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Calamagrostis canadensis

[Synonyms : *Arundo agrostoides*, *Arundo canadensis*, *Arundo fissa*, *Calamagrostis agrostoides*, *Calamagrostis alaskana*, *Calamagrostis anomala*, *Calamagrostis atropurpurea*, *Calamagrostis blanda*, *Calamagrostis canadensis acuminata*, *Calamagrostis canadensis* var. *campestris*, *Calamagrostis canadensis* var. *pallida*, *Calamagrostis canadensis* var. *robusta*, *Calamagrostis columbiensis*, *Calamagrostis hirtigluma*, *Calamagrostis langsdorfii* var. *acuminata*, *Calamagrostis mexicana*, *Calamagrostis michauxii*, *Calamagrostis oregonensis*, *Calamagrostis pallida*, *Calamagrostis scribneri* var. *imberbis*, *Cinna purshii*, *Deyeuxia canadensis*]

MARSH-REED GRASS is a perennial grass. Native to North America it has bristly-haired, brown or purplish flower spikelets.

It is also known as Bluejoint, Bluejoint grass, Bluejoint reed grass, Canada reedgrass, Canadian reedgrass, Marsh pinegrass, Meadow pinegrass, Reed bent grass, and *Třtina kanadská* (Czech).

The flowers are pollinated by the wind.

Canadensis means ‘of or from Canada or north-eastern North America’.

Some of the North American Cree Indians used the plant for bedding when nothing else was available. They also used the grass to give a thick lining and cover to their Winter vegetable storage pits (especially potatoes, *Solanum tuberosum*) as a protection against frost.

The grass is particularly enjoyed by livestock as forage or hay, and as forage by much game such as the herds of bison in northern Canada and the elk – but less so deer generally.