Heliotropium curassavicum **System:** Terrestrial

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Plantae	Magnoliophyta	Magnoliopsida	Lamiales	Boraginaceae

Common name seaside heliotrope (English), seashore heliotrope (English), salt heliotrope (English), quail plant (English), eyebright (English)

Synonym

Similar species

Summary *Heliotropium curassavicum* occurs in dense monospecific stands and colonizes disturbed habitats. A stand comprises of two levels of populations: one of individuals that have developed from seed and a second one, vegetatively developed from shoots and buds from individuals. The reproductive ability of *H. curassavicum* to shift from vegetative to sexual reproduction and vice versa (correlated to temperature, moisture content of the soil and level of disturbance and openness of the disturbed habitat) may be important factor in determining its ability to colonize disturbed habitats.

view this species on IUCN Red List

Notes
Three subspecies are listed as direct children: *Heliotropium curassavicum* var. *curassavicum* L. (salt heliotrope); *Heliotropium curassavicum* var. *obovatum* DC. (seaside heliotrope) and *Heliotropium curassavicum* var. *oculatum* (Heller) I.M. Johnston (seaside heliotrope) (ITIS, 2010)

Uses
Medicines: folklore (USDA-ARS, 2010)

Reproduction
Heliotropium curassavicum occurs in dense monospecific stands. A stand comprises of two levels of populations: one of individuals that have developed from seed and a second one, vegetatively developed from shoots and buds from individuals (Hegazy 1994). Hegazy (1994) reports that once a habitat is colonized seed germination could be inhibited in the closed areas and the stand is sustained by vegetative reproduction. Hegazy (1994) found that reproductive ability of *H. curassavicum* to shift from vegetative to sexual reproduction and *vice versa* is correlated to temperature, moisture content of the soil and level of disturbance and openness of the disturbed habitat.

General Impacts
Heliotropium curassavicum occurs in dense monospecific stands. A stand comprises of two levels of populations: one of individuals that have developed from seed and a second one, vegetatively developed from shoots and buds from individuals (Hegazy 1994). Hegazy (1994) reports that once a habitat is colonized seed germination could be inhibited in the closed areas and the stand is sustained by vegetative reproduction. Hegazy (1994) found that reproductive ability of *H. curassavicum* to shift from vegetative to sexual reproduction and vice versa is correlated to temperature, moisture content of the soil and level of disturbance and openness of the disturbed habitat may be important factor in determining its ability to colonize disturbed habitats.

Principal source:

Compiler: IUCN SSC Invasive Species Specialist Group (ISSG) with support from the Overseas Territories Environmental Programme (OTEP) project XOT603, a joint project with the Cayman Islands Government - Department of Environment

Review:

Pubblication date: 2010-06-08

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Managment information

IUCN/SSC Invasive Species Specialist Group (ISSG)., 2010. A Compilation of Information Sources for Conservation Managers.
Summary: This compilation of information sources can be sorted on keywords for example: Baits & Lures, Non Target Species, Eradication, Monitoring, Risk Assessment, Weeds, Herbicides etc. This compilation is at present in Excel format, this will be web-enabled as a searchable database shortly. This version of the database has been developed by the IUCN SSC ISSG as part of an Overseas Territories Environmental Programme funded project XOT603 in partnership with the Cayman Islands Government - Department of Environment. The compilation is a work under progress, the ISSG will manage, maintain and enhance the database with current and newly published information, reports, journal articles etc.

General information

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