NEW YORK
NON-NATIVE PLANT INVASIVENESS RANKING FORM

Scientific name:	Phragmites australis ssp. australis	USDA Plants Code: PHAU7
Common names:	Common reed	
Native distribution:	Eurasia, Africa	
Date assessed:	January 21, 2009; edited June 5, 2009	
Assessors:	Gerry Moore	
Reviewers:	LIISMA SRC	
Date Approved:	28 January 2009	Form version date: 25 August 2008

New York Invasiveness Rank: Very High (Relative Maximum Score >80.00)

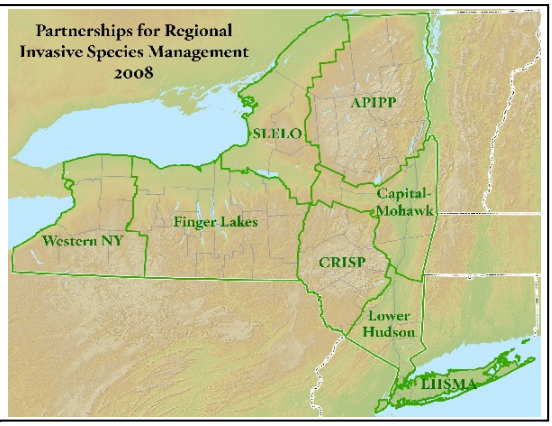
Distribution and Invasiveness Rank (*Obtain from PRISM invasiveness ranking form*)			
	Status of this species in each PRISM:	Current Distribution	PRISM Invasiveness Rank
1	Adirondack Park Invasive Program	Not Assessed	Not Assessed
2	Capital/Mohawk	Not Assessed	Not Assessed
3	Catskill Regional Invasive Species Partnership	Not Assessed	Not Assessed
4	Finger Lakes	Not Assessed	Not Assessed
5	Long Island Invasive Species Management Area	Widespread	Very High
6	Lower Hudson	Not Assessed	Not Assessed
7	Saint Lawrence/Eastern Lake Ontario	Not Assessed	Not Assessed
8	Western New York	Not Assessed	Not Assessed

Invasiveness Ranking Summary (see details under appropriate sub-section)		Total (Total Answered*) Possible	Total
1	Ecological impact	40 (40)	37
2	Biological characteristic and dispersal ability	25 (25)	22
3	Ecological amplitude and distribution	25 (25)	25
4	Difficulty of control	10 (10)	8
	Outcome score	100 (100)[b]	92[a]
	Relative maximum score †		92.00
	New York Invasiveness Rank §	Very High (Relative Maximum Score >80.00)	

* For questions answered "unknown" do not include point value in "Total Answered Points Possible." If "Total Answered Points Possible" is less than 70.00 points, then the overall invasive rank should be listed as "Unknown."
†Calculated as 100(a/b) to two decimal places.
§Very High >80.00; High 70.00−80.00; Moderate 50.00−69.99; Low 40.00−49.99; Insignificant <40.00

A. DISTRIBUTION (KNOWN/POTENTIAL): Summarized from individual PRISM forms

A1.1. Has this species been documented to persist without cultivation in NY? (reliable source; voucher not required)	
☒	Yes – continue to A1.2
☐	No – continue to A2.1
A1.2. In which PRISMs is it known (see inset map)?	
☒	Adirondack Park Invasive Program
☒	Capital/Mohawk
☒	Catskill Regional Invasive Species Partnership
☒	Finger Lakes
☒	Long Island Invasive Species Management Area
☒	Lower Hudson
☒	Saint Lawrence/Eastern Lake Ontario
☒	Western New York



Documentation:
Sources of information:
Weldy & Werier, 2005; Brooklyn Botanic Garden, 2008.

A2.1. What is the likelihood that this species will occur and persist given the climate in the following PRISMs? (obtain from PRISM invasiveness ranking form)

Not Assessed	Adirondack Park Invasive Program
Not Assessed	Capital/Mohawk
Not Assessed	Catskill Regional Invasive Species Partnership
Not Assessed	Finger Lakes
Very Likely	Long Island Invasive Species Management Area
Not Assessed	Lower Hudson
Not Assessed	Saint Lawrence/Eastern Lake Ontario
Not Assessed	Western New York

Documentation:
Sources of information (e.g.: distribution models, literature, expert opinions):
Weldy & Werier, 2005; Brooklyn Botanic Garden, 2008.

