

Common Name: SANDHILL ANGELICA

Scientific Name: Angelica dentata (Chapman ex Torrey & A. Gray) J.M. Coulter and Rose

Other Commonly Used Names: coastal plain angelica

Previously Used Scientific Names: Archangelica dentata Chapman ex Torrey & A. Gray

Family: Apiaceae (carrot)

Rarity Ranks: G2G3/S2?

State Legal Status: Special Concern

Federal Legal Status: none

Federal Wetland Status: none

Description: Perennial **herb** with erect, hairless **stems** 20 - 40 inches (50 - 100 cm) tall. Leaves with long leaf stalks, each leaf divided into several, leathery, lance-shaped, coarsely toothed **leaflets. Flower clusters** flat-topped, composed of 5 - 12 smaller clusters of tiny, white flowers; flower stalks hairless. **Flowers** with 5 white, spreading petals. **Fruit** about ½ inch (5 - 6 mm) long, hairless, oval, flattened, ribbed, and winged.

Similar Species: Hairy angelica (*Angelica venenosa*) also occurs in dry, Coastal Plain habitats. Its flower clusters, flower stalks, and fruits are very hairy; its leaflets are oval and finely toothed.

Related Rare Species: None in Georgia.

Habitat: Sandhills and dry pine flatwoods with longleaf pine and wiregrass.

Life History: Sandhill angelica is a perennial herb, dying back to the ground in winter and producing new growth in the spring. It flowers from mid- to late summer. Although little is known about reproduction of this species, other species of *Angelica* are pollinated by wasps, flies, beetles, and bees. Seeds are dispersed by gravity and small animals.

Survey Recommendations: Surveys are best conducted during flowering (July–September).

Range: Georgia and Florida.

Threats: Conversion of habitat to pine plantations, agriculture, pastures, and development; fire suppression.

Georgia Conservation Status: Only four populations are currently known, all on conservation lands. Two other populations, in Worth and Grady counties, have not been seen in several decades.

Conservation and Management Recommendations: Protect habitat from development and disturbance. Apply prescribed fire every 2 - 3 years, preferably during the growing season.

Selected References:

Coulter, J.M. and J.N. Rose. 1887. Notes on Umbelliferae of E. United States, II. Botanical Gazette 12(3): 60-63.

NatureServe. 2007. NatureServe Explorer. Arlington, Virginia. http://www.natureserve.org/explorer

Small, J.K. 1933. Manual of the southeastern flora. Hafner Publishing Company, New York.

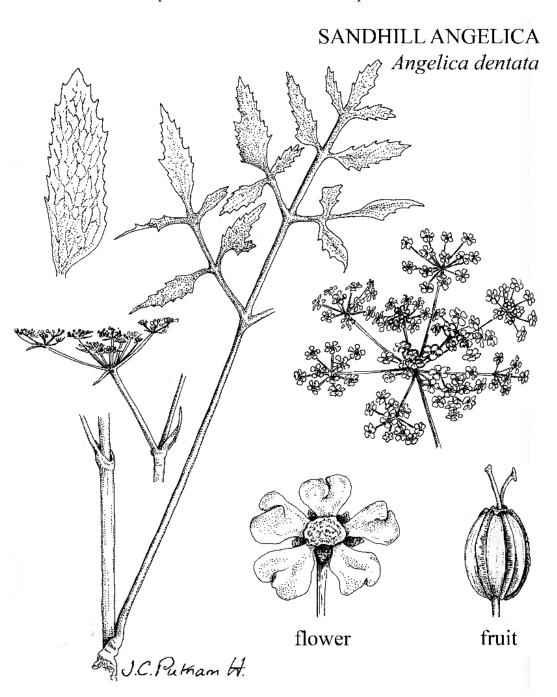
Weakley, A.S. 2007. Flora of the Carolinas, Virginia, Georgia, and surrounding areas. University of North Carolina Herbarium, Chapel Hill.

Author of Species Account: Linda G. Chafin

Date Compiled or Updated:

L. Chafin, Nov. 2007: original account

K. Owers, Jan. 2010: updated status and ranks, added pictures





Basal leaves



