

# Houndstongue–2006

Population code \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Collector \_\_\_\_\_

Location (country, region, district) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

GPS coordinates, datum used \_\_\_\_\_

Elevation (from GPS or estimation) \_\_\_\_\_

Number of plants in the population (estimation: small or large) \_\_\_\_\_

Total area of population (estimation) \_\_\_\_\_

Species name (*Cynoglossum officinale* L.) \_\_\_\_\_

How species was determined (collector is default) \_\_\_\_\_

Voucher (digital camera photo file name) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

How many plants were sampled \_\_\_\_\_

Most abundant species, which grow together with knapweed

Name (and/or scientific name)

## Recommendations:

- 1) Please follow the “25 km rule”: sampled populations should be at least 25 km apart (exceptions are possible).
- 2) Collect seeds (minimum 30 – maximum 100) from each of 10 plants per population.
- 3) Each plant should be at least 2 m apart from the next one.
- 3) Separate material from each plant into different paper bags.
- 4) Put the population code (number and/or letters) from this form along with the number of particular plant to the bag envelope.
- 5) Since it is not always easy to recognize different *Cynoglossum* species, it is highly recommended for non-experts to identify plants either via this Internet-key
- 6) State the measuring units (feet, miles, etc.) in this form, if not using metric system.
- 7) For questions, please contact Mark Schwarzlaender (markschw@uidaho.edu) or Harriet Hinz (h.hinz@cabi.org).