

SKYBLUE CLUSTERVINE

Jacquemontia pentanthos (Jacq.) G. Don

Synonyms: *Convolvulus pentanthos* Jacq.;

Jacquemontia pentantha (Jacq.) G. Don

Family: Convolvulaceae (morning-glory)

FNAI Ranks: G4G5/S2

Legal Status: US-none FL-Endangered

Wetland Status: US-none+ FL-UPL



Gil Nelson

Field Description: Annual **vine** with a woody base and non-woody, hairy **stems**, twining and up to 3 feet long. **Leaves** 1 - 3 inches long or longer, alternate, entire, hairy, lance-shaped with rounded bases and pointed tips. **Flowers** 0.5 - 1 inch across when open, opening in the morning, closing by midafternoon; showy, usually blue, sometimes white or pale pink; in clusters on long stalks arising in the angles of leaf and stem, only 1 - 2 flowers per cluster open at any one time. **Sepals** 5, hairy, very small. **Fruit** a small, rounded capsule with persistent sepals.

Similar Species: Skyblue clustervine is distinguished from other morning-glory species by having small blue flowers, a woody base, and branched hairs on its leaves and stems.

Related Rare Species: See beach jacquemontia (*Jacquemontia reclinata*) and wild-

skyblue clustervine

Jacquemontia pentanthos

potato morning-glory (*Ipomoea microdactyla*) in this guide.

Habitat: Pine rocklands, edges of rockland hammocks, disturbed openings in hammocks and Keys cactus barrens.

Best Survey Season: All year; November - May.

Range-wide Distribution: FL, West Indies, Central and South America.

Conservation Status: Known from about 12 preserves, it is threatened by competition from exotic pest plants.

Protection and Management: Protect rocklands and coastal habitats by conservation easement or purchase. Eradicate exotic pest plants.

References: Coile 2000, Correll and Correll 1982, IRC 1999, Nelson 1996, Ward 1979, Wunderlin 1998, Wunderlin and Hansen 2000a.