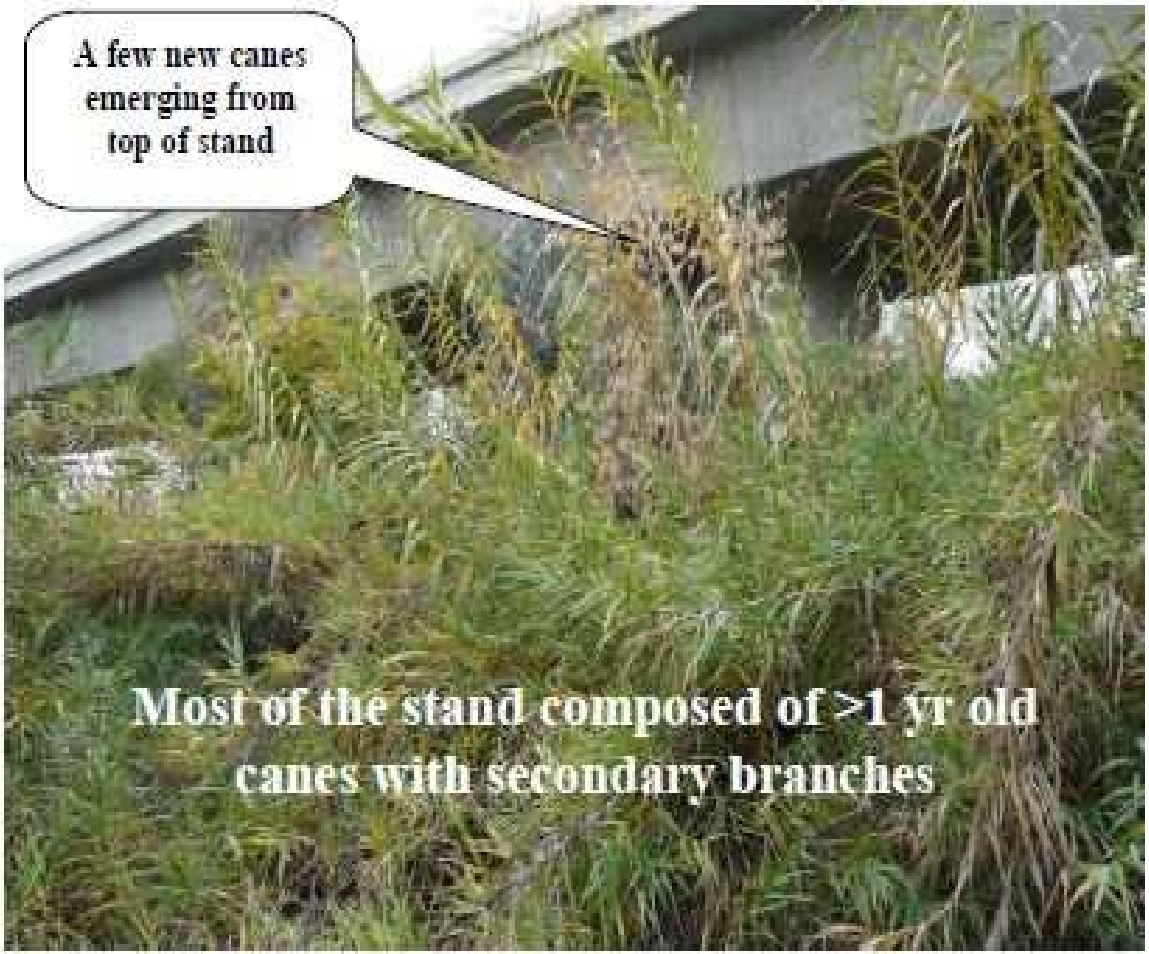

Figure 2-5. New first year canes often protrude from the *Arundo* canopy.
Older canes with extensive secondary branching cannot support the weight of the branches and leaves, and usually flop over and do not stand upright, especially in the upper portions of the stand's canopy.

