

## Index to specimen topics



Specimen  
List

Index to topics about the Specimen List.



Specimen  
Views






Index to the Specimen Views.



Alphabetical index to column  
specifications

Alphabetical index to column specifications.

## Index to Specimen List topics

 Getting the most out of the Specimen List	The list of specimen has many features. Here's a good document describing how to get the most out of the Specimen List.
 Sorting the list of specimen	Sorting the list of specimen is easy, simply click on the column heading of the field to be sorted.
 Adjusting the specimen list column width	If the width of a column is not quite right you can adjust it with a "mouse-drag" operation.
 Changing the order of columns in the specimen list	If you want to reorder the columns use a "mouse-drag" operation.
 What can I do with the multiple-selection feature?	The Specimen List allows you to select more than one record at a time.

Columns are displayed in a rich and intuitive manner.

△	Life cycle	USDA Zones	Height	Spread	Blooming period	Principle color	Variegated
<i>Campanula</i>	Perennial	08	10° to 20°	1' - 3'	1' - 1'4"	106A	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Campanula bononiensis</i>	Perennial	08	10° to 20°	2'	2'	N109B	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Campanula floridana</i>	Perennial	08	10° to 20°	5"	1'3"	100B	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Campanula glomerata 'Superba'</i>	Perennial	08	10° to 20°	2'	2'	N89B	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Campanula muralis</i>	Perennial	08	10° to 20°	3" - 6"	1'8"	100B	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Campanula poscharskyana</i>	Perennial	08	10° to 20°	2'	2'	N109B	<input type="checkbox"/>

Bottom toolbar: New, Propagate, Delete

The list of specimen has these features:

- o [Customized filters](#) allow you to include only specimen matching your criteria
- o Any number of columns can be included
- o [Sorting](#) is accomplished by clicking a column heading
- o [Column widths](#) are adjusted with a mouse-drag operation
- o [Columns can be rearranged](#) with a simple drag-and-drop mouse action
- o [Font size](#) can be set from small to large
- o [Colors schemes](#) can be changed for easier viewing
- o Categories are shown with their iconic pictures
- o Checkboxes, date ranges, and height & spread are shown using intuitive pictures

- [Multiple selection](#) allows you to choose what data to work with

The current filter specifies which records to include and which columns to show.

Botanical Name	Uncertain taxonomy	Common Name	Genus
<i>Bergenia</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Bergenia
<i>Calibrachoa 'Cherry Pink'</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Calibrachoa
<i>Clerodendrum</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Clerodendrum
<i>Helianthus var. Grandifolia</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Helianthus
<i>Juglans</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Walnut	Juglans
<i>Peral manzana</i>			













Plants waiting to be identified

New Propagate Delete

## Compleat Botanica - Sorting the list of specimen

 Using the software 
  Specimen 
  List

Sorting the list of specimen is easy, simply click on the column heading of the field to be sorted. Click a second time to sort in the reverse direction. To remove sorting, click a third time.

Nursery	Date	Size	One of many	△ Garden	Compost
<b>Campanula</b>					
 Van Winden's (N	25-Apr-2000	 6 pack	1		<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Pinus radiata</b>					
	15-Jul-1998	 16 years	30	 back fence	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Prunus yedoensis 'Akebono'</b>					
 Home Depot	25-Mar-2000	 15 gallon	1	 back yard	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Magnolia ashei 'Betty'</b>					
 Sumigawa Nurse	25-Mar-2000	 5 gallon	1	 back yard	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Acer palmatum 'Butterfly'</b>					
 Empire Nursery	25-Mar-2000	 5 gallon	1	 back yard	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Cercis canadensis 'Forest Pansy'</b>					
 Harmony Farm	27-Mar-2000	 bare root	1	 back yard	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Cercis canadensis var. texensis 'Oklahoma'</b>					
 Harmony Farm	27-Mar-2000	 bare root	1	 back yard	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Cosmos astrosanguineus 'Chocolate'</b>					
	15-Aug-1999	 4 inch	2	 Barn entrance	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Astroemeria</b>					
 Jack Frazer	1-Sep-1999	 1 gallon	3	 Barn entrance	<input type="checkbox"/>

To sort by more than one column simply follow the same three-click cycle: 1) first click sorts the column ascending, 2) second click sorts the column descending, 3) third click removes the sorting.

 Desirable qualities	 Nature Notes
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Note that the sorting sequence is case-insensitive, so "B" and "b" are intermingled. Empty fields are always grouped together at the top (when sorting down) or the bottom (when sorting up).

## Compleat Botanica - Adjusting the specimen list column width

➤ Using the software ➤ Specimen ➤ List

If the width of a column is not quite right you can adjust it with a “mouse-drag” operation. Just position the mouse over the right-hand edge of a column heading, press down on the mouse, drag left or right, and release the mouse.

△ Garden	↔	Compost	Notes
<i>Acer palmatum</i> var. <i>atropurpureum</i>			
Herbaceous ga		<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Leucanthemum x superbum</i> 'Alaska'			
Herbaceous ga		<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Buddleja davidii</i> 'Harlequin'			
Herbaceous ga		<input type="checkbox"/>	

△ Garden	↔	Compost	Notes
<i>Acer palmatum</i> var. <i>atropurpureum</i>			
Herbaceous garden		<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Leucanthemum x superbum</i> 'Alaska'			
Herbaceous garden		<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Buddleja davidii</i> 'Harlequin'			
Herbaceous garden		<input type="checkbox"/>	

## Compleat Botanica - Changing the order of columns in the specimen list

 Using the software  Specimen  List

If you want to reorder the columns use a “mouse-drag” operation. Position the mouse over the center of the column to be repositioned, press down on the mouse, move the entire column left or right, and release the mouse.

 Garden	Compost	Compost	Notes
<i>Acer palmatum</i> var. <i>atropurpureum</i>	 Herbaceous garden	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Leucanthemum x superbum</i> 'Alaska'	 Herbaceous garden	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Buddleja davidii</i> 'Harlequin'	 Herbaceous garden	<input type="checkbox"/>	

