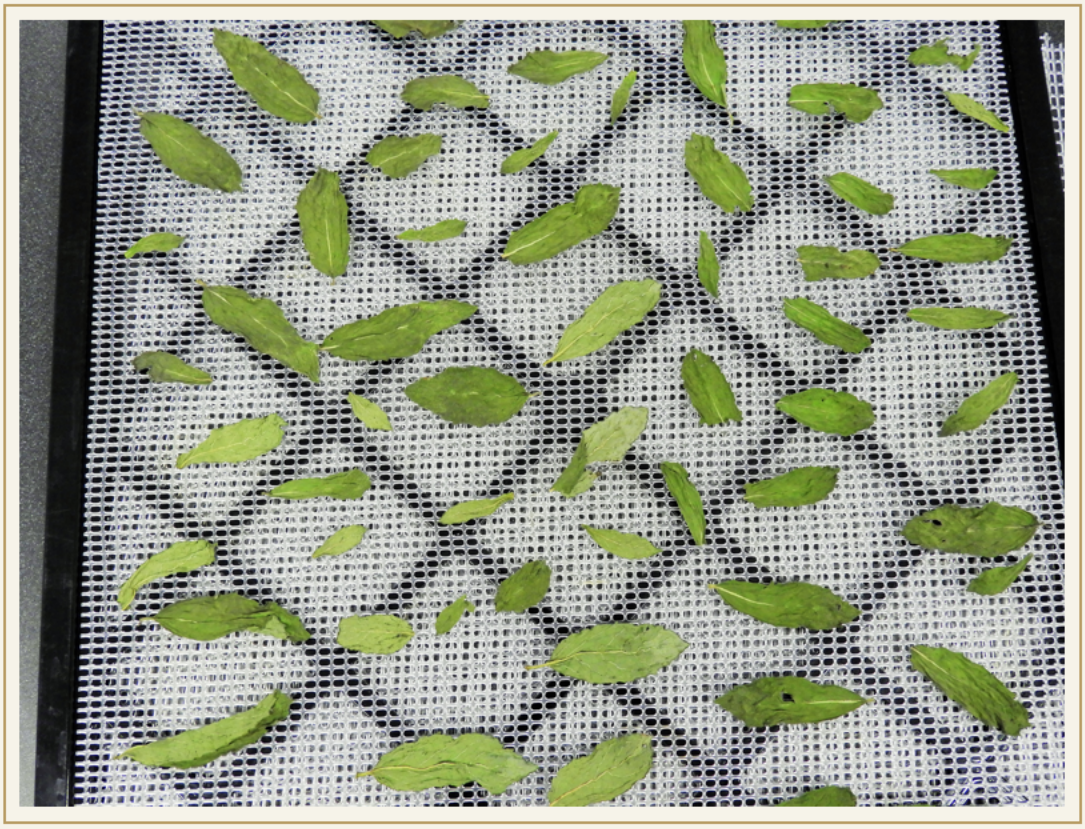
WITCHWARD RISING

THE BOTANICAL STUDY

Harvest, Drying & Storage Record Book

A SOURCING AND BOTANICAL-MATERIAL RECORD BOOK



Dried mint on a dehydrator tray.
Photo: Nutrition, Food Safety & Health / Colorado State University Extension · CC0 1.0

Keep the story attached to the material.

BOTANICAL FOUNDATIONS / B-11 · B-12

KNOW THE PLANT BEFORE YOU USE THE PLANT

Use this resource

Keep the source, species, plant part, batch, processing, and storage records connected. A batch code is simply a consistent identifier for the particular material you are following. Purchased cultivated material and observation-only work are valid options. A completed worksheet documents a decision; it does not grant permission or certify a product.

Use the drying record only with the bounded culinary-leaf exercise in B-12, an established food-herb method, and suitable equipment. Keep experimental samples separate and do not consume them. Calculate mass decrease only from a positive initial net mass, using consistent units; the calculation does not establish dryness or safety.

Print only what you need. The photographic cover is optional; all working pages use white backgrounds. Print at actual size on US Letter paper. Repeat a selected form for a new plant, batch, visit, or source. Color is not needed to use the records.

Your pages

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A SOURCING AND BOTANICAL-MATERIAL RECORD BOOK

Follow the material back to a source.

Choose material you own or are researching. Keep stated origin, verified documentation, and missing information separate. No purchase, supplier contact, or collection is required. Draft a question when the record stops.

