

Arundo donax   简体中文  正體中文

System: Terrestrial

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Plantae	Magnoliophyta	Liliopsida	Cyperales	Poaceae

Common name bamboo reed (English), donax cane (English), kaho (Tongan, Tonga Islands), carrizo (Spanish), canne de Provence (French), fiso palagi (Samoan), grand roseau (French), kaho folalahi (Tongan, Tonga Islands), Spaanse-riet (English), cana-do-brejo (Portuguese, Brazil), caña (Spanish), caña de techar (Spanish), caña de la reina (Spanish), caña de Castilla (Spanish), wild cane (English), canno-do-reino (Portuguese, Brazil), capim-plumoso (Portuguese, Brazil), cana-do-reino (Portuguese, Brazil), Spanish reed (English), ngasau ni vavalangi (Fijian, Fiji Islands), Spanish cane (English), carrizo grande (Spanish), E-grass (English), giant cane (English), la canne de Provence (English, French- New Caledonia), Spanisches Rohr (German), narkhat (Hindi), arundo grass (English), cane (English), cow cane (English), giant reed (English), Pfahlrohr (German), reed grass (English), river cane (English), caña común (Spanish)

Synonym *Arundo donax*, var. *versicolor* (P. Mill.) Stokes
Arundo versicolor, P. Mill.
Arundo scriptoria, L.
Aira bengalensis, (Retz.) J.F. Gmel.
Amphidonax bengalensis, (Retz.) Nees ex Steud.
Amphidonax bengalensis, Roxb. ex Nees.
Amphidonax bifaria, (Retz.) Nees ex Steud.
Arundo aegyptiaca, hort. ex Vilm.
Arundo bambusifolia, Hook. f.
Arundo bengalensis, Retz.
Arundo bifaria, Retz.
Arundo coleotricha, (Hack.) Honda.
Arundo donax, var. *coleotricha* Hack.
Arundo donax, var. *procerior* Kunth.
Arundo glauca, Bubani.
Arundo latifolia, Salisb.
Arundo longifolia, Salisb. ex Hook. f.
Arundo sativa, Lam.
Arundo donax, var. *lanceolata* Döll.
Cynodon donax, (L.) Raspail.
Donax arundinaceus, P. Beauv.
Donax bengalensis, (Retz.) P. Beauv.
Donax bifarius, (Retz.) Trin. ex Spreng.
Donax donax, (L.) Asch. and Graebn.
Arundo donax, var. *angustifolia* Döll.

Similar species

Summary Giant reed (*Arundo donax*) invades riparian areas, altering the hydrology, nutrient cycling and fire regime and displacing native species. Long 'lag times' between introduction and development of negative impacts are documented in some invasive species; the development of giant reed as a serious problem in California may have taken more than 400 years. The opportunity to control this weed before it becomes a problem should be taken as once established it becomes difficult to control.



[view this species on IUCN Red List](#)

Species Description

Arundo donax is a very tall and robust bamboo-like, perennial grass with large, spreading clumps of thick culms to 6.1 m tall. The numerous leaves are about 5 cm wide and 30.5-61 cm long, and arranged conspicuously in two opposing ranks on the culms. The leaves look like those of a corn plant. Their margins are sharp to the touch and can cut careless hands. The inflorescence, appearing in late summer, is a 0.3-0.6 m long purplish, aging to silver, plume that stands above the foliage. Giant reed spreads from thick, knobby rhizomes. Once established, it tends to form large, continuous, clonal root masses, sometimes covering several acres. These root masses can be more than 1 m thick. The foliage dries to light brown in the winter and rattles in the wind. Striped giant reed (*A. donax* var. *versicolor*, has leaves with bold white stripes, and is a smaller plant, to 2.4 m tall (Christman, 2003; McWilliams, 2004).

Uses

Arundo donax is grown as an ornamental for the its striking appearance, purplish stems, and for the huge feather-like panicles of purplish flowers. It is the largest and tallest ornamental grass other than bamboo, and the tallest grass that can be grown outside the tropics. The large, thick and fluffy flower plumes are used in floral arrangements. *A. donax* is also used to make reeds for woodwind instruments and were once used for organ pipes. Giant reed is commonly planted in wet soils to reduce erosion (Christman, 2003). In folk medicine, the rhizome or rootstock of *Arundo donax* is used for dropsy. Boiled in wine with honey, the root or rhizome has been used for cancer. This or other species of *Arundo* is also reported to be used for condylomata and indurations of the breast. The root infusion is regarded as antilactagogue, depurative, diaphoretic, diuretic, emollient, hypertensive, hypotensive, and sudorific (Duke, 1997).

