



Common Name: NEVIUS'S STONECROP

Scientific Name: *Sedum nevii* Gray

Other Commonly Used Names: none

Previously Used Scientific Names: none

Family: Crassulaceae (stonecrop)

Rarity Ranks: G3/S1

State Legal Status: Threatened

Federal Legal Status: none

Federal Wetland Status: none

Description: Perennial, succulent **herb** forming a ground-hugging network of stems bearing rosettes of evergreen leaves at the ends of the stems. **Rosette leaves** small, flat, spoon-shaped, evergreen. **Stem leaves** usually less than ½ inch (0.7 - 1.5 cm) long, narrow, pointed, slightly flattened, with a spur at the base curving away from the stem, alternate, spirally arranged around the stem, deciduous, gray-green. **Flowering stems** erect, up to 6 inches (15 cm) long. **Flowers** about ⅜ inch (1 cm) across with 4 or 5 pointed, white petals, 4 or 5 sepals, and 8 - 10 red-tipped stamens. **Fruit** about ¼ inch (6 - 8 mm) wide, cross-shaped, with 4 (occasionally 5) segments.

Similar Species: Wood stonecrop (*Sedum ternatum*) has whorled stem leaves with broad, rounded tips. Cliff stonecrop (*S. glaucophyllum*) has oval, waxy leaves, and occurs in North Carolina and Virginia, but not Georgia.

Related Rare Species: See granite stonecrop (*Sedum pusillum*) on this website.

Habitat: Shallow soils on steep bluffs of gneiss (an acidic, granite-like rock) above the Chattahoochee River.

Life History: Nevius's stonecrop is a perennial herb that reproduces sexually as well as vegetatively, when rosettes are separated from the parent plant and become established.

Survey Recommendations: Surveys are best conducted during flowering (May–June) and fruiting (June–July), although the mats of evergreen rosettes are conspicuous all year.

Range: Georgia, Alabama (growing on limestone and shale), and Tennessee (on quartzitic slate).

Threats: Loss of tree cover, erosion, invasion by exotic pest plants, especially Japanese honeysuckle.

Georgia Conservation Status: Only 4 populations are known, 3 are protected by a management agreement with Georgia Power Company.

Conservation and Management Recommendations: Eradicate exotic pest plants, especially Japanese honeysuckle. Preserve tree cover at sites. Prevent erosion.

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Date Compiled or Updated:

L.Chafin, Aug. 2008: original account

D.Weiler Jan. 2010: added pictures



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Sedum nevii