If the species does not occur and is not likely to occur with any of the PRISMs, then stop here as there is no need to assess the species.

A2.2. What is the current distribution of the species in each PRISM? (obtain rank *from PRISM invasiveness ranking forms*)

	Distribution
Adirondack Park Invasive Program	Not Assessed
Capital/Mohawk	Not Assessed
Catskill Regional Invasive Species Partnership	Not Assessed
Finger Lakes	Not Assessed
Long Island Invasive Species Management Area	Widespread
Lower Hudson	Not Assessed
Saint Lawrence/Eastern Lake Ontario	Not Assessed
Western New York	Not Assessed

Documentation:
Sources of information:
Weldy & Werier, 2005; Brooklyn Botanic Garden, 2008.

A2.3. Describe the potential or known suitable habitats within New York. Natural habitats include all habitats not under active human management. Managed habitats are indicated with an asterisk.

Aquatic Habitats	Wetland Habitats	Upland Habitats
☐ Salt/brackish waters	☒ Salt/brackish marshes	☒ Cultivated*
☐ Freshwater tidal	☒ Freshwater marshes	☐ Grasslands/old fields
☐ Rivers/streams	☐ Peatlands	☐ Shrublands
☐ Natural lakes and ponds	☒ Shrub swamps	☐ Forests/woodlands
☐ Vernal pools	☐ Forested wetlands/riparian	☐ Alpine
☐ Reservoirs/impoundments*	☒ Ditches*	☒ Roadsides*
	☒ Beaches and/or coastal dunes	

Other potential or known suitable habitats within New York:

Documentation:
Sources of information:
Brooklyn Botanic Garden, 2008; LIISMA SRC pers. obs.

B. INVASIVENESS RANKING

1. ECOLOGICAL IMPACT

1.1. Impact on Natural Ecosystem Processes and System-Wide Parameters (e.g. fire regime, geomorphological changes (erosion, sedimentation rates), hydrologic regime, nutrient and mineral dynamics, light availability, salinity, pH)

A.	No perceivable impact on ecosystem processes based on research studies, or the absence of impact information if a species is widespread (>10 occurrences in minimally managed areas), has been well-studied (>10 reports/publications), and has been present in the northeast for >100 years.	0
B.	Influences ecosystem processes to a minor degree (e.g., has a perceivable but mild influence on soil nutrient availability)	3
C.	Significant alteration of ecosystem processes (e.g., increases sedimentation rates along streams or coastlines, reduces open water that are important to waterfowl)	7
D.	Major, possibly irreversible, alteration or disruption of ecosystem processes (e.g., the species alters geomorphology and/or hydrology, affects fire frequency, alters soil pH, or fixes substantial levels of nitrogen in the soil making soil unlikely to support certain native plants or more likely to favor non-native species)	10
U.	Unknown	

Score 7

Documentation:
Identify ecosystem processes impacted (or if applicable, justify choosing answer A in the absence of impact information)
Stands increase the fire frequency in marshes due to the dry material that persists above ground. The extensive biomass produced by large stands increases the accretion of sediment and can lead to drying out of wetlands. Dense stands also limit light availability. Uncertain if changes are irreversible.
Sources of information:
Marks et al., 1971; Reimer, 1973; Lindsay, 2000; Hudon, 2004; Cordeiro, 2006; author's personal obs.

1.2. Impact on Natural Community Structure

A.	No perceived impact; establishes in an existing layer without influencing its structure	0
B.	Influences structure in one layer (e.g., changes the density of one layer)	3
C.	Significant impact in at least one layer (e.g., creation of a new layer or elimination of an existing layer)	7
D.	Major alteration of structure (e.g., covers canopy, eradicating most or all layers below)	10
U.	Unknown	

Score 10

Documentation:
Identify type of impact or alteration:
Stands can be incredibly dense eliminating all layers below.
Sources of information:
Roman et al., 1984; Lindsey 2000; Marks et al., 2001; Richburg et al., 2001; Hudon 2004; Cordeiro, 2006; author's personal obs.