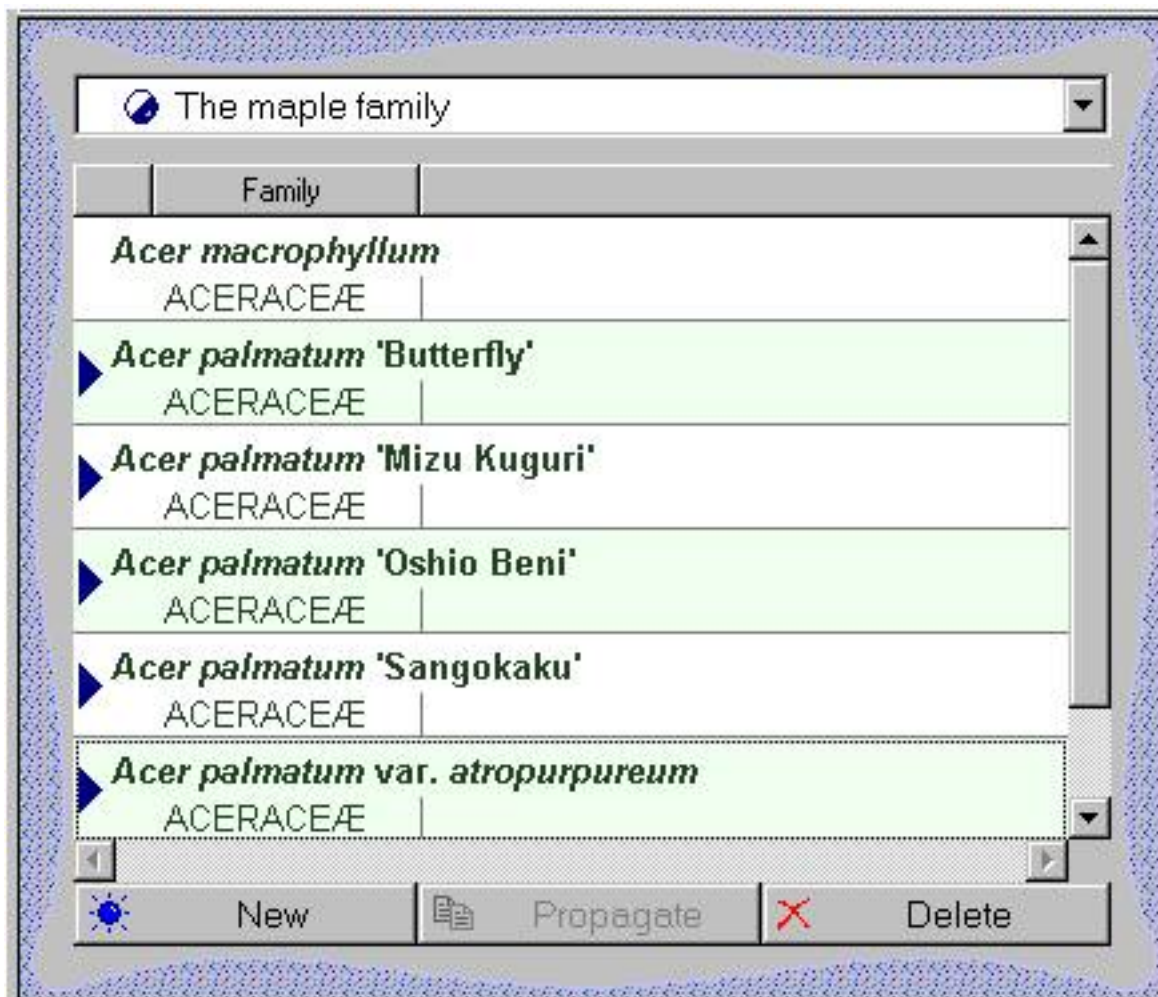
Compost	 Garden	Notes
<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Acer palmatum</i> var. <i>atropurpureum</i>  Herbaceous garden	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Leucanthemum x superbum</i> 'Alaska'  Herbaceous garden	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Buddleja davidii</i> 'Harlequin'  Herbaceous garden	

## Compleat Botanica - What can I do with the multiple-selection feature?

➤ Using the software ➤ Specimen ➤ List

The Specimen List allows you to select more than one record at a time. The selected records become the target of the next Cut, Copy, Delete, Print, Publish or Export operation.

Selecting multiple items in the list is simple -- just select the first item of interest with the mouse, then press the <SHIFT> key on the keyboard, and finally select the last item of interest with the mouse. This method allows you to select adjacent items in the list. To select non-adjacent items, hold down the <CTRL> key on the keyboard and individually select each item of interest.





## Compleat Botanica - Specimen Views

➤ Using the software   ➤ Specimen   ➤ Views















The **Specimen views** include 17 data entry views for manipulating an individual specimen's properties, as well as two special views for showing **Abstracts** and for acting as an Internet **Gateway**.

### Index to the Specimen Views

 Abstract view	The Abstract View is the place where all of your data for a single plant is brought together.	
 Identification view	The Identification View is used for all entries to identify the botanical, common and family names of the plant.	
 Life cycle view	The Life cycle view is used to describe the general stature, growth habit, and life cycle of the specimen.	
 Climate view	The Climate View is used by nurseries, gardeners, farmers, and horticulturists to identify the optimal growing conditions for a plant.	
 Garden view	The Garden View is used by botanical gardens and arboretum as well as by home gardeners, nurseries with stock plants and horticulturists with experimental beds to record the location and acquisition-related information for a plant.	

<p><b>i</b> Special qualities view</p>	<p>The Special qualities view is used by nurseries and gardeners to classify the ornamental properties, best uses and desirable qualities of a species.</p>	
<p><b>i</b> Adverse factors view</p>	<p>The Adverse factors view is used by field guides, agricultural extensions and medicinal herbalists to record the dangerous properties of this plant.</p>	
<p><b>i</b> Herbal medicine view</p>	<p>The Herbal medicine view is used to record the traditional and folkloric medicinal properties of this species.</p>	
<p><b>i</b> Traditional uses view</p>	<p>The Traditional uses view provides special items for recording traditional and contemporary uses of this plant.</p>	
<p><b>i</b> Cultivation view</p>	<p>The Cultivation View is used by crop growers to record best practices for good yields.</p>	
<p><b>i</b> Nutrition view</p>	<p>The Nutrition View is used to record the fruit/nut/vegetable/flavoring characteristics of edible plants.</p>	
<p><b>i</b> Biodiversity view</p>	<p>The Biodiversity View is used to record the historical and present geographical distribution of this species and its classification in native plant listings.</p>	
<p><b>i</b> Leaf view</p>	<p>The Leaf View is used by botanists, registration authorities, and compilers of regional flora to precisely identify the leaves, leaflets, and their arrangement.</p>	

<p> Flower view</p>	<p>The Flower View is used by botanists, registration authorities, and compilers of regional floras to precisely identify the flowers and inflorescences.</p>	
<p> Features view</p>	<p>The Features View is used by botanists to describe the key characteristics of this plant other than leaves and flowers.</p>	
<p> Horticulture view</p>	<p>The Horticulture View is used by registration authorities and horticulturists to record the genesis of a new botanical variety.</p>	
<p> Herbarium view</p>	<p>The Herbarium View is used by herbaria to organize their collections of dried plant material.</p>	
<p> Sketch view</p>	<p>The Sketch View shows a picture or drawing of the specimen (or herbaria sheet) if it exists.</p>	
<p> Gateway view</p>	<p>The Gateway View provides an easy view port to World Wide Web pages of plant-related information.</p>	

Specimen Views # 1 [ [Next](#) ]



The **Abstract View** is the place where all of your data for a single plant is brought together. With this view you can choose what data you want to see and how it should be formatted.

