SEA ROSEMARY  
_Heliotropium gnaphalodes_ L.  
**Synonyms:** _Argusia gnaphalodes_ (L.) Heine  
**Family:** Boraginaceae (borage)  
**FNAI Ranks:** G4/S3  
**Legal Status:** US-none FL-Endangered  
**Wetland Status:** US-FACU+ FL-FACU

### Field Description
A clumping and sprawling shrub with many fragile, subtly hairy branches. Individuals may reach 6 feet high and up to 20 feet wide in ideal situations. Leaves are alternate, thickened, narrowly spatulate, 2 to 4 inches long, and roughly ¼ inch wide. The leaves are covered in hairs that impart a pale gray-blue-green color and are arranged on the branches in somewhat dense terminal whorls with the lower leaves dying off as the branch lengthens. The 1/8 inch wide, white, 5-lobed flowers are on curled terminal spikes in 2 rows. The fruits are black, 1/8 inch long, 2-seeded, ovoid drupes.

### Similar Species
Chiggery grapes (_Heliotropium verdcourtii_) is a climbing woody shrub with branches and leaves that are rough to the touch with stiff plant hairs. This species is found in Collier, Hendry, Miami-Dade and Monroe Counties.

### Related Rare Species
Chiggery grapes (_Heliotropium verdcourtii_), state-endangered, is a climbing woody shrub with branches and leaves that are rough to the touch with stiff plant hairs.

### Habitat
Grows on coastal dunes and berms.
sea rosemary

*Heliotropium gnaphalodes*

**Best Survey Season:** Winter-spring.

**Range-wide Distribution:** Native to coastal peninsular Florida and elsewhere in the Gulf/Caribbean basin.

**Conservation Status:** Listed state-endangered and tracked as vulnerable; 35 extant, and 8 possibly extirpated or historic populations are reported for South Florida. Many are found on conservation lands.

**Protection and Management:** Vulnerable to freezing and beach erosion