



**Natural Heritage  
& Endangered Species  
Program**

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*Massachusetts Division of Fisheries & Wildlife*

**Mattamuskeet Rosette-grass**  
***Dichanthelium***  
***mattamuskeetense***

State Status: **Endangered**

Federal Status: **None**

**DESCRIPTION:** This perennial grass species belongs to a distinct subgroup of the large and complex Rosette-grass genus that is distinguished by different spring and fall growth habits known as the vernal and autumnal phases. The vernal stems (culms in grasses) are smooth, olive-green, and purple-tinged, standing 30-75 cm (12-30 inches) high. The purplish leaves are up to 12 mm wide and 12 cm long, slightly rounded at their base, usually hairless and spread out from the culm. The nodes (thickened or hardened joints found on all grasses) are usually densely bearded with grayish hairs. The vernal flower panicle is carried high above the leaves on a long stalk, is usually single, relatively large, well-branched, bearing many one-flowered spikelets about 2.3 mm long, elliptic and with minute hairs. These spikelets, which appear in early summer, form straw-colored fruit without any seed.

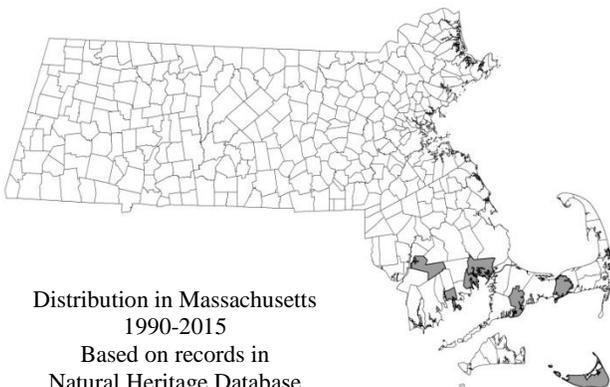
In the autumnal phase, the plant is less erect, often leaning or reclining. Branching of the stem also occurs at the middle to upper nodes. The flower panicles are

smaller but more numerous, emerging from the bases of the reduced fall leaves. These spikelets are self-fertile and produce seed. An overwintering basal rosette of short leaves is produced.

**SIMILAR SPECIES:** Forked Rosette-grass (*Dichanthelium dichotomum*) is a widespread species that resembles Mattamuskeet Rosette-grass in several characters. However, it has hairless spikelets which average about 2mm long. It is usually a smaller plant with narrower leaves (3-8 mm), not often tinged purple, and the panicle is usually short-stalked. Autumn plants are very “bunchy” looking, due to the numerous, close-set leaves. It usually occurs in drier, often wooded habitats, or in the open at disturbed sites.

**RANGE:** Mattamuskeet Rosette-grass is distributed on the Atlantic Coastal Plain from southeastern Massachusetts to South Carolina, extending inland to the lower Piedmont and disjunct in Indiana.

**HABITAT IN MASSACHUSETTS:** This species is found in seasonally wet, sunny habitats that are often created through some form of human disturbance or intervention. These include trails, powerlines, roadsides and ditches which have been opened up in or near a swamp, marsh, or streambed. The exposed, damp to wet soils are predominantly sandy, but often covered with a thin peaty or organic layer that indicates an originally bog-like habitat. One site for this rosette-grass is a former shrub swamp now opened completely by annual mowing where thousands of plants of Mattamuskeet Rosette-grass are co-dominant with Thread-leaved Sundew (*Drosera filiformis*), White Fringed Orchis (*Platanthera blephariglottis*), and Sheep-laurel (*Kalmia angustifolia*) in the wet sphagnum depressions.



Distribution in Massachusetts  
1990-2015  
Based on records in  
Natural Heritage Database  
Map updated 2015

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

**Massachusetts Division of Fisheries & Wildlife**

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At other sites, the associated species vary, depending on the nature of the original habitat. It is not unusual for species from more than one type of plant community to be present, as this is a common outcome in disturbed habitats. They include species indicative of boggy swamps and thickets: Inkberry (*Ilex glabra*), Swamp Azalea (*Rhododendron viscosum*), Spatulate Sundew (*Drosera intermedia*), Wild Raisin (*Viburnum cassinoides*); of sandplains and pine barrens: Huckleberry (*Gaylussacia baccata*), Colicroot (*Aletris farinosa*), Broomsedges (*Andropogon virginicus*); and of coastal pondshores: Slender-leaved Goldenrod (*Euthamia caroliniana*), Plymouth Gentian (*Sabatia kennedyana*), Meadow-beauty (*Rhexia virginica*).

**POPULATION STATUS:** Mattamuskeet Rosette-grass is listed as an Endangered species in Massachusetts in part because of its increasing rarity towards the periphery of its range. In Massachusetts, it is known from seven current sites, all but two discovered in 1989-1990. Little historical documentation is available to determine if this species is in decline or stable. Possibly it has been overlooked or gone unrecognized as distinct from its close relatives. Its preference for certain disturbed sites may be tied to the present scarcity of available primary habitat. In the past, open boggy ground and moors were more prevalent than today. Subsequent habitat succession has led to reforestation and shrubby overgrowth of these sites.

Updated 2019

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