

COLLECTION POLICY FOR BOERNER BOTANICAL GARDENS

INTRODUCTION

Historical Background

Built in the 1930's, the Boerner Botanical Gardens (BBG) was a cooperative effort of the Works Projects Administration (WPA), the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), and the Milwaukee County Parks Department. Boerner Botanical Gardens is comprised of the 50-acre Botanical Gardens and the 1000-acre Arboretum located within Whitnall Park and the Root River Parkway. The Botanical Gardens consist of intimate outdoor "rooms" devoted to specialty gardens including the Rose Garden, Perennial Garden, Shrub Mall, Herb Garden, Trial Garden, Daylily Path, Peony Garden, Rock Garden, Walled Annual Garden, Rain Harvesting, Rotary path and Bog Walk. In the Arboretum, groups of trees are planted along curving roadways, in sweeping vistas and beside picturesque lagoons.

Currently over 76 years of age, Boerner Botanical Gardens is the oldest nationally recognized public garden in the Great Lakes Region. Its strengths include its unique plant diversity, maturity and historical design.

PLANT COLLECTION POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

Definition and Purpose

A collection policy is a carefully written "living" policy containing operational guidelines about the nature and purpose of a facility's plant collections, their acquisition, records, care and use. Specifically:

1. It guides and limits acquisitions in accordance with the mission of the organization.
2. It determines that the overview of all decisions regarding collections consider ethical, legal, environmental and financial issues.
3. It outlines proper consistent and prioritized collection management practices.
4. It establishes responsibility for the administration, implementation, interpretation, periodic assessment and revision of the collections.

Collection Policy Committee and Resources

The Plant Collection Committee shall consist of the Botanical Gardens Director, Horticulturist In-Charge, and Horticulturist I staff members.

Information and recommendations shall be solicited from the educational partners – Friends of Boerner Botanical Gardens (FBBG), University of Wisconsin –Extension (UWEX), Milwaukee Area Technical College and Gateway Technical College.

Input may also be acquired from plant societies, donors, professional organizations, universities, colleges, other botanical gardens and grant programs.

Review and Revision

The Plant Collection Policy will be reviewed annually. Proposals will be accepted from any source and should be submitted to the Garden Director by January 15. Suggested changes shall be compiled and distributed to the Committee Members by February 1. The Committee shall meet and complete discussions by February 15. Then the Committee shall meet again and finalize any revisions to the Collection Policy by March 1.

Copies of the revised Collection Policy will be issued to Committee Members and Educational Partners by March 15. Other interested individuals or groups may obtain copies of the collection policy by request.

COLLECTIONS AT BOERNER BOTANICAL GARDENS

Definition and Purpose

A collection shall be defined as a group of genera, species or cultivars sharing some common characteristic(s) planted at Boerner Botanical Gardens for some defined purpose(s). A collection may be planted in one localized area or distributed among several locations. An individual plant may belong to one or more collections.

The plant collections exist to implement the Mission of the Gardens.

Categories of Collections

All collections at BBG can be classified according to their purpose/value into one or more of the following categories:

1. Taxonomic – A group of botanically related genera, species, and/or cultivars. (Examples: The Hosta Collection, The Malus Collection)
2. Landscape – A group of plants displayed in a decorative design to show their use in the landscape. (Examples: The Perennial Garden, The Shrub Mall)
3. Theme Display – A group of plants united physically in a garden area or by signage/brochure/programs to illustrate a theme. (Example: Butterfly Garden)
4. Ethnobotanical – A group of plants having a common usage that is not purely decorative; plants grown by man for their herbal or food value. (Examples: Herb Garden Medicinal Bed, Fruit Tree Collection)
5. Research – Plants being evaluated for their performance under Wisconsin growing conditions or as part of a special research project. (Examples: Trial Garden, Annual Trials, Trial Garden Earth Kind Trials)
6. Habitat – A group of plants chosen for their adaptation to certain environmental conditions. (Examples: Rock Garden, Bog Walk, rain garden)
7. Special Forms or Uses – A group of plants having special uses due to natural or maintained form. (Examples: Groundcover Display, Hedge Display, Dwarf Conifer Display)
8. Historical – A group of plants having some historical characteristic in common. (Example: Heirloom Garden)
9. Geographic – A group of plants originating from the same geographic area. (Example: Native Wisconsin Plants, Wisconsin Breeders)
10. Inactive/Remnant – Collections that have lost most or all of their physical value due to such problems as death or disease and that have been downsized or removed. Although these collections may no longer exist physically in part or in whole, the records of these collections still have recognized value. (Example: Privet Collection, Prunus Collection)

