address and delivery date are correct, then click “Add to Cart.”

## **9. Shipping Cart**

Once again, review the order to ensure all the information is correct, then select “Next: Billing Information.”

## **10. Billing Information**

Check the box indicating “\*I certify that my mailing complies with...” Select “Use PayPal,” and click “Next: Pay and Print.”

## **11. Printing the label**

Now that you have paid for the postage, you can print the label. The label should be securely taped to the top of the box.

## **12. Mailing**

Once the seed has been securely packaged in a USPS box and postage has been added, you can either hand deliver the package to any USPS Post Office, or you can schedule a pickup with your daily mail pickup (your office might have an outgoing mail receptacle which a postal worker takes from during your daily mail delivery). Regardless of how the package is received by the USPS, you want to make sure: 1) it is received by a postal worker on the same day, and 2) it is never left in an uncontrolled or hot or humid environment.

Please contact your State Coordinator or [info@pollinator.org](mailto:info@pollinator.org) to confirm when seed has been shipped. If you have any questions or concerns regarding the delivery of the package, please contact Dave Horvath, Nursery Supervisor at Mason State Nursery, at 309-535-2185 or [dave.horvath@illinois.gov](mailto:dave.horvath@illinois.gov)

**Appendix A:**

**Target Plant Species  
Plant Profiles**

# Target Plant Species

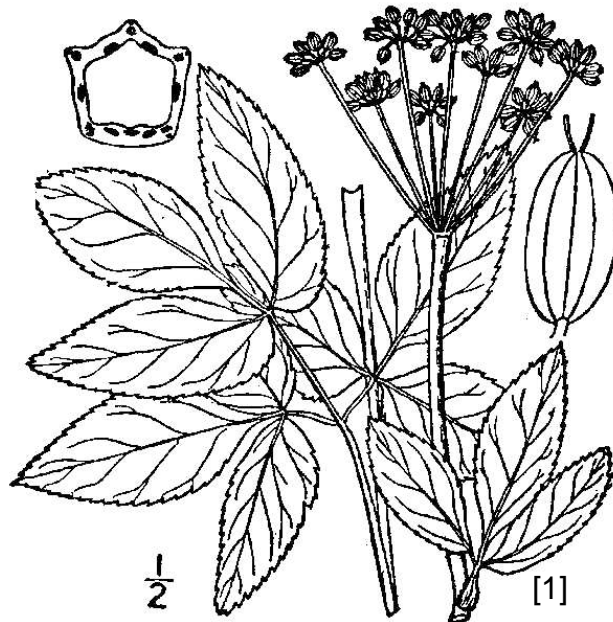
Project Wingspan 29 Target Plants for Seed Collection		Bloom Period											
Latin (Botanical) Name	Common Name	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
<i>Zizia aurea</i>	golden Alexanders				X	X	X						
<i>Tradescantia ohiensis</i>	Ohio spiderwort				X	X	X	X					
<i>Geranium maculatum</i>	wild geranium				X	X	X	X					
<i>Penstemon digitalis</i>	foxglove beardtongue					X	X	X					
<i>Asclepias syriaca</i>	common milkweed						X	X	X				
<i>Asclepias exaltata</i>	poke milkweed						X	X	X				
<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	buttonbush						X	X	X				
<i>Asclepias incarnata</i>	swamp milkweed						X	X	X	X			
<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>	butterfly weed						X	X	X	X			
<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	black eyed Susan						X	X	X	X			
<i>Pycnanthemum virginianum</i>	Virginia mountain mint						X	X	X	X			
<i>Pycnanthemum tenuifolium</i>	narrowleaf mountainmint						X	X	X	X			
<i>Chamaecrista fasciculata</i>	partridge pea						X	X	X	X			
<i>Ratibida pinnata</i>	yellow coneflower						X	X	X	X			
<i>Heliopsis helianthoides</i>	oxeye sunflower						X	X	X	X			
<i>Asclepias verticillata</i>	whorled milkweed						X	X	X	X			
<i>Veronicastrum virginicum</i>	Culver's root						X	X	X	X			
<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>	eastern purple coneflower							X	X	X			
<i>Monarda fistulosa</i>	wild bergamot							X	X	X			
<i>Eutrochium purpureum</i>	sweet joe pye weed							X	X	X			
<i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i>	common boneset							X	X	X			
<i>Liatris spicata</i>	dense blazing star							X	X	X			
<i>Euthamia graminifolia</i>	grass-leaved goldenrod							X	X	X			
<i>Cirsium discolor</i>	field thistle							X	X	X	X		
<i>Liatris aspera</i>	tall blazing star							X	X	X	X		
<i>Vernonia gigantea</i>	giant ironweed							X	X	X	X		
<i>Coreopsis tripteris</i>	tall coreopsis							X	X	X	X		
<i>Symphyotrichum laeve</i>	smooth blue aster								X	X	X		
<i>Symphyotrichum novae-angliae</i>	New England aster								X	X	X		

Plant Profiles for Appendix A. can be found at <https://www.pollinator.org/wingspan/seed-collection>

# *Zizia aurea*

golden Alexander

Other common names include: golden zizia



## Bloom Period:

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
			X	X	X						

## Plant Characteristics:

Duration: Perennial

Type: Herb

Size: 2 ½' tall

Leaf: Alternate, compound leaves with 3 or 5 leaflets; hairless, shiny, and medium green; 3" long and 2" wide; toothed margins. Lower leaves with long petioles (leaf stem); larger leaflets with 1-2 cleft lobes.

Stem: Forming occasional, lateral stems; light green, hairless, and shiny.

Flower: Upper stems terminate in compound umbels of yellow flowers, measuring 2-3" across and consisting of 12 umbellets of 21 flowers each. Each flower is about 1/8" wide, consisting of 5 incurved yellow petals, 5 stamens, and a pistil. No floral scent.

Seed collection\*\*: Early August - Mid September [2]

## What it can be confused with:

Golden Alexander is sometimes confused with wild parsnip (*Pastinaca sativa*) and yellow meadow parsnip (*Thaspium trifoliatum aureum*). Wild parsnip blooms later, is taller, and has more leaflets in each leaf than golden Alexander. It can be distinguished from yellow meadow parsnip due to the parsnip's short pedicel on the central flowers of each umbellet, the winged seeds, and simple rather than trifoliate basal leaves. [3]

## Known Pollinators:

Native bees, wasps, bumblebees, butterflies, and true bugs. [3]

**Larval Host:** Black swallowtail butterfly, Ozark swallowtail butterfly, and rigid sunflower borer moth. [3]

\*\* Seed collection times will vary due to location and weather conditions during the growing season. This is a general time seed may be ready, locations will need to be scouted to get a more accurate timetable for each location.

[1] USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database / Britton, N.L., and A. Brown. 1913. *An illustrated flora of the northern United States, Canada and the British Possessions*. 3 vols. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. Vol. 3: 641.

[2] <http://pleasantvalleyconservancy.org/seedcollectingtimes.html>

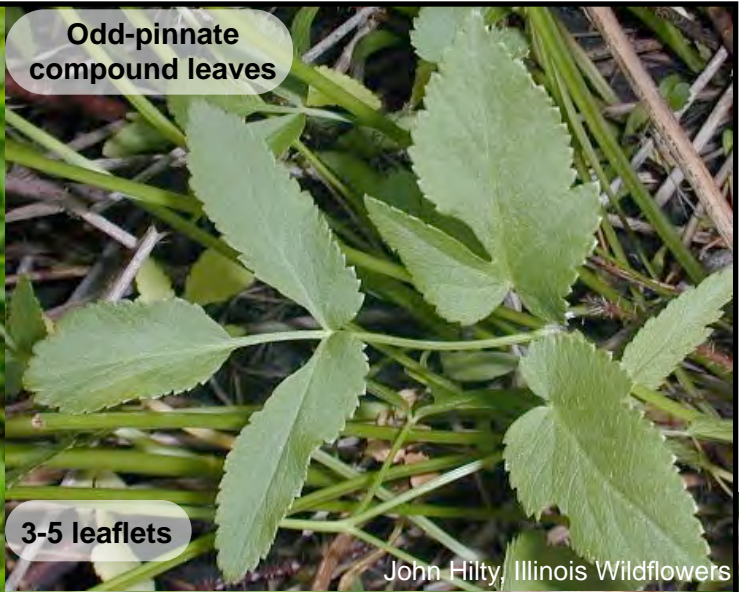
[3] [http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/gld\\_alexanderx.htm](http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/gld_alexanderx.htm)

# Zizia aurea

Golden Alexander



Dan Tenaglia, Missouri Plants



Odd-pinnate compound leaves

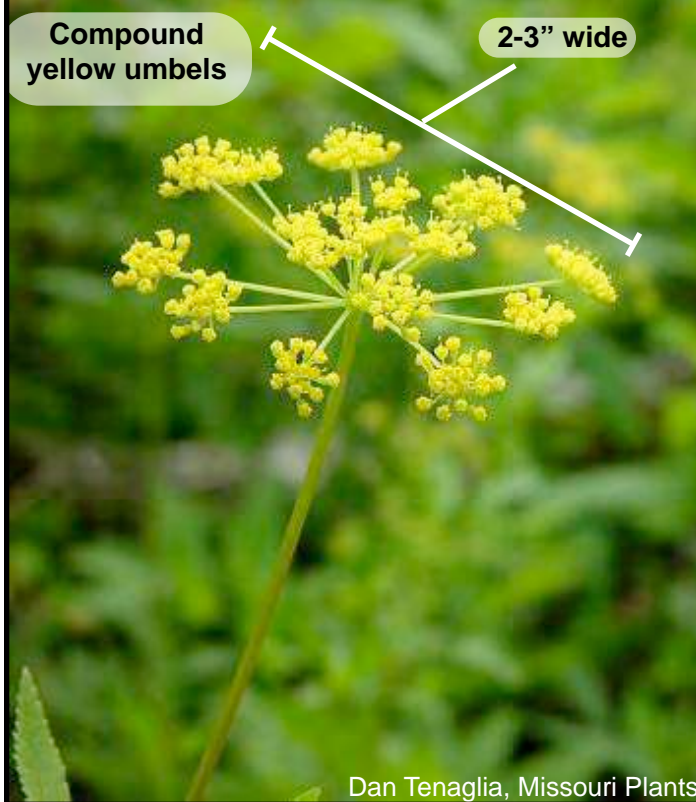
3-5 leaflets

John Hilty, Illinois Wildflowers



Smooth, hairless stem

John Hilty, Illinois Wildflowers



Compound yellow umbels

2-3" wide

Dan Tenaglia, Missouri Plants



Mature seeds

Amber Barnes



Immature seeds



Cleaned seeds

Prairie Moon Nursery

2008 © K. Chayka



# Zizia aurea

golden Alexander

**GOLDEN ALEXANDER COULD BE CONFUSED WITH:**

Thaspium trifoliatum aureum - yellow meadow parsnip

Cleaned seed  
Prairie Moon Nursery

Winged

PSSF

Simple

R. W. Smith, Lady Bird Johnson Wildflowers

University of South Carolina Upstate Herbarium

Keys to distinguishing yellow meadow parsnip from golden Alexander:  
 - Basal leaves are simple vs. trifoliate.  
 - Seeds have "wings" vs. shallow ridges.

Pastinaca sativa - wild parsnip

9+ leaflets

3-8" wide

Furrows

Dan Tenaglia, Missouri Plants

Photo credits: John Hilty, Illinois Wildflowers

Keys to distinguishing wild parsnip from golden Alexander:

- Furrowed stem.
- Plant is larger at 2-5' tall vs. about 2.5'.
- More leaflets: 9+ vs. 3-5.
- Larger flower head 3-8" across vs. 2-3".

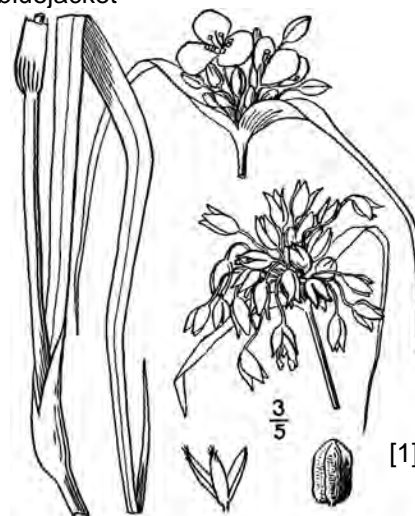


Special thanks to: Project Wingspan's additional core partners - Michigan State University, Michigan DNR, and Pennsylvania DOT and our sponsor - Commonwealth Edison

*Tradescantia ohiensis*

Ohio spiderwort

Other common names include: bluejacket

**Bloom Period:**

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
			X	X	X	X					

**Plant Characteristics:**Duration: PerennialType: ForbSize: 2-4' tall

Leaf: The grass-like leaves are grey- or blue-green, alternate, up to 15" long and 1" across. They are linear, although wider at the base (where the leaves wrap around the stem in sheaths), than at the tip. They are also hairless, with parallel venation, and smooth margins.

Stem: Central stem is round, hairless, and occasionally glaucous (a whitish film that can be rubbed off).

Flower: The light violet to blue-violet flowers occur in small clusters on hairless flowering stems at the top of the plant. Underneath each inflorescence are 2 small bracts, each up to 3" long and less than 1/2" across. Each flower is about 1" across, with 3 rounded petals, 6 bright yellow anthers, and fine spidery violet hairs near the base. The flowers open up during the morning and close by the afternoon in sunny weather, but remain open longer on cloudy days.

Seed collection\*\*: Early - Mid July

**What it can be confused with:**

Ohio spiderwort can be readily distinguished from Virginia spiderwort and prairie spiderwort by the absence of conspicuous hairs on the flowering stems near the inflorescence, and the greyish or bluish appearance of the thin leaves. It also tends to be taller and more spindly in appearance than other species of spiderwort, and has smaller bracts below the inflorescence. Another species, zigzag spiderwort, prefers shaded woody areas, has a stem that slightly zig-zags between its broader leaves (up to 2" across), which are typically dark green, and the flower stems are covered in hairs. [2]

**Known Pollinators:**

Native bees and flies. [2,3]

\*\* Seed collection times will vary due to location and weather conditions during the growing season. This is a general time seed may be ready, locations will need to be scouted to get a more accurate timetable for each location.

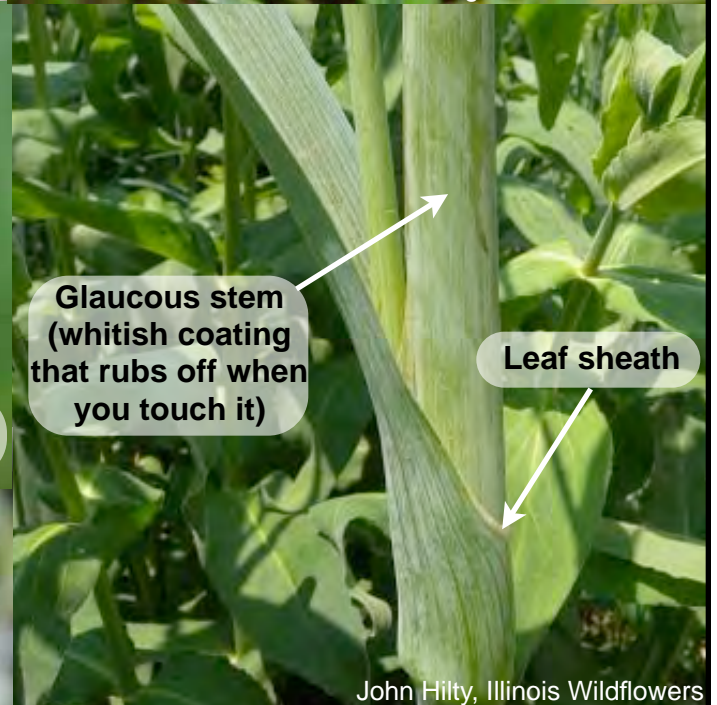
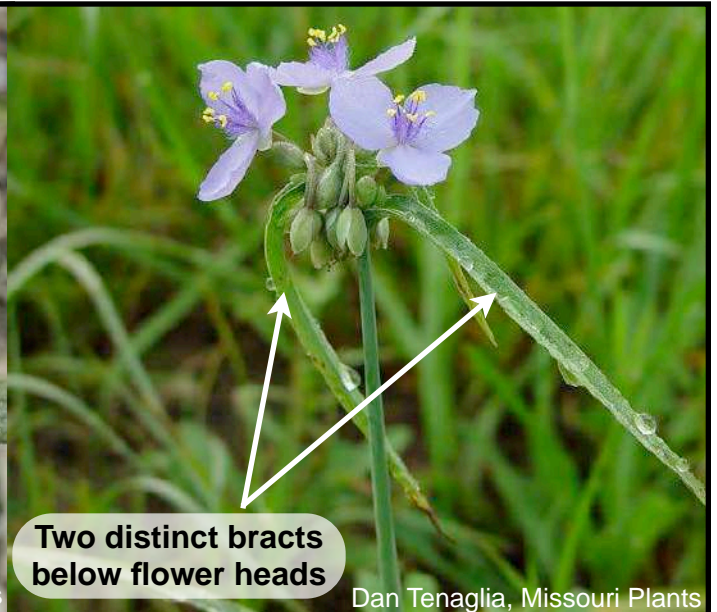
[1] USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database / Britton, N.L., and A. Brown. 1913. An illustrated flora of the northern United States, Canada and the British Possessions. 3 vols. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. Vol. 1: 461.

[2] [http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/oh\\_spiderwortx.htm](http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/oh_spiderwortx.htm)

[3] [https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id\\_plant=TROH](https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=TROH)

# *Tradescantia ohiensis*

Ohio spiderwort



# *Tradescantia ohioensis*

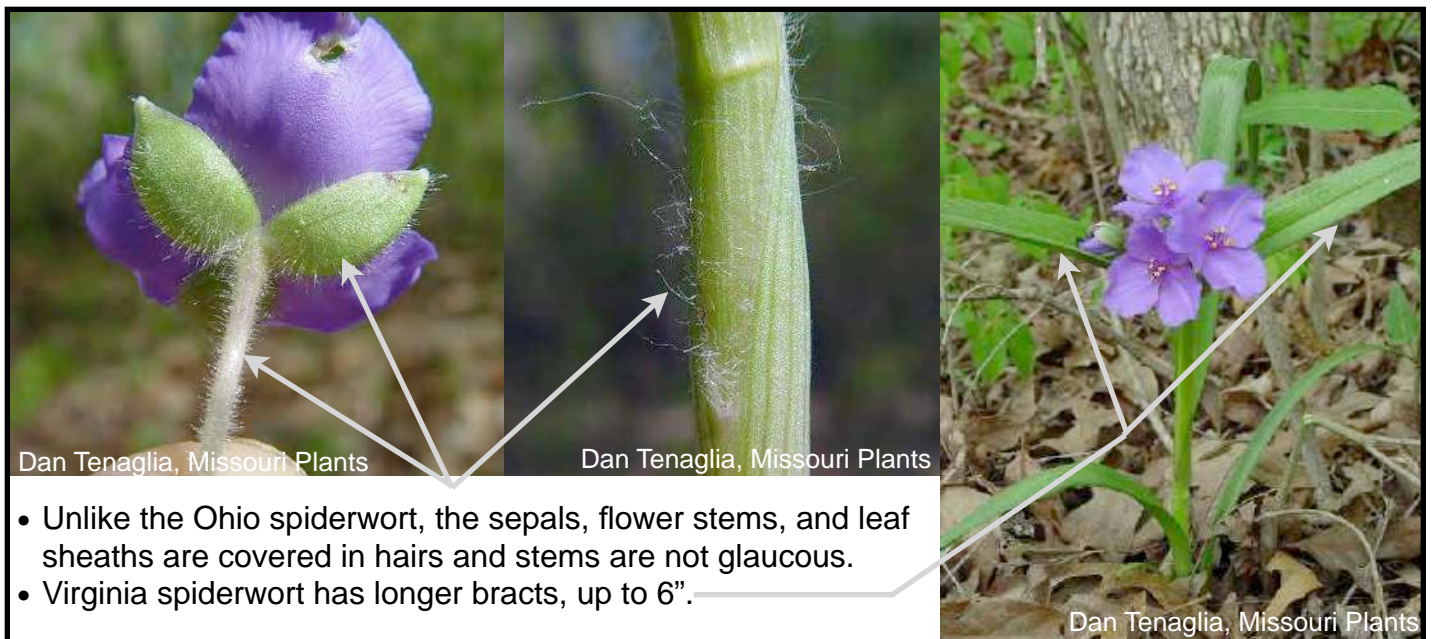
Ohio spiderwort

## OHIO SPIDERWORT COULD BE CONFUSED WITH:

### *Tradescantia bracteata* - prairie spiderwort



### *Tradescantia virginiana* - Virginia spiderwort



# *Tradescantia ohiensis*

Ohio spiderwort

## OHIO SPIDERWORT COULD BE CONFUSED WITH:

*Tradescantia subaspera* - zigzag spiderwort



- Unlike Ohio spiderwort, the sepals and flower stems are covered in hairs.
- The stem has a tendency to zigzag slightly between the alternate leaves and is not glaucous.
- The leaves are up to twice as wide (2") as that of Ohio spiderwort.



Special thanks to: Project Wingspan's additional core partners - Michigan State University, Michigan DNR, and Pennsylvania DOT and our sponsor - Commonwealth Edison

# *Geranium maculatum*

wild geranium

Other common names include: spotted geranium, cranesbill



[1]

## Bloom Period:

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
			X	X	X	X					

## Plant Characteristics:

**Duration:** Perennial

**Type:** Herb

**Size:** 1-2½' tall

**Leaf:** Opposite; cluster of basal leaves and lower opposite leaves are similar; up to 5" long and 5" wide, with 5 palmate lobes; some secondary lobes and coarse teeth. Upper leaves are smaller in size, with only 3 lobes. Upper leaf surfaces are medium green with fine hairs. Petioles are long, light green, and hairy.

**Stem:** Stems develop directly from the creeping rootstock; light green to reddish brown, hairy.

**Flower:** Clusters of 2-5 pale purplish-pink flowers grow on flowering stalks. Stalks are much like the stems; up to 6" long. Each flower is about 1-1¼" across, consisting of 5 rounded petals, 5 green sepals, 10 stamens with yellow anthers, and a single pistil.

**Seed collection\*\*:** Mid-Late June [2]

## What it can be confused with:

Wild geranium has large flowers, making it showier than most other native geraniums, such as the Carolina cranesbill (*Geranium carolinianum*). Wild geranium can also be differentiated from long-stalked geranium (*Geranium sanguineum*), a European species, because the flowers of long-stalked geranium have notched petals and its leaves are smaller. Early in the season, *G. maculatum* leaves could initially be mistaken for those of Canada anemone (*Anemone canadensis*) or a black snakeroot (*Sanicula* spp.), but upon closer inspection are easily differentiated, and the flowers and seeds of wild geranium are also very distinct from these spp. [3,5]

## Known Pollinators:

Bumble bees, other native bees, flies, butterflies, and skippers. [3,4]

**Larval Host:** Bridled arches, geranium budworm, tobacco budworm, and omnivorous leafroller moths [3]

\*\* Seed collection times will vary due to location and weather conditions during the growing season. This is a general time seed may be ready, locations will need to be scouted to get a more accurate timetable for each location.

[1] USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database / Britton, N.L., and A. Brown. 1913. An illustrated flora of the northern United States, Canada and the British Possessions. 3 vols. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. Vol. 2: 427.

[2] <http://pleasantvalleyconservancy.org/seedcollectingtimes.html>

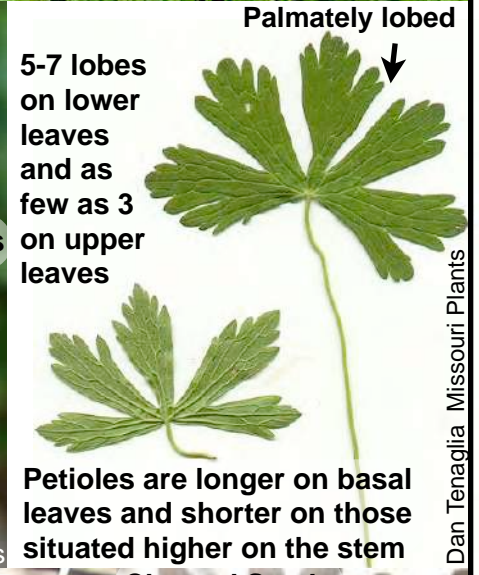
[3] [https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/woodland/plants/wild\\_geranium.htm](https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/woodland/plants/wild_geranium.htm)

[4] [https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id\\_plant=GEMA](https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=GEMA)

[5] <https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/wild-geranium>

# Geranium maculatum

wild geranium

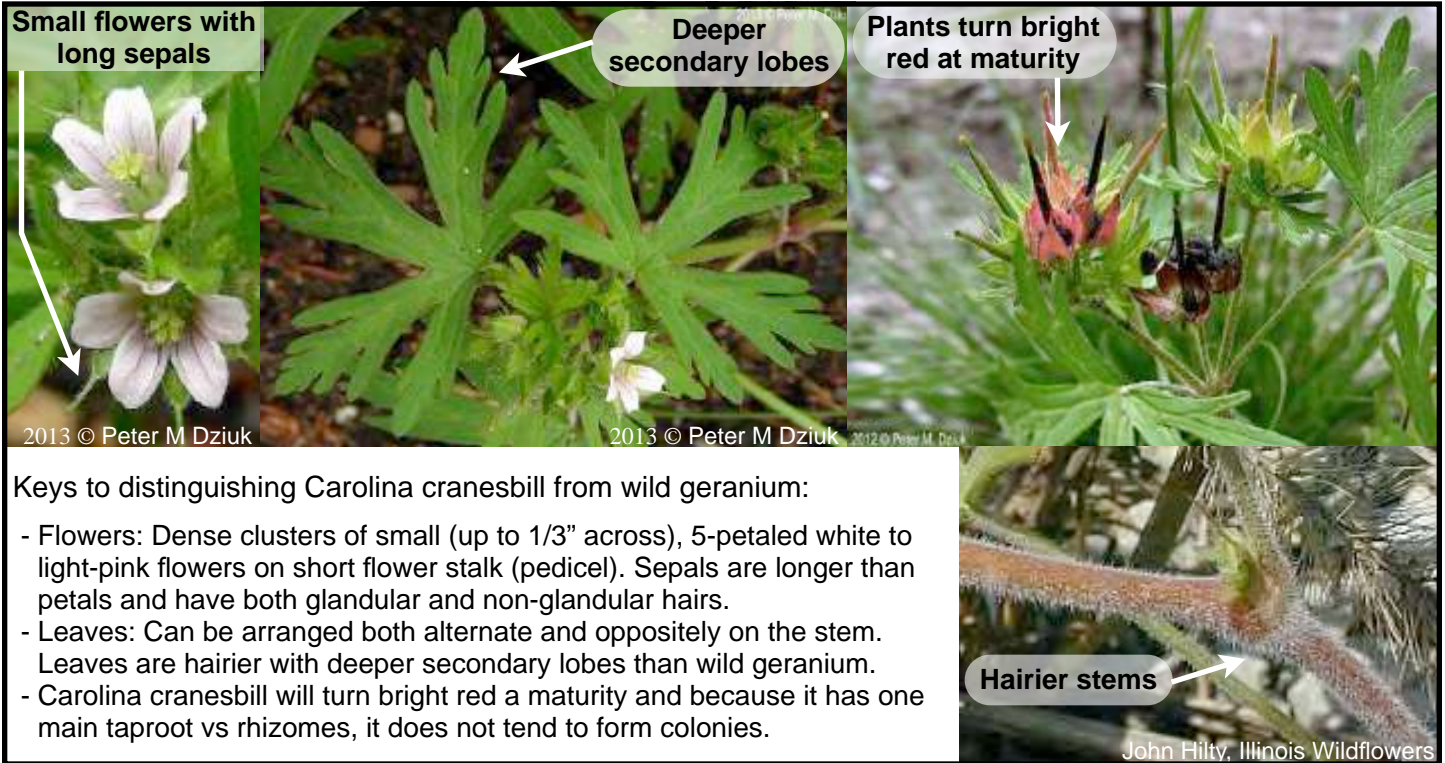


# *Geranium maculatum*

wild geranium

## WILD GERANIUM COULD BE CONFUSED WITH:

### *Geranium carolinianum* - Carolina cranesbill



### *Geranium sanguineum* - long-stalked geranium (introduced spp.)



Keys to distinguishing long-stalked geranium from wild geranium:

- Flowers: 1.2-1.6" wide showy bright magenta (occasionally white) flowers, with shallowly notched petal tips.
- Leaves: Not much larger than the flowers - considerably smaller than that of wild geranium.



# Geranium maculatum

wild geranium

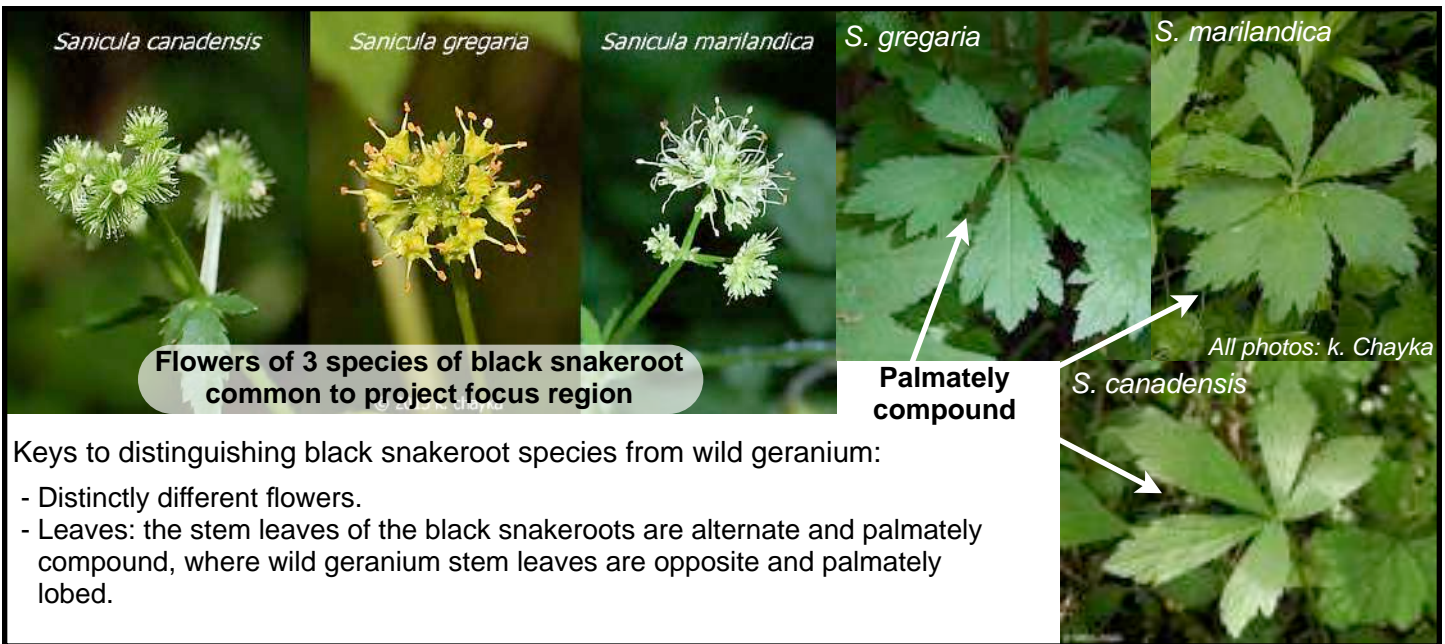
## Anemone canadensis - Canada anemone



Keys to distinguishing Canada anemone from wild geranium:

- Flowers: 5-petaled white flowers with a dense ring of yellow-tipped stamens surrounding a green center.
- Leaves: Canada anemone leaves are more sharply toothed/pointed and arranged as a whorl of 3 sessile, mostly 3-lobed, leaves on the upper stem at the base of the flower stalk.
- Seed and seed head are clearly distinct from that of wild geranium.

## Sanicula spp. - black snakeroots



Keys to distinguishing black snakeroot species from wild geranium:

- Distinctly different flowers.
- Leaves: the stem leaves of the black snakeroots are alternate and palmately compound, where wild geranium stem leaves are opposite and palmately lobed.



Special thanks to: Project Wingspan's additional core partners - Michigan State University, Michigan DNR, and Pennsylvania DOT and our sponsor - Commonwealth Edison

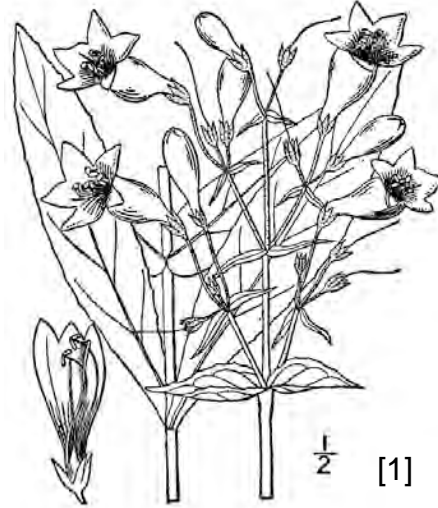
# *Penstemon digitalis*

## foxglove beardtongue

Other common names include: foxglove penstemon, Mississippi penstemon/beardtongue, smooth white penstemon/beardtongue, and talus slope penstemon/beardtongue



2014 © Peter Dziuk



### Bloom Period:

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
				X	X	X					

### Plant Characteristics:

Duration: Perennial

Type: Herb

Size: 3' tall

Leaf: Rosettes of basal leaves; 6" long and 2 1/2" wide; smooth margins; medium green with reddish tints. Stalk leaves opposite; up to 6" long and 2 1/2" wide; edges with tiny teeth and surface shiny.

Stem: Light green, hairless

Flower: Upper stems terminate in panicles (branching cluster) of white flowers. Each flower is tubular and about 1" long, consisting of a white corolla (petals) with a lower lip of 3 lobes and an upper lip of 2 lobes. Occasionally thin, violet lines within the corolla; outer surface is hairy. The flower, calyx and flower stalks are all densely covered in short, sticky, glandular hairs.

Seed collection\*\*: September

### What it can be confused with:

Foxglove beardtongue is distinguishable from other penstemons (*Penstemon* spp.) by its hairless leaves and stems, primarily white corolla, tiny hairs on anthers, and absence of ridges inside the corolla. [3]

### Known Pollinators:

Honeybees, bumblebees, native bees, butterflies, Sphinx moths, and hummingbirds. [3]

**Larval Host:** Chalcedony midget moth and baltimore butterfly. [3]

\*\* Seed collection times will vary due to location and weather conditions during the growing season. This is a general time seed may be ready, locations will need to be scouted to get a more accurate timetable for each location.

[1] USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database / Britton, N.L., and A. Brown. 1913. *An illustrated flora of the northern United States, Canada and the British Possessions*. 3 vols. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. Vol. 3: 184.

[2] <http://pleasantvalleyconservancy.org/seedcollectingtimes.html>

[3] [http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/fx\\_penstemonx.htm](http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/fx_penstemonx.htm)

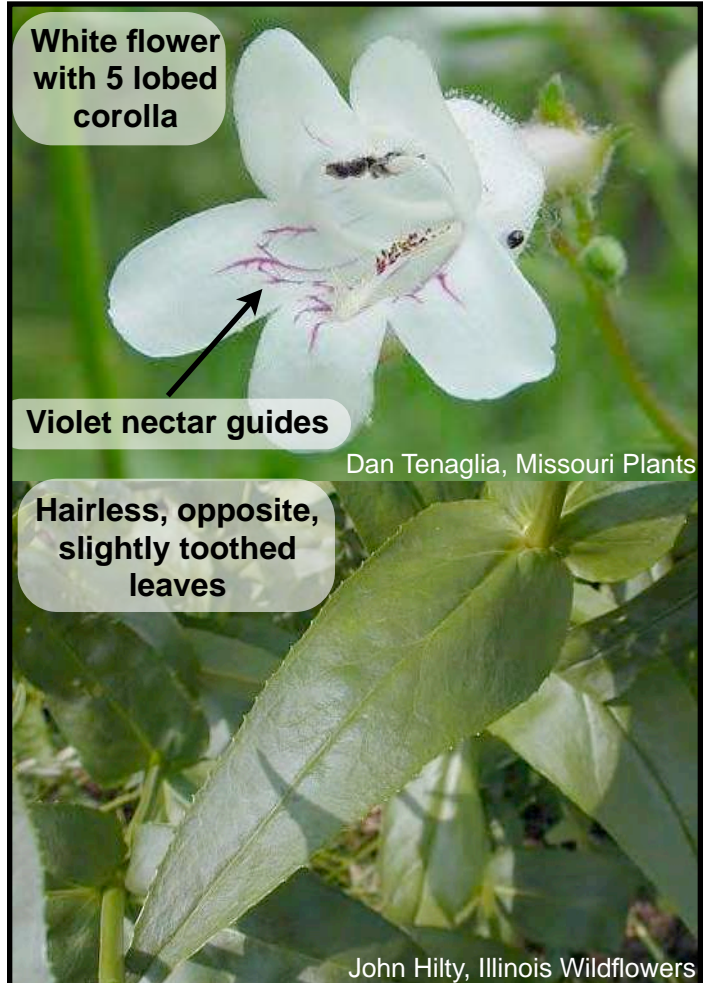
[4] [http://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id\\_plant=PED1](http://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=PED1)

# Penstemon digitalis

foxglove beardtongue



John Hilty, Illinois Wildflowers



White flower with 5 lobed corolla

Violet nectar guides

Dan Tenaglia, Missouri Plants

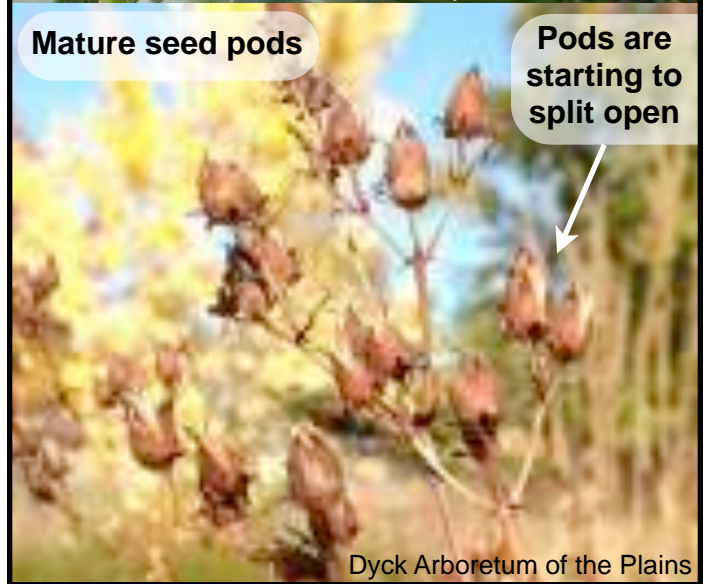
Hairless, opposite, slightly toothed leaves

John Hilty, Illinois Wildflowers



Glandular hairs on flower, flower stem and calyx

Dan Tenaglia, Missouri Plants



Mature seed pods

Pods are starting to split open

Dyck Arboretum of the Plains



Cleaned Seeds

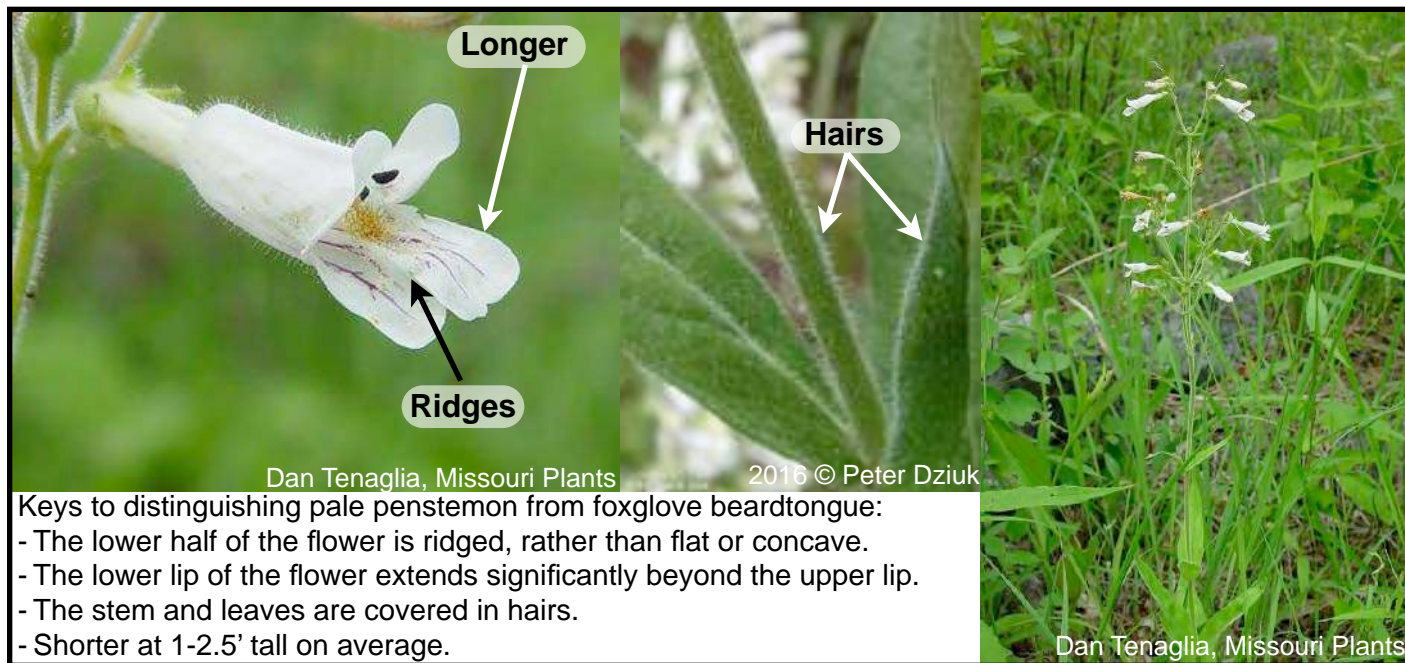
Prairie Moon Nursery

# *Penstemon digitalis*

foxglove beardtongue

**FOXGLOVE BEARDTONGUE COULD BE CONFUSED WITH:**

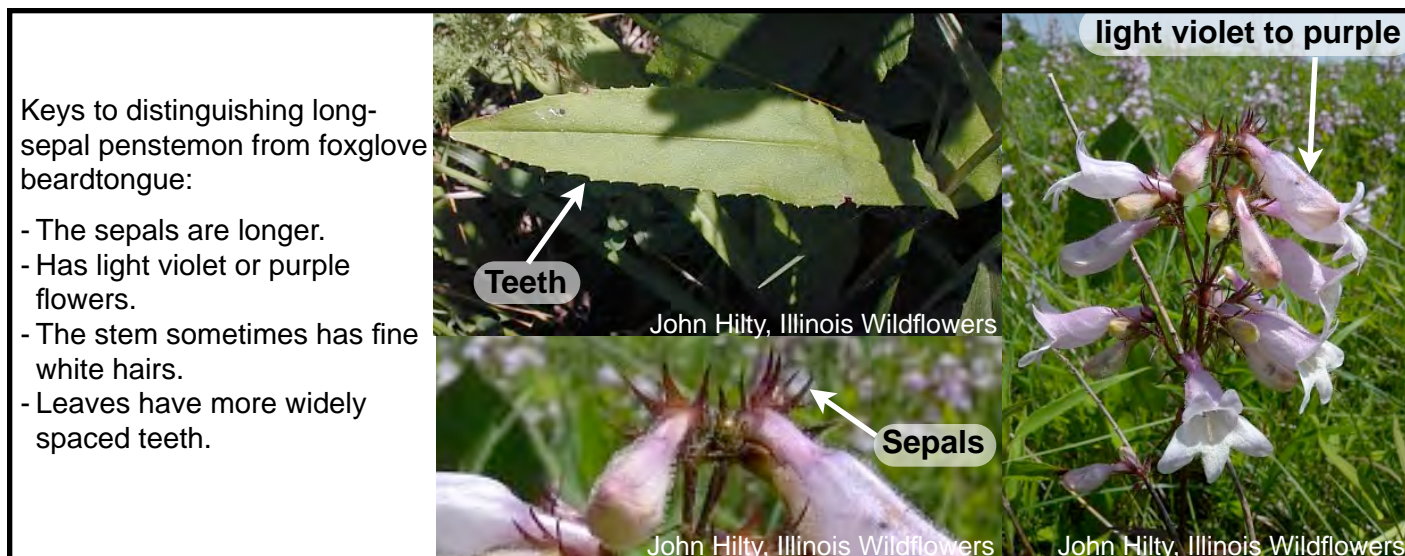
## *Penstemon pallidus* - pale penstemon



Keys to distinguishing pale penstemon from foxglove beardtongue:

- The lower half of the flower is ridged, rather than flat or concave.
- The lower lip of the flower extends significantly beyond the upper lip.
- The stem and leaves are covered in hairs.
- Shorter at 1-2.5' tall on average.

## *Penstemon calycosus* - long-sepal penstemon



Keys to distinguishing long-sepal penstemon from foxglove beardtongue:

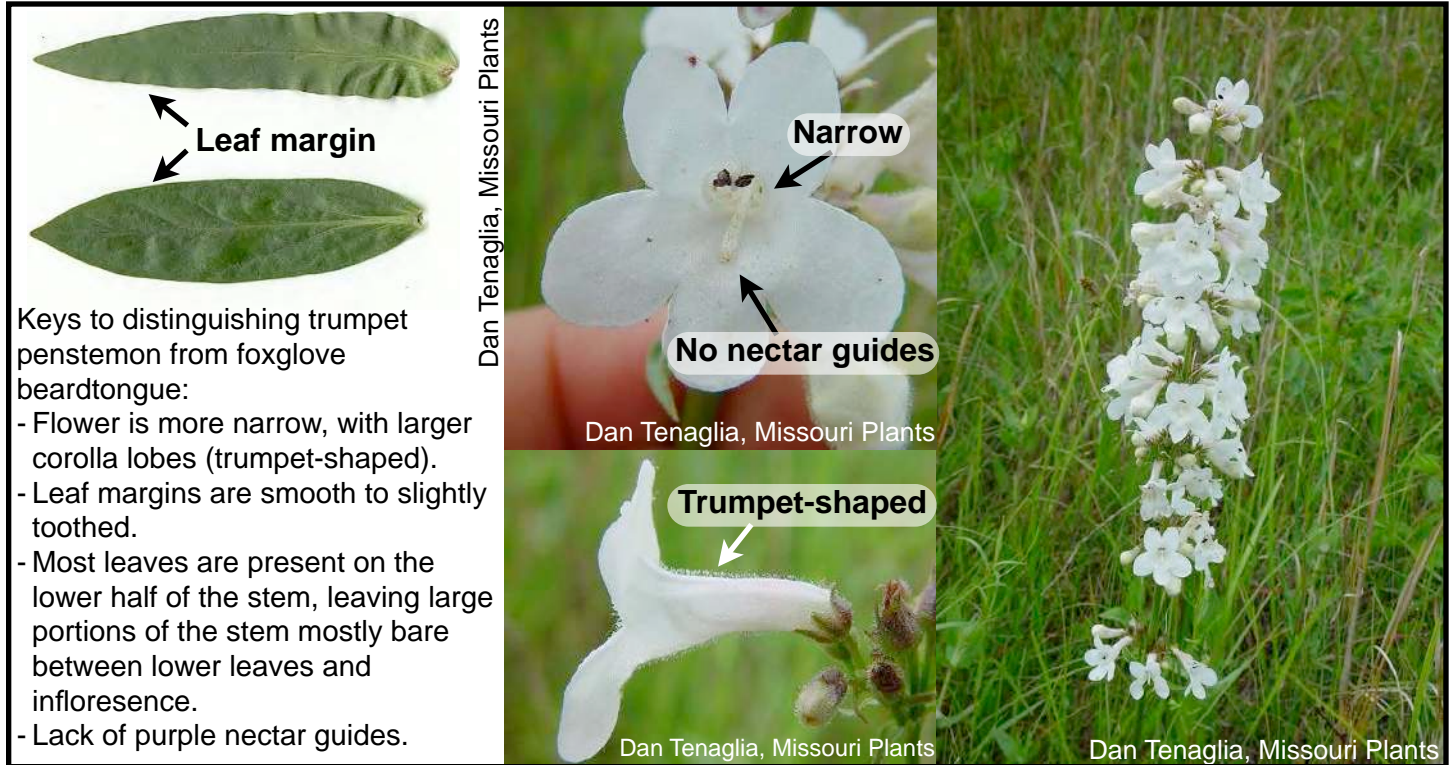
- The sepals are longer.
- Has light violet or purple flowers.
- The stem sometimes has fine white hairs.
- Leaves have more widely spaced teeth.

# *Penstemon digitalis*

foxglove beardtongue

**FOXGLOVE BEARDTONGUE COULD BE CONFUSED WITH:**

## *Penstemon tubaeflorus* - trumpet penstemon

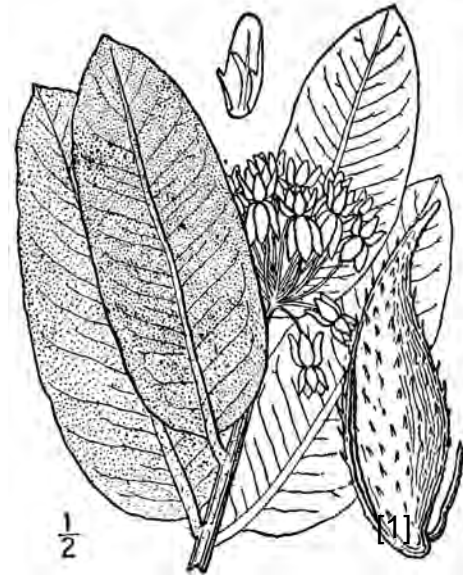


Special thanks to: Project Wingspan's additional core partners - Michigan State University, Michigan DNR, and Pennsylvania DOT and our sponsor - Commonwealth Edison

*Asclepias syriaca*

common milkweed

Other common names include: silkweed and milkplant

**Bloom Period:**

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
					X	X	X				

**Plant Characteristics:**Duration: PerennialType: ForbSize: 3-5' tallLeaf: Opposite; up to 8" long and 3.5" wide; oblong with smooth margins, the upper leaf surface is pale-medium to dark green and hairless above, lower leaf surface is densely covered with woolly hairs that are very short; prominent central vein; if damaged, milky sap is released.Stem: Central stem is stout, pale green, unbranching (except sometimes at the tip near the flowers) and usually covered in small, short hairs.Flower: Umbels of flowers, each about 2½-4" across, emerge from the axils of the upper leaves. These flowers are fragrant and range in color from faded light pink to reddish purple. Each flower is about ¼" across, consisting of 5 reflexed petals and 5 raised hoods with curved horns. The hoods are more light-colored than the petals. The pedicels (flower stem) of the flowers are light green to pale red and hairy.Seed collection\*\*: Late September - October**What it can be confused with:**

Common milkweed can be distinguished from other milkweeds by its warty seedpods – other *Asclepias* spp. within the ecoregion have seedpods which are smooth, or nearly so. The leaves of swamp milkweed are more narrowly lanceolate than those of common milkweed. Prairie milkweed is similar in having one main stem and large leaves, but it is hairless, unlike the common milkweed which has small hairs on the stems and undersides of the leaves. [2]

**Known Pollinators:**

Honey bees, native bees, flies, wasps, butterflies, moths, and skippers. [2,3]

**Larval Host:** Monarch and milkweed tiger moth. [2,3]

\*\* Seed collection times will vary due to location and weather conditions during the growing season. This is a general time seed may be ready, locations will need to be scouted to get a more accurate timetable for each location.

[1] USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database / Britton, N.L., and A. Brown. 1913. An illustrated flora of the northern United States, Canada and the British Possessions. 3 vols. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. Vol. 3: 30.

[2] [http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/weeds/plants/cm\\_milkweed.htm](http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/weeds/plants/cm_milkweed.htm) [3] [https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id\\_plant=ASSY](https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=ASSY)

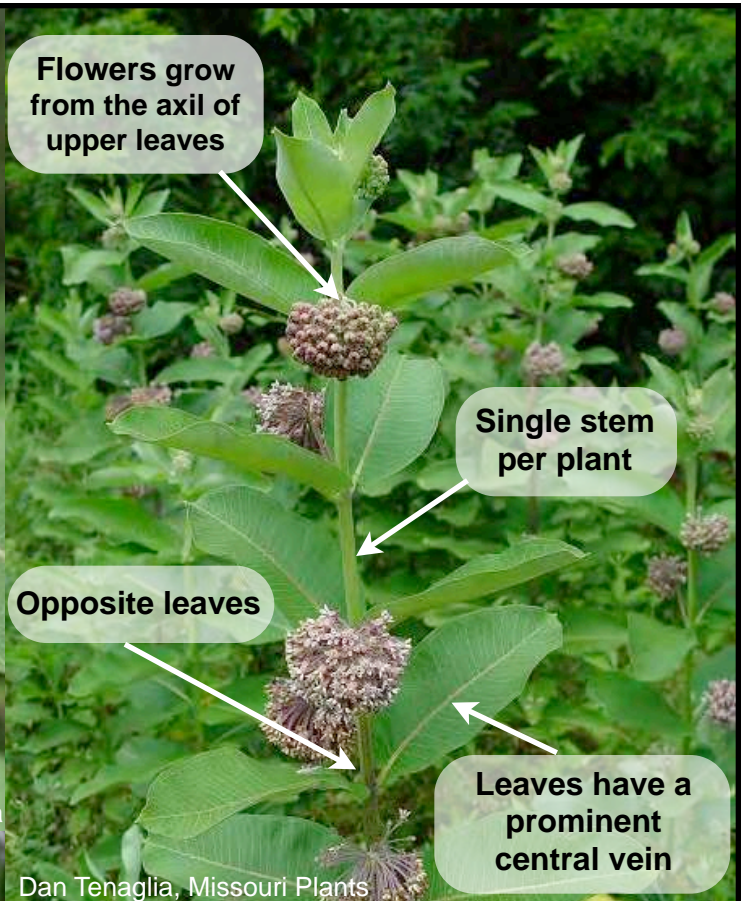
# *Asclepias syriaca*

common milkweed



Small, light and dark pink flowers

© 2008 k. chayka



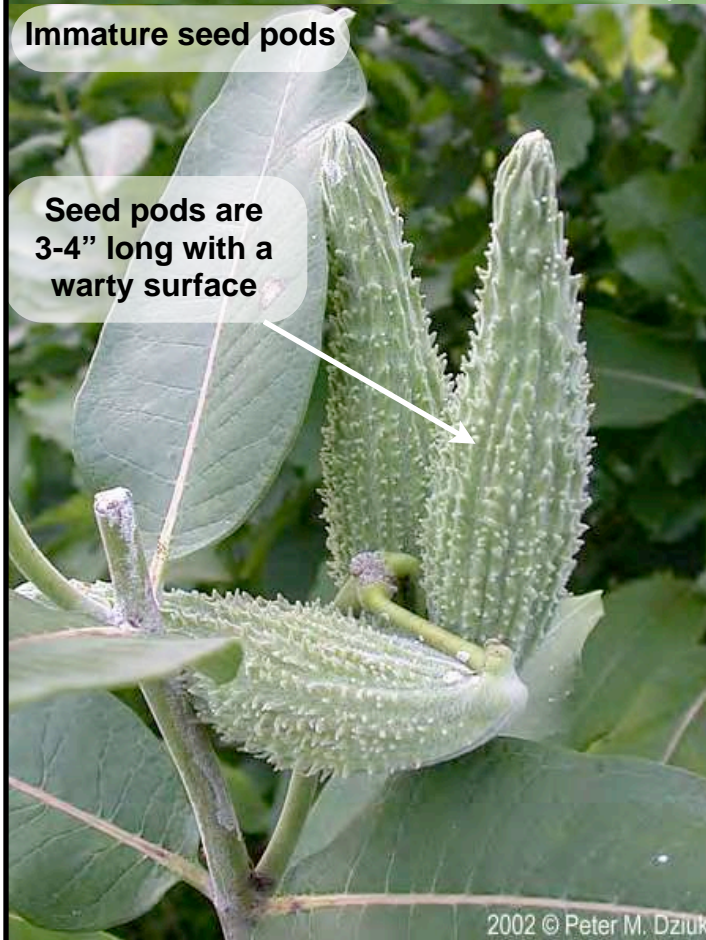
Flowers grow from the axil of upper leaves

Single stem per plant

Opposite leaves

Leaves have a prominent central vein

Dan Tenaglia, Missouri Plants



Immature seed pods

Seed pods are 3-4" long with a warty surface

2002 © Peter M. Dziuk



Stems and leaf bottoms are covered in small hairs

John Hilty, Illinois Wildflowers



Cleaned Seeds

Prairie Moon Nursery

# Asclepias syriaca

common milkweed

**COMMON MILKWEED COULD BE CONFUSED WITH:**

Asclepias sulivantii - prairie milkweed

Dan Tenaglia, Missouri Plants

Dan Tenaglia, Missouri Plants

Prairie Moon Nursery

Fleshy, hairless leaves, which are often angled upward.

Similar in having one main stem per plant.

Larger flowers, with fewer flowers per cluster.

Seed pods are similar in size, but are clearly distinguishable by the smooth to bluntly warty surface.

Asclepias incarnata - swamp milkweed

Doug Goldman, hosted by the USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database

Amber Barnes

Prairie Moon Nursery

Long, narrow, hairless leaves.

Multiple stems per plant.

Stems terminate in clusters of small pink and white flowers.

Seed pods are more narrow with a smooth surface.



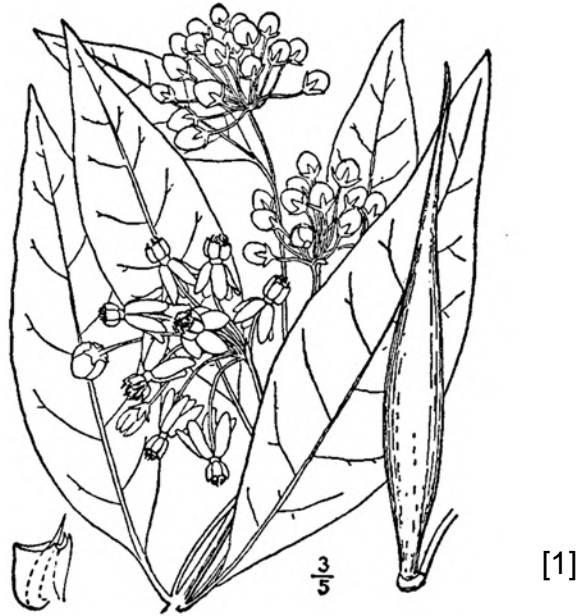
Special thanks to: Project Wingspan's additional core partners - Michigan State University, Michigan DNR, and Pennsylvania DOT and our sponsor - Commonwealth Edison



# *Asclepias exaltata*

poke milkweed

Other common names include: tall milkweed



**Bloom Period:**

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
					X	X	X				

**Plant Characteristics:**

Duration: Perennial

Type: Herb

Size: 2-6' tall

Leaf: Opposite; up to 3-8" long and 1-3" wide; hairless and toothless, can be rather wide, but narrow at both ends, especially at the apex. Upper leaf surfaces are medium to dark green, lower leaf surfaces are pale to medium green. Petioles are 1/2-2" long and light green.

Stem: Light green to purplish green, round, and hairless. Stem and leaves contain a milky latex.

Flower: Stem terminates in one or more clusters of flowers spanning about 2-4" across. Each flower is about 1/4" across and 1/2" long, consisting of 5 upright whitish-pink hoods and 5 reflexed green or pale purple petals.

Seed collection\*\*: All October [2]

**What it can be confused with:**

Poke milkweed is easily distinguished from other milkweeds (*Asclepias* spp.) by its erect umbels of unusually bicolored flowers and tall habit. Only the swamp and common milkweeds are as tall, and their flowers are more unicolored. Inflorescence is composed of fewer individual flowers compared to other similar looking *Asclepias* spp. It can hybridize with common milkweed in some areas, producing plants that are difficult to distinguish. Poke milkweed's name refers to the resemblance its leaves have to pokeweed. [3]

**Known Pollinators:**

Bumble bees, other native bees, honey bees, butterflies – including monarchs and great spangle fritillaries. [3]

**Larval Host:** Monarch butterflies and unexpected and delicate cynthia moths. [3]

\*\* Seed collection times will vary due to location and weather conditions during the growing season. This is a general time seed may be ready, locations will need to be scouted to get a more accurate timetable for each location.

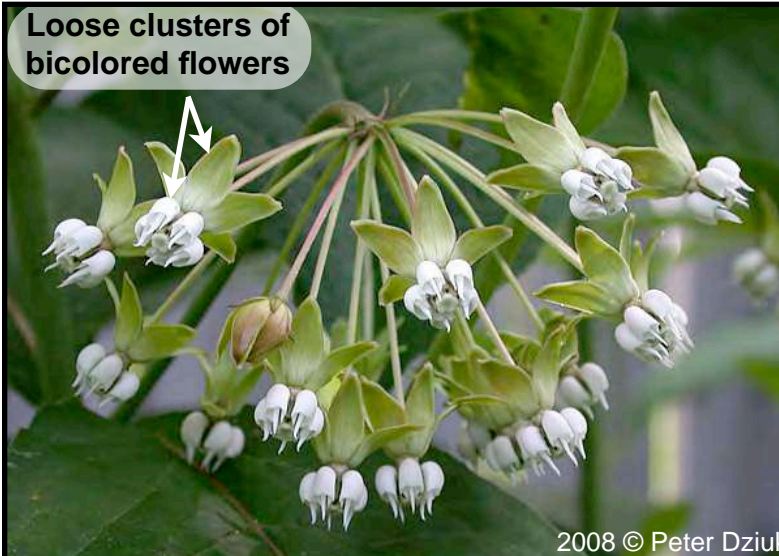
[1] USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database / Britton, N.L., and A. Brown. 1913. *An illustrated flora of the northern United States, Canada and the British Possessions*. 3 vols. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. Vol. 3: 29.

[2] <http://pleasantvalleyconservancy.org/seedcollectingtimes.html>

[3] [http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/woodland/plants/pk\\_milkweed.html](http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/woodland/plants/pk_milkweed.html)

# *Asclepias exaltata*

poke milkweed



Loose clusters of bicolor flowers

2008 © Peter Dziuk



Prefer semi-shaded woodland edges

Tall (2-6') unbranched stem

2004 © Peter M. Dziuk



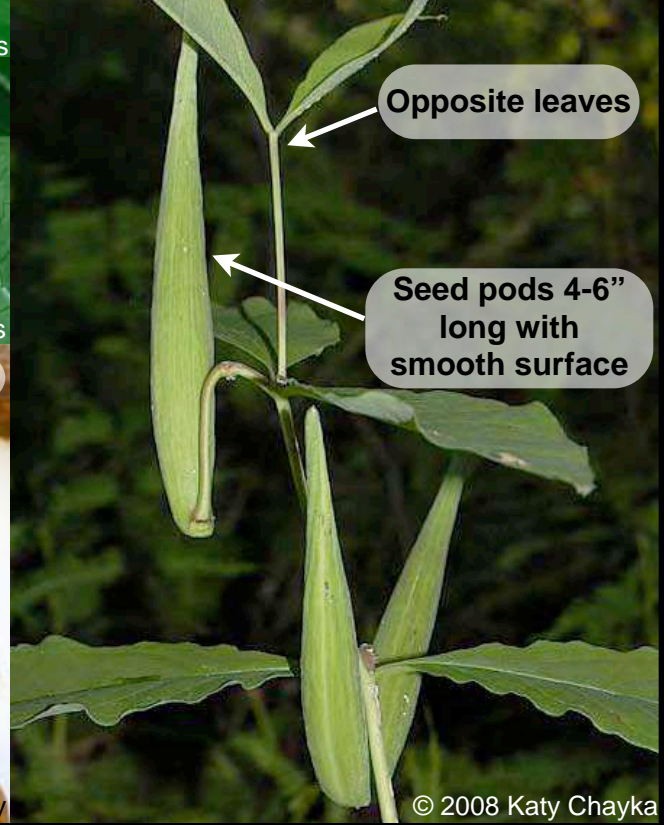
Leaves taper to a point at tip and base

S.R.Turner, Missouri Plants



Underside of leaf largely hairless

S.R.Turner, Missouri Plants



Opposite leaves

Seed pods 4-6" long with smooth surface

© 2008 Katy Chayka



Cleaned seeds

Prairie Moon Nursery

# Asclepias exaltata

poke milkweed

**POKE MILKWEED COULD BE CONFUSED WITH:**

## Asclepias syriaca - common milkweed



Special thanks to: Project Wingspan's additional core partners - Michigan State University, Michigan DNR, and Pennsylvania DOT and our sponsor - Commonwealth Edison

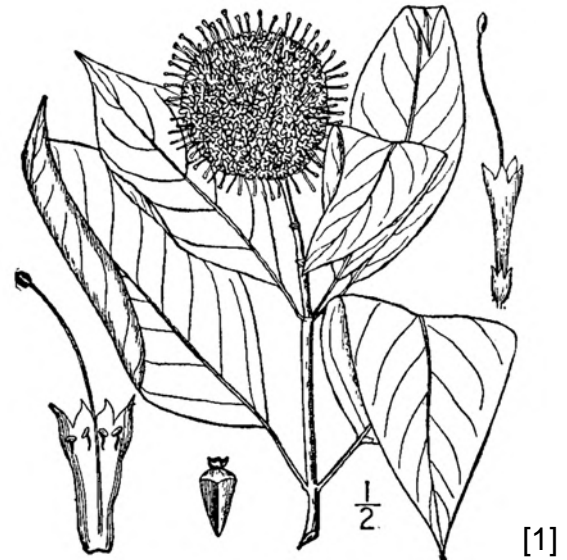
*Cephalanthus occidentalis*

buttonbush

Other common names include: common buttonbush, button willow



Courtesy Carolyn Fannon, Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center

**Bloom Period:**

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
					X	X	X				

**Plant Characteristics:**Duration: PerennialType: ShrubSize: 6-12' tallLeaf: Opposite, sometimes whorled; up to 6" long and 2½" wide; hairless and toothless, narrows at both ends on a slender petiole. Glossy and dark green, without significant fall color.Stem: Branches frequently and has a bushy appearance. Lower branches become woody and brown, while new growth is green or red.Flower: Upper branches may terminate in 1-3 spherical flower heads, spanning 1-1½" across, that occur on a branching, flowering stalk; the stalk may occur from leaf axils. Each flower consists of 4 small spreading whitish petals and a single white style that projects beyond the petals. Flower heads are replaced by red, spherical seed heads that turn brown.Seed collection\*\*: September - October**What it can be confused with:**

Buttonbush is easily identified in the field by its unique flower heads. Though the occasional 3 whorled leaves and uncommon hairy branches and leaves may cause confusion. [3]

**Known Pollinators:**

Bumble bees, other native bees, honey bees, wasps, flies, butterflies, skippers, and hummingbirds. [2,3]

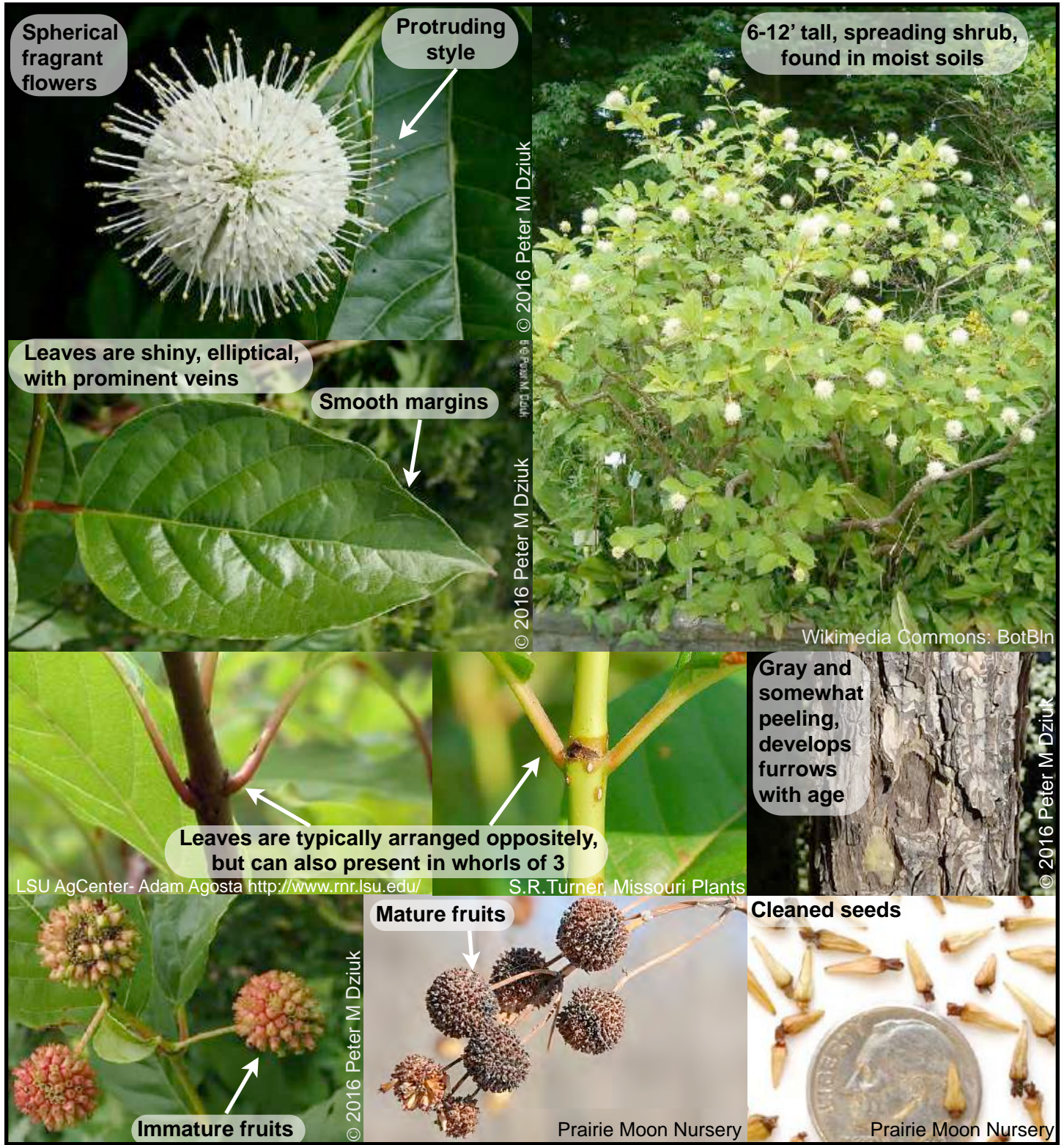
**Larval Host:** Buttonbush leafminer and buttonbush sphinx moths. [3]

\*\* Seed collection times will vary due to location and weather conditions during the growing season. This is a general time seed may be ready, locations will need to be scouted to get a more accurate timetable for each location.

[1] USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database / Britton, N.L., and A. Brown. 1913. *An illustrated flora of the northern United States, Canada and the British Possessions*. 3 vols. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. Vol. 3: 255.[2] [https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id\\_plant=CEOC2](https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=CEOC2)[3] <https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/buttonbush.htm>

# Cephalanthus occidentalis

buttonbush

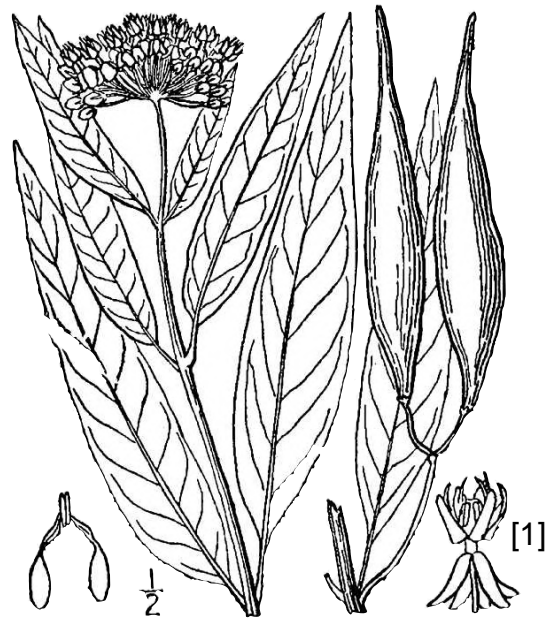


Special thanks to: Project Wingspan's additional core partners - Michigan State University, Michigan DNR, and Pennsylvania DOT and our sponsor - Commonwealth Edison

*Asclepias incarnata*

swamp milkweed

Other common names include: rose milkweed

**Bloom Period:**

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
					X	X	X	X			

**Plant Characteristics:**Duration: PerennialType: HerbSize: 2-5' tallLeaf: Opposite; up to 6" long and 1½" wide, but typically about 3" long and ½" wide; hairless and toothless, tapering to a point at the tip on a short petiole. Upper leaf surfaces are medium to dark green, although they can become yellowish green or pale green in response to bright sunlight and hot dry conditions.Stem: Mostly hairless but may have lines of fine hairs in the upper plant.Flower: Upper stems terminate in pink clusters of flowers spanning about 2-3½" across. Each flower is about ¼" across, consisting of 5 upright whitish hoods and 5 surrounding pink petals that droop downward in the manner of most milkweeds.Seed collection\*\*: Late September [2]**What it can be confused with:**

Swamp milkweed is easily distinguished from other milkweeds (*Asclepias* spp.) by its erect umbels of pink flowers, tall branching habit, and relatively narrow leaves. Other milkweeds with pink flowers, such as *Asclepias syriaca* (common milkweed) and *Asclepias sullivantii* (prairie milkweed), are shorter and less branched plants with wider leaves. Sometimes stray plants of swamp milkweed occur in drier areas; these specimens are usually much shorter and little branched, but their leaves remain narrow in shape. [3]

**Known Pollinators:**

Hummingbirds, honey bees, native bees, flies, wasps, butterflies, and skippers. [3,4]

**Larval Host:** Monarch and queen butterflies. [4]

\*\* Seed collection times will vary due to location and weather conditions during the growing season. This is a general time seed may be ready, locations will need to be scouted to get a more accurate timetable for each location.

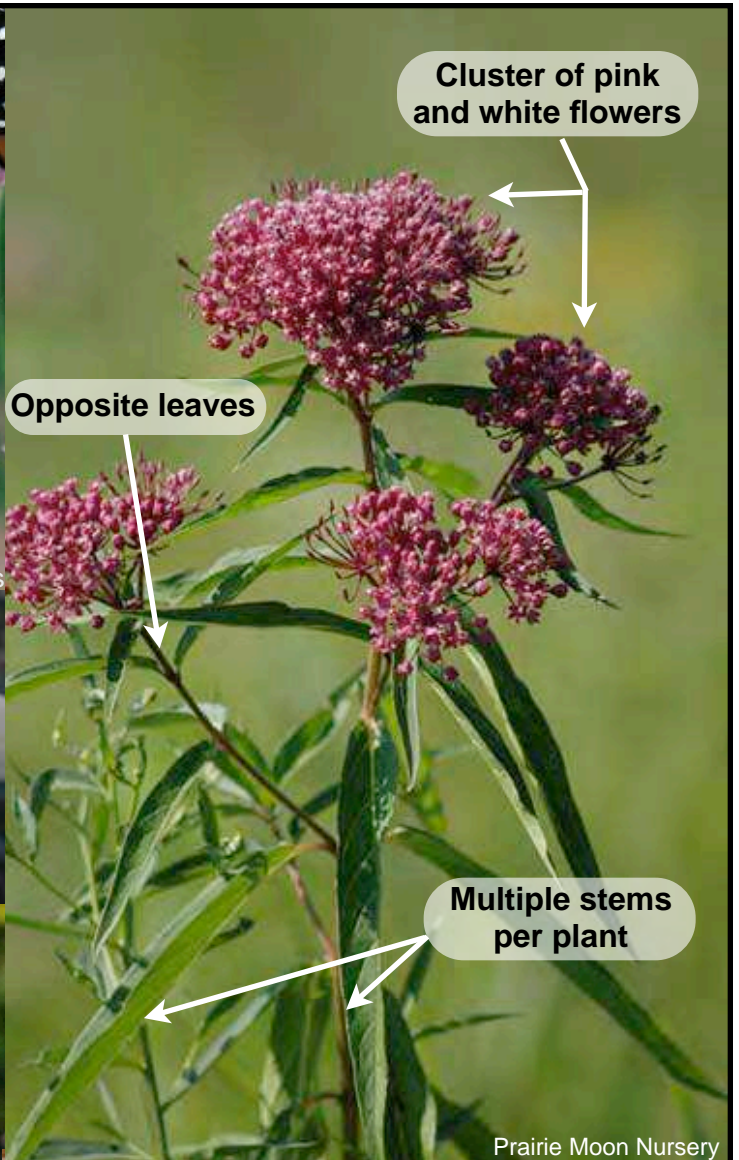
[1] USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database / Britton, N.L., and A. Brown. 1913. *An illustrated flora of the northern United States, Canada and the British Possessions*. 3 vols. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. Vol. 3: 26

[2] <http://pleasantvalleyconservancy.org/seedcollectingtimes.html> [3] [http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/wetland/plants/sw\\_milkweed.htm](http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/wetland/plants/sw_milkweed.htm)

[4] [http://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id\\_plant=ASIN](http://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=ASIN)

# *Asclepias incarnata*

swamp milkweed



# *Asclepias incarnata*

swamp milkweed

**SWAMP MILKWEED COULD BE CONFUSED WITH:**


*Asclepias sulivantii* - prairie milkweed



Dan Tenaglia, Missouri Plants
Dan Tenaglia, Missouri Plants
Prairie Moon Nursery

<p><b>Wider, fleshy, hairless leaves, which are often angled upward.</b></p>	<p><b>Larger flowers, with fewer flowers per cluster.</b></p>	<p><b>Seed pods are wider, with a smooth to bluntly warty surface.</b></p>
<p><b>One main stem per plant.</b></p>		

*Asclepias syriaca* - common milkweed



Dan Tenaglia, Missouri Plants
Prairie Moon Nursery
© 2002 Peter M. Dziuk

<p><b>Wider leaves with a pubescent underside.</b></p>	<p><b>One main stem per plant.</b></p>	<p><b>Seed pods are wider with a distinctly warty surface.</b></p>
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# Asclepias incarnata

swamp milkweed

**SWAMP MILKWEED COULD BE CONFUSED WITH:**

Apocynum cannabinum - common dogbane

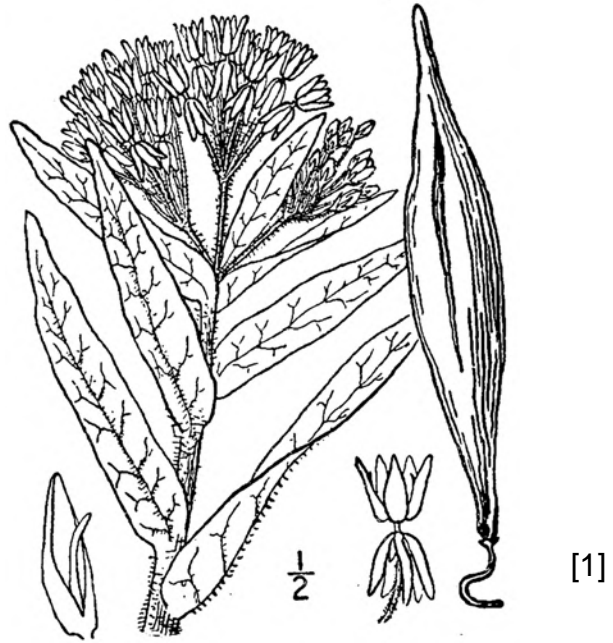


Special thanks to: Project Wingspan's additional core partners - Michigan State University, Michigan DNR, and Pennsylvania DOT and our sponsor - Commonwealth Edison

# *Asclepias tuberosa*

butterfly milkweed

Other common names include: butterfly weed, orange milkweed, pleurisy root, chigger flower



**Bloom Period:**

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
					X	X	X	X			

**Plant Characteristics:**

Duration: Perennial

Type: Herb

Size: 1-2½' tall

Leaf: Mostly alternate-sometimes opposite; 2½-3½" long and ½-¾" wide; toothless, narrow to slightly oblong, finely hairy especially along the veins on the underside. Upper leaf surfaces are medium to dark green, while the lower leaf surfaces are light to light-medium green and covered in short hairs. Leaves are sessile or have short petioles (leaf stem).

Stem: One or multiple stems, unbranched below, becoming branched near the flower. Light green to reddish purple, round, and densely hairy. Foliage does not have milky latex.

Flower: Upper stems terminate in flat orange clusters of 8-25 flowers spanning about 1-2½" across. Each flower consists of 5 upright orange hoods and 5 downward-curved petals which flare out beneath, in the manner of most milkweeds.

Seed collection\*\*: Late September-Late October [2]

**What it can be confused with:**

Butterfly milkweed, one of the showiest milkweeds, is easy to identify by the long-lasting orange flowers. Unlike other milkweeds, it has alternate leaves and lacks milky latex. Erect seed pods are also easily identifiable; with a smooth and pubescent surface that starts as light green, but later turn a reddish-brown. [3]

**Known Pollinators:**

Butterflies, bumble bees, other native bees, honey bees, wasps, and hummingbirds. [3,4]

**Larval Host:** Monarch, grey hairstreak, and queen butterflies; unexpected cynthia and preceding moths. [3, 4]

\*\* Seed collection times will vary due to location and weather conditions during the growing season. This is a general time seed may be ready, locations will need to be scouted to get a more accurate timetable for each location.

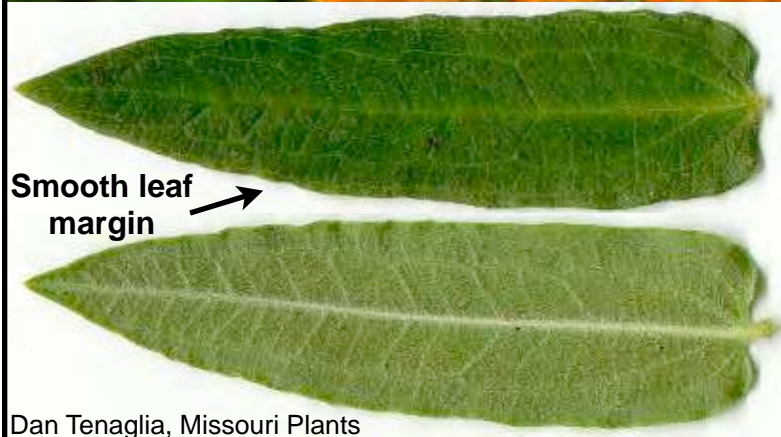
[1] USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database / Britton, N.L., and A. Brown. 1913. *An illustrated flora of the northern United States, Canada and the British Possessions*. 3 vols. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. Vol. 3: 25.

[2] <http://pleasantvalleyconservancy.org/seedcollectingtimes.html> [3] [https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/btf\\_milkweedx.htm](https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/btf_milkweedx.htm)

[4] [https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id\\_plant=ASTU](https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=ASTU)

# *Asclepias tuberosa*

butterfly milkweed

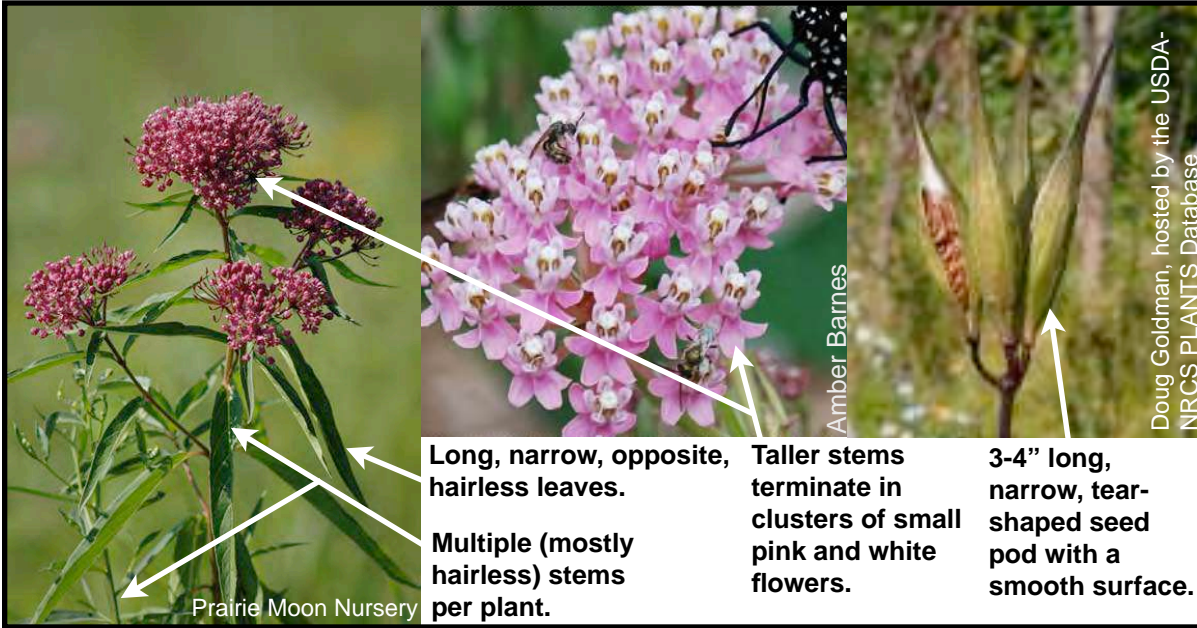


# *Asclepias tuberosa*

butterfly milkweed

**BUTTERFLY WEED COULD BE CONFUSED WITH:**

*Asclepias incarnata* - swamp milkweed



*Asclepias incarnata* - swamp milkweed

Long, narrow, opposite, hairless leaves.

Multiple (mostly hairless) stems per plant.

Taller stems terminate in clusters of small pink and white flowers.

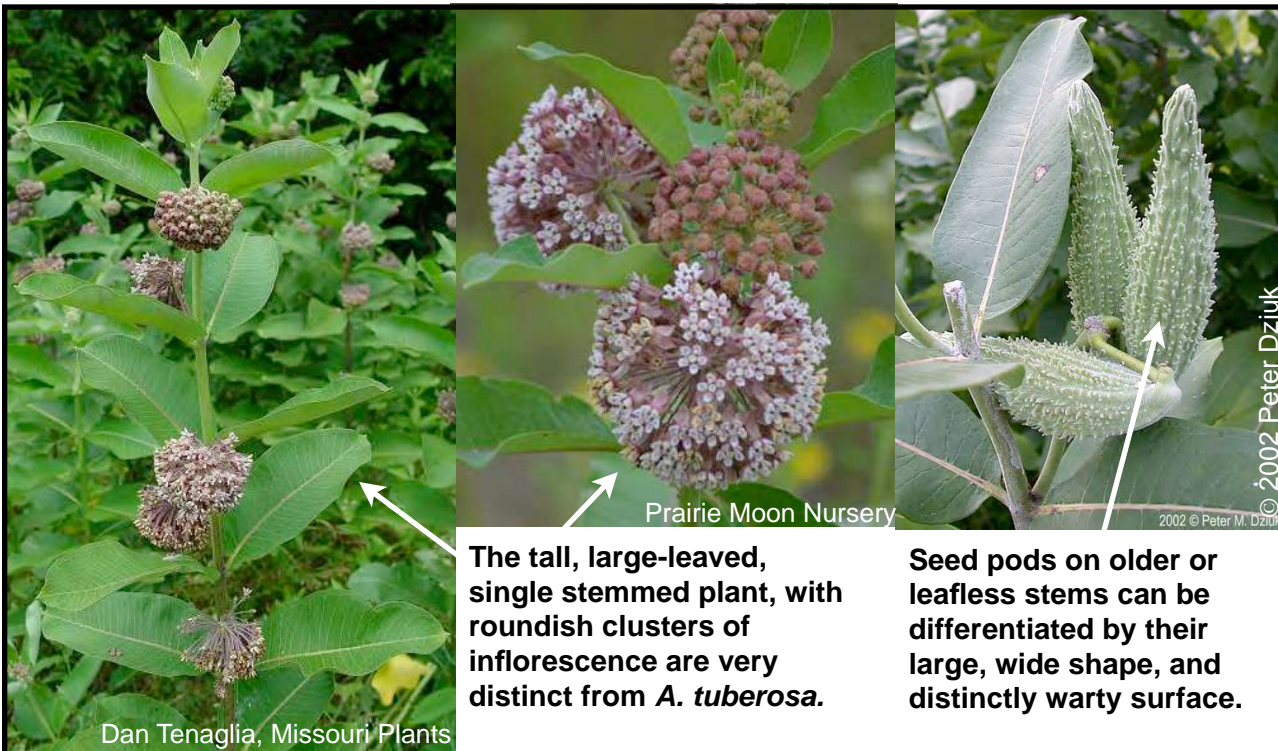
3-4" long, narrow, tear-shaped seed pod with a smooth surface.

Prairie Moon Nursery

Amber Barnes

Doug Goldman, hosted by the USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database

*Asclepias syriaca* - common milkweed



*Asclepias syriaca* - common milkweed

The tall, large-leaved, single stemmed plant, with roundish clusters of inflorescence are very distinct from *A. tuberosa*.

Seed pods on older or leafless stems can be differentiated by their large, wide shape, and distinctly warty surface.

Dan Tenaglia, Missouri Plants

Prairie Moon Nursery

© 2002 Peter M. Dziuk

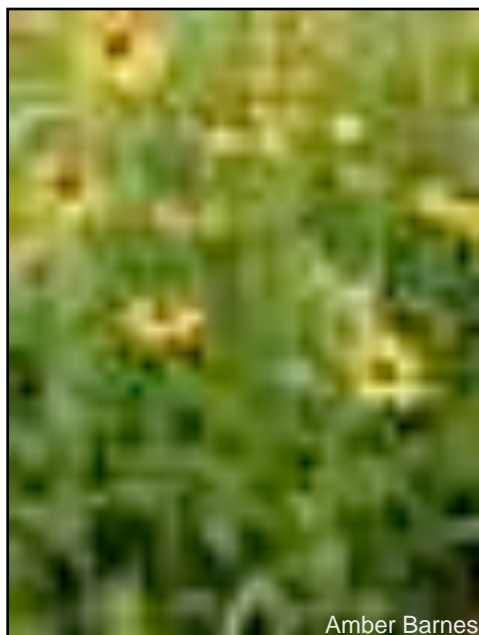


Special thanks to: Project Wingspan's additional core partners - Michigan State University, Michigan DNR, and Pennsylvania DOT and our sponsor - Commonwealth Edison

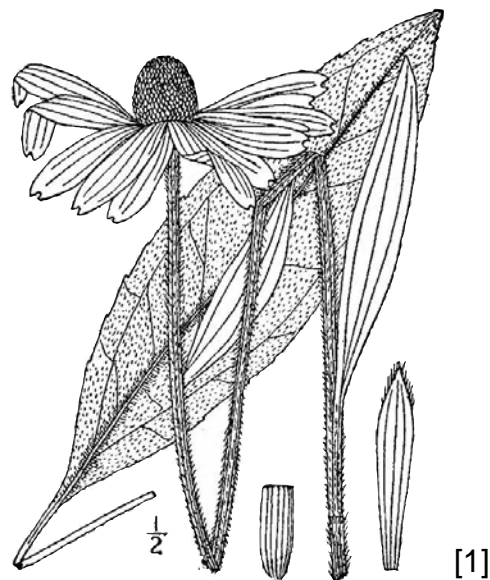
*Rudbeckia hirta*

black-eyed Susan

Other common names include: common black-eyed Susan and brown-eyed Susan



Amber Barnes

**Bloom Period:**

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
					X	X	X	X			

**Plant Characteristics:**Duration: BiennialType: ForbSize: 1-2.5' tallLeaf: Alternate, greyish green, up to 7" long and 2" across, pubescent (covered in small hairs).Stem: Upper stem is devoid of leaves and has long, white hairs.Flower: Yellow, 2-3" across, 8-20 yellow ray florets surround a cone-shaped group of brown disk florets.Seed collection\*\*: Mid September - Mid October [2]**What it can be confused with:**

Black-eyed Susan can be distinguished from other *Rudbeckia* spp. by its lanceolate hairy leaves and the long hairs on the stems; most of the leaves occur toward the base of each stem, and never have lobes. The species *Rudbeckia fulgida* (orange coneflower) is quite similar in appearance, but usually blooms later, and has style-tips that are shorter and more rounded. [3]

**Known Pollinators:**

Bees, flies, wasps, butterflies, and beetles. [3]

**Larval Host:**

Gorgone checkerspot, bordered patch butterfly. [4]

\*\* Seed collection times will vary due to location and weather conditions during the growing season. This is a general time seed may be ready, locations will need to be scouted to get a more accurate timetable for each location.

[1] USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database / Britton, N.L., and A. Brown. 1913. An illustrated flora of the northern United States, Canada and the British Possessions. 3 vols. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. Vol. 3: 470.

[2] <http://pleasantvalleyconservancy.org/seedcollectingtimes.html>

[3] [http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/be\\_susanx.htm](http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/be_susanx.htm)

[4] [https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id\\_plant=RUHI2](https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=RUHI2)

# Rudbeckia hirta

black-eyed Susan

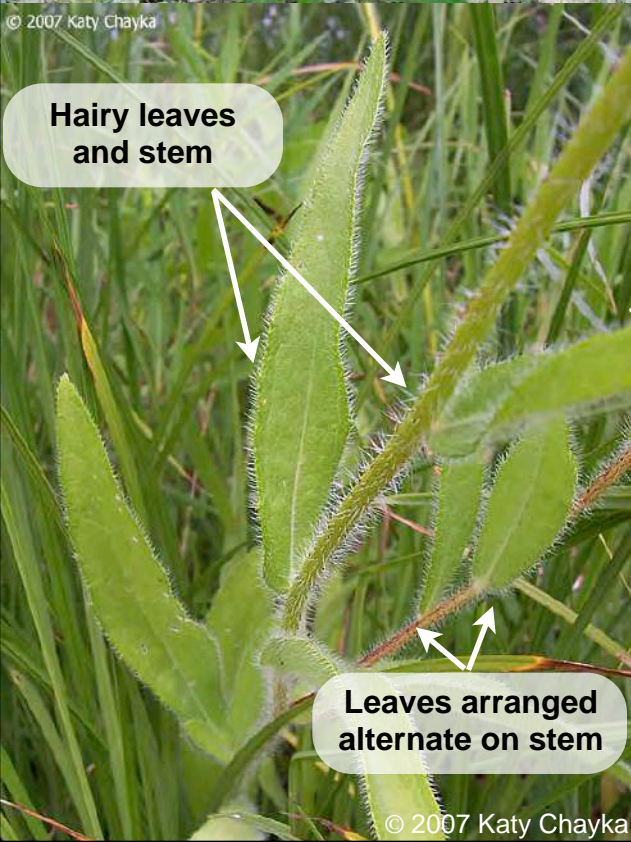


Dan Tenaglia, Missouri Plants



John Hilty, Illinois Wildflowers

© 2007 Katy Chayka



Hairy leaves and stem

Leaves arranged alternate on stem

© 2007 Katy Chayka



John Hilty, Illinois Wildflowers

Basal leaves are lanceolate with a longer petiole than the upper leaves



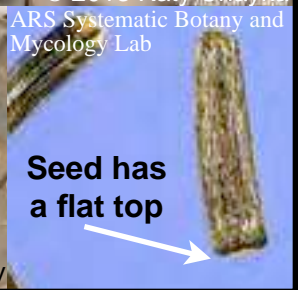
Mature seed heads

© 2013 Katy Chayka  
ARS Systematic Botany and Mycology Lab



Cleaned Seeds

Prairie Moon Nursery



Seed has a flat top

# Rudbeckia hirta

black-eyed Susan

**BLACK-EYED SUSAN COULD BE CONFUSED WITH:**

Rudbeckia fulgida - orange coneflower

Dan Tenaglia, Missouri Plants

The mid and basal leaves have a long thin petiole on an ovate leaf.

While both varieties are still hairy, they are noticeably less hairy than the black-eyed Susan.

Two varieties of orange coneflower can be found in the region, but each can be differentiated from black-eyed Susan based on their: leaves, seeds, and stems.

John Hilty, Illinois Wildflowers

The *sullivantii* variety has a clearly winged petiole.

The end of the orange coneflower seed has small teeth, while the black-eyed Susan seed does not.

Dan Tenaglia, Missouri Plants

Dan Tenaglia, Missouri Plants

John Hilty, Illinois Wildflowers

John Hilty, Illinois Wildflowers



Special thanks to: Project Wingspan's additional core partners - Michigan State University, Michigan DNR, and Pennsylvania DOT and our sponsor - Commonwealth Edison

*Pycnanthemum virginianum*

Virginia mountainmint

Other common names include: American mountain mint, common mountain mint

**Bloom Period:**

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
					X	X	X	X			

**Plant Characteristics:**Duration: PerennialType: HerbSize: 1-3' tallLeaf: Opposite; up to 2½" long and up to ½" wide; growing directly on the stem and toothless, very narrow and grass-like. Releases a strong mint scent when damaged.Stem: Green or reddish, strongly four-angled, having scattered white hairs; often bushy in appearance.Flower: Upper stems terminate in flattened heads of small white flowers, about ¾" across, containing up to 50 flowers. Each flower is tubular, about 1/8" long, and 2-lipped. Outer flowers bloom first, followed by inner flowers.Seed collection\*\*: Early September-Late October [2]**What it can be confused with:**Virginia mountain mint is similar to narrowleaf mountainmint (*Pycnanthemum tenuifolium*), but can be distinguished by white hairs along the stem ridges and leaves wider than ¼". Narrowleaf mountainmint lacks hair on its stem. [3]**Known Pollinators:**

Bumble bees, other native bees, honey bees, wasps, flies, small butterflies, and beetles. [3,4]

**Larval Host:** None

\*\* Seed collection times will vary due to location and weather conditions during the growing season. This is a general time seed may be ready, locations will need to be scouted to get a more accurate timetable for each location.

[1] USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database / Britton, N.L., and A. Brown. 1913. An illustrated flora of the northern United States, Canada and the British Possessions. 3 vols. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. Vol. 3: 142.

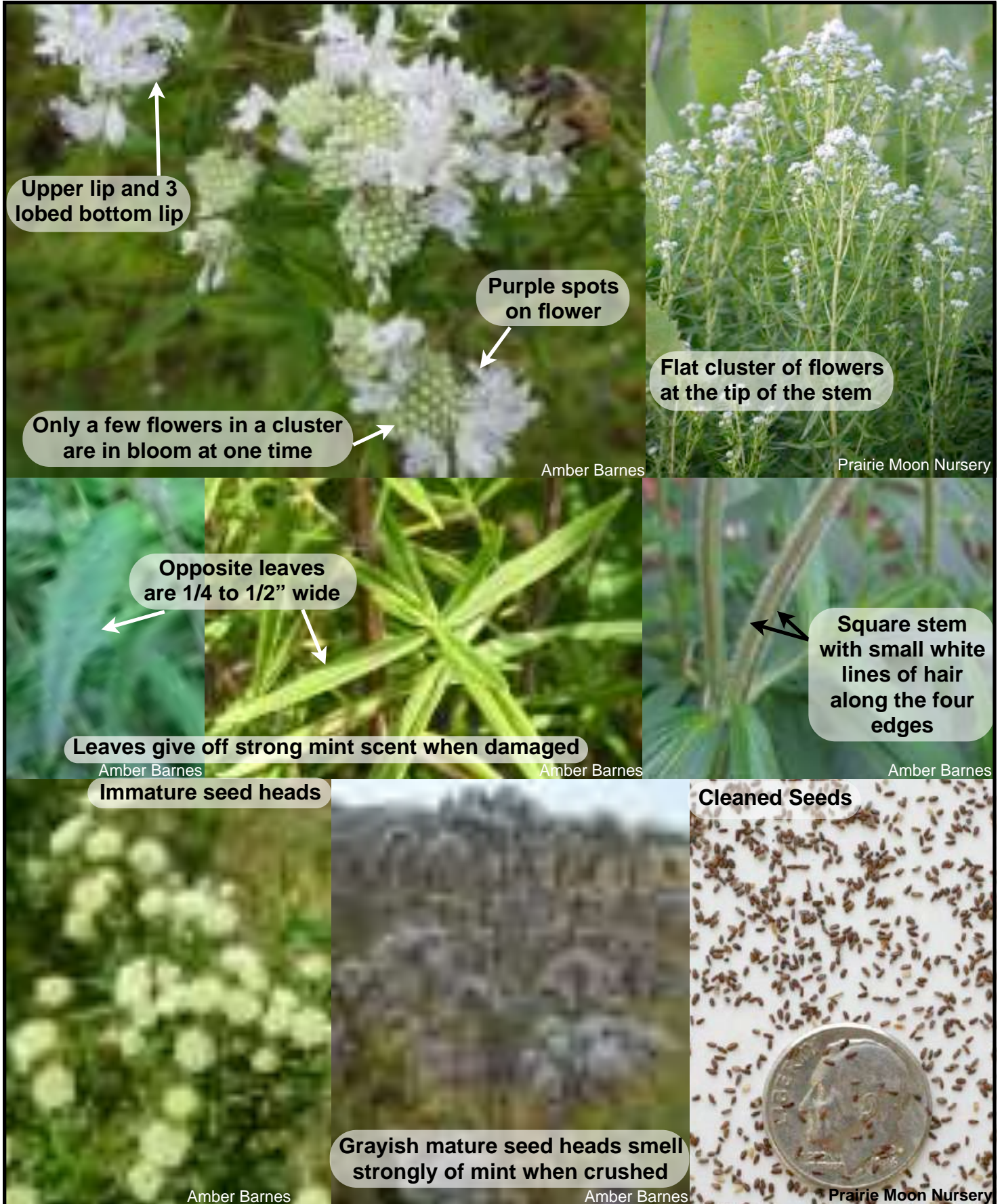
[2] <http://pleasantvalleyconservancy.org/seedcollectingtimes.html> [3] [https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/cmt\\_mintx.htm](https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/cmt_mintx.htm)

[4] [https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id\\_plant=PYV1](https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=PYV1)



# *Pycnanthemum virginianum*

Virginia mountainmint

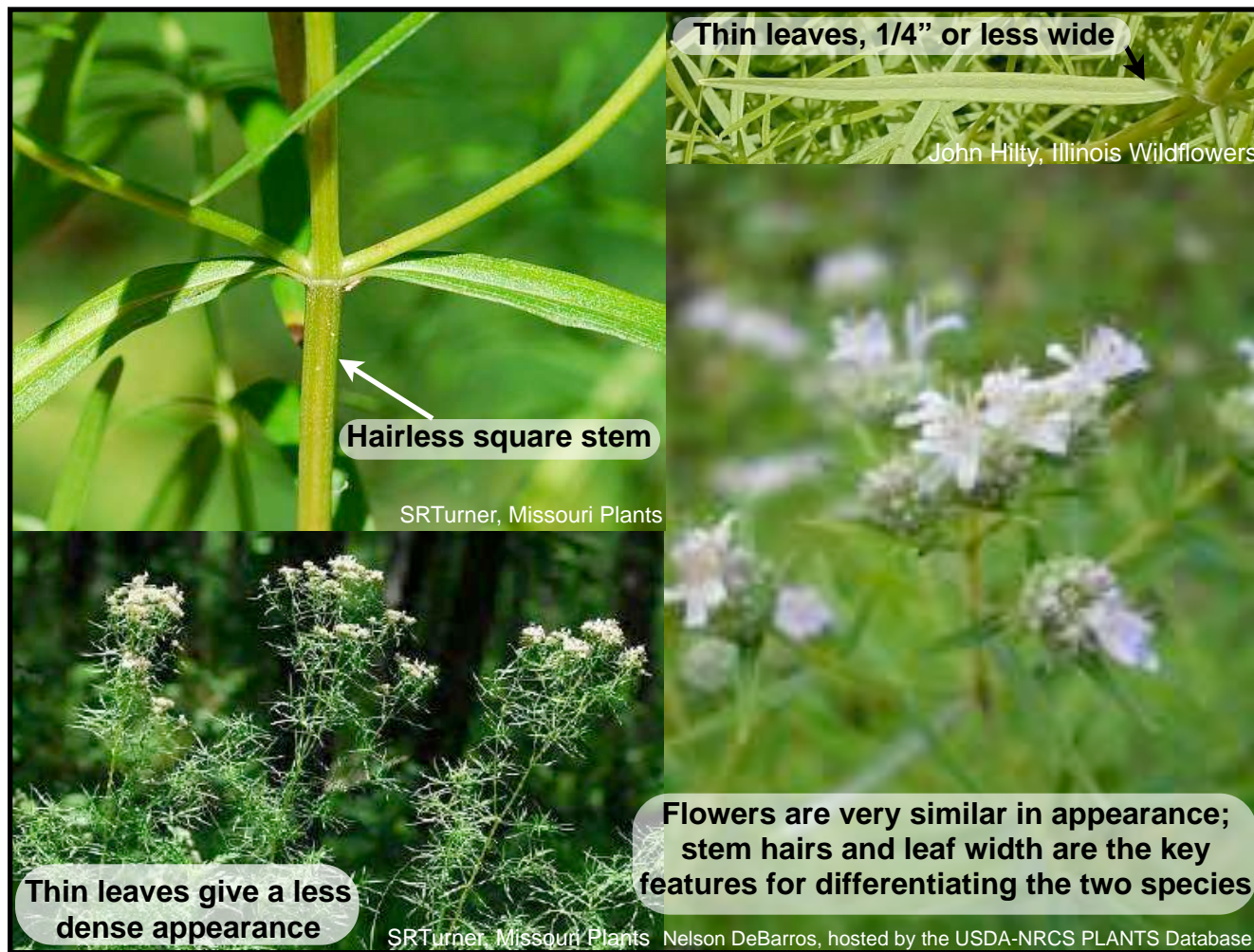


# *Pycnanthemum virginianum*

Virginia mountainmint

**VIRGINIA MOUNTAINMINT COULD BE CONFUSED WITH:**

*Pycnanthemum tenuifolium* - narrowleaf mountainmint

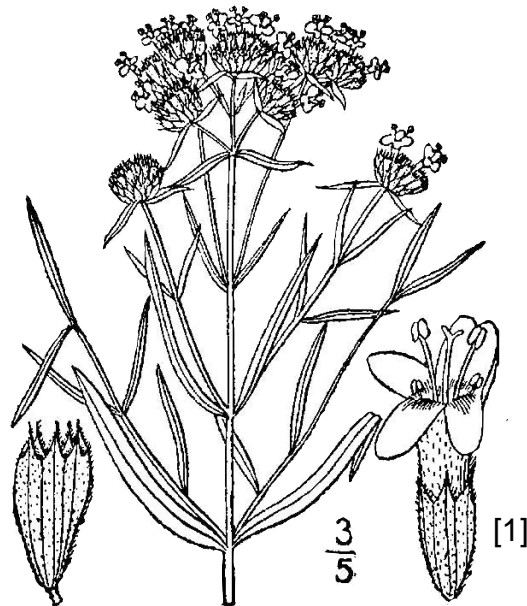


Special thanks to: Project Wingspan's additional core partners - Michigan State University, Michigan DNR, and Pennsylvania DOT and our sponsor - Commonwealth Edison

*Pycnanthemum tenuifolium*

narrowleaf mountainmint

Other common names include: slender mountain mint and common horsemint

**Bloom Period:**

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
					X	X	X	X			

**Plant Characteristics:**Duration: PerennialType: HerbSize: 2-3' tallLeaf: Opposite; up to 3" long and ¼" across. Leaves have no petiole (leaf stem), are linear, and hairless, with a prominent central vein and smooth edges. Leaves smell minty when crushed.Stem: Stiff, smooth, slender, square stem, with no hairs.Flower: The short tubular flowers are white, often with scattered purple dots, and individually about ¼" long.

The flower petals have an upper lip, and three-lobed lower lip.

Seed collection\*\*: Late September - Late October [2]**What it can be confused with:**

This plant has a delicate, somewhat airy appearance. *P. tenuifolium* closely resembles *Pycnanthemum virginianum* (Virginia mountainmint), except that the *P. tenuifolium* has hairless stems and leaves that never exceed ¼" across. *P. virginianum*, on the other hand, has lines of white hairs on its stems, and some of the larger leaves will exceed ¼" across. *P. virginianum* tends to be taller, stouter, and less branched in appearance; it also blooms a little later in the year. [3]

**Known Pollinators:**

Honey bees, native bees, flies, wasps, butterflies, skippers, and beetles. [3]

\*\* Seed collection times will vary due to location and weather conditions during the growing season. This is a general time seed may be ready, locations will need to be scouted to get a more accurate timetable for each location.

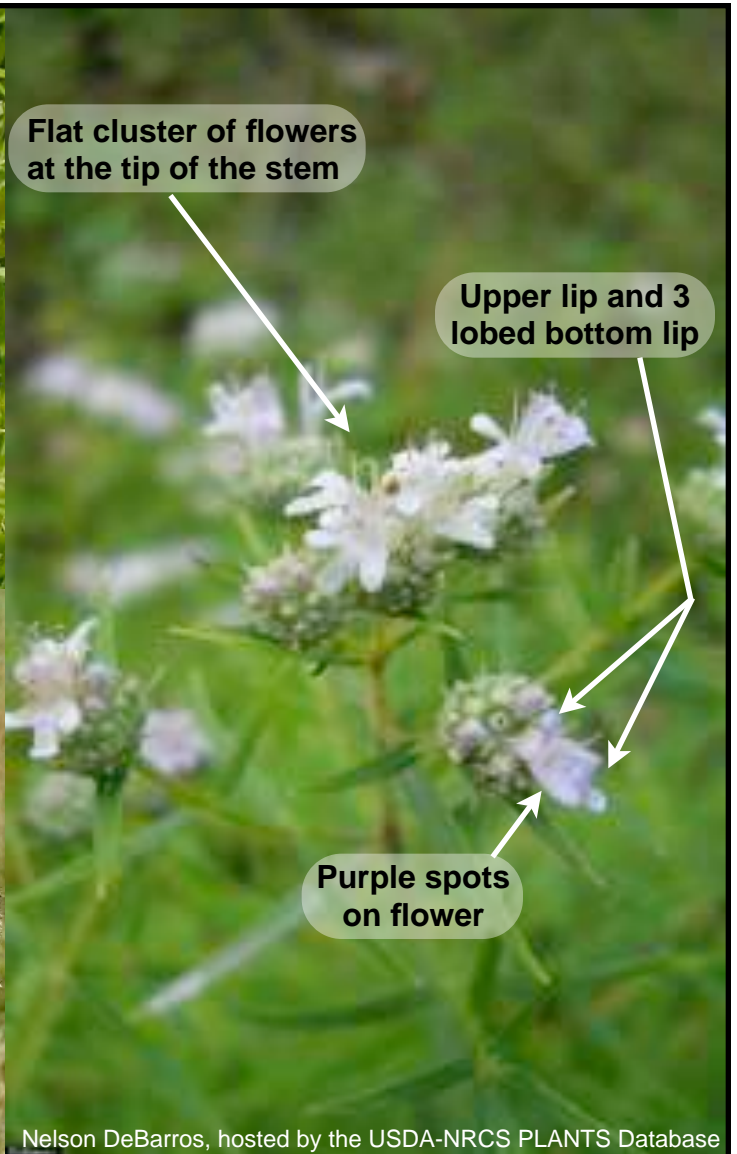
[1] USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database / Britton, N.L., and A. Brown. 1913. *An illustrated flora of the northern United States, Canada and the British Possessions*. 3 vols. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. Vol. 3: 142.

[2] [http://plants.usda.gov/plantguide/pdf/pg\\_pyte.pdf](http://plants.usda.gov/plantguide/pdf/pg_pyte.pdf)

[3] [http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/slm\\_mintx.htm](http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/slm_mintx.htm)

# *Pycnanthemum tenuifolium*

narrowleaf mountainmint

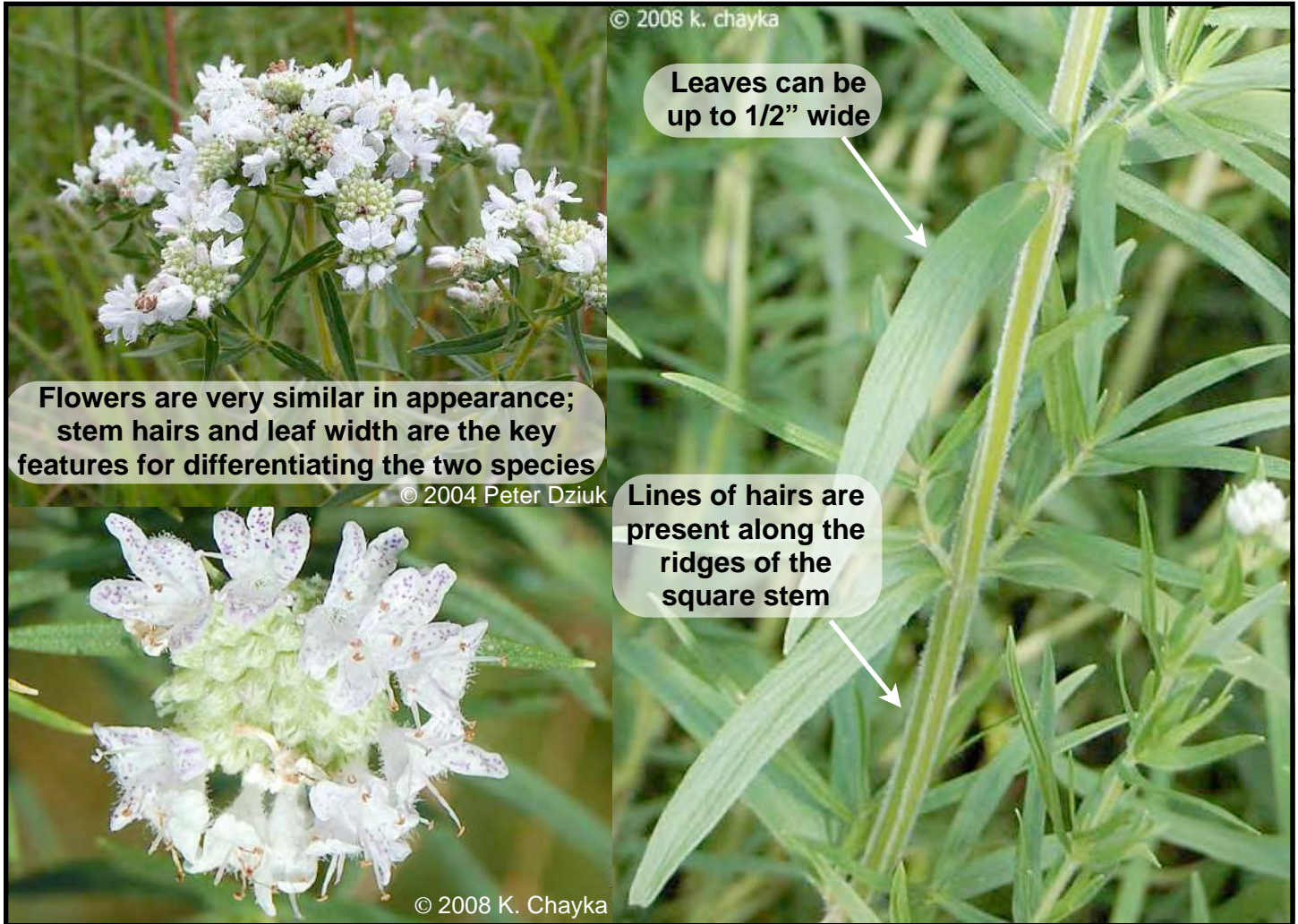


# *Pycnanthemum tenuifolium*

narrowleaf mountainmint

## NARROWLEAF MOUNTAINMINT COULD BE CONFUSED WITH:

*Pycnanthemum virginianum* - Virginia mountainmint

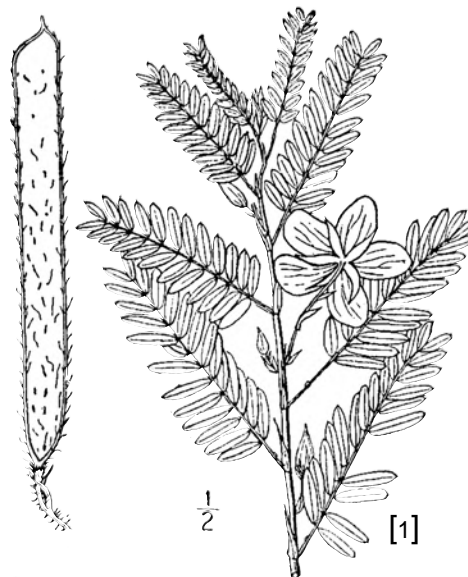


Special thanks to: Project Wingspan's additional core partners - Michigan State University, Michigan DNR, and Pennsylvania DOT and our sponsor - Commonwealth Edison

*Chamaecrista fasciculata*

partridge pea

Other common names include: showy partridge pea, sleepingplant, or sensitive plant

**Bloom Period:**

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
					X	X	X	X			

**Plant Characteristics:**Duration: AnnualType: HerbSize: 1-3' tallLeaf: Alternate, pinnately compound. Medium to dark green. Petioles with nectaries. Each compound leaf has up to 20 leaflets, which are hairless, oblong, and roughly 2/3" long and 1/3" wide.Stem: Shorter plants are erect while larger plants tend to sprawl. Stems are slender and hairless, and are light green at first but become reddish brown.Flower: Flowers are bright yellow and irregular, appearing on 1/3" flower stalks along major stems near leaf axils. Flowers are 1" wide with 5 rounded petals and approximately 10 ruddy stamens. No scent. [3]Seed collection\*\*: Early September [2].**What it can be confused with:**

Sometimes confused with *Chamaecrista nictitans* (sensitive partridge pea) which can be distinguished by its flowers (which are smaller in size - about 1/3" across, have 5 stamens, and appear on 1/10" flower stalks), as well as its leaves, which are sensitive to the touch and will fold when contacted. [5]

**Known Pollinators:**

Honey bees, native bees, flies, wasps, ants, butterflies. [4, 5]

**Larval Hosts:**

Several species of sulfur butterflies feed on the foliage. [3]

\*\* Seed collection times will vary due to location and weather conditions during the growing season. This is a general time seed may be ready, locations will need to be scouted to get a more accurate timetable for each location.

[1] USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database / Britton, N.L., and A. Brown. 1913. An illustrated flora of the northern United States, Canada and the British Possessions. 3 vols. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. Vol. 2: 337.

[2] <http://pleasantvalleyconservancy.org/seedcollectingtimes.html>

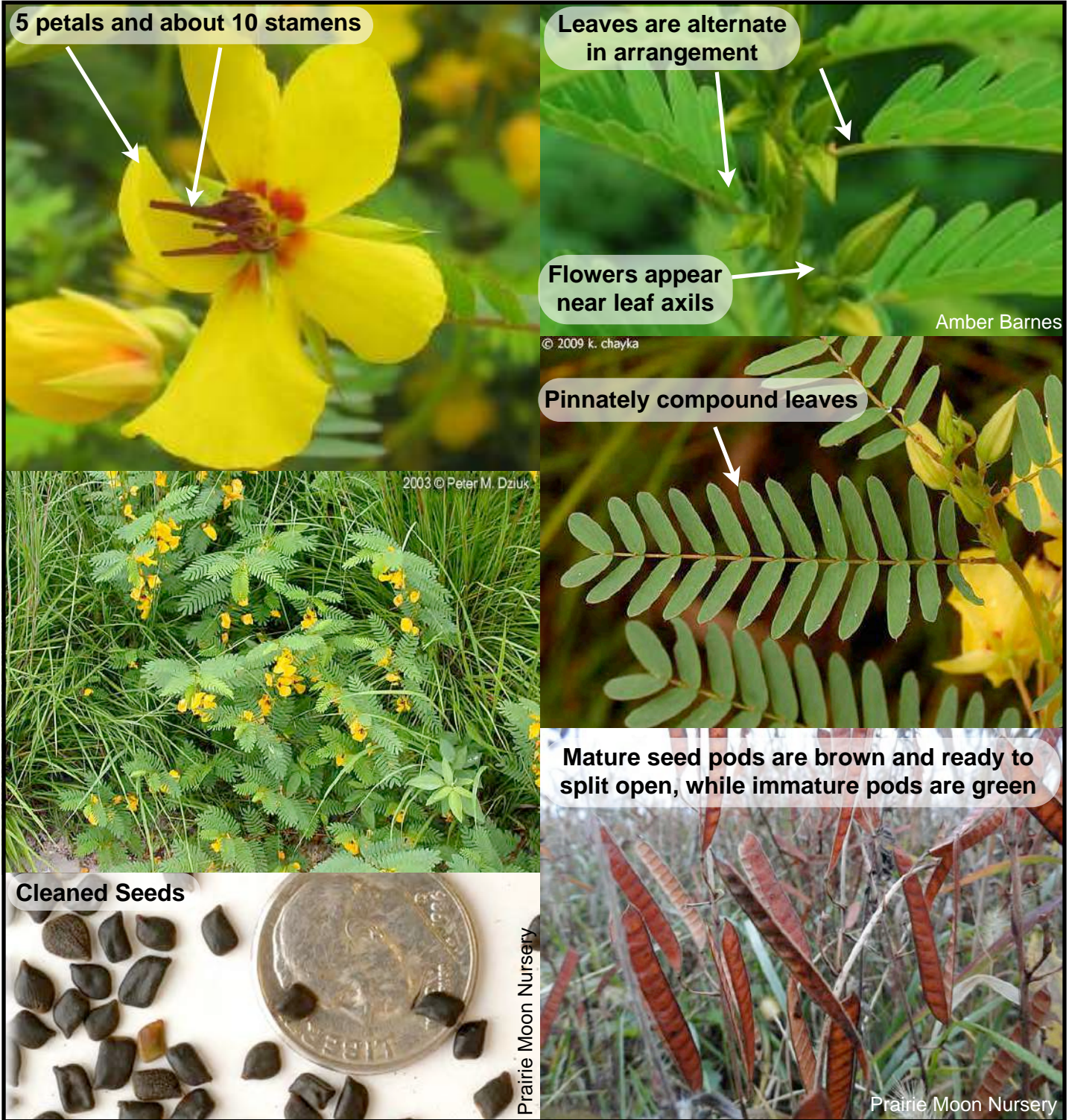
[3] [http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/part\\_peax.htm](http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/part_peax.htm)

[4] [http://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id\\_plant=CHFA2](http://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=CHFA2)

[5] <https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/chamaecrista/fasciculata/>

# *Chamaecrista fasciculata*

partridge pea

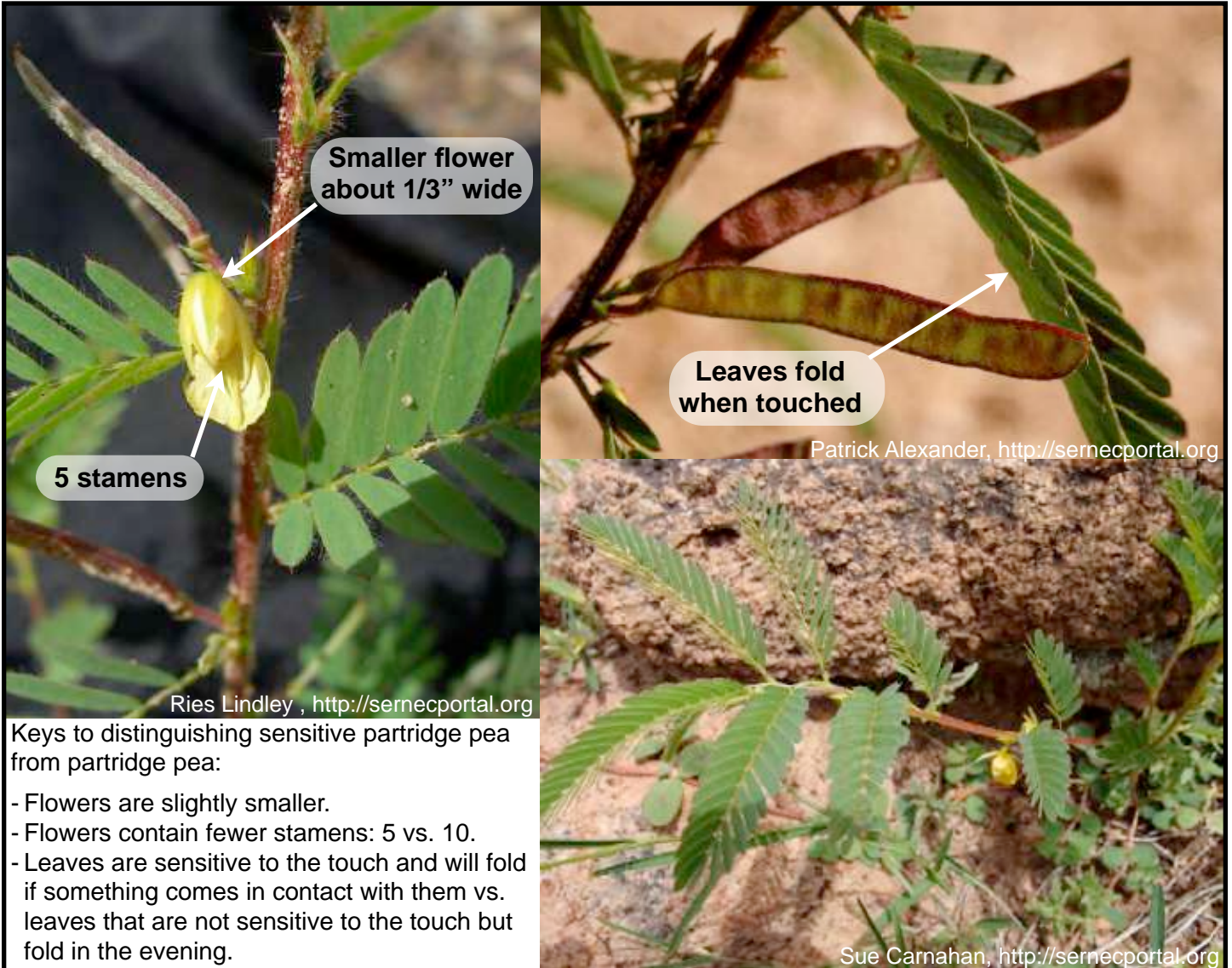


# *Chamaecrista fasciculata*

partridge pea

## PARTRIDGE PEA COULD BE CONFUSED WITH:

### *Chamaecrista nictitans* - sensitive partridge pea



Special thanks to: Project Wingspan's additional core partners - Michigan State University, Michigan DNR, and Pennsylvania DOT and our sponsor - Commonwealth Edison



*Ratibida pinnata*

yellow coneflower

Other common names include: gray-headed coneflower, grayhead coneflower, gray-headed Mexican hat, grayhead Mexican hat, and pinnate prairie coneflower



[1]

**Bloom Period:**

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
					X	X	X	X			

**Plant Characteristics:**Duration: PerennialType: HerbSize: 3-5' tallLeaf: Alternate; irregularly shaped; up to 8" long and 5" wide; basal leaves are compound with 3-7 lobes, sometimes with 1-2 secondary lobes; small, stiff hairs and bumps, smooth or sparsely toothed.Stem: Long, slender, hairy, and slightly ridged.Flower: Composite flower occurs at the tip of the stem; up to 13 yellow ray florets (outer petals) up to 1-2½" wide, disk floret head ½-¾" tall; little to no floral scent.Seed collection\*\*: September - Early October [2]**What it can be confused with:**

Yellow coneflower can be distinguished from other yellow colored coneflowers like *Rudbeckia hirta* (black-eyed Susan) and *Rudbeckia laciniata* (cutleaf coneflower) by the drooping ray florets, grayish central cone, ridged stem, height, and complex structure of the basal leaves. [3]

**Note:** While considered common in all other PW states, *Ratibida pinnata* should not be collected in Pennsylvania due to potential change in legal status.

**Known Pollinators:**

Native bees, wasps, flies, small butterflies, and beetles. [3]

**Larval Host:** Silvery checkerspot butterfly, wavy-lined emerald moth, and common eupithecia moth. [3]

\*\* Seed collection times will vary due to location and weather conditions during the growing season. This is a general time seed may be ready, locations will need to be scouted to get a more accurate timetable for each location.

[1] USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database / Britton, N.L., and A. Brown. 1913. *An illustrated flora of the northern United States, Canada and the British Possessions*. 3 vols. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. Vol. 3: 474.

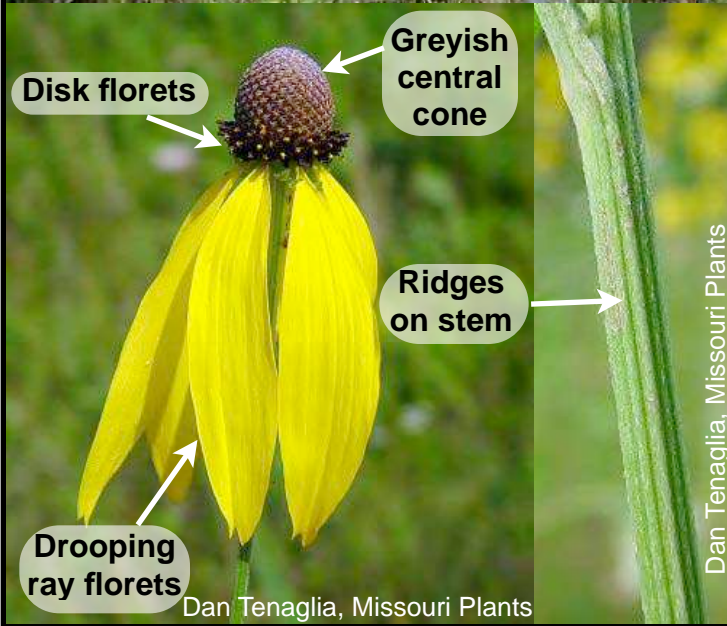
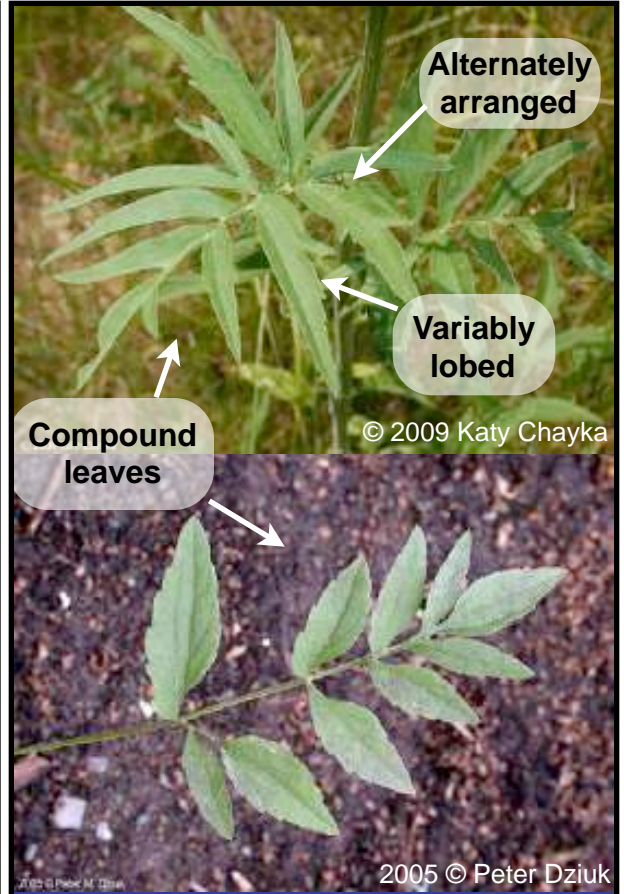
[2] <http://pleasantvalleyconservancy.org/seedcollectingtimes.html>

[3] [http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/y/\\_coneflowerx.htm](http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/y/_coneflowerx.htm)

[4] [http://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id\\_plant=RAPI](http://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=RAPI)

# *Ratibida pinnata*

yellow coneflower



# *Ratibida pinnata*

yellow coneflower

**YELLOW CONEFLOWER COULD BE CONFUSED WITH:**

*Rudbeckia laciniata* - cutleaf coneflower



Special thanks to: Project Wingspan's additional core partners - Michigan State University, Michigan DNR, and Pennsylvania DOT and our sponsor - Commonwealth Edison

# *Heliopsis helianthoides*

oxeye sunflower

Other common names include: smooth oxeye, common oxeye, sunflower heliopsis, & false sunflower



**Bloom Period:**

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
					X	X	X	X			

**Plant Characteristics:**

Duration: Perennial

Type: Herb

Size: 3-5' tall

Leaf: Opposite, toothed, 2½-5" long and 1-3½" across, medium to dark green, pubescent.

Stem: Light green to reddish green, variably pubescent or hairy, and terete to slightly angular.

Flower: Yellow, 1½-3" across, 8-20 ray florets surround numerous disk florets.

Seed collection\*\*: Late September - October

**What it can be confused with:**

*Heliopsis helianthoides* is not considered a true sunflower (*Helianthus* spp.) because both the ray and disk florets of its flowerheads can produce seeds. In contrast, only the disk florets of true sunflowers can produce seeds. Both of these species are relatively large and robust plants that produce showy flowerheads with yellow rays, and they prefer habitats that are at least partly sunny. Oxeye sunflower resembles many sunflower species, particularly those that are found in and around woodlands. In addition to the difference in the fertility of their florets, oxeye sunflower can be distinguished by its more erect flowerheads, by the rather stout and blunt-tipped phyllaries (sepal-like bracts) on its flowerheads, and by the arrangement of its outer phyllaries in a single series. In contrast, most sunflower species have flowerheads that nod sideways, their phyllaries are either more slender (linear-lanceolate in shape) or they are triangular with acute tips, and they have several overlapping series of outer phyllaries. [2]

**Known Pollinators:**

Hummingbirds, honey bees, native bees, flies, wasps, butterflies, and beetles. [2,3]

**Larval Host:** Rigid sunflower borer moth and tischeriid moth. [2]

\*\* Seed collection times will vary due to location and weather conditions during the growing season. This is a general time seed may be ready, locations will need to be scouted to get a more accurate timetable for each location.

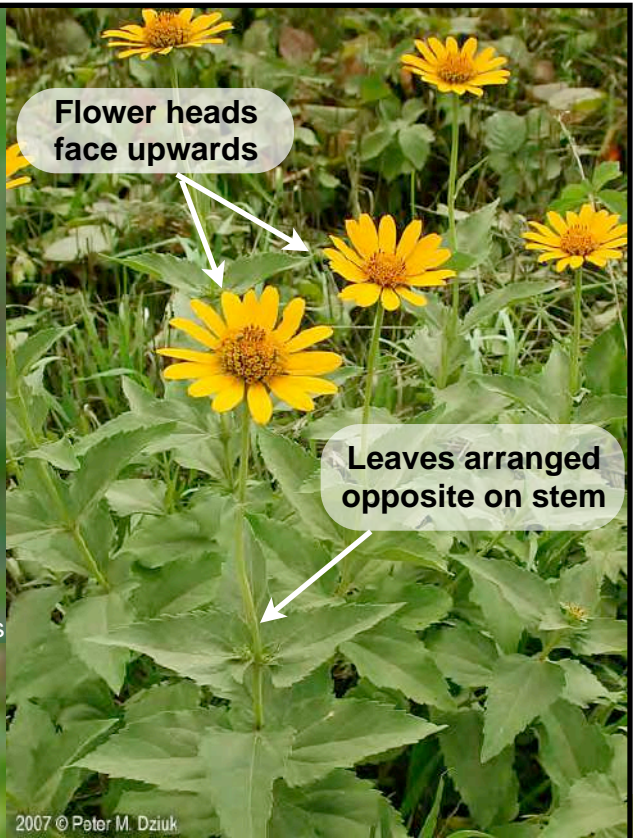
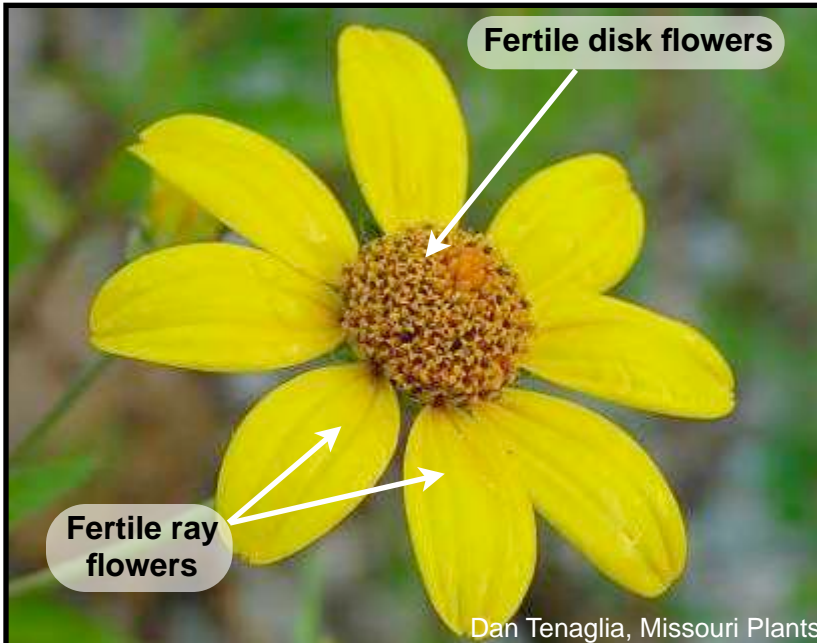
[1] USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database / Britton, N.L., and A. Brown. 1913. An illustrated flora of the northern United States, Canada and the British Possessions. 3 vols. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. Vol. 3: 467.

[2] [http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/fs\\_sunflowerx.htm](http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/fs_sunflowerx.htm)

[3] [https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id\\_plant=HEHE5](https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=HEHE5)

# *Heliopsis helianthoides*

oxeye sunflower



# *Heliopsis helianthoides*

oxeye sunflower

## OXEYE SUNFLOWER COULD BE CONFUSED WITH:

### *Helianthus grosseserratus* - sawtooth sunflower



Dan Tenaglia, Missouri Plants



Dan Tenaglia, Missouri Plants



Dan Tenaglia, Missouri Plants

- Glaucous stem.
- Long, slender, multilayered phyllaries (bracts).
- Longer, thinner, coarsely toothed leaves.
- Flower heads tend to nod to the side.



Dan Tenaglia, Missouri Plants

### *Helianthus hirsutus* - hairy sunflower



Dan Tenaglia, Missouri Plants

- Stem is green to reddish purple with small hairs.
- Lanceolate, multilayered phyllaries (bracts).
- Lanceolate, lightly toothed leaves.
- Flower heads tend to nod to the side



Dan Tenaglia, Missouri Plants



John Hilty, Illinois Wildflowers

# *Heliopsis helianthoides*

oxeye sunflower

## OXEYE SUNFLOWER COULD BE CONFUSED WITH:

*Helianthus tuberosus* - Jerusalem artichoke



- The stem is green or reddish and covered with stiff hairs, giving it a rough feel.
- Wider, wedge-shaped, multilayered phyllaries (bracts).
- Leaf edges are serrated to nearly toothless.
- Attachment is opposite but may be alternate near the top of the plant.
- Flower heads tend to nod to the side.

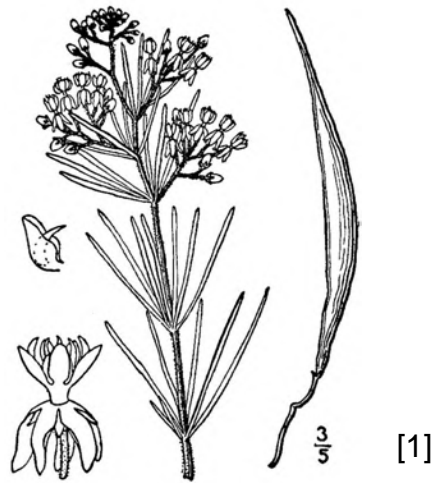


Special thanks to: Project Wingspan's additional core partners - Michigan State University, Michigan DNR, and Pennsylvania DOT and our sponsor - Commonwealth Edison

*Asclepias verticillata*

whorled milkweed

Other common names include: eastern whorled milkweed

**Bloom Period:**

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
					X	X	X	X			

**Plant Characteristics:**Duration: PerennialType: HerbSize: .5-2' tall

Leaf: Whorls of 4-6 leaves surround the central stem, long and thin: 2-3" long, 1/16-1/8" across, smooth leaf edges, and some leaves droop downward. The upper leaf surface is yellowish-medium green and nearly hairless with narrow grooves along the middle. The lower leaf surface is whitish green with small hairs.

Stem: Yellowish green to medium green, sparsely branched along the upper half of the central stem.

Flower: White. 1-4 flower heads grow from the middle to upper leaf axils. Flowerheads span 3/4-1 1/2" across and consist of 7-20 small whitish green flowers.

Seed collection\*\*: Mid-Late September - Early October [2]

**What it can be confused with:**

This small milkweed blooms later into the year than most milkweed species (*Asclepias* spp.). Whorled milkweed superficially resembles the common field horsetail (*Equisetum arvense*) because of its thin whorled leaves. It can be distinguished from this horsetail by the milky latex of its foliage and the later development of its flowers and seed pods. Field horsetail is a spore-bearing plant that lacks true flowers. Whorled milkweed is readily distinguished from other milkweed species by its more narrow leaves (only 1/16-1/8" across). Narrow-leaved milkweed (*Asclepias stenophylla*) is an exception, because its linear leaves are almost as narrow. However, this latter species has leaves that are alternate to nearly opposite along its stems, rather than whorled. [3]

**Note:** While considered common in all other PW states, *Asclepias verticillata* **should not be collected in Pennsylvania** due to potential change in legal status.

**Known Pollinators:**

Honey bees, native bees, flies, wasps, butterflies, moths, and beetles. [3]

**Larval Host:** Monarch

\*\* Seed collection times will vary due to location and weather conditions during the growing season. This is a general time seed may be ready, locations will need to be scouted to get a more accurate timetable for each location.

[1] USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database / Britton, N.L., and A. Brown. 1913. An illustrated flora of the northern United States, Canada and the British Possessions. 3 vols. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. Vol. 3: 32.

[2] <http://pleasantvalleyconservancy.org/seedcollectingtimes.html>

[3] [http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/wh\\_milkweedx.htm](http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/wh_milkweedx.htm)



# *Asclepias verticillata*

whorled milkweed



# *Asclepias verticillata*

whorled milkweed

## WHORLED MILKWEED COULD BE CONFUSED WITH:

*Equisetum arvense* - field horsetail

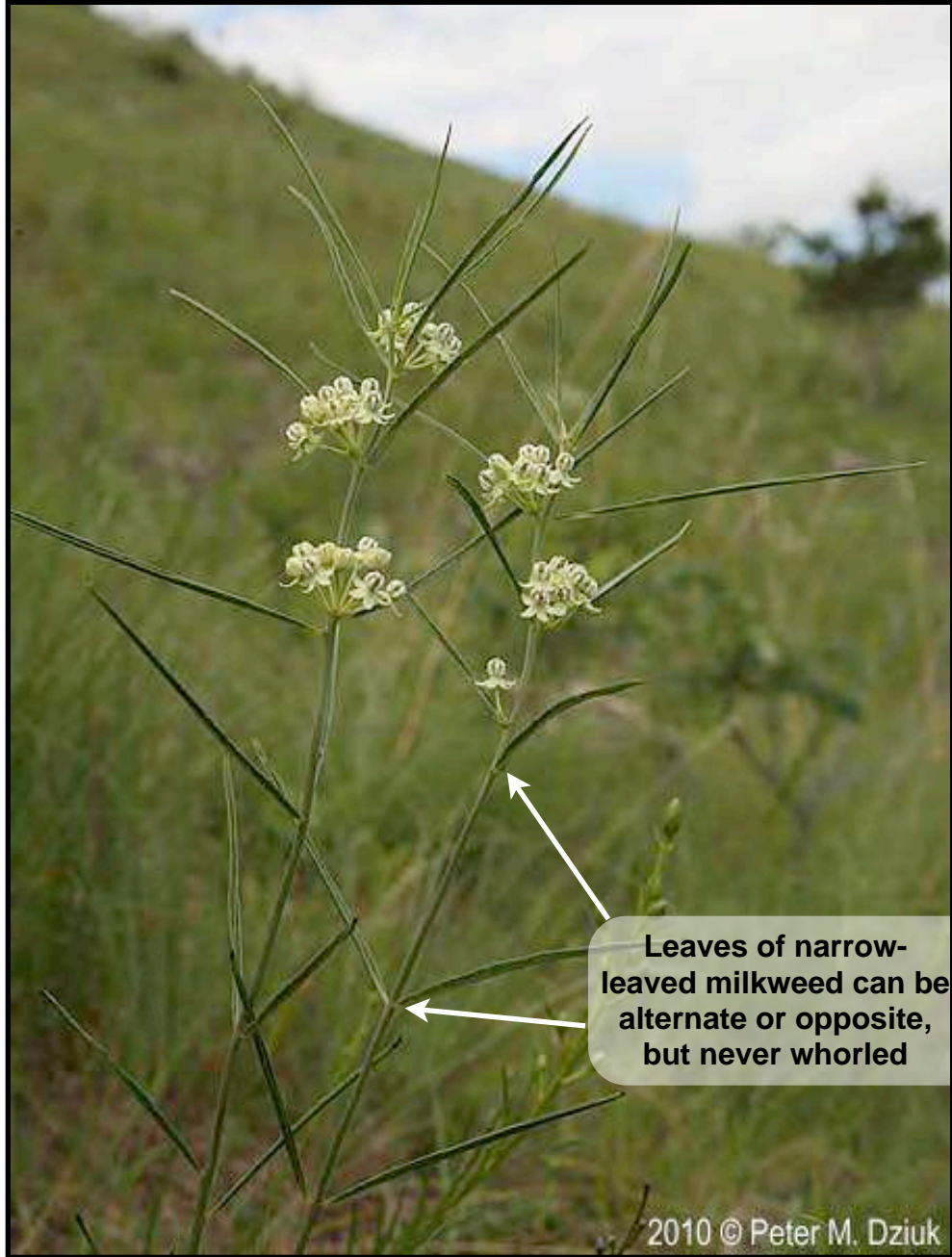


# *Asclepias verticillata*

whorled milkweed

**WHORLED MILKWEED COULD BE CONFUSED WITH:**

*Asclepias stenophylla* - narrow-leaved milkweed



Special thanks to: Project Wingspan's additional core partners - Michigan State University, Michigan DNR, and Pennsylvania DOT and our sponsor - Commonwealth Edison

*Veronicastrum virginicum*

Culver's root



[1]

**Bloom Period:**

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
					X	X	X	X			

**Plant Characteristics:**Duration: PerennialType: HerbSize: 3-6' tallLeaf: 3-7 whorled; up to 6" long and 1½" wide; toothed with hairy undersides, tapering to a point at both ends and either with a short petiole or growing directly on the stem. May turn yellowish green in bright sunlight or during a drought.Stem: Round, smooth, and unbranched except near the inflorescence.Flower: Upper stems terminate in white spikes of flowers up to 8" long. Each tubular flower is about ¼" long with 2 brown or yellow stamens exerted, blooming from bottom to top. No scent. Several spikes in whorls surround the longer main spike, resembling a candelabrum.Seed collection\*\*: Late August-Late September [2]**What it can be confused with:**

Culver's root is quite a distinct plant on the landscape with both inflorescence and mature seed-heads being readily identified. Due to their whorled serrate, lanceolate leaves, young plants that have yet to form inflorescence can look similar to some *Eutrochium* spp. but are easily differentiated once the inflorescence forms (see *Eutrochium maculatum* example below). Mature seed pods can look somewhat similar to *Verbena* spp. (such as the *Verbena hastata* example below) but *Verbena*'s opposite leaves and square stem cannot be mistaken for the whorled leaves and round stem of *V. virginicum*.

**Known Pollinators:**

Bumble bees, other native bees, honey bees, sphecid wasps, syrphid flies, butterflies, and moths. [3,4]

**Larval Host:** Culver's root borer moths.

\*\* Seed collection times will vary due to location and weather conditions during the growing season. This is a general time seed may be ready, locations will need to be scouted to get a more accurate timetable for each location.

[1] USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database / Britton, N.L., and A. Brown. 1913. An illustrated flora of the northern United States, Canada and the British Possessions. 3 vols. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. Vol. 3: 204.

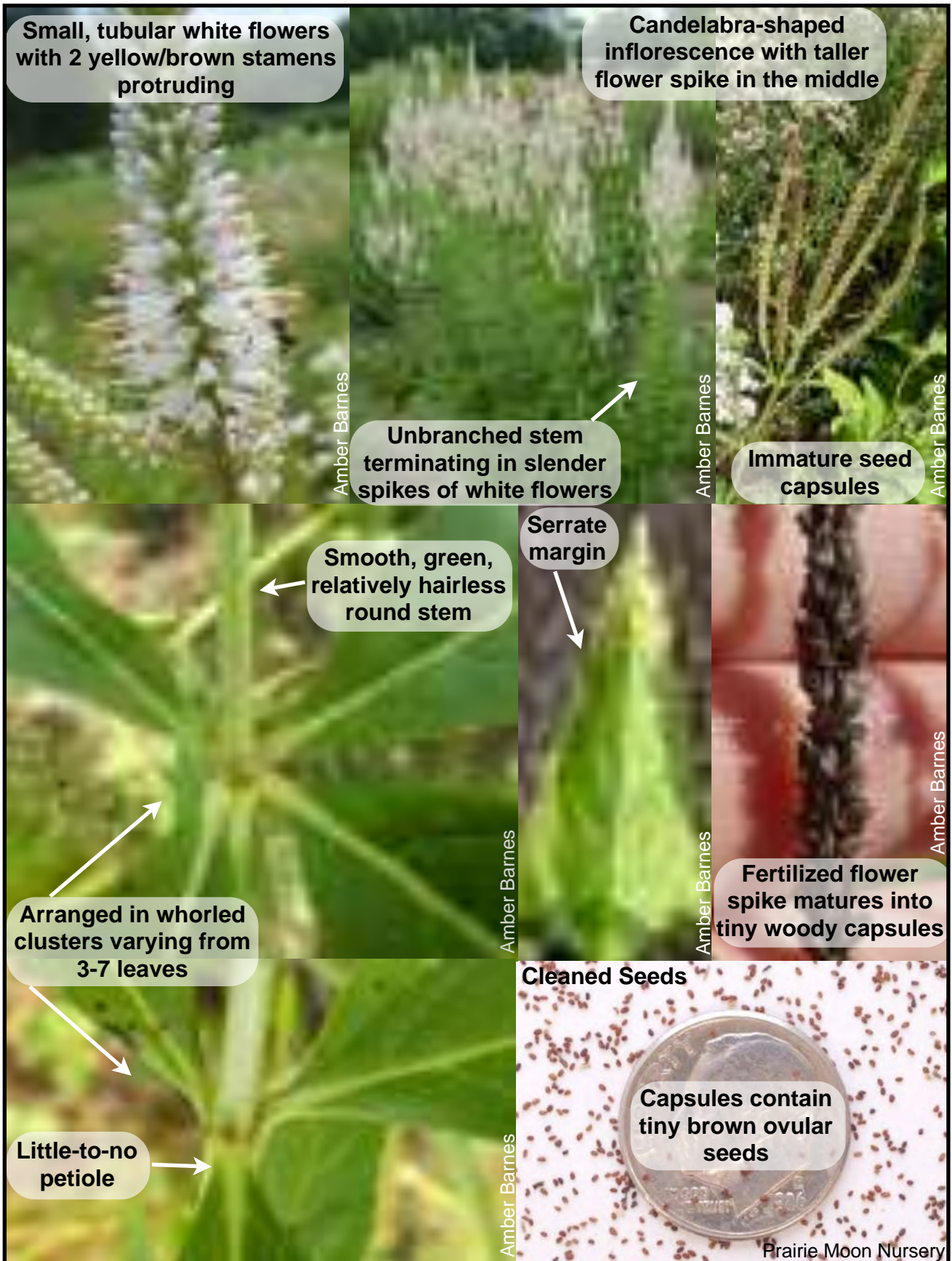
[2] <http://pleasantvalleyconservancy.org/seedcollectingtimes.html>

[3] <https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/culverx.htm>

[4] [https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id\\_plant=VEV14](https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=VEV14)

# *Veronicastrum virginicum*

Culver's root




# *Veronicastrum virginicum*

Culver's root

## CULVER'S ROOT COULD BE CONFUSED WITH:

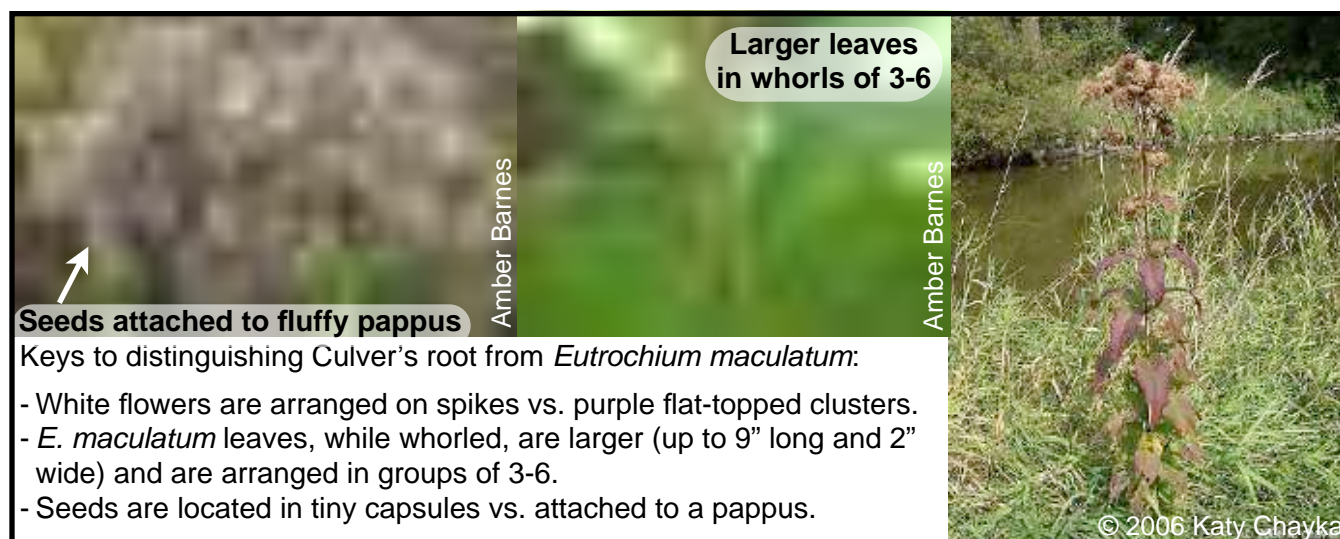
### *Verbena hastata* - blue vervain



Keys to distinguishing Culver's root from *Verbena hastata*:

- Flowers are white vs. blue/purple.
- Flower spike arrangement: Larger main spike surrounded by smaller spikes vs. a series of similarly-sized flower spikes.
- *V. hastata* has larger, rectangular-shaped seeds.
- Round stem vs. square stem.
- Whorled leaves vs. oppositely arranged leaves.

### *Eutrochium maculatum* - spotted joe-pye weed



Keys to distinguishing Culver's root from *Eutrochium maculatum*:

- White flowers are arranged on spikes vs. purple flat-topped clusters.
- *E. maculatum* leaves, while whorled, are larger (up to 9" long and 2" wide) and are arranged in groups of 3-6.
- Seeds are located in tiny capsules vs. attached to a pappus.



Special thanks to: Project Wingspan's additional core partners - Michigan State University, Michigan DNR, and Pennsylvania DOT and our sponsor - Commonwealth Edison

*Echinacea purpurea*

purple coneflower

Other common names include: eastern purple coneflower



Amber Barnes



[1]

**Bloom Period:**

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
						X	X	X			

**Plant Characteristics:**Duration: PerennialType: HerbSize: 2-4' tallLeaf: Mostly alternate, sometimes opposite; up to 6" long and 3" wide, becoming smaller higher on the stems; toothed with small hairs, broader at the base and tapering at the apex. Upper leaf surfaces are olive or dark green. Petioles are short and slightly winged. On occasion, the leaves may have a smooth margin (no teeth).Stem: Light green, occasionally branching with small purple streaks and scattered white hairs.Flower: Upper stems terminate in individual daisy-like flowerheads spanning about 2½-4" across on flowering stalks, up to 8" long. Each flowerhead consists of 10-20 ray florets surrounding a large central cone of disk florets. Rays are purple, drooping downward with age, and typically ¼ to ¾" wide; disks flowers are small and yellowish or reddish brown. [2,3]Seed collection\*\*: Mid September - Late October**What it can be confused with:**Purple coneflower is easily identified by its large, showy flowers. It can be distinguished from pale purple coneflower (*Echinacea pallida*) by its broader leaves & ray flowers, bushier habit, and later blooming period. [3]**Note:** While considered common in all other PW states, *Echinacea purpurea* should not be collected in Pennsylvania due to potential change in legal status.**Known Pollinators:**

Bumble bees, other native bees, honey bees, butterflies, and skippers. [3]

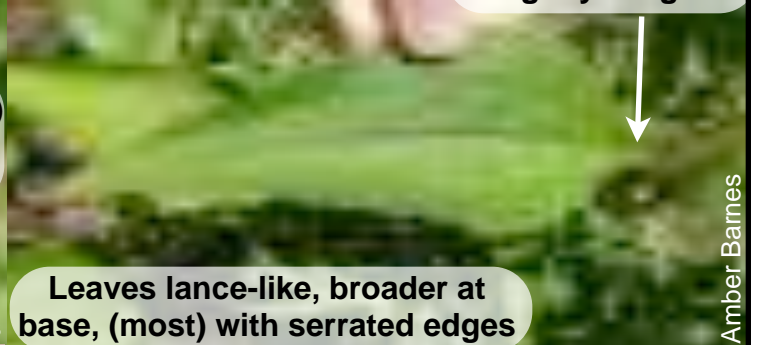
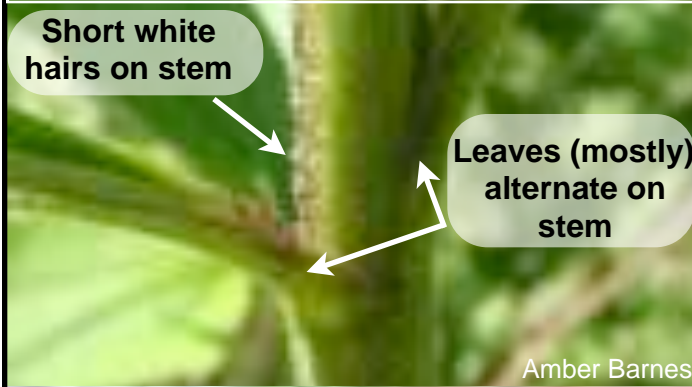
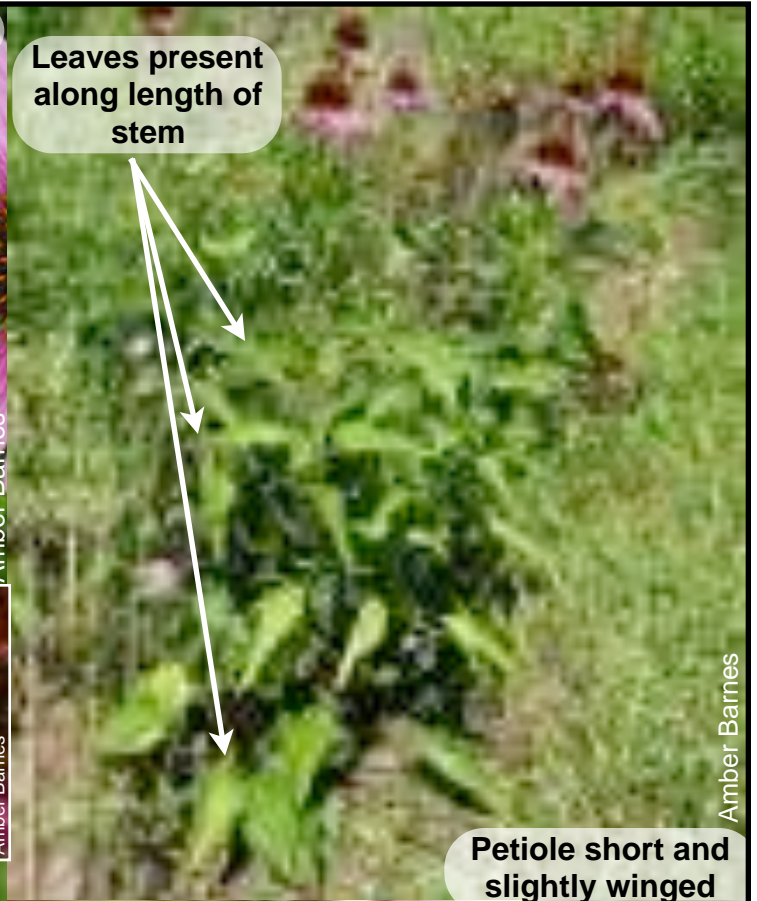
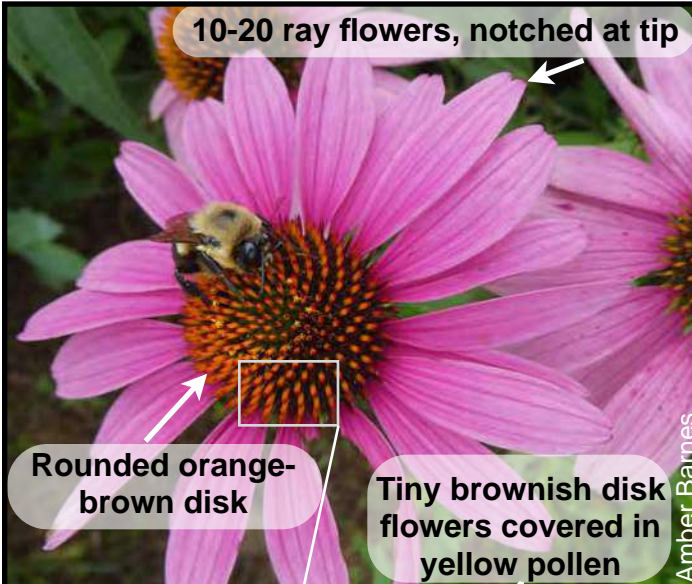
**Larval Host:** Silvery checkerspot butterflies and blackberry looper, common eupithecia, wavy-lined emerald, and sunflower moths. [3]

\*\* Seed collection times will vary due to location and weather conditions during the growing season. This is a general time seed may be ready, locations will need to be scouted to get a more accurate timetable for each location.

[1] USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database /Britton, N.L., and A. Brown. 1913. *An illustrated flora of the northern United States, Canada and the British Possessions*. 3 vols. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. Vol. 3: 475.[2] <https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/eastern-purple-coneflower>[3] [http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/pale\\_coneflowerx.htm](http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/pale_coneflowerx.htm)

# *Echinacea purpurea*

purple coneflower



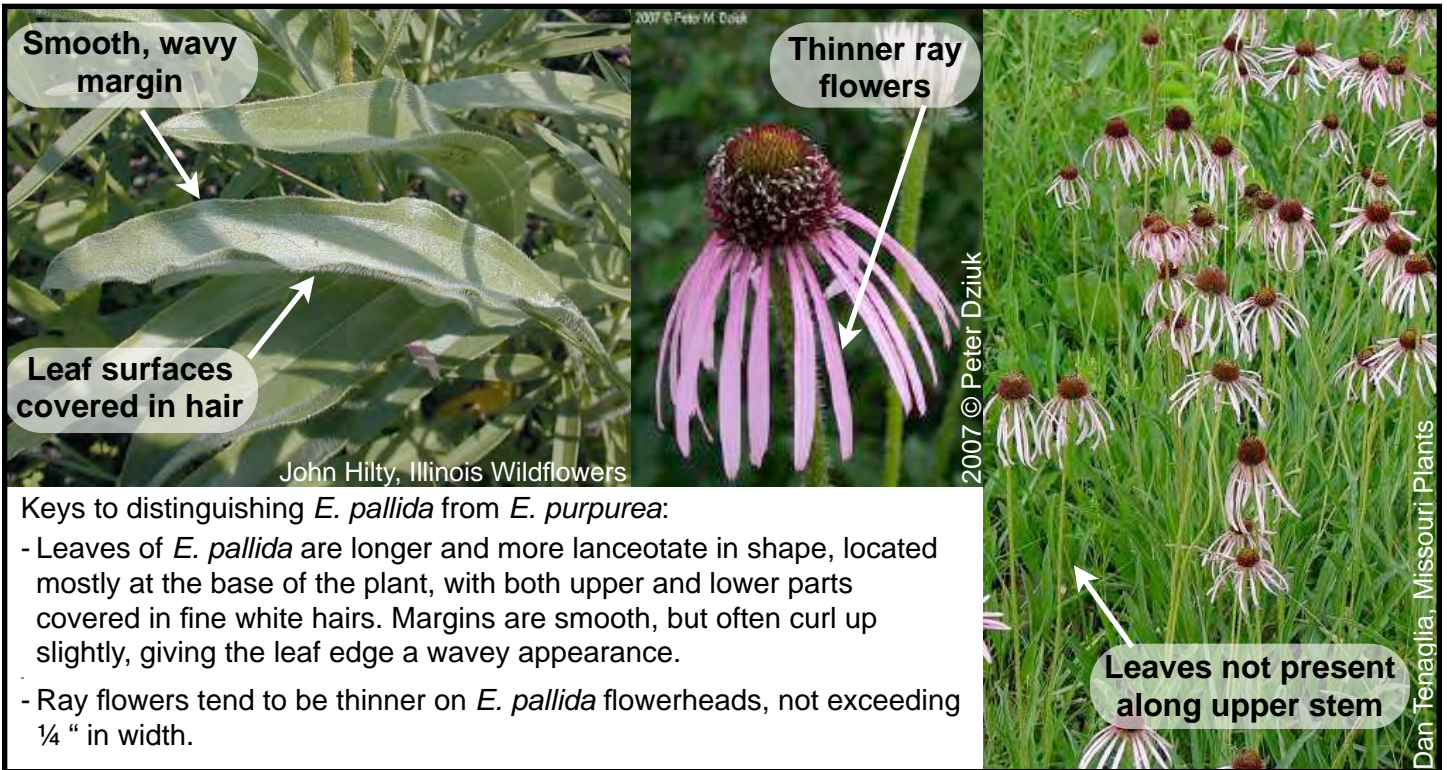


# *Echinacea purpurea*

purple coneflower

## PURPLE CONEFLOWER COULD BE CONFUSED WITH:

### *Echinacea pallida* - pale purple coneflower

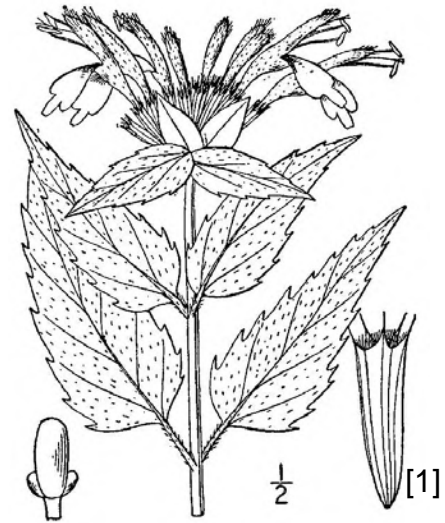


Special thanks to: Project Wingspan's additional core partners - Michigan State University, Michigan DNR, and Pennsylvania DOT and our sponsor - Commonwealth Edison

*Monarda fistulosa*

wild bergamot

Other common names include: beebalm, horsemint, and mint-leaf bea-balm

**Bloom Period:**

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
						X	X	X			

**Plant Characteristics:**Duration: PerennialType: HerbSize: 2-5' tallLeaf: Opposite, toothed, up to 4" long and 2" across, vary in color from light green to dark green-sometimes with yellow or red tints.Stem: The light green stems are square-shaped and hairless.Flower: Lilac or pink, flower heads are 1-3" across, each flower is about 1" long, with an irregular shape.Seed Collection\*\*: Mid September - October**What it can be confused with:**

Wild bergamot can be distinguished from other *Monarda* spp. by the color of its flowers – the petals of its flowers are solid pink or lavender. Other species have flowers with red, purple, or white petals, or they have dark purple dots on the lower lips of their petals. [2]

**Known Pollinators:**

Bees, hummingbirds, butterflies, and moths. [3]

**Larval Hosts:***Sphinx eremitus* (hermit sphinx moth) and *Agriopodes teratophora* (gray marvel moth) feed on the foliage. [3]

\*\* Seed collection times will vary due to location and weather conditions during the growing season. This is a general time seed may be ready, locations will need to be scouted to get a more accurate timetable for each location.

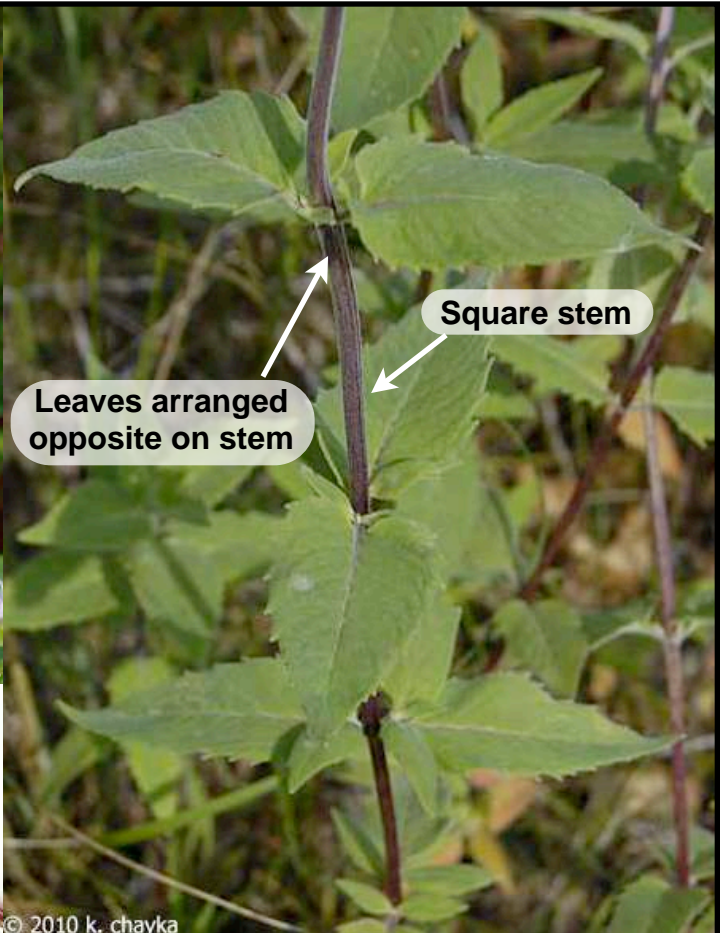
[1] USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database / Britton, N.L., and A. Brown. 1913. An illustrated flora of the northern United States, Canada and the British Possessions. 3 vols. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. Vol. 3: 132.

[2] [http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/wld\\_bergamotx.htm](http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/wld_bergamotx.htm)

[3] [https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id\\_plant=MOFI](https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=MOFI)

# *Monarda fistulosa*

wild bergamot



# Monarda fistulosa

wild bergamot

## WILD BERGAMOT COULD BE CONFUSED WITH:

Monarda bradburiana - eastern beebalm

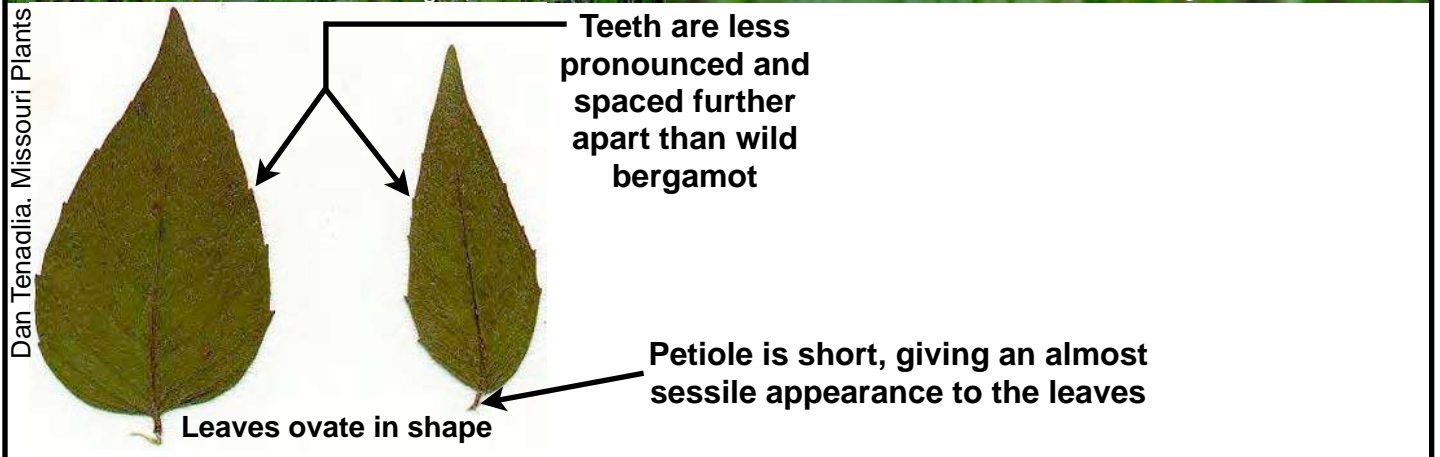


Dan Tenaglia, Missouri Plants



Spots on petals

Dan Tenaglia, Missouri Plants



Dan Tenaglia, Missouri Plants

Teeth are less pronounced and spaced further apart than wild bergamot

Petiole is short, giving an almost sessile appearance to the leaves

Leaves ovate in shape



Special thanks to: Project Wingspan's additional core partners - Michigan State University, Michigan DNR, and Pennsylvania DOT and our sponsor - Commonwealth Edison

*Eutrochium purpureum*

sweet joe pye weed

Other common names include: purple joe-pye weed, sweet-scented joe-pye weed

**Bloom Period:**

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
						X	X	X			

**Plant Characteristics:**Duration: PerennialType: HerbSize: 3-7' tallLeaf: Whorled along the stem, with 3-5 leaves per whorl, though usually 4; about 6" long and 3½" wide; toothed on a short stalk, broader in the middle and toward the base and tapering to a point at the apex. Upper leaf surfaces are dull green, lower surfaces are pale green and variously hairy. May smell like vanilla.Stem: Light green and slightly swollen and purple around leaf whorls. Mostly hairless, though top flowering branches may be finely pubescent. Stems are solid.Flower: Central stem terminates in a dome-shaped inflorescence of one or more panicles of compound flowers. Each flower consists of 5-8 whitish-pink to purplish-pink, tubular disk florets with 5 teeth along their upper rims. Each flower has a series of overlapping, pale pink bracts at the base. Each floret has a strongly exerted white divided style.Seed collection\*\*: Mid-Late September [2]**What it can be confused with:**Sweet joe pye weed is found in more shady and dry habitats than other joe pye species (*Eutrochium* spp.). Spotted joe-pye weed (*Eutrochium maculatum*) has purple-spotted stems or purple stems with dark hairs and 4-5 leaves per whorl, and hollow-stemmed joe pye weed (*Eutrochium fistulosum*) has hollow stems and 4-7 leaves per whorl, unlike the solid, predominantly green stems and 3-4 leaved whorls of sweet joe pye weed. [4]**Known Pollinators:**

Bumble bees, other native bees, butterflies, skippers, and moths. [4]

**Larval Host:** European borer, common plume, red groundling, three-lined flower, common pug, and ruby tiger moths. [3,4]

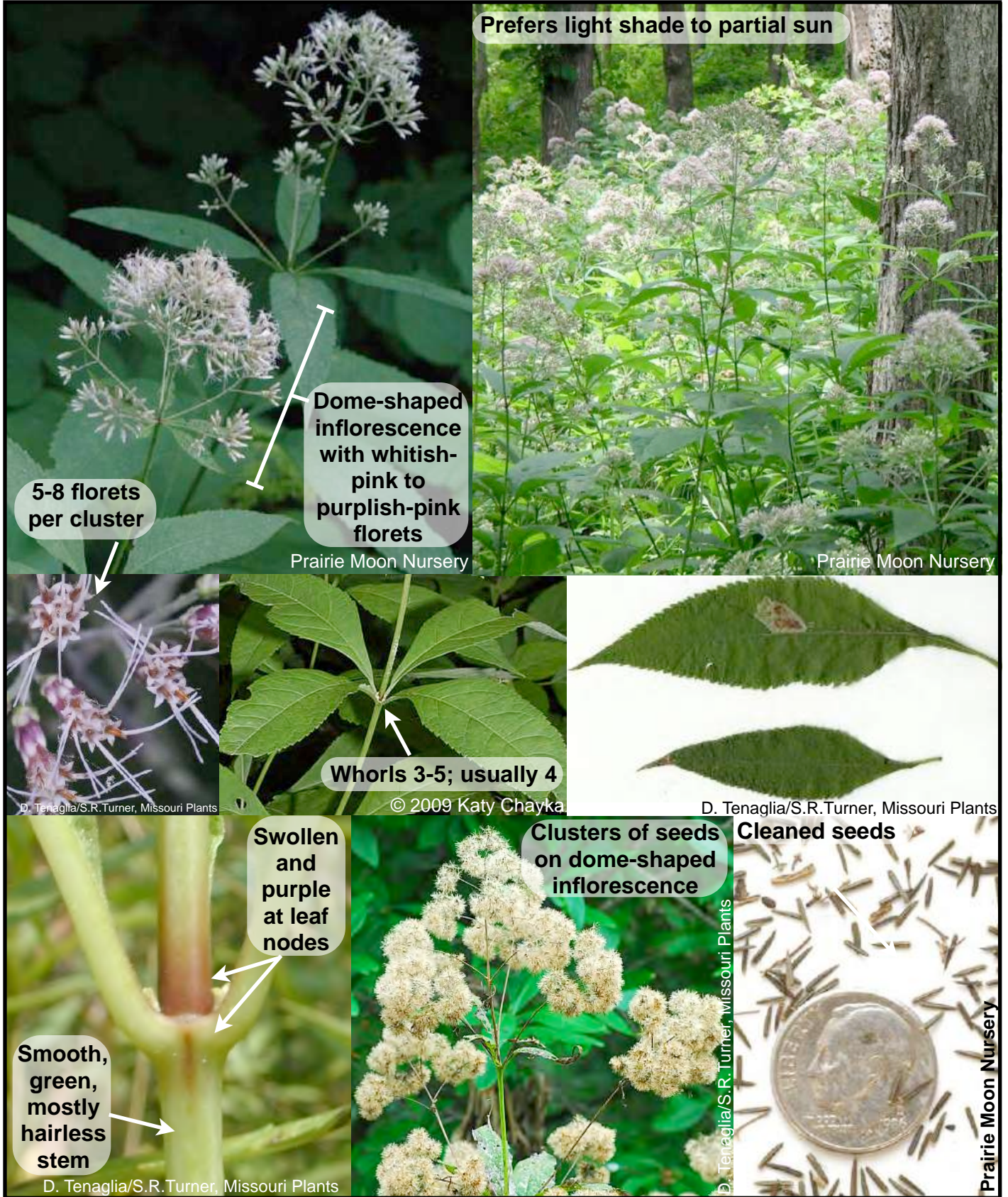
\*\* Seed collection times will vary due to location and weather conditions during the growing season. This is a general time seed may be ready, locations will need to be scouted to get a more accurate timetable for each location.

[1] USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database / Britton, N.L., and A. Brown. 1913. An illustrated flora of the northern United States, Canada and the British Possessions. 3 vols. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. Vol. 3: 357.

[2] <http://pleasantvalleyconservancy.org/seedcollectingtimes.html>[3] [https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id\\_plant=EUPU21](https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=EUPU21)[4] [https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/savanna/plants/sw\\_joepye.htm](https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/savanna/plants/sw_joepye.htm)

# *Eutrochium purpureum*

sweet joe pye weed

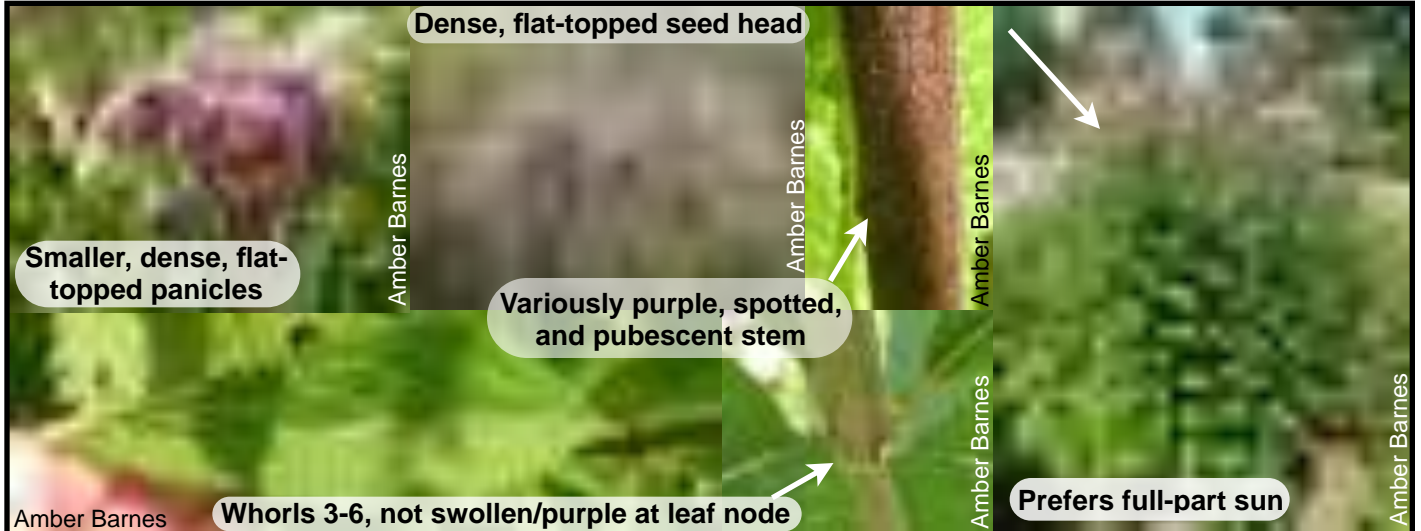


# *Eutrochium purpureum*

sweet joe pye weed

## SWEET JOE PYE WEED COULD BE CONFUSED WITH:

### *Eutrochium maculatum* - spotted joe pye weed



Amber Barnes

Whorls 3-6, not swollen/purple at leaf node

Prefers full-part sun

Key features that distinguish *Eutrochium maculatum*:

- Flat-headed panicles of flowerheads that tend to be more vibrant shade of pink/purple and have 8-20 disk florets. Panicles are typically 3-6" wide.
- Stem is purple or has purple spots, is often pubescent, and has a solid core upon cross-section.
- Leaves are whorled in groups of 3-6, but usually 4-5.
- Preference for full or partial sun and moist soils and tends to be shorter than *E. purpureum*.

### *Eutrochium fistulosa* - hollow-stemmed joe pye weed



D. Tenaglia/S.R. Turner, Missouri Plants

Hollow stem

D. Tenaglia/S.R. Turner, Missouri Plants

Whorls of 4-7 leaves

D. Tenaglia/S.R. Turner, Missouri Plants

Prefers full-part sun

D. Tenaglia/S.R. Turner, Missouri Plants

Key features that distinguish *Eutrochium fistulosa*:

- Leaves are arranged in whorls of 4-7, but usually 5-6, on petioles up to 1/2" long.
- Stems vary from solid purple to purplish-green, are hairless, typically glaucous (have a white waxy film that easily rubs off), and are hollow.
- Large dome-shaped flower panicles up to 1-1.5' wide with 5-7 disk florets.
- Prefers full or partial sun and wet to moist soils and ranges from 3-9' tall.

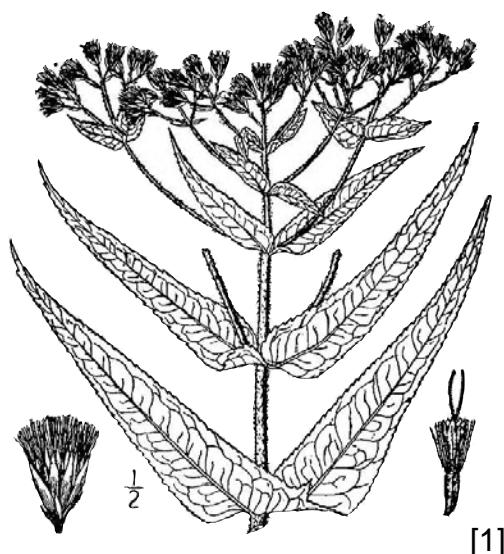


Special thanks to: Project Wingspan's additional core partners - Michigan State University, Michigan DNR, and Pennsylvania DOT and our sponsor - Commonwealth Edison

*Eupatorium perfoliatum*

common boneset

Other common names include: boneset

**Bloom Period:**

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
						X	X	X			

**Plant Characteristics:**Duration: PerennialType: HerbSize: 2-4' tallLeaf: Opposite, serrate, pubescent, light or yellowish green, up to 8" long and 2" across, the leaf bases surround the central stem and merge together.Stem: Covered in long, white hairs.Flower: White, upper stems terminate in clusters of white flower heads, spanning about 2-8" across, each flowerhead is about 1/6" across and consists of about 15 disk florets with no ray florets (outer petals).Seed collection\*\*: Early September - Early October [2]**What it can be confused with:**

Common boneset tolerates flooded conditions better than many other boneset species. It can be distinguished from these other species by the perfoliate leaves that surround the central stem. The other species have opposite leaves that are sessile (no leaf stem) or have distinct petioles (leaf stem). All of these species have spreading clusters of white flowers with a similar appearance. [3]

**Known Pollinators:**

Bees, flies, wasps, butterflies, and beetles. [3,4]

**Larval Host:** Many species of moth feed on various parts of the plant. [3]

\*\* Seed collection times will vary due to location and weather conditions during the growing season. This is a general time seed may be ready, locations will need to be scouted to get a more accurate timetable for each location.

[1] USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database / Britton, N.L., and A. Brown. 1913. An illustrated flora of the northern United States, Canada and the British Possessions. 3 vols. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. Vol. 3: 361.

[2] <http://pleasantvalleyconservancy.org/seedcollectingtimes.html>

[3] [http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/cm\\_boneset.htm](http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/cm_boneset.htm)

[4] [https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id\\_plant=EUPE3](https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=EUPE3)



# *Eupatorium perfoliatum*

common boneset



Dan Tenaglia, Missouri Plants

Stems are covered in long, white hairs



Dan Tenaglia, Missouri Plants

Leaves are opposite and perfoliate, making stem appear to grow through one big leaf



Dan Tenaglia, Missouri Plants

Seeds are wind dispersed



The Native Plant Nursery

Dan Tenaglia, Missouri Plants



Composite flower heads are made up of many white disk flowers with no ray flowers (outer petals)

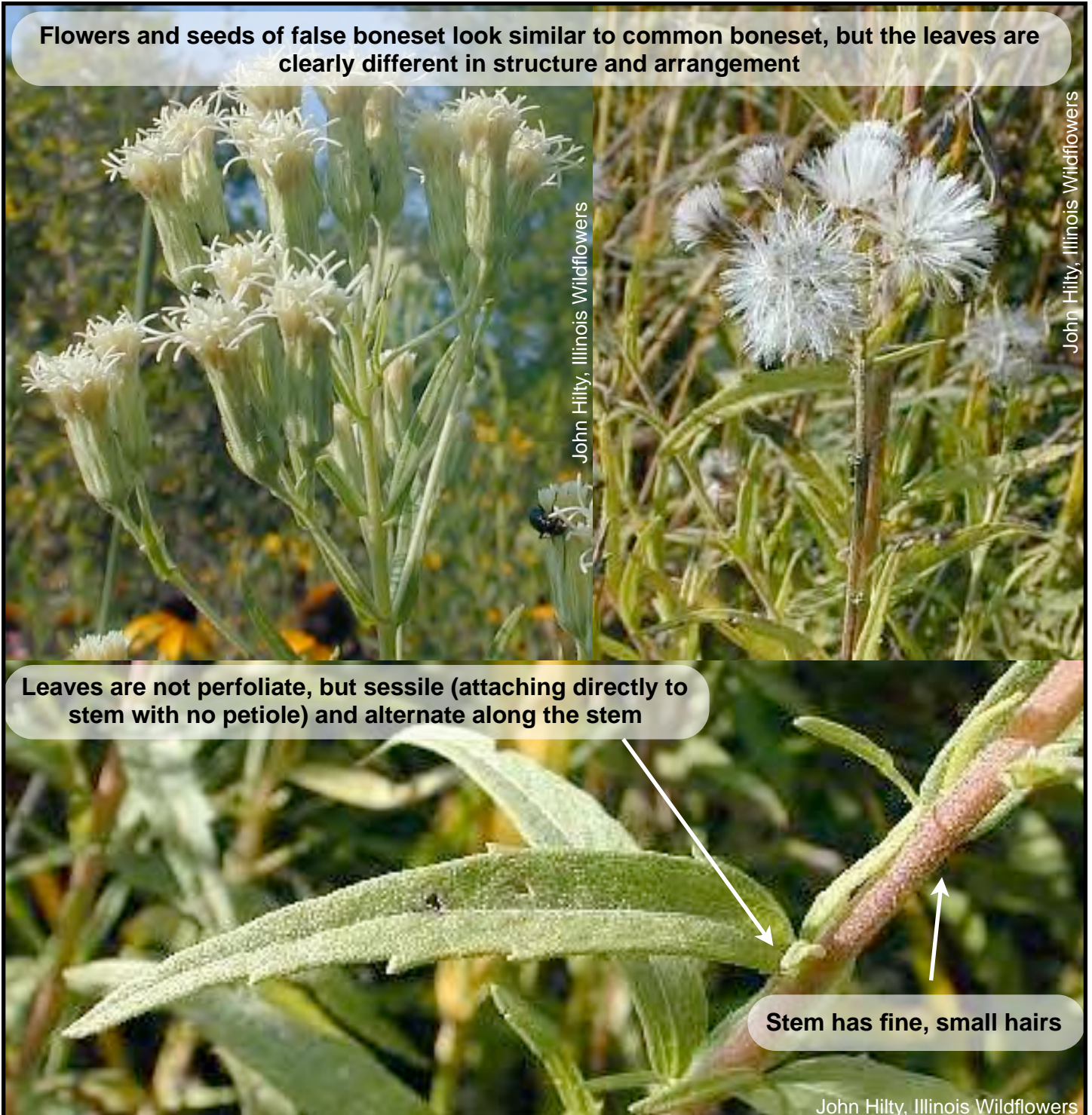
# *Eupatorium perfoliatum*

common boneset

## COMMON BONESET COULD BE CONFUSED WITH:

### *Brickellia eupatorioides* - false boneset

Flowers and seeds of false boneset look similar to common boneset, but the leaves are clearly different in structure and arrangement



John Hilty, Illinois Wildflowers

John Hilty, Illinois Wildflowers

Leaves are not perfoliate, but sessile (attaching directly to stem with no petiole) and alternate along the stem

Stem has fine, small hairs

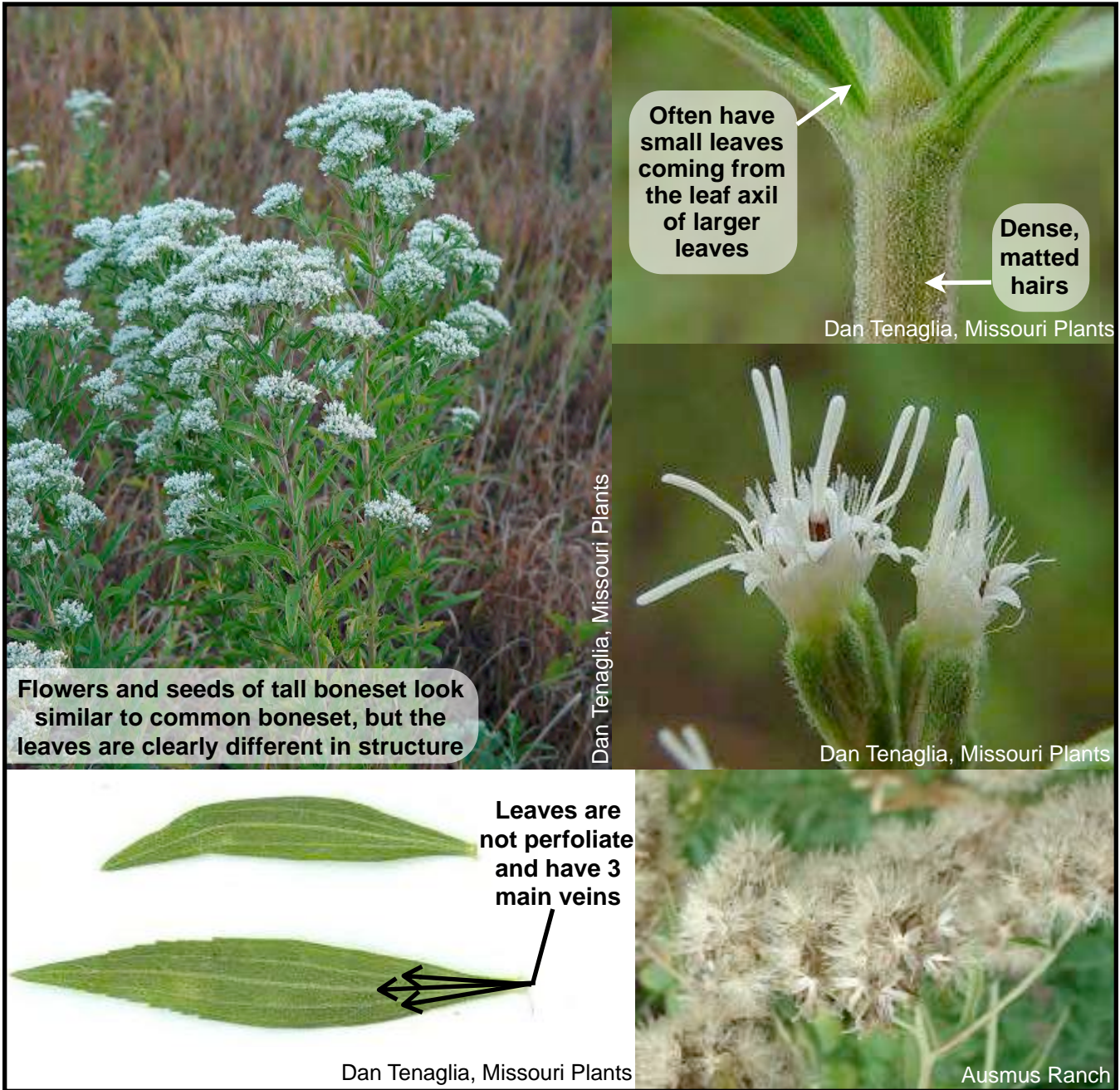
John Hilty, Illinois Wildflowers

# *Eupatorium perfoliatum*

common boneset

## COMMON BONESET COULD BE CONFUSED WITH:

### *Eupatorium altissimum* - tall boneset



Flowers and seeds of tall boneset look similar to common boneset, but the leaves are clearly different in structure

Often have small leaves coming from the leaf axil of larger leaves

Dense, matted hairs

Leaves are not perfoliate and have 3 main veins

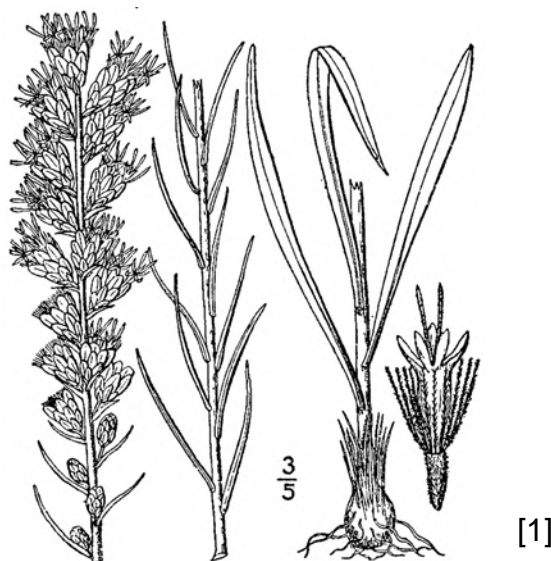


Special thanks to: Project Wingspan's additional core partners - Michigan State University, Michigan DNR, and Pennsylvania DOT and our sponsor - Commonwealth Edison

*Liatris spicata*

dense blazing star

Other common names include: marsh blazingstar, dense gayfeather, dense liatris, marsh gayfeather, marsh liatris

**Bloom Period:**

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
						X	X	X			

**Plant Characteristics:**Duration: PerennialType: HerbSize: 2-5' tallLeaf: Alternate; up to 10" long and 1/3" wide, becoming smaller up the stem, appearing whorled because of their dense distribution; hairless to sparsely hairy and toothless, narrow, having a distinct central vein. Both upper and lower leaf surfaces are light to medium green.Stem: Light green to purplish green, round or slightly ridged, and hairless to sparsely hairy.Flower: Central stem terminates in a pink to purplish-pink spike of flowers, about 4-18" in length. Each flower is about 1/3" across, consisting of 4-10 disk florets and no ray florets. The corolla of each floret is divided in 5 lobes and has a strongly exerted, white to light pink, divided style. Green to purple, overlapping, oval shaped bracts are appressed at the base of each flowerhead.Seed collection\*\*: Mid October [2]**What it can be confused with:**

Dense blazing star is distinctive from other blazing stars because others are typically shorter in height or have larger flower heads with more disk florets per flower. It also prefers wetter habitats than most others. Prairie blazing star (*Liatris pycnostachya*) most closely resembles dense blazing star, but its bracts are strongly recurved instead of appressed together. [3]

**Known Pollinators:**

Bumble bees, other native bees, butterflies, skippers, and hummingbirds. [3,4]

**Larval Host:** *Liatris* flower and *Liatris* borer moths. [3]

\*\* Seed collection times will vary due to location and weather conditions during the growing season. This is a general time seed may be ready, locations will need to be scouted to get a more accurate timetable for each location.

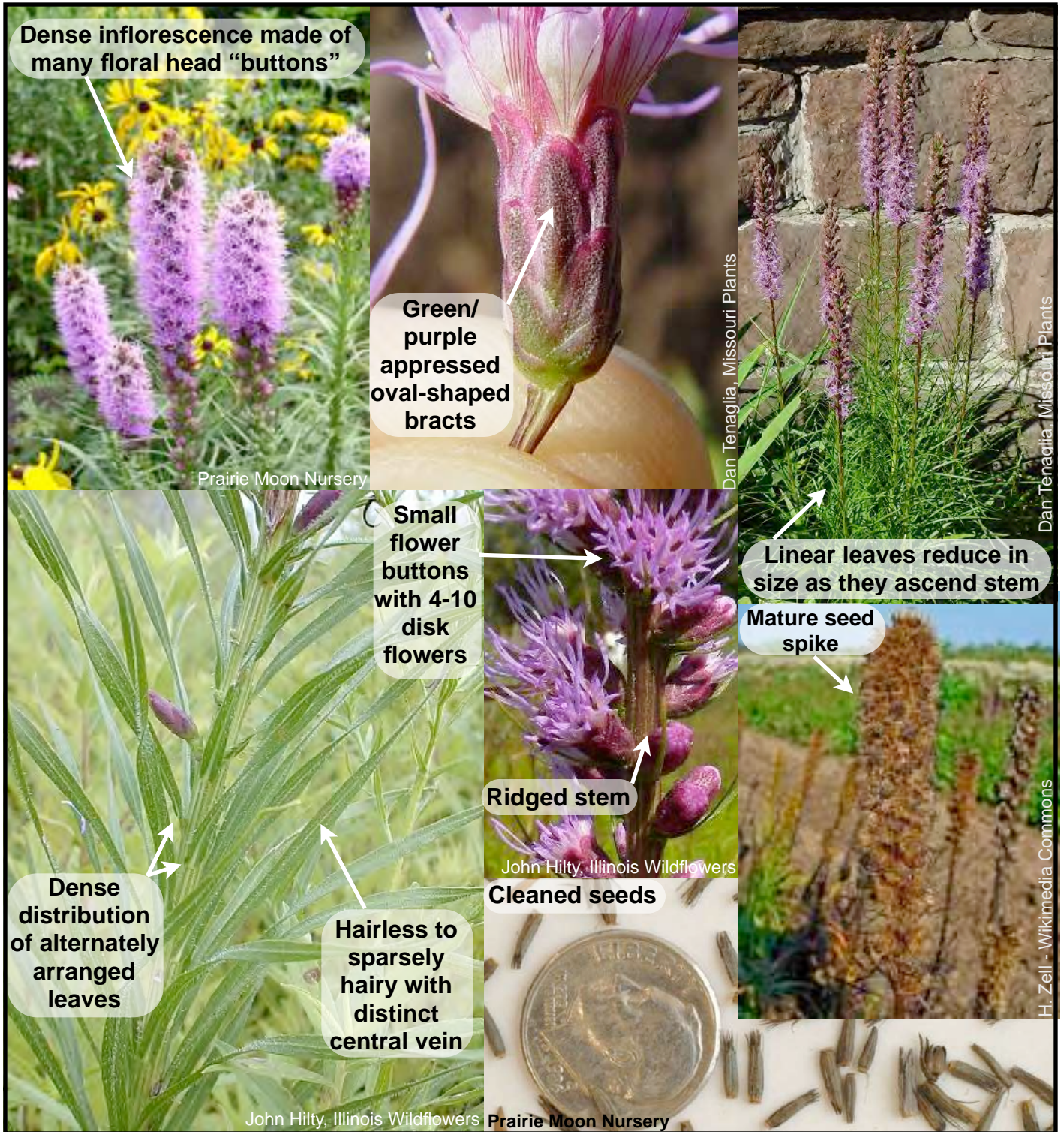
[1] USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database / Britton, N.L., and A. Brown. 1913. An illustrated flora of the northern United States, Canada and the British Possessions. 3 vols. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. Vol. 3: 367.

[2] <http://pleasantvalleyconservancy.org/seedcollectingtimes.html> [3] [https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/wetland/plants/msh\\_blazingstar.htm](https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/wetland/plants/msh_blazingstar.htm)

[4] [https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id\\_plant=LISP](https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=LISP)

# *Liatris spicata*

dense blazing star



# *Liatrix spicata*

dense blazing star

## DENSE BLAZING STAR COULD BE CONFUSED WITH:

*Liatrix aspera* - tall blazing star (see separate plant profile for key features)

*Liatrix cylindracea* - cylindric blazing star



Key features that distinguish *Liatrix cylindracea*:

- Larger flower heads, 1/2 to 3/4" wide with 10-35 flowers per head.
- Bracts are scale-like and pressed flat, with an abrupt point at the tip and often brown to purplish.
- Stems are hairless and leaves are thin at 1/8 to 1/2" wide.

*Liatrix pycnostachya* - prairie blazing star



Key features that distinguish *Liatrix pycnostachya*:

- Bracts are pinkish red and have narrow tips that curl back away from the flowers.
- Leaves vary in size along the stem 1/2" at the base to 1/8" at the top, usually hairy.



Special thanks to: Project Wingspan's additional core partners - Michigan State University, Michigan DNR, and Pennsylvania DOT and our sponsor - Commonwealth Edison

*Euthamia graminifolia*

grass-leaved goldenrod

Other common names include: flat-top goldenrod



[1]

**Bloom Period:**

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
						X	X	X			

**Plant Characteristics:**Duration: PerennialType: HerbSize: 2-3½' tall

Leaf: Alternate; up to 4" long and 1/8 to 1/2" wide; toothless, long and narrow. White hairs are sometimes found around the central vein on the lower leaf surface and near the leaf base. Larger leaves have 3 conspicuous veins and sometimes 2 additional obscure veins.

Stem: Slender with lines of fine white hairs. Stems are unbranched on the lower portion, but can have few to many leafy stems in the upper part of the plant, giving it a bushier appearance at the top.

Flower: Upper stems terminate in yellow clusters of 20-35 composite flowers. Each flower is about 1/8" across, consisting of 20-35 florets. The clusters are usually flat-headed, but can be rounder in appearance.

Seed collection\*\*: Mid October [2]

**What it can be confused with:**

Grass-leaved goldenrod is easily distinguished from other goldenrods by its flat-top, smaller flowers, and narrower leaves. Plains grass-leaved goldenrod (*Euthamia gymnospermoides*) also has narrow leaves, but it only has 1 conspicuous vein in even the largest leaves. In addition, its stems are hairless, and it only has 14-20 florets. Grass-leaved goldenrod is usually less branching and prefers more soggy habitats. [3, 4]

**Known Pollinators:**

Native bees, flies, wasps, butterflies, moths, and beetles. [3]

**Larval Host:** Some moths. [3]

\*\* Seed collection times will vary due to location and weather conditions during the growing season. This is a general time seed may be ready, locations will need to be scouted to get a more accurate timetable for each location.

[1] USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database / Britton, N.L., and A. Brown. 1913. An illustrated flora of the northern United States, Canada and the British Possessions. 3 vols. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. Vol. 3: 398.

[2] <http://pleasantvalleyconservancy.org/seedcollectingtimes.html>

[3] [https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/gr\\_goldenrod.htm](https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/gr_goldenrod.htm)

[4] <https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/grass-leaved-goldenrod>

# *Euthamia graminifolia*

grass-leaved goldenrod



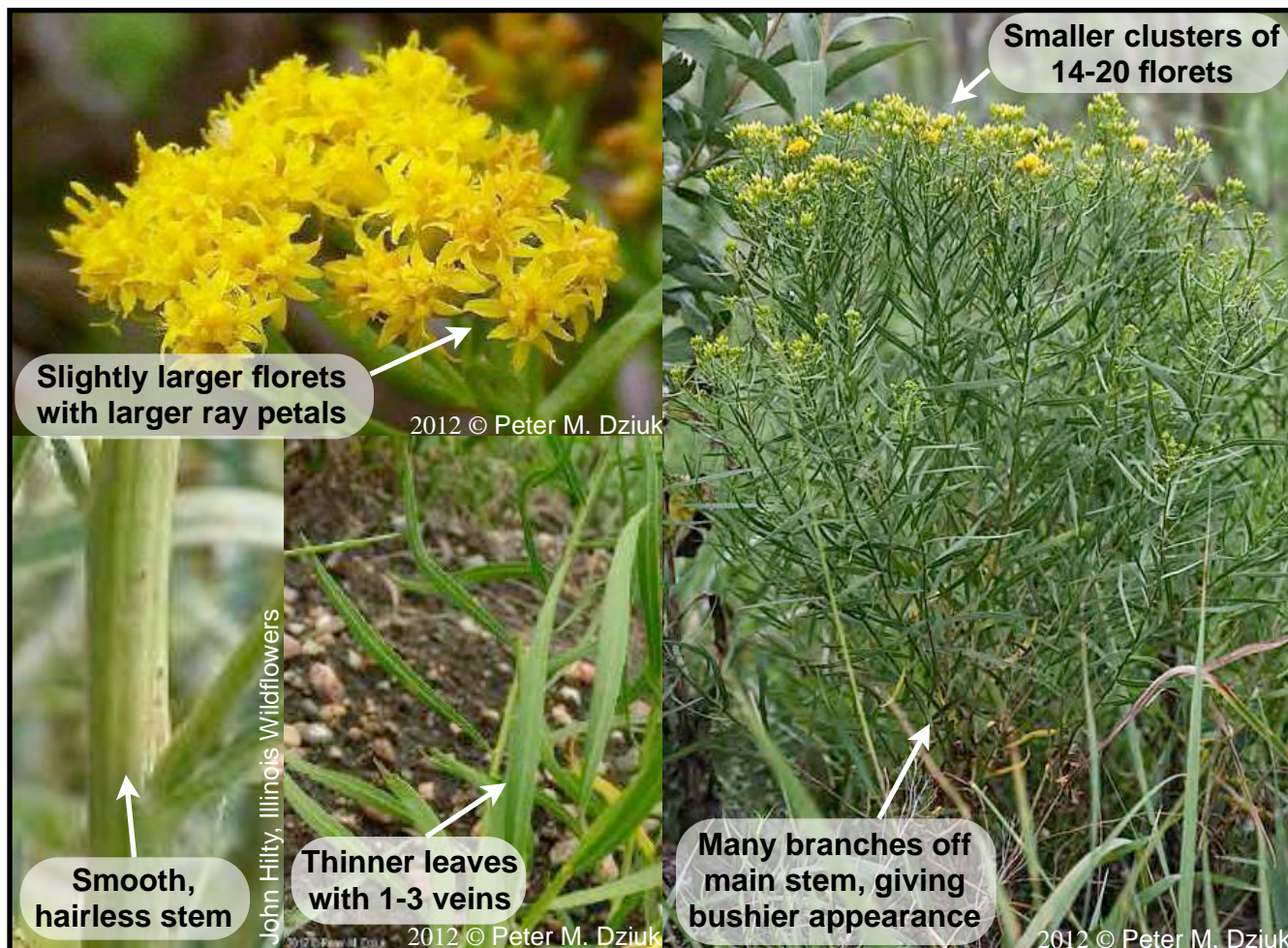


# *Euthamia graminifolia*

grass-leaved goldenrod

## GRASS-LEAVED GOLDENROD COULD BE CONFUSED WITH:

### *Euthamia gymnospermoides* - plains grass-leaved goldenrod



Key features that distinguish *Euthamia gymnospermoides*:

- Flowers: Slightly larger flowers arranged in smaller clusters. 14-20 florets per flowerhead (less than the 20-25 found on *E. graminifolia*) with larger ray petals.
- Leaves are thinner (1/10 to 2/10" wide) with one prominent midvein, which on larger leaves can have 1-2 obscure veins. The leaves of *E. graminifolia* are wider (1/8 to 1/2" wide) with 3-5 veins.
- Stems are hairless and have many branches, giving a bushier appearance.



Special thanks to: Project Wingspan's additional core partners - Michigan State University, Michigan DNR, and Pennsylvania DOT and our sponsor - Commonwealth Edison

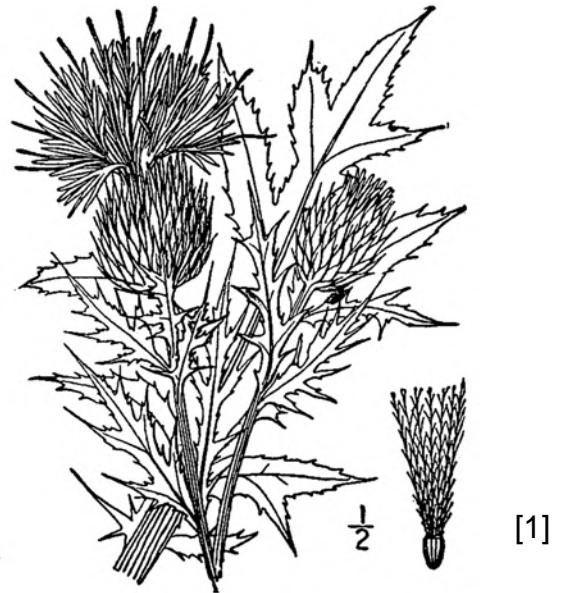
*Cirsium discolor*

field thistle

Other common names include: pasture thistle



Dan Tenaglia, Missouri Plants



[1]

**Bloom Period:**

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
						X	X	X	X		

**Plant Characteristics:**Duration: BiennialType: HerbSize: 2-8' tallLeaf: Alternate; up to 9" long and 3" wide; spiny and pinnately lobed. Upper leaf surfaces green, and the undersides are powdery white with fine hairs.Stem: Light green with white hairs, no spines; forming occasional lateral branches that remain erect.Flower: Upper stems terminate in single, light pink to lavender or occasionally white flower heads spanning about 2" across. Each flower head is made up of disc florets and scale-like overlapping bracts, each bract having a single, slender golden spine.Seed collection\*\*: Late September [2]**What it can be confused with:**

Field thistle can be distinguished from non-native bull thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*) by the white undersides of its leaves. Bull thistles have thick, coarse spines instead of slender, golden spines, and its leaf undersides are green. Field thistle is also not as aggressive as bull thistle. While the flowers of field thistle are similar to tall thistle (*Cirsium altissimum*), also a native, it can be easily differentiated by its deeply pinnately lobed leaves. [3]

**Known Pollinators:**

Bumble bees, other native bees, flies, sphinx moths, hummingbirds, and butterflies. [3,4]

**Larval Host:** Painted lady butterflies and several moths. [3,4]

\*\* Seed collection times will vary due to location and weather conditions during the growing season. This is a general time seed may be ready, locations will need to be scouted to get a more accurate timetable for each location.

[1] USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database / Britton, N.L., and A. Brown. 1913. An illustrated flora of the northern United States, Canada and the British Possessions. 3 vols. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. Vol. 3: 549.

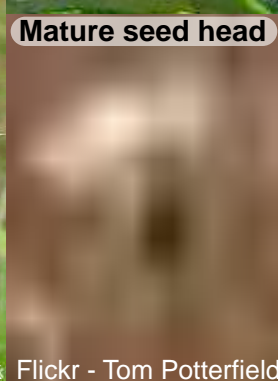
[2] <http://pleasantvalleyconservancy.org/seedcollectingtimes.html> [3] [https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/ps\\_thistlex.htm](https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/ps_thistlex.htm)

[4] [https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id\\_plant=CIDI](https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=CIDI)

# *Cirsium discolor*

field thistle

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# *Cirsium discolor*

field thistle

## FIELD THISTLE COULD BE CONFUSED WITH:

### *Cirsium vulgare* - bull thistle



Key features that distinguish *Cirsium vulgare*:

- Floral bracts curl outward and narrow into sharp points.
- Stems and leaves are covered in hairs and thick spines.
- Underside of the leaf is green and some leaf bases extend down the stem to produce spiny wings.

### *Cirsium altissimum* - tall thistle



Key features that distinguish *Cirsium altissimum*:

- Flowers are very similar and leaf bottoms are covered in dense white hairs like field thistle. Use characteristics below to differentiate *C. altissimum* from *C. discolor*.
- Upper leaves (and some lower) are not lobed and have more of a serrated leaf margin.
- Tend to grow taller than field thistle (up to 10' tall).



Special thanks to: Project Wingspan's additional core partners - Michigan State University, Michigan DNR, and Pennsylvania DOT and our sponsor - Commonwealth Edison

# *Liatris aspera*

## tall blazing star

Other common names include: rough blazing star, tall gayfeather, tall liatris, rough gayfeather, rough liatris, button snakeroot



[1]

### Bloom Period:

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
						X	X	X	X		

### Plant Characteristics:

**Duration:** Perennial

**Type:** Herb

**Size:** 2-5' tall

**Leaf:** Alternate, but may appear whorled because they are crowded together; towards the base, they are up to 12" long and 1" wide, becoming shorter and narrower up the stem; toothless and slightly hairy, very narrow. Leaf surfaces are dull green or bluish-green with a prominent central vein.

**Stem:** Unbranching; green or dark red, having short, stiff hairs.

**Flower:** Central stem terminates in an erect spike of pink or purplish-pink flowers; about ½-1½' in length.

Flowers grow in buttons about 1" across, with 25-40 disk flowers, each consisting of 5 lobes that spread out from the corolla tube and a long, curly, exerted style. No scent. Flowers begin to bloom at the top of the stalk downward as the season progresses.

**Seed collection\*\*:** Mid September-Early October [2]

### What it can be confused with:

Tall blazing star prefers drier growing locations than other blazing stars and blooms later in the year. It can also be distinguished from other blazing stars by the large size of its buttons of flowers. Floral bracts are also a key characteristic for differentiating various *Liatris* spp. *Liatris aspera* has rounded bracts; the edges fold inward and are jagged. The bract color is green or tinged with purple. [3,5]

**Note:** While considered common in all other PW states, *Liatris aspera* **should not be collected in Pennsylvania**

### Known Pollinators:

Bumble bees, other native bees, honey bees, butterflies, skippers, and bee flies. [3,4]

**Larval Host:** Glorious flower moths. [3]

\*\* Seed collection times will vary due to location and weather conditions during the growing season. This is a general time seed may be ready, locations will need to be scouted to get a more accurate timetable for each location.

[1] [http://www.efloras.org/object\\_page.aspx?object\\_id=57573&flora\\_id=1](http://www.efloras.org/object_page.aspx?object_id=57573&flora_id=1)

[2] <http://pleasantvalleyconservancy.org/seedcollectingtimes.html>

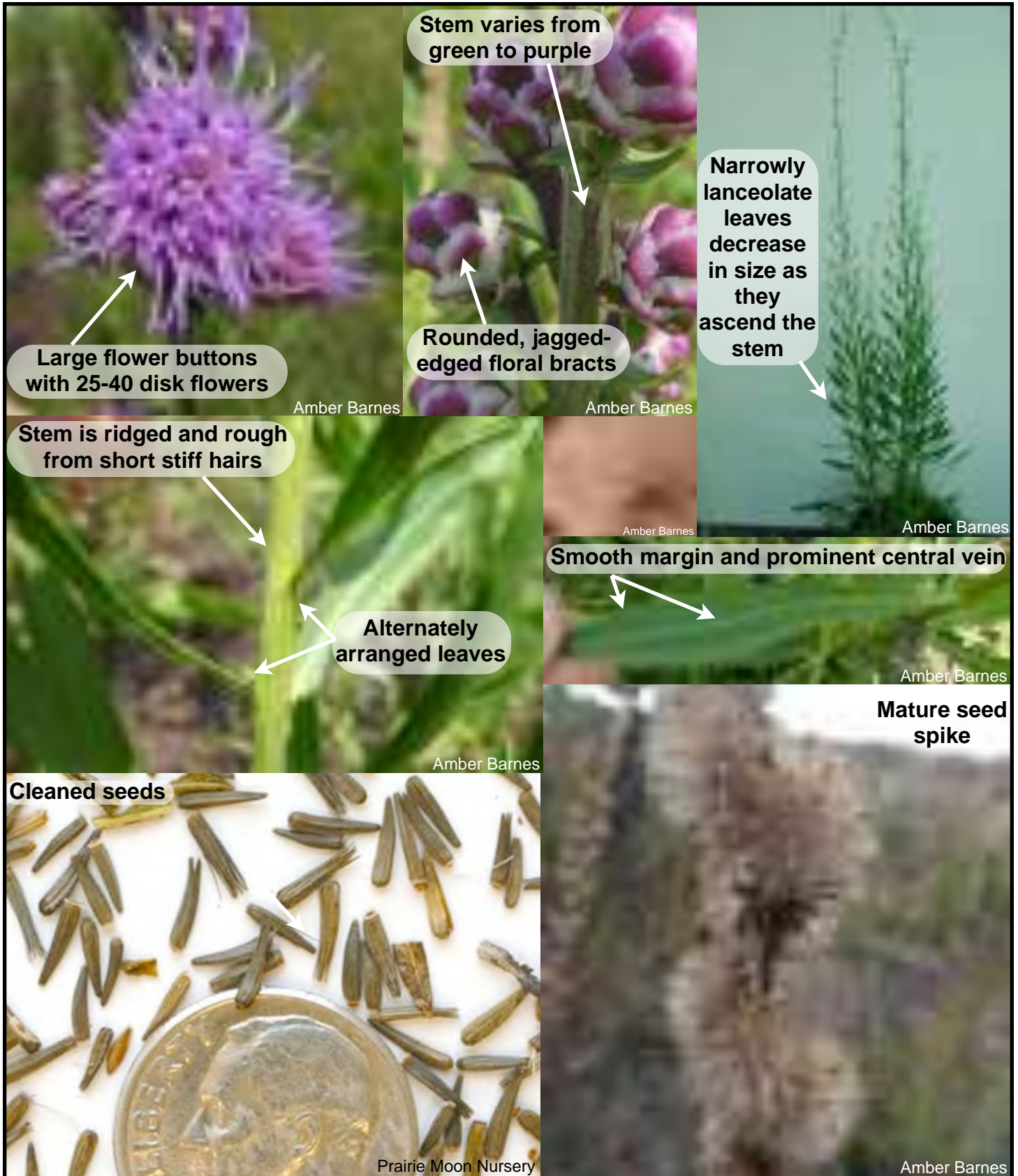
[4] [https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id\\_plant=LIAS](https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=LIAS)

[3] [https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/rgh\\_blazingstarx.htm](https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/rgh_blazingstarx.htm)

[5] <https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/rough-blazing-star>

# *Liatris aspera*

tall blazing star



# *Liatrix aspera*

tall blazing star

## TALL BLAZING STAR COULD BE CONFUSED WITH:

*Liatrix spicata* - dense blazing star (see separate plant profile for key features)

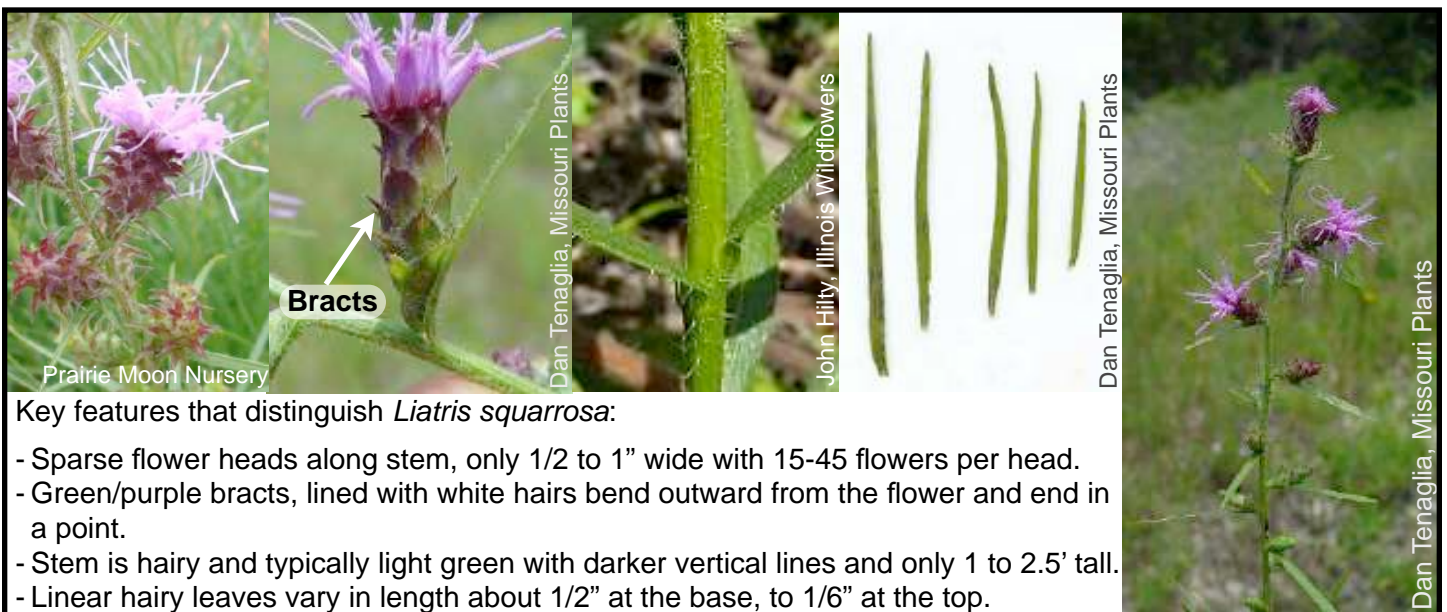
*Liatrix cylindracea* - cylindric blazing star



Key features that distinguish *Liatrix cylindracea*:

- Smaller flower heads, only 1/2 to 3/4" wide with 10-35 flowers per head.
- Bracts are scale-like and pressed flat, with an abrupt point at the tip and often brown to purplish.
- Stems are hairless and leaves are thinner at 1/8 to 1/2" wide.

*Liatrix squarrosa* - scaly blazing star



Key features that distinguish *Liatrix squarrosa*:

- Sparse flower heads along stem, only 1/2 to 1" wide with 15-45 flowers per head.
- Green/purple bracts, lined with white hairs bend outward from the flower and end in a point.
- Stem is hairy and typically light green with darker vertical lines and only 1 to 2.5' tall.
- Linear hairy leaves vary in length about 1/2" at the base, to 1/6" at the top.

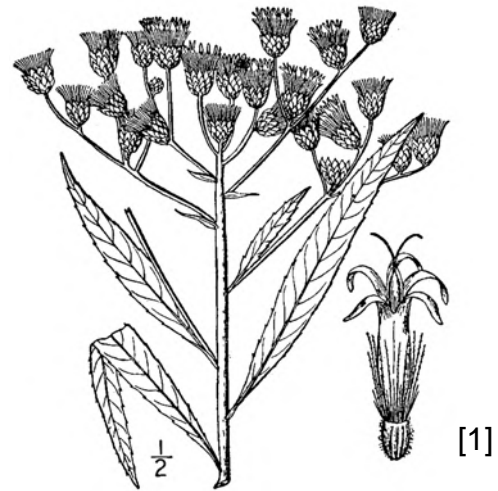


Special thanks to: Project Wingspan's additional core partners - Michigan State University, Michigan DNR, and Pennsylvania DOT and our sponsor - Commonwealth Edison

# *Vernonia gigantea*

giant ironweed

Other common names include: tall ironweed



## Bloom Period:

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
						X	X	X	X		

## Plant Characteristics:

Duration: Perennial

Type: Herb

Size: 3-7' tall

Leaf: Alternate; up to 9" long and 2½" wide; toothed margins. Upper leaf surfaces are dark green and hairless; lower leaf surfaces are light green and sparsely pubescent. Each leaf has a short petiole (leaf stem) or is sessile (no leaf stem).

Stem: Usually unbranched, light green or purplish green, and pubescent.

Flower: Central stem terminates in a panicle (branched cluster) of flowerheads from 6-16" across. Each flowerhead consists of 10-30 disk florets and no ray florets (outer petals); tubular, magenta corolla (petals) with 5 recurved, narrow lobes; exerted style is bifurcated (2 branching) and strongly recurved. No floral scent.

Seed collection\*\*: October [2]

## What it can be confused with:

Tall ironweed hybridizes with other *Vernonia* spp. (ironweeds), especially *Vernonia missurica* (Missouri ironweed). The latter hybrid is referred to as *Vernonia x illinoensis* (Illinois ironweed). Giant ironweed can be distinguished from its hybrid, because Illinois ironweed is more hairy and has flowerheads with 30-35 disk florets. Another species, Missouri ironweed, has flowerheads with 35-50 disk florets and it is more hairy than tall ironweed; both stems and leaf undersides of Missouri ironweed are often white-woolly from the abundance of these hairs. Smooth ironweed (*Vernonia fasciculata*) differs from giant ironweed in that it is smaller in size, has hairless stems and leaves, and sometimes has dark dots on the undersides of its leaves. [3]

## Known Pollinators:

Native bees, bee flies, butterflies, and skippers. [3]

**Larval Host:** Eupatorium borer moth, ironweed borer moth, red groundling moth, pyralid moth, ironweed bud midge, and ironweed blossom midge [3]

\*\* Seed collection times will vary due to location and weather conditions during the growing season. This is a general time seed may be ready, locations will need to be scouted to get a more accurate timetable for each location.

[1] USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database / Britton, N.L., and A. Brown. 1913. *An illustrated flora of the northern United States, Canada and the British Possessions*. 3 vols. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. Vol. 3: 352.

