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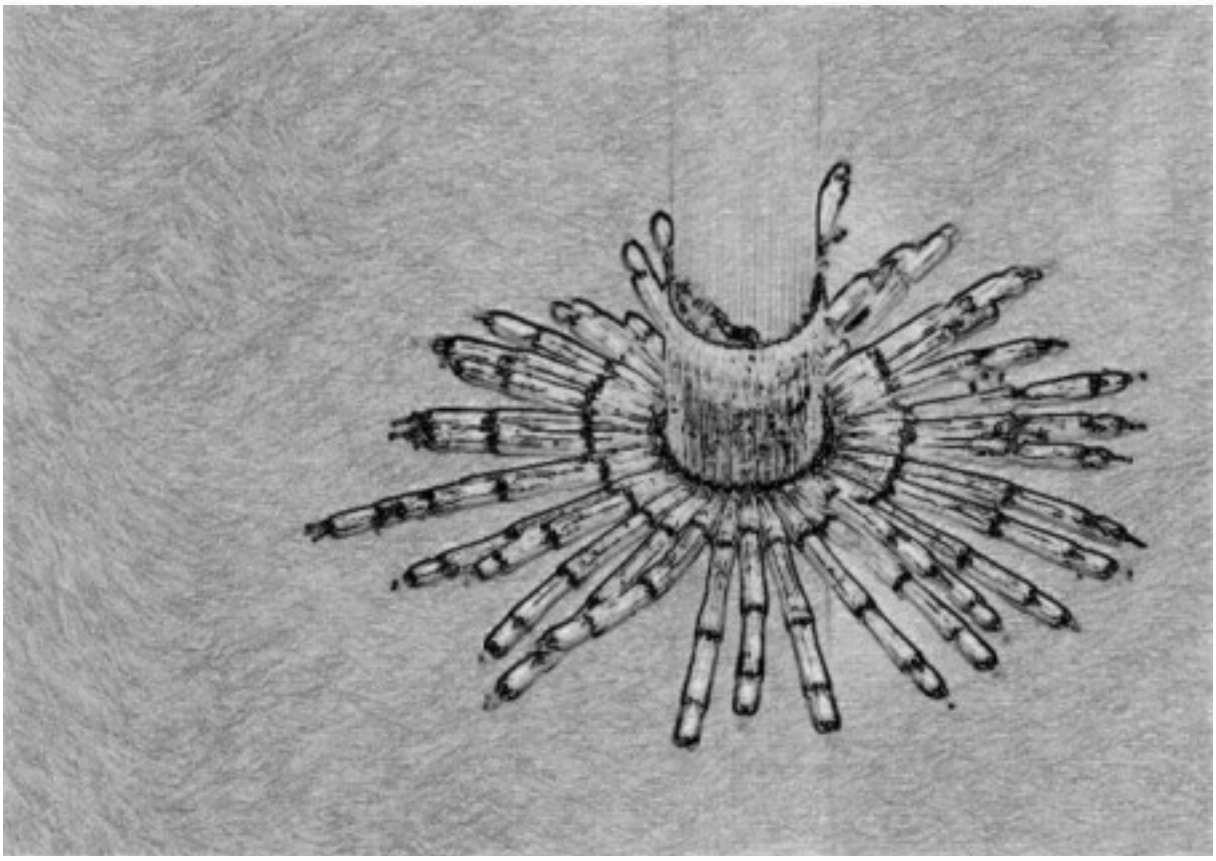

The International Equisetological Association (IEA) is a non-profit membership association whose mission is to promote Equisetology (Horsetail Biology) .

- *Recycled paper – Botanical Report*
- *International Equisetological Association*

EQUISETUM

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Equisetaceae – Ancient family of plants, there is but a single extant genus. All have jointed hollow stems, marked by ridges. Coarse texture is further enhanced by the presence of silica crystals in the epidermis. Leaves are reduced to scales forming whorls, which may or may not be photosynthetic. Branches when present are also in whorls. Sporangia are arranged on whorled stalks forming a terminal cone. Plants reproduce by spores and creeping rhizomes. Sterile hybrids produced with some species.