Habitat Description

Arundo donax is a hydrophyte, and grows best where water tables are near or at the soil surface. It establishes in moist places such as ditches, streams, and riverbanks, growing best in well drained soils where abundant moisture and sunlight is available. *A. donax* has also been demonstrated to prefer areas with enriched nitrogen levels. It tolerates a wide variety of conditions, including high salinity, and can flourish in many soil types from heavy clays to loose sands. It is well adapted to the high disturbance dynamics of riparian systems. *A. donax* inhabits USDA zones 6-11 (Benton *et al*, 2006; Ambrose & Rundel, 2007).

Reproduction

Reproduction of *Arundo donax* is primarily vegetative by way of rhizomes which root and sprout readily and layering in which stems touching the ground sprout roots. Layering has been demonstrated to expand *A. donax* as much as 7.4 times faster than spread by rhizomes but is thought to only occur within flood zones. *A. donax* tends to form large, continuous, clonal root masses, sometimes covering several acres. It very rarely produces seeds and very little is known about its sexual reproduction (Benton *et al*, 2006; Boland, 2006; McWilliams, 2004)

Nutrition

Arundo donax photosynthesizes through C3 fixation which requires abundant sunlight and moisture. It has also been demonstrated to prefer areas with enriched nitrogen levels (Lewandowski *et al*, 2003; Benton *et al*, 2006; Ambrose & Rundel, 2007).

General Impacts

Dense populations of *Arundo donax* affect riversides and stream channels, compete with and displace native plants, interfere with flood control, and is extremely flammable increasing the likelihood and intensity of fires. It may establish a invasive plant-fire regime as it both causes fires and recovers from them 3-4 times faster than native plants. It is also known to displace and reduce habitats for native species including the [Federally endangered Least Bell's Vireo \(*Vireo bellii*\)](#).

Its long, fibrous, interconnecting root mats of giant reed form a framework for debris behind bridges, culverts, and other structures that can effect their function and disturb ecosystems. Its rapid growth rate, estimated 2-5 times faster than native competitors, and vegetative reproduction, it is able to quickly invade new areas and form pure stands. Once established, *A. donax* has the ability to outcompete and completely suppress native vegetation, reduce habitat for wildlife, and inflict drastic ecological change (Benton *et al*, 2006; McWilliams, 2004; Ambrose and Rundel, 2007; Rieger & Keager, 1989).

Management Info

Preventative measures: A [Risk assessment of *Arundo donax* for Australia](#) was prepared by Pacific Island Ecosystems at Risk (PIER) using the Australian risk assessment system (Pheloung, 1995), resulting in a score of 12 with a recommendation "to reject the plant for import (Australia) or species likely to be of high risk (Pacific)".

A [weed risk assessment study of *Arundo donax* for Queensland](#), Australia was conducted by Csurhes (2009). The study concluded that "A. *donax* has the potential to become a significant weed in certain riparian habitats in Queensland, as it has done elsewhere in the world. Areas most at risk appear to be well-drained soils associated with disturbed riparian (freshwater) habitats in the subtropics".

Chemical: The use of systemic herbicides such as glyphosate or fluazipop applied after flowering either as a cut stump treatment or foliar spray have been found to control *Arundo donax*. Caution should be taken when using such herbicides around water or in wetlands (Benton *et al*, 2005; PIER, 2008).

Physical: Hand pulling may be effective at removing small infestations of *Arundo donax*, but care must be taken to remove all rhizomes to prevent re-establishment. Cutting is not recommended unless the rhizomes are dug up, as tiny rhizomes can grow into new colonies. Burning is not recommended either as it has been demonstrated to aid the growth of *Arundo donax* because it regrows 3-4 times faster than native plants (PIER, 2008; Ambrose & Rundel, 2007).

Biological control: Native flora and fauna typically do not offer any significant control potential of *Arundo donax*. It is uncertain what natural controlling mechanisms for giant reed are in its countries of origin, although corn borers, spider mites, and aphids have been reported in the Mediterranean. A sugar cane moth-borer in Barbados is reported to attack giant reed, but it is also a major pest of sugar cane and is already found in the United States in Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Florida. A leafhopper in Pakistan utilizes A. *donax* as an alternate host but attacks corn and wheat. In the United States a number of diseases have been reported on giant reed, including root rot, lesions, crown rust, and stem speckle, but none seem to have seriously impacted advance of this weed. Giant reed is not very palatable to cattle, but during the drier seasons they will graze the young shoots, followed by the upper parts of the older plants. However, in many areas of California the use of Angora and Spanish goats is showing promise for controlling A. *donax*. Also an unidentified stem-boring sawfly that appears similar to *Tetramesa romana* has been demonstrated to cause significant damage to A. *donax*, and it is being tested in quarantine as a candidate biocontrol agent for it (McWilliams, 2004; Dudley *et al*, 2006).

