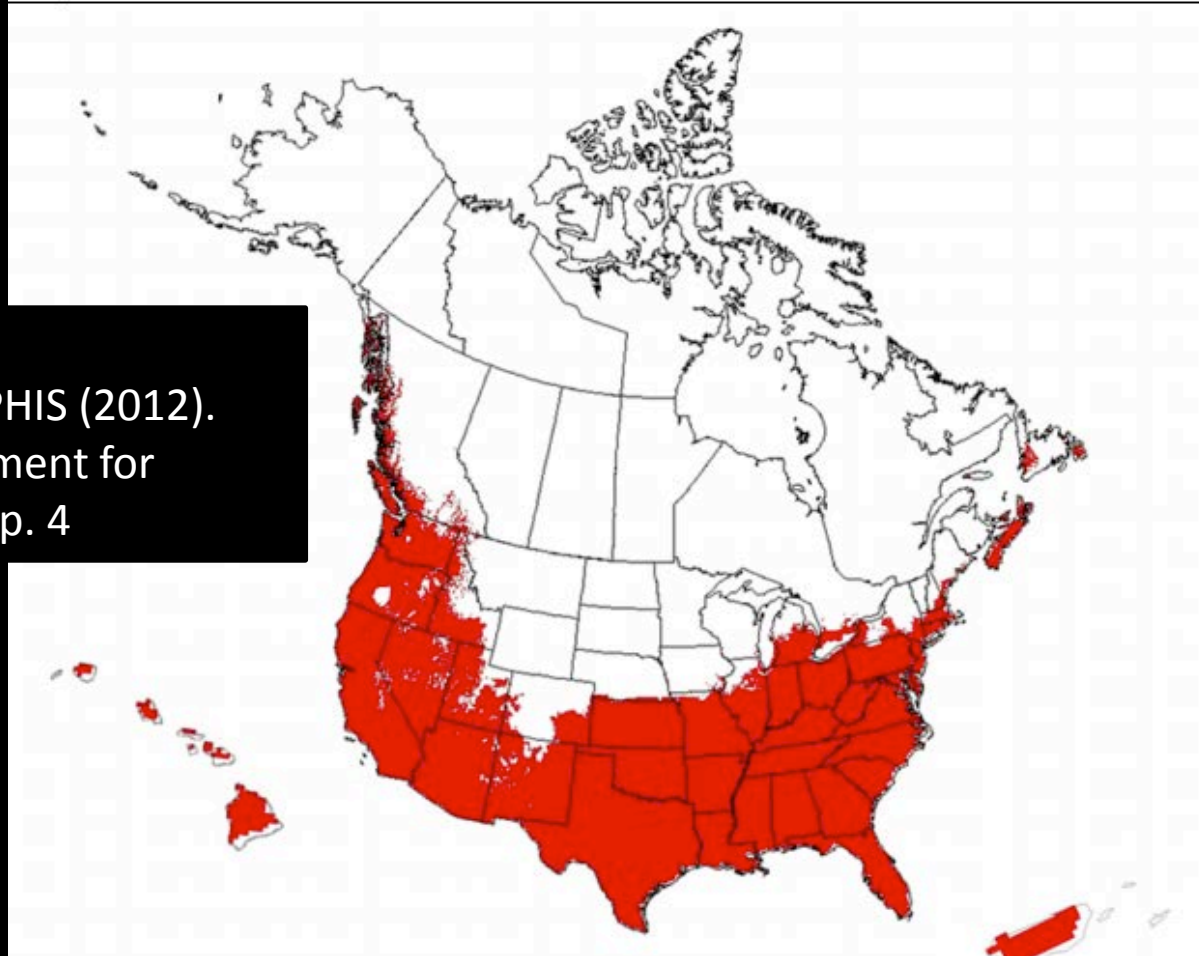


Figure 1. Predicted distribution of *Arundo donax* in the United States and Canada. Map insets for Hawaii, and Puerto Rico are not to scale.



Picture 1:

Source: USDA-APHIS (2012).
Weed risk assessment for
Arundo donax L., p. 4

“The result of the weed risk assessment for *A. donax* is High Risk (Fig. 2). This result is consistent with *A. donax*’s strong history of invasion elsewhere, including in the United States. *Arundo donax* is considered by some to be a “transformer” species (Csurhes, 2009) because it dramatically alters habitats and ecological processes. It is a serious invader of riparian areas and is also known to impact cities and recreational areas. Control is very expensive and requires destruction or devitalization of the entire rhizome system.” (Ibid., p. 6)



Picture 2: Frederickson field, Boardman, post cutting, Oregon Invasive Species Council fieldtrip, 9-19-12; photo credit: Judi Sanders



Picture 3: 3 Mile Canyon field, Boardman, Oregon Invasive Species Council fieldtrip, 9-19-12
Photo credit: Judi Sanders



Picture 4: Feral stand of *Arundo* near Talent (GPS-NAD83, Zone 10, Easting 516966, Northing 4676081); photo credit: Marcia Wineteer (BLM botanist), taken 7-28-12).