[2] <http://pleasantvalleyconservancy.org/seedcollectingtimes.html>

[3] [http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/savanna/plants/tl\\_ironweed.htm](http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/savanna/plants/tl_ironweed.htm)

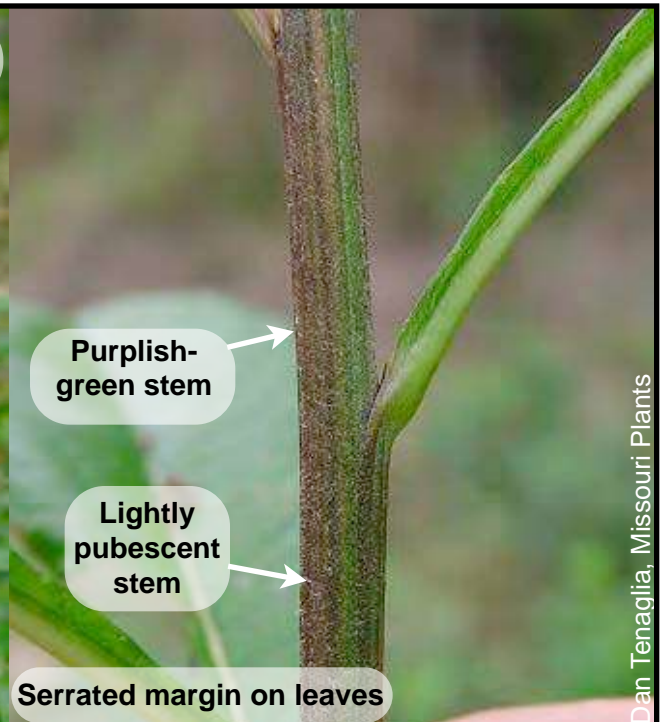


# *Vernonia gigantea*

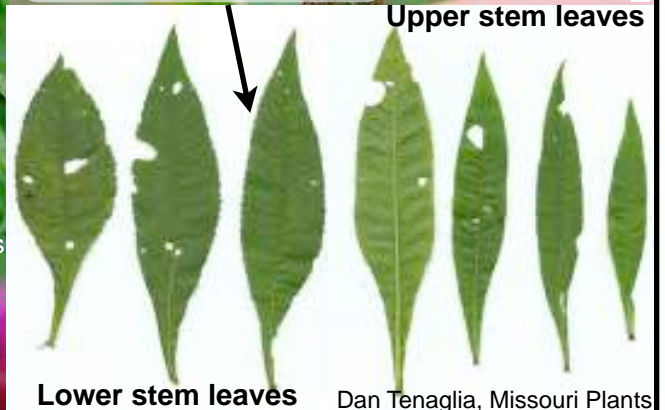
giant ironweed



Dan Tenaglia, Missouri Plants



Dan Tenaglia, Missouri Plants



Dan Tenaglia, Missouri Plants



R. W. Smith, Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center



Georgia Native Plant Society

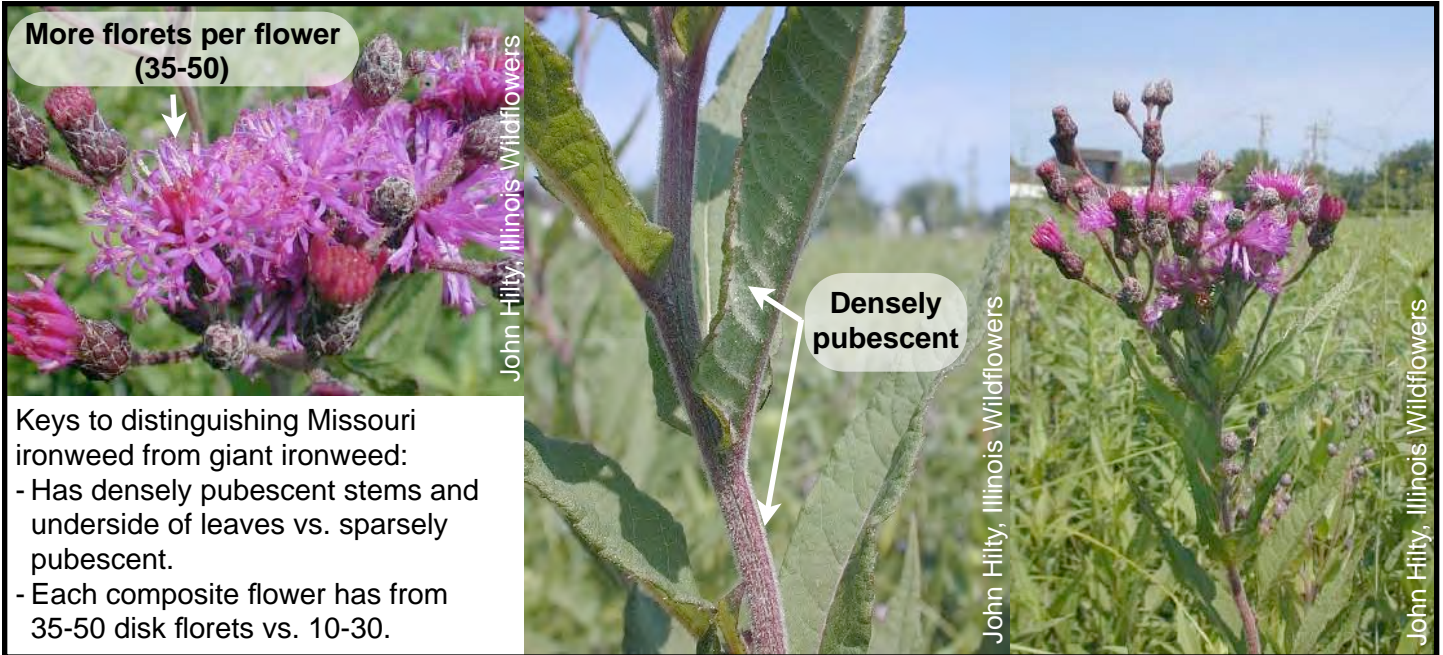


# *Vernonia gigantea*

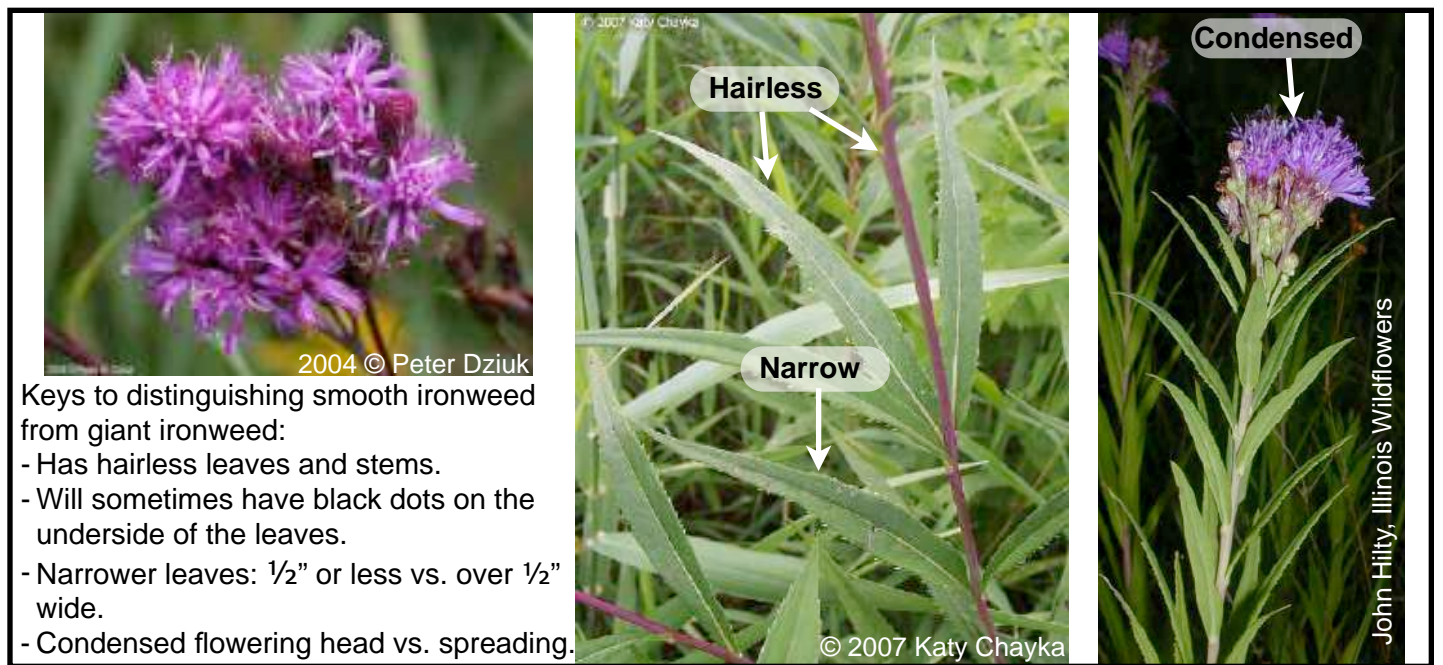
giant ironweed

## GIANT IRONWEED COULD BE CONFUSED WITH:

### *Vernonia missurica* - Missouri ironweed



### *Vernonia fasciculata* - smooth ironweed

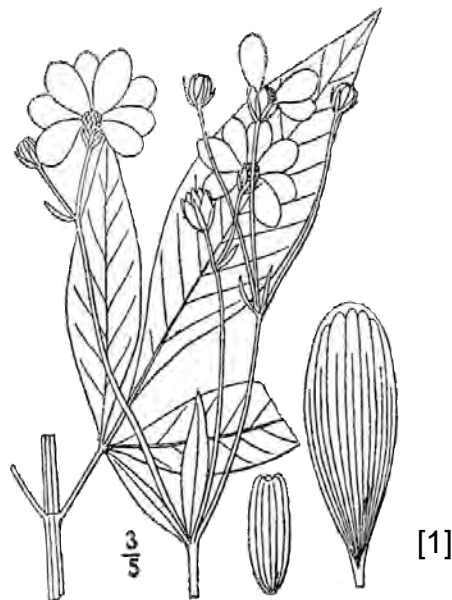


Special thanks to: Project Wingspan's additional core partners - Michigan State University, Michigan DNR, and Pennsylvania DOT and our sponsor - Commonwealth Edison

# *Coreopsis tripteris*

tall coreopsis

Other common names include: tall tickseed and Atlantic coreopsis



## Bloom Period:

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
						X	X	X	X		

## Plant Characteristics:

Duration: Perennial

Type: Herb

Size: 3 - 8' tall

Leaf: Opposite, may occur alternately along uppermost stems; up to 5" long and  $\frac{3}{4}$ " wide; compound leaf with 3 or 5 leaflets, smooth leaf margins with small hairs; lateral leaflets are sessile (no leaf stem), while terminal leaflets have petioles (leaf stem). Upper leaf surfaces are medium green, and hairless; lower leaf surfaces are light green, slightly pubescent. Petioles are up to 1½" long.

Stem: Light green, hairless, and sometimes glaucous (a whitish film that rubs off).

Flower: Upper stems terminate in solitary clusters of flowerheads up to 1½-2" wide. Flowering stalks may develop from axils of upper leaves. Each flower consists of 8 ray florets (outer petals) surrounding a head of disk florets. Ray flowers are yellow; Disk florets are 4-5 lobed (petaled), and dark purple to maroon.

Seed collection\*\*: Late September - Mid October

## What it can be confused with:

Tall coreopsis' greater height, later bloom period, and flowerheads with dark purple or maroon centers make it readily distinguishable from other *Coreopsis* spp. Most *Coreopsis* spp. flowerheads have yellow centers. Its height can sometimes cause it to be confused with sunflowers (*Helianthus* spp.). Sunflowers, however, have simple leaves as opposed to the tall coreopsis' odd-pinnate leaves. [2]

## Known Pollinators:

Bumblebees, native bees, wasps, flies, butterflies, skippers, and the goldenrod soldier beetle. [2,3]

**Larval Host:** Dimorphic gray wave moth, wavy-lined emerald moth, and common tan wave moth. [2]

\*\* Seed collection times will vary due to location and weather conditions during the growing season. This is a general time seed may be ready, locations will need to be scouted to get a more accurate timetable for each location.

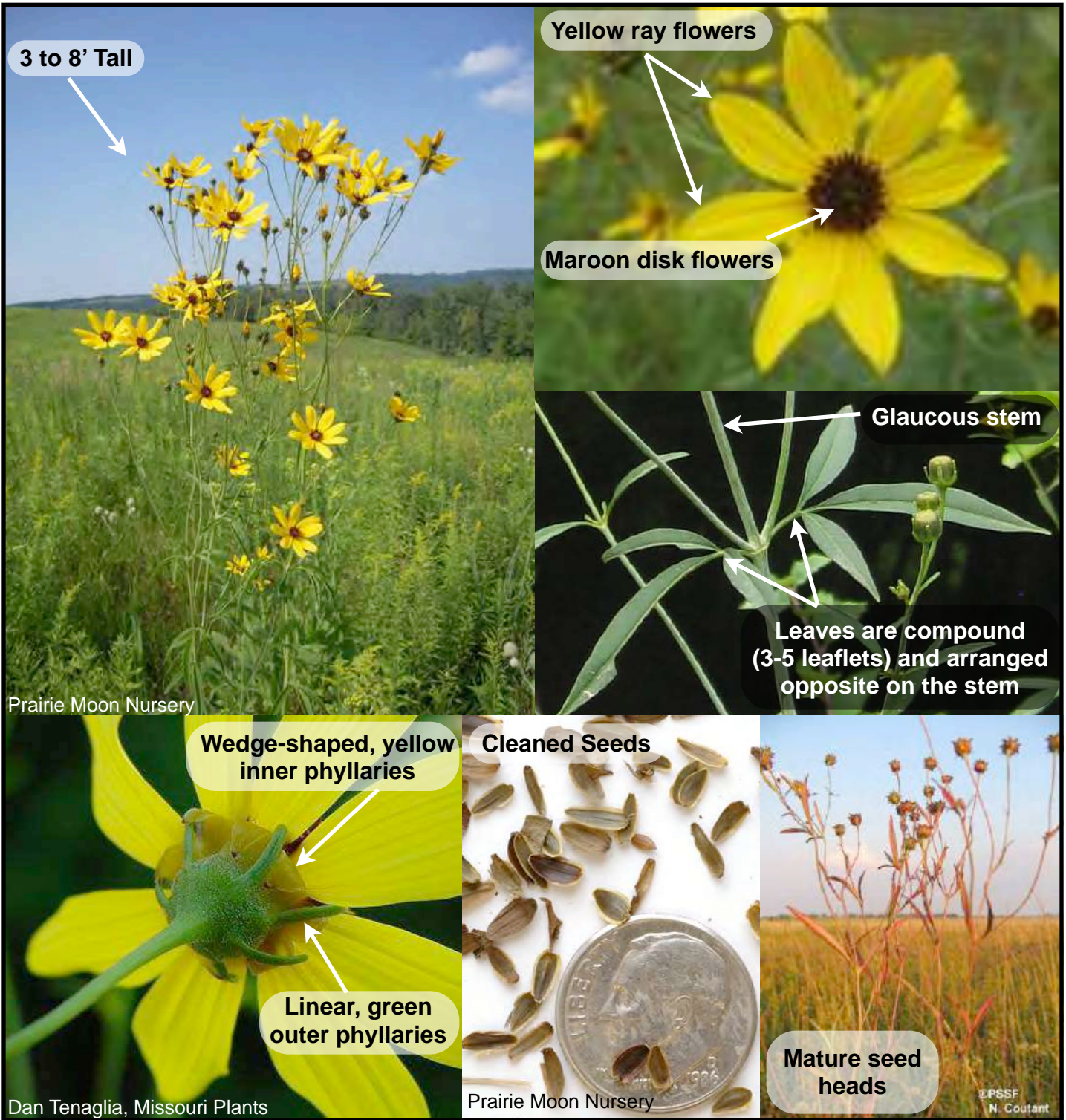
[1] USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database / Britton, N.L., and A. Brown. 1913. An illustrated flora of the northern United States, Canada and the British Possessions. 3 vols. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. Vol. 3: 491.

[2] [http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/tl\\_coreopsisx.htm](http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/tl_coreopsisx.htm)

[3] [http://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id\\_plant=COTR4](http://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=COTR4)

# Coreopsis tripteris

tall coreopsis



Prairie Moon Nursery

Dan Tenaglia, Missouri Plants

Prairie Moon Nursery

EPSSF  
N. Coultant

# *Coreopsis tripteris*

tall coreopsis

## TALL COREOPSIS COULD BE CONFUSED WITH:

### *Helianthus* spp. - sunflowers



The phyllaries can also be helpful, as sunflowers often have many rows of overlapping green phyllaries.



The best feature to differentiate between tall coreopsis and sunflower species is their leaves: Sunflowers have simple (non-compound leaves).



### *Coreopsis palmata* - prairie coreopsis



The disk flowers of prairie coreopsis (and many other coreopsis species) are yellow, opposed to the deep purple-maroon disk flowers of the tall coreopsis.



Prairie coreopsis is much shorter (1-2.5' tall) and the leaves are lobed rather than compound.

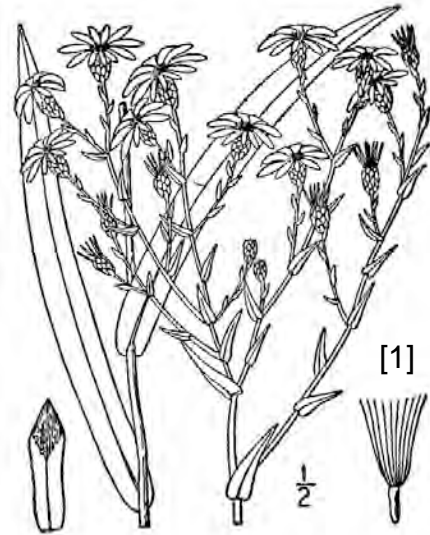


Special thanks to: Project Wingspan's additional core partners - Michigan State University, Michigan DNR, and Pennsylvania DOT and our sponsor - Commonwealth Edison

# *Symphotrichum laeve*

smooth blue aster

Other common names include: smooth aster and smooth american aster



## Bloom Period:

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
							X	X	X		

## Plant Characteristics:

Duration: Perennial

Type: Herb

Size: 1½ - 3' tall

Leaf: Alternate; up to 6" long and 1¼" wide; smooth or bluntly toothed margins. Upper leaf surfaces are medium to grayish blue, hairless, and sometimes glaucous (a whitish film that rubs off); lower leaf surfaces are light green or light grayish blue, hairless, and sometimes glaucous.

Stem: Light green or light blue and hairless

Flower: Central stem terminates in a panicle (branching cluster) of flower heads and lateral upper stems and upper leaves may terminate in smaller panicles. Each flower is about ½-1" wide, consisting of 15-30 ray florets (outer petals) surrounding a head of disk florets. Ray flowers are light lavender or rarely white; disk florets are 5 lobed (petaled) and turn from whitish yellow to purplish red during blooming.

Seed collection\*\*: Early - Mid November

## What it can be confused with:

Smooth blue aster is easily distinguished from other asters (*Symphotrichum* spp.) due to its bluish tint and smooth leaves and stem. Other asters typically have hair on either the leaves or stem. One species which is similar to smooth blue aster is the sky blue aster, which grows in similar habitat and blooms around the same time. The keys to distinguishing the two are the leaves and flowers. The leaves of smooth blue aster are sessile (no petiole) all along the stem. Sky blue aster, on the other hand, only has sessile leaves on the top half of the plant, the lower and basal leaves have clear petioles. Additionally, sky blue aster has smaller flowers, averaging about ½" across, while smooth blue aster is about ½-1" across. [2,3]

## Known Pollinators:

Honeybees, bumblebees, native bees, sphecid wasps, flies, butterflies, and skippers. [2]

**Larval Host:** Leaf-mining fly, papery blister gall midge, pearl crescent butterfly. [2]

\*\* Seed collection times will vary due to location and weather conditions during the growing season. This is a general time seed may be ready, locations will need to be scouted to get a more accurate timetable for each location.

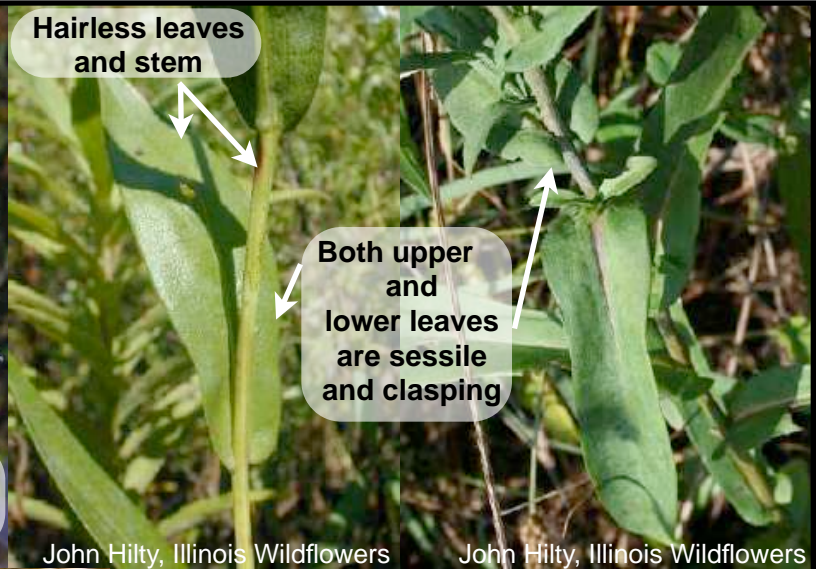
[1] USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database / Britton, N.L., and A. Brown. 1913. *An illustrated flora of the northern United States, Canada and the British Possessions*. 3 vols. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. Vol. 3: 420.

[2] [http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/sm\\_asterx.htm](http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/sm_asterx.htm)

[3] <https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/smooth-blue-aster>

# *Symphotrichum laeve*

smooth blue aster

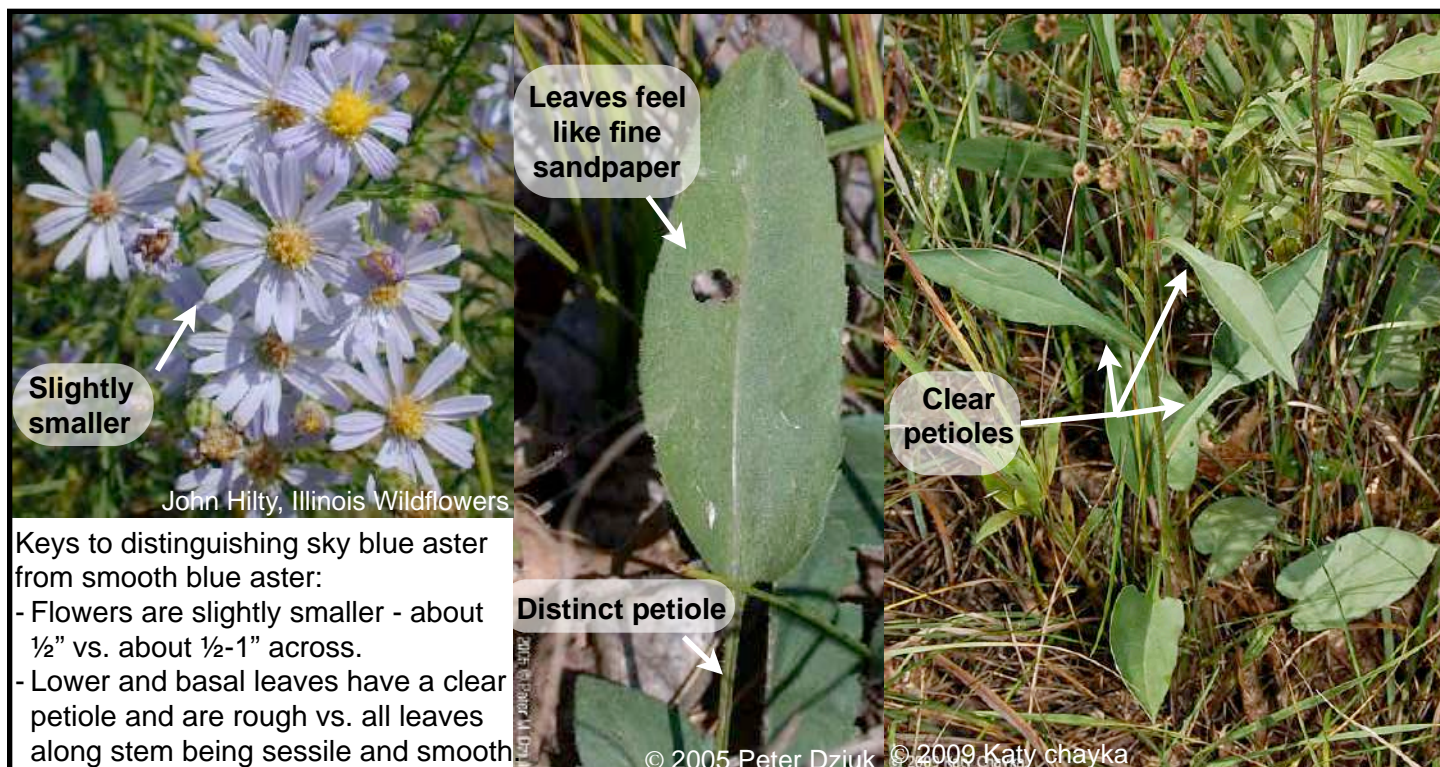


# *Symphotrichum laeve*

smooth blue aster

## SMOOTH BLUE ASTER COULD BE CONFUSED WITH:

### *Symphotrichum oolentangiense* - sky blue aster



Keys to distinguishing sky blue aster from smooth blue aster:

- Flowers are slightly smaller - about  $\frac{1}{2}$ " vs. about  $\frac{1}{2}$ -1" across.
- Lower and basal leaves have a clear petiole and are rough vs. all leaves along stem being sessile and smooth



Special thanks to: Project Wingspan's additional core partners - Michigan State University, Michigan DNR, and Pennsylvania DOT and our sponsor - Commonwealth Edison



*Symphotrichum novae-angliae*

New England aster

Other common names include: New England American aster and Michaelmas daisy

**Bloom Period:**

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
							X	X	X		

**Plant Characteristics:**Duration: PerennialType: HerbSize: 4' tallLeaf: Alternate; up to 4" long and 1" wide; pubescent with smooth, but ciliate margins (lined with small hairs), clasping, becoming smaller as they ascend the stems.Stem: Single or multiple from the base, mostly erect, brown to reddish, and covered in short, spreading hairs.Flower: Upper stems terminate in clusters of composite flowers. Each flower is about 1½" wide, consisting of yellow or gold disk florets, surrounded by 30-100 purple, lavender, or light pink ray florets (outer petals); no floral scent.Seed collection\*\*: Early - Mid November**What it can be confused with:**

New England aster is easily distinguished from other asters (*Symphotrichum* spp.) because of its more numerous ray florets, larger flowers, and hairy spreading phyllaries. Another large-flowered aster it could potentially be mistaken for is the purple-stemmed aster (*Symphotrichum puniceum*). The two species can be distinguished by a few key features observed on the leaves and phyllaries. New England aster can be differentiated from purple-stemmed aster by: the smooth leaf margin vs. widely toothed leaf margin, the variably pubescent leaves vs. glabrous leaves with hairs along the central veins of their underside, and the hairy spreading phyllaries vs. smooth spreading phyllaries. [2,3]

**Known Pollinators:**

Honeybees, bumblebees, native bees, bee flies, butterflies, and skippers. [2]

**Larval Host:** Many species of moths. [2]

\*\* Seed collection times will vary due to location and weather conditions during the growing season. This is a general time seed may be ready, locations will need to be scouted to get a more accurate timetable for each location.

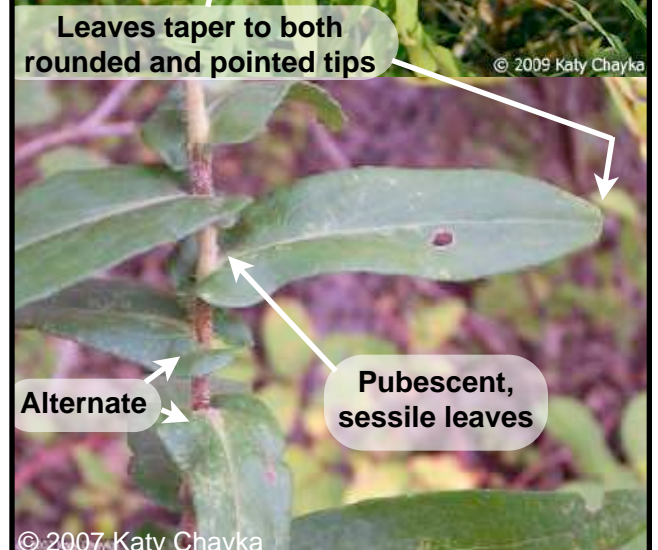
[1] USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database / Britton, N.L., and A. Brown. 1913. *An illustrated flora of the northern United States, Canada and the British Possessions*. 3 vols. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. Vol. 3: 417.

[2] [http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/ne\\_asterx.htm](http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/ne_asterx.htm)

[3] <https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/new-england-aster>

# *Symphotrichum novae-angliae*

New England aster



# *Symphotrichum novae-angliae*

New England aster

## NEW ENGLAND ASTER COULD BE CONFUSED WITH:

### *Symphotrichum puniceum* - purple-stemmed aster



Keys to distinguishing purple-stemmed aster from New England aster:

- Ray petals are light violet to blue-violet vs. purple, lavender, or light pink.
- Less ray petals (30-60) vs (30-100).
- Leaves are fairly hairless except along the central vein of the underside of the leaf vs. a variably pubescent leaf.
- Leaf margin is widely toothed vs. smooth and ciliated.
- Leaves taper to a sharp point vs. tapering to a pointed or rounded tip.
- Phyllaries are hairless vs. covered in small hairs.
- Flowers are slightly smaller:  $\frac{3}{4}$ – $1\frac{1}{4}$ " across vs.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ".



Special thanks to: Project Wingspan's additional core partners - Michigan State University, Michigan DNR, and Pennsylvania DOT and our sponsor - Commonwealth Edison

**Appendix B:**

**Field Data Form  
(Blank and Example)**

## Project Wingspan Field Data Form

COLLECTION TEAM INFORMATION					
Seed Collection Team Reference ID:	OH.CT1	Project Site ID:	A	Collection Number:	1
Date(s) Collected:	4-24-17	Collection Time:	12:30 pm	Number of Volunteers:	4
Collector Names (Circle data collector):	Jane Doe, Ravi Patel, Tyrone Jones, Cindy Lee				
Seed Collection Zone (circle the color):	Green (north)	Orange (central or west)	Blue (south)		
SEED COLLECTION DATA:					
Scientific Name:	Asclepias incarnata		Common Name:	Swamp milkweed	
Number of Plants Sampled:	57		Photograph Taken:	Y or N	
LOCATION DATA:					
State:	Ohio	County:	Cuyahoga	Land Owner:	Cleveland Metroparks
Permission Filed:	Y or N	GPS Data Recorded:	Y or N	Managed Area Name:	Acacia
Latitude:	41.504442		Longitude:	-81.491285	
Directions: Provide detailed directions to the collection site. Refer to nearby landmarks, roads, and towns. Include parking information and directions from parking area to collection site.					
Headed north on I-271 toward Lyndhurst, took Brainard Rd exit. Turned right onto Cedar Rd. Turned right, into the Acacia Reservation parking lot. Found the marked trail and walked about 50 meters to the collection field, located on the left side of the trail.					
HABITAT DATA					
Non-Target Associated Species:	Unknown grasses, red clover, queen ann's lace, goldenrod, and multiflora rose.			Land Use Type:	
SCOUTING INFORMATION: Target plant species in bloom but not ready for collection					
Scientific Name:	Monarda fistulosa	Common Name:	wild bergamot	Approx. Number of Plants Present:	35
Scientific Name:	Coreopsis tripteris	Common Name:	tall coreopsis	Approx. Number of Plants Present:	58
Scientific Name:		Common Name:		Approx. Number of Plants Present:	
Scientific Name:		Common Name:		Approx. Number of Plants Present:	
Scientific Name:		Common Name:		Approx. Number of Plants Present:	
Scientific Name:		Common Name:		Approx. Number of Plants Present:	
Scientific Name:		Common Name:		Approx. Number of Plants Present:	
Notes:					

## Project Wingspan Field Data Form

COLLECTION TEAM INFORMATION					
Seed Collection Team Reference ID:		Project Site ID:		Collection Number:	
Date(s) Collected:		Collection Time:		Number of Volunteers:	
Collector Names (Circle data collector):					
Seed Collection Zone (circle the color):	Green (north)	Orange (central or west)	Blue (south)		
SEED COLLECTION DATA:					
Scientific Name:			Common Name:		
Number of Plants Sampled:			Photograph Taken:	Y or N	
LOCATION DATA:					
State:		County:		Land Owner:	
Permission Filed:	Y or N	GPS Data Recorded:	Y or N	Managed Area Name:	
Latitude:			Longitude:		
Directions: Provide detailed directions to the collection site. Refer to nearby landmarks, roads, and towns. Include parking information and directions from parking area to collection site.					
HABITAT DATA					
Non-Target Associated Species:				Land Use Type:	
SCOUTING INFORMATION: Target plant species in bloom but not ready for collection					
Scientific Name:		Common Name:		Approx. Number of Plants Present:	
Scientific Name:		Common Name:		Approx. Number of Plants Present:	
Scientific Name:		Common Name:		Approx. Number of Plants Present:	
Scientific Name:		Common Name:		Approx. Number of Plants Present:	
Scientific Name:		Common Name:		Approx. Number of Plants Present:	
Scientific Name:		Common Name:		Approx. Number of Plants Present:	
Scientific Name:		Common Name:		Approx. Number of Plants Present:	
Notes:					

**Appendix C:**

**Collection Team  
Reference Numbers**

## Appendix C: Collection Team Reference Numbers

*This Collection Team Reference ID will be assigned to each Team Lead by the State Coordinator.*

Collection Team reference ID by State						
Team #	Ohio	Indiana	Illinois	Michigan	Pennsylvania	Wisconsin
1	OH.CT1	IN.CT1	IL.CT1	MI.CT1	PA.CT1	WI.CT1
2	OH.CT2	IN.CT2	IL.CT2	MI.CT2	PA.CT2	WI.CT2
3	OH.CT3	IN.CT3	IL.CT3	MI.CT3	PA.CT3	WI.CT3
4	OH.CT4	IN.CT4	IL.CT4	MI.CT4	PA.CT4	WI.CT4
5	OH.CT5	IN.CT5	IL.CT5	MI.CT5	PA.CT5	WI.CT5
6	OH.CT6	IN.CT6	IL.CT6	MI.CT6	PA.CT6	WI.CT6
7	OH.CT7	IN.CT7	IL.CT7	MI.CT7	PA.CT7	WI.CT7
8	OH.CT8	IN.CT8	IL.CT8	MI.CT8	PA.CT8	WI.CT8
9	OH.CT9	IN.CT9	IL.CT9	MI.CT9	PA.CT9	WI.CT9
10	OH.CT10	IN.CT10	IL.CT10	MI.CT10	PA.CT10	WI.CT10
11	OH.CT11	IN.CT11	IL.CT11	MI.CT11	PA.CT11	WI.CT11
12	OH.CT12	IN.CT12	IL.CT12	MI.CT12	PA.CT12	WI.CT12



**Appendix D:**

**Sample Right of Entry Permit  
and Notification Documents**

## Appendix D. Sample Right of Entry Permit and Notification Document – Oral

### POLLINATOR PARTNERSHIP

#### *Documentation of Oral Permission to Access Private Lands*

The (Name of State Coordinator) obtained oral permission to access private lands as follows:

Description of the work and/or project title, to include date and time of entry and departure or anticipated duration of the work if recurring visits will be made:

Address of Property:

---

Printed name and address of landowner contacted:

---

The landowner was provided with the following information:

1. (proposed date and time of entry and departure, or period of time during which recurring visits will be necessary).
2. (kind and number of vehicles to be used).
3. (number of persons in the party).
4. (name, email address, and phone number of chief of party).
5. (purpose of the work).
6. (locations on the property where work is to be done).

Date permission was granted:

---

Name and signature of State Coordinator who obtained permission:

---

Other persons in the party who witnessed the oral permission (as applicable):

---

The documentation of an oral agreement should be retained in the project file by the initiating office until the project is completed.

## Appendix D. Sample Right of Entry Permit and Notification Document - Written

### POLLINATOR PARTNERSHIP

(Insert Name of Private Landowner)

(Insert Date)

(Insert Address of Private Landowner)

Dear (Insert Name of Private Landowner):

The Pollinator Partnership and its affiliates require employees and volunteers to obtain written permission from landowners in certain cases before entering onto private property to conduct plant surveys, seed collections, and seed/plug planting. Consequently, we are hereby requesting your signature below to confirm your approval for Pollinator Partnership employees or volunteers to enter your land for the purpose described below (the "Purpose"). The data and/or seed collected will be used for enhancing monarch butterfly and rusty patched bumble bee habitat via Project Wingspan, and details about the work conducted will be provided to you upon request.

Specific information regarding this request is as follows:

1. (proposed date and time of entry and departure, or period of time during which recurring visits will be necessary).
2. (kind and number of vehicles to be used).
3. (number of persons in the party).
4. (name, email address, and phone number of State Coordinator or Team Lead).
5. (purpose of the work).
6. (locations on the property where work is to be done).

Pollinator Partnership agrees to hold the Landowner identified above harmless from any and all actual damages, liabilities, claims, losses, costs and damages arising from the entry of Pollinator Partnership's employees or volunteers upon Landowner's property for the Purpose, other than those arising from Landowner's willful misconduct or gross negligence.

If you have any questions about Project Wingspan, you may contact (insert name of State Coordinator) at the following telephone number: (insert number).



Please indicate your consent to this request by signing below and (list method of return, e.g., envelope provided, leave at a designated location, etc.). Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

\_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
Requestor Signature

\_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
Requestor Name

I approve of the entry of Pollinator Partnership employees and volunteers upon the Property identified above, for the Purpose described herein.

\_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
Landowner Signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
Landowner Name

**Appendix E:**

**Volunteer Waiver/  
Hold Harmless Document**

## Appendix E. Pollinator Partnership Volunteer Waiver/Hold Harmless Document

**Name of Volunteer (please print):** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Effective Date** \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_

**Address:** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Phone Number:** (\_\_\_\_)\_\_\_\_-\_\_\_\_

**Name of Volunteer Activity:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Check here if Volunteer is under age 18:**

I, the above listed Volunteer, desire to work as a volunteer for Pollinator Partnership "The Organization" and engage in the activities related to being a volunteer for Project Wingspan.

I hereby voluntarily execute this Volunteer Waiver under the following terms:

I, the Volunteer, release and hold harmless the Organization and its successors and assigns (the "Organization Releases") from any and all liability, claims, and demands of whatever kind or nature, either in law or in equity, which arise or may hereafter arise from my volunteer work with the Organization.

I understand that this Waiver discharges the Organization Releases from any liability or claim that I, the Volunteer, may have against the Organization with respect to bodily injury, personal injury, illness, death, or property damage that may result from my participation in connection with the Volunteer Activity defined above. I also fully understand that the Organization does not assume any responsibility for or obligation to provide financial assistance or other assistance, including but not limited to medical, health or disability insurance, in the event of injury, illness, death or property damage.

I, the Volunteer, understand that I expressly waive any such claim for compensation or liability on the part of the Organization beyond what may be offered freely by the representative of the Organization in the event of such injury or medical expense.

I hereby release the Organization Releases from any claim whatsoever which arises or may arise in the future on account of any first aid treatment or other medical services that are conducted in connection with an emergency during the Volunteer Activity.

I understand that my participation in the Volunteer Activity may include various activities that may be hazardous to me and I hereby expressly and specifically assume the risk of injury or harm in these activities and release the Organization Releases from all liability for injury, illness, death, or property damage resulting from my participation in the Volunteer Activity.

I grant unto the Organization all right, title, and interest in and the unlimited right to use any and all photographic images and video or audio recordings including my name or image (collectively, "My Likeness") that are made by, or shared with, the Organization

## Volunteer Waiver

during my work in connection with the Volunteer Activity, including, but not limited to, any royalties, proceeds, or other benefits that are derived from such photographs or recordings.

