Your name(s): ______________________________  Specimen ID #: ________________________

If you're in the field, put check in front of choice if your specimen is:

- ____ tree  ____ large shrub  ____ small shrub  ____ subshrub  ____ perennial  ____ small forb
- ____ succulent (including cactus)  ____ grass or grass-like plant

How tall is your specimen? _____ m  _____ cm  (circle one, meters or centimeters)

Leaves are: _____ simple  _____ compound  _____ miniscule/scale-like/missing  _____ replaced by spines (cactus)

Leaves are: _____ basal/radical (rosette at the base)  _____ cauline (on stems)  _____ mixture of both

Leaves are: _____ missing  _____ alternate  _____ opposite  _____ whorled  _____ very hard to tell

Maximum length of leaf in cm: _____  Maximum width of leaf in cm: _____

Texture of leaf: _____ sclerophyllous/tough/leathery  _____ membranous/soft/thin  _____ succulent

Top of leaf surface is: _____ glabrous  _____ glaucous  _____ hairy/downy (puberulent/pubescent/villous)
- _____ tomentose/woolly  _____ scurfy/scratchy/scabrous  _____ viscid/sticky  _____ nettlesome/stinging

Underside of leaf is: _____ glabrous  _____ glaucous  _____ hairy/downy (puberulent/pubescent/villous)
- _____ tomentose/woolly  _____ scurfy/scratchy/scabrous  _____ viscid/sticky  _____ nettlesome/stinging

Color of top of leaf is (or was): _____ yellow-green/bright green  _____ light green  _____ medium green
- _____ dark or olive green  _____ silver-green/greyish/whitish  _____ leaves dry/dead
- _____ no leaves

Color of underside of leaf is: _____ same as topside  _____ noticeably lighter than topside

The leaf margins are: _____ entire (may be wavy)  _____ lobed/parted/divided  _____ incised/cleft
- _____ crenate/crenulate  _____ toothed/serrate/dentate  _____ spinose

The leaf is: _____ more or less flat  _____ revolute/rolled or curled backward/under  _____ folded or rolled inward/upward

The overall shape of the leaf (try to overlook lobes, teeth) is:
- _____ needle
- _____ linear (much thinner than long, like a needle, but flatter in cross-section)
- _____ lanceolate (much longer than wide, but not as much so as linear; often a bit wider at base)
- _____ oblanceolate (like lanceolate, but wider toward the tip)
- _____ spatulate (much wider at the tip than the base)
- _____ falcate (sickle-shaped, a narrow leaf with a crooked or curving axis)
- _____ elliptical (symmetrical oval, with the widest part in the middle and tapering to the ends)
- _____ oval (round but longer than wide)
- _____ oblong (elliptical, but with roughly parallel sides in the middle, a flattened oval)
- _____ ovate (elliptical, but wider toward the base, like an egg)
- _____ obovate (elliptical, but wider toward the tip)
- _____ cordate (heart-shaped, with a notch in the base where the petiole attaches)
_____ obcordate (heart-shaped, but with the notch at the rounded, wide tip away from petiole)
_____ deltoid (triangular, with the base wide and the tip narrow)
_____ cuneate (wedge-shaped, but with the tip wide and the base narrow)
_____ reniform (kidney-shaped, noticeably wider than long)
_____ flabellate (fan-shaped, with a base perpendicular to the axis)
_____ rhomboid (diamond-shaped, with the widest part in the middle)
_____ orbicular (almost perfectly round)
_____ palmate (lobed like a hand and its fingers)
_____ pinnatisect (lobed perpendicularly along the axis, like many mustards)
_____ hastate (a triangularly lobed leaf, basal lobes more or less perpendicular to the axis)
_____ sagittate (spear-like, with the base barbed back over the petiole, almost parallel to it)

How long is the petiole or leaf stalk/stem? _____ no petiole (sessile) _____ cm  mm (circle one)
Does the petiole have “wings” running down it or stipules (small basal structures)? _____

If the leaf is compound, how many leaflets does it have? _____ (it can be a range, e.g., 3-7)
How are the leaflets arranged? _____ palmately (all coming from one point of origin)
_____ pinnately (branching out from a single main axis or rachis)

How are the veins on the leaf arranged? _____ palmately _____ pinnately _____ in parallel

If there are flowers:

How many sepals are there? _____ Are they fused at the base or separate? ________________

If there are petals, how many? _____ Are they fused at the base or separate? ________________

Might this be a composite flower (like a daisy or sunflower)? _____ If so, how many ray flowers (look like petals)? _____ How many disk flowers (look like a dense collection of stamens/pistils forming a disk)

Might the flowers be catkins or stalks lined with stamens, giving them a fuzzy appearance. There are usually no petals or very small, inconspicuous ones. The whole structure usually droops.

_________

If there are stamens, how many? _____ Can you make out pistils? _____ How many? _______

If there're more than one pistil, are the pistils separate structures, each with its own ovule, style, and stigma, or are they at least partly fused? _____ separate _____ fused

How long is the corolla (flower parts above the calyx (or sepal structures))? How wide across is the corolla? ________ cm long ________ cm across

What color are the flowers? _____________________________

If the plant has an obvious smell, describe it in terms of whether it's pleasantly fragrant or unpleasantly stinky and anything else that might help you remember the smell (e.g., mint-like, sage-like, lemony, like a dead animal, or whatever): ____________________________________________________________