

Current inventory may include species not on this list—please inquire.

Emergents



***Carex lenticularis (kelloggii)* Shore sedge**

Exposure: full sun

Soil moisture: wet

Transplanting success: high

Growth rate: rapid

Form: dense tufts to 30 inches, fibrous roots

Found on lakeshores, stream-banks, wet meadows, and bogs. Shore sedge generally transplants and grows well, although it spreads slowly.

***Carex obnupta* Slough sedge**

Exposure: full sun to shade

Soil moisture: moist to wet

Transplanting success: high

Growth rate: rapid

Form: dense tufts to 60 inches on long, fleshy rhizomes

Slough sedge is the superstar of emergent revegetation. It transplants very well, grows and spreads quickly, tolerates wide seasonal water level fluctuations, and is one of the few shade-tolerant sedges. If project conditions are at all suitable, it will perform impressively. It is one of our most competitive emergents against invasive species; established swards may resist even reed canarygrass. Slough sedge is very common and is found in wet woods, ditches, meadows, lakeshores, streambanks, and marshes.

***Carex stipata* Sawbeak sedge**

Exposure: full sun

Soil moisture: wet

Transplanting success: high

Growth rate: rapid

Form: dense tufted clumps to 40 inches, no rhizomes

This widespread species frequents wet meadows, ditches, and streamsides. It likes disturbed ground, which means it *prefers* the conditions of most restoration and mitigation sites. It grows vigorously, but does not spread by rhizomes. Sometimes tolerant of part shade.



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***Carex utriculata (rostrata)* Beaked sedge**

Exposure: full sun

Soil moisture: wet to shallow water

Transplanting success: high

Growth rate: rapid

Form: large, thick stems to 45 inches, arising from long rhizomes and stolons

Beaked sedge is a common species found in soils wet year-round, such as the edges of ponds and lakes. It is sometimes tolerant of shade.

***Deschampsia cespitosa* Tufted hairgrass**

Exposure: full sun

Soil moisture: moist to wet, can be well-drained

Transplanting success: high

Growth rate: rapid

Form: dense tufts to 5 feet, hummock forming

Tufted hairgrass is found in profusion on tidal marshes and also occurs on river bars and lakeshores. It is considered a keystone species for wet meadows. It transplants and grows well. Tolerates occasional drying and salt water and will not accept year-round flooding.

***Eleocharis palustris* Common spikerush**

Exposure: full sun

Soil moisture: wet to shallow water

Transplanting success: medium

Growth rate: unknown

Form: small clusters to 40 inches along rhizomes

Common spikerush is found in wet meadows, tidal marshes, and shorelines. It can spend much of the year in shallow water, but needs to dry out for at least a few months during the growing season. Tolerates some salt water.

***Glyceria elata* Tall mannagrass**

Exposure: full sun to partial shade

Soil moisture: moist to wet

Transplanting success: high

Growth rate: rapid

Form: somewhat tufted perennial, almost succulent, to 4.5 feet, with creeping rhizomes

Tall mannagrass prefers open habitat and is typically found on streamsides, wet meadows, and lakeshores. It transplants well, and grows quickly.

***Glyceria grandis* Reed mannagrass**

Exposure: full sun to partial shade

Soil moisture: moist to wet

Transplanting success: high

Growth rate: rapid

Form: tall, single stems to 6 feet arising from creeping rhizomes

One of our frequent customers calls this species a "workhorse" because it transplants and grows so well: it tolerates wide seasonal water fluctuations and is robust enough to be somewhat competitive with invasive species. We are encouraged by this endorsement to recommend it to others. It can take drier, shadier habitats than tall mannagrass.



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Juncus acuminatus Tapered rush

Exposure: full sun

Soil moisture: wet to shallow water

Transplanting success: high

Growth rate: medium to rapid

Form: mostly tufted to 30 inches, sometimes with short rhizomes and in dense mats

Tapered rush prefers to be wet throughout the year, frequenting the shallow water of lakeshores, ditches, meadows, and marshes. This species matures quickly and produces prolific seeds that may aid in your revegetation efforts.

Juncus ensifolius Dagger-leaf rush

Exposure: full sun

Soil moisture: moist to wet

Transplanting success: high

Growth rate: medium

Form: stems to 24 inches, arising from fat rhizomes, often growing in a line

This small rush grows in moist sites but usually not in standing water. Common in wet meadows and tolerant of somewhat compacted soil. Can spread rapidly along disturbed shorelines.

Juncus tenuis Slender rush

Exposure: full sun

Soil moisture: moist to wet,

Transplanting success: high

Growth rate: unknown

Form: tufted and slender, to 26 inches, fibrous roots

Slender rush is most frequent in disturbed sites such as pastures, roadsides, and clearings. It is tolerant of compacted soils, some shade, and some drought, which means it will survive the conditions of many mitigation sites!

Scirpus acutus (lacustris ssp. acutus) Hardstem bulrush

Exposure: full sun

Soil moisture: wet to shallow water

Transplanting success: medium to high

Growth rate: rapid **Form:** stout stems to 10 feet, from rhizomes

Hardstem bulrush can form large colonies in standing water at lakeshores and marshes. It grows in deeper water than any other emergents we grow—plant it at a depth of 2-8" at lowest water. Generally a fresh water species, but can tolerate some salt water. Provides food, cover, and/or nesting sites for many species of birds and mammals.

Scirpus microcarpus Small-fruited bulrush

Exposure: full sun

Soil moisture: wet to shallow water

Transplanting success: high

Growth rate: rapid **Form:** large clumps to 5 feet, arising from rhizomes

Small-fruited bulrush is a vigorous grower in sloughs, streambanks, and disturbed sites such as ditches and wet clearings. This species likes to be wet year-round, although the soil may be dry at the surface during drought. It can tolerate some shade, but will grow less vigorously. Provides valuable food and nesting material for wildlife.