



Lakeside Daisy Monitoring Protocol

Lakeside daisy usually blooms in May. It is easiest to identify this species when it is in bloom, therefore monitoring during the month of May is highly recommended.

Seedlings are small pubescent plants with a single rosette. These are not counted when monitoring is conducted as many of these are not expected to survive more than a few years.



Single individual seedling



Two individual seedlings



Nine individual seedlings (Pen cap for scale).



Juvenile plants are 1-rosette plants that have not flowered. These are less pubescent than the seedlings.



Single juvenile plant in summer (July). Three individual juvenile plants in summer.

Adults are plants with 1 or more rosettes that have flowered. Lakeside daisy grows as rosette. As each plant continues to grow it produces more rosettes. Eventually, rosettes within the center of the individual may decline; however, the rosettes on the perimeter of the plant may persist and will be connected by rhizomes. For long-term monitoring we do NOT count individual rosettes. Instead, a clump of connected rosettes is considered to be one individual.



One adult individual plant with three rosettes in winter (December). Last growing season's growth has turned brown.



One adult plant in March. Leaves are less slender early in the growing season. The interior rosettes have died leaving a ring of live rosettes comprising one individual plant.



Single adult plant with one rosette.



Rhizome

Sometimes the inner rosettes have died out and gray textured rhizomes are visible. One plant in November, Castalia Ohio.



One adult plant with multiple rosettes in spring (May). Leaves are narrower as they have grown out since March. Leaves feel rubbery and lack hairs. Each of the photos above is considered one adult plant.



Four adult plants in blue and one juvenile plant in yellow.