

HARTWRIGHTIA

Hartwrightia floridana Gray ex S. Wats.

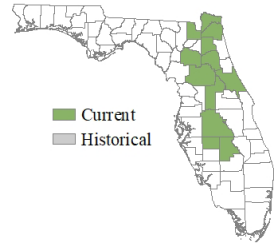
Synonyms: none

Family: Asteraceae (composite)

FNAI Ranks: G2/S2

Legal Status: US-none FL-Threatened

Wetland Status: US-OBL FL-FACW



Bruce Sorrie



Alan Cressler, Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center

Field Description: Perennial **herb** with a single, erect **stem**, 2 - 3 feet tall, rising from a basal rosette. **Rosette leaves** 3 - 10 inches long, entire, with rounded tips and leaf bases tapering to a long leaf stalk. **Stem leaves** alternate and reduced upward along the stem to bracts. **Inflorescence** large and open with flat-topped clusters of flower heads at ends of stiff branches. **Disc flowers** pink to whitish; no ray flowers. All parts of the plant dotted with glistening, sticky **glands**.

Similar Species: *Vanillaleaf* (*Carphephorus odoratissimus*) and other species in the genus *Carphephorus* have large basal leaves and dark pink flower heads in terminal clusters but none have glistening glands.

Related Rare Species: *Hartwrightia floridana* is the only species in its genus.

Habitat: Seepage slopes, edges of baygalls and springheads, wet prairies, and flatwoods with wet, peaty soils. Often with hooded pitcher plants or, in central FL, cutthroat grass.

hartwrightia

Hartwrightia floridana

Best Survey Season: Flowers late summer - fall; the rosette of sticky, glandular leaves is recognizable in spring and summer.

Range-wide Distribution: SE GA to central peninsular FL.

Conservation Status: Draining and silviculture have nearly eliminated this species from private lands; large populations occur at Avon Park Air Force Range and Jennings State Forest.

Protection and Management: Avoid ditching, draining, or mechanical site preparation. Apply prescribed fire every 2 - 3 years.

References: Coile 2000, Cronquist 1980, Kral 1983, Patrick et al. 1995, Tobe et al. 1998, Ward 1979, Wunderlin and Hansen 2011, Wunderlin et al. 2018.