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IEA & WEP

Botanical Report

Authors are full members of the IEA

Contact: iea.wep@gmail.com [title: iea paper]

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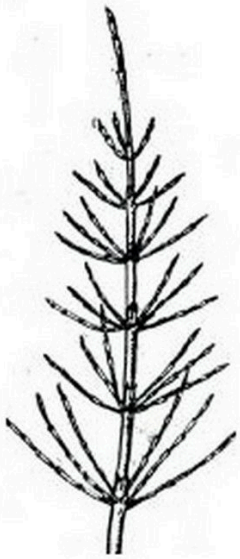

Equisetum scirpoides, IEA Collection of Equisetum, 2018

Marek Nowicki [1], Beth Zawada [2], Kensuke Ishiwatari [3], Akira Takeuchi [3]

The INTERNATIONAL EQUISETOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
And WORLD EQUISETUM PROGRAM – RESEARCH SERVICE

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Keywords :
Equisetum scirpoides, Equisetum, Equisetaceae,
Horsetail, Equisetology, Plant Taxonomy

*E*quisetum scirpoides is a perennial with evergreen, unbranched, wavy, densely tufted stems 15(20) / 30(35) cm tall. Vegetative stems are 0.5-1 mm wide with six, bumpy, vertical grooves and three-toothed membranous sheaths at each node. Fertile stems are usually more erect and have a single, sharp-pointed, black cone (strobilus) at the tip (Cobb 1956; Hitchcock et al. 1969; Lellinger 1985; Fertig 1993; Fertig et al. 1994). Shaded, damp moss-covered rocks and sandy loam along streams, forests at 5000-5300 feet. Chromosome information : 2n = 216. This is the smallest living Horsetail. Low wet places in woods, moist shaded hillsides, peat bogs, tundra, watersides, and shallows.

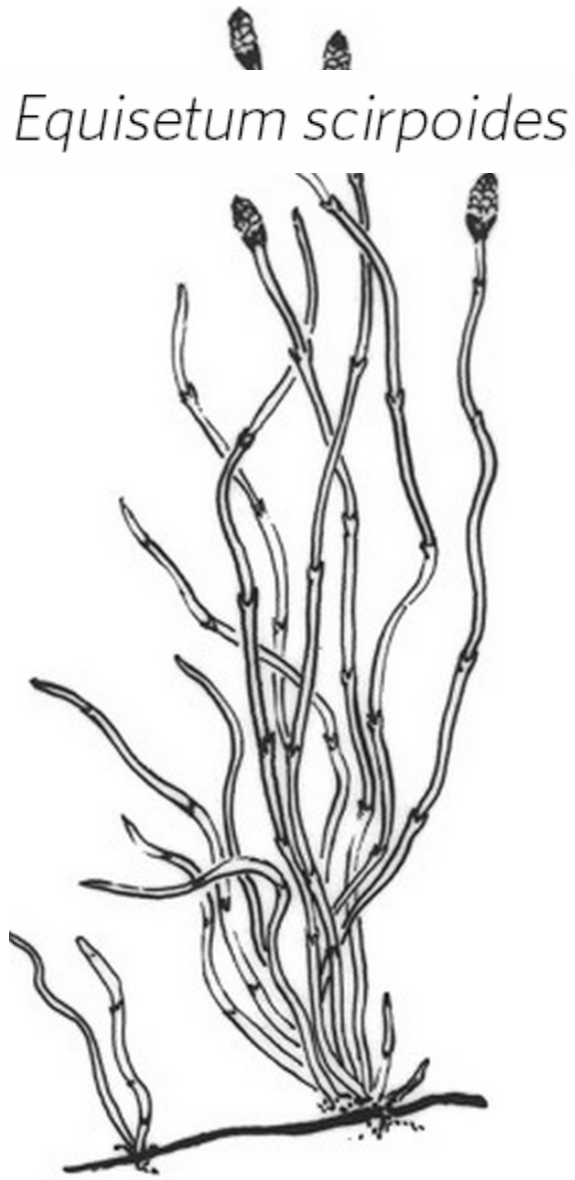
Equisetum scirpoides *subspecies* scirpoides
Michaux A. * / Fl. Bor.-Amer. 2: 281. 1803

***E*quisetum *S*cirpoides – Taxonomic Serial No.: 17151**

Equisetum scirpoides *subspecies* walkowiaki
Walkowiak R. J. ** / IEA PAPER 2008

Prostrate at the base, this plant has many wiry ascending sterile stems. Sheaths have only three teeth. Cones are merely 5 mm in height. Wooded banks and mossy slopes. Typical of alkaline habitats and often overlooked. Substrates – ridges, moderately well-drained areas, rocks, gravel with low organic content. Cones may mature in summer or they may overwinter and shed spores in the spring. Roots black or very dark brown (Porsild 1957).

