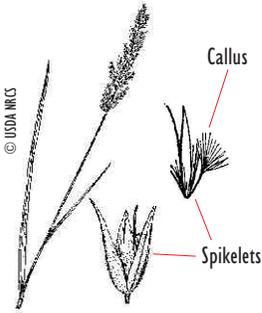




The following species have been assessed by the NS General Status Assessment Process and given an 'extirpated/extinct' status (blue-ranked) meaning they once occurred here but are no longer thought to be present in the province (extirpated). Since these species are not easily identified and could be overlooked, it is possible that they are still present but have not been recorded in many years. It would be a valuable contribution to rediscover these species in NS (records can be submitted to MTRI or AC CDC with supporting details). If these species are truly gone it would be a loss to the biodiversity of this province and highlights why it is so important to work together to ensure that no other ACPF species in this guide become added to this list.



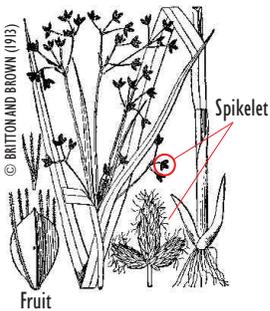
**Nuttall's Reed Grass** (*Calamagrostis cinnoides*)

is a tall grass (60-180 cm in height) with rough leaves. It has a branched flower cluster (panicle) composed of many spikelets (each composed of a single floret). There are long hair-like structures (callus) under the flowers, making them appear hairy. It grows in damp, sandy, or peaty soils. It was last reported in Halifax in 1912 and this is the only record for this species in Canada. It is still present in the more southern portion of its range but is considered rare and been extirpated in some locations in the northern parts of its range.



**Matting Panic Grass** (*Dichantheium meridionale*)

is 5-45 cm tall with dense hairs covering its lower leaves. It has a branched cluster of flowers (panicle) composed of many small spikelets (1.3-1.6 mm long). Since 2003, Flora of North America no longer recognizes this plant as a separate species but has grouped it with the abundant Western Panic Grass (*Dichantheium acuminatum* var. *implicatum*) which occurs throughout NS and with which it may hybridize. Matting Panic Grass was last reported at Gavelton Lake (Butler's Lake) in Yarmouth County in 1922. It is still present in the eastern USA; the northern part of its range.



**Woodland Bulrush** (*Scirpus expansus*)

is up to 2 m tall and has leaves 1-2 cm wide. It has a large, bushy, branched cluster of flowers (inflorescence) composed of many spikelets (present in August to early September). Its dry, one-seeded fruits (achenes) are three-angled. It is typically found in swamps and river shores and potentially could be overlooked and misidentified as Red-sheathed Bulrush (*Scirpus microcarpus*) which is very common. The species was last reported in NS at Sandy Cove and Lily Lake on Digby Neck around 1950. It is still present in Ontario and in the southern part of its range; the eastern USA.



**Pale Manna Grass** (*Torreyochloa pallida* var. *pallida*)

is 50-110 cm tall. It has broad leaves (2-4 mm wide) and a branched flower cluster (panicle), less than 10 cm long, which contains spikelets composed of 4-7 florets. It can be found in shallow water, open-grassy areas with scattered trees as well as boggy areas. Within Canada, it is still present in Manitoba, Ontario, and Quebec, as well as in the southern part of its range in the USA.