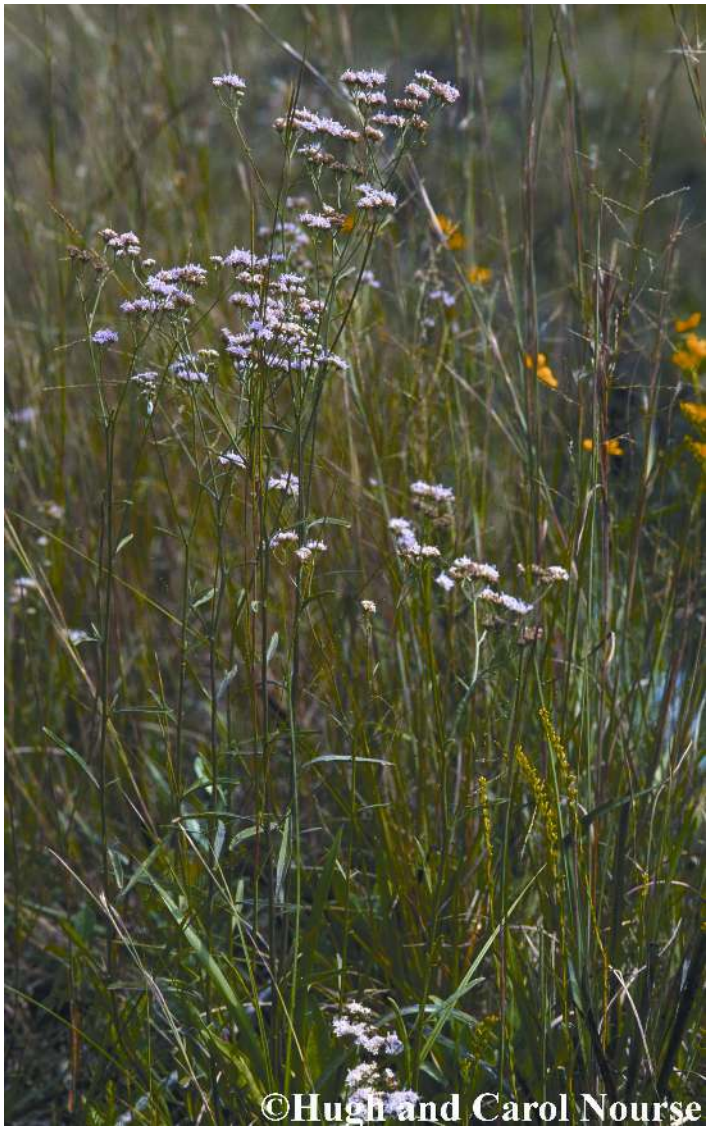

Common Name: HARTWRIGHTIA

Scientific Name: *Hartwrightia floridana* Gray ex S. Watson

Other Commonly Used Names: none

Previously Used Scientific Names:

Family: Asteraceae/Compositae (aster)

Rarity Ranks: G2/S1

State Legal Status: Threatened

Federal Legal Status: none

Federal Wetland Status: OBL

Description: Perennial **herb** with a single, erect **stem**, 2 - 4 feet (60 - 120 cm) tall, rising from a rosette of basal leaves. **Rosette leaves** up to 6 inches (15 cm) long, with rounded tips and leaf bases tapering to a long leaf stalk. **Stem leaves** reduced upward along the stem to small bracts, alternate. **Flower heads** contained in many flat-topped clusters at ends of stiff branches. **Disc flowers** fewer than 10 per head, about ⅛ inch (3 - 3.5 mm) long, lavender, pale pink, or whitish; there are no ray flowers. All parts of the plant are dotted with glistening, sticky **glands**.

Similar Species: Vanilla plant or deer tongue (*Carphephorus odoratissimus*) and related species have large basal leaves and dark pink flower heads in terminal clusters, but none of these have glistening glands.

Related Rare Species: Hartwrightia is the only species in its genus.

Habitat: Open wet flatwoods, hillside seeps, and savannas with wet, peaty soils. Often with hooded pitcher plants (*Sarracenia minor*) and water-spider orchid (*Habenaria repens*).

Life History: The reproductive biology of hartwrightia has not been studied. Hartwrightia flowers are all perfect and fertile and, like most members of the aster family, probably depend on insects to effect cross-pollination. Hartwrightia seeds are covered with sticky glands which may adhere to the bodies of insects or other animals who then disperse the seeds.

Survey Recommendations: Surveys are best conducted during flowering (September–November); the rosette of sticky, gland-dotted leaves is distinctive in spring and summer.

