



Cattail, *Typha latifolia*

Range

- Ø All over the United States and coastal British Columbia (3 and 5)

Climate, elevation

- Ø Moist, mild climate; low to middle elevations (3)

Local occurrence (where, how common)

- Ø Often grows in marshes, lake edges, swamps, wet meadows, forested wetlands, sloughs, and stream banks (1 and 3)
- Ø Highly common

Habitat preferences

- Ø Often found in shallow, standing water (3)
- Ø Can tolerate a variety of soil types, from clays to sands (4)

Plant strategy type/successional stage (stress-tolerator, competitor, weedy/colonizer, seral, late successional)

- Ø Can tolerate inundation up to two feet and fluctuating water levels (2)
- Ø Can often form monocultures, and sometimes push out desirable native sedges and rushes
- Ø Tolerates salinities up to 8000 ppm
- Ø Tolerates a wide range of water pH (4.7-10)

Associated species

- Ø *Carex obnupta*, *Cornus stolonifera*, *Equisetum arvense*, *Rubus spectabilis*, *Lysichitum americanum*, *Nuphar polysepalum* (1 and 4)

May be collected as: (seed, layered, divisions, etc.)

- Ø Seed (1)
- Ø Rhizomes (2)

Collection restrictions or guidelines

- Ø Collect rhizome divisions in winter and spring (4)

Seed germination (needs dormancy breaking?)

- Ø Cold stratification for 2 months (2)

Propagation recommendations (plant seeds, vegetative parts, cuttings, etc.)

- Ø Can sow seeds into flats, but plants remain small for 2 to 3 years (1)
- Ø Rhizomes can be planted immediately on-site (plant rhizome pieces with 3 to 4 nodes into soil 4 to 6 inches deep)
- Ø Rhizomes can also be potted and grown for later division (4)

Soil or medium requirements (inoculum necessary?)

- Ø Can tolerate a wide variety of soil conditions, from clay to sand (2)
- Ø Soil should be saturated (4)

Installation form (form, potential for successful outcomes, cost)

- Ø Divided rhizomes directly installed [best option] (2 and 4)
- Ø Established rhizomes from pots [another good option] (4)
- Ø Established seedlings (1)

Care requirements after installed (water weekly, water once etc.)

- Ø Soil should be kept consistently moist, rhizomes can not dry out; saturate area after planting (4)

Sources cited

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3. Pojar, Jim and Andy MacKinnon. Plants of the Pacific Northwest Coast-Washington, Oregon, British Columbia and Alaska. B.C. Minisrty of Forest and Lone Pine Publishing. 1994.
4. Stevens, M. and R. Vanbianchi. 1993. Restoring Wetlands in Washington: A Guidebook for Wetland Restoration, Planning and Implementation. Washington State Department of Ecology Publication 93-17, 110 p.
5. USDA, NRCS. 2002. The PLANTS Database, Version 3.5 (<http://plants.usda.gov>). **National Plant Data Center**, Baton Rouge, LA 70874-4490 USA.

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