



**Natural Heritage
& Endangered Species
Program**

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Massachusetts Division of Fisheries & Wildlife

**Short-beaked Bald-sedge
Rhynchospora nitens
(Vahl) A. Gray**

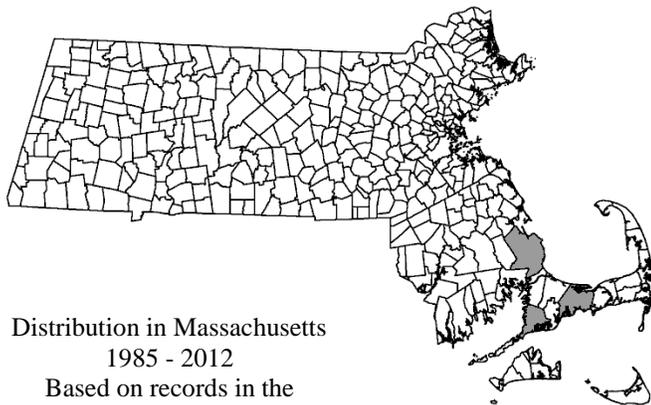
State Status: **Threatened**
Federal Status: **None**

DESCRIPTION: Short-beaked Bald-sedge (*Rhynchospora nitens*) is a tufted annual species in the Sedge family (Cyperaceae). In Massachusetts, plants are typically short, often under 15 cm tall. The leaves are linear, proximally flattened, and 1 to 5 mm wide. The flowering stem (or culm) is nearly rounded and many ribbed. Terminal and axillary umbel-like inflorescences are comprised of 1 to 5 diffuse flower clusters on glabrous stalks subtended by leafy bracts. Spikelets are many-flowered, dark brown to nearly black, ovoid, and 3 to 7 mm long. Achenes (dry, one-seeded fruits) are likely shed close to the parent plants. The seeds are long-lived and require drying and exposure of moist pond shore substrate for successful germination. Short-beaked Bald-sedge was formerly placed within the genus *Psilocarya* by some botanists.

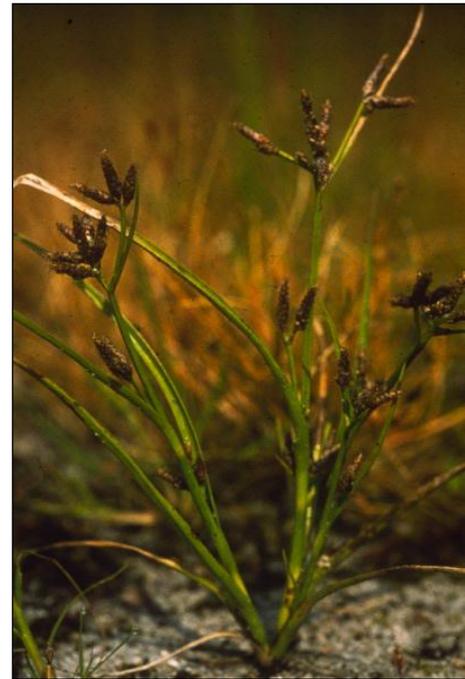


Short-beaked Bald-sedge grows on the exposed sand of coastal plain pondshores. Photo by Bruce Sorrie.

AIDS TO IDENTIFICATION: The spikelets of Short-beaked Bald-sedge are many-flowered and subtended by spirally imbricate one-nerved scales (~ 3 mm). The achenes are slightly wider than long, 0.7 to 1.3 mm, and become dark brown or nearly black once mature. At the top of the achene is a very short and rather broad “horn” or tubercle, 0.1 to 0.3 mm tall. The achene has a strongly



Distribution in Massachusetts
1985 - 2012
Based on records in the
Natural Heritage Database



Culms have terminal and axillary flower clusters on glabrous stalks subtended by leafy bracts. Photo by Bruce Sorrie.

A Species of Greatest Conservation Need in the Massachusetts State Wildlife Action Plan

Massachusetts Division of Fisheries & Wildlife

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ridged surface characterized by wavy rows of vertical raised cells.

SIMILAR SPECIES: Short-beaked Bald-sedge is similar in appearance and often confused with Long-beaked Bald-sedge (*Rhynchospora scirpoides*), a species that is listed as Special Concern in Massachusetts. Both species are found in coastal plain pond habitats. The tubercle of Long-beaked Bald-sedge is somewhat triangular in shape and is almost as long as the achene. The achene of Long-beaked Bald-sedge has raised pale margins and is rather weakly ridged in comparison with the strongly ridged achene of Short-beaked Bald-sedge.

POPULATION STATUS IN MASSACHUSETTS: Short-beaked Bald-sedge is listed under the Massachusetts Endangered Species Act as Threatened. All listed species are protected from killing, collecting, possessing, or sale, and from activities that would destroy habitat and thus directly or indirectly cause mortality or disrupt critical behaviors. Short-beaked Bald-sedge occurs in Plymouth and Barnstable Counties; extant populations are small, consisting of a few hundred plants or fewer.

RANGE: Short-beaked Bald-sedge is found from southeastern Massachusetts to Florida and eastern Texas. It is disjunct to Michigan and considered extirpated in Indiana. Short-beaked Bald-sedge is considered rare throughout much of its range.

HABITAT: Short-beaked Bald-sedge is an obligate wetland species found on the moist sandy shores of shallow freshwater coastal plain ponds. These ponds are highly acidic and water levels naturally rise and fall in relation to seasonal and yearly changes in the water table. Seeds of Short-beaked Bald-sedge require a period of drying and exposure to germinate and may remain dormant in the soil seed bank for many years until conditions are appropriate for germination.

Typical associates of Short-beaked Bald-sedge include Canadian St. John’s-wort (*Hypericum canadense*), Dwarf St. John’s-wort (*H. mutilum*), Spatulate-leaved Sundew (*Drosera intermedia*), Northern Meadow-beauty (*Rhexia virginica*), Warty Panic-grass (*Panicum verrucosum*), Pondshore Flatsedge (*Cyperus dentatus*), Autumn Fimbry (*Fimbristylis autumnalis*), Reticulate Nut-sedge (*Scleria reticularis*), and Long-beaked Bald-sedge (*Rhynchospora scirpoides*).

THREATS AND MANAGEMENT

RECOMMENDATIONS: Artificial withdrawal of water and other changes in ground and surface water hydrology may alter the specialized cycle of flooding and drawdown required by Short-beaked Bald-sedge. Extant populations should be monitored to gain a better understanding of population dynamics, cycles of flooding and drawdown, and current threats. Sites that supported Short-beaked Bald-sedge historically should also be surveyed periodically, as this species may persist in the seed bank for many years until drawdown conditions are suitable for germination. Short-beaked Bald-sedge may be damaged by off-road vehicles, raking and clearing of shoreline vegetation for beach use, loss of habitat for storage of boats, and conversion of wetland habitats for cranberry cultivation. These activities should be prohibited in coastal plain pondshore habitats. Best management practices should be implemented to prevent or reduce nutrient enrichment from lawn fertilizers, faulty septic systems, and flocks of grazing ducks or geese. Monitoring for invasive species is needed for early detection and control. All active management of rare plant populations (including invasive species removal) is subject to review under the Massachusetts Endangered Species Act, and should be planned in close consultation with the Massachusetts Natural Heritage & Endangered Species Program.

Fruiting in Massachusetts

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec

REFERENCES:

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Updated 2015

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