Integrated management: A popular approach to treating giant *Arundo donax* has been to cut the stalks and remove the biomass, wait 3 to 6 weeks for the plants to grow about 1 m tall, then apply a foliar spray of herbicide solution. The chief advantage to this approach is less herbicide is needed to treat fresh growth compared with tall, established plants, and coverage is often better because of the shorter and uniform-height plants. However, cutting the stems may result in plants returning to growth-phase, drawing nutrients from the root mass. As a result there is less translocation of herbicide to the roots and less root-kill. Additionally, cut-stem treatment requires more time and personnel than foliar spraying and requires careful timing. Cut stems must be treated with concentrated herbicide within 1 to 2 minutes of cutting to ensure tissue uptake. This treatment is most effective after flowering. The advantage of this treatment is that it requires less herbicide and the herbicide can be applied more precisely. It is rarely less expensive than foliar spraying except on very small, isolated patches or individual plants (McWilliams, 2004).

Pathway

Principal source: [McWilliams, John D. 2004. *Arundo donax*. In: Fire Effects Information System, \[Online\]. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station, Fire Sciences Laboratory \(Producer\).](#)
[Pacific Island Ecosystems at Risk \(PIER\), 2006. Risk Assessment *Arundo donax* L., Poaceae](#)

Compiler: National Biological Information Infrastructure (NBII) & IUCN/SSC Invasive Species Specialist Group (ISSG)

Updates with support from the Overseas Territories Environmental Programme (OTEP) project XOT603, a joint project with the Cayman Islands Government - Department of Environment

Review: Tom Dudley Marine Science Institute University of California Santa Barbara & Natural Resource & Environmental Sciences University of Nevada, Reno. United States

Publication date: 2011-02-17

ALIEN RANGE

[1] ARGENTINA	[4] AUSTRALIA
[1] BERMUDA	[1] BOLIVIA
[2] BRAZIL	[1] CAYMAN ISLANDS
[1] CHILE	[1] COOK ISLANDS
[1] COSTA RICA	[1] CYPRUS
[1] DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	[1] ECUADOR
[1] EL SALVADOR	[1] FIJI
[2] FRANCE	[5] FRENCH POLYNESIA
[1] GERMANY	[1] GIBRALTAR
[1] GREECE	[1] GUAM
[1] GUATEMALA	[1] HAITI
[1] HUNGARY	[1] INDONESIA
[1] ITALY	[1] JAPAN
[1] KIRIBATI	[1] MALTA
[15] MEXICO	[2] MICRONESIA, FEDERATED STATES OF
[1] NAMIBIA	[1] NAURU
[4] NEW CALEDONIA	[4] NEW ZEALAND
[1] NICARAGUA	[1] NORFOLK ISLAND
[2] PALAU	[1] PARAGUAY
[1] PERU	[3] PORTUGAL
[1] ROMANIA	[1] SAINT LUCIA
[1] SAMOA	[1] SOUTH AFRICA
[3] SPAIN	[1] SWAZILAND
[2] TONGA	[24] UNITED STATES
[1] URUGUAY	[1] VENEZUELA

Red List assessed species 1: VU = 1;

[Echium callithyrsum](#) **VU**

BIBLIOGRAPHY

78 references found for *Arundo donax*

Managment information

Aguiar, Francisca C.; Ferreira, M. Teresa; Albuquerque, Antonio; Moreira, Ilidio., 2007. Alien and endemic flora at reference and non-reference sites in Mediterranean-type streams in Portugal. *Aquatic Conservation*. 17(4). JUN 2007. 335-347.

Ambrose, Richard F. & Philip W. Rundel., 2007. Influence of Nutrient Loading on the Invasion of an Alien Plant Species, Giant Reed (*Arundo donax*), in Southern California Riparian Ecosystems. University of California Water Resources Center Technical Completion Reports (University of California, Multi-Campus Research Unit)

[Bell, G. P. 1997. Ecology and management of *Arundo donax*, and approaches to riparian habitat restoration in Southern California. In Brock, J. H., Wade, M., Pysek, P. and Green, D. \(eds.\) Plant Invasions: Studies from North America and Europe. Blackhuys Publishers, Leiden, The Netherlands.](#)

Summary: Available from: http://ceres.ca.gov/tadn/ecology_impacts/arundo_ecology.pdf [Accessed 20 February 2010]

[Benton, N., Bell, G. Swearingen, J.M. 2005. Fact Sheet: Giant Reed. Plant Conservation Alliance.](#)

Summary: Available from: <http://www.nps.gov/plants/alien/fact/pdf/ardo1.pdf> [Accessed 28 April 2009].

Boland, John M., 2006. The importance of layering in the rapid spread of *Arundo donax* (giant reed). *Madrono*. 53(4). OCT-DEC 2006. 303-312.

Boose, A. B., 1999. Environmental effects on asexual reproduction in *Arundo donax*. *Weed Research*. 39(2). April, 1999. 117-127.

[Collins, J.N., May M, Grosso C. 2003. Giant Reed *Arundo donax*. Practical Guidebook to the Control of Invasive Aquatic and Wetland Plants of the San Francisco Bay - Delta Region.](#)

Summary: Information on description, economic importance, distribution, habitat, history, growth, and impacts and management of species.

Available from: <http://legacy.sfei.org/nis/giantreed.html> [Accessed 22 May 2010].

[The Guidebook](#) is available from: <http://legacy.sfei.org/nis/index.html>

[Csurhes, S. 2009. Weed Risk Assessment: Giant reed *Arundo donax*. Queensland Primary Industries and Fisheries.](#)

Summary: Available from: http://www.dpi.qld.gov.au/documents/Biosecurity_EnvironmentalPests/IPA-Giant-Reed-Risk-Assessment.pdf [Accessed 14 December 2009]

[Decruyenaere, Joseph G.; Holt, Jodie S., 2001. Seasonality of clonal propagation in giant reed. Weed Science. 49\(6\). November-December, 2001. 760-767.](#)

[Decruyenaere, Joseph G.; Holt, Jodie S., 2005. Ramet demography of a clonal invader, *Arundo donax* \(Poaceae\), in Southern California. Plant & Soil. 277\(1-2\). DEC 2005. 41-52.](#)

[DiTomaso, Joseph M., 2006. Emerging Invasive Weeds and the Potential for Biological Control. In CCBC V proceedings editors: Mark S. Hoddle, Extension Specialist in Biological Control, Department of Entomology, University of California, Riverside, CA 92521, and Marshall W. Johnson, Associate Extension Specialist & Associate Entomologist, Department of Entomology, University of California, Riverside. University of California, Davis, CA 95616](#)

Summary: Available from: <http://www.cnr.berkeley.edu/biocon/Complete%20Proceedings%20for%20CCBC%20V.pdf#page=146> [Accessed 27 February 2009]

[DiTomaso, Joseph M; Jacob N. Barney; Alison M. Fox., 2007. CAST Commentary Biofuel Feedstocks: The Risk of Future Invasions. This material is based upon work supported by the United States Department of Agriculture under Grant No. 2006-38902-03539 and Grant No. 2007-31100-06019/ISU Project No. 413-40-02.](#)

Summary: Available from:

<http://www.cast-science.org/websiteUploads/publicationPDFs/Biofuels%20Commentary%20Web%20version%20with%20color%20%207927146.pdf> [Accessed 27 February 2009]

[Dudley, Tom L., Adam Lambert, & Alan Kirk., 2006. Augmentation Biological Control of *Arundo donax* In CCBC V proceedings editors: Mark S. Hoddle, Extension Specialist in Biological Control, Department of Entomology, University of California, Riverside, CA 92521, and Marshall W. Johnson, Associate Extension Specialist & Associate Entomologist, Department of Entomology, University of California, Riverside.](#)

Summary: Available from: <http://www.cnr.berkeley.edu/biocon/Complete%20Proceedings%20for%20CCBC%20V.pdf#page=146> [Accessed 27 February 2009]

[Environment Bay of Plenty. Undated. Home > Environment > Pests > Pest Plants and Weeds > Weed Index > Giant reed](#)

Summary: Available from: <http://www.envbop.govt.nz/Environment/Weed270.aspx> [Accessed 14 December 2009]

[European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization \(EPPO\), 2006. Guidelines for the management of invasive alien plants or potentially invasive alien plants which are intended for import or have been intentionally imported. EPPO Bulletin 36 \(3\), 417-418.](#)

[Everitt, J. H.; Yang, C.; Deloach, C. J., 2005. Remote sensing of giant reed with QuickBird satellite imagery. Journal of Aquatic Plant Management. 43 JUL 2005. 81-85](#)

[FoLAR RiverWatch Program., 2002. Survey of Invasive Non-Native Plants, Primarily *Arundo donax*, along the Los Angeles River and Tributaries. Biological Monitoring Component of the FoLAR RiverWatch Program. Sponsered by Friends of the Los Angeles River and San Gabriel Rivers Watershed Council. Bill Neill Principal Investigator.](#)

Summary: Available from: <http://lasgrwc.org/publications/WeedReport.pdf> [Accessed 27 February 2009]

[Glasser, Jenny., 2003. *Arundo donax* Removal in the Santa Ana River Watershed. September/October 2003 ♦ Southwest Hydrology](#)

