

MOCK PENNYROYAL

Stachydeoma graveolens (Chapm.) Small

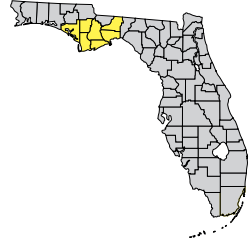
Synonym: *Hedeoma graveolens* Chapm. ex A. Gray

Family: Lamiaceae (mint)

FNAI Ranks: G2/S2

Legal Status: US—none FL—Endangered

Wetland Status: US—FACW FL—UPL



Gary Knight

Field Description: Perennial **herb or sub-shrub** to 20 inches tall, with a short, woody **stem** and numerous upright, hairy **branches**. **Leaves** 0.5 inches long (smaller near tips of stems), aromatic, opposite, oval, lacking leaf stalks, margins entire or slightly toothed, surfaces hairy and with glistening amber glands. **Flowers** solitary or few in the angle of leaf and stem near the top of the plant; **calyx** tubular, 2-lipped, 10-ribbed, glandular, and hairy; **flower** 0.5 inch long, pink, 2-lipped, upper lip is 2-lobed and erect, lower lip is 3-lobed and spreads downward; flower has 2 fertile **stamens**, both with obvious **anthers**.

Similar and Related Rare Species: Toothed savory (*Calamintha dentata*), state-threatened, is another pink-flowering mint found in sandhills in the Panhandle; its lower leaves have small teeth, and flowers have 4 fertile stamens. Also see Apalachicola rosemary (*Conradina glabra*), Etonia rosemary (*Conradina etonia*), Florida skullcap (*Scutellaria floridana*), and white-birds-in-a nest (*Macbridea alba*) in this guide.

Mock pennyroyal

Stachydeoma graveolens

Habitat: Sandhills and drier areas in pine-palmetto-wiregrass flatwoods.

Best Survey Season: Flowers May–September.

Range-wide Distribution: Endemic to FL Panhandle.

Conservation Status: About 50 populations of this species are known, most on the Apalachicola National Forest.

Protection & management: Burn sandhills and flatwoods every 2 - 3 years. Avoid clearcutting and mechanical site preparation in these habitats.

References: Coile 2000, Godfrey 1988, Kral 1983, Ward 1979, Wunderlin 1998, Wunderlin and Hansen 2000a.