Specific Collections

A list of collections at Boerner Botanical Gardens is included in the Appendix to this Collection Policy. (in development)

Horticulturists in Charge of Collection Areas

Horticulturists assigned to collection areas are involved in decisions and procedures related to both major changes in collections (see the next section) and minor changes to plants in collections (see section on that topic).

Major Changes to Collections

Definition

The following actions are considered to as major changes to the collections:

1. Developing a new collection.
2. Eliminating a collection.
3. Greatly expanding or decreasing (by more than 10%) the size of an existing collection.
4. Planting in new areas not previously planted (such as under trees or creating new beds in lawn).

Other minor changes, such as adding or eliminating a few plants, do not affect a collection as a whole and are discussed under the topic of Plants in the Collections.

Reasons

Reasons for making major changes to collections include:

1. Need for a particular collection to serve purposes related to the Mission Statement.
2. Failure of a particular collection to serve purposes related to the Mission Statement.
3. The availability of many new plants.
4. The availability of resources (such as staffing, financial, etc.)
5. A deleterious condition (such as disease, pests, invasiveness etc.) which makes an entire collection high maintenance or undesirable.
6. Need or no longer a need for landscaping (in new areas or clearing areas for other purposes).

Authority/Responsibility

The authority/responsibility for making major changes in a collection at BBG falls to the Botanical Gardens Director with input from the horticultural staff, especially the Horticulturist In-Charge and the Horticulturist in charge of that collection area. The Garden Director will also survey input from Educational Partners (FBBBG and UWEX). Information and suggestions from other Garden and Park staff, plant societies, potential donors, universities, colleges, professional organizations, other botanical gardens and grant programs will be appreciated. Still, it is important to emphasize that any major collection changes must be based upon criteria set forth in this policy.

PLANTS IN COLLECTIONS

Plant Types

Definition and Importance

Traditionally, perhaps as a matter of practicality, different types of plants have been dealt with in very different ways at BBG. A large specimen tree which lives a long time, provides a landscape focal point, needs special labor to plant and maintain, and is quite expensive, certainly requires

more consideration than a lowly one-season annual petunia. Plant type affects decisions and procedures for acquisitions, removals, disposal, maintenance and records.

Plant types can be defined according to the following characteristics:

1. Vegetative Characteristics
 - Herbaceous: plants with usually non-persistent non-woody stems. (Examples: annuals, perennials)
 - Woody: plants with persistent stems of wood. (Example: trees and shrubs)
2. Duration of Use
 - Temporary: used for only one or a few seasons. (Examples: bedding flowers, Trial Garden plants)
 - Permanent: part of a display for many years until removal or death. (Examples: trees, shrubs, Perennial Garden perennials)
 - Transient: temporarily used in one location and then moved to a permanent location. (Examples: Trial Garden perennials, trees and shrubs in nursery and holding area)

Categories

Combinations of the above characteristics creates the following categories of plant types at BBG:

1. Temporary Herbaceous
2. Permanent Herbaceous
3. Transient Herbaceous
4. Temporary Woody
5. Permanent Woody
6. Transient Woody

Authority/Responsibility

All decisions made and procedures are subject to oversight by the Horticulturist In-Charge and the Garden Director, taking into consideration input from other sources and based on criteria set forth in the Collection Policy.

Also note that any changes which affect collections as a whole are considered to be major changes and are discussed in the previous section. The main responsibility/authority for minor changes affecting only one or a few plants in a collection is based on category of plant type and is summarized below:

1. Temporary Herbaceous – Horticulturist assigned to area/collection
2. Permanent Herbaceous – Horticulturist assigned to area/collection
3. Transient Herbaceous – Horticulturist assigned to holding/growing/trial area and Horticulturist assigned to permanent location area/collection
4. Temporary Woody – Horticulturist assigned to area/collection
5. Permanent Woody – Horticulturist assigned to area /collection, Horticulturist In-Charge, Garden Director

6. Transient Woody – Horticulturist assigned to holding/growing/trial area and Horticulturist in charge of permanent area/collection, Horticulturist In-Charge, Garden Director

Acquisitions

Note

Guidelines for new collections or greatly expanding (by more than 10%) an existing collection are discussed in the previous section, “Major Changes to Collections”.

