

# STOP THE SPREAD

# Hybrid Cat- tail

*Typha x glauca*

**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.

### Broad-leaved Cattail (native)

- ◊ Male and female parts of the flower spike are usually very close together.
- ◊ Leaves are 14 to 23mm wide.



### Hybrid Cattail

- ◊ Leaves grow taller than the flower spikes.
- ◊ Leaves are 10 to 14mm wide.



**Report a Sighting:**



**Invasive Species Council of Manitoba**

5006 Roblin Boulevard Winnipeg, Manitoba, R3R 0G7

ph: (204) 232-6021 fax: (204) 986-7236

info@invasivespeciesmanitoba.com

www.invasivespeciesmanitoba.com

**Canada**

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**EDD Maps** Prairie Region  
Early Detection & Distribution Mapping System Manitoba & Saskatchewan

<http://www.eddmaps.org/prairieregion/>

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