

**KEY
CHARACTERISTICS**

growth

Cool season, rhizomatous perennial grass

Inflorescence

Spikelets overlapping the next one up on the same side.

lemma

Lemmas awned or not awned

leaves

Rolled in bud-shoot, sheath round, split with overlapping hyaline margins, short; lower leaves usually pubescent. Leaves with scattered, not dense, white hairs (or occasionally no hairs)

blade

3 to 10 mm. wide, 6 to 20 cm long, flat or U - shaped, tapering to a sharp point, slightly keeled at the base, green, sometimes waxy, harsh-sca-brous on margins and upper surface, usually sparsely covered with long soft hairs; smooth below.

collar

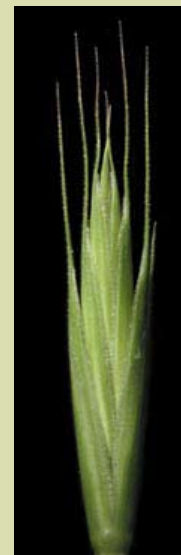
Collar divided, distinct, broad, hairy, yellowish or sometimes tinged with purple.

ligule

Auricles very conspicuous; claw-like, slender, 1 to 3 mm. long. See sketch below.

Ligule membranous, obtuse, 0.5 to 1 mm. long, entire, fringed, or sometimes ciliate.

Considerable variation occurs in this grass with regard to pubescence. Young plants and spring growth is usually more pubescent than older plants or growth produced later in the season.



Dr. L. Clark
& A. Gardner

flower color

Elevation:
Above 6500 feet

Ecotypes Invaded:
Alpine grasslands, SW interior & montane wetlands, SW interior and montane riparian areas.

ECOLOGY & DISTRIBUTION

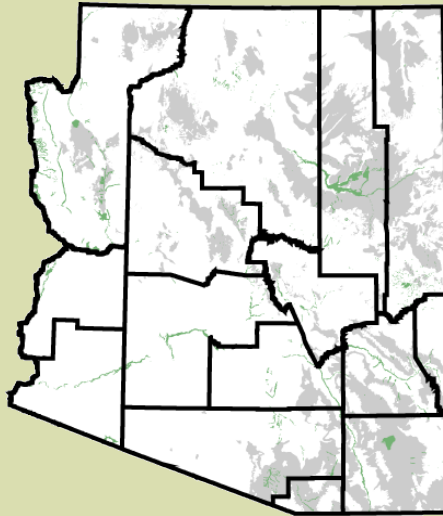
Quackgrass invades gardens, yards, crop fields, roadsides, ditches, and just about any disturbed, moist area.

Quackgrass tolerates a variety of soil types, including saline soils, but grows most vigorously in alkaline soils.

Patches are typically monocultures and can reduce or occlude germination and/or establishment of native plants.



SUITABLE HABITAT



Suitable habitat based on the Arizona Wildlands Invasive Plant Working Group (AZ-WIPWG) assessment. Green = suitable habitat; White = unsuitable habitat; Gray = unknown. Based on Brown, Lowe & Pase (1980) vegetation communities.