1.3. Impact on Natural Community Composition

A.	No perceived impact; causes no apparent change in native populations	0
B.	Influences community composition (e.g., reduces the number of individuals in one or more native species in the community)	3
C.	Significantly alters community composition (e.g., produces a significant reduction in the population size of one or more native species in the community)	7
D.	Causes major alteration in community composition (e.g., results in the extirpation of one or several native species, reducing biodiversity or change the community composition towards	10

species exotic to the natural community)

U. Unknown

Score 10

Documentation:
Identify type of impact or alteration:
Stands can be so dense that they eradicate most or all native plant species formerly occurring in the area.
Sources of information:
Hauber, 1991; Chamber et al., 1999; Marks et al., 2001; Meyer et al., 2001; Cordeiro, 2006; author's personal obs.

1.4. Impact on other species or species groups (cumulative impact of this species on the animals, fungi, microbes, and other organisms in the community it invades. Examples include reduction in nesting/foraging sites; reduction in habitat connectivity; injurious components such as spines, thorns, burrs, toxins; suppresses soil/sediment microflora; interferes with native pollinators and/or pollination of a native species; hybridizes with a native species; hosts a non-native disease which impacts a native species)

A.	Negligible perceived impact	0
B.	Minor impact	3
C.	Moderate impact	7
D.	Severe impact on other species or species groups	10
U.	Unknown	

Score 10

Documentation:
Identify type of impact or alteration:
Can breed with the native Phragmites australis ssp. americanus. Indeed the native subspecies is rare in much of its range, inlcuding New York. More data are needed on degree of breeding between the native and non-native subspecies. Phragmites in general is viewed as providing less valuable wildlife habitat than the native plant species it displaces. It provided low quality habitats for larval and juvenile fish.
Sources of information:
Hauber, 1991; Marks et al., 2001; Meyer et al., 2001; author's pers. obs.

Total Possible 40

Section One Total 37

2. BIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS AND DISPERSAL ABILITY

2.1. Mode and rate of reproduction (provisional thresholds, more investigation needed)

A.	No reproduction by seeds or vegetative propagules (i.e. plant sterile with no sexual or asexual reproduction).	0
B.	Limited reproduction (fewer than 10 viable seeds per plant AND no vegetative reproduction; if viability is not known, then maximum seed production is less than 100 seeds per plant and no vegetative reproduction)	1
C.	Moderate reproduction (fewer than 100 viable seeds per plant - if viability is not known, then maximum seed production is less than 1000 seeds per plant - OR limited successful vegetative spread documented)	2
D.	Abundant reproduction with vegetative asexual spread documented as one of the plants prime reproductive means OR more than 100 viable seeds per plant (if viability is not known, then maximum seed production reported to be greater than 1000 seeds per plant.)	4
U.	Unknown	

Score 4

Documentation:
Describe key reproductive characteristics (including seeds per plant):
Abundant seed production (100s of seeds per plants) and extensive vegetative spread.
Sources of information:
Alvarez et al., 2005; Hudon et a., 2005; Cordeiro, 2006; author's personal obs.

2.2. Innate potential for long-distance dispersal (e.g. bird dispersal, sticks to animal hair, buoyant fruits, pappus for wind-dispersal)

A.	Does not occur (no long-distance dispersal mechanisms)	0
B.	Infrequent or inefficient long-distance dispersal (occurs occasionally despite lack of adaptations)	1
C.	Moderate opportunities for long-distance dispersal (adaptations exist for long-distance dispersal, but studies report that 95% of seeds land within 100 meters of the parent plant)	2
D.	Numerous opportunities for long-distance dispersal (adaptations exist for long-distance dispersal and evidence that many seeds disperse greater than 100 meters from the parent plant)	4
U.	Unknown	

Score 4

Documentation:
Identify dispersal mechanisms:
Species readily dispersed long distances along water corridors. Transport of seeds on animals is also possible. Seeds also are eaten by some birds. Rhizomes pieces can also be dispersed.
Sources of information:
Wilcox, 1989; Richburg et al., 2001; Farnsworth et al., 2003; Cordeiro, 2006; author's personal obs.

