

## LARGE-FLOWERED ROSEMARY

*Conradina grandiflora* Small

**Synonyms:** none

**Family:** Lamiaceae (mint)

**FNAI Ranks:** G3/S3

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

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



Flowering branch. © Robert Gundy

**Field Description:** Densely branched, low shrub with a minty odor. The leaves are opposite, in clusters, and evergreen. The calyx tube is densely pubescent, the leaf midrib lacks branch nerves, and the lower surfaces of the leaves are glabrous to moderately pubescent. The lower corolla lip is 9-16 mm long. Grows in large clumps

**Similar Species:** Similar to *Conradina canescens* but the lower surface of the leaf midrib is glabrous to moderately pubescent. Whereas *Conradina canescens* has a densely pubescent lower leaf surface

**Related Rare Species:** Large-flowered rosemary differs from other woody mints by its densely gray-pubescent leaves and short-pubescent calyx tube.

**Habitat:** In scrub, scrubby flatwoods, and adjacent disturbed areas.

## large-flowered rosemary

*Conradina grandiflora*

**Best Survey Season:** All year.

**Range-wide Distribution:** In central and southern peninsula along the east coast of Florida.

**Conservation Status:** Listed state-threatened and tracked as vulnerable, this species is vouchered from five counties along the east coast of central and south Florida.

**Protection and Management:** Remove competing vegetation by thinning, clipping, or carefully monitored use of prescribed fire. Avoid repeated or severe disturbances such as road/ORV trail/firebreak widening and cattle grazing.

**References:** Small 1933, Kral 1983, Wunderlin and Hansen 2011.



Flower close-up. © Robert Gundy