**Heat tolerance**

### Identification

Genus *Silybum* Species *marianum* Variety Cultivar Common names  
blessed milk thistle holy thistle Family Specimen number S11415  
Uncertain taxonomy  no Data source BtrflyCa p55;BtrflyCa p71;BtrflyCa  
p75;HtZn p169;Xeri p278

### Life cycle

Life form 🌿 Terrestrial Life cycle 🌱 Annual Life span 1 year Annual  
cycle 🤖 Not applicable Stature 📏 Various Growth form 🌿 Not  
applicable Growth habit 🌿 Various Overall height 📏 3' 11" Overall  
spread

### Climate

Sunshine 🌞 Various Water 💧 Moist Optimal soil texture  
00 Various Acceptable soil pH 07 Neutral USDA  
hardiness 07a 09b USDA zones 07a-09b AHS heat  
zones 05 01 Heat zones 05-01 Sunset climate  
zones 00 Not classified Plant community 00 Not classified  
Biotic community



This snapshot was taken with the following customizations:

- Single template: "All columns by section -- text, graphics labels"
- Color scheme: "Salmon & dill (bold)"
- Font face: "Web classic"
- Font size: 10
- Logo: "none"

For more customizations see the note [How do I customize the Abstract View?](#)

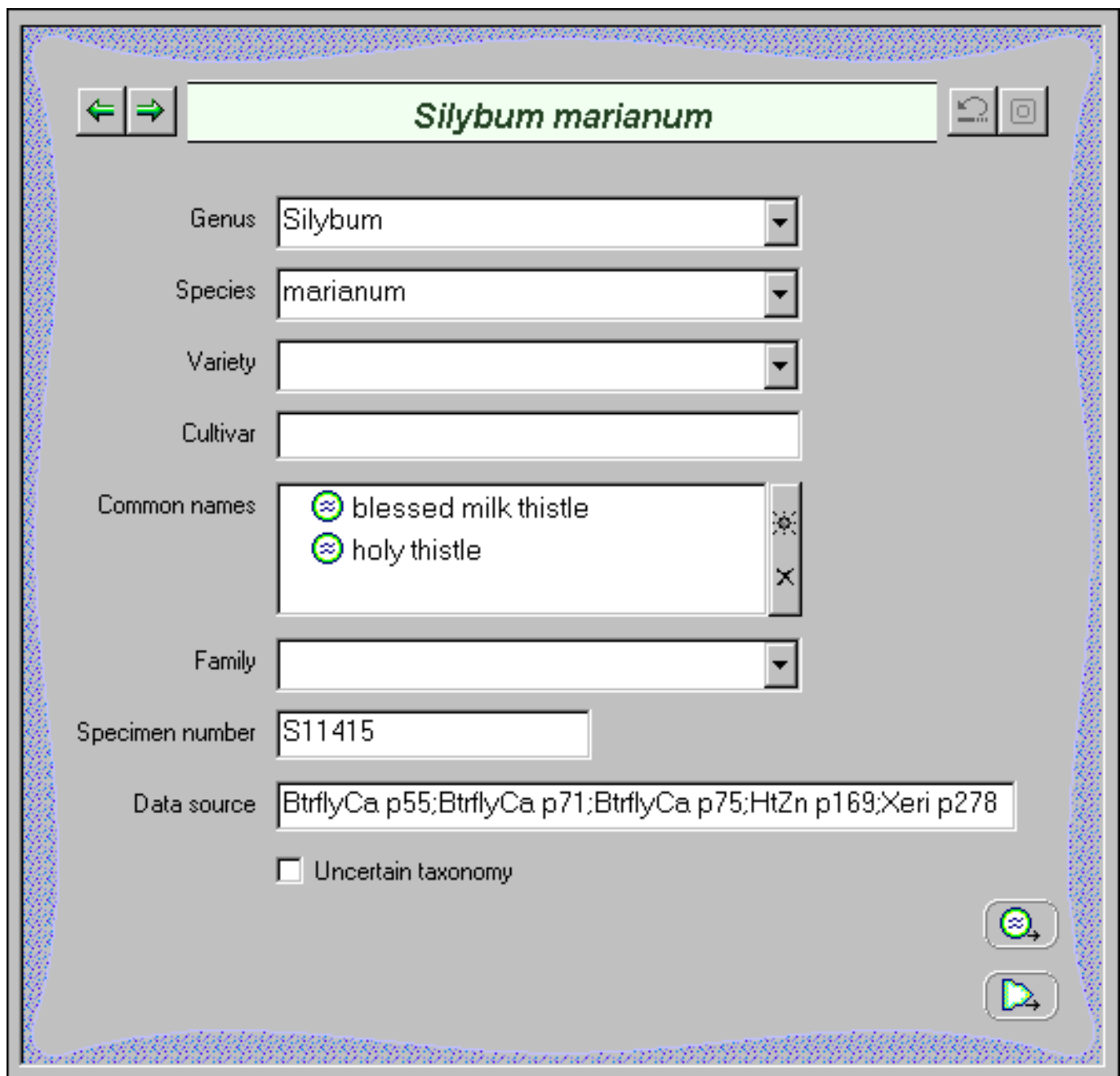
## Compleat Botanica - Identification view

 Using the software  Specimen  Views

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The **Identification View** is used for all entries to identify the botanical, common and family names of the plant.



The screenshot shows the Identification View interface for the plant *Silybum marianum*. The interface is enclosed in a grey frame with a blue dotted border. At the top, there are navigation arrows (left and right) and a search bar containing the text *Silybum marianum*. Below the search bar, there are several input fields and a list of common names. The fields are: Genus (Silybum), Species (marianum), Variety (empty), Cultivar (empty), Common names (blessed milk thistle, holy thistle), Family (empty), Specimen number (S11415), and Data source (BtrflyCa p55;BtrflyCa p71;BtrflyCa p75;HtZn p169;Xeri p278). There is also an unchecked checkbox for "Uncertain taxonomy". At the bottom right, there are two icons: a magnifying glass and a play button.



← → *Silybum marianum* ↺ ↻

Genus: Silybum

Species: marianum

Variety:

Cultivar:



Common names:  blessed milk thistle  holy thistle

Family:



Specimen number: S11415

Data source: BtrflyCa p55;BtrflyCa p71;BtrflyCa p75;HtZn p169;Xeri p278

Uncertain taxonomy



	Item	Notes
1	Genus	The first letter must be capitalized.
2	Species	All lower case letters.  This may also be the keyword "ssp." to indicate that this record refers to all species of this genus.
3	Variety	The horticultural variety -or- the subspecies if prefixed by the keyword "spp."
4	Cultivar	The cultivar name will automatically appear in single quotes and in a non-italicized font. Do not add the single quotes yourself.
5	Common names	These names are automatically supplied when you type in the genus, species and variety.
6	Family	This name is automatically supplied when you type in the genus.
7	Specimen number	A consecutive number to help herbariums to track individual specimen.
8	Data source	A reference to where the data for this plant was originally obtained.
9	Uncertain taxonomy	Automatically checked if the genus and species cannot be found in the taxonomic checklist. If you are sure this is a valid name, you can override this checkmark.
10		Go to the vernacular name details.
11		Go to the taxonomic details.

## Compleat Botanica - Life cycle view

➤ Using the software ➤ Specimen ➤ Views

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The **Life cycle view** is used to describe the general stature, growth habit, and life cycle of the specimen.

