

Arundo donax

GIANT REED

Poaceae

Common Synonyms: *none*

FLEPPC Category: -

FDACS Listed Noxious Weed: No

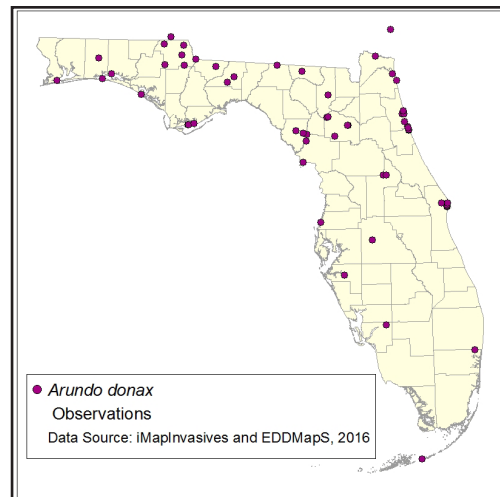
IFAS Assessment

North	INVASIVE
Central	INVASIVE
South	INVASIVE

USDA Hardiness Zone: 6a-10b

Growth Habit: Bamboo-like grass

Origin: Old World



FNAI

Description: Corn-like stems forming thickets of distinct clumps. Plants up to 6 m tall. Stems round in cross-section, glabrous and gray-green, jointed every 2.5-3.0 cm. Leaves alternate, long-lanceolate, jutting from the stems and then drooping near the ends of the blades. Dense terminal plume of infertile but densely hairy seeds. Plants spread from rhizomes.

Note: Similar to golden bamboo (*Phyllostachys aurea*) and the native common reed (*Phragmites australis*), which occurs in wetlands instead of uplands like *Arundo donax* does.

Habitat: wet to dry disturbed areas

Comments: This species has been proposed as a biofuel in the state of Florida.

Florida Introduction Date: Earliest Florida specimen vouchered in 1965.

Control Methods:

Chemical: Foliar (4% glyphosate, 1% imazapyr, or a combination of 4% glyphosate and 1% imazapyr, University of Georgia)

Useful Resources:

Dave's Garden. 2014. PlantFiles: Giant Reed, *Arundo donax*. <http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/75416/>. Accessed on June 20, 2014.

University of Georgia - Center for Invasive Species and Ecosystem Health. 2013. BugwoodWiki: Giant Reed (*Arundo donax*). http://wiki.bugwood.org/Archive:IPSF/Arundo_donax. Accessed on June 25, 2014.

Wunderlin, R. P., and B. F. Hansen. 2008. Atlas of Florida Vascular Plants (<http://florida.plantatlas.usf.edu/>). [S. M. Landry and K. N. Campbell (application development), Florida Center for Community Design and Research.] Institute for Systematic Botany, University of South Florida, Tampa.