

## Editor's Note

Welcome to the first issue of *Wildland Weeds* without commercial advertisements. Ads have long contributed valuable support toward defraying the publication costs of the magazine and this support has been greatly appreciated. The poor economy, however, has caused a significant decline in ad support and the additional work involved with obtaining advertisements is considerable. Last year, the SE-EPPC board of directors agreed to the production of *Wildland Weeds* with no commercial advertisements. To offset this change, SE-EPPC voted to increase financial support of the magazine and to reduce the number of issues per year from four to two. Fewer issues and less space devoted to ads should result in lower production costs. Other methods of trimming expenses also are being employed.

The idea of converting *Wildland Weeds* from a print to an online publication has been discussed many times. All issues are available online at [www.se-eppc.org](http://www.se-eppc.org) and the individual chapter websites. The primary function of the magazine, though, is an education and outreach tool that can be used to inform the public, share news and experiences among members, and promote unity of purpose for all chapters of the Southeast Exotic Pest Plant Council. And after all, the problems with invasive plants take place in the great outdoors. While electronic tools are changing our personal and professional lives in so many ways, many of us still enjoy a magazine. It can sit in our vehicle to be read during down time, it can be handed out to people interested in learning more about exotic pest plants and the SE-EPPC chapters, it can be left with a neighbor who has just planted an invasive species in their yard, shared with garden groups or native plant societies, or left in the nature center of your choice.

Send me your stories so we can pass them around – by hand. I also enjoy hearing your thoughts on *Wildland Weeds* magazine. We greatly appreciate the support of all our members as we work together to manage and raise awareness about invasive exotic plants.

—Karen Brown, Editor

## What You Learn on the FLEPPC List-Serv



**On Saturday, February 4, 2012, Emily Montgomery wrote:**

Here is something we are seeing around St. Johns County to maybe look out for: We have been alerted by St. Johns County that *Kalanchoe delagoensis* has been showing up in the dunes at various points from Vilano down to Butler Beach. Looking at both the University of South Florida Plant Atlas and EDDMapS, there are two species that seem to have rather conspicuous distributions: *K. delagoensis* and *K. daigremontiana*. While the latter seems to occur more in South Florida, I think that it is what we are seeing here. I wonder how much confusion there may be in the records between these two.

At the site I am most familiar with in Vilano Beach, the plant seems to have migrated from private lots where it must have been planted. The county has gone out on occasion and pulled bags of it out. It is definitely one for us to watch as we manage about 10 miles of undeveloped dunes just down the beach.

It will also be one to watch on how/if it competes with the sea oats. Has anyone observed this already or treated this plant with any success?

Thanks!

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PHOTO #1



PHOTO #3



PHOTO #4



PHOTO #5



PHOTO #6

**Response from Keith A. Bradley, Assistant Director,  
The Institute for Regional Conservation:**

Hi Emily,

It looks like you have two species. Photos 1-3 look like *Kalanchoe delagoensis*. Photos 4-7, surprise surprise, look like *K. houghtonii*. *K. delagoensis* (formerly called *K. tubiflora*), is distinctive in having cylindrical leaves in cross section (the others discussed below have wider leaves). *K. houghtonii* was formally named in 2006, but has been known in cultivation for a long time. It is a hybrid of *K. delagoensis* and *K. daigremontiana*. It differs from *K. daigremontiana* by having deep red flowers instead of lighter “dusky rose” colored flowers.

Because *K. houghtonii* was described so recently we have very poor data on its distribution, since populations of it were formerly referred to as *K. daigremontiana*. So your reports and others are important. Please do report on EDDMaps. It would also be great to get herbarium specimens. For a key to Florida species, see Keys to the flora of Florida: 18, *Kalanchoe* (Crassulaceae) by D.B. Ward, Phytologia 90: 41-46 (2008).

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PHOTO #7