

## BEACH JACQUEMONTIA

*Jacquemontia reclinata* House

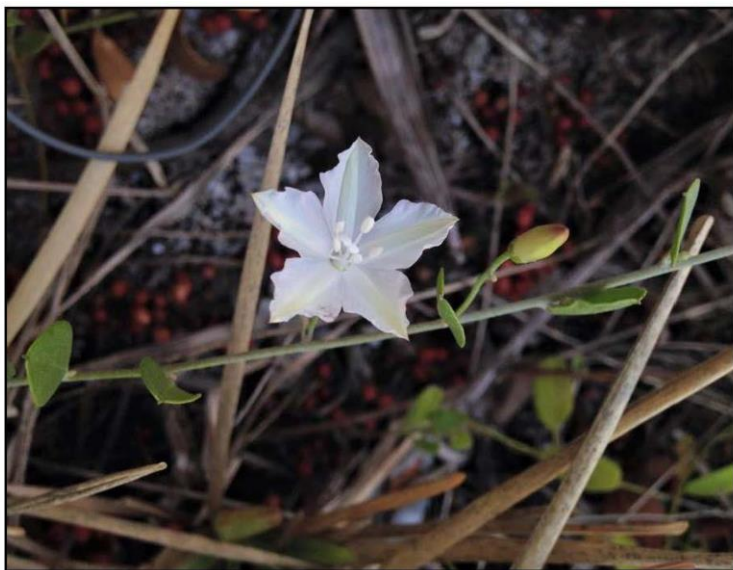
**Synonyms:** none

**Family:** Convolvulaceae (morning-glory)

**FNAI Ranks:** G1/S1

**Legal Status:** US-Endangered FL-Endangered

**Wetland Status:** US-none+ FL-UPL



Amy Jenkins

**Field Description:** A low growing **vine** with a woody base and non-woody, creeping or twining **stems** to 6 feet long. **Leaves** about 1 inch long, oval, entire, alternate, somewhat fleshy, with rounded or notched tips; young leaves and stems whitened by dense hairs. **Flowers** 1 inch across when open, deeply 5-lobed with a short tube, white; solitary or in clusters on 1 inch long stalks arising in the angle of leaf and stem; **sepals** small with a narrow fringe of hairs. **Fruit** a small, round capsule with persistent sepals.

**Similar Species:** Four other clustervine species occur in Florida. Beach jacquemontia occurs in pinelands and dunes in South Florida, has a white flower (flowers blue in *J. pentanthos*), with a small fringe of hairs on the sepals. Hairy clustervine (*J. tamnifolia*) occurs in disturbed sites in the Florida panhandle.

**Related Rare Species:** Pineland clustervine (*Jacquemontia curtisii*), state-

## beach jacquemontia

## *Jacquemontia reclinata*

threatened and federal management concern, closely resembles beach jacquemontia but lacks the fringe of hairs on the sepals and has narrower, non-fleshy leaves; it occurs in pine flatwoods in Collier, Dade, and Monroe counties. Havana clustervine (*Jacquemontia havanensis*), state-endangered, also lacks the fringe of hairs on the sepals and has non-fleshy leaves; it occurs in hammocks in Dade County and Monroe County Keys. See also skyblue clustervine (*Jacquemontia pentan-thos*) and wild-potato morning-glory (*Ipomoea microdactyla*) in this guide.

**Habitat:** Dunes; disturbed openings in maritime hammocks, coastal strands, and coastal scrub, often with sea grape, sand spurs, poisonwood, and prickly pear cactus.

**Best Survey Season:** All year; November - May.

**Range-wide Distribution:** Endemic to SE coast of FL. Palm Beach, Broward, and Dade Cos., FL. The only known EO from Martin County was deleted by FNAI 2018 because the identification was questionable and a specimen from Martin County of this species is no longer located in the UF herbarium.

**Conservation Status:** Fewer than 500 plants at 9 sites are known. Although most are in preserves, they are threatened by exotic plant invasion.

**Protection and Management:** Protect coastal habitats from development by conservation purchase or easement. Remove exotic pest plants, especially Australian pine, beach naupaka, carrotwood, Brazilian pepper, and turf grasses. Where populations occur, maintain openings in forest habitat by removing woody species. Establish new populations in protected areas.

**References:** Coile 2000, IRC 1999, Langeland and Burks 1998, Small 1934, USFWS 1998, Ward 1979, Wunderlin 1998, Wunderlin and Hansen 2011.