

GRISEBACH'S FALSE-MORNING-GLORY

Evolvulus grisebachii Peter

Synonyms: *Evolvulus wrightii* House

Family: Convolvulaceae (morning-glory)

FNAI Ranks: G2G3/S1

Legal Status: US-none FL-Endangered

Wetland Status: US-FAC+ FL-UPL



T. Ann Williams



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Field Description: Perennial **herb** forming small tufts to 4 inches tall. **Leaves** to 0.3 inches long, alternate, entire, nearly round or oval with pointed tips. **Flowers** like miniature morning-glory flowers, white or blue, smaller than the leaves, funnel-shaped with a short tube, slightly 5-lobed, solitary in the angle between leaf and stem. **Fruit** a round capsule. All parts of the plant, including both sides of the leaves, are covered with long, silvery hairs.

Similar Species: Silky morning-glory (*Evolvulus sericeus*) is also covered with long hairs but has oblong, elongated leaves and stems longer than 4 inches, rarely growing in tufts. It occurs in rocklands and wet flatwoods.

Related Rare Species: See wild-potato morning-glory (*Ipomoea microdactyla*), skyblue clustervine (*Jacquemontia pentanthos*) and beach jacquemontia (*Jacquemontia reclinata*) in this guide.

Grisebach's false-morning-glory

Evolvulus grisebachii

Habitat: Pine rocklands.

Best Survey Season: All year.

Range-wide Distribution: Monroe County Keys, FL; West Indies.

Conservation Status: This species is known from only one conservation area in the Monroe County Keys.

Protection and Management: Purchase and protect remaining fragments of pine rockland. Control invasive plant species.

References: Coile 2000, IRC 1999, Small 1933, Wunderlin 1998, Wunderlin and Hansen 2000a.