Common reed (Phragmites australis) fuel pellets and habitat management

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Switchgrass (Panicum virgatum)

Planted on low quality farmland for pellet manufacture



Phragmites compared to switchgrass (Panicum virgatum)

	Energy, MJ/kg	Moisture, %	Ash, %	Na, mg/kg dry mass	Yield, Mg/ha/yr wet mass	Photosynthe- tic efficiency
Phragmites			7.4		11.7-29.4	2.14
Phragmites pellets*	14.3	6.4	3.44	1191**		
Switchgrass			4.5-5.8		5.2 -11.1	< 1.0

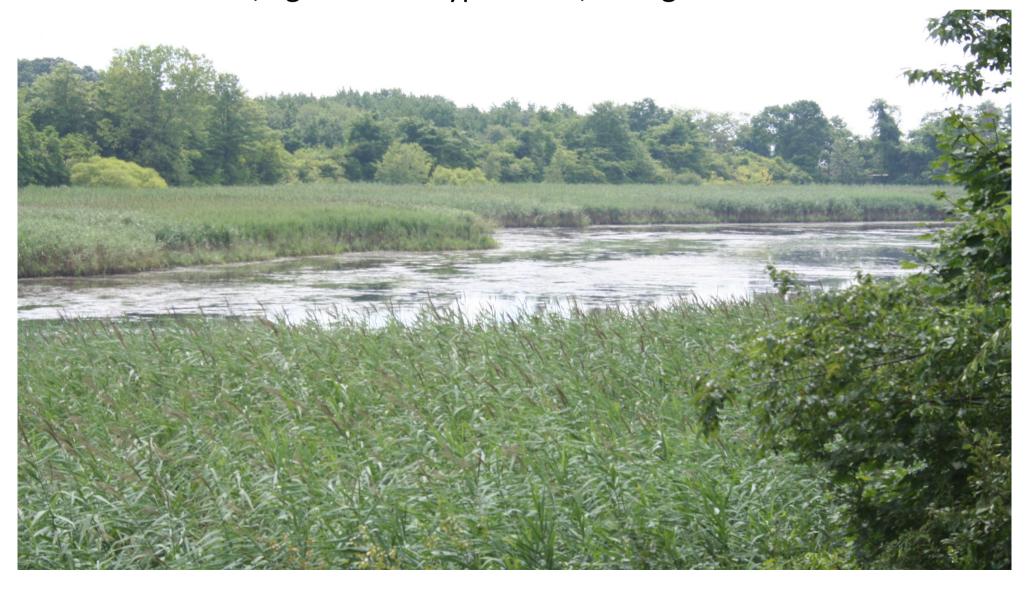
^{*}Phragmites data from TechnoPhrag pellets (Montréal, Canada) or from the literature. Switchgrass data from the literature.

As, B, Cd, Pb all below detection limits; Be 0.04, Cr 4.1 mg/kg

^{**} Chlorine estimated at 1800 mg/kg (assuming all sodium is in NaCl). Pellet standard is 300 mg/kg.

Potential for mixed bioenergy feedstocks

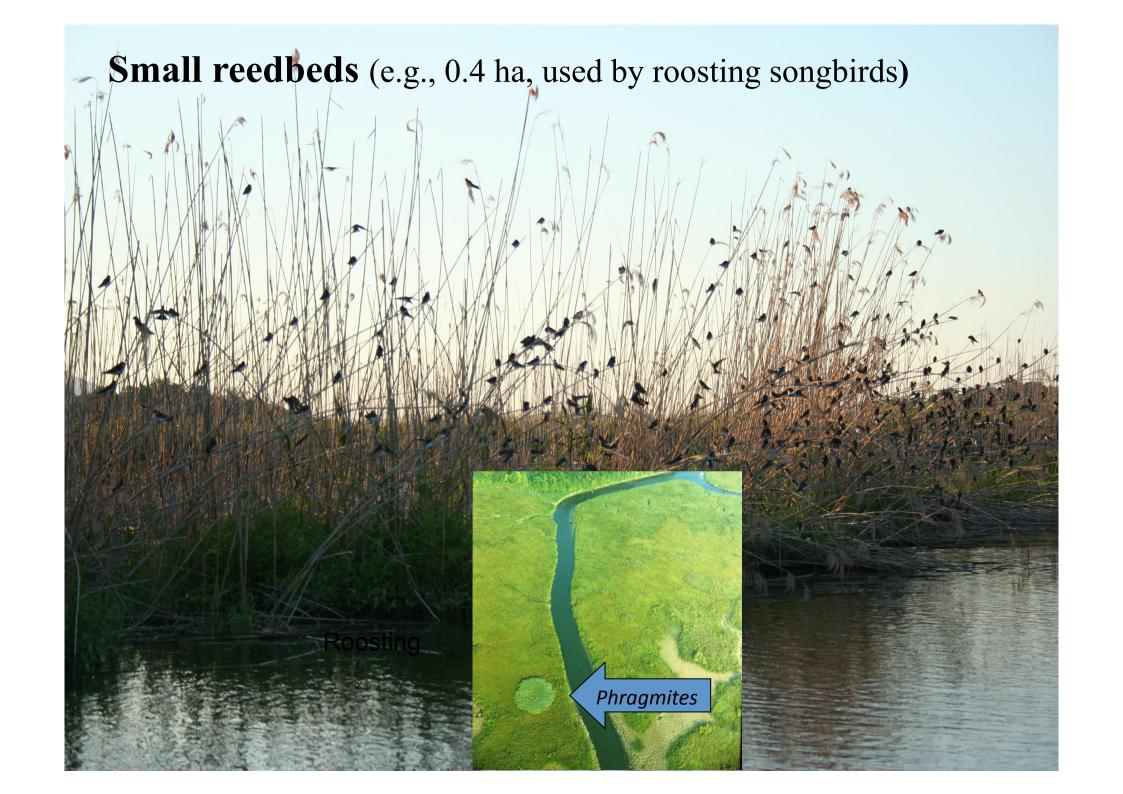
Spontaneously occurring *Phragmites* could be combined with other weeds, agricultural byproducts, or organic wastes