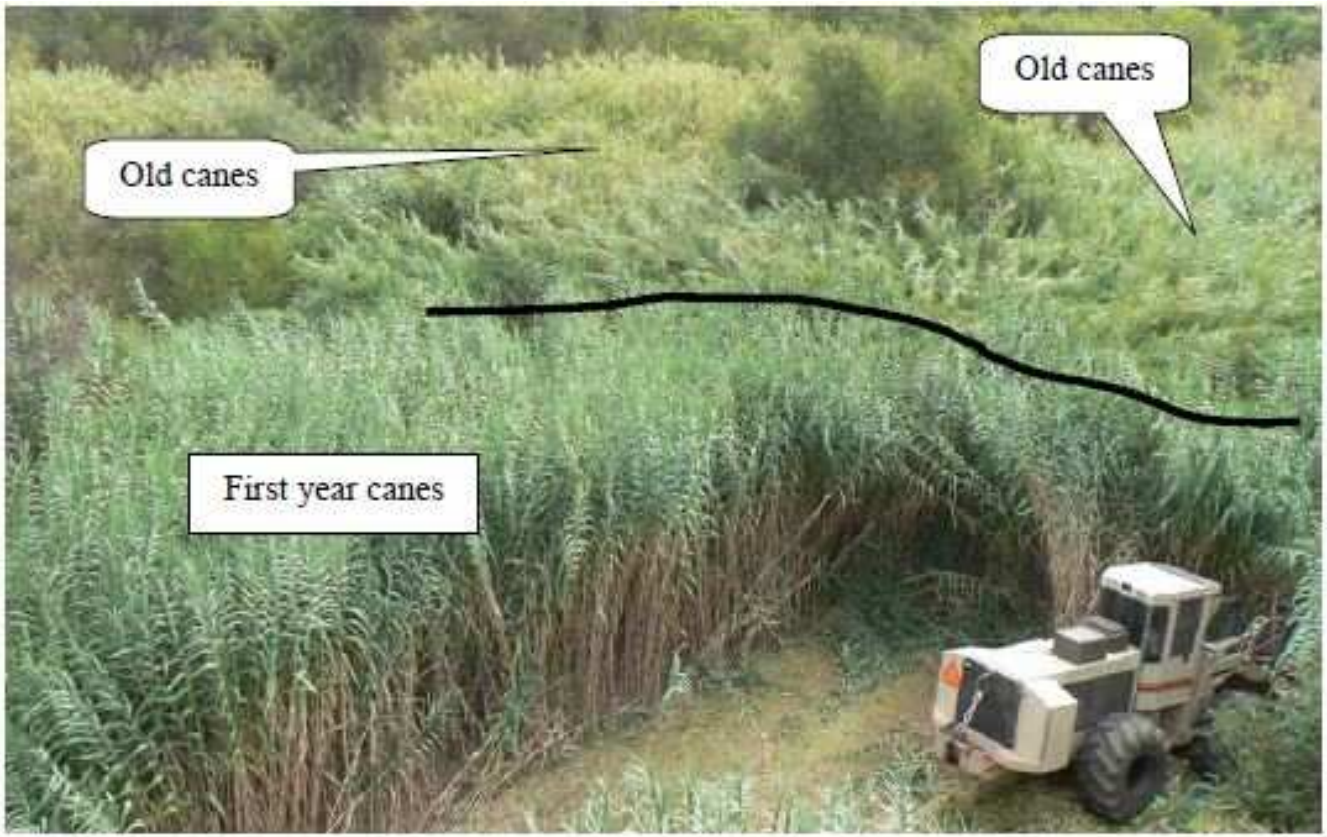

Figure 2-6. First year *Arundo* canes at full height (6+ m).
The tractor is 10' high. This area had been cut as a fuel break the year before and is being cut again. Energy stored in rhizomes underground allow this rapid regrowth after cutting or fire events. Note simple unbranched vertical structure, very high cane density, and deep green color of the new, resprouted canes. Older canes in the background are less vertical and are a more yellowish color.

