V.A.5.N.n.2. TYPHA (ANGUSTIFOLIA, DOMINGENSIS) TIDAL HERBACEOUS ALLIANCE

(Narrowleaf Cattail, Southern Cattail_ Tidal Herbaceous Alliance

Physiognomic Class	Herbaceous Vegetation (V.)
Physiognomic Subclass	Perennial graminoid vegetation (grassland) (V.A.)
Physiognomic Group	Temperate or sub-polar grassland (V.A.5.)
Physiognomic Subgroup	Natural/Semi-natural (V.A.5.N.)
Formation	Tidal temperate or subpolar grassland (V.A.5.N.n.)

Alliance **TYPHA (ANGUSTIFOLIA, DOMINGENSIS) TIDAL HERBACEOUS ALLIANCE (V.A.5.N.n.2.)**

Typha angustifolia – hibiscus moscheutos Herbaceous Vegetation

Narrow-leaf Cattail – Eastern Ros-mallow Herbaceous Vegetation

Brackish Tidal Marsh

CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENCE LEVEL: 1

USFS WETLAND SYSTEM: ESTUARINE

RANGE:

Fire Island National Seashore

This association occurs in small to large patches on Fire Island.

Globally

This community occurs in estuaries from New England to the mid-Atlantic states.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING:

Fire Island National Seashore

This association occurs inat the upper reaches of larger tidal creeks or in nontidal wetland areas influenced by brackish groundwater or occasional storm overwash.

Globally

This community occurs along the margin of tidal rivers and at the upper margins of some high salt marshes where water salinity ranges from 0.5-18.0 ppt. Brackish marshes are most extensive on large tidal rivers, but smaller marshes of this alliance also occur at the upper limits of larger tidal creeks.

MOST ABUNDANT SPECIES:

Fire Island National Seashore

Stratum	Species
Herbaceous	*Typha angustifolia, Hibiscus moscheutos*

Globally

Stratum	Species
Herbaceous	*Typha angustifolia, Hibiscus moscheutos*

CHARACTERISTIC SPECIES:

Fire Island National Seashore

Globally

VEGETATION DESCRIPTION:

Fire Island National Seashore

This association is characterized by dense stands of *Typha angustifolia. Hibiscus moscheutos* is a frequent and characteristic associate. Dowhan and Rozsa (1989) state that *Typha angustifolia* is common in fresh and brackish marshes on Fire Island, where it often forms extensive monospecific stands. In addition to *Hibiscus moscheutos,* the authors note *Thelypteris palustris* as a frequent associate.

Globally
The vegetation is dense and characterized by tall graminoids such as *Typha angustifolia*, with associates including *Spartina cynosuroides, Phragmites australis* or *Schoenoplectus americanus (= Scirpus americanus), Pontederia cordata, Lilaeopsis chinensis, Hibiscus moscheutos* ssp. *moscheutos (= Hibiscus palustris*), and *Pluchea odorata*. Other characteristic species include *Spartina patens, Distichlis spicata, Schoenoplectus pungens (= Scirpus pungens), Lycopus americanus, Eleocharis palustris, Hydrocotyle umbellata, Eupatorium capillifolium, Ptilimnium capillaceum, Bidens* spp., and *Spartina alterniflora*. Occurrences at the northern edge of the range are also characterized by *Carex paleacea* and *Triglochin maritima*.

COMMENTS:
Fire Island National Seashore

Globally

States/Provinces: CT:S?, DE:S?, MA:S?, MD:S?, ME:S?, NC?, NH:S?, NJ:S?, NY:S?, RI:S?, VA:S?

OTHER NOTEWORTHY SPECIES:

CONSERVATION RANK: G?

DATABASE CODE: CEGL004201

MAP UNITS: FIIS (not sampled)

REFERENCES:
Breden 1989
Cahoon and Stevenson 1986
Dowhan and Rozsa 1989
Ferren et al. 1981
Good and Good 1975b
Hill 1986
Klotz 1986
Maine Natural Heritage Program (MENHP) 1991
McCormick and Ashbaugh 1972
Metzler and Barrett 1996
Odum et al. 1974
Reschke 1990
Schafale and Weakley 1990
Sperduto 1997