Species / plant part / material form

Supplier / brand / lot / record code

Stated growing or collection origin

Cultivated, wild-collected, or not established

Step in the supply trail	Source or document / date	What is established / what remains unknown

One sourcing question worth resolving

Current decision and supporting evidence

READ WITH: B-11 | REFERENCES: 2, 3

A SOURCING AND BOTANICAL-MATERIAL RECORD BOOK

Permission before scissors.

This record can end with a decision not to collect. Use purchased material or observation alone when that better fits the evidence and permissions. Identify the actual species, plant part, location, and relevant authority before considering removal.

Plant / proposed material

Site or supplier / date

Permission or collection rule—and where I checked it

Record the authority, date, conditions, and any limits. This worksheet is not a permit.

Conservation assessment: place, scale, and date

A broad status word does not answer every local collection question.

What removal of this plant part could change

Use the species' life cycle and structures, with a source.

My decision and evidence

Observe only / investigate purchased or cultivated material / insufficient information / do not collect / other documented decision.

READ WITH: B-11: Follow one supply chain | REFERENCES: 2, 4

A SOURCING AND BOTANICAL-MATERIAL RECORD BOOK

A documented decision not to collect.

Record why leaving a plant or material alone is the appropriate decision in this case. The reason may be uncertain identity, unavailable permission, conservation context, plant-part impact, site conditions, or insufficient information. Do not replace an unanswered question with a universal harvest percentage.

Plant / site / proposed material

Date / sources or authorities consulted

The evidence or missing information behind my decision

What I can learn through observation or existing records

A suitable cultivated, purchased, or non-collecting alternative

What would need to change before I reconsider?

Some decisions should remain “do not collect.” Do not treat this line as a requirement to find a workaround.

READ WITH: B-11 | REFERENCES: 2, 4

A SOURCING AND BOTANICAL-MATERIAL RECORD BOOK

Give this batch a passport.

Create the record before processing starts. Keep the botanical identity and plant part beside the specific source and lot. For purchased material, record what is supplied rather than reconstructing an unreported harvest history.

Batch code / record date

Botanical name / part / identification evidence

Source plant or purchased lot / source location

Collector or supplier / permission record, if relevant

Harvest or receipt date / starting condition

Photograph IDs / amount and units, if measured

Handling and process planned / relevant source or instructions

Unverified details that must stay visible

READ WITH: B-11 · B-12 | REFERENCES: 2, 3

A SOURCING AND BOTANICAL-MATERIAL RECORD BOOK

Record the process, including interruptions.

For the B-12 culinary-leaf study, follow an established food-herb method and the equipment instructions. Record the method rather than replacing it with a fixed schedule for every botanical. If suitable equipment or conditions are unavailable, use the lesson’s purchased-material comparison.

Batch / identity / starting condition

Method source / section / equipment instructions

Equipment / setting / load arrangement

Start date and time / end date and time

Time	Setting or condition observed	Change / interruption / action

Dryness indicators specified by this method / observations made

Limitations of the process record

Appearance and mass change do not authenticate identity, measure all constituents, or certify freedom from contaminants.

READ WITH: B-12 | REFERENCES: 5, 2, 6, 3

A SOURCING AND BOTANICAL-MATERIAL RECORD BOOK

What the scale can—and cannot—tell you.

Use the documented culinary-leaf exercise in B-12, its established drying guidance, and your equipment instructions. Keep the investigation sample separate and do not consume it. If weighing is unsuitable, use the purchased-material comparison instead.

Batch code / species / plant part

Method / equipment / guidance consulted

Empty tray or container mass (g)

Initial net sample mass (g)

Date / time	Tray + sample (g)	Net sample (g)	Process / condition notes

Net sample mass = combined mass − empty container mass

Mass decrease (%) = (initial net mass − later net mass) ÷ initial net mass × 100

What else could have changed the measured mass?

For example, lost fragments or a changed container. Record instrument resolution.

> Mass decrease is not a water-activity measurement or a safety, sterility, shelf-life, or chemical-strength test. Do not convert this calculation into a “safe to use” threshold.

READ WITH: B-12: documented drying study · FDA: Water Activity (aw) in Foods | REFERENCES: 6, 5

A SOURCING AND BOTANICAL-MATERIAL RECORD BOOK

A batch should never lose its identity.

Give each material a code that stays with its photographs, processing record, container, and later checks. Use an existing purchased botanical if you are not drying anything. Keep uncertain or suspect material separate; do not open a moldy container for a smell test.

Batch / linked processing-sheet ID

Container / storage location / date stored

Check date	Visible condition / packaging	Change / action / linked note

An interruption, discrepancy, or missing detail

Record what happened and when. Do not fill a gap from memory as though it was measured.