← → **Abies 'Compacta'** ↻ 📷

Life form:

Life cycle:

Life span:  0 4 8 12 16 20yr

Annual cycle:

Stature:

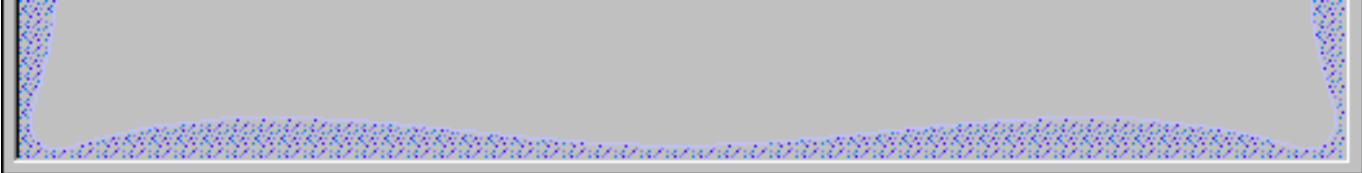
Growth form:

Growth habit:

Overall height:  0 1 2 3 4 5'

Overall spread:  0 1 2 3 4 5'






	Item	Notes
1	Life form	This is usually "terrestrial" for most angiosperms and gymnosperms. Use this item to classify plants as bryophyte (mosses, liverworts, hornworts), epiphyte (air plants), or aquatic (plants living in water).
2	Life cycle	Describes in layman's terms how a plant progresses from germination to death, something like: annual, biennial or perennial.
3	Life span	The typical longevity of the plant. This should be one year for annuals, two years for biennials, and a range of years (two or more) for perennials.
4	Annual cycle	Defines whether this is a deciduous or evergreen species. This is only applicable to perennials.
5	Stature	In gardener's terms, what type of plant is this: tree, shrub, vine, groundcover, flower, etc.
6	Growth form	If this is a tree or shrub how does its visual form appear from a distance: dense, compact, pyramidal, and so forth.
7	Growth habit	If this is a groundcover, vine or flower does it grow upright without support or does it tend to stay close to the ground: ascending, climbing, mound forming, spreading, and the like.
8	Overall height	How tall is a typical specimen at maturity.
9	Overall spread	How wide is a typical specimen at maturity. This is often referred to by nursery labels as "planting distance" or "spacing".


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The **Climate View** is used by nurseries, gardeners, farmers, and horticulturists to identify the optimal growing conditions for a plant.


← → **Abies 'Compacta'** ↻ 📷


Sunshine  Full sun ▼


Water  Dry to moist ▼


Optimal soil texture  00 Various ▼

Acceptable soil pH 07 Neutral ▼



USDA hardiness  03a07b USDA 03a-07b ▼

AHS heat zones  07 02 AHS 07-02 ▼

Sunset climate zones  00 Not classified ▼

Plant community  00 Not classified ▼

Biotic community



	Item	Notes
1	Sunshine	Optimal lighting requirements to prevent scorching and to promote healthy growth.
2	Water	Best moisture conditions for terrestrial plants. A good indicator of a plant's tolerance to the extremes of drought and over saturation.
3	Optimal soil texture	The best type of soil for providing a support base and for retaining/releasing available water.
4	Acceptable soil pH	An indicator of a plant's suitability to acidic conditions.
5	USDA hardiness	The United States Department of Agriculture's hardiness zones in which this plant is known to thrive. This range of zones indicates both the lowest temperature acceptable for survival as well as the plant's requirement for a cold dormant period.
6	AHS heat zones	The American Horticultural Society's heat zones in which this plant is known to survive. The lower value indicates a plant's minimum requirement for summer heat. The upper value indicates a plant's maximum tolerance for summer heat.
7	Sunset climate zones	The Sunset Books' climate zones in which this plant does best. This set of zones may be a discontinuous range, for example: "Zones 4-9, 14-24".
8	Plant community	One or more of the 29 plant communities defined by Munz, which indicates the native environment in which the species is naturally found growing.
9	Biotic community	One or more of the plant communities defined by Brown, Reichenbacher, and Franson which indicates the species' range of natural occurrence in the environment.

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The **Garden View** is used by botanical gardens and arboretum as well as by home gardeners, nurseries with stock plants and horticulturists with experimental beds to record the location and acquisition-related information for a plant.

← → **Narcissus 'King Alfred'** ↻ 🖼️

Suitable for gardens

Nursery Harmony Farm Supply ▾

Date   Compost

Size at acquisition Bulb ▾

Quantity

Garden location Summerfield ▾

Price Code  Price

Garden notes

Full sun is best for growing *Narcissus* 'King Alfred'. It likes moist, well drained soils.

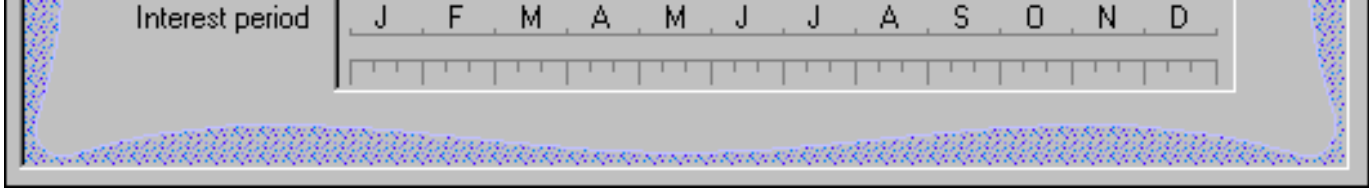
Largest of bulbs ideal for planting with younger children. Not eaten by gophers.

**B** / U  Az Verdana



	Item	Notes
1	Suitable for gardens	This should be checked to indicate that the species has some ornamental garden value -- color, fragrance, flowers, form, etc.
2	Nursery	From which nursery (or friend/neighbor/relative) was this plant obtained.
3	Date	The original date of acquisition.
4	Compost	Checked to indicate that the plant has died.
5	Size at acquisition	The original size of the plant when it was added to this collection.
6	Quantity	Use this item to indicate how many plants of this species are in this collection.
7	Garden location	Where is this specimen planted -- the name of the garden or the approximate location where it can be found.
8	Price code	For commercial tradesmen, an indicator of this plant's sales price.
9	Price	The buying/selling price for this plant.
10	Garden notes	A word processing-like note for highlighting the ornamental value of this plant, its climatic suitability, and some of its traditional uses.





	Item	Notes
1	Tolerates drought	Checked when the plant can survive dry spells without damage.
2	Tolerates high humidity	Checked when the plant can survive prolonged summer periods of very high humidity.
3	Tolerates seaside conditions	Checked when the plant can live in the windy, salty, foggy conditions found along the coastal belts.
4	Insect resistant	Checked if this variety is more notably insect resistant than its common form.
5	Disease resistant	Checked if this variety is typically free of the diseases that trouble similar members of the genus.
6	Deer resistant	Checked if this plant is not normally eaten by foraging deer.
7	Best uses	A classification of where this plant is often used in the landscape trade.
8	Symbiosis	Other life forms (plants, insects, and more) that live in a symbiotic relationship with this species.
9	Attracts butterflies	Checked if this plant is often visited by butterflies for its nectar or as a host plant.
10	Attracts hummingbirds	Checked if this plant has a rich supply of nectar available in red-colored, funnel-shaped flowers that are accessible by hummingbirds.

