Aquatic Plant	Graceful cattail; Narrow-leaved European cattail; Laxman's bulrush
I. Current Status and Distribution	***Typha laxmannii***

a. Range	**Global/Continental**	**Wisconsin**
Native Range Temperate Asia, Bulgaria, Romania, Ukraine, Russia, Turkey, Iran[1,2,3]	Not recorded in the United States[4]	Not recorded in Wisconsin
Abundance/Range		
Widespread:	Undocumented	Not applicable
Locally Abundant:	Czech Republic, Slovakia, Poland, Germany, France, Slovenia, Italy, Austria, British Isles, Hungary, Spain, Switzerland, Croatia, Greece[2,3,5,6]	Not applicable
Sparse:	Undocumented	Not applicable
Range Expansion		
Date Introduced:	Species regarded as a kenophyte[2]	Not applicable
Rate of Spread:	Fast-spreading[5]	Not applicable
Density		
Risk of Monoculture:	Can form monospecific stands[2,7]	Undocumented
Facilitated By:	Undocumented	Undocumented
b. Habitat	Ponds, quarries, ditches, canals, swamps, marshes, rivers, reservoirs, lakes, rice fields[2,3]	
Tolerance	Environmental tolerances undocumented	
Preferences	Shallow waters[3]; anthropogenic habitats[3]; sun to partial shade[7]	
c. Regulation		
Noxious/Regulated:	*Not regulated*	
Minnesota Regulations:	*Not regulated*	
Michigan Regulations:	*Not regulated*	
Washington Regulations:	*Not regulated*	
II. Establishment Potential and Life History Traits		
a. Life History	Perennial emergent plant[7]	
Fecundity	Undocumented	
Reproduction		
Importance of Seeds:	Undocumented	
Vegetative:	Undocumented	
Hybridization	*Typha* x *smirnovii* (*T. latifolia* x *T. laxmannii*)[8]	
Overwintering		
Winter Tolerance:	Undocumented	
Phenology:	Undocumented	
b. Establishment		
Climate		
Weather:	Can survive very cold temperatures (USDA Zone 3)[9]	
Wisconsin-Adapted:	Likely	
Climate Change:	Warming climate may increase spread and distribution[3]	

Taxonomic Similarity	
Wisconsin Natives:	High; *T. latifolia*
Other US Exotics:	High; *T. angustifolia*, *T.* x *glauca*
Competition	
Natural Predators:	Undocumented
Natural Pathogens:	Undocumented
Competitive Strategy:	Undocumented
Known Interactions:	Undocumented
Reproduction	
Rate of Spread:	Undocumented
Adaptive Strategies:	Undocumented
Timeframe	Undocumented
c. Dispersal	
Intentional:	Ornamental[9]
Unintentional:	Escape from cultivation[5]; possibly introduced with rice cultivation[3]; canal construction[10]
Propagule Pressure:	Low; fragments relatively easily accidentally introduced but source populations not near the United States

Figure 2: Courtesy of Kurt Stueber[11]

Figure 3: Courtesy of Robert Vidéki, Doronicum Kft., Bugwood.org[12]

III. Damage Potential	
a. Ecosystem Impacts	
Composition	Can outcompete native plant communities[2]
Structure	Undocumented
Function	Undocumented
Allelopathic Effects	Undocumented
Keystone Species	Undocumented
Ecosystem Engineer	Undocumented
Sustainability	Undocumented
Biodiversity	Can reduce biodiversity[2]
Biotic Effects	Undocumented
Abiotic Effects	Undocumented
Benefits	Undocumented

b. Socio-Economic Effects	
Benefits	Edible plant[7]; plant utilized for thatching, paper making, insulation[7]
Caveats	Risk of release and population expansion outweigh benefits of use
Impacts of Restriction	Increase in monitoring, education, and research costs
Negatives	Undocumented
Expectations	Undocumented
Cost of Impacts	Undocumented
"Eradication" Cost	Undocumented
IV. Control and Prevention	
a. Detection	
Crypsis:	Confused with other *Typha* spp.[13]
Benefits of Early Response:	Undocumented
b. Control	
Management Goal 1	Control
Tool:	Regular mowing, flooding or drying[14]
Caveat:	Only feasible in artificial waterbodies[14]
Cost:	Undocumented
Efficacy, Time Frame:	Undocumented

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