

Asiatic sand sedge

Carex kobomugi

Description

First observed in the United States, at Island Beach, New Jersey in 19209. 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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