

SEED COLLECTION REQUEST

Common Name: Narrowleaf Globemallow

Scientific Name: *Sphaeralcea angustifolia*

Morphological Characteristics:

- Cool season
- Drought tolerant
- Plant height: 1-4 feet, most common around 18 inches
- Habitat: prairie, plains, pastures, savannahs, hillsides, slopes
- Stems are spreading to erect, stout, somewhat branched, leafy, and densely covered with star-shaped hairs.
- Leaves are alternate, lowest long-stalked, others short stalked, oblong-lanceolate to linear-lanceolate, 2-4 inches long, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 inch wide, firm; margins toothed with shallow, rounded teeth, scratchy star-shaped hairs, gray-green in color
- Inflorescences: panicle, compact, many-flowered, conspicuously leafy, flowers clustered in leaf axils
- The flowers are $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide, stalk stout, calyx $\frac{1}{5}$ to $\frac{2}{5}$ inch long, 5 lobed; lobes lanceolate to triangular; tips pointed, color is variable from red, orange, salmon, or violet.
- Flowers bloom at various periods on entire plant
- Blooms from March to November
- Seed are in capsule that is egg shaped to ellipsoid, 1-3 seeded, star-shaped hairy or nearly glaborous; seeds are kidney-shaped.



Conservation Use:

Why collect this plant? Texas Plant Materials Centers have identified this plant as having potential benefits to the following conservation practice standards:

- 342- Critical Area Planting
- 550- Range Planting
- 562- Recreation Area Improvement
- 645- Upland Wildlife Habitat Management

The planting of narrowleaf globemallow can provide food and cover benefits for wildlife, it is a good pollinator plant, and can help conserve our soil.

Your assistance in collecting this plant helps support the NRCS conservation practice standards which are employed daily to conserve the natural resources of Texas!

Center Requesting Seed:

USDA-NRCS James E. "Bud" Smith Plant Materials Center
3950 FM 1292 Suite 100
Knox City, TX 79529

How to Collect Seed:

1. Identify native plant stands in your area. You can go to the following websites for helpful photos.
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 bag or seed envelope.
 - a. Please do not use a plastic bag
 - b. Moisture will collect and mold seed.
4. Collect seed from a minimum of 30-50 plants.
5. Label each collection as it is made so collections do not get mixed up. Information required includes:
 - a. Collector's name, number of plants collected
 - b. Location (county, city, highway, and GPS coordinates)
 - c. Site description (soil type, slope, and plants growing in association).
6. Complete NRCS-ECS-580, plant collection information form, and mail with collected seed to the NRCS Plant Materials Center requesting the collection.

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.

Other Photos:

