

Phragmites australis niches (= habitat functions) for other biota are similar on three continents

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Introduction

Common reed (*Phragmites australis*) is cosmