

## Asiatic sand sedge

### *Carex kobomugi*

#### Description

First observed in the United States, at Island Beach, New Jersey in 1929. Later planted for dune stability, trampling resistance and disease and fungal resistance.

#### Habit

Perennial, stout, coarse, growing up to 1 foot tall and with an overall yellow-green color. Forms extensive colonies through rhizomes.

#### Leaves

Small, coarse teeth along margins under magnification, arching, stiff and measures 3-6 mm wide. Leaves tend to be longer than stems.

#### Stems

Stout, triangular in cross section.

#### Flowers

Dioecious, numerous, subtended by scales and arranged in spikes at the end of a flowering stalk that is triangular. Flower from April to June.





### **Fruits and Seeds**

Each papery sac (perigynium) enclosing the female flowers, develop a single-seeded fruit, called an achene.

### **Habitat**

Native to coastal areas of northeastern Asia. Found in dunes and on upper parts of ocean beach wash flats.

### **Reproduction**

Primarily through extensive cord-like rhizomes.

### **Similar**

American beachgrass (*Ammophila breviligulata*) and Bitter panicgrass (*Panicum amarum*).

### **Monitoring and Rapid Response**

For small infestations, excavation of individual plants by digging or hand-pulling making sure to remove all parts of root system. Larger colonies may be controlled with 2% glyphosate and water solution applied to leaves during growing season.

### **Credits**

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