Austria, Finland, Norway, Spitsbergen, Sweden, Greenland, St. Pierre & MiqueIon, Canada (Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, N-W-Territories, Nunavut, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Prince Edward Isl., Quebec, Saskatchewan, Yukon), Alaska, USA (Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New York, South Dakota, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin), W-Siberia, C-Siberia, E-Siberia, Amur, Ussuri, Japan, Lithuania, Novaja Zemlja, Kamchatka, N-European Russia, Lithuania, Estonia, C-European Russia, E-European Russia, Northern Eurasia.



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Equisetum scirpoides

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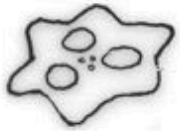
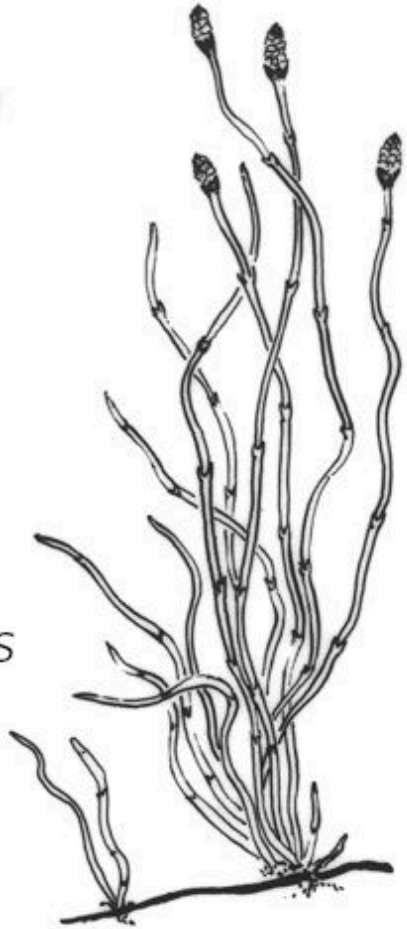
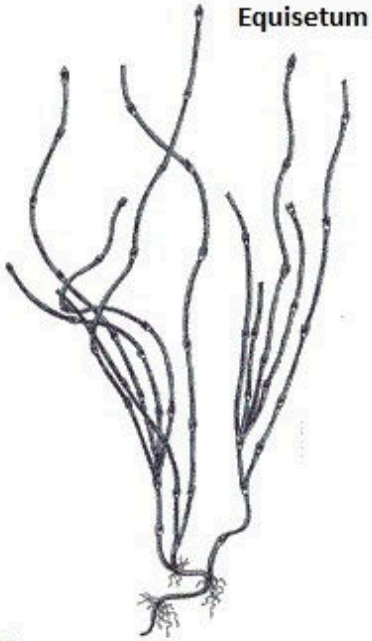