Range: Southeast Georgia, northeast and central peninsular Florida

Threats: Conversion of habitat to pine plantations and pastures; ditching and draining of wet flatwoods and seepage areas; logging and other clearing; fire suppression.

Georgia Conservation Status: Eight populations are known, 2 on conservation lands.

Conservation and Management Recommendations: Apply prescribed fire every 2 - 3 years, primarily in the growing season, to eliminate woody competition. Avoid ditching, draining, or mechanical site preparation. Fence sites if needed to exclude cattle.

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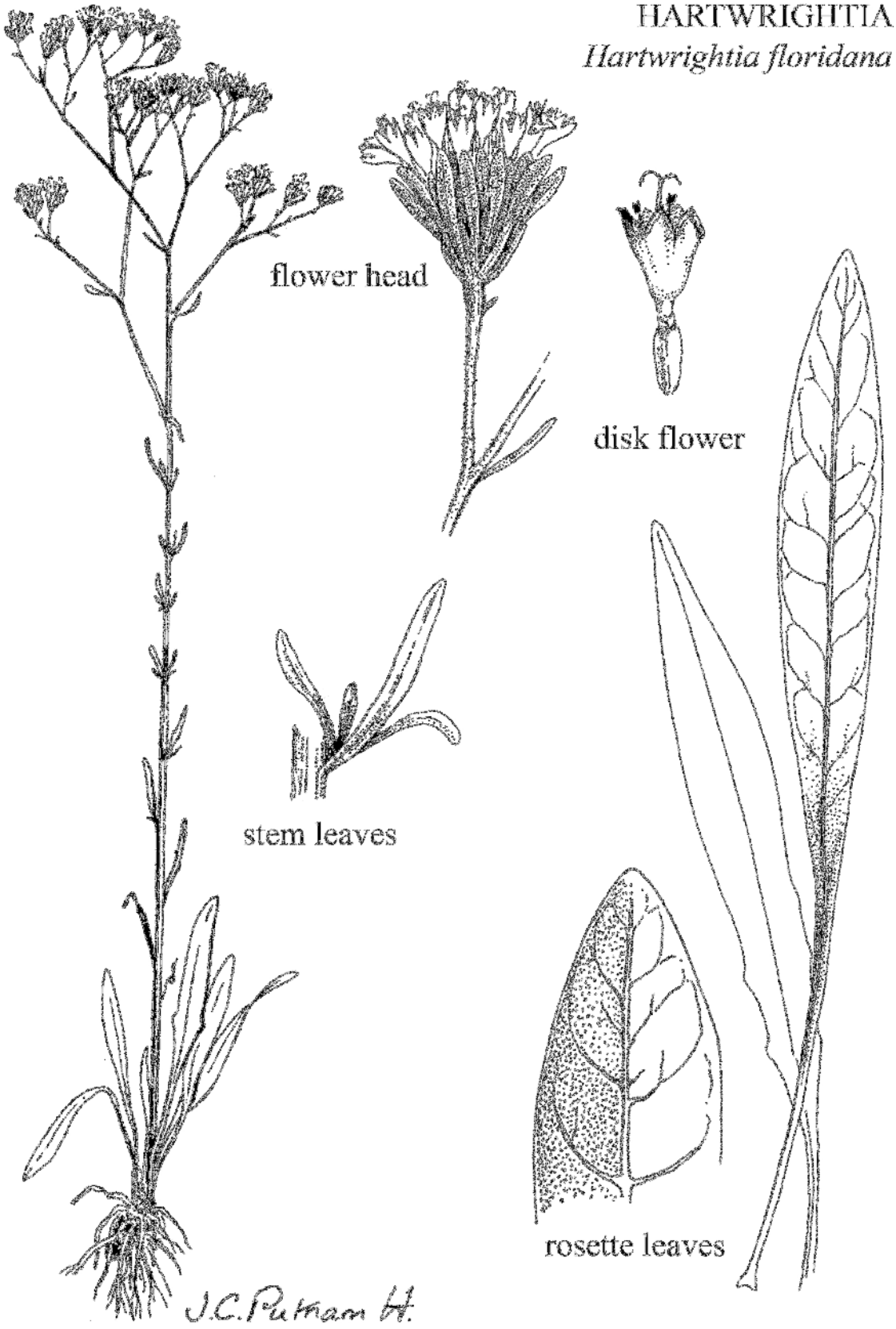
Author of species account: Linda G. Chafin

Date Compiled or Updated:
L. Chafin, Feb. 2008: original account
K. Owers, Jan. 2010: added pictures

HARTWRIGHTIA

Hartwrightia floridana

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