

## WILD POTATO MORNING-GLORY

*Ipomoea microdactyla* Griseb.

**Synonyms:** *Exogonium microdactylum* (Griseb.) House

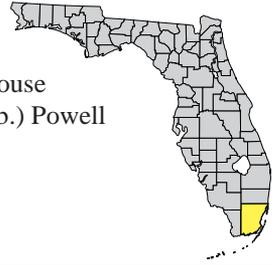
*Ipomoea repanda* Jacquin var. *microdactyla* (Griseb.) Powell

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

**FNAI Ranks:** G2/S2

**Legal Status:** US—none FL—Endangered

**Wetland Status:** US—UPL FL—UPL



*Ipomoea microdactyla*

Gil Nelson

*Ipomoea tenuissima*

**Field Description (photo, right and drawing, left):** Twining vine with hairless, somewhat fleshy stems, from a large tuber. **Leaves** alternate, blades 1.2 - 4 inches long, lance-shaped, entire or occasionally with 5 - 7 lobes; leafstalks to 2.4 inches long. **Flowers** bright red; funnel-shaped, the flaring portion about 1 inch across with 5 small tips; tube 1 - 1.5 inches long, stamens and style extending outside the tube; **sepals** rounded or triangular, never with long-pointed tips. **Fruit** a brown capsule.

**Similar Species:** Cypress vine (*Ipomoea quamoclit*) has red flowers but finely dissected leaves. Scarlet creeper (*Ipomoea hederifolia*) also has red flowers and at least 2 sepals with long-pointed tips. Both are plants of disturbed areas.

**Related Rare Species (photo, lower left and drawing, lower right):** Rockland morning-glory (*Ipomoea tenuissima*), state-endangered, has hairy stems and leaves. Leaves vary in shape but are often arrowhead-shaped. Flowers are solitary and purple; stamens and style held inside the tube.

## Wild potato morning-glory

*Ipomoea microdactyla*

**Habitat:** Both species occur in pine rocklands.

**Best Survey Season:** Wild potato morning-glory flowers April–November; rockland morning-glory flowers all year.

**Range-wide Distribution:** Wild potato morning-glory: FL, Cuba, Bahamas. Rockland morning-glory: FL, West Indies.

**Conservation Status:** Wild potato morning-glory: about a dozen populations are known, 10 on conservation areas. Rockland morning-glory: about 15 populations are known, most on conservation lands.

**Protection & Management:** Purchase remaining fragments of pine rockland and manage for conservation. Control exotic pest plants. Use prescribed fire to create mosaic of rockland habitats.

**References:** Austin 1984b, Austin and Huaman 1996, Coile 2000, IRC 1999, Small 1933, Wunderlin 1998, Wunderlin and Hansen 2000a.