Equisetum scirpoides



Equisetum scirpoides subsp. walkowiaki



Kensuke Ishiwatari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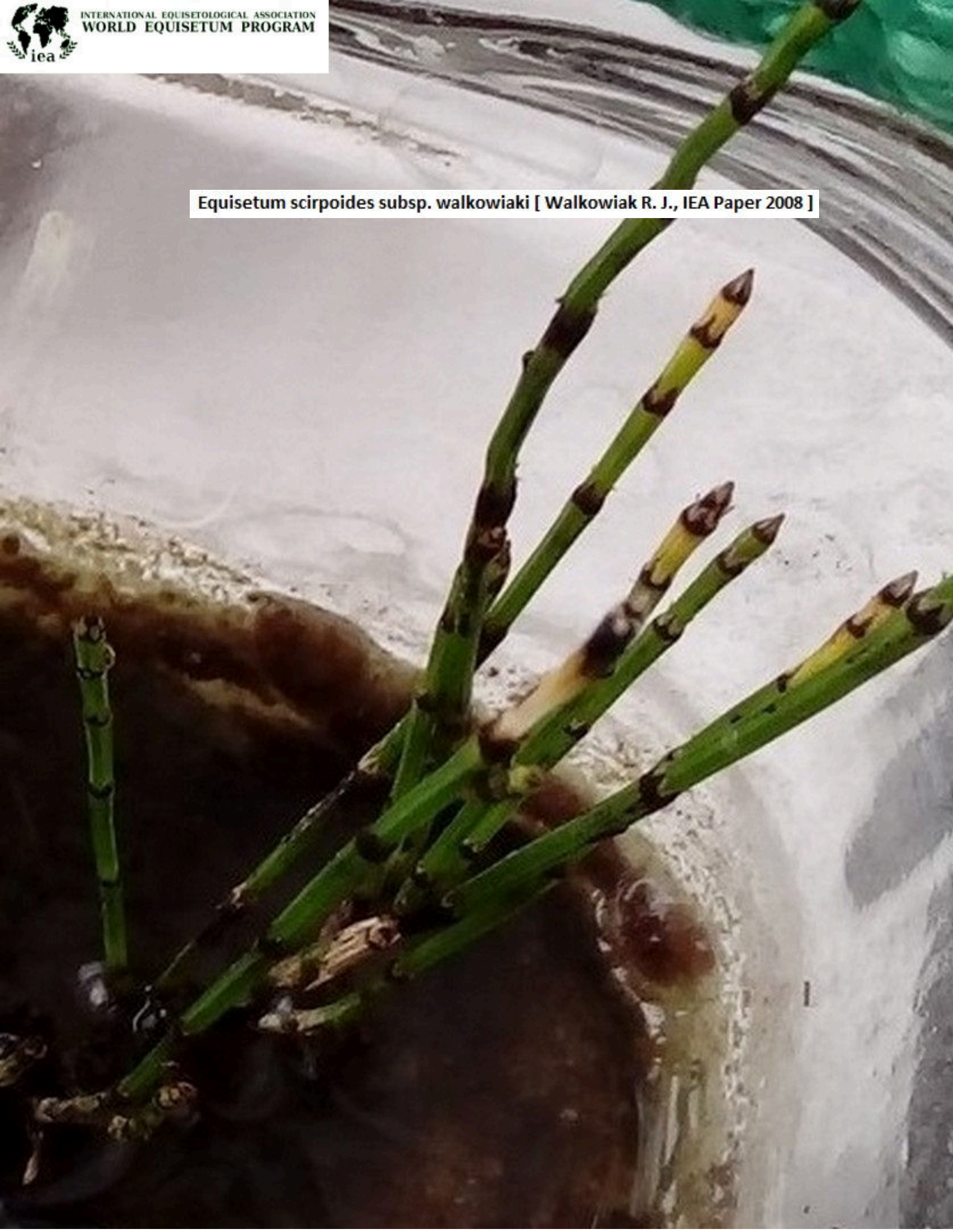
Equisetum scirpoides subsp. walkowiaki [Walkowiak R. J., IEA Paper 2008]



Equisetum scirpoides subsp. walkowiaki [Walkowiak R. J., IEA Paper 2008]

