

## JACKSON FALSE FOXGLOVE

*Agalinis filicaulis* (Benth.) Pennell

**Synonyms:** none

**Family:** Orobanchaceae (broomrape)

**FNAI Ranks:** G3/S3

**Legal Status:** US-none FL-none

**Wetland Status:** US-FAC++ FL-UPL



John Gwaltney



**Field Description:** Annual herb with wiry, spindly stems, relatively few-branched. Leaves scale-like, opposite, difficult to see without a hand lens. The 10-13 mm long lavender-pink flowers are solitary or in pairs. Corolla with no lines or spots.

**Similar Species:** Jackson false foxglove is distinguished from the numerous *Agalinis* species in Florida by having a wiry stem, opposite scale-like leaves, and a corolla lacking spots or lines.

**Related Rare Species:** The state-endangered pine barren false foxglove (*Agalinis georgiana*) occurs in wet prairies and bog margins in the central and western panhandle of Florida.

**Habitat:** Wet flatwoods, wet prairies, bogs, and seepage slopes.

**Best Survey Season:** Flowering September to December.

## Jackson false foxglove

*Agalinis filicaulis*

**Range-wide Distribution:** Patchy distribution along the coastal plain, from northern and central peninsula of Florida west to Louisiana.

**Conservation Status:** This species is currently not protected at the federal or state level. Jackson false foxglove occurs in fire-dependent habitats, so it is likely vulnerable to fire suppression. Patchy distribution throughout its range may be partly due to the plants being nearly impossible to find when not in flower.

**Protection and Management:** Maintain natural hydrology and avoid any heavy mechanical disruptions to the soil. Apply prescribed fire every 2-3 years.

**References:** Godfrey and Wooten 1981, Hammer 2018, Wunderlin and Hansen 2011.