Summary: Available from: http://www.swhydro.arizona.edu/archive/V2_N5/dept-ontheground.pdf [Accessed 27 February 2009]

[Goolsby, J.A., Moran, P. Host range of *Tetramesa romana* Walker \(Hymenoptera: Eurytomidae\), a potential biological control of giant reed, *Arundo donax* L. in North America. Biological Control \(2009\), doi:10.1016/j.biocontrol.2009.01.019](#)

[Grossinger, Robin; Janice Alexander; Andrew N. Cohen, and Joshua N. Collins., 1998. Introduced Tidal Marsh Plants in the San Francisco Estuary Regional Distribution and Priorities for Control. This report was funded by a grant from the CALFED Category III Steering Committee administered by the California Urban Water Agencies.](#)

Summary: Available from: <http://www.sfei.org/ecoatlas/Plants/docs/images/intrtmr.pdf> [Accessed 27 February 2009]

[Hoshovsky, M. 1986. Element stewardship abstract for *Arundo donax*, Giant Reed. The Nature Conservancy.](#)

Summary: Available from: <http://conserveonline.org/docs/2000/11/arundon.rtf> [Accessed 27 February 2009]

[IUCN/SSC Invasive Species Specialist Group \(ISSG\), 2010. A Compilation of Information Sources for Conservation Managers.](#)

Summary: This compilation of information sources can be sorted on keywords for example: Baits & Lures, Non Target Species, Eradication, Monitoring, Risk Assessment, Weeds, Herbicides etc. This compilation is at present in Excel format, this will be web-enabled as a searchable database shortly. This version of the database has been developed by the IUCN SSC ISSG as part of an Overseas Territories Environmental Programme funded project XOT603 in partnership with the Cayman Islands Government - Department of Environment. The compilation is a work under progress, the ISSG will manage, maintain and enhance the database with current and newly published information, reports, journal articles etc.

[Jones, W. A; Sforza, R., 2007. The European Biological Control Laboratory: an existing infrastructure for biological control of weeds in Europe. Bulletin OEPP. 37\(1\). APR 2007. 163-165.](#)

[Khudamrongsawat, Jenjit; Tayyar, Rana; Holt, Jodie S., 2004. Genetic diversity of giant reed \(*Arundo donax*\) in the Santa Ana River, California. Weed Science. 52\(3\). May 2004. 395-405.](#)

McGaugh, S., Hendrickson, D., Bell, G., Cabral, H., Lyons, K., McEachron, L., Munoz, O., 2006. Fighting an aggressive wetlands invader: a case study of giant reed, (*Arundo donax*) and its threat to Cuatro Ciénegas, Coahuila, Mexico. In: *Studies of North American Desert Fishes in Honor of E.P. (Phil) Pister, Conservationist*, edited by Ma. de Lourdes Lozano-Vilano and A.J. Contreras-Balderas, Monterrey, Nuevo León, México: Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León, Facultad de Ciencias Biológicas.

Summary: Available from:

[http://www.desertfishes.org/cuatroc/organisms/non-native/arundo/McGaugh_etal_2006_Arundo_en_Cuatrociénegas\(bilingue\).pdf](http://www.desertfishes.org/cuatroc/organisms/non-native/arundo/McGaugh_etal_2006_Arundo_en_Cuatrociénegas(bilingue).pdf) [Accessed 27 February 2009]

McWilliams, John D. 2004. *Arundo donax*. In: *Fire Effects Information System*, [Online]. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station, Fire Sciences Laboratory (Producer).

Summary: Available from: <http://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/plants/graminoid/arudon/all.html#DISTRIBUTION%20AND%20OCCURRENCE> [Accessed 27 February 2009]

Milton, Sue J. 2004. Grasses as invasive alien plants in South Africa. *South African Journal of Science* 100, pp 69-75.

Summary: Available from: <http://www.dwaf.gov.za/wfw/Docs/Papers/SAJSFeb2004milton.pdf> [Accessed 27 February 2009]

Pacific Island Ecosystems at Risk (PIER), 2006. *Risk Assessment Arundo donax L., Poaceae*

Summary: Available from: http://www.hear.org/Pier/wra/pacific/arundo_donax_htmlwra.htm [Accessed 27 February 2009]

Pacific Island Ecosystems at Risk (PIER), 2008. *Arundo donax L., Poaceae*

Summary: Available from: http://www.hear.org/Pier/species/arundo_donax.htm [Accessed 27 February 2009]

Quinn, Lauren D; Rauterkus, Michael A; Holt, Jodie S., 2007. Effects of nitrogen enrichment and competition on growth and spread of giant reed (*Arundo donax*). *Weed Science*. 55(4). JUL-AUG 2007. 319-326.

Quinn L.D. and J.S. Holt 2008. Ecological correlates of invasion by *Arundo donax* in three southern California riparian habitats. *Biological Invasions* 10, 591-601.

Quinn L.D. and J.S. Holt 2009. Restoration for resistance to invasion by giant reed (*Arundo donax*). *Invasive Plant Science and Management* 2, 279-291.

Rieger, John P. and D. Ann Kreager., 1989. *Giant Reed (Arundo donax). A Climax Community of the Riparian Zone. USDA Forest Service Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-110. 1989. Presented at the California Riparian Systems Conference, September 22-24, 1988; Davis, California.*

Summary: Available from: http://www.fs.fed.us/psw/publications/documents/psw_gtr110/psw_gtr110_e_rieger.pdf [Accessed 27 February 2009]

Rouget, Mathieu., David M. Richardson, Jeanne L. Nel, David C. Le Maitre, Benis Egoh and Theresa Mgidi., 2004. Mapping the Potential Ranges of Major Plant Invaders in South Africa, Lesotho and Swaziland Using Climatic Suitability. *Diversity and Distributions*, Vol. 10, No. 5/6, Special Issue: Plant Invasion Ecology (Sep. - Nov., 2004), pp. 475-484

Seawright, Emily K., M. Edward Rister, Ronald D. Lacewell, Allen W. Sturdivant, John A. Goolsby, Dean A. McCorkle., 2009. *Biological Control of Giant Reed (Arundo donax): Economic Aspects. Selected Paper prepared for presentation at the Southern Agricultural Economics Association Annual Meeting, Atlanta, GA, January 31-February 3, 2009*

Summary: Available from: <http://ageconsearch.umn.edu/bitstream/46740/2/Seawright%20SAEA%20Paper.pdf> [Accessed 27 February 2009]

Spencer, David F; Ksander, Gregory G., 2006. Estimating *Arundo donax* ramet recruitment using degree-day based equations. *Aquatic Botany*. 85(4). NOV 2006. 284-290.

Spencer, David F; Ksander, Gregory G.; Whitehand, Linda C., 2005. Spatial and temporal variation in RGR and leaf quality of a clonal riparian plant: *Arundo donax*. *Aquatic Botany*. 81(1). JAN 05. 27-36.

Spencer, David; Sher, Anna; Thornby, David; Liow, Pui-Sze; Ksander, Gregory; Tan, Wailun., 2007. Non-destructive assessment of *Arundo donax* (Poaceae) leaf quality. *Journal of Freshwater Ecology*. 22(2). JUN 2007. 277-285.

Spencer D.F., R.K. Stocker, P.S. Liow, L.C. Whitehand, G.G. Ksander, A.M. Fox, J.H. Everitt and L.D. Quinn 2008. Comparative growth of giant reed (*Arundo donax* L.) from Florida, Texas, and California. *Journal of Aquatic Plant Management* 46, 89-96. Quinn L.D. and J.S. Holt 2009.

Restoration for resistance to invasion by giant reed (*Arundo donax*). *Invasive Plant Science and Management* 2, 279-291.

Swaziland s Alien Plants Database., Undated. *Arundo donax*

Summary: A database of Swaziland s alien plant species.

[Team Arundo del Norte](#)

Summary: Team Arundo del Norte is a forum of local, state, and federal organizations dedicated to the control of *Arundo donax* (giant reed), where it threatens rivers, creeks, and wetlands in Central and Northern California. The organization formed in the summer of 1996 (see TAdN History). The Team meets several times per year in the Sacramento area to explore opportunities for information exchange and partnerships in support of the ongoing work of eradication of this harmful weed. This website is an important part of the Team s mission to facilitate networking. We hope you find useful information and contacts at this site and by joining the discussions on the TAdN email listserv. Available from: <http://teamarundo.org/> [Accessed 27 February 2009]

[Team Arundo del Norte., Arundo donax Eradication and Coordination a project of Team Arundo del Norte](#)

Summary: Available from: <http://teamarundo.org/eradproject/PgmDescr/TAdN99CalFed.doc> [Accessed 27 February 2009]

Thornby, David; Spencer, David; Hanan, Jim; Sher, Anna., 2007. L-DONAX, a growth model of the invasive weed species, *Arundo donax* L. *Aquatic Botany*. 87(4). NOV 2007. 275-284.

Thuiller, Wilfried; Richardson, David M.; Rouget, Mathieu; Proches, Serban; Wilson, John R. U., 2006. Interactions between environment, species traits, and human uses describe patterns of plant invasions. *Ecology* (Washington D C). 87(7). JUL 2006. 1755-1769.

USDA, NRCS. 2009. *Arundo donax L. giant reed. The PLANTS Database* (<http://plants.usda.gov>, 26 February 2009). *National Plant Data Center, Baton Rouge, LA 70874-4490 USA.*

Summary: Available from: <http://plants.usda.gov/java/profile?symbol=ARDO4> [Accessed 27 February 2009]

Van Wilgen, B. W.; Nel, J. L.; Rouget, M., 2007. Invasive alien plants and South African rivers: a proposed approach to the prioritization of control operations. *Freshwater Biology*. 52(4). APR 2007. 711-723.

Varnham, K. 2006. *Non-native species in UK Overseas Territories: a review. JNCC Report 372. Peterborough: United Kingdom.*

Summary: This database compiles information on alien species from British Overseas Territories.

Available from: <http://www.jncc.gov.uk/page-3660> [Accessed 10 November 2009]

Vollmer, Kurt ; Curtis Rainbolt, and Jason Ferrell., 2008. Giant Reed (*Arundo donax*): Biology, Identification and Management. SS AGR 301 Florida Cooperative Extension Service, Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences, University of Florida. Original publication date March 2008.

Summary: Available from: <http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/pdffiles/AG/AG30700.pdf> [Accessed 27 February 2009]

Wijte, Antonia H. B. M.; Mizutani, Takayuki; Motamed, Erica R.; Merryfield, Margaret L.; Miller, Dennis E.; Alexander, Donna E., 2005. Temperature and endogenous factors cause seasonal patterns in rooting by stem fragments of the invasive giant reed, *Arundo donax* (Poaceae). International Journal of Plant Sciences. 166(3). MAY 05. 507-517.

Williams, C.M.J., T.K. Biswas, G. Schrale, J.G. Virtue and S. Heading. Undated. Use of Saline Land and Wastewater for Growing a Potential Biofuel Crop (*Arundo donax* L.).

Summary: Available from:

<http://www.irrigation.org.au/assets/pages/75D132F4-1708-51EB-A6BCF9E277043C3E/24%20-%20Williams%20Paper.pdf> [Accessed 14 December 2009]

General information

Acosta, A.; Carranza, M. L.; Ciaschetti, G.; Conti, E.; Di Martino, L.; D Orazi, G.; Frattaroli, A.; Izzi, C. F.; Pirone, G.; Stanisci, A., 2008. Alien species growing in costal dunes of Central Italy. Webbia. 62(Part 1). 2007. 77-84.

Ahmad, Riaz; Liow, Pui-Sze; Spencer, David F.; Jasieniuk, Marie., 2008. Molecular evidence for a single genetic clone of invasive *Arundo donax* in the United States. Aquatic Botany. 88(2). FEB 2008. 113-120.

Angelini, L.G., Ceccarini, L., Bonari, E., 2004. Biomass yield and energy balance of giant reed (*Arundo donax* L.) cropped in central Italy as related to different management practices (2005) ♦ European Journal of Agronomy, ♦22♦(4), ♦pp.♦375-389.

Bell, G., Randall, J. M. and Marinelli, J. 1996. Invasive plants: weeds of the global garden. Brooklyn Botanic Garden Handbook 149.

Biswas, Shekhar R.; Choudhury, Junaid Kabir; Nishat, Ainun; Rahman, Md. Matiur., 2007. Do invasive plants threaten the Sundarbans mangrove forest of Bangladesh? Forest Ecology & Management. 245(1-3). JUN 30 2007. 1-9.

Brandes, Dietmar & Katrin Fritzsche., 2002. Alien plants of Fuerteventura, Canary Islands [Plantas extranjerias de Fuerteventura, Islas Canarias]

Summary: Available from: http://www.maltawildplants.com/ASTR/Docs/ASTSQ/Canary_Aliens.pdf [Accessed 27 February 2009]

Christman, S. 2003. *Arundo donax*. Floridata.com LC Tallahassee, Florida USA.

Summary: Available from: http://www.floridata.com/ref/A/arun_don.cfm [Accessed 28 April 2009]

DiTomaso, Joseph M., undated. Biology and Ecology of Giant Reed. University of California, Berkely.

Summary: Available from: http://ceres.ca.gov/tadn/ecology_impacts/Proc98/bio_ecol_jdt.pdf [Accessed 27 February 2009]

FloraBase. Undated. The Western Australian Flora. Department of Environment and Conservation.

Summary: Available from: <http://florabase.calm.wa.gov.au/browse/map/226> [Accessed 14 December 2009]

Gargominy, O., Bouchet, P., Pascal, M., Jaffre, T. and Tournieu, J. C. 1996. Conséquences des introductions d'espèces animales et végétales sur la biodiversité en Nouvelle-Calédonie. Rev. Ecol. (Terre Vie) 51: 375-401.

Summary: Consequences to the biodiversity of New Caledonia of the introduction of plant and animal species.

