NARROWLEAF BUR-REED

*Sparaganiun angustifolium*
Michx.

Plant Symbol = SPAN2

Contributed by: USDA NRCS National Plant Data Center

![Brother Alfred Brousseau](© St. Mary’s College @ Calflora)

**Uses**

*Ethnobotanic.* The Klamath Indians dig the tubers (possibly *Sparaganiun angustifolium*, *S. erectum*, and/or *S. euryacarpum*) produced in late autumn from the creeping rootstocks of some of the species of this genus, and use them as food (Steyermark 1963). An infusion of *Sparaganiun erectum* can be mixed with other plant leaves and used in the treatment of chills (Moerman 1998). A decoction of *Sparaganiun stoloniferum* root was used in the treatment of chest pains and abdominal pain (Yeung 1985).

**Status**

Please consult the PLANTS Web site and your State Department of Natural Resources for this plant’s current status, such as, state noxious status and wetland indicator values.

**Description**

*General:* Bur-reed family (*Sparaniaceae*).

American bur-reed
*Sparaganiun americanum* (SPAM)

branched bur-reed
*Sparaganiun androcladum* (SPAN)

narrowleaf bur-reed
*Sparaganiun angustifolium* (SPAN2)

simplestem bur-reed
*Sparaganiun erectum* (SPER)

broadfruit bur-reed
*Sparaganiun euryacarpum* (SPEU)

floating bur-reed
*Sparaganiun fluctuans* (SPFL)

clustered bur-reed
*Sparaganiun glomeratum* (SPGL)

northern bur-reed
*Sparaganiun hyperboreum* (SPHY)

small bur-reed
*Sparaganiun natans* (SPNA)

These bur-reed species are native, herbaceous marsh or pond plants with rootstocks. The leaves are alternate, stiff and erect or limp and floating, linear, and internally septate (The Great Plains Flora Association 1986). The individual flowers are small and occur in separate male (staminate) or female (pistillate) globular clusters on the same plant. (Steyermark 1963).

**Distribution:** A genus of twenty or more *Sparaganiun* species is widely distributed in temperate and colder latitudes of the eastern and western hemispheres, and in eastern North America (Braun 1967). For current distribution, please consult the Plant profile page for this species on the PLANTS Web site.

**Adaptation**

This species grows best on wet ground in rich soil. It prefers full sun but can tolerate some shade. *Sparaganiun* species is mostly found in muddy or shallow water of swamps and ponds. For current distribution, please consult the Plant profile page for this species on the PLANTS Web site.

**Establishment**

*Propagation by Seed:* *Sparaganiun* seeds should be sown as soon as they are ripe in the greenhouse. This species should be placed in pots standing in two to three centimeters of water. Place the seedlings into individual pots when they are large enough to handle and gradually increase the depth of water with plant growth. Plant *Sparaganiun* sp to their permanent positions in the summer.

Large divisions can be planted directly into their permanent positions. While allowing smaller potted divisions to grow in a cold frame until they are well
established and ready for summer out-planting to their permanent location..

Management
Seeds of most aquatic plants should be sown as soon as they are ripe. The seeds lose viability quickly if it is allowed to dry out. If immediate sowing is inconvenient, store seeds in moist peat, or substitute in a plastic bag and keep frost-free (Heuser 1997).

Cultivars, Improved and Selected Materials (and area of origin)
Contact your local Natural Resources Conservation Service (formerly Soil Conservation Service) office for more information. Look in the phone book under "United States Government." The Natural Resources Conservation Service will be listed under the subheading “Department of Agriculture.”

References
Braun, L.E. 1967. The monocotyledoneae from cattails to orchids. The Ohio State University Press, Columbus, Ohio.


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