

# Cattails

## Narrow Leafed & Hybrid Cattails

*Typha angustifolia*, narrow-leafed cattail and *Typha x glauca*, hybrid cattail are both listed on the Ohio invasive species list. Differentiation between the 2 can be difficult eradication can be as well. Both forms of invasive cattails cause sever damage to native wetlands, increase sedimentation and reduce habitat for other native aquatic plants and animals.

## Identification

**Narrow Leaf Cattail:** Leaves are significantly narrower than other varieties. Pistol and Stamen are separated up to 3 inches on the flower.



Note there is much as 3 inches separating the pistol (bottom) and stamen (top) on the flower part of the plant.

See below, the large difference in leaf width when compared to native cattails.



**Hybrid Cattail:** Hybrid cattail is a cross between native broad leafed cattails and invasive narrowleaf cattails. Because they still exhibit characteristics similar to invasives they have been listed as such. Growing rapidly, they created large leaves and large seedheads with closely spaced stamen and pistols.



Hybrid Cattail (left) shows how closely spaced the 2 reproductive parts of the flower are.

## Control

**Mechanical:** Cattails can be removed by digging out the roots. However you must ensure that all roots are removed because they can regrow from rhizomes.

**Biological:** There are no biological control methods at this time.

**Chemical:** Four main chemicals used in cattail control are Diquat, glyphosate, imazamox, imzapyr. Any chemical that is used **MUST** be labeled for aquatic use. Aquatic labeled herbicides are safe and will not harm amphibious creatures.

*Reminder: Always read the product labels and instructions. The label is the law. Going "off label" can result in environmental harm and legal action against the applicant.*

If you have specific questions on identification or please call Butler SWCD at 513-887-3720