11	Autumn foliage	Checked if this is a deciduous tree or shrub with notably colorful leaves in the fall.
12	Colorful berries	Checked if this plant has ornamental berries in the autumn and winter.
13	Desirable qualities	A classifier to identify the plant's most desirable quality. The custom categories that you create for this item should reflect your personal/professional interest.
14	Other interest	An all-purpose classifier. Create your own categories to organize plants according to their special interest to you.
15	Other interest color	An all purpose classifier for colors. The semantics of this item are entirely up to you.
16	Other interest period	An all purpose seasonal item (or date range item). Use this item either independent of or in conjunction with the "Other interest" item.



## Compleat Botanica - Adverse factors view

➤ Using the software ➤ Specimen ➤ Views

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The **Adverse factors view** is used by field guides, agricultural extensions and medicinal herbalists to record the dangerous properties of this plant.

← → **Cytisus scoparius** ↻ 📷

Common pests

Poisonous parts  Whole plant

Poisonous indications

Internal poison  Livestock poison  
 Dermatologic poison  Mechanical injury

Hay fever pollen  Light

Hay fever season

Adverse qualities



	Item	Notes
1	Common pests	This is a list of fungi, insects and larger animals that commonly attack this plant.
2	Poisonous parts	The parts of the plant that contain poisonous constituents.
3	Poisonous indications	A description of the toxic elements found in the plant.
4	Internal poison	Checked if this plant can cause illness or death when ingested.
5	Dermatologic poison	Checked if this plant can cause skin rashes or if it can trigger phototoxic hyperactivity.
6	Livestock poison	Checked if this plant should be kept out of pastures used by grazing farm animals.
7	Mechanical injury	Checked if this plant contains sharp points that easily puncture the skin.
8	Hay fever pollen	A indicator of the relative quantity of pollen produced and carried on the wind.
9	Hay fever season	The typical time of year when this plant bears wind-borne pollen.
10	Adverse qualities	An all purpose classifier to identify the undesirable qualities of this plant.

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The **Herbal medicine view** is used to record the traditional and folkloric medicinal properties of this species.

The screenshot shows a software window titled "Salvia sclarea". At the top, there are navigation arrows and a title bar. Below the title bar, the "Medicinal properties" section contains a list of properties: "antispasmodic", "carminative", and "estrogenic", each with a female symbol icon. To the right of this list are four checkboxes: "Has medicinal uses" (checked), "Do not self-administer" (unchecked), "Do not use if pregnant" (checked), and "Legally restricted" (unchecked). Below this is the "Medicinal parts" section with a list: "Aerial parts", "Seeds", and "Essential oil", each with a checked checkbox. To the right of this list is a "Toxicity precautions" section with a text box containing "Do not take essential oil internally.". At the bottom is the "Medicinal notes" section with a text box containing a paragraph of text: "Salvia sclarea is used as a traditional herbal remedy. It's used as an antispasmodic, a carminative and an estrogenic. Europe sage (sometimes called clary sage and clear-eye sage) should not be used by anyone who is pregnant. The aerial parts together with the seeds and the essential oil are considered to".

*Salvia sclarea* is used as a traditional herbal remedy. It's used as an antispasmodic, a carminative and an estrogenic. Europe sage (sometimes called clary sage and clear-eye sage) should not be used by anyone who is pregnant. The aerial parts together with the seeds and the essential oil are considered to be the valuable parts by the herbalist. Do not take essential oil internally.



	Item	Notes
1	Medicinal properties	This is a list of the ways in which this plant has been used to treat illness and to promote health.
2	Medicinal parts	The parts of the plant that are used when preparing infusions, tinctures, creams, herbal teas, and so forth.
3	Has medicinal uses	An all purpose item used to indicate that this plant has some traditional healing properties.
4	Do not self administer	Checked when this plant is considered dangerous enough that only qualified herbalists should consider using it.
5	Do not use if pregnant	Checked when this plant has abortifacient properties or is otherwise potentially harmful to the developing fetus.
6	Legally restricted	Checked when the use or possession of this plant is subject to legal restrictions in one or more countries.
7	Toxicity precautions	A description of the possible toxic effect of the use of this plant.
8	Medicinal notes	A word processing-like note used to describe the beneficial uses of this plant.

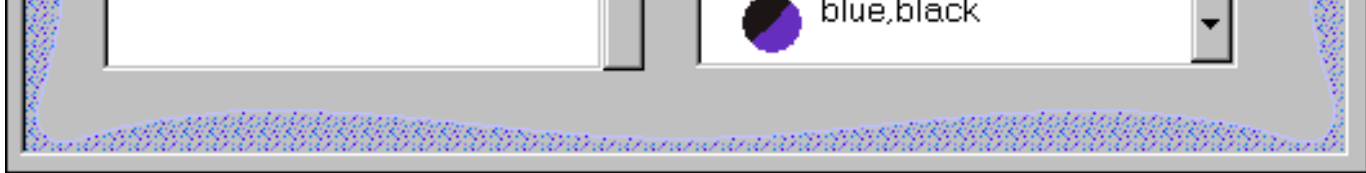
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The **Traditional uses view** provides special items for recording traditional and contemporary uses of this plant.

← → **Sambucus ebulus** ↺ 📷

<b>Parts used</b>	<b>Fragrance</b>
<input type="text"/>	fetid, nauseous odor
<b>Traditional uses</b>	<b>Fragrant parts</b>
<input type="text"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Whole plant
<b>Contemporary uses</b>	<b>Fragrance intensity</b>
<input type="text"/>	03 Strong
	<b>Fragrance category</b>
	13 Nauseous
	<b>Dye parts</b>
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Berries
	<b>Dye color</b>
	blue,black



	Item	Notes
1	Parts used	The parts of the plant which have been used in historical times or are still used in the present time.
2	Traditional uses	A list of how this plant has been used by indigenous people. Uses such as food, medicine and fabric dyes are not included here.
3	Contemporary uses	A list of how this plant is presently used in commercial enterprises. (Food, medicine and landscaping are not included in this list.)
4	Fragrance	A general description of the odors produced by the plant's flowers, leaves, roots and bark.
5	Fragrance parts	A list of which plant parts are fragrant.
6	Fragrance intensity	The relative strength of this plant's smell.
7	Fragrance category	A classification scheme for placing similar smelling plants into easily recognizable groups.
8	Dye parts	The parts of the plant traditionally used for fabric dyes.
9	Dye color	The colors produced in the dyer's vat. When multiple colors are listed, they are made possible through the use of different plant parts or different mordants.

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The **Cultivation View** is used by crop growers to record best practices for good yields.

