



# NRCS Species for Plant Collections

*Engelmannia peristenia*

**Scientific Name:** *Engelmannia peristenia* (Raf.)  
Goodman & C.A. Lawson, was previously known as  
*Engelmannia pinnatifida*

**Common Name:** Engelmann's Daisy or  
cutleaf daisy

### Morphological Characteristics:

**Habit-** native perennial forb reaching 75 cm. tall; reproduces  
by seed

**Leaves-** pinnately divided leaves 4-20 cm. long

**Flowers-** loosely clustered yellow heads from February to  
November. Both ray and disk flowers are yellow.

**Fruit-** achenes



**Other-** Cattle readily eat Engelmann's daisy, and it has been grazed from much of its original range. White-tailed deer also eat the leaves and several species of birds eat the seeds.

**Habitat and Range:** Frequently occurs on the better-drained sands or caliche in prairies, openings, and waste places. It is most common in north central Texas and the Edwards Plateau, but occurs throughout the state, except in the forested sandy areas of East Texas. Its range extends into Nebraska, Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Mexico.

### Conservation Use:

Why collect this plant? Texas Plant Materials Centers have identified this plant as having potential benefits to the following conservation practice standards: 645 Upland Wildlife Habitat Management, 550 Range Planting, and 562 Recreation Area Improvement. Your assistance in collecting this plant helps support the NRCS conservation practice standards which are employed daily to conserve the natural resources of Texas!

### Centers Requesting Seed:

E. Kika de la Garza PMC



## How to Collect Seed

1. Identify native plant stands in your area. You can go to the following websites for helpful photos <http://plants.usda.gov> or <http://www.noble.org/imagegallery/index.html> or [www.wildflower.org](http://www.wildflower.org)
2. Determine if seed is mature. Mature seed is typically dry and will easily separate from the seed head.
3. Hand strip mature seed by grasping the bottom of the seed head then gently pulling away from the base of the plant. Deposit seed in a brown paper sack. Collect seed from a minimum of 30 to 50 plants.
4. Label each collection as it is made so collections do not get mixed up. Information required includes: Collector's name, number of plants collected, location (parish, city, highway, GPS coordinates), site description (soil type, slope, plants growing in association).
5. Complete NRCS-ECS-580; Plant Collection Information Form and mail with collected seeds to the NRCS Plant Materials Center requesting the species.

E. Kika de la Garza Plant Materials Center  
3409 N FM 1355  
Kingsville, TX 78363

## Helpful Tips

Look for superior plants that display differences in color, height, or forage abundance and record observations. Differences in growing site or location should be made into separate collections if they are separated by more than 1 mile between sites.

## Other Photos:

