



**Common Name:** GLADE WINDFLOWER

**Scientific Name:** *Anemone berlandieri* Pritzl

**Other Commonly Used Names:** southern thimble-weed

**Previously Used Scientific Names:** *Anemone caroliniana* Walter var. *heterophylla* Torrey & A. Gray, *Anemone decapetala* Arduino var. *heterophylla* (Torrey & A. Gray) Britton & Rusby, *Anemone heterophylla* (Torrey & A. Gray) Nuttall ex A.W.Wood

**Family:** Ranunculaceae (buttercup)

**Rarity Ranks:** G4?/S1S2

**State Legal Status:** Special Concern

**Federal Legal Status:** none

**Federal Wetland Status:** none

**Description:** Perennial **herb** with a round, underground tuber. **Stems** up to 20 inches (10 - 50 cm) tall, hairy both above and below the leafy bracts. **Leaf-like bracts** 3 per stem, attached above the middle of the stem, each bract with 3 or more narrow segments. **Leaves** basal only, with hairy leaf stalks up to 8 inches (3 - 20 cm) long and with 3 leaflets, each leaflet deeply 3-lobed and toothed. **Flowers** less than 2 inches (5 cm) wide, solitary at the top of the stem, with 10 - 20 narrow, petal-like **sepals**, white or blue on the upper surface, pink or tan on the lower surface; there are no petals; at the center of the flower, a thimble-shaped “cone” of densely packed pistils is surrounded by 60 - 70 stamens; each pistil will develop into a tiny, seedlike fruit. **Fruits** less than 1/8 inch long, oval, densely hairy.

**Similar and Related Rare Species:** Carolina anemone (*Anemone caroliniana*, Special Concern) has leafy bracts at or below the middle of the stem; the stem is hairy only above the bracts. Its flowers are blue, purple, or white, and it has underground runners rather than a tuber. It occurs in sunny openings in seepage swamps over clayey Iredell soils in the Piedmont, and in wet meadows in the Coastal Plain.

**Habitat:** Edges of Piedmont granite outcrops, openings in upland forests in the Coastal Plain and lower Piedmont.

**Life History:** Glade windflower is a perennial herb, producing a rosette of basal leaves and a single stem with a solitary flower in early spring or late winter, and dying back to an underground tuber by late summer. There is little information about reproduction in this species, but a closely related species, Canada windflower (*Anemone canadensis*), is cross-pollinated by insects which are rewarded only with pollen since the flowers do not produce nectar. The flowers of Glade windflower are likely pollinated by beetles and bees; after pollination the receptacle elongates, lifting the fruits well above the petals. The fruits are densely hairy, an adaptation to wind dispersal.

**Survey Recommendations:** Surveys are best conducted during flowering (February–March) and fruiting (March–April).

**Range:** Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, North Carolina; west to Texas and north to Kansas.

**Threats:** Quarrying of granite outcrops, development, trash dumping, and off-road vehicle use; invasion by exotic pest plants such as Japanese honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica*) and Chinese privet (*Ligustrum sinense*).

**Georgia Conservation Status:** Six populations are known, 3 on conservation lands.

**Conservation and Management Recommendations:** Protect granite outcrops from quarrying, trash dumping, and off-road vehicle use. Create buffers and limit development around outcrops. Eradicate exotic pest plants.

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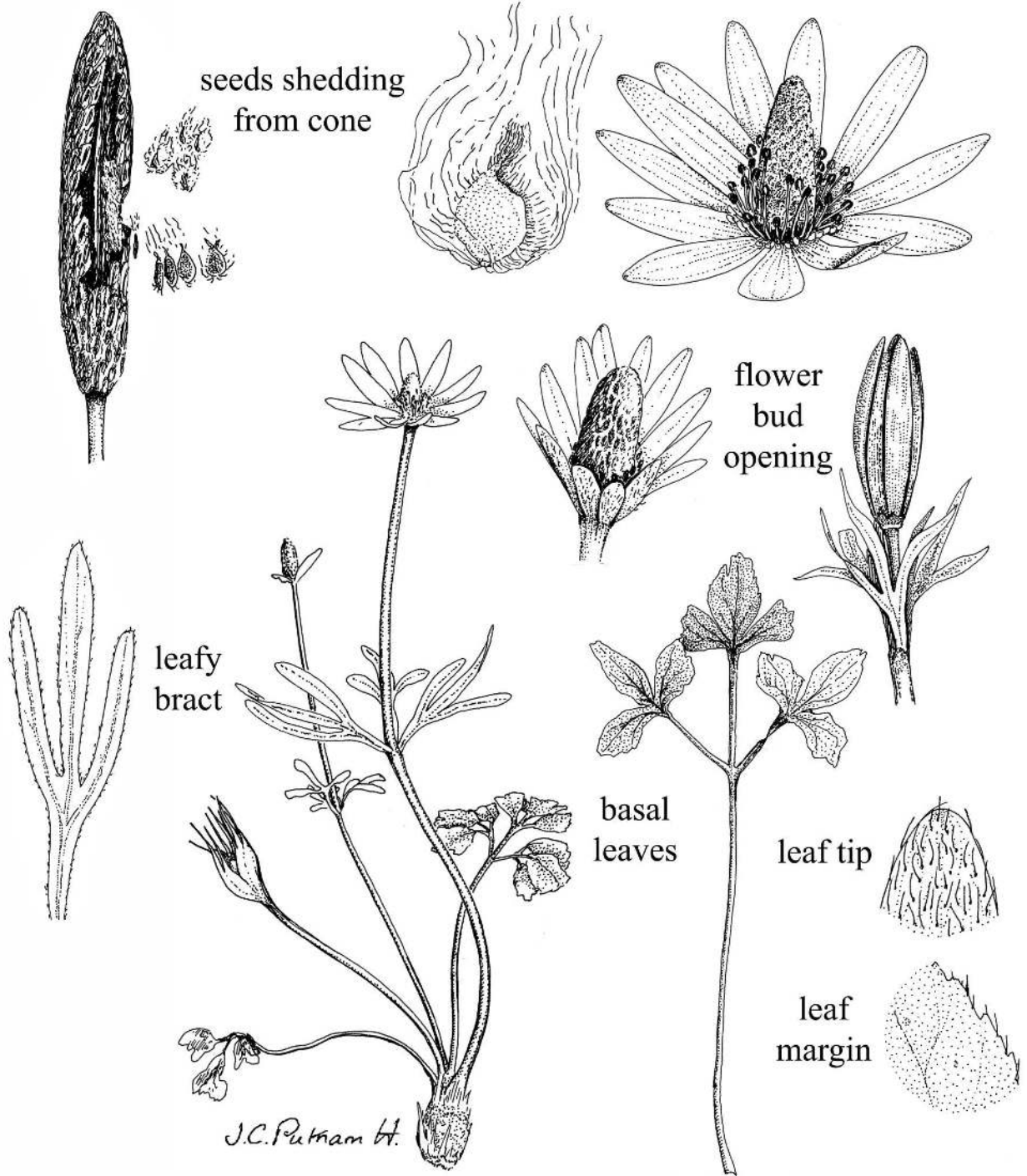
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**Date Compiled or Updated:**

L. Chafin, Oct. 2007: original account

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

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