FLORIDA BRICKELL-BUSH

Brickellia mosieri (Small) Shinners

Synonyms: *Brickellia eupatorioides* (L.) Shinners var. *floridana* (R.W. Long) B.L.

Turner; Kuhnia eupatorioides L. var. floridana

R.W. Long; *Kuhnia mosieri* Small **Family:** Asteraceae (composite)

FNAI Ranks: G5T1/S1

Legal Status: US-Endangered; FL-Endangered





Field Description: Perennial **herb** 30 - 70 cm tall, slender, erect, and branching. **Leaves** 10 - 30 mm long, alternate, narrow, linear, thick, usually spreading or curved downward, entire or slightly toothed, resin-dotted. **Flower heads** in loose, open clusters at the ends of branches. **Disk flowers** white in small, dense heads surrounded by hairy, slightly ribbed bracts; no ray flowers, although long style branches (white, sometimes brown) may appear to be rays.

Similar Species: Several *Aster* species have similar leaves, but all have white ray flowers and yellow disk flowers. Palafox (*Palafoxia* spp.) disk flowers are larger, tubular, and spreading in loose heads with pink bracts.

Related Rare Species: See Flyr's brickell-bush (*Brickellia cordifolia*) and Cape Sable thoroughwort (*Eupatorium frustratum*) in this guide.

Habitat: Pine rocklands and associated vacant lots with open shrub layer, exposed limestone, and minimal leaf litter.

Best Survey Season: Summer-fall; primarily August - October, but occasionally all year.

Range-wide Distribution: Endemic to the Miami Rock Ridge in Dade County.

Conservation Status: About 25 populations are estimated, all with low numbers of plants; more than half are on private land.

Protection and Management: Acquire and protect private sites. Use frequent prescribed fire to create a mosaic of open habitats in pine rocklands. Eradicate exotic pest plants.

References: Coile 2000, Cronquist 1980, Bradley and Gann 1999, IRC 1999, Small 1933, Wunderlin and Hansen 2000a.