Authority/Responsibility

The authority/ responsibility for minor acquisitions of one or a few plants is based on plant type and is listed in the section entitled “Plant Type”.

Purpose

New plants may be acquired for one or more of the following reasons:

1. If they have traits related to the Gardens Mission and therefore improve the value of a collection.
2. Preserve rare or unusual taxon.
3. Introduce new species or cultivars for evaluation.
4. Enhance aesthetics or fulfill a particular landscape need.
5. Provide educational opportunities.
6. Provide a research item.
7. Enable Gardens to display mixed age stands for sustainability.

Priorities

Priority is to be given to plant acquisitions which:

1. Fulfill an immediate need in a collection.
2. Are to be featured in a special educational display.
3. Are needed as a replacement.
4. Are needed at a particular landscape site.
5. Are available only for a limited time.
6. Are not a duplication of plants already in collections

Essential Criteria

All plant acquisitions must:

1. Show promise in surviving at some site at BBG.
2. Meet financial constraints.
3. Be able to be maintained properly with available labor force and equipment.
4. Be free of serious disease and pests.

5. Not be unreasonably aggressive, invasive, or a threat to the native flora of southeastern Wisconsin.
6. Be subject to unconditional use, aside from the legal provisions of plant patents and testing agreements.
7. Have proper name, source and origin (see below).
8. Have an intended location.

Identity

Special considerations must be given to plant identity:

1. All plant acquisitions must be correctly identified to genus by scientific name.
2. Plant acquisitions should be identified to species. It is recognized, however that in some cases it may not be reasonably possible to identify species due to hybrid origin or confusion among taxonomic authorities. Plants which cannot be identified to species will not be automatically excluded from acquisition but will be considered less desirable.
3. Plants that are named cultivars must be identified by a cultivar name and will not be accepted if they are identified only by genus and species.
4. If a cultivar registry exists for a plant group (ex: Peony, Iris, Hemerocallis, Hosta), then cultivars must be registered before they are acquired for permanent collections.
5. In limited cases, only under special agreements, unnamed numbered selections will be accepted only on a trial basis. Unnamed numbered selections will not become part of the permanent collection until they are named cultivars, except in rare cases where a plant has demonstrated value as research subject or as a superior landscape specimen.

Source

Special considerations must be given to plant source:

1. Whenever possible, the geographic origin (provenance) of wild-collected material should be known.
2. For plant species native to Wisconsin, every attempt should be made to acquire plant material from local sources.
3. In addition, it is always wise to know the nursery history of origin for all plant materials, since it can be a factor in plant performance or correct identification.

Donations

Donations of plants and funds for plants present both opportunity and challenge. Although donations remove financial constraints, they are still subject to all other guidelines of the Collection Policy. Special considerations must be given to requirements and procedures for donations:

1. The authority/responsibility for screening, accepting or rejecting a donation is the same as the authority/responsibility for acquisition.

2. All donations must fulfill at least one of the purposes and meet all of the criteria outlined for plant acquisitions.
3. All donations must allow unconditional use, aside from the legal provisions of plant patents and testing agreements.
4. All donated plants must be properly identified (see above) and labeled with the proper name.
5. Information on source or origin should be provided with plant donations.
6. Donations of plant materials or funds specifying plant materials and/or locations cannot be accepted without prior agreement.
7. To further encourage or expedite donations, the Garden Director may ask individuals with authority/responsibility for certain plant acquisitions to draw up a "wish list" or screen lists of potential donations.
8. It is suggested that a brochure on plant donations be developed. Such a brochure would explain guidelines and procedures and provide forms to fill out.
9. No plants listed on the Wisconsin Invasive prohibited list or restricted list will be accepted.

Removal

Note

Guidelines for eliminating entire collections or greatly decreasing (by 10% or more) the number of plants in collections are discussed in the section "Major Changes to Collections"

Authority/Responsibility

The authority/ responsibility for removing a plant is based on plant type and is listed in the previous section ("Plant Type").