2.3. Potential to be spread by human activities (both directly and indirectly – possible mechanisms include: commercial sales, use as forage/revegetation, spread along highways, transport on boats, contaminated compost, land and vegetation management equipment such as mowers and excavators, etc.)

A.	Does not occur	0
B.	Low (human dispersal to new areas occurs almost exclusively by direct means and is infrequent or inefficient)	1
C.	Moderate (human dispersal to new areas occurs by direct and indirect means to a moderate extent)	2
D.	High (opportunities for human dispersal to new areas by direct and indirect means are numerous, frequent, and successful)	3
U.	Unknown	

Score 3

Documentation:
Identify dispersal mechanisms:
Small seeds can readily be transported by boats, railroads and other forms of travel through stands.
Sources of information:
Cordeiro, 2006; authors' personal obs.

2.4. Characteristics that increase competitive advantage, such as shade tolerance, ability to grow on infertile soils, perennial habit, fast growth, nitrogen fixation, allelopathy, etc.

A.	Possesses no characteristics that increase competitive advantage	0
B.	Possesses one characteristic that increases competitive advantage	3
C.	Possesses two or more characteristics that increase competitive advantage	6
U.	Unknown	

Score 6

Documentation:
Evidence of competitive ability:
Perennial, ability to grow on poor soils; fast growing; secretes galllic acid, a potent phytotoxin.
Sources of information:
Cordeiro, 2006; Rudrappa et al. 2009; authors' personal obs.

2.5. Growth vigor

A.	Does not form thickets or have a climbing or smothering growth habit	0
B.	Has climbing or smothering growth habit, forms a dense layer above shorter vegetation, forms dense thickets, or forms a dense floating mat in aquatic systems where it smothers other vegetation or organisms	2
U.	Unknown	

Score 2

Documentation:
Describe growth form:
Forms dense thickets.
Sources of information:
Cordeiro, 2006; authors' personal obs.

2.6. Germination/Regeneration

A.	Requires open soil or water and disturbance for seed germination, or regeneration from vegetative propagules.	0
B.	Can germinate/regenerate in vegetated areas but in a narrow range or in special conditions	2
C.	Can germinate/regenerate in existing vegetation in a wide range of conditions	3
U.	Unknown (No studies have been completed)	

Score 3

Documentation:
Describe germination requirements:
Plant will germinate in a wide range of conditions of existing conditions. Regeneration also occurs in a wide range of conditions. Can persist as small inconspicuous seedlings for 1-2 years until conditions become favorable.
Sources of information:
Ekstam & Forseby, 1999; Alvarez et al., 2005; Hudon et al., 2005; Cordeiro, 2006; author's personal obs.

2.7. Other species in the genus invasive in New York or elsewhere

A.	No	0
B.	Yes	3
U.	Unknown	

Score 0

Documentation:
Species:
No other invasive Phragmites in New York.

Total Possible 25
Section Two Total 22

3. ECOLOGICAL AMPLITUDE AND DISTRIBUTION

3.1. Density of stands in natural areas in the northeastern USA and eastern Canada (use same definition as Gleason & Cronquist which is: "The part of the United States covered extends from the Atlantic Ocean west to the western boundaries of Minnesota, Iowa, northern Missouri, and southern Illinois, south to the southern boundaries of Virginia, Kentucky, and Illinois, and south to the Missouri River in

Missouri. In Canada the area covered includes Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, and parts of Quebec and Ontario lying south of the 47th parallel of latitude")

A.	No large stands (no areas greater than 1/4 acre or 1000 square meters)	0
B.	Large dense stands present in areas with numerous invasive species already present or disturbed landscapes	2
C.	Large dense stands present in areas with few other invasive species present (i.e. ability to invade relatively pristine natural areas)	4
U.	Unknown	

Score: 4

Documentation:
Identify reason for selection, or evidence of weedy history:
Forms large stands in marshes with few or no other invasives.
Sources of information:
Cordeiro, 2006; author's personal obs.

