

Instructions for Plant Collection

1. Each plant will be neatly pressed and dried. Mount them on poster paper at least 6" by 9": no smaller with glue or clear contact paper. Make sure you fill out the card completely and place the card in the right bottom corner.

species-----scientific name

common name--name most people know it by

family-----scientific family name

county-----Franklin

locality-----where you found it (ex. I mile east of Preston)

ecology-----type of environment (ex. by stream, In field, north slope of hill)

date-----day, month and year

altitude-----number of feet above sea level (Preston Is 4800 feet)

collector-----your name

no-----the order the collection Is suppose to be according to page 26)

2. Specimens have to have the flower or seed, leaves, and where possible--roots and stems.

3. The specimens should be arranged without unnecessary folding or hiding of parts. Often the specimens are easier to arrange after they have been in press for a short time and have lost some of their stiffness. A lot of Individual taste can be expressed here by how well you arrange and press your specimen.

4. The press containing the specimens may be placed in the hot sun or suspended over moderate heat and the newspaper In between should be changes daily until the plants are dry, Which ideally should be within 2 days. Otherwise, discoloring or mold in the press may result.

5. Trees: Collect leaves which may vary from sunny side to shady side of plant. On conifers, collect needle branch and thin in half or mount Individual needles. On cones, mount the individual scales with the seeds. Pollen cones should be collected If present.

6. Herbs: collect entire plant where possible, some plants will require you to thin them way down like the dandelion.

7. Aquatic Plants: float plants in water and put either tin, thin wood or heavy paper under the plants and bring both out together. Some plants must be loosened occasionally during drying to prevent permanent adhesion.

8. The purpose of the collection is for you to recognize some of the plants we have in Franklin County. Therefore, you may collect from the **list only**. Any plants with no flowers or seeds and not from the list will receive no credit.

9. The collection is worth 500 points. Extra plants collected from the list will be worth 5 points each.

Plant Collection

- (1) 1 algae-----pond scum
- (2) 1 moss-----ground moss, long strands in rivers
- (3) 1 fungi-----mushrooms, yeast, self fungi, wheat rust, corn smut
- (4) 1 lichen----- (fungi @ algae) sides of trees, round crusty blotches on rocks
- (5) 1 fern -----leaf only
- (6-11) 6 weeds-----dandelion, yarrow, teasel, mullein, houndstongue, field bindweed, mallow, field pennycress, clasping pepperweed, flixweed, blue mustard, hoary cress, shepherd's purse, smallseed falseflax, stork's bill
- (12-14) 3 annual -----plant every year "grains" wheat, rye, oats, corn, barley, grasses
cheat
grasses
- (15-17) 3 perennial----grasses that live more than 1 year--Johnson grass, foxtail,
grasses Kentucky blue grass,[quake grass, bulbous blue grass,
Timothy grass
- (18-20) 3 legumes -----pea shape flowers: lupines, alfalfa, milkvetches, clovers, wild peas
- (21-35) 15 trees-----maples: mountain, Norway, red, silver, box elder (male & female)
pines: 2 or more needles (collect only 1)
spruces: single needles (collect only 1)
Douglas fir: single needles, 3 prong tongue on cone
junipers: scale like leaves (collect only 1) .
birches: paper, European, river
ash: European mountain, fragrant
elms: Chinese, American
locust honey, black
quaking aspen
Fremont cottonwood
little walnut
Russian olive
weeping willow
popular: lombardy white
Gamble oak
horsechestnut
American linden
common chokecherry
flowering crab apple

Common, Scientific and Family Name of Plant Collection

Trees

mountain maple-----Acer glabrum-----Maple
Norway maple-----Acer platunoides-----Maple
Ired maple-----Acer rubrum -----Maple
silver maple -----Acer saccharinum-----Maple
boxelder-----Acer negundo-----Maple
Austrian pine-----Plnus nigra -----Pine
Col. blue spruce-----Picea pungens-----Pine
Norway spruce -----Picea abies -----Pine
Douglas fir -----Pseudotsuga menziesil--Pine
western juniper -----Juniperus occidentalla--Cypress
western red cedar---Thuja plicata-----Cypress
paper birch -----Detula papyrifera-----Birch
European birch-----Betula pendula-----Birch
river birch-----Detula accidental-----Birch
European Mt. ash---Sorbus aucuparla-----Rose
fragrant ash-----Fraxinus cuspidate-----Olive
Chinese elm -----Ulmus paruitolia -----Elm
American elm-----Ulmus Americana-----Elm
honey locust- -----cleditsia triacanthas-----Pea black
locust-----Rebinia pseudoacacila-----Pea
quaking aspen -----Populus tremuloides----Willow
Fremont cottonwood-Populus tremuleldes----Willow
Russian olive -----Elacagrus agustrifolla--Olive
weeping willow----Sallx babylonica-----Willow
lombardy poplar---Pepulus nlgra-----Willow
white poplar-----Populus alba -----Willow
Gamble oak -----Quercus gambelii-----Beech
horsechestnut-----Aesculus hippocastanum-Buckey
American linden----Tillixz xeuropaea-----Basswood
Chokecherry-----Prunus viginiana-----Rose
flowering crab apple--Nalus floribunda -----Rose

Pond scum-----Cholorphyta-----Alage
ground moss-----Lycopodium-----Moss
yeast-----Aspurillus-----Fungi
mushroom-----Agarics-----Mushroom
lichen-----Eumycophya-----Fungi & Algae
fern-----Filicineae-----Fern

weeds

common dandelion—*Taraxacum officinale*-----Sunflower
yarrow-----*Achillea millefolium*-----Sunflower
teasel-----*Dipsacus sylvestris*-----Teasel
wooley mullein-----*Verbascum Thapsus*-----Figwort
houndstongue-----*Cynoglossum officinale*----Borage
field bindweed-----*Convolvulus arvensis*-----Morning glory
mallow-----*Malva neglecta*-----Mallow
field pennycress-----*Thlaspi arvense*-----Mustard
clasping pepperweed--*Lepidium perfoliatum*-----Mustard
flixweed-----*Descurainia Sophia*-----Mustard
blue mustard-----*Chorlspora tenella*-----Mustard
hoary cress-----*Cardaria draba* -----Mustard
shepherd's purse-----*Capsella bursa-pastoris*----Mustard
smallseed flixweed-----*Camelina microcarpa*---Mustard
stork's bill-----*Eradlum cicutarium*----Geranium

perennial grasses

Johnson grass -----*Sorghum halepense*-----Grass
foxtail-----*Hordeum jubatum*-----Grass
Kentucky blue grass---*Pea pratensis*-----Grass
quack grass-----*Agropyron repens*-----Grass
bulbous blue grass-----*Pea bulbosa*-----Grass
Timothy grass-----*Phleum pretense*-----Grass

annual grasses

Wheat-----*Triticum aestivum*-----Grass
Rye-----*Secale cereal*-----Grass
Oats-----*Avena sativa*-----Grass
Corn-----*Zea mays*-----Grass
Barley-----*Hordeum nodosum*-----Grass
Cheat grass-----*Bromus tectorum*-----Grass

Legumes

wyeth lupine-----*Luminus wyethii*-----Pea
white clover-----*Trifolium repens*-----Pea
red clover-----*Melilotus offlcinalis*----Pea
yellow clover-----*Melilotus offlcinalis*----Pea
white sweet clover----*Melllotus alba*-----Pea
alfalfa-----*Medicago sativa*-----Pea