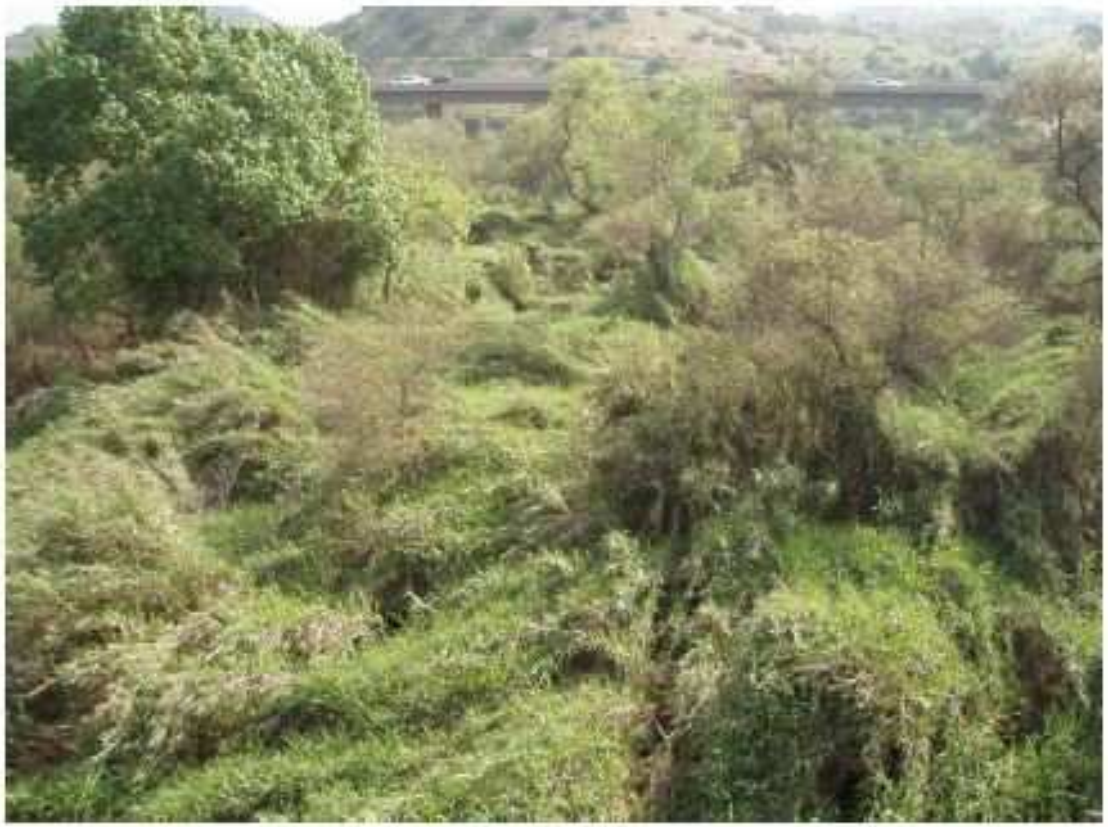

Figure 2-15. View from bridge over San Luis Rey River showing the top of a mature *Arundo* stand. This stand is >10 years old, > 9 m height, and 100% cover. Note the high amount of leaf surface area and non-vertical (nearly horizontal) position of the upper portion of the canes with secondary branches.

