

# Pointed Brome Sedge: *Carex scoparia*



**Cultivation:** This sedge adapts to full sun, wet to moist conditions, and various kinds of soil, including those containing mud, sand, or gravel. Habitats include wet prairies, marshes, fens, gravelly seeps, margins of ponds and streams, and roadside ditches. This sedge has been found in a wide range of wetland habitats of varying quality. The seeds or seedheads of wetland sedges are sources of food to birds (ducks, rails, and some songbirds), small rodents, and some turtles (e.g., *Kinosternum subrubrum* / Eastern Mud Turtle). Canada geese, muskrats, and other turtles (e.g., *Chelydra serpentina* / Snapping Turtle) occasionally feed on the foliage or rhizomes of such sedges.

**Plant Structure:** This native perennial sedge is 1½–2½' tall, forming tight bunches of flowering culms with alternate leaves. Vegetative shoots are relatively uncommon. The blooming period occurs from late spring to mid-summer. The achenes are about 1.5 mm. in length, ovoid-oblongoid in shape, and somewhat flattened. Because the perigynia of the achenes are light-weight and flat, they can be distributed to some extent by either wind or water. The root system is fibrous and short-rhizomatous.