Current record status and next action

For example: documented observation sample / information incomplete / isolated from usable materials / discarded appropriately.

BATCH LABEL

Batch code

Botanical name + part + form

Source / lot

Processing date / record ID

Storage date / observation-only status

READ WITH: B-12: identity, clean handling, and storage records | REFERENCES: 2, 3

A SOURCING AND BOTANICAL-MATERIAL RECORD BOOK

Write the discrepancy while it is still clear.

Use this page for a changed label, mixed-up code, equipment interruption, damaged package, or other event that affects the record. Keep the original entry legible. If information is reconstructed from memory later, label that reconstruction and its date.

Batch / linked records

Date and time of event / date recorded

What happened / what was directly observed

Which identity, process, or storage information is affected

What I did with the material and records

Unresolved uncertainty / source or professional check needed

READ WITH: B-12 | REFERENCES: 2, 3

A SOURCING AND BOTANICAL-MATERIAL RECORD BOOK

Keep the same code on the container.

Copy the code exactly from the batch passport. These are educational record labels, not commercial labeling instructions or proof of product suitability. Use the separate photo index to keep images attached to the right batch.

BOTANICAL MATERIAL / RECORD LABEL

Batch or sample code

Botanical name / plant part / form

Source / supplier lot

Receipt or processing date / record ID

Storage location / observation-only status

BOTANICAL MATERIAL / RECORD LABEL

Batch or sample code

Botanical name / plant part / form

Source / supplier lot

Receipt or processing date / record ID

Storage location / observation-only status

Label corrections or container changes / date

READ WITH: B-12 | REFERENCES: 2, 3

A SOURCING AND BOTANICAL-MATERIAL RECORD BOOK

Make the photograph match the batch.

Record the subject, date, scale, and file location for each photograph. Show the code with the subject where practical, and keep an unaltered original. A photograph is one part of the documentation; it cannot supply information that was never recorded.

Batch / sample code

Photo session / photographer

Photo ID	What is shown / date / scale	File location / linked processing or storage record

A missing view or uncertain match I need to resolve

READ WITH: B-12 | REFERENCES: 2, 7

References & photograph credit

Numbers match the reference notes on working pages. These original Witchward Rising forms draw on the lessons and the sources below. Online records checked November 4, 2026.

[1] Witchward Rising. Botanical Foundations: The complete 17-lesson collection. November 2026 edition. Companion lessons: B-11 · B-12.
https://witchwardrising.org/study/botanical-study/botanical-foundations

[2] European Medicines Agency, Committee on Herbal Medicinal Products. Guideline on Good Agricultural and Collection Practice (GACP) for starting materials of herbal origin. Final, Revision 1. EMA/HMPC/246816/2005 Rev. 1; July 9, 2025. Sections 7, 10-14.
https://www.ema.europa.eu/system/files/documents/scientific-guideline/hmpc-guideline-gacp-may-2025_en.pdf

[3] U.S. Food and Drug Administration. Small Entity Compliance Guide: Current Good Manufacturing Practice in Manufacturing, Packaging, Labeling, or Holding Operations for Dietary Supplements. 2010. Sections VIII and XII.
https://www.fda.gov/regulatory-information/search-fda-guidance-documents/small-entity-compliance-guide-current-good-manufacturing-practice-manufacturing-packaging-labeling

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https://www.ethnobiology.net/what-we-do/core-programs/ise-ethics-program/code-of-ethics/code-in-english/

[5] Andress EL, Harrison JA, revisers. So Easy to Preserve. 6th ed. University of Georgia Cooperative Extension; 2014. Bulletin 989. Herbs, reproduced by National Center for Home Food Preservation.
https://nchfp.uga.edu/how/dry/drying-general/herbs/

[6] U.S. Food and Drug Administration. Water Activity (aw) in Foods. Inspection Technical Guide. 1984. Sections: Definition; Sorption Behavior.
https://www.fda.gov/inspections-compliance-enforcement-and-criminal-investigations/inspection-technical-guides/water-activity-aw-foods

[7] University of Florida Herbarium (FLAS), Florida Museum of Natural History. Preparation of Plant Specimens for Deposit as Herbarium Vouchers. Section: Introduction.
https://www.floridamuseum.ufl.edu/herbarium/methods/vouchers/

Cover photograph
Dried mint on a dehydrator tray. Nutrition, Food Safety & Health / Colorado State University Extension. CC0 1.0.
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