← → **Physalis pruinosa** ↻ 📷

Propagule: Seed

Pollination method: ♀ Self fertile

Planting style: 🌿 Sprawling

Crop spacing: 0 1 2 3 4 5'

Row spacing: 0 1 2 3 4 5'

Cold frame: \_\_\_\_\_

Planting period: J F M A M J J A S O N D

Harvesting period: \_\_\_\_\_

Frost tolerance: 02 Tender

Heat requirement: 02 Warm

Fertilizer: K+ Potassium

Time to harvest: 75 to 90 days

	Item	Notes
1	Propagule	A list of the methods typically used to propagate this plant.
2	Pollination method	For fruits and nuts, an indicator of whether or not cross-pollination is required to set fruit.
3	Planting style	The usual way of arranging crops for easy planting, tending, and harvesting.
4	Crop spacing	The typical distance between adjacent plants for optimal use of space without sacrificing sunshine and water needs.
5	Row spacing	For orchards and crops arranged in rows, the distance between adjacent rows for optimal yields.
6	Cold frame	The period of time that young seedlings should be kept in a cold frame before setting out in the spring.
7	Planting period	The best period of time for planting taking into consideration a plant's tenderness to frost and its need for sunlight.
8	Harvesting period	The usual time frame for expecting the harvest to be ready when the guidelines for "planting period" are followed.
9	Frost tolerance	The relative tenderness or hardiness of a plant and its susceptibility to succumbing to frost.
10	Heat requirement	The relative need for hot summer days in order to produce good-sized and flavorful produce.
11	Fertilizer	The best type of fertilizer to apply for higher yields.





Specimen Views # 11 [ [Back](#) ] [ [Next](#) ]



The **Nutrition View** is used to record the fruit/nut/vegetable/flavoring characteristics of edible plants.

← → **Actinidia kolomikta** ↻ 📷

Is Edible

Culinary uses

- Fresh
- Canned
- Alcohol

Nutritional value

- C** Vitamin C

E edible parts

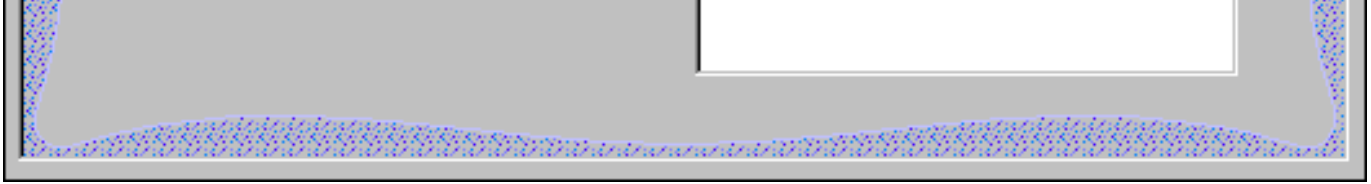
- Fruit

Description of edible parts

yellow

Flavor / Texture

has the classic kiwifruit interior but is sweeter and has smooth edible skins (smaller than *A. arguta*)



	<b>Item</b>	<b>Notes</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Is edible</b>	Checked if this plant contains some edible parts.
<b>2</b>	<b>Culinary uses</b>	A list of the usual ways in which this plant's foodstuff is prepared and stored.
<b>3</b>	<b>Nutritional value</b>	A list of the notable vitamins, minerals, trace elements and proteins found in this plant.
<b>4</b>	<b>Edible parts</b>	A list of the parts of the plant used for food.
<b>5</b>	<b>Description of edible parts</b>	The size, color and shape of the fruit or other edible portion of the plant.
<b>6</b>	<b>Flavor / texture</b>	The taste and feel of the fruit or other edible part.

## Compleat Botanica - Biodiversity view

➤ Using the software ➤ Specimen ➤ Views

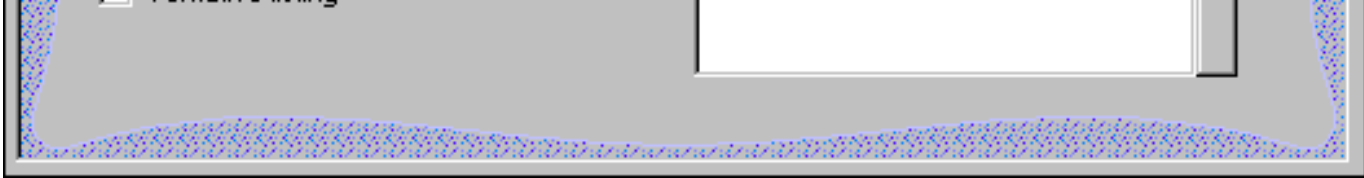
Specimen Views # 12 [ [Back](#) ] [ [Next](#) ]



The **Biodiversity View** is used to record the historical and present geographical distribution of this species and its classification in native plant listings.

← → **Betula papyrifera** ↻ 📷

FESA listing	Wetland indicator
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
IUCN red list	Wetland classification
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Native status	
<input type="text"/>	
Exotic status	
<input type="text"/>	
Noxious weed	Geographic origin
<input type="text"/>	the Canadian prairies
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Naturalscape	Distribution range
<input type="checkbox"/> Wildflower	<input type="text"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Tentative listing	Northern US CA



	Item	Notes
1	FESA listing	Used for species that are included on the current listing based on the United States Federal Endangered Species Act of 1973.
2	IUCN red list	Used for species that are included on the 1994 IUCN red list published by the UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre.
3	Native status	An indicator used with regional flora to classify a plant as native, indigenous or endemic.
4	Exotic status	An indicator used with regional flora to classify a plant as alien, exotic or invasive.
5	Noxious weed	An indicator used by state agricultural agencies to identify the potential threat a non-native species poses to the local economy.
6	Naturalscape	Checked if this plant is found along roadsides, open fields and other non-cultivated areas and is not normally considered a "wildflower". This is a non-pejorative word for "a common weed".
7	Wildflower	Checked if this plant is found along roadsides, open fields and other non-cultivated areas but has enough inherent beauty to be considered ornamental.
8	Tentative listing	Checked if the "FESA listing", "IUCN red list", or "Noxious weed" classification is tentative awaiting further documentary evidence.
9	Wetland indicator	The wetland indicator represents the estimated probability of a species occurring in wetlands versus non-wetlands in a region of study.
10	Wetland classification	A list of estuarine, lacustrine, marine, palustrine and riverine communities where this species is natively found.

11	Geographic origin	The places where this plant is thought to have originated from. Through several millennia of mankind's efforts this record is fairly obscure.
12	Distribution range	The places where this plant is commonly found in the wild today.

## Compleat Botanica - Leaf view

➤ Using the software   ➤ Specimen   ➤ Views

Specimen Views # 13 [ [Back](#) ] [ [Next](#) ]



The **Leaf View** is used by botanists, registration authorities, and compilers of regional flora to precisely identify the leaves, leaflets, and their arrangement.

