

Giant Reed Fact Sheet

Arundo donax

Poaceae Family



Naturesona.com



Caleb Stiemmons, National Ecological Observatory Network, Bugwood.org



5510347

Caleb Stiemmons, National Ecological Observatory Network, Bugwood.org

Distinguishing Features:

- ❶ **Flowers:** Flowers are up to 2 foot tall plumes. They are tan in color and resemble large hand-held fans or feathers.
- ❷ **Seeds:** Seeds are rarely present outside of the plants' natural range. When they are present, they are usually infertile. It mainly reproduces asexually via an extensive rhizomatous root system.
- ❸ **Leaves:** Leaves are long, flat and grow up to 1.5 ft. (0.5 m) long. They can be green or have variegated green and white stripes the length of the blade.
- ❹ **Flowering Time:** Flowery plumes develop in late summer and persist into early fall.
- ❺ **Life cycle:** Giant Reed begins growing in late spring and continuing throughout the summer. It flowers in late summer and continues through the first fall frost when it dies off.

Impacts:

- Giant Reed grows extremely quickly and can easily choke out any native flora in its vicinity.
- Giant Reed chokes river channels, reducing habitat for many native animals.
- Giant Reed's thick root mats can form around infrastructure such as dams and culverts leading to blockage and damage.



5510345

Caleb Stiemmons, National Ecological Observatory Network, Bugwood.org

Control:

- Giant Reed can be suppressed by close mowing followed by removal of cut stems to prevent regrowth.
- Grazing can be effective in the control of Giant Reed. There are currently no traditional biocontrol agents approved for use in the US, although several insect species are currently being researched for the role.
- Systemic herbicides such as Glyphosate (MSSU) can be used to control Giant Reed, although repeated application is needed to achieve complete control.



Salt Lake County Weed
Control Program
www.slco.org/weeds/
385-468-6101
hoxiousweeds@slco.org