

SEEDS OF SUCCESS FIELD DATA FORM

Seed Collection Ref. Number:	NCBG - 532	Collector Code:	NCBG
Date(s) Collected (MM/DD/YY):	09/20/16 10/05/16	Collector Name(s):	JD, ALF
		Collection Number:	532
		Alt. Collection Number:	ALF-534
COLLECTION DATA			
Family:	LYTHRACEAE	No. of Plants Sampled (min. 50):	50
Genus:	DELODON	No. of Plants Found (approx.):	1000+
Species:	VERTICILLATUS	Area Sampled (acres):	7
Subspecies/Variety:	-	Seeds Collected From:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plants <input type="checkbox"/> Ground <input type="checkbox"/> Both <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown
Plant Habit:	Tree <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Shrub <input type="checkbox"/> Forb <input type="checkbox"/> Succulent <input type="checkbox"/> Grass/Grasslike	Plant Height (feet):	5-6
Field Notes to assist in identification of pressed specimen (e.g. flower color):			
Common Name(s) of Plants:	SWAMP LOGESTRIFE	NRCS PLANTS Code:	DEVE
LOCATION DATA			
Ecoregion (Omernik Level III):	63	State:	MD
Subunit (BLM area, park name, etc.):	TUCKAHOE STATE PARK	County:	CAROLINE
Land Owner:	MD DNR	Area within Subunit (trail name, etc.):	TUCKAHOE CREEK / LAKE TUCKAHOE
Location Details:	FROM QUEEN ANNE, MD GO NW ON MD-303, CONTINUE ON MD-309, RIGHT ONTO HORSESHOE RD, RIGHT ONTO CROUSE MILL RD, RIGHT TO STAY ON CROUSE MILL RD, PARK AT LAKE PARKING LOT, POPULATION HEADING TOWARD TUCKAHOE CREEK.		
Source Used:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SPS <input type="checkbox"/> Map <input type="checkbox"/> None	Accuracy:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GPS <input type="checkbox"/> Within 5km <input type="checkbox"/> 6-20km <input type="checkbox"/> More than 20km
GPS Datum:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAD83 <input type="checkbox"/> NAD27 <input type="checkbox"/> WGS84 <input type="checkbox"/> Other:		
Latitude (dg/min/sec) (ex: 40° 34' 19.5" N):	38° 58' 09.8" N	Elevation:	15
Longitude (dg/min/sec) (ex: 107° 36' 51.54" W):	75° 56' 19.6" W	Unit (ft or m):	FT
HABITAT DATA			
Associated Species (Scientific Name):	HIBISCUS MOSCHEutos, PERSICARIA SP., LEERIA ORYZOIDES, ROSA PALUSTRIS, SALIX NIGRA, CORNUS AMOMUM, LOBELIA CARDINALIS, SAMPANUS CERNEUS, CUSCUTA SP.		
Ecological Site Description, Habitat Type and/or National Vegetation Classification:	BUTON BUSH - HIBISCUS SHRUB SWAMP		
Modifying Factors:	Mowed <input type="checkbox"/> Burned <input type="checkbox"/> Grazed <input type="checkbox"/> Flooded <input type="checkbox"/> Seeded <input type="checkbox"/> Trampled <input type="checkbox"/> Other: <input type="checkbox"/>		
Land Form:	SWAMP	Slope (degrees):	0-2°

Land Use:	CONSERVATION RECREATION	Aspect:	N NE E SE S SW W NW
Geology:	FINE-SILTY, MIXED, ACTIVE, NONACID, MESSIC TYPIC HYDRAQUENTS		
Soil Texture:	Clay Silt Sand <u>Other:</u> SILT LOAM	Soil Color:	5 Y 2.5/2
HERBARIUM VOUCHERS			
Number of pressed specimens:	2	Date Voucher Taken:	09/20/16
Herbaria Names (Smithsonian, Regional, Local):	NCU, US		
SPECIALIST IDENTIFICATION			
Identified by (name and organizational affiliation):	JACOB DAKAR, NCBG		
Material Identified:	<u>In Field</u> From Pressed Specimen on Day of Collection From Pressed Specimen on Another Date From Photograph	Date Identified (MM/DD/YY):	09/20/16

PRE-COLLECTION CHECKLIST

This section is for your reference only and not required as part of the data collected by the SOS National Coordinating Office. The conditions indicated in **boldface** describe ideal population size and seed dispersal stage for seed collecting.

Assess Population & Seed Dispersal Stage			
Approximate area of population:	x	(feet, yards, miles.....)	
Approximate total number of individual plants present and accessible:	0-50	50-500	500-5000 > 5000
Evidence of disturbance or damage:	Resown	Burnt	Sprayed No damage
Readiness of population for collecting: give percentages or circle the most frequently occurring:	<i>Vegetative</i>	<i>In flower</i>	<i>Immature seeds</i> Around natural dispersal <i>Post dispersal</i>
Estimate the number of individual plants at natural dispersal stage:	<50	>50	
Is the population:	A single population A population with distinct sub-populations (Can you sample separately or from the most suitable?)		
Assess Seed Quality & Availability			
On a typical individual, where on the plant/branch/fruit is the seed at natural dispersal stage:	Recognized		
Using a cut test on the seeds at this stage, give percentages or circle the most frequently occurring:	Healthy	Insect-damaged	Empty Moldy Malformed/other damage
Estimate the number of healthy seeds per fruit:			
Estimate the number of fruits per individual plant:			
Should Seed Be Collected On This Trip?			
Using the above information, if you only collect 20% of the healthy seeds available today, will this result in a collection of >10,000 healthy seeds?			