Use of This Guide

The notes included below describe the title bars and how their values were derived. See next page for a sample layout of the pages within this guide.

1 **Common Name, Scientific Name:**
A common name is listed first, and the scientific name is listed below the common name. Common synonyms for either name will be mentioned in the "Comments" section. The scientific names used are those recognized by the USDA PLANTS database.

Source: USDA, NRCS. 2008. The PLANTS Database (http://plants.usda.gov). National Plant Data Center, Baton Rouge, LA 70874-4490 USA.

2 **Minnesota C-value:**
The Minnesota Coefficient of Conservatism (C-value) is a numerical score (0-10)that reflects both fidelity to natural habitats and tolerance to disturbance. Species that are often found in disturbed habitats, with little fidelity to natural habitats are assigned a '0', whereas species only found in undisturbed natural habitats are assigned a 10. C-values have been assigned to wetland species in Minnesota, and can be used as a tool to evaluate habitat condition. In this guide, non-native species are assigned a '0'.

Source: Milburn, S. A., M. Bourdaghs, and J. J. Husveth. 2007. Floristic Quality Assessment for Minnesota Wetlands. Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, St. Paul, MN.

3 **Wetland Indicator Status (Region 3- North Central):**

OBL = Obligate Wetland: Occurs almost always (estimated probability 99%) under natural conditions in wetlands.
FACW = Facultative Wetland: Usually occurs in wetlands (estimated probability 67%-99%), but occasionally found in non-wetlands.
FAC = Facultative: Equally likely to occur in wetlands or non-wetlands (estimated probability 34%-66%).
FACU = Facultative Upland: Usually occurs in non-wetlands (estimated probability 67%-99%), but occasionally found on wetlands (estimated probability 1%-33%).
UPL = Obligate Upland: May occur in wetlands in another region, but occurs almost always (estimated probability 99%) under natural conditions in non-wetlands in region 3.
NI = No indicator: Insufficient information was available to determine status.

4 **Native, Non-native, or Invasive Status:**
Lists whether the species is a native to Minnesota, according to Cholewa (2007). The origins of some species are under disagreement - such as reed canary grass and narrow-leaf cattail. However, there is general agreement that there are non-native varieties within these species that are more commonly found, and that these varieties are aggressive invaders. Invasive species status is based on ranking from the Minnesota Invasive Species Advisory Council (MISAC) and NatureServe's impact rankings.

Sources:
Cholewa, A.F. 2007. Annotated Checklist of the Flora of Minnesota.
www.bellmuseum.org/plants/checklist.pdf
NatureServe: www.natureserve.org/explorer/
MISAC: www.mda.state.mn.us/plants/pestmanagement/misac/default.htm

1 **Common Name**
Scientific Name

2 **Minnesota C-Value: #**

3 **Wetland Indicator Status: OBL**

4 **Native/non-native; invasive status**

Leaves: Leaf description. Includes ligule, petiole, margins, veination, texture, and color descriptions.

Stems: Stem height, texture, and bark characteristics (if woody).

Flowers and fruit: Flower, spike, and spikelet descriptions. If helpful, includes identifying characteristics of fruit and/or seeds.

Plant communities: Names of wetland communities or simple descriptors (i.e. old fields, disturbed soils)

Comments: Other common names or previous classifications. General comments that may identify similar species, unique growth habits, or need for control of an invasive species.