An Aggressive Emergent Aquatic Plant Invading Lake Shorelines

LAKESHORE ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.
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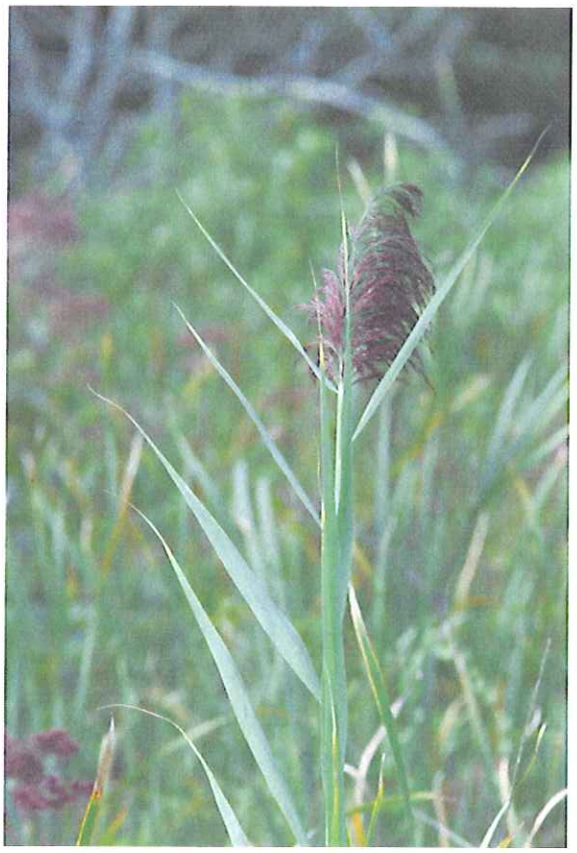
Phragmites australis - Giant Common Reed

Lakeshore Scientists Gather Facts from Peer-Reviewed Research on Phragmites.....

- ≥ 11 native genetic strains of *Phragmites* identified in U.S. (Saltonstall, 2002)
- Shorelines and wetlands with *Phragmites* have less diverse macroinvertebrate communities than those comprised of cattails or other native emergent vegetation (Jaskula and Draney, 2003).
- *Phragmites* may grow submersed in water depths of ≥ 2 meters (Herrick and Wolf, 2005).
- Invasive *Phragmites* stands are much more "dense" , with more culms per square meter (Meadows and Saltonstall, 2007).
- Large, dense *Phragmites* stands may accumulate sediments, reduce habitat variability, and impede natural water flow in waterways (Wang et al., 2006).

Fast Facts about Phragmites

- Prefers disturbed or stressed habitats, yet will grow on any shoreline
- Eurasian strain is P. *australis* var. *australis*
- Reproduces by both seed and vegetative growth
- Seed dispersal period is from November-January
- Rhizomes may spread up to 10-meters a season
- An opportunist in lake areas with low water levels
- Tolerant of high salinity and conductivity
- Flowers in late summer at the tip (panicle), which is usually 20-50 cm in length
- Prefers alkaline conditions and does not survive well in acidic or softwater habitats



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Educate Yourself.....Keep Our Shorelines Free of Phragmites!
Download a free copy of: http://www.michigan.gov/documents/deq/deq-ogl-Guide-Phragmites_204659_7.pdf

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