

STOP THE SPREAD

HYBRID CATTAIL

HYBRID CATTAIL CAN COMPETE BETTER THAN ITS PARENT SPECIES. IT REDUCES NATIVE PLANT BIODIVERSITY AND FORMS LARGE POPULATIONS.

UNWANTED PLANTS

Origin

Hybrid cattail results when native broad-leaved cattail and non-native narrow-leaved cattail reproduce with each other.

Impacts

Eliminates habitat and species diversity. Reduces and replaces native plants important for waterfowl and wildlife.

Where to Look

Found in wetlands, wet meadows, streams, river banks, ditches, and lake shores. Hybrid cattails invade farm ponds, irrigation canals, and drainage ditches.

NARROW-LEAVED CATTAIL (NON-NATIVE)

- ◇ LEAVES ARE 4 TO 10MM WIDE.
- ◇ MALE AND FEMALE PARTS OF THE FLOWER SPIKE ARE USUALLY GREATER THAN 3CM APART.

HYBRID CATTAIL

- ◇ LEAVES GROW TALLER THAN THE FLOWER SPIKES.
- ◇ LEAVES ARE 10 TO 14MM WIDE.



BROAD-LEAVED CATTAIL (NATIVE)

- ◇ MALE AND FEMALE PARTS OF THE FLOWER SPIKE ARE USUALLY VERY CLOSE TOGETHER.
- ◇ LEAVES ARE 14 TO 23MM WIDE.



More Information?

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Canada

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