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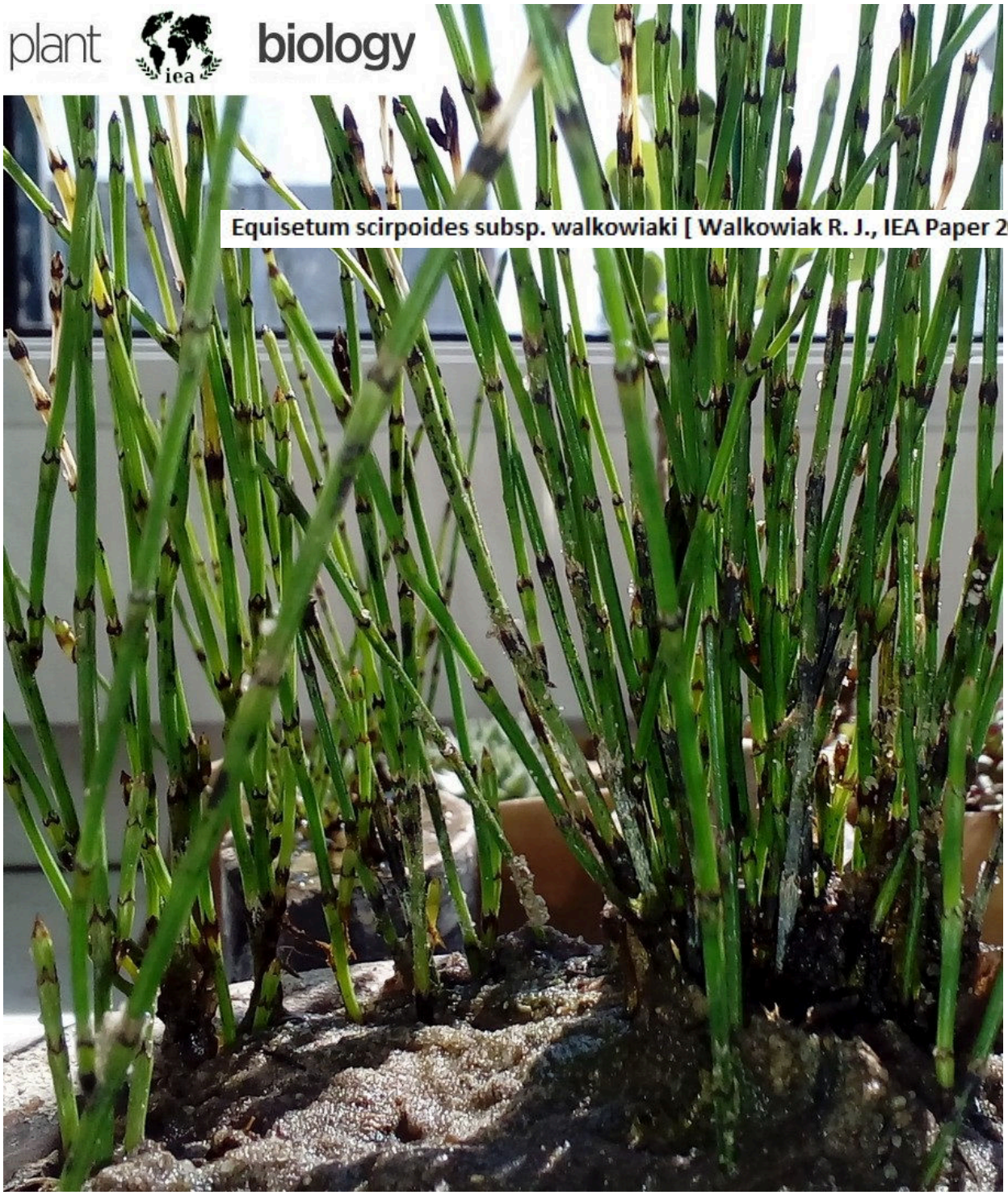
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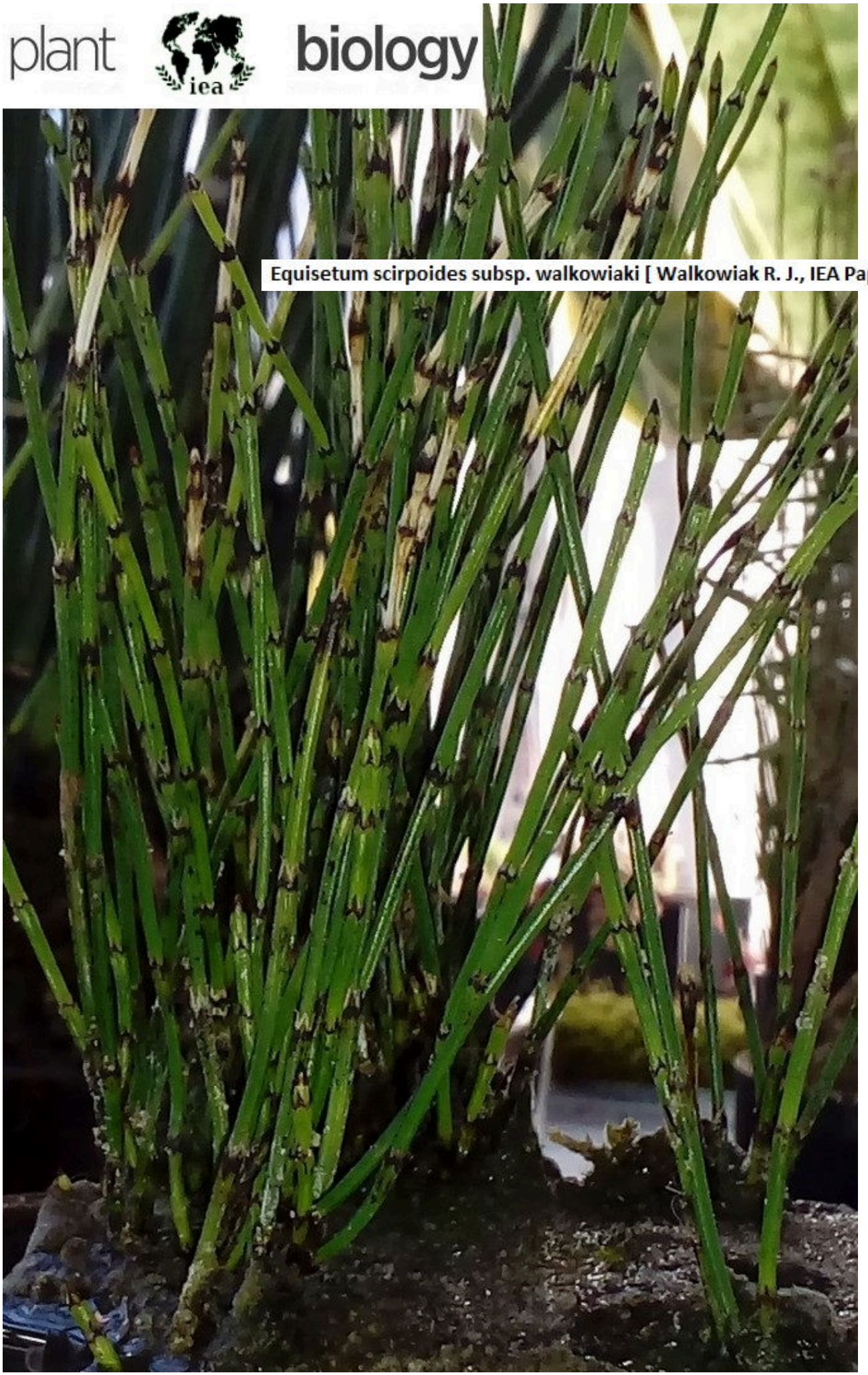

