U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE

NRCS-ECS-580
July 2010

SEED AND PLANT COLLECTION INFORMATION

PLANT INFORMATION

Accession No. _____

Scientific Name _____

Plant Symbol _____

Common Name _____

Cultivar/Release _____

Plant Type _____

For PMC Use: Date Received _____

COLLECTION INFORMATION

Date Collected _____

Collector _____

_____

_____

Type of Collection ☐ **Seed** ☐ **Vegetative**

Number of Plants from Which Collected _____

Quantity Received _____

SITE INFORMATION

State _____ **County** _____ **MLRA** _____

Township _____ **Range** _____ **Section** _____

Latitude _____ **Longitude** _____ **Location Map Provided** ☐ **Yes**

Slope % _____ **Aspect** ☐**N** ☐**S** ☐**E** ☐**W** **Elevation** ☐ **ft or** ☐ **m** _____

Annual Precipitation ☐ **in or** ☐ **mm** _____ **Water Depth** _____ **Salinity** _____ ☐ **Intertidal**

Plants Growing in Association

_____

_____

SOILS INFORMATION

Soil Series & Texture _____ **Soil Modifier** _____

Soil Survey Sheet # _____ **Soils Mapping Unit Symbol** _____

REMARKS

_____

_____

Please fill in the above form as completely as possible, following the instructions below for collecting and handling seed and vegetative material. Attach a map showing local roads and the collection site or use the back of this sheet to draw a map. Be sure to label each collection as it is made so collections do not get confused. Send seed or plants to the Plant Materials Center serving the state, unless other specific instructions are provided.

Watch for superior plants that display unusual characteristics and record observations. Seed or cuttings from an individual plant or from several plants in the same colony can constitute a collection if warranted. Make separate collections of the same species if the growing site or location is different.

Seed Collection: Check each collection for filled seed and then attempt to get the equivalent of one-fourth pound of seed. Collection should be from a minimum population of 30-100 plants if possible. Mature seed is typically dry and hard and has separated from the rachis (grasses) or loosens easily from the pods, capsules, or flower heads. Do not collect unripe seed. Dry seed should be stored in paper envelopes or paper bags. Fleshy seed should be enclosed in a plastic bag. Keep all collected seed in a cool place out of direct light.

Vegetative Material Collection: Collect only good healthy material. Use a sharp knife, scissors, or pruners for cutting vegetative material. Root cuttings should be a minimum of 6" in length. Stem cuttings should be 6-8" or longer and have a minimum of 2 nodes. Wrap roots or cuttings with moist paper or cloth. Place in a plastic bag with a few small holes in it. Refrigerate or keep cool until shipped. Material should be shipped or delivered as soon as possible so that it does not dry out.

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Print Form Only Clear Form

SEED AND PLANT COLLECTION INFORMATION

FORM INSTRUCTIONS

These instructions will assist in completing form NRCS-ECS-580.

Please fill in the associated form as completely as possible, following the instructions below for collecting and handling seed and vegetative material. Attach a map showing local roads and the collection site or use the back of this sheet to draw a map. Be sure to label each collection as it is made so collections do not get confused. Send seed or plants to the Plant Materials Center serving the state, unless other specific instructions are provided by the Plant Materials Center.

Watch for superior plants that display unusual characteristics and record observations. Seed or cuttings from an individual plant or from several plants in the same colony can constitute a collection, if warranted. Make separate collections of the same species if the growing site or location is different.

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Detailed directions for each form field are included below.

PLANT INFORMATION

Accession No.
Accession number of the plant. This is assigned by the Plant Materials Center when the collection is received.

Scientific Name
Scientific Latin name of the species. Refer to the PLANTS database at http://plants.usda.gov/ for information regarding plant names if needed.

Plant Symbol
Four to six letter/number symbol assigned to the plant. Refer to the PLANTS database at http://plants.usda.gov/ for information regarding plant symbols if needed.

Common Name
Common name of the plant.

Cultivar/Release
Cultivar or release name, if applicable.

Plant Type
Plant type, such as shrub, grass, forb.

For PMC Use: Date Received
Date the PMC received the collection material from the field.

For PMC Use: Quantity Received
Amount of material received by the PMC.

