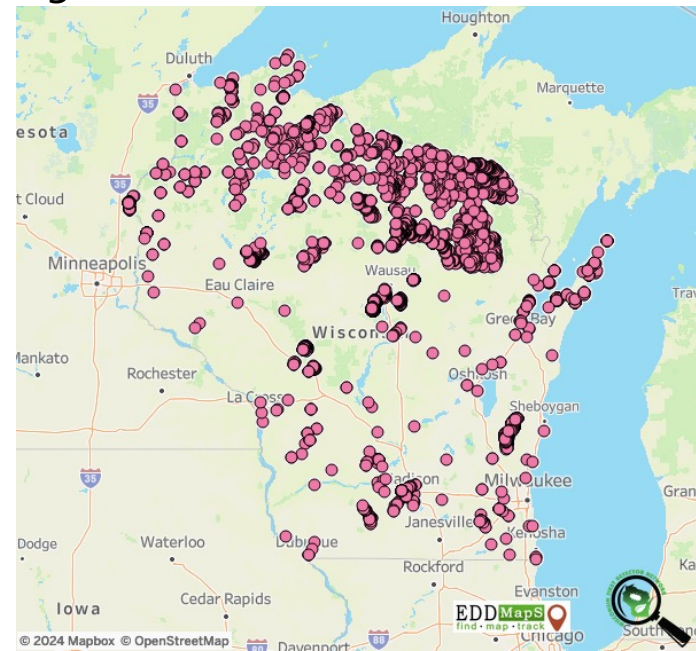


Reed canary grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*)



- Clonal grass with bluish-green leaves forming dense stands
- Habitats it invades:
 - Wetlands
 - Grasslands
 - Roadsides
- Status
 - Wisconsin: Not Regulated
 - Regulated in: IN

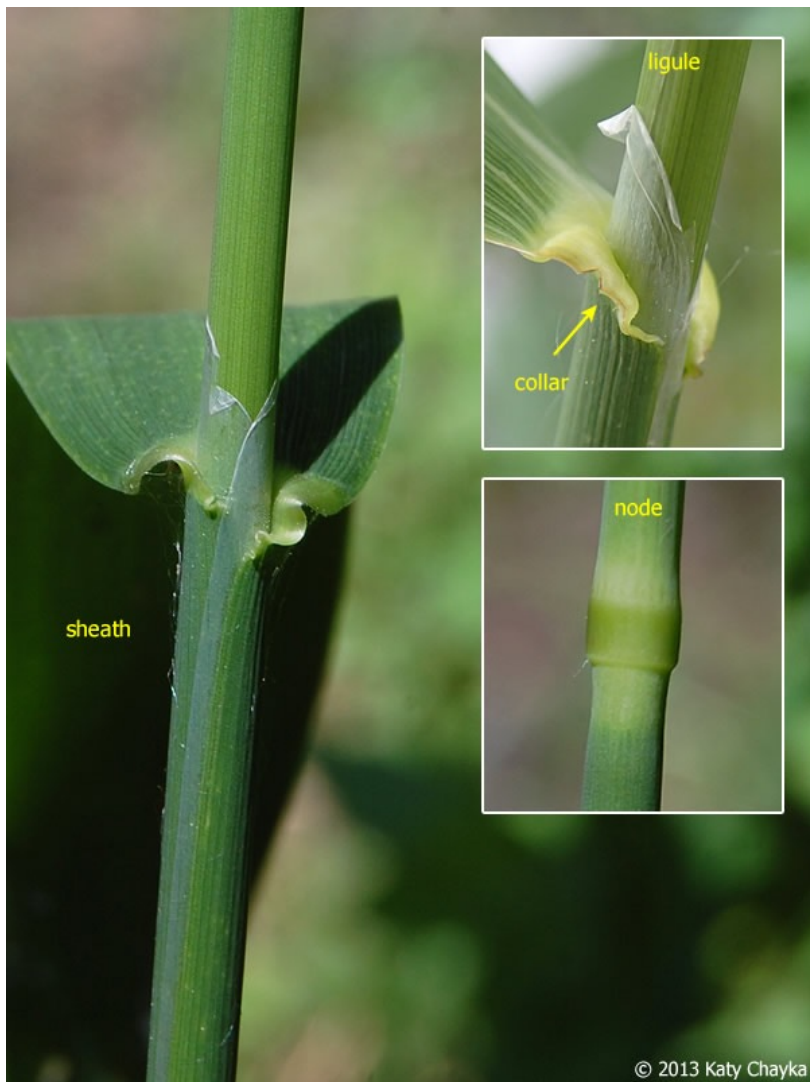




Reed canary grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*)

Leaves alternate

- Plants 2-5' tall
- Leaves bluish green, rough textured, with pronounced collar
- Plants spread underground to form dense stands





Reed canary grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*)

Spikelets

- Panicles open when blooming, contracted when fruiting
- Spikelets purplish, turning light brown; May-June
- Spikelets 4-8 mm long with 1 fertile floret and 2 sterile florets



Reed canary grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*)



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Reed canary grass look alike

Reed canary grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*) may be confused with orchard grass (*Dactylis glomerata*) (**N-N**) or bluejoint grass (*Calamagrostis canadensis*) (**N**). All can grow to 5' tall and are found in moist to wet areas.



REED CANARY GRASS has pyramidal flowerheads (top) in late spring/early summer. The flowerhead contracts when mature (lower R). Its ligules are thin and transparent (circled, L). Spikelets have 1 fertile floret, 2 sterile florets.

ORCHARD GRASS has florets from July-Sept. on stiff, wiry branches, with a lower branch that looks like a "thumb" (circled, top L). The ligule is often shredded at the tip (bottom). Spikelets have 2-6 florets.

BLUEJOINT GRASS has pyramidal flowerheads in July-Aug. (top) that contract into a plume that nods to one side when mature (bottom L). Ligule has a ragged edge. Spikelets have a single floret on a short peg.