3.2. Number of habitats the species may invade

A.	Not known to invade any natural habitats given at A2.3	0
B.	Known to occur in two or more of the habitats given at A2.3, with at least one a natural habitat.	1
C.	Known to occur in three or more of the habitats given at A2.3, with at least two a natural habitat.	2
D.	Known to occur in four or more of the habitats given at A2.3, with at least three a natural habitat.	4
E.	Known to occur in more than four of the habitats given at A2.3, with at least four a natural habitat.	6
U.	Unknown	

Score: 6

Documentation:
Identify type of habitats where it occurs and degree/type of impacts:
See A2.3.
Sources of information:
Brooklyn Botanic Garden, 2009.

3.3. Role of disturbance in establishment

A.	Requires anthropogenic disturbances to establish.	0
B.	May occasionally establish in undisturbed areas but can readily establish in areas with natural or anthropogenic disturbances.	2
C.	Can establish independent of any known natural or anthropogenic disturbances.	4
U.	Unknown	

Score: 4

Documentation:
Identify type of disturbance:
Can establish in freswater marshes that lack any appreciable disturbance. Readily establishes in disturbed marshes.
Sources of information:
Roman et al., 1984; Farensworth et al., 2003; Cordeiro, 2006; author's personal obs.

3.4. Climate in native range

A.	Native range does not include climates similar to New York	0
B.	Native range possibly includes climates similar to at least part of New York.	1
C.	Native range includes climates similar to those in New York	3
U.	Unknown	

Score 3

Documentation:
Describe what part of the native range is similar in climate to New York:
Europe; temperate Asia.
Sources of information:
Brooklyn Botanic Garden, 2009.

3.5. Current introduced distribution in the northeastern USA and eastern Canada (see question 3.1 for definition of geographic scope)

A.	Not known from the northeastern US and adjacent Canada	0
B.	Present as a non-native in one northeastern USA state and/or eastern Canadian province.	1
C.	Present as a non-native in 2 or 3 northeastern USA states and/or eastern Canadian provinces.	2
D.	Present as a non-native in 4–8 northeastern USA states and/or eastern Canadian provinces, and/or categorized as a problem weed (e.g., "Noxious" or "Invasive") in 1 northeastern state or eastern Canadian province.	3
E.	Present as a non-native in >8 northeastern USA states and/or eastern Canadian provinces. and/or categorized as a problem weed (e.g., "Noxious" or "Invasive") in 2 northeastern states or eastern Canadian provinces.	4
U.	Unknown	

Score 4

Documentation:
Identify states and provinces invaded:
In all states and provinces in the Northeast.
Sources of information: See known introduced range in plants.usda.gov, and update with information from states and Canadian provinces.
U.S.D.A., 2009.

3.6. Current introduced distribution of the species in natural areas in the eight New York State PRISMs (Partnerships for Regional Invasive Species Management)

A.	Present in none of the PRISMs	0
B.	Present in 1 PRISM	1
C.	Present in 2 PRISMs	2
D.	Present in 3 PRISMs	3
E.	Present in more than 3 PRISMs or on the Federal noxious weed lists	4
U.	Unknown	

Score 4

Documentation:
Describe distribution:
See A1.1
Sources of information:
Weldy & Werier, 2005; Brooklyn Botanic Garden, 2009.

Total Possible 25
Section Three Total 25

4. DIFFICULTY OF CONTROL

4.1. Seed banks

A.	Seeds (or vegetative propagules) remain viable in soil for less than 1 year, or does not make viable seeds or persistent propagules.	0

B. Seeds (or vegetative propagules) remain viable in soil for at least 1 to 10 years 2
C. Seeds (or vegetative propagules) remain viable in soil for more than 10 years 3
U. Unknown

Score 2

Documentation:
Identify longevity of seed bank:
Seeds remain viable for longer than one year; evidence lacking for viability longer than 10 years; rhizomes can remain viable for up to six years.
Sources of information:
Cordeiro, 2006.

4.2. Vegetative regeneration

A. No regrowth following removal of aboveground growth 0
B. Regrowth from ground-level meristems 1
C. Regrowth from extensive underground system 2
D. Any plant part is a viable propagule 3
U. Unknown

Score 2

Documentation:
Describe vegetative response:
Regrowth from extensive underground rhizome system.
Sources of information:
Cordeiro, 2006; author's personal obs.