Criteria

Plants may be removed for one or more of the following reasons:

1. Death.
2. Deterioration due to age.
3. Lack of winter hardiness
4. Chronic disease or pest problem which affects appearance.
5. Tolerates but harbors a disease or pest that threatens other plants.
6. Irreparable physical damage (wind, lightning, vandalism, mowing injury, etc.)
7. Could be replaced by a more desirable plant.
8. Could be replaced by a plant from a more desirable source.
9. Lacks aesthetics.
10. Has outgrown its location and transplanting is not feasible.
11. Identity is lost or unknown.
12. Hazard to persons or property.
13. Current location is needed for other plants or another purpose and transplanting is not practical.
14. Invasiveness.
15. It is a duplicate plant of a species or cultivar.
16. To reduce size of clump or planting.

17. Can no longer be maintained due to lack of resources.
18. Wisconsin Invasive Prohibited List.

Rare or Endangered Plants

Even if a rare or endangered plant meets one or more of the criteria for removal, attempts should be made to keep and preserve it. The plant could receive special maintenance, be moved to a new location or re-propagated.

Disposal

Authority/Responsibility

The authority/responsibility for the disposal of a plant is based on plant type and is listed under the section titled "Plant Type".

Use in Other Garden Areas

The first priority for the reuse of plant material removed or leftover should be to determine if it can be utilized in another area of the Gardens.

Destroying

Plants infested with pests, infected by disease or which have been found to be invasive or harmful should not be used for any other purpose and should be destroyed by a method that prevents any contamination or further threat.

Destruction by Removal

If a plant cannot be realistically or economically salvaged during the removal process, it can be removed by whatever method is convenient and expedient even if it results in the death of the plant.

Sales

If it is feasible in terms of time, labor, plant condition and plant appeal, arrangements can be made to sell plants that are removed or leftover. Possible places to sell plants include plant nurseries, other institutions (County and non-County), special plant sales (plant societies, etc.), and the plant yard. Monies collected from plant sales are treated as Milwaukee County revenue and deposited in the #4999 account.

Exchange

Arrangements may be made with plant societies, nurseries, individuals or institutions to provide removed or leftover plants in exchange for new plant material. Acquisition of new plant material must follow Collection Policy guidelines.

Donation

Plants that cannot be used in the Gardens, for sales or for exchange arrangements may be donated to any worthy organization such as UW- Extension or community groups.

Discard

If plants cannot be used in other areas of the Gardens, and it is not practical to make arrangements for their sale, exchange or donation, they should be discarded by composting or chipping.

Plant Maintenance

Authority/Responsibility

The authority/responsibility for decisions and procedures relating to plant maintenance is based on plant type and is listed in the previous section titled "Plant Type". Plant maintenance is performed by Garden staff, volunteers and educational classes, auxiliary County employees such as arborists and landscape crews, or by special contract to firms treating tree insects and disease by injection methods.

Role of the Horticulturist In-Charge

The Horticulturist In-Charge shall oversee all plant maintenance. The Horticulturist In-Charge will;

1. Help prioritize maintenance of plants within and among collections.
2. Assign Horticulturists, Park workers and volunteers to aid Horticulturists.
3. Arrange for auxiliary County workers such as arborists and landscape crews.
4. Arrange for special contracts with firms to treat tree insects and disease by injection methods.
5. Provide and inform personnel of maintenance standards.
6. Procure tools and supplies for maintenance.
7. Enforce any safety standards that concern staff and visitors.
8. Organize renovation efforts for Arboretum collections.

Priorities

It is an unfortunate reality that resources are not available to provide the maximum desirable level of care for all plants. Plant priorities are stated in the following order:

1. Plants in the main Garden Areas.
2. Plants in outlying Garden Areas.
3. Arboretum plants at risk (ex: newly planted).
4. Arboretum plants in areas maintained in an ongoing basis (ex: crabapples).
5. Arboretum plants in recently renovated areas.
6. Arboretum plants in renovation programs.
7. Other Arboretum plants.

Minimal Care

Minimal care that should be provided for all plants includes:

1. Planting in a timely manner.
2. Providing necessary water where water can be made available.
3. Controlling weeds that affect plant health and appearance.
4. Pruning when needed.