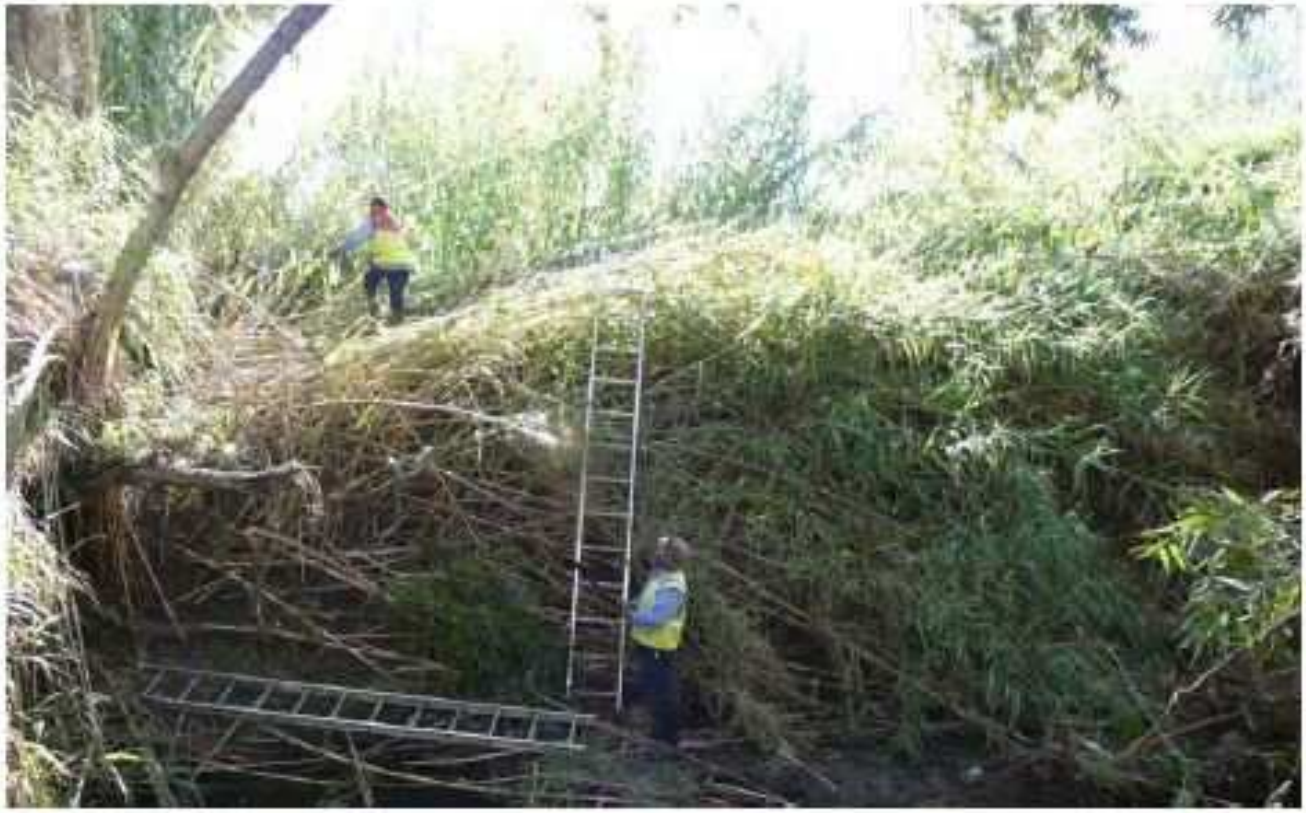

Figure 2-16. *Arundo* stand being prepared for foliar herbicide treatment.
The crew is pushing the stand away from the native trees. *Arundo* canes are supporting the worker on the left. Canes are 8-9 m long and density is typical of a mature stand (about 40 canes/m^2). San Diego River, Giessow 2010.

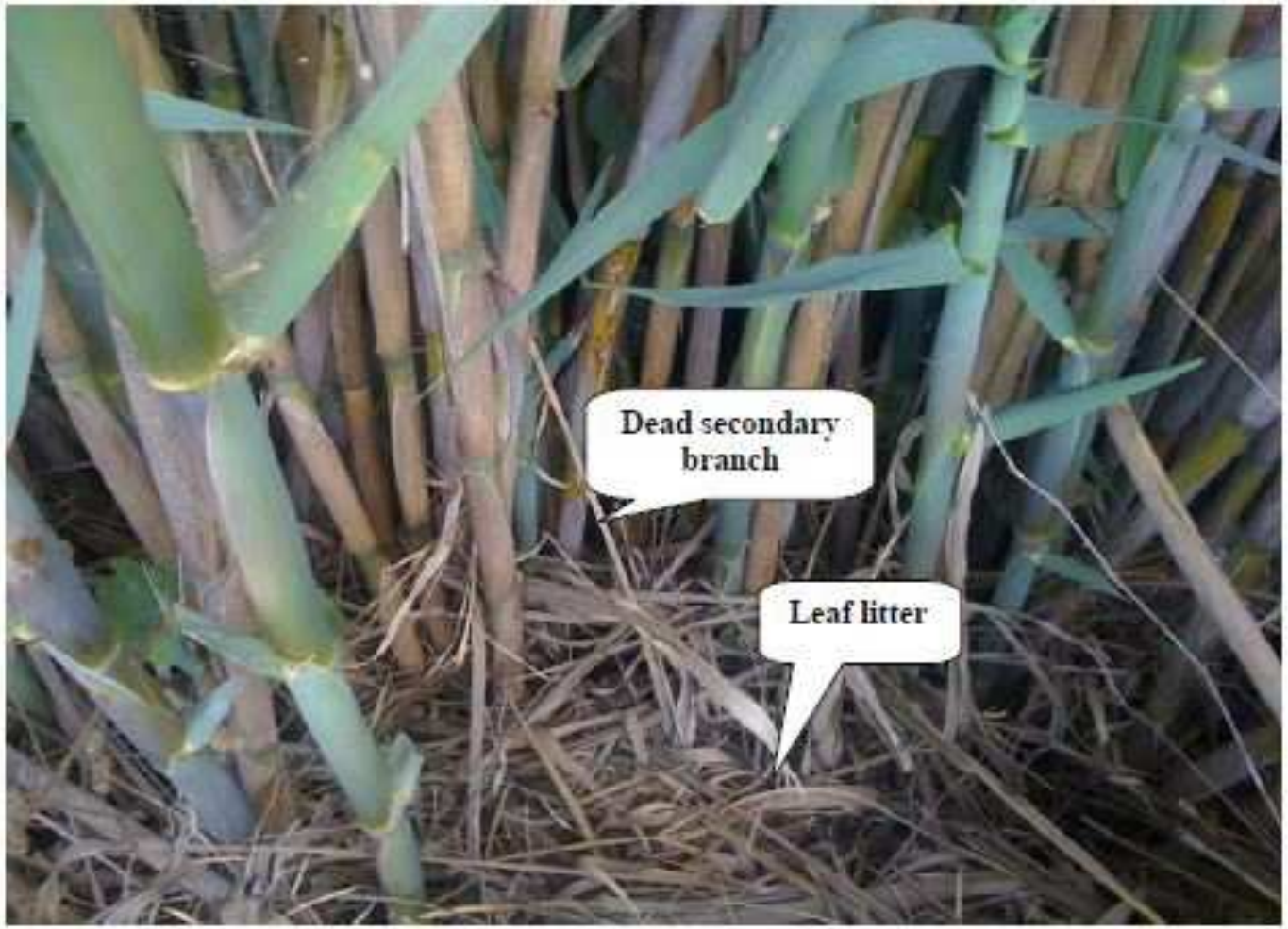

Figure 2-18. Cane density and dead leaf litter within a dense *Arundo* stand.