← → **Begonia x semperflorens-coltorum** ↺ 📷

Overall leaf length Overall leaf width

0 1 2 3 4 1/32"  0 1 2 3 4 1/32"

Compound Number of leaflets Arrangement

Leaflet length Leaflet width

0 1 2 3 4 1/32"  0 1 2 3 4 1/32"

Color Incision

bronze,green

Vernation Venation

Shape Hair

Apex Polish

Base Texture

Margin Variiegation

Variegated



	Item	Notes
1	Overall leaf length	For simple leaves, this is the typical length from base to tip. For compound leaves, this is the typical length of the full compound leaf.
2	Overall leaf width	For simple leaves, this is the typical width across the widest portion of the leaf. For compound leaves, this is the typical width of the full compound leaf.
3	Compound	This is the keyword <i>simple</i> for simple leaves. For compound leaves this is variously one of the <i>compound</i> or <i>pinnate</i> choices.
4	Number of leaflets	For compound leaves only. This is the number of leaflets per leaf. This value may be a simple number, like "5", or a range of values like "11-15".
5	Arrangement	A description of how the leaflets are arranged in relationship to each other -- something like <i>alternate</i> , <i>opposite</i> , <i>whorled</i> , etc.
6	Leaflet length	For compound leaves only. This is the typical length of a single leaflet from base to tip.
7	Leaflet width	For compound leaves only. This is the typical width of a single leaflet across its widest part.
8	Color	The color(s) of the leaves.
9	Vernation	A description of how the young leaves are arranged before the bud opens. Many possibilities such as <i>convolute</i> , <i>contorted</i> , <i>rovolvute</i> , <i>wrinkled</i> , and more.
10	Shape	The overall appearance of a leaf's shape -- possible values include: <i>crescent-shaped</i> , <i>fiddle-shaped</i> , <i>halbert-shaped</i> , <i>heart-shaped</i> , <i>kidney-shaped</i> , <i>needle-shaped</i> , <i>sword-shaped</i> , and many more.
11	Apex	The appearance of the leaf tip. Examples include: <i>blunt</i> , <i>hooked</i> , <i>mucronate</i> , or <i>retuse</i> .



12	Base	The appearance of the leaf base where it attaches to the petiole. Possibilities might be <i>attenuate</i> , <i>cordate</i> , <i>hastate</i> , <i>truncate</i> , and more.
13	Margin	A description of the type of serration along the outer edges of the leaf. Might be something like: <i>curled</i> , <i>gnawed</i> , <i>crenated</i> , <i>sawed</i> , <i>toothed</i> , etc.
14	Incision	For deeply cut leaves, this is a description of how the divisions appear -- something like <i>lobed</i> , <i>palmate</i> , <i>split</i> , and so forth.
15	Venation	A description of the pattern of veins within the leaf. Examples include: <i>divided</i> , <i>reticulated</i> , <i>pedate</i> , <i>peltate</i> , <i>ribbed</i> , and more.
16	Hair	A description of the <i>downy</i> , <i>hairy</i> , <i>silky</i> , <i>spiny</i> , <i>velvety</i> , or <i>woolly</i> covering on the leaves.
17	Polish	A description of the particulate covering on the leaves -- possibilities include: <i>dewy</i> , <i>dusty</i> , <i>greasy</i> , <i>powdery</i> , <i>slimy</i> , etc.
18	Texture	A description of the leaf's surface texture -- <i>leathery</i> , <i>papery</i> , <i>spongy</i> , <i>waxy</i> , etc.
19	Variegation	The location and appearance of discolorations and other markings on the leaves: <i>marbled</i> , <i>painted</i> , <i>spotted</i> , <i>striped</i> , <i>variegated</i> , and so forth.

## Compleat Botanica - Flower view

➤ Using the software   ➤ Specimen   ➤ Views

Specimen Views # 14 [ [Back](#) ] [ [Next](#) ]



The **Flower View** is used by botanists, registration authorities, and compilers of regional floras to precisely identify the flowers and inflorescences.

← → *Fritillaria meleagris* ↺ 📷

Blooming period J F M A M J J A S O N D

Principal color  red,purple,white Aestivation

Accent color  white Insertion

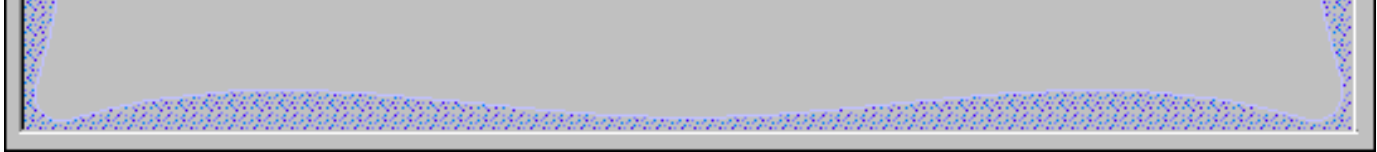
Form  Sexuality

Type  Habit

Arrangement  Corolla

Stamens  Pistil

Inflorescence size [-] 0 1 2 3 4 5" [+] Flower size [-] 0 1 2 3 4 5" [+]



	Item	Notes
1	Blooming period	The normal season for flowers to be in bloom.
2	Principal color	The most prominent colors typically seen in flowers of this species.
3	Accent color	The notable secondary colors of the flowers.
4	Form	The form of the inflorescence: <i>capitate</i> , <i>cymose</i> , <i>spicate</i> , or <i>umbellate</i> to name a few.
5	Type	The inflorescence type: <i>catkin</i> , <i>head</i> , <i>raceme</i> , <i>thyrses</i> , or <i>umbel</i> for example.
6	Arrangement	The arrangement of the individual flowers within the inflorescence. Examples include: <i>clustered</i> , <i>loose</i> , <i>radiant</i> , <i>rosaceous</i> , <i>spiral</i> , and others.
7	Stamens	A free form description of the flower's stamens.
8	Aestivation	The arrangement of the emerging flower parts within the unopened flower bud.
9	Insertion	A description of how the flower is attached to the peduncle: <i>adnate</i> , <i>embracing</i> , <i>sheathing</i> , <i>sessile</i> , and others.
10	Sexuality	A description of the flower's perfection: <i>dioecious</i> , <i>monoecious</i> , <i>polygamous</i> , <i>pistillate</i> , <i>staminate</i> , etc.
11	Habit	The way in which a flower holds itself up against gravity: <i>erect</i> , <i>horizontal</i> , <i>nodding</i> , or <i>pendant</i> .
12	Corolla	The form of the flower's corolla. Examples include: <i>coroniform</i> , <i>cruciform</i> , <i>funnelform</i> , <i>papilionaceous</i> , <i>spurred</i> , <i>tubular</i> , and others.

13	Pistil	A free form description of the flower's pistil.
14	Inflorescence size	The width of an inflorescence when it is symmetrical, or the length of an inflorescence when it is elongated.
15	Flower size	The length of an individual flower, not the inflorescence as a whole, across it's widest dimension.

## Compleat Botanica - Features view

➤ Using the software   ➤ Specimen   ➤ Views

Specimen Views # 15 [ [Back](#) ] [ [Next](#) ]



The **Features View** is used by botanists to describe the key characteristics of this plant other than leaves and flowers.

← → **Amelanchier alnifolia** ↺ 📷

Underground type	Fruit type
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Underground description	Fruit description
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Bark color	Leaf description
<input type="text" value="gray"/>	leaves that change color to deep green in summer and yellow to red in autumn
Bark description	Flower description
attractive gray winter bark	clustered flowers
Wood description	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	



	Item	Notes
1	Underground type	The type of underground feeding and storage system for the plant. Typical examples include: <i>bulb, corm, rhizome, taproot and tuber.</i>
2	Underground description	A free form description of the root structure and underground storage parts.
3	Bark color	For woody perennials, the colors of the bark.
4	Bark description	A free form description of the outer bark on this plant's woody structures.
5	Wood description	A free form description of the plant's woody cellular portions including color, texture and relative strength.
6	Fruit type	The type of seed bearing organism, for example: <i>acorn, berry, drupe, nut, pome,</i> and more.
7	Fruit description	A free form description of the plant's fruit bearing organism. (For edible fruits and nuts, see the Nutrition View item "Edible Parts Description".)
8	Leaf description	A free form description of the plant's leaves. This description is used to supplement the leaf details provided with the Leaf View.
9	Flower description	A free form description of the plant's flowers. This description is used to supplement the flower and inflorescence details provided with the Flower View.

Specimen Views # 16 [ [Back](#) ] [ [Next](#) ]



The **Horticulture View** is used by registration authorities and horticulturists to record the genesis of a new botanical variety.

← →  ↶ 📷

Derivation

Seed parent  🌿

Pollen parent  🌿

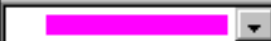
Protocol

Horticulture notes

No special fertilization is necessary for *Chaenomeles speciosa* to produce fruit. Flowering quince (in some places called Japanese quince) is often propagated using a cutting or by layering or by seed.

This plant may have originated from China.

**B** */* U 🌿

**B****U**

Az Verdana

10 points

	Item	Notes
1	Derivation	An indicator of how this new variety was created: <i>chance seedling, sport, species selection, or hybrid.</i>
2	Seed parent	If this new variety is a hybrid, this identifies the female plant that supplied the seed.
3	Pollen plant	If this new variety is a hybrid, this identifies the male plant that supplied the pollen.
4	Protocol	A free form description of how the species selection was carried out, or how the hybridization was accomplished.
5	Horticulture notes	A word processing-like note that documents horticulture related information such as fertilization, propagation and origin.



Specimen Views # 17 [ [Back](#) ] [ [Next](#) ]



The **Herbarium View** is used by herbaria to organize their collections of dried plant material.

The screenshot shows a software window titled "Carthamus tinctorius". At the top, there are navigation arrows and a title bar. Below the title bar, there are several input fields: "Sheet number", "Collector name", "Collection number", "Collection location", and "Collection date". A checkbox labeled "Tag needs printing" is located below the "Collection date" field. At the bottom of the window, there is a "Herbarium notes" section with a text area containing the following text: "*Carthamus tinctorius* has an annual life cycle. Leaves: Safflower (locally known in some parts as dyer's saffron, false saffron, bastard saffron, American saffron, dyer's thistle and saffron thistle) has spiny leaves. Flowers: This plant has thistle-like flowers. The blossoms are usually a yellow color, with an accent in gold." Below the text area is a rich text editor toolbar with buttons for Bold (B), Italic (I), Underline (U), and a plant icon, followed by a color selection dropdown, a font family dropdown set to "Az Verdana", and a font size dropdown set to "10 points".

	Item	Notes
1	Sheet number	The unique identifier employed by an herbarium to reference this collection of dried and mounted plant material.
2	Collector name	The name of the person who obtained the material in the field.
3	Collection number	The serialized number for the named collector attached to this herbarium sheet.
4	Collection location	A description of where the plant material was collected and enough information for others to reestablish the location at a later time.
5	Collection date	The date the plant material was obtained from the field.
6	Tag needs printing	Checked when this specimen record is first created and unchecked after a specimen tag has been printed.
7	Herbarium notes	A word processing-like note to document additional herbarium related information. Also used to document general free form descriptive botanical information.

## Compleat Botanica - Sketch view

➤ Using the software ➤ Specimen ➤ Views

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The **Sketch View** shows a picture or drawing of the specimen (or herbaria sheet) if it exists.

← → **Armeria maritima 'Bloodstone'** ↻ 📷


Picture file  📁

Thumbnail

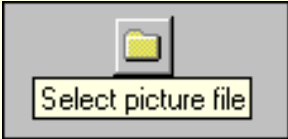



Picture file  📁

Thumbnail





	Item	Notes
1	Picture file	The filename of the JPEG or GIF file containing a picture or sketch of the plant.
2		Press this button to pick the name of the picture file.
3	Thumbnail	Checked to show the entire picture shrunk to fit the thumbnail area. When unchecked, the picture is shown full sized, but is truncated to fit the thumbnail area.
4		Press this preview button to show the picture in a separate full-sized window.

Specimen Views # 19 [ [Back](#) ]



The Gateway View provides an easy view port to World Wide Web pages of plant-related information. These pages are supplied by respected providers such as governmental agencies, educational institutions and research facilities.

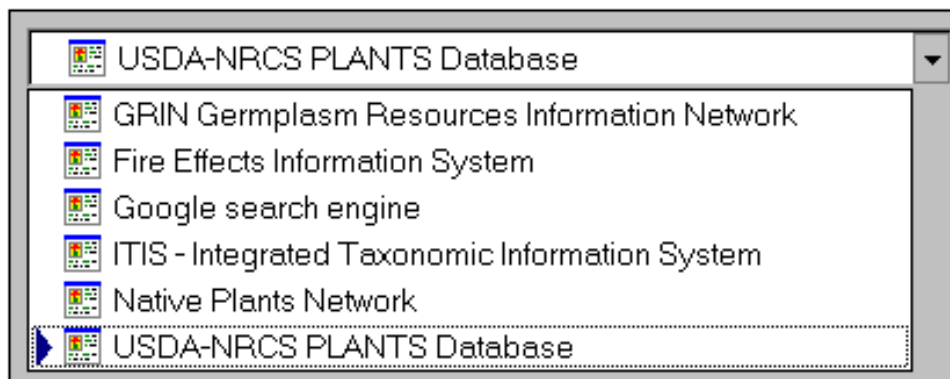
Customized HTML scripts are preprogrammed to retrieve and display this data using the botanical name or one of the common names supplied by The Compleat Botanica. This feature is available only when your computer is connected to the Internet.

This view works by merging the name of the currently selected specimen with one of the special templates that you select. Each template is programmed to provide an interface to the search facility of one Web site. What you see is a list of hyperlinks that connect your selected specimen to the data available at the destination site. Simply click the hyperlink to retrieve the document supplied by that Web site provider.



1

Select a specimen from the current list.



2

Choose a gateway portal template from the droplist.

Botanical name	<a href="#">Symphytum officinale</a>
Genus	<a href="#">Symphytum</a>
Common name	<a href="#">knitbone</a> <a href="#">comfrey</a>

3

The selected specimen's name is merged with the selected gateway portal's template to produce easy-to-use hyperlinks. Simply click on a link to retrieve the provider's document for that data.

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database page for *Symphytum officinale*. The browser's address bar shows the URL [Symphytum officinale \(USDA-NRCS\)](#). The page title is "USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database".

The main content area features a header "USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database" and a sidebar with the following information:

Botanical name	<a href="#">Symphytum officinale</a>
Genus	<a href="#">Symphytum</a>
Common name	<a href="#">knitbone</a> <a href="#">comfrey</a>

To the right of the sidebar is the USDA-NRCS logo and a text block:

United States Department of Agriculture  
 NRCS Natural Resources Conservation Service  
 PLANTS Database

The United States Department of Agriculture - Natural Resources Conservation Service maintains a repository of data on plants of the United States. This geographic region includes the continental US, Alaska, Hawaii, Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico.

The database contains entries for approximately 80,000 native and naturalized vascular plants.

The browser's address bar at the bottom also displays [Symphytum officinale \(USDA-NRCS\)](#).