

AMERICAN WATER PLANTAIN

Alisma subcordatum Raf.

Plant Symbol = ALSU

Contributed by: USDA NRCS Plant Materials
Program



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Northeast Wetland Flora
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Alternate Names

Alisma plantago-aquatica L. ssp. *subcordatum*(Raf.)
Hultén

Uses

Waterfowl and upland birds readily consume the seed of this broadleaf species, but the roots have not been observed to be eaten. Its small white and yellow flower are attractive, having potential use in water gardens.

Status

Please consult the PLANTS Web site and your State Department of Natural Resources for this plant's current status (e.g. threatened or endangered species, state noxious status, and wetland indicator values).

Description

This light to yellow green, erect herbaceous perennial can reach heights of about 3 feet. The ovate to lanceolate shaped leaves emerge from a 1 1/4 to 6 inch long stem. Each leaf has a primary mid-vein which is flanked by three subparallel veins. Leaf stems emerge from bulb-like corms which have shallow fibrous roots. Vegetative spread is slow and radial. This species relies on population spread by seed. Independent, single or multiple, whorl branched inflorescence rise from the plant base to a height of 3 1/2 feet. White to pinkish 3 petaled flowers bloom from June to September on compound panicles. Numerous flat, keeled, achenes form terminally in tight rings, mature from July to October. Seedlings will emerge on exposed soils, in stands of existing vegetation or newly disturbed locations.

Adaptation and Distribution

The native range of water plantain is from Massachusetts to Minnesota, south to Florida and Texas. This broadleaf emergent can be found growing in shallow, quiet to slow moving water, and in mud of marshes, ponds, lakes, streams, ditches, and seeps. It requires organic or silty soils, with seasonally or permanently inundated freshwater (<0.5 parts per thousand salt content). To grow optimally, it requires full sunlight.

For a current distribution map, please consult the Plant Profile page for this species on the PLANTS Website.

Establishment

This species can be established effectively by vegetative divisions or seed. Bare-root or containerized vegetative propagules are used to effectively establish plantain within its hydric regime. It is easy to handle this form of material due to its small size, ease of separation, and plantability. On site and nursery seedlings are not as predictable; water plantain requires specific after ripening, stratification, and germination conditions before emergence will occur. Once established onto a site with ideal hydrology, this species will continue to re-seed itself for as long as the ideal environmental conditions exist. Ideal sites for germination require direct sunlight, finely textured soils, and adequate sustained soil moisture.

Management

On manageable sites, water depths must be kept moist to flooded (<4 inches) for the growing season. In early spring, water depths must recede, exposing seeds to bare soil to germinate. This species responds well to low to moderate levels of fertilizer amendments; naturally released nutrients from sediments and organics are usually adequate for good plant growth.

Pests and Potential Problems

There are no known detrimental pests of this species.

Cultivars, Improved, and Selected Materials (and area of origin)

There are no commercial varieties available, but local and regional collections are available from wetland plant nurseries.

Prepared By & Species Coordinator:

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For more information about this and other plants, please contact your local NRCS field office or Conservation District, and visit the PLANTS Web site <<http://plants.usda.gov>> or the Plant Materials Program Web site <<http://Plant-Materials.nrcs.usda.gov>>

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