I expressly agree that this Waiver is intended to be as broad and inclusive as permitted by the laws of the State of \_\_\_\_\_ in the United States of America, and that this Waiver shall be governed by and interpreted in accordance with the laws of the State of \_\_\_\_\_. I agree that in the event that any clause or provision of this Waiver shall be held to be invalid by any court of competent jurisdiction, the invalidity of such clause or provision shall not otherwise affect the remaining provisions of this Release which shall continue to enforceable.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Volunteer's Signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
Print Volunteer's Name

### If under 18:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of Parent/Guardian

\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Printed Name of Parent/Guardian

Emergency Contact:

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Relationship to Participant: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone Number: \_\_\_\_\_

**VOLUNTEERS MUST COMPLETE THE WAIVER AND RELEASE FORM**

**PARENT/LEGAL GUARDIAN SIGNATURE IS REQUIRED IF VOLUNTEER IS UNDER  
AGE 18**

**Appendix F:**

**Seed Collecting Techniques –  
Quick Reference**



## Appendix F. Seed Collection Techniques – Quick Reference

### Seed Collection Techniques Quick Reference Adapted from Bureau of Land Management Seeds of Success Program

	What to do...	Why?
1.	Assess the target population and confirm that a sufficient number of individual plants (minimum of 50) have seeds at natural dispersal stage.	To ensure that adequate genetic diversity can be sampled from the population, and that the seeds are likely to be at maximum possible viability and longevity.
2.	Carefully examine a small, representative sample of seeds using a cut test and for smaller seeds a hand lens.	Estimate the frequency of empty or damaged seeds and confirm that the majority of seeds are mature and fully formed.
3.	Collect mature, dry seeds into double-bagged brown paper bags. Large collections can be made using plastic buckets and then transferred into bags.	Ensures the highest possible viability at collection and maximizes the potential storage life at the Mason State.
4.	If seeds can be liberated from their fruits quickly and easily, by shaking the open fruits over a container, carry this out and note it on the field data form.	Maximizes the use of available field time and allows for seeds to be cleaned and prepared once dried.
5.	Sample equally and randomly across the extent of the population, maintaining a record of the number of individuals sampled.	Capture the widest possible genetic diversity from the plant population sampled.
6.	<b>Collect no more than 20% of the viable seed available on the day of collection.</b>	Ensure that the sampled population is not over collected and is maintainable.
7.	For each collection, estimate the viable seed production per fruit, per individual and per population, and note these on the field data form.	Document species seed biology and better assess the influence of collecting on the population.
8.	Clearly label all bags with your name, date, collection zone and Latin name. If there are multiple bags, label 1 of 3, 2 of 3, etc.	To ensure that this unique identifier is attached to each sample of a collection. All other data will be recorded on the field data form.

# **Appendix G:**

## **GIS App Instructions**

## Appendix G. Project Wingspan Seed Collection Report GIS App Instructions

### Introduction:

In order to facilitate accurate and consistent data collection during the volunteer seed collection efforts, Pollinator Partnership teamed up with the University of Arkansas' Center for Advanced Spatial Technologies (CAST) to develop an innovative reporting tool. The Project Wingspan (PW) Seed Collection survey allows users to input spatial data directly to a shared database while in the field. Registered users with a smartphone can download the free Survey123 for ArcGIS app and then install the Project Wingspan Seed Collection Tool. Completed surveys can be submitted directly into the Project Wingspan geodatabase from the field using a mobile device, or stored/saved as a draft(s) within the mobile app until a Wi-Fi or cellular connection can be re-established. The submitted data significantly improves communication among partners and can be monitored, which improves coordination and organization between the project team. The seed collection reports collected through this app may even support other pollinator research and modeling efforts for future field studies.

### Purpose:

The PW Seed Collection Tool is being used to: digitize or capture some of the information contained within the seed collection Field Data Form, provide us with an accurate location of the collection sites, create a database for field photos from each seed collection within Project Wingspan, and give us real-time progress updates on the seed collection effort. This digital survey does not replace the paper Field Data Form, but it compliments it and provides an accurate map of the spatial distribution of the Project Wingspan collection sites. This feature will be critical for the redistribution of the seed onto the landscape and ensure proper curation of the seedlings. **Paper copies of the original seed collection Field Data Forms should be mailed with the seed collected, and the original seed collection field data documents should always be maintained by the State Coordinator or Team Leader for each seed collection team.**

Users have two ways in which to access the Project Wingspan Seed Collection Report. The preferred method is to use a mobile device loaded with the **Survey123 for ArcGIS** application, OR registered users can use a desktop or mobile web browser (latest versions of Chrome, Firefox; Safari are recommended). Each user of the Project Wingspan Seed Collection Tool will require a **secure log-in and password** (a registered ArcGIS Online account managed by Brian Culpepper/CAST), and each reported Seed Collection should only be completed **once, regardless of method used**.

This set of instructions will guide new or existing users through the online, digital submission of a Project Wingspan Seed Collection Report and demonstrate both methods: online web browser and using the preferred method via the **Survey123 for ArcGIS** mobile application with the Project Wingspan Seed Collection survey installed. The use of a mobile device is recommended because a precise LOCATION is required for each submission, and most mobile devices have camera on-board so that uploading field work photos will be much easier. P2 Pro Tip: Carry a field clipboard with white paper to use as a neutral plant leaf or plant seed pod photography while in the field.

## Appendix G. Project Wingspan Seed Collection Report GIS App Instructions

### Getting Started:

As previously mentioned, the Project Wingspan Seed Collection survey form can be used within a web browser OR within a free mobile app called "Survey123 for ArcGIS". The mobile application is located within the app stores for Apple, Windows Mobile or Android devices. If you have a smart phone or **GPS\* enabled tablet**, you should download the latest version of the **Survey123 for ArcGIS** application.

### **Field Data Reporter Requirements**

State Coordinators for Project Wingspan should identify at least one person within each Seed Collection Team to serve as their designated reporter for each PW seed collection site visit. The Field Data Reporter should be an experienced field worker with a smart-phone or mobile device that includes a built-in Camera and onboard GPS.

- **Camera:** Since a minimum of three photographs are required for each seed collection report, it will expedite the field workflow if the user's device contains a camera. It may help to practice these field photos before you head to the seed collection site. Clip boards or other items may help provide contrasting backgrounds for your flower, leaf, or seed photos. White one-centimeter gridded paper works well for some users.
- **GPS:** Enable Location Services within your mobile device settings to assist your field reporting of the location of each Seed Collection Report. You can also use the map to "move" or navigate the map under the "map marker" until you've precisely identified the seed collection location for the report. Enable Location Services well before you reach the seed collection site so that your GPS will be updated and ready to locate you, precisely. Confirm that your app: Survey123 for ArcGIS is ALLOWED to use your device location too. Sometimes these settings must be set manually on some devices.

### **Paper Field Data Forms**

The paper field data forms included within PW training materials should also be completed during each field collection effort since those notes will help the designated **PW Seed Collection Reporter** upload the correct attributes (and the three required site photos) using their mobile device or desktop computer. Please maintain copies of these paper field data forms. These paper fieldwork forms can even be photographed and uploaded within each digital Seed Collection Report that's collected/submitted within the mobile app – another way to "backup" your field notes and store them within the digital Seed Collection record that is submitted into the Project Wingspan geodatabase.

An emailed summary of each "Successfully submitted" PW Seed Collection Report will be sent to an account owners email address. Typically, those emails will arrive within 15 minutes of submission of a Seed Collection, regardless of method used to submit.

### Appendix G - Part 1: For access to the PW Seed Collection Report on a Smartphone

Each State Coordinator and **designated** Field Data Recorder(s) will need to request a **Project Wingspan** user-account in order to download the PW Seed Collection Report survey. This Seed Collection Survey is not accessible without account credentials specific to Project Wingspan, but if you have an existing account from previous work with P2, such as with the MWAEBF project; then let Brian Culpepper know and you can re-use the existing account for PW. To request this username / password, please send an email to Isaac Lisle ([isaac@pollinator.org](mailto:isaac@pollinator.org)) and Brian Culpepper ([brian@cast.uark.edu](mailto:brian@cast.uark.edu)) with the following subject line: **Project Wingspan User Account Request**. Please provide this important information within the body of the email:

- Your first/last name
- Organization you represent
- Full mailing address
- Name of your State Coordinator for Project Wingspan
- Date you anticipate field collection to begin within your area
- Phone number (cell preferred) that we can use to reach you
- **Do you have an existing ArcGIS Online Account** (in any other organization?)

Please specify the type of cell phone (iphone/windows/android) or tablet that you plan to use for submitting your Project Wingspan Seed Collection Reports. If you plan to upload these reports from your laptop or desktop computer, it would be helpful to know this too.

After your email request has been received, we will create your account and follow-up with your user-credentials and instructions detailing how to download the app and corresponding Project Wingspan Seed Collection survey. This download must be completed and tested by the Data Recorder volunteer prior to participation in a seed collection event. Download the Survey123 for ArcGIS application, Log-In to the application using your Project Wingspan credentials\* (\*these are your ArcGIS Online account credentials) and then DOWNLOAD the Project Wingspan Seed Collection tool to your mobile device. **Complete this while on a Wi-Fi connection and BEFORE you travel to the field!** This PW survey application is large because it contains images of plant profiles to help you in the field. It'll save you valuable time while on-site and you should practice using the application after reviewing the training materials and well before any Seed Collection.

#### **Step 1: Download the App**

- To download the **Survey123 for ArcGIS** app on your smart phone, first navigate to the App Store. Depending upon the type of mobile phone you're using, here's where to download the app online:
  - iTunes download (Apple):  
<https://itunes.apple.com/us/app/survey123-for-arcgis/id993015031?mt=8>
  - Google Play download (Android):  
<https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.esri.survey123&hl=en>

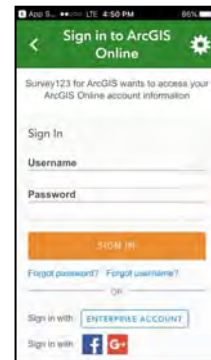
## Appendix G. Project Wingspan Seed Collection Report GIS App Instructions

- Search for “Survey123 for ArcGIS” so you can locate and install this (free) mobile application created by ESRI, Inc. called Survey123 for ArcGIS.
- Click to install the app. You may need to log in using your Apple ID or other credentials to enable the download.



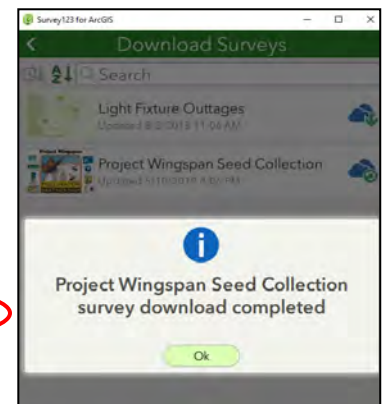
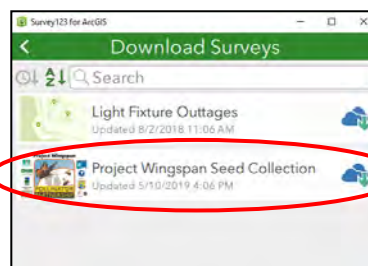
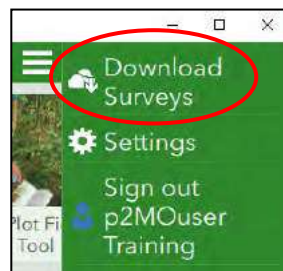
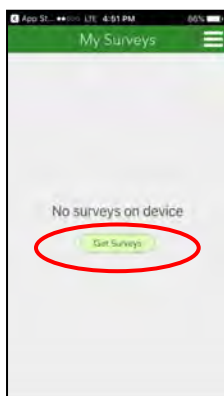
### Step 2: Sign In to ArcGIS Online using your PW credentials

- After the **Survey123 for ArcGIS** application is installed, use your credentials to Sign-In to ArcGIS Online within the Survey123 for ArcGIS app. If you have trouble, contact your State Coordinator or Brian Culpepper ([brian@cast.uark.edu](mailto:brian@cast.uark.edu)) for help logging in.



### Step 3: Download the Survey

- Next, you will need to download the Project Wingspan Seed Collection survey. Click “Get Surveys” and then select “Project Wingspan Seed Collection” to download the survey. It should now display in the “My Surveys” home screen.

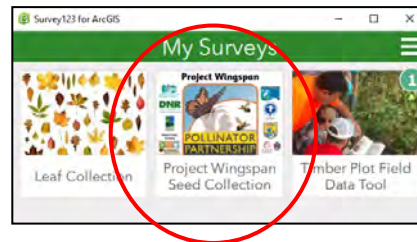


## Appendix G. Project Wingspan Seed Collection Report GIS App Instructions

### Step 4: Completing a Survey

1. Now that you've installed the app and downloaded the survey, you are all set to begin collecting data! This survey app can be used when 'off-line' and should work whether you have Wi-Fi / cell service or not. However, once you return to cell service or Wi-Fi, you must remember to submit those 'draft' survey responses so that they are successfully added to the project database.

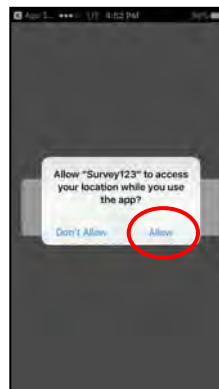
2. To create a seed collection report, select Project Wingspan Seed Collection on the “My Surveys” home page to be directed to the survey.



3. To begin collecting data, select the “Collect” button at the bottom of the Project Wingspan Seed Collection tool home page.



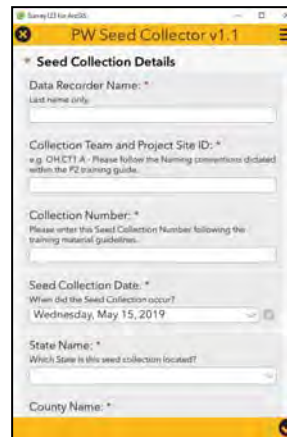
4. You may receive a pop-up box asking if you would like to allow the survey to access your location while using the app. Select “Allow” so that the app can auto-locate your point based on your phone’s GPS coordinates.



5. Fill out the form starting with “Data Recorder Name.” Note that fields marked with asterisks are **required** in order to submit the survey. The only fields that are not required are “Target species in bloom”, “Permission required to access the site”, any of the requested photos, and “Site Description”.

## Appendix G. Project Wingspan Seed Collection Report GIS App Instructions

6. Refer to Section 8a of the training manual for the appropriate Collection Team and Project Site ID formats and Project Site ID formats.



The screenshot shows the 'PW Seed Collector v1.1' app interface. The 'Seed Collection Details' section contains the following fields:

- Data Recorder Name:** Last name only.
- Collection Team and Project Site ID:** e.g. CHCCTA. Please follow the Naming Conventions dictated within the P2 training guide.
- Collection Number:** Please enter this Seed Collection Number following the training material guidelines.
- Seed Collection Date:** When did the Seed Collection occur? (Wednesday, May 15, 2019)
- State Name:** Which State is this seed collection located?
- County Name:**

7. Once you select the state and county in which your collection site is located, the collection zone field will auto-populate to the correct color, based on the maps in Appendix J. You can use this information to fill out the Collection Zone field on the paper Field Data Form.

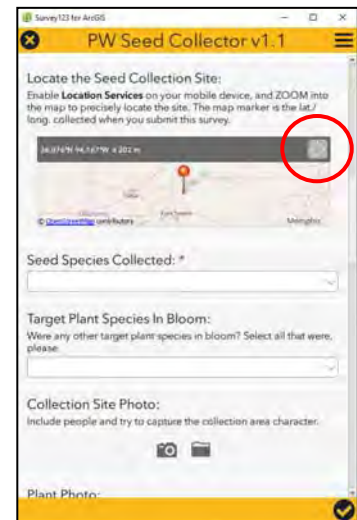


The screenshot shows the 'State Name' and 'County Name' fields. The 'State Name' field is set to 'Ohio' and the 'County Name' field is set to 'Cuyahoga'.



The screenshot shows the 'Collection Zone' field. The 'Collection Zone' field is set to 'green'.

8. **Locating the collection site.** To auto-locate based on your phone's location, select the bullseye at the top right corner of the map. You will need to allow the app to access your location settings when first prompted by the app, and you will need adequate satellite reception. When inside the map, you can toggle between the blue arrow and bullseye buttons below the "-" button to switch between auto-locate and manual-locate. Given the relatively low accuracy of cellphone GPS receivers, especially in areas where trees, buildings, or other natural features cause significant interference, you may want to first try auto-locating your position, and then manually adjust your pin to better reflect your exact position. Switching the base layer map to "World Imagery" may help you determine your exact location based on nearby features.




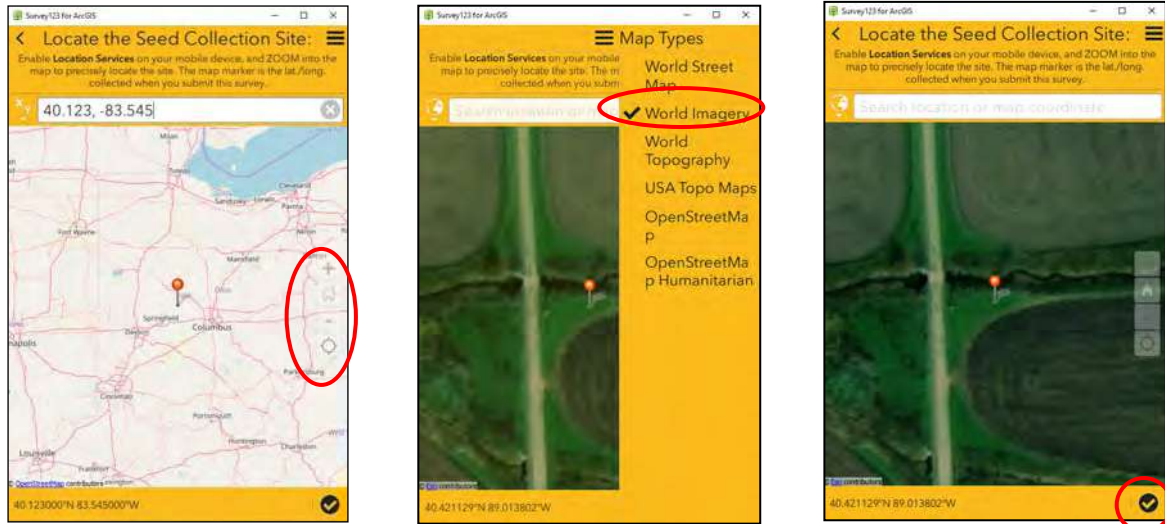
The screenshot shows the 'Locate the Seed Collection Site' screen. The map shows a red pin on a location, and a bullseye icon is highlighted with a red circle.

To manually locate the collection site, select the map and drag the pin to the appropriate location. You can zoom in or zoom out by pinching inwards or outwards with two fingers on the map, or by simply pressing the "+" or "-" buttons.

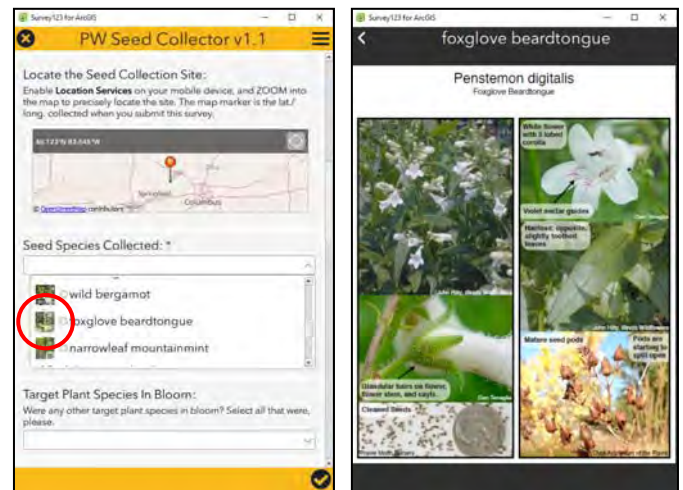


## Appendix G. Project Wingspan Seed Collection Report GIS App Instructions

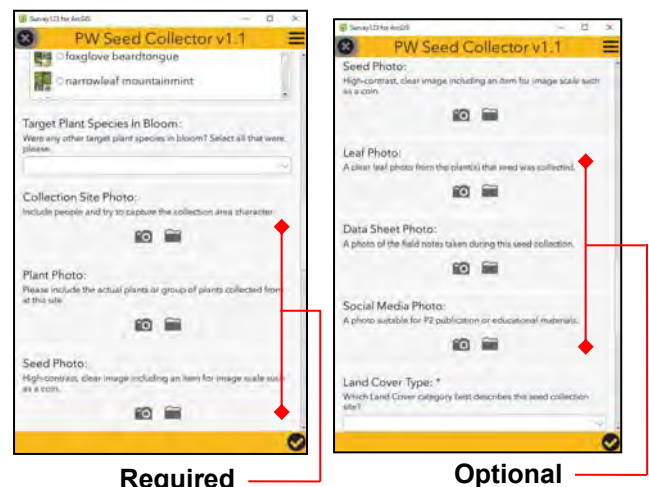
When satisfied with the position of your point, select the  check mark at the bottom-right of the screen to confirm your location.



9. Select the species you will be collecting during your visit. If collecting from multiple species during a seed collection event, a separate report will need to be created for each species, according to the protocol. To further assist with the proper identification of your target species, images from the Plant Profiles have been integrated into the app. To view the photos, click the plant image icon next to the species name within the “seed species collected” drop-down list and a larger image from the Plant Profile pages taken from the Project Wingspan training materials will appear.



10. **Photos** can be submitted in two ways. Click the camera icon to take a photo directly through the app or click the folder icon to select a photo from your saved pictures. Note that although the first three photo fields do not have an \* – Collection Site, Plant, and Seed – they are each required, but the last three – Leaf, Data Sheet, and Social Media Photo – are optional.

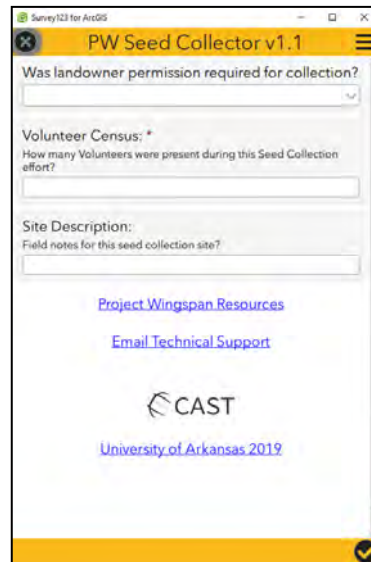


Required


Optional

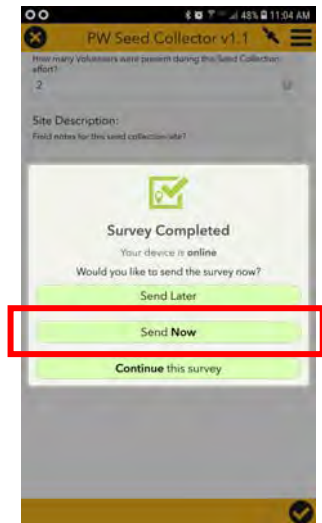
## Appendix G. Project Wingspan Seed Collection Report GIS App Instructions


11. For additional support, you will also find a hyperlink to the Project Wingspan training homepage and an email Technical Support hyperlink at the bottom of the PW Seed Collection tool. Note: Cellular service or a Wi-Fi connection is required for their use.

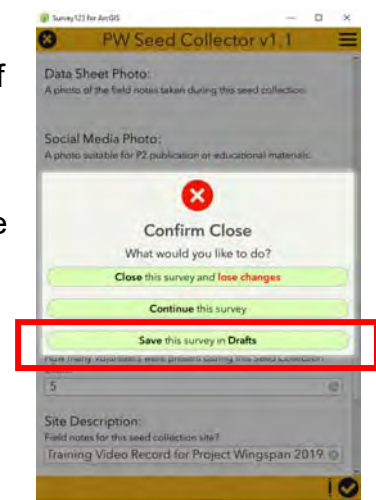


### Step 5: Submitting the Survey

- Before submitting your form, double check the fields to make sure everything is correct/nothing was skipped and make certain that each submitted report has a properly formatted **Collection Team and Project Site ID number** so that each Seed bag can be uniquely identified and processed without error. If all fields are complete, photos are uploaded, and you are ready to submit the report, click the check mark in the lower right hand corner of the screen . Then select “Send Now”.



- While it is encouraged to fill out the report entirely in the field using a mobile device, sometimes that may not be possible. If you are not able to complete all fields, or upload your photos due to technical difficulties or other reasons, it may be easier to leverage the “DRAFT” option available within the Survey123 for ArcGIS mobile application. You can ‘pause’ the attribute collection at any time within the Project Wingspan Seed Collection survey by pressing the Check BOX .

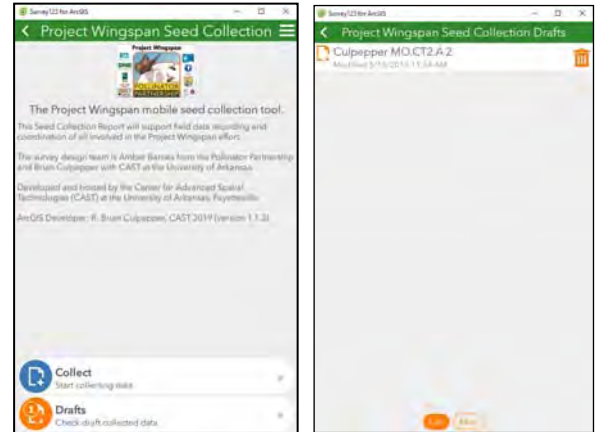


## Appendix G. Project Wingspan Seed Collection Report GIS App Instructions

(lower right corner) of the form, and THEN selecting the “**Save this survey in Drafts**” option.

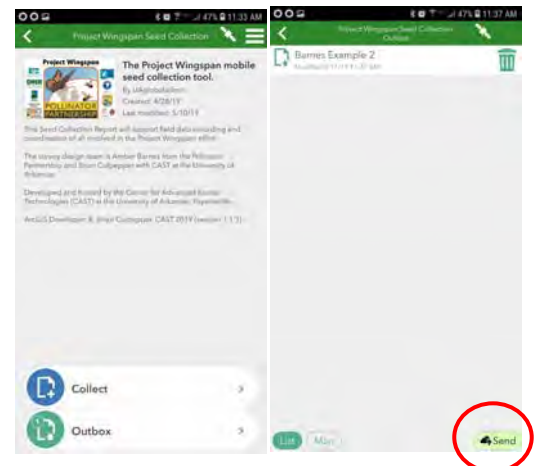
### DRAFT SURVEYS within the Seed Collector Report orange DRAFT folder:

- Any reports saved as drafts will show up on the PW Seed Collection Report home screen. Click ‘drafts’ and the following screen will show the number of unsent Seed Collector Report surveys that have not been submitted.
- EACH Draft survey within the Project Wingspan Seed Collection **drafts** folder can be re-opened and completed at a later day or time. Once the PW Seed Collection Report is completed and your device is “online”, users can submit the completed report to the Project Wingspan geodatabase.



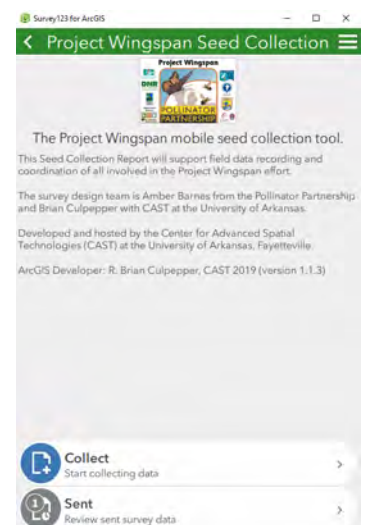
### Complete surveys within the Seed Collector Report green OUTBOX folder:

- If a survey was completed, but could not be sent while in the field, they will appear in the OUTBOX folder. **These surveys have not been successfully submitted.** Cellular coverage or Wi-Fi interruptions can interrupt a submission and cause this message to appear.
- Make sure you are still signed in and then click the Outbox button to view the unsent surveys. Click ‘send’ and retry until you receive satisfactory feedback within the app that your reports were successfully submitted.



### A SUCCESSFULLY SENT Survey will go into the gray SENT folder:

- The Seed Collector Report Survey’s that were SUCCESSFULLY SUBMITTED have the GRAY button with a COUNT indication.
- You can decide to keep these locally on your mobile device or CLEAR them from your SENT folder by clicking the button at the bottom of the page within the Survey123 for ArcGIS application.



## **Appendix G - Part 2: Using the Seed Collection Report within a Web Browser (desktop/Tablet browser):**

You can also submit your Seed Collection Reports from a web browser, if desired. Although it's best to use the Survey123 mobile application to collect/report your Seed Collection report from the field, it's not always possible. We still have a way for volunteers to upload their field collection reports so that everyone involved within Project Wingspan is updated on your seed collection activities! You must have P2 seed collector Report credentials to log-in and submit any Seed Collection Reports, so review the instructions above for obtaining your PW credentials. Not all volunteers will require credentials; only volunteers that are using the Seed Collector Report applications on their mobile device or desktop web browser.

<https://arcg.is/10ye09>

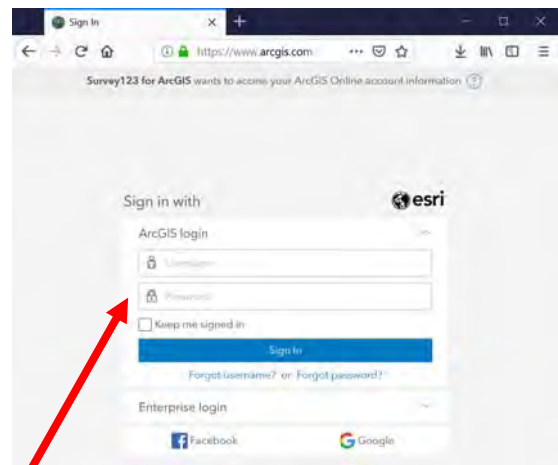
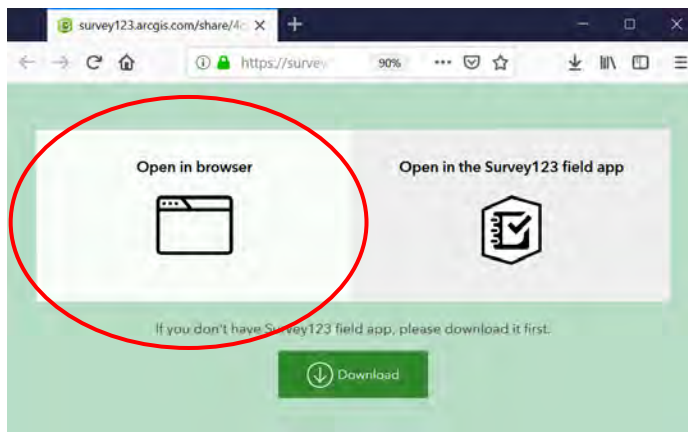
**THE URL ABOVE WILL PROMPT the user to Open the survey within a web browser, or within the Survey123 for ArcGIS field application (Android, iOS, Windows).**

**\*\* if you have any troubles opening this link; please contact Isaac Lisle ([isaac@pollinator.org](mailto:isaac@pollinator.org)) at the Pollinator Partnership and Brian Culpepper ([brian@cast.uark.edu](mailto:brian@cast.uark.edu)) at the University of Arkansas, Fayetteville.**

### **The Seed Collector Report can be submitted from within a Web Browser**

The following desktop web browsers are supported (for best performance, be sure to update to the latest version):

- Chrome\*
- Firefox\*
- Safari\*
- Edge – **not recommended but it will work.**
- Internet Explorer 11



**Seed Collector Report – Credentials LOGIN page (Credentials are REQUIRED)**

Seed Collector Report – Web Browser Form Opens (after a successful Sign-in)

- Once you select the state and county in which your collection site is located, the collection zone field will auto-populate to the correct color, based on the maps in Appendix J. You can use this information to fill out the Collection Zone field on the paper Field Data Form.


- By clicking the “Set Location” the map view will open, and if you’re using a mobile browser, it may be able to locate you using the internal GPS of the device you’re using.
- If not, then you can use a Place Name or Street address to locate your Seed Collection Site, but make sure to drag the map under the PIN so that you can precisely locate the collection site. Toggle various background base maps by clicking on the *thumbnail map* in the upper-right corner of the map window. An internet or cell tower connection is required.
- When scrolling down the page. Take care not to scroll over the map once your pin location is set. If you do, it will change the location of your pin, and your data will not be accurate.

# Appendix G. Project Wingspan Seed Collection Report GIS App Instructions


**Seed Species Collected:\***

**Target Plant Species In Bloom:**  
Were any other target plant species in bloom? Select all that were, please.


**Collection Site Photo:**  
Include people and try to capture the collection area character.




**Plant Photo:**  
Please include the actual plants or group of plants collected from at this site.




**Seed Photo:**  
High-contrast, clear image including an item for image scale such as a coin.




**Leaf Photo:**  
A clear leaf photo from the plant(s) that seed was collected.



**Data Sheet Photo:**  
A photo of the field notes taken during this seed collection.



**Social Media Photo:**  
A photo suitable for P2 publication or educational materials.



**Land Cover Type:\***  
Which Land Cover category best describes this seed collection site?

**Was landowner permission required for collection?**

**Volunteer Census:\***  
How many Volunteers were present during this Seed Collection effort?


Please input a number between 0-100

**Site Description:**  
Field notes for this seed collection site?

Please input 0-350 characters

[Project Wingspan Resources](#)

[Email Technical Support](#)



[University of Arkansas 2019](#)

## Appendix G. Project Wingspan Seed Collection Report GIS App Instructions

Example: PW Seed Collection Receipt (via email)

\*\* The format and contents of this message may change.

**PW Zone: blue - SiteID: TESTING.AGAIN -- common\_milkweed**

**Recorder Name: p2MOuser Training**

**Recorder Email: [brian@cast.uark.edu](mailto:brian@cast.uark.edu)**

### **Project Wingspan Seed Collection**

**Lastname: culpepper**

**Collection Team - SiteID: TESTING.AGAIN**

**Collection Number: 3**

**Seed Collection Date: 05/22/2019**

**County: Berrien\_MI**

**Collection Zone Type: blue**

**Seed Type: common\_milkweed**

**Target Species Blooming: swamp\_milkweed**

**Volunteers: 6**

**Site Notes:**

**Latitude:36.13245**

**Longitude: -96.6779**

p2mouser

[brian@cast.uark.edu](mailto:brian@cast.uark.edu)

**Thank you for Volunteering for the Project Wingspan project!**

**Here are some PW Site Visit Planning Resources**

**[Driving Directions to this Seed Collection Site](#)**

**[Weather at the Seed Collection Site](#)**

Sincerely,

**The Pollinator Partnership - 2019**

# **Appendix H:**

## **Contact Information**



## Appendix H. Contact Information

### State Coordinators:

**Elizzabeth Kaufman**

State Coordinator of Illinois  
Pollinator Partnership  
Great Lakes Region  
Email: [ek@pollinator.org](mailto:ek@pollinator.org)

**Coming Soon**

State Coordinator of Michigan  
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**Joe Hovis**

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**Emily Yates**

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### Coordinating Partners

**Pollinator Partnership:****Amber Barnes**

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Native Plant Materials Coordinator  
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**Elizzabeth Kaufman**

Plant Ecologist &  
Monarch and Pollinator Habitat  
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## Appendix H. Contact Information

### U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service:

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### Mason State Nursery:

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### University of Arkansas – CAST:

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**Appendix I:**  
**Collection Tracking Sheet**

**Appendix I. Collection Tracking Sheet**

Collection ID	Species (Latin name)	Common name	Date Collected	Date Shipped

# **Appendix J:**

## **Seed Collection Zone Maps**

# Appendix J: State Collection Zone Boundaries



Figure 1: Illinois Seed Collection Zones (3 Zones)



Figure 2: Michigan Seed Collection Zones (3 Zones)



Figure 3: Pennsylvania Seed Collection Zones (3 Zones)

# Appendix J: State Collection Zone Boundaries



Figure 4: Ohio Seed Collection Zones (2 Zones)

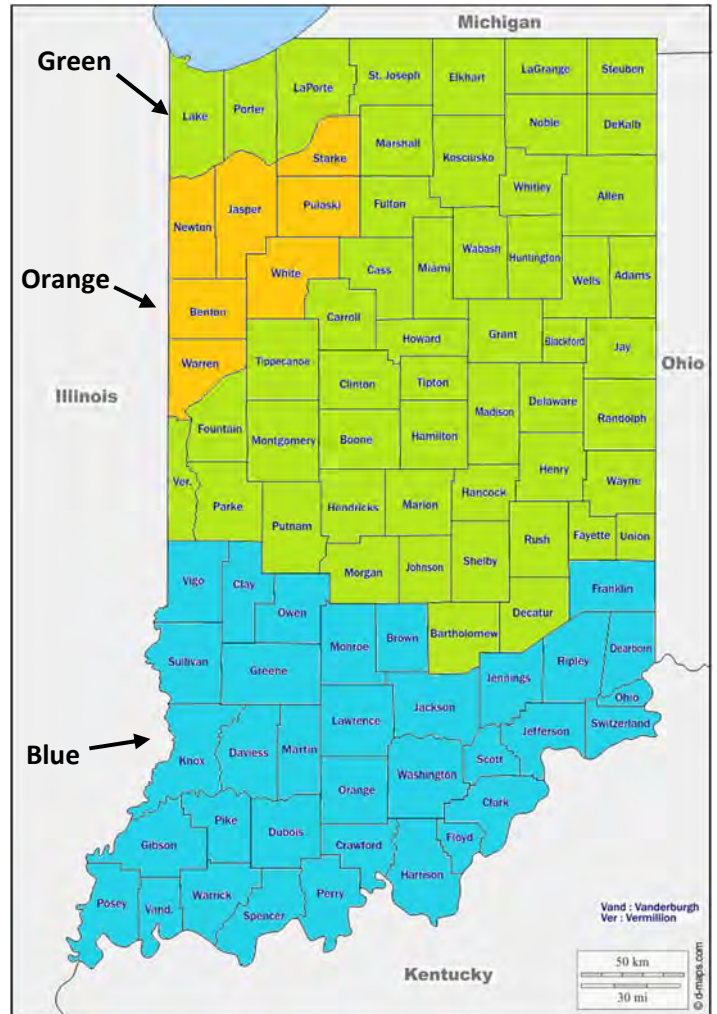


Figure 5: Indiana Seed Collection Zones (3 Zones)



Figure 6: Wisconsin Seed Collection Zones (2 Zones)

**Seed Collection Zone Color Key:**

- Green = North
- Orange = Central or West
- Blue = South