Reedbeds with high biodiversity functions

- -Small
- -Sparse (e.g., young beds, or on high energy shores)
- -Containing scattered woody plants
- -Supporting vines
- -Interspersed with, or surrounding, shallow pools
- -Reedbed edges









Patches of reed and large shallow pools Good for waterfowl, marsh birds, long-legged waders, shorebirds, muskrat, etc.



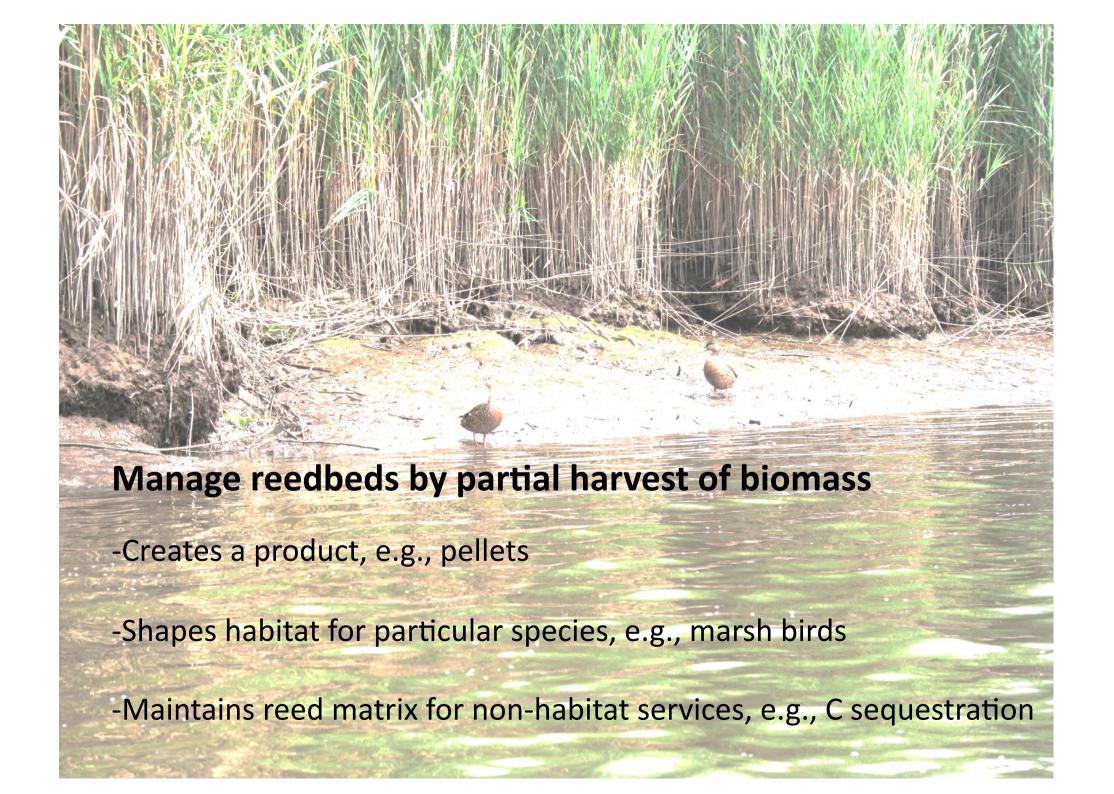
Reedbed edges

Lilaeopsis chinensis, a rare native plant in tidal brackish marsh



A new paradigm for *Phragmites* management





Management should be

- -Goal-directed
- -Site-specific
- -Evidence-based



Acknowledgments

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For more information:

Kiviat, E. 2013. Ecosystem services of *Phragmites* in North America with emphasis on habitat functions. AoB Plants (online).