Specialized care

Specialized care for certain groups shall be provided, based on priorities, whenever possible and may include:

1. Winterizing
2. Spraying
3. Physical/chemical barriers
4. Fertilizers
5. Soil improvement
6. Modification of pH
7. Mulches
8. Deadheading
9. Staking

COLLECTIONS DATA MANAGEMENT

It is the responsibility of Horticulturists to document plant acquisitions and manage plant data by accessioning, mapping and labeling. Currently plant records are maintained in an accession book, card file catalogs and computer File Maker program. A computerized plant record program has been requested in the 2016 budget. The accession book is kept in the Horticulturists office. Mapping is done by hand drawn maps which are kept in the Garden House. Labeling is done with zinc tags and engraved plastic. Which records and documentation is maintained depends on what type of plant is acquired.

Woody plants are entered into the accession book; assigned an accession number, entered into the computer database, mapped, accession tag made and attached to the plant, preferably on the North side of the plant. An engraved label is made when planted into the garden. It is mapped when planted.

Herbaceous plants and perennial bulbs are entered into the accession book; entered into the computer database, mapped and engraved label made when planted into the garden. Roses and Tree peonies are treated as herbaceous plants. They are mapped when planted.

Annuals, tropical, temperate and annual bulbs are not entered into the accession book. Engraved labels are made when planted into the garden. No permanent map made.

ACCESSIONING

Accessioning is the step in which a plant becomes part of the collection. Which plants get accessioned is outlined above.

Accession Book

The first step in plant data management is done in the Accession book.

Data that is recorded;

- accession number (if applicable)
- date plant was received
- quantity
- complete scientific name
- source

Accession numbers are assigned with the year first and the order in which the plant was received. Example: 73-43 means this plant was received in 1973 and was the 43rd plant received 1973. If multiple plants of the exact same plant are acquired, then a letter is given at the end of the accession number. Example: 73-43A.

Labeling

Labeling is a critical part to fulfill our mission as a Botanical Garden. All labels that are displayed in the Garden are subject to oversight of the Horticulturist In-Charge and Botanical Gardens Director. The first label is the accession tag or “zinc” label. All woody plants receive a zinc label. Information that is recorded on this label is:

- Accession number
- Source
- Scientific name
- Common name

Engraved plastic labels are made for all plants that are displayed in the Garden. The information recorded on the label varies by plant kind. The policy for engraved labels is in the process of revision and will become part of the Collection Policy when completed.

Woody and herbaceous plant labels document:

- scientific name
- trade mark or registration name
- cultivar name

- common name

Annual plant labels document:

- Common name
- Cultivar

Hybrid plants

- Common group name
- Cultivar
- Type (when appropriate)

Trial Garden

- Exception to the above labeling requirement
- Exception to transient plants

Mapping

Maps document exact location of plants in the garden and are a safety net when labels are removed. Each Horticulturist is responsible for mapping their assigned areas. The Horticulturist In-Charge is responsible for the Arboretum mapping. Maps are kept in the Garden House in architect drawers with each drawer assigned a number. Each garden and collection has an assigned map number and drawer. Currently, these maps are hand drawn and updating is done with hand measurement tools. Some of the Arboretum and major trees have been mapped with GPS. When new maps are drawn, old maps are archived.

Computer Database

We are currently using File Maker as our computer database program. Separate Plant records are maintained for permanent woody and permanent herbaceous plants. The woody plant database includes these fields of data:

- Accession number
- Genus
- Species
- Variety name
- cultivar
- Common name
- Family
- Source
- Date received
- Status (alive/dead)

- Age
- Quantity
- Natural distribution
- Origin
- location
- Garden location
- Plant kind
- Map number
- Description
- Comments

The herbaceous plant database includes these fields of data:

- Genus
- Species
- cultivar
- Common name
- Family
- Source
- Date received
- Status (alive/dead)
- Quantity
- Natural distribution
- Origin
- location
- Garden location
- Plant kind
- Map number'
- Description
- Comments
- Hybridizer
- Year hybridized
- Diploid/tetraploid
- Flower type

Deaccession

Deaccessioning takes place when a plant has been removed from the collection. To deaccession a woody plant from the card file catalog, a red circle is placed around the accession number and moved to the "dead" category at the back of the Genus of which it belongs. To remove an herbaceous plant from the card file catalog, a red circle is placed around the name. The card is kept for archive.

To deaccession woody and herbaceous plants in the computer database, the "status" field is used. It is changed from alive to dead. The plant record is kept for archive.

Access and Use

Currently access and use is restricted to Horticulture staff. Horticulture staff will assist with any inquiries about our collections and research requests. In the future, if Boerner Botanical Gardens acquires an updated mapping and records systems, it could fulfill our mission by giving access to our plant collections data to the public and other institutions.

Plant collections will be open to Institutional research, University Research and Educational classes. Collecting of all plant material is prohibited unless permission is given in advance by the Botanical Gardens Director.

APPENDIX

Boerner Botanical Garden Collections

Woody

Acer

Aesculus

Amelanchier

Betula

Broadleaf Evergreen

Carya

Catalpa

Chenomeles

Clematis

Conifer

Cornus

Crataegus

Dwarf Evergreen

Fagus

Fraxinus

Ginko

Gleditsia

Gymnocladus

Juglans

Juniper

Katsura

Magnolia

Malus

Phellodendron

Picea

Pinus

Platanus

Pyrus

Quercus

Robinia

Rosa

Salix

Shrub

Sorbus

Taxus

Thuja

Tsuga

Ulmus

Viburnum

Vine

Herbaceous

Bedding Plants

Container plants

Daffodil/Narcissus

Ferns

Geranium

Ground covers

Hemerocallis

Hosta

Iris-Bearded- dwarf/mini

Iris-Bearded-intermediate

Iris-Bearded- standard

Iris-Bearded-tall

Iris-Siberian

Iris- species

Lavendula

Lilium

Mentha

Minor bulbs

Monarda

Origanum

Ornamental Grasses

Peony-Herbaceous

Peony- Intersectional

Peony-tree

Phlox

Phlox paniculata-M.R.

Rosmarinus

Salvia

Thymus

Tulips

Woody and Herbaceous

Annual Garden

Biblical

Comfort Station

Culinary

Dye plants

Herb Garden

Insect Repellent

Medicinal

Native

Perennial Garden

Rain Garden

Rock Garden

Rose Garden

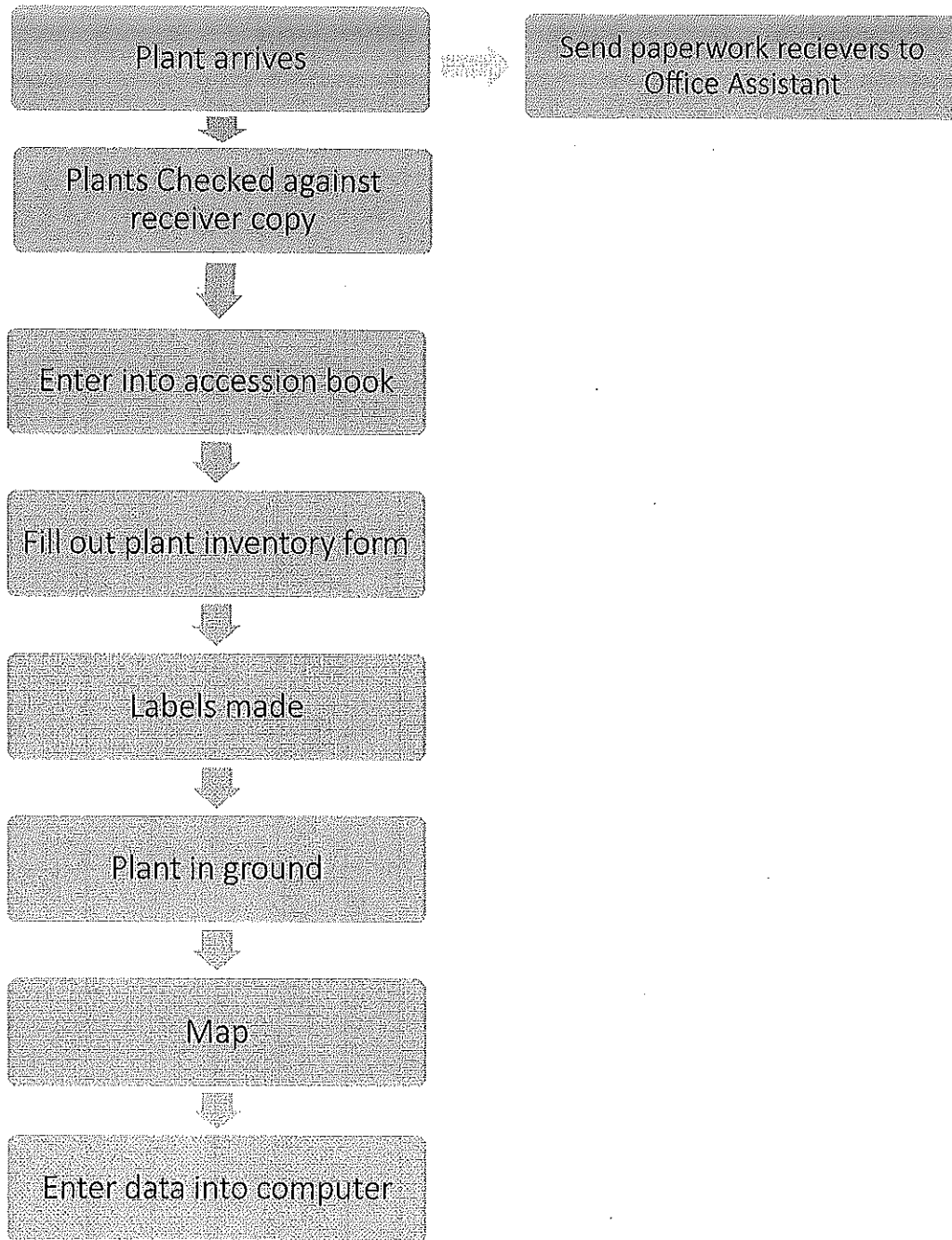
Scented

Shade

Shrub Mall

Trial Garden

New Plant Arrival



ACCESSION CARD

Accession Number: _____

Genus: _____ Species: _____

Variety Name: _____ Cultivar: _____

Common Name: _____ Family: _____

Source: _____

Date: _____ Age: _____

Status: _____ Quantity: _____

Natural Distribution: _____

Origin: _____

Originator: _____

Garden Location: _____ Location: _____

Map #: _____ Plant Kind: _____

Description: _____

Comments: _____

Plant Inventory Form

Date received: _____

Accession number: _____

Botanical Name (Genus, Species, Cultivar): _____

Source: _____

B & B Barefoot 1 gal container 5 gal container other _____

Date Planted: _____ Size at Planting: _____

Condition at Planting: _____

Plant Location: _____

Mapped: Yes No Map #: _____

Zinc Labels Made: Yes No Engraved Labels Made: Yes No Not Necessary: Yes No

Comments: _____

Labeling and *Tagging*

Zinc Tag

ACCESSION #	SOURCE
PLANT NAME	

Label

Scientific Name
'Cultivar'
Common Name

Glossary

Accession number

Sequential number assigned to each record (plant) as it is added to the collection and indicates the **chronological order of its acquisition.**

Accession

Plant to which an accession number is assigned

Annual Plant

Is a plant that completes its life cycle, from germination to production of seed, within one year, and then dies.

Collection

A specialized collection of a certain genus, area of origin, light requirement, etc. that can be grouped together for a purpose

Cultivar

A plant that has been produced in cultivation by selective breeding.

Deaccession

Official removal from the plant collection

Genus

A principal taxonomic category that ranks above species and below family, and is denoted by a capitalized Latin name.

Herbaceous

Relating to or having the characteristics of herb, having little or no woody tissue and persisting usually for a single growing season

Invasive

Tending to spread prolifically and undesirably or harmfully

Native Plant

Is one that occurs naturally in a particular region, ecosystem, or habitat without direct or indirect human intervention.

Permanent

Lasting or intended to last or remain indefinitely

Perennial

Plants that persist for many growing seasons

Species

Principal natural taxonomic unit, ranking below genus and denoted by a Latin binomial

Taxon

A taxonomic group of any rank, such as species, family, or class.

Temporary

Lasting for only a limited period of time; not permanent

Transient

Lasting only for a short time in one place, relocatable

Woody

A plant that produces wood as its structural tissue.

Zinc label

A label to identify a plant, includes accession number, scientific name and source