4.3. Level of effort required

A. Management is not required: e.g., species does not persist without repeated anthropogenic disturbance. 0
B. Management is relatively easy and inexpensive: e.g. 10 or fewer person-hours of manual effort (pulling, cutting and/or digging) can eradicate a 1 acre infestation in 1 year (infestation averages 50% cover or 1 plant/100 ft^2). 2
C. Management requires a major short-term investment: e.g. 100 or fewer person-hours/year of manual effort, or up to 10 person-hours/year using mechanical equipment (chain saws, mowers, etc.) for 2-5 years to suppress a 1 acre infestation. Eradication is difficult, but possible (infestation as above). 3
D. Management requires a major investment: e.g. more than 100 person-hours/year of manual effort, or more than 10 person hours/year using mechanical equipment, or the use of herbicide, grazing animals, fire, etc. for more than 5 years to suppress a 1 acre infestation. Eradication may be impossible (infestation as above). 4
U. Unknown

Score 4

Documentation:
Identify types of control methods and time-term required:
Removal methods include burning, grazing, flooding, mechanical, and chemical. Removal of dense stands requires major investment of time -- more than 100 hours in a year and over 5 years of monitoring and re-removal due to seed bank and rhizomes.
Sources of information:
Osterborck, 1984; Cordeiro, 2006; author's personal obs.

Total Possible	10
Section Four Total	8
Total for 4 sections Possible	100
Total for 4 sections	92

C. STATUS OF CULTIVARS AND HYBRIDS:

At the present time (May 2008) there is no protocol or criteria for assessing the invasiveness of cultivars independent of the species to which they belong. Such a protocol is needed, and individuals with the appropriate expertise should address this issue in the future. Such a protocol will likely require data on cultivar fertility and identification in both experimental and natural settings.

Hybrids (crosses between different parent species) should be assessed individually and separately from the parent species wherever taxonomically possible, since their invasiveness may differ from that of the parent species. An exception should be made if the taxonomy of the species and hybrids are uncertain, and species and hybrids can not be clearly distinguished in the field. In such cases it is not feasible to distinguish species and hybrids, and they can only be assessed as a single unit.

Some cultivars of the species known to be available:

References for species assessment:

Ailstock, M. S., T. W. Suman and D. H. Williams. 1990. Environmental impacts, treatment, methodologies and mangement criteria for establishment of a statewide policy for the control of the marsh plant Phragmites; year two. Maryland Department of Natural Resources report. 27 pp. + appendices.

Alvarez, M.G., F. Tron, and A. Mauchamp. 2005. Sexual versus asexual colonization by Phragmites australis: 25-year reed dynamics in a Mediterranean marsh, southern France. Wetlands, 25(3): 639-647.

Amsberry, L., M.A. Baker, P.J. Ewanchuk, and M.D. Bertness. 2000. Clonal integration and the expansion of Phragmites australis. Ecological Applications, 10(4): 1110-1118.

Beall, D. L. 1984. Brigantine Division - Marsh vegetation rehabilitation - chemical control of phragmites. USFWS, 8 p.

Bjork, J. 1967. Ecological investigation of Phragmites communis -studies in theoretic and applied limnology. Folia limnologica Scandinavica 14. Lund, Sweden 248 pp.

Boar, R. R., C. E. Crook and B. Moss. 1989. Regression of Phragmites australis reed swamps and recent changes of water chemistry in the Norfolk Broadland, England. Aquatic Botany 35: 41-55.

Bongiorno, S. F., J. R. Trautman, T. J. Steinke, S. Kawa-Raymond and D. Warner. 1984. A study of restoration in Pine Creek Salt Marsh, Fairfield, Connecticut. In F. J. Webb (ed.) Proceedings of the 11th Annual Conference in Wetlands Restoration and Creation. Hillsborough Community College, Tampa, FL.

Boone, J., E. Furbish and K. Turner. 1987. Control of Phragmites communis: results of burning, cutting, and covering with plastic in a North Carolina marsh. CPSU technical report 41, National Park Service. 15 pp.

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Chambers, R.M., L.A. Meyerson, and K. Saltonstall. 1999. Expansion of Phragmites australis into tidal wetlands of North America. Aquatic Botany, 64: 261-273.

