

PINELAND BOGBUTTON

Lachnocaulon digynum Koern.

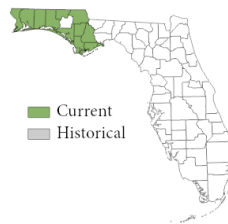
Synonyms: none

Family: Eriocaulaceae (pipewort)

FNAI Ranks: G3G4/S3

Legal Status: US-none FL-Threatened

Wetland Status: US-FACW++ FL-OBL



Floyd Griffith

Field Description: Perennial, clump forming rosettes (5-15 cm diameter). Leaves linear-acute (0.5-2 cm long), bright yellowish green. Flowering stem is 5-10 cm long, slightly twisted, 3-ridged, and with little to no trichomes. Sheath of the flowering stem is longer than the leaves. Mature inflorescence grayish to dull gray-brown (2-3.5 mm wide).

Similar Species: *Lachnocaulon* can be distinguished from *Eriocaulon* by the leaves lacking lacunar tissue (air spaces) visible to the naked eye. *Lachnocaulon digynum* can be distinguished from other bogbuttons by its tiny leaves (0.5-2 cm long), gray-brown inflorescence, and smooth flowering stem.

Related Rare Species: No other bogbuttons in Florida are considered rare. Within the pipewort family (Eriocaulaceae), the state-endangered dark-headed hatpins (*Eriocaulon nigrobracteatum*) is endemic to the Florida Panhandle.

pineland bogbutton

Lachnocaulon digynum

Habitat: Seasonally or semipermanently saturated substrates, usually with little or no shrub or tree cover; wet acid exposed sands and sandy peats; seepage bogs, pineland pond margins, ditches, and roadbanks.

Best Survey Season: Summer through fall.

Range-wide Distribution: Gulf coastal plain from eastern Texas, east to the panhandle of Florida.

Conservation Status: In Florida, protected areas with occurrences of pineland bogbutton include Eglin Air Force Base, Blackwater River State Forest, and Apalachicola National Forest. Many plants also are on private lands. This species is likely susceptible to water table alterations due to its occurrence in seasonally or semipermanently saturated substrates.

Protection and Management: Avoid disruptions to soil by mechanized site preparation. Avoid any alterations to natural hydrology of soil. This species likely benefits from prescribed fire as it is a low grounding herb with typically very low shrub and tree cover.

References: Kral 1966, Godfrey and Wooten 1979, Wunderlin and Hansen 2011.