Global Compendium of Weeds (GCW), 2007. *Arundo donax* (Poaceae)

Summary: Available from: http://www.hear.org/gcw/species/arundo_donax/ [Accessed 27 February 2009]

Henderson, L., 2006. Comparisons of invasive plants in southern Africa originating from southern temperate, northern temperate and tropical regions. Bothalia. 36(2). OCT 2006. 201-222.

Herrera, Angelica M.; Dudley, Tom L., 2007. Reduction of riparian arthropod abundance and diversity as a consequence of giant reed (*Arundo donax*) invasion. Biological Invasions. 5(3). 2003. 167-177.

ITIS (Integrated Taxonomic Information System), 2004. Online Database *Arundo donax*

Summary: An online database that provides taxonomic information, common names, synonyms and geographical jurisdiction of a species. In addition links are provided to retrieve biological records and collection information from the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF) Data Portal and bioscience articles from BioOne journals.

Available from: http://www.itis.gov/servlet/SingleRpt/SingleRpt?search_topic=TSN&search_value=41450 [Accessed December 31 2004]

Lafferty, Kevin D. and Carl J. Page., 1997. Predation on the Endangered Tidewater Goby, *Eucyclogobius newberryi*, by the Introduced African Clawed Frog, *Xenopus laevis*, with Notes on the Frog's Parasites. Copeia, Vol. 1997, No. 3 (Aug. 1, 1997), pp. 589-592

Lewandowski, Iris; Scurlock, Jonathan M. O.; Lindvall, Eva; Christou, Myrsini., 2003. The development and current status of perennial rhizomatous grasses as energy crops in the US and Europe. Biomass & Bioenergy. 25(4). 2003. 335-361.

Lonard, Robert I.; Judd, Frank W., 2006. Notes on invasive plants in the Rio Grande Delta of Cameron County, Texas. Texas Journal of Science. 58(3). AUG 2006. 271-277.

MacKee, H.S. 1994. Catalogue des plantes introduites et cultivées en Nouvelle-Calédonie, 2nd edn. MNHN, Paris.

Summary: Cet ouvrage liste 1412 taxons (espèces, sous espèces et variétés) introduits en Nouvelle-Calédonie. L'auteur précise dans la majorité des cas si l'espèce est cultivée ou naturalisée.

Meyer, Jean-Yves & Loope, Lloyd & Sheppard, A. & Munzinger, Jérôme & Jaffré, Tanguy. (2006). Les plantes envahissantes et potentiellement envahissantes dans l'archipel néo-calédonien : première évaluation et recommandations de gestion.

Meyer, J.-Y. 1998. Observations on the Reproductive Biology of *Miconia calvescens* DC. (Melastomataceae), an Alien Invasive Tree on the Island of Tahiti (South Pacific Ocean). Biotropica 30(4): 609-624.

Meyer, J.-Y. 2000. Invasive plants in the Pacific Islands. In: The Invasive Species in the Pacific: A Technical Review and Draft Regional Strategy. Sherley, G. (tech. ed). Published in June 2000 by the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP).

Summary: Resource that includes the distribution of invasive species throughout the Pacific Islands.

Namibian Biodiversity Database., 2009. *Arundo donax* L. Spanish Reed

Summary: Available from: <http://www.biodiversity.org.na/scripts/taxondisplay.php?taxonlevel=Species&taxonnr=12492> [Accessed 27 February 2009]

Norris S. M & Minckley, W. L. 2002. Threatened Fishes of the World: *Etheostoma segrex* (Percidae) Norris & Minckley, 1997 Environmental Biology of Fishes, Volume 63, Number 2, February 2002 , pp. 136-136(1)

Quinn, Lauren D.; Holt, Jodie S., 2008. Ecological correlates of invasion by *Arundo donax* in three southern California riparian habitats. *Biological Invasions*. 10(5). JUN 2008. 591-601.

Smith A. C. 1981. *Flora Vitiensis Nova: A New Flora of Fiji*. Lawai, Kauai, Hawaii. National Tropical Botanical Garden 2: 423.

Sobrinho, Eduardo; Mario Sanz-Elorza, Elias D. Dana and Alberto Gonzalez-Moreno., 2002. Invasibility of a Coastal Strip in NE Spain by Alien Plants. *Journal of Vegetation Science*, Vol. 13, No. 4 (Aug., 2002), pp. 585-594

[Tropicos, 2009. *Arundo donax* TROPICOS-VAST specimen database.](#)

Summary: Available from: http://mobot.mobot.org/cgi-bin/search_vast [Accessed 27 February 2009]

Wagner, W. L., Derrall, R. H. and Sohmer, S. H. 1990. *Manual of the flowering plants of Hawaii* i: 373-374.