

Habitat: Aquatic, Salt Marshes & Mud-flats Family name: Poaceae

species: -

Spartina alterniflora Loisel – Smooth cordgrass Spartina anglica – Common cordgrass Spartina arundinacea - Tristan da Cunha Spartina bakeri Merr. – Sand cordgrass Spartina × caespitosa – Short cordgrass Spartina cynosuroides – Big cordgrass Spartina densiflora – Denseflower cordgrass Spartina densiflora – Denseflower cordgrass Spartina foliosa Trin. – California cordgrass Spartina gracilis Trin. – Alkali cordgrass Spartina gracilis Trin. – Alkali cordgrass Spartina patens – Saltmeadow cordgrass Spartina pectinata – Prairie cordgrass Spartina spartinae – Gulf cordgrass Spartina × townsendii – Townsend's cordgrass Spartina versicolor Fabre - Mediterranean, Azores



Description: Cordgrasses form large, often dense colonies, particularly on coastal salt marshes, and grow quickly. The species vary in size from 0.3–2 m tall.

Many of the species will produce hybrids if they come into contact with native species.

Cordgrass is an aggressive, aquatic alien that invades mud flats, salt marshes and beaches, out-competing native plants, spreading quickly and leaving large Spartina meadows





Flower heads with bunches of 4-5 un-branched spikes, spikelets flowered with conspicuous, feathery anthers. Yellowish-green broad, stiff leaves, in-rolled or flat.

Ligule comprised of a ring of hairs. Spreading, creeping growth habit. Height to 130cm.



Reproduction: Common cordgrass reproduces via seeds and creeping underground stems (rhizomes).

The creeping underground stems enable colonies to spread laterally and cover large areas. Seeds and rhizome fragments can be dispersed by ocean currents, wind, ships (i.e. in ballast water), humans, or on the feet waterfowl. Drifting common cordgrass seeds are known to remain viable for several weeks in sea water.





Delicate looking with tiny feathery pale yellow flowers in 30cm long spikes. Flowers bloom from July to September, the plant growing to about 1.5m high.

The leaves are light green, very tough and narrow.

2mm







Initially planted to stabilise coastlines, the rapid colonisation of *Spartina anglica* over extensive flats in sites with large wintering populations of waders and wildfowl is a major concern because of the birds' loss of habitat for feeding and roosting.