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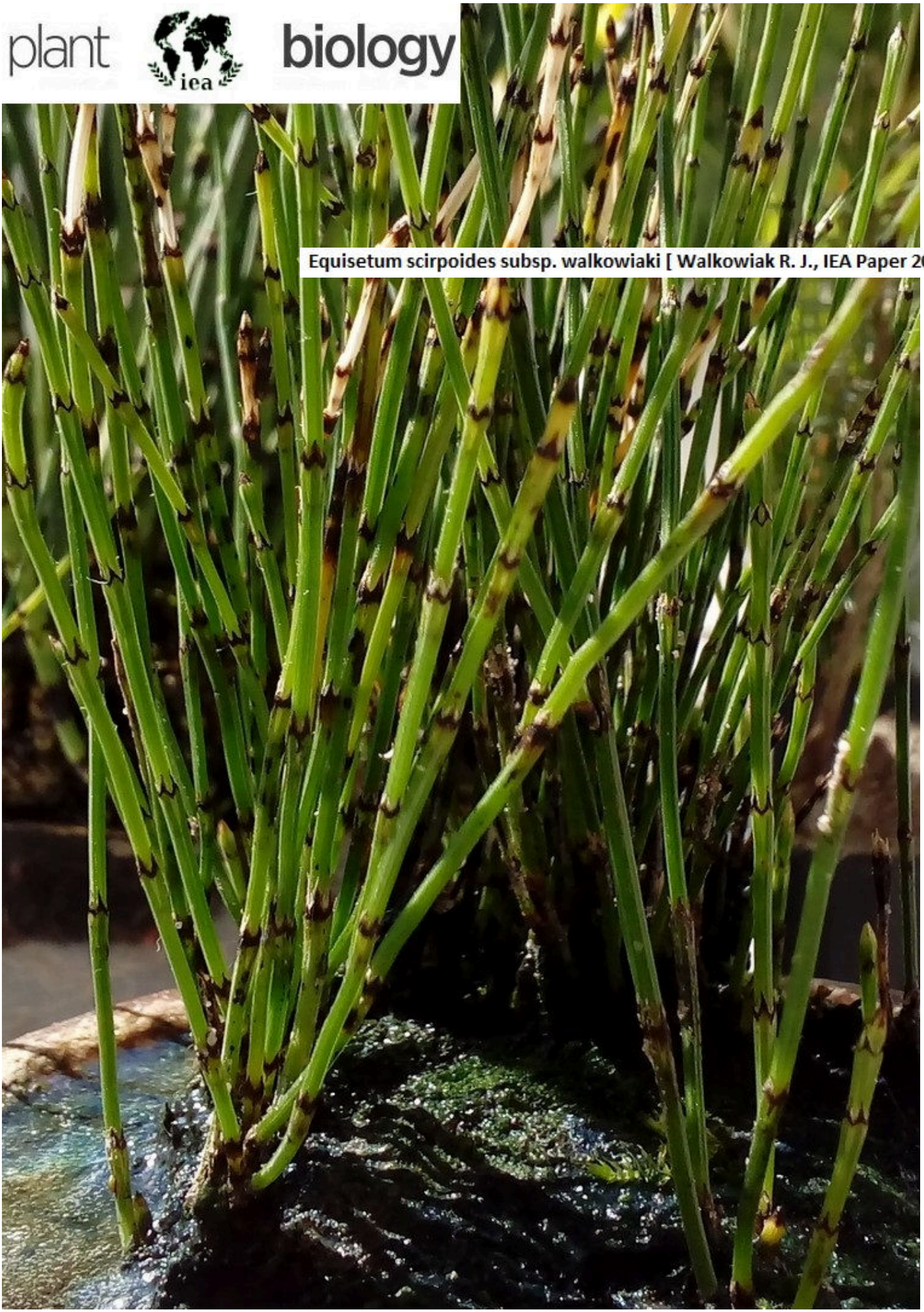