SEED AND PLANT COLLECTION INFORMATION

FORM INSTRUCTIONS

(Continued)

COLLECTION INFORMATION

Date Collected
Date the material was collected in the field.

Collector
Name, title, organization name, address, phone number, and email address of the individual that made the collection (please fill in all information that applies to ensure proper credit is given).

Type of Collection (Seed, Vegetative)
Indicate whether the collection is seed or vegetative in nature.

Number of Plants from Which Collected
Enter the number of plants from which the material was collected. Be as accurate as possible if an estimate is used.

SITE INFORMATION

State
State where the collection was made.

County
County where the collection was made.

MLRA
The MLRA where the collection was made. Major Land Resource Areas are geographically associated land resource units (LRUs). Identification of these large areas is important in statewide agricultural planning and has value in interstate, regional, and national planning. An interactive map can be found at http://soils.usda.gov/survey/geography/mlra/ that can assist in determining the MLRA of the collection site.

Township
Township name where the plant material was collected, if applicable. This is used in the Public Land Survey System (PLSS). For more information and online access to PLSS maps, go to http://www.geocommunicator.gov/GeoComm/lsis_home/home/index.html.

Range
Range where the plant material was collected, if applicable. This is used in the Public Land Survey System (PLSS). For more information and online access to PLSS maps, go to http://www.geocommunicator.gov/GeoComm/lsis_home/home/index.html.

Section
Section where the plant material was collected, if applicable. This is used in the Public Land Survey System (PLSS). For more information and online access to PLSS maps, go to http://www.geocommunicator.gov/GeoComm/lsis_home/home/index.html.

Coordinates (GPS readings if available):

Latitude
The geographic latitude of the planting location in decimal degrees or degrees, minutes, and seconds.

Longitude
The geographic longitude of the planting location in decimal degrees or degrees, minutes, and seconds.

Elevation (ft or m)
The site elevation at the plant collection site. Check one box, either “ft” for feet or “m” for meters, to indicate the unit of measurement represented.

Slope (%)
The slope at the plant collection site, as a percentage.

Aspect/Exposure (N, S, E, W)
The exposure of the site. Check the box(es) corresponding to the planting location exposure: N = north, S = south, E = east, W = west. More than one box may be checked.

SEED AND PLANT COLLECTION INFORMATION

FORM INSTRUCTIONS

(Continued)

Precipitation (in or mm)

Indicate the site's mean annual precipitation. The range in precipitation assigned to the soil series or soil complex is recommended. Check one box, either "in" for inches or "mm" for millimeters, to indicate the unit of measurement represented.

Water Depth

The measurement of the depth of a waterbody from the surface to the top of the bottom sediments. Indicate water depth for a collection in inches or millimeters.

Salinity

The saltiness or dissolved salt content of a body of water. It is a general term used to describe the levels of different salts such as sodium chloride, magnesium and calcium sulfates, and bicarbonates. Please note the unit of expression – parts per thousand (ppt or ‰), mg/L or ppm (parts per million).

Intertidal

The area that is exposed to the air at low tide and underwater at high tide (for example, the area between tide marks). This area can include many different types of habitats, including steep rocky cliffs, sandy beaches, or wetlands (e.g., vast mudflats). Check the box if the collection was made in an area so described.

Plants Growing in Association

List any plant materials that seem prevalent in the collection area.

SOILS INFORMATION

Soil Series & Texture

List the soil series or soil complex at the plant collection site, as well as the dominant soil texture at the plant collection site.

Soil Survey Sheet #

Web versions of soil survey maps can be obtained at http://soils.usda.gov/survey/online_surveys; for instructions on how to read and use a soil survey map, go to http://soils.usda.gov/survey/how_to/.

Soil Modifier

List the dominant soil modifier at the planting location - if applicable.

Soils Mapping Unit Symbol

The small letters or numbers that are within the same polygon as your area of interest, such as ScC, KnC, or LaC designate a map unit. Note this map unit symbol – it is the key to finding information. Go to the text or tables for information on that map unit.

REMARKS

Describe any unusual findings or general observations about the plant collection site or the plant materials themselves. Also note any landmarks, crossroads, etc. that may assist in locating the site.