HAIRY-PEDUNCLED BEAKSEDGE
Rhynchospora crinipes Gale
Synonyms: none
Family: Cyperaceae (sedge)
FNAI Ranks: G3/S3
Legal Status: US-none FL-Endangered
Wetland Status: US-OBL+ FL-FACW

Field Description: Perennial sedge growing in dense tufts. Slender culms up to 1 m tall. Linear leaves 2-4 (up to 5) mm wide, shorter than the culm. Achenes are pear-shaped (1.3-1.6 mm long) with a smooth to glassy surface. Perianth bristles equal or exceed the achene body in length. Achene is attached to a conspicuous stipe (0.6-0.8 mm long) that is covered in long white trichomes.

Similar Species: *Rhynchospora crinipes* is similar in appearance to threadleaf beaksedge (*R. filifolia*). Achenes of both species are pear-shaped with a smooth to glassy surface. Hairy-peduncled beaksedge can be distinguished by its long basal stipe (0.6 mm) covered in long white trichomes. Threadleaf beaksedge has a shorter basal stipe (0.1-0.3 mm long) with smaller and less numerous trichomes.

Related Rare Species: The state-threatened coastalplain beaksedge (*Rhynchospora stenophylla*) occurs in deep bogs and sphagnum seeps of the Florida Panhandle.

hairy-peduncled beaksedge ***Rhynchospora crinipes***

Habitat: Blackwater and seepage stream banks, occasionally submerged at high water levels. Plants have been observed growing on a variety of substrates including sand, silt, clay, peat, and muck.

Best Survey Season: Summer; fruiting summer-fall.

Range-wide Distribution: Southeastern coastal plain from southern Mississippi to North Carolina.

Conservation Status: Observations of this species have been scattered. Very few plants have been observed in the last two decades. The majority of occurences are in the Florida Panhandle and Alabama. The species is likely under-represented in collections due to difficulty in surveying and identification. Major threats include alteration of river-flow and habitat loss from urban development.

Protection and Management: Avoid any major alterations to natural flow of rivers and streams where this species occurs.

References: Anderson 1988, Gale 1944, Kral 1983, Kral 1996, Wunderlin and Hansen 2011.