

Treatment:

Foliar Method: *(Recommended)*

By spraying mature Arundo, wet to dripping, from the tips down, during the fall months when the plants are preparing to go dormant, a 90% kill can be achieved. This is done by bending the mature plants away from other foliage or pushing down the Arundo into a pile (without breaking the stems) and spraying them with Rodeo or Aquamaster. The plants will soak up the herbicide and pull it into their roots (rhizomes) to store as food for the winter. This will transfer the herbicide to the roots and then to the whole plant systemically to kill the plant. Leave the plants alone for at least three months to allow them to die and dry up; this will assure no resprouting from the roots. After waiting, mow down all of the dead plants and mulch the biomass leaving it on site. This assists in erosion control and preventing the resprouting of the Arundo, while other native plants are able to grow through the mulch. There is minimal follow up the next season.

Mechanical:

Flail Mowing - these are best suited for large pure stands with easy access and low risk of erosion. Flail mowers cut down and turn the stalks into mulch so that the cut material cannot re-sprout.

Cut Only - this method requires cutting the canes off at the base of the plant and hauling the cuttings out of the stream bank for disposal.

Root Removal - this involves digging up the roots and hauling them out of the creekbed for proper disposal.

Chemical:

Herbicides only - spray the leaves and stems of the arundo with a systemic herbicide such as glyphosate.

Cut, Spray Resprouts (Herbicide Application) - Remove canes, allowing the roots to resprout, and follow up with foliar sprays.

Cut Stump Herbicide Application - Here you cut the stalks off and apply non-diluted glyphosate or other appropriate herbicides directly to the cut stump. However, if possible, spray within a few minutes of cutting to ensure that the plant draws the herbicide into its root system.

Information provided by:
Team Arundo del Norte

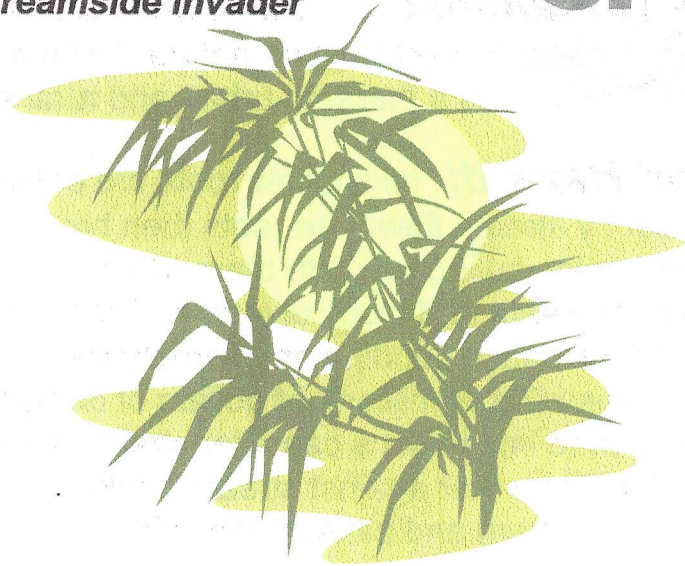
Chowchilla - Red Top Resource Conservation District
Arundo Eradication Program, Sonoma Ecology Center

USDA, Natural Resources Conservation Service, Madera Office

This watershed project is being funded with a grant from the California Department of Conservation. The above statements are informative only and are not necessarily those of the DOC or its employees.

Arundo

The Streamside Invader



Arundo donax, also called giant reed or giant cane, is an extremely fast-growing plant resembling bamboo. It can grow four inches a day, and up to 30 feet tall. Arundo grows in moist places, usually along streams and ditches. It was introduced into California by Spanish missionaries and used as building material. It is still used to make reeds for musical instruments, and as an ornamental plant. Arundo is alien to the Americas, and provides little

Issues:

Arundo fuels dangerous wildfires, causes local flooding, consumes more water than native species and eliminates native plants and wildlife habitat.

Highly Flammable: Burns when green and then comes back quickly when natural / native plants do not. This poses a threat to urban and rural areas.

Flood Hazard: Its shallow roots are easily undercut by stream flow. The roots then break off from stream banks, taking soil with them. Clumps of Arundo float downstream and clog culverts and channels. The obstructions cause flooding and sometimes wash out bridges, resulting in millions of dollars of damage. Large Arundo infestations can alter stream flows by redirecting the water against stream banks, undercutting them and causing landslides.

Water Use: Arundo consumes three times more water than native plants.

Horticulture experts estimate:

1 Acre of Arundo consumes 5.62 acre-foot per year

Madera County estimates:

130+ acres of Arundo = 703+ ac-ft of water per year

Equal to enough water to serve 700 families of 4

@ \$60.00 per acre-foot = \$43,800 per year

Local Invasion:

Approximately 36 miles of Madera County's waterways are invaded with Arundo

Chowchilla River / Ash Slough	11 miles
Berenda Creek / Berenda Slough	12 miles
Cottonwood Creek	13 miles

What Can We Do

Get Involved!

In spite of the serious threat that Arundo poses to our streams, it can be controlled. Landowners and small groups can make a difference in ridding our streams of this pest plant.

- ** **Learn more** about Arundo and how to identify it.
- ** **Join** local eradication efforts already underway or help to start one.
- ** **If you own land** along a stream with an Arundo infestation, get help with control efforts and help provide access to problem areas.
- ** **Be part of the solution.**