

## Peelbark St. John's wort

(Hypericum fasciculatum)

For definitions of botanical terms, visit en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glossary\_of\_botanical\_terms.

Also known as Sandweed, Peelbark St. John's wort is an evergreen shrub found in wet pinelands and savannas, and along the margins of swamps, freshwater marshes and ponds. It typically blooms spring through fall, but may bloom year-round. The flowers are attractive to a variety of bees, including polyester, yellow-face, large carpenter, bumble, leafcutter, resin and sweat. The plant provides food and cover for birds and other small wildlife.

Flowers are bright yellow, sessile and fivepetaled with many conspicuous yellow-orange stamens. They may be solitary or born in



Photo by Bob Peterson (CC BY 2.0)

clusters. Flowers are subtended by five linear sepals. Leaves are simple, sessile and needle-like with entire or revolute margins. They are oppositely arranged. Axillary fascicles of leaves are often present and may help distinguish the plant from other *Hypericum* species. Stems are multibranched with reddish bark that flakes off in papery sheets. In standing water, the plant may produce adventitious prop-like roots (similar to those of the Red mangrove). The fruit is an inconspicuous reddish-brown capsule that is narrowly ovoid.

Some taxonomists place the *Hypericum* genus in the Clusiaceae family, of which they consider Hypericaceae to be a subfamily (Hypericoideae). The species epithet *fasciculatum* is from the Latin fasciculus, meaning "little bundle." It refers to the fascicle of leaves.

**Family**: Hypericaceae (St. John's wort family)

Native range: Nearly throughout

To see where natural populations of Peelbark St. John's wort have been vouchered, visit www.florida.plantatlas.usf.edu.

Hardiness: Zones 8A-10B

Lifespan: Perennial

Soil: Moist to wet, seasonally inundated sandy soils

**Exposure**: Full sun

**Growth habit**: 2–5+' tall, usually as broad as tall

**Propagation**: Seed

**Garden tips**: Peelbark St. John's wort is suitable for naturalistic plantings and wet gardens. It does

not tolerate drought conditions.

**Caution**: The St. John's wort that is promoted as a supplement for treating depression is a nonnative species. According to Dan Austin in his book, *Florida Ethnobotany*, using native St. John's wort can lead to dermatitis or photosensitization due to a hypericin compound found in the plants.

Plants are occasionally available from nurseries that specialize in Florida native plants. Visit www.PlantRealFlorida.org to find a nursery in your area.

