

# MANY-FLOWERED GRASS-PINK

*Calopogon multiflorus* Lindl.

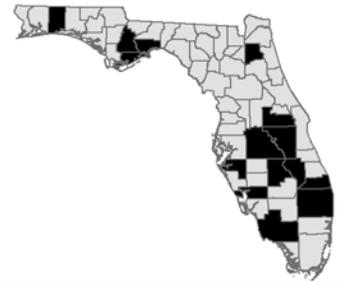
**Synonyms:** *Calopogon barbatus* (Walt.) Ames var. *multiflorus* (Lindl.) Correll

**Family:** Orchidaceae (orchid)

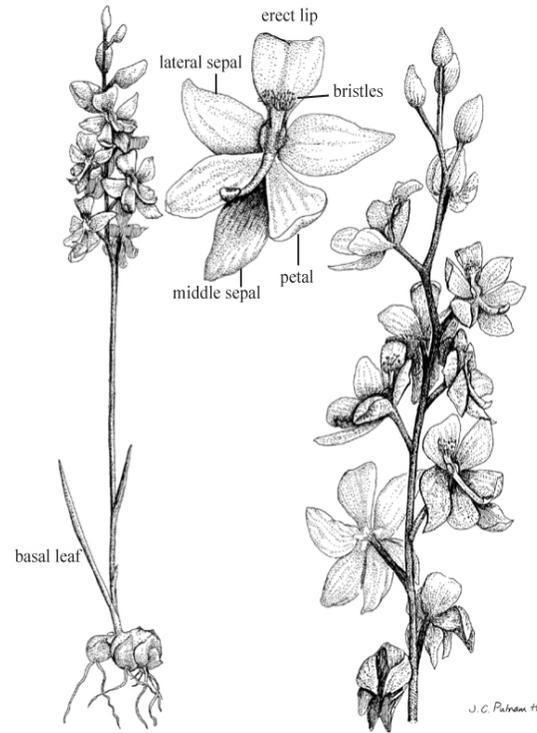
**FNAI Ranks:** G2G3/S2S3

**Legal Status:** US-none FL-none

**Wetland Status:** US-FACW FL-FACW



Ann Johnson



J. C. Palmer H.

**Field Description:** Herb with 1 - 2 basal, grass-like leaves 4 inches long and less than 0.2 inch wide. Flower stalk leafless, to 16 inches tall, with up to 15 dark pink flowers crowded at the top, most open at the same time. Petals spreading, widest above the middle, with narrow base (claw) and bluntly pointed tip; middle sepal less than 0.8 inch long; lateral sepals spreading but not reflexed backwards; lip upright and triangular with a crest of orange bristles. Fruit 0.4 inches long.

**Similar Species:** Bearded grasspink (*Calopogon barbatus*) has petals widest below the middle, with 5 or fewer flowers open at one time; it occurs in wet flatwoods. Pale grasspink (*Calopogon pallidus*) flowers are usually white or pale pink and the lateral sepals are reflexed backwards. Tuberous grasspink (*Calopogon tuberosus*) leaves are wider than 0.2 inches, the middle sepal is more than 0.8 inch long, and the petals are widest below the middle.

**Related Rare Species:** More than 70 species of native orchids are endangered or threatened in Florida.

**Habitat:** Dry to moist flatwoods with longleaf pine, wiregrass, saw palmetto.

**Best Survey Season:** Flowers March - July, primarily April.

**Range-wide Distribution:** FL, MS, AL, GA, LA, SC, NC.

**Conservation Status:** Although known historically throughout FL and on many managed areas, this orchid is now rare due to fire suppression and conversion of habitat to pine plantations.

**Protection & Management:** Burn flatwoods every 2 - 3 years during the growing season. Protect flatwoods from draining, bedding, clearcutting, roller-chopping and other soil and hydrology disturbances.

**References:** Coile 2000, IRC 1999, Luer 1972, Wunderlin 1998, Wunderlin and Hansen 2000a.