

BEACH JACQUEMONTIA

Jacquemontia reclinata House ex Small

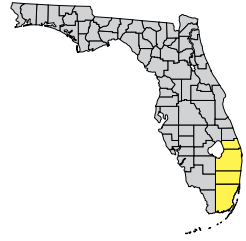
Synonyms: none

Family: Convolvulaceae (morning-glory)

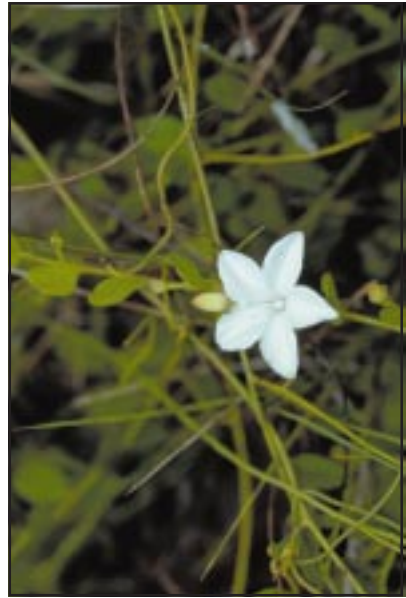
FNAI Ranks: G1/S1

Legal Status: US—Endangered FL—Endangered

Wetland Status: US—UPL FL—UPL



Jacquemontia reclinata Billy B. Boothe



Jacquemontia curtisii Gil Nelson

Field Description (photo, left, and drawing): **Vine** with a woody base and non-woody, creeping or twining **stems** to 6 feet long. **Leaves** about 1 inch long, oval, entire, alternate, somewhat fleshy, with rounded or notched tips; young leaves and stems whitened by dense hairs. **Flowers** 1 inch across when open, deeply 5-lobed with a short tube, white; solitary or in clusters on 1 inch long stalks arising in the angle of leaf and stem; **sepals** small with a narrow fringe of hairs. **Fruit** a small, round capsule with persistent sepals.

Similar and Related Rare Species (photo, right): Pineland clustervine (*Jacquemontia curtisii*), state-threatened and federal management concern, closely resembles beach jacquemontia but lacks the fringe of hairs on the sepals and has narrower, non-fleshy leaves; it occurs in pine flatwoods in Collier, Dade, and Monroe counties. Havana clustervine (*Jacquemontia havanensis*), state-endangered, also lacks the fringe of hairs on the sepals and has non-fleshy leaves; it occurs in hammocks in Dade County and Monroe County Keys. See also skyblue clustervine (*Jacquemontia pentanthos*) and wild-potato morning-glory (*Ipomoea microdactyla*) in this guide.

Beach jacquemontia

Jacquemontia reclinata

Habitat: Lee side of stable, vegetated dunes; disturbed openings in maritime hammock, coastal strand, and coastal scrub, often with sea grape, sand spurs, poisonwood, and prickly pear cactus.

Best Survey Season: Flowers November–May.

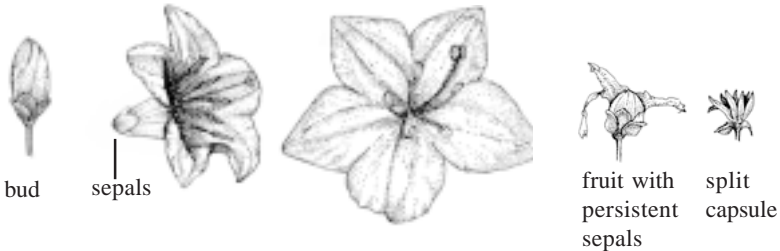
Range-wide Distribution: Endemic to SE coast of FL.

Conservation Status: Fewer than 500 plants at 9 sites are known. Although most are in preserves, they are threatened by exotic plant invasion.

Protection & Management: Protect coastal habitats from development by conservation purchase or easement. Remove exotic pest plants, especially Australian pine, carrotwood, Brazilian pepper, and turf grasses. Establish new populations of this species in protected areas.

References: Coile 2000, IRC 1999, Langeland and Burks 1998, Small 1934, USFWS 1998, Ward 1979, Wunderlin 1998, Wunderlin and Hansen 2000a.

Jacquemontia reclinata



J. C. R. 1998