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Cross, D. H. and K. L. Fleming. 1989. Control of Phragmites or common reed. U. S. Fish and Wildlife Leaflet 13.4.12. 5pp.

Czarapata, E. J. 2005. Invasive Plants of the Upper Midwest. The University of Wisconsin Press. Madison, WI. 215 pp.

Den, H., C.J. Kvet, and H. Sukopp. 1989. Reed. A common species in decline. Aquatic Botany, 35: 1-4.

Ekstam, B. and A. Forseby. 1999. Germination response of Phragmites australis and Typha latifolia to diurnal fluctuations in termperature. Seed Science Research, 9(2): 157-163.

Farnsworth, E.J. and L.A. Meyerson. 2003. Comparative ecophysiology of four wetland plant species along a continuum of invasiveness. Wetlands, 23(4): 750-762.

Graneli, W. 1989. Influence of standing litter on shoot production in reed, Phragmites australis (Cav.) Trin. Ex Steudel. Aquatic Botany 35:99-109.

Hanson, S.R., D.T. Osgood, and D.J. Yozzo. 2002. Nekton use of a Phragmites australis marsh on the Hudson River, New York, USA. Wetlands, 22(2): 326-337.

Hara, T., J. van der Toorn and J. H. Mook. 1993. Growth dynamics and size structure of shoots of Phragmites australis, a clonal plant. Journal of Ecology 81:47-60.

Haslam, S. M. 1968. The biology of reed (Phragmites communis) in relation to its control. Pp. 382-387 in Proceedings of the 9th BR. Weed Control Congress. pp. 382-387

Haslam, S. M. 1970. The performance of Phragmites communis Trin. in relation to water supply. Ann.als of Botany N. S. 34:867-877.

Haslam, S. M. 1971. Community regulation in Phragmites communis Trin. I. monodominant stands. Journal of Ecology 59:65-73.

Haslam, S. M. 1971. The development and establishment of young plants of Phragmites communis Trin. Annals of Botany N. S. 35:1059-1072.

Haslam, S. M. 1972. Phragmites communis Trin. biological flora of the British Isles. Journal of Ecology, 60: 585-610.

Hauber, D.P., D.A. White, S.P. Powers, and F.R. DeFrancesch. 1991. Isozyme variation and correspondence with unusual infrared reflectance patterns in Phragmites australis (Poaceae). Plant Systematics and Evolution, 178: 1-8.

Hayden, A. 1947. Notes on destructive factors operating among the emergent plants of the Ruthven area in the summer of 1947. Quarterly Report Iowa Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit. 44:331-343.

Hellings, S.E. and J.L. Gallagher. 1992. The effects of salinity and flooding on Phragmites australis. Journal of Applied Ecology, 29: 41-49.

Hocking, P.J., C.M. Finlayson. and A.J. Chick. 1983. The biology of Australian weeds. 12. Phragmites australis (Cav.) Trin. ex Steud. Journal of the Australian Institute of Agricultural Science, 49: 123-132.

Howard, R., D. G. Rhodes, J. W. Simmers. 1978. a review of the biology and potential control techniques for Phragmites australis. U. S. Army Engineer Waterway Experiment Station, Vicksburg, MS. 80 pp.

Hudon, C. 2004. Shift in wetland composition and biomass following low-level episodes in the St. Lawrence River: looking into the future. Canadian Journal of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences, 61: 603-617.

Hudon, C., P. Gagnon, and M. Jean. 2005. Hydrological factors controlling the spread of common reed (Phragmites australis) in the St. Lawrence River (Quebec, Canada). Ecoscience, 12(3): 347-357.

Jones, W. L., and W. C. Lehman. 1987. Phragmites control and revegetation following aerial applications of glyphosate in Delaware. In W. R. Whitman and W. H. Meredith (eds.). Waterfowl and Wetlands Symposium. Delaware Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control, Dover, Delaware.

Jontos, Robert Jr. and Christopher P. Allan. 1984. Test salt to control Phragmites in salt marsh restoration (Connecticut). Restoration and Management Notes 2(1):32.

Kim, K. S., Y. S. Moon and C. K. Lim. 1985. Effect of NaCl on germination of Atriplex gmelini and Phragmites communis (in Korean with English abstract). Korean Journal of Botany 28:253-259.

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