Plant photographs and captions for identification

Matt Walters, University of Canterbury, New Zealand. matt.walters@canterbury.ac.nz

Habit

Branch

Slash

Stem

Leaf, upper surface

Leaf, lower surface

Leaves

Leaflets

Leaf attachment

Stipule

Leaf bud

Leaf surface detail

Flower bud

Flower (photograph front and back)

Inflorescence

Fruits

Fruit, cross-section

Seeds

Notes to take when photographing a plant

General information

- Date photo taken
- Name of photographer
- File name of the photo

Location information

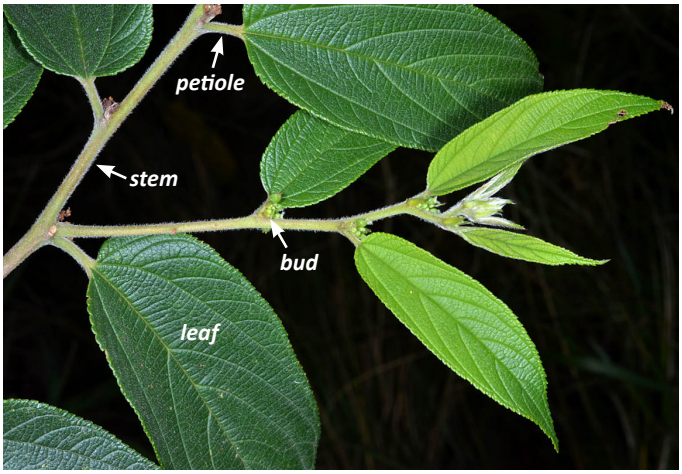
- Location description. Begin with the country and then become more specific. *For example: NIGERIA: Taraba: Sardauna Province: Mambilla Plateau, Ngel Nyaki Forest Reserve, forest fragment B.*
- GPS location (can be of the general area rather than for each plant)
- Altitude

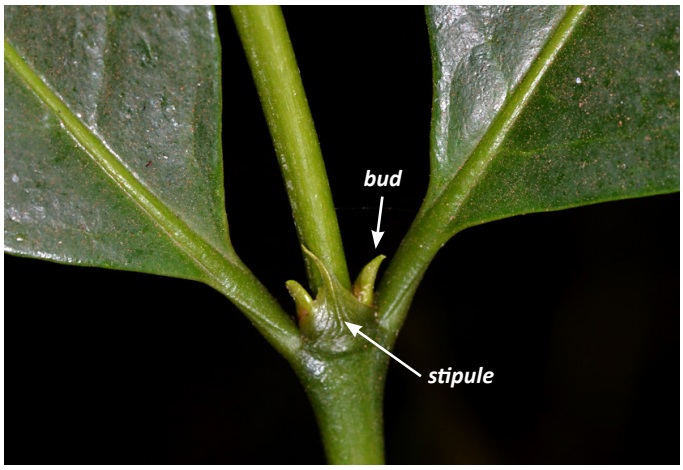
Plant information

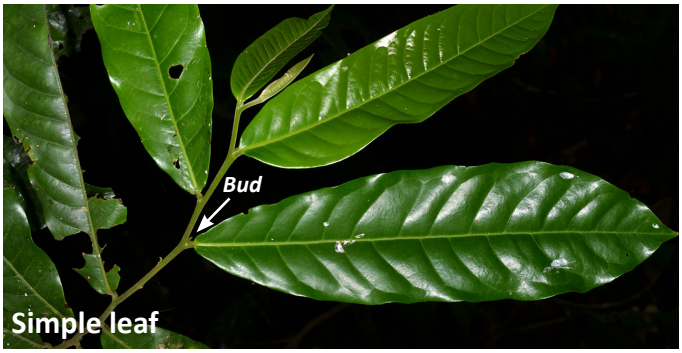
- Caption: Use the captions below the photos in this guide *(eg, Leaf, upper surface)*. If it is a labelled plant include the tree tag number or other identifier if it is a tree on a transect. Use a code if there are multiple photos of one plant. The format we use is: ***Plant XYZ-00095. Leaf upper surface****, where XYZ are the photographer initials.*
- Possible identification
- If a herbarium specimen is collected write down the collection number.
- Does the slash or flowers smell?
- Leaf length. This is good for determining size later.

Photography information

- Ensure the image is in focus.
- Use flash when in the forest.
- Take as many different photos of the plant parts as possible.
- When photographing a leaf make sure that both ends of the leaf are in the photo.
- Photograph any features of the plant that might make it easier to identify later, for example glands in the leaves, spines, hairs.







A leaf has a bud at the base of the petiole where it attaches to the stem. A compound leaf has leaflets, the leaflets have no bud at their base.

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