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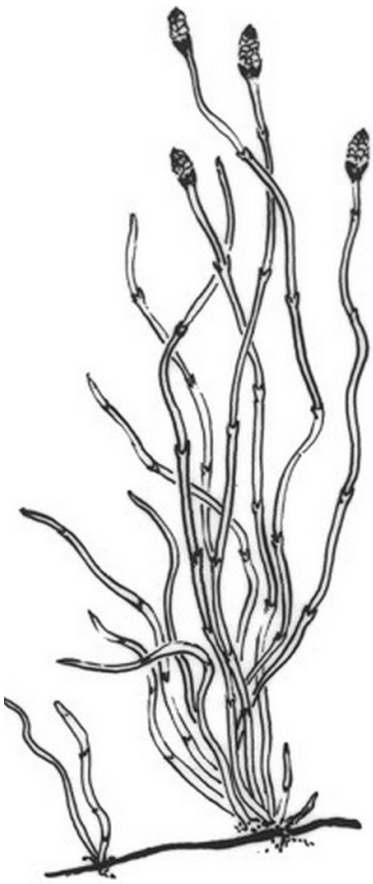
André Michaux
1746, Versailles, France – 1802, Madagascar

EMINENT BOTANIST, EXPLORER AND PLANT COLLECTOR

He is most noted for his study of North American flora.

His son, Francois André Michaux, also became an authoritative botanist.

"His name was André Michaux and we should all remember his name, for he was one of the most remarkable human beings of the 18th century, or of any century." / Charles Kuralt, 1994



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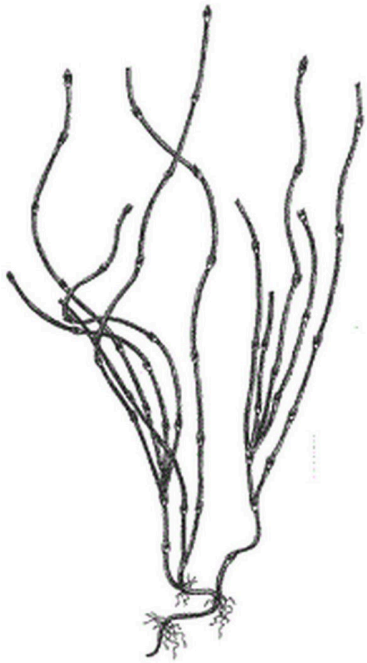

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