Picture 5: Feral stand near Talent (on the canal); same location as 4; photo credit: Frank Callahan



Picture 6: Excavated *Arundo donax* rhizomes from young plant, Frederickson field, Boardman, Oregon Invasive Species Council fieldtrip, 9-19-12; photo credit: Judi Sanders



Picture 7: Re-sprouting canes, possible layering, Frederickson field, Boardman; Oregon Invasive Species Council fieldtrip, 9-19-12; photo credit: Judi Sanders

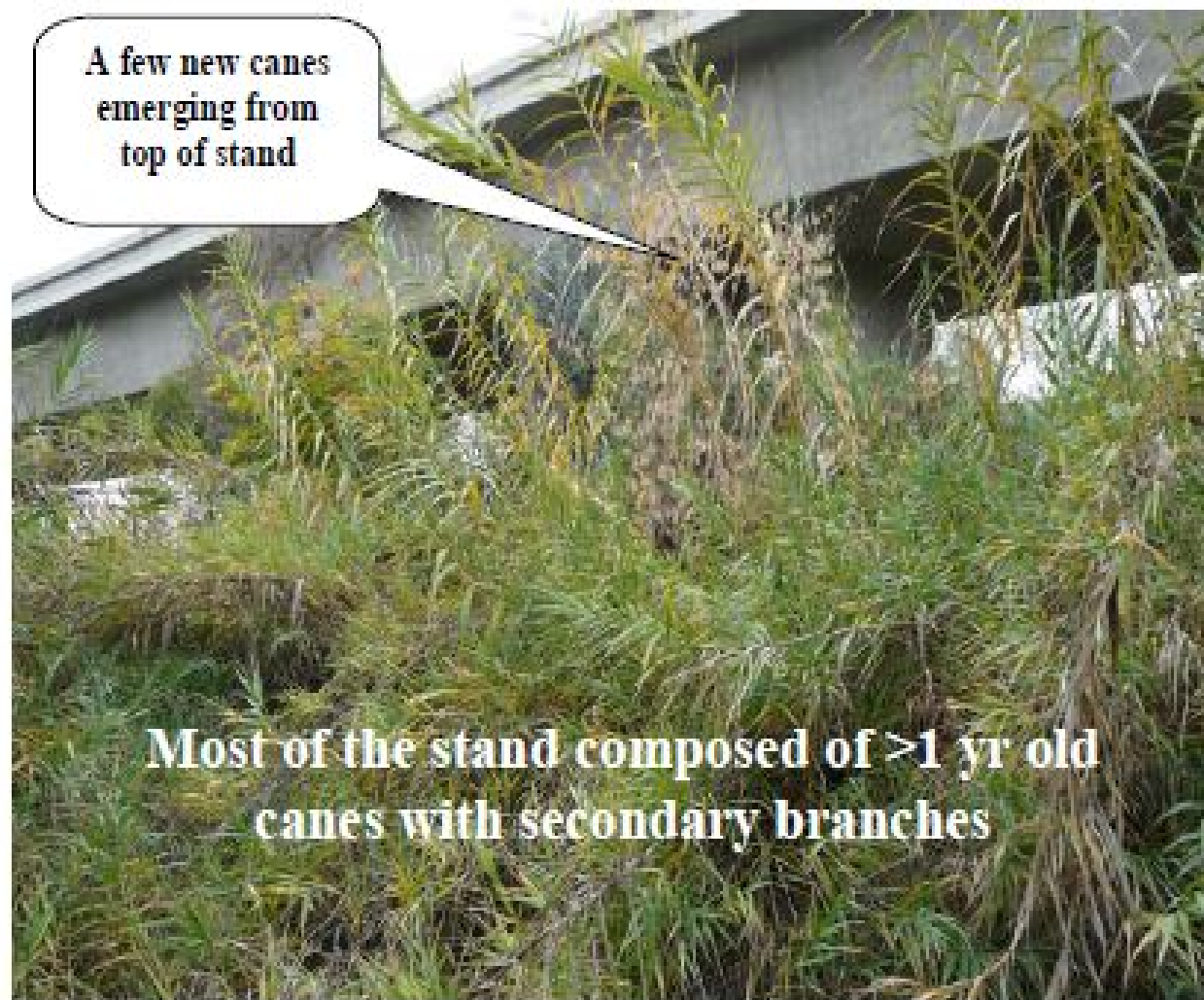


Figure 2-5. New first year canes often protrude from the *Arundo* canopy. Older canes with extensive secondary branching cannot support the weight of the branches and leaves, and usually flop over and do not stand upright, especially in the upper portions of the stand's canopy.



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/m²). San Diego River, Giessow 2010.



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



Feral *Arundo donax* near Talent; photo credit: Frank Callahan



Arundo donax and Tamarisk dominate the riparian zone, Stoney Creek north of Orland, California; photo taken from Highway 99 looking west toward I-5 (see the truck on I-5); photo credit: Frank Callahan



Stoney Creek, north of Orland, California. Note how *Arundo* is invading the creek (on both sides) and also grows in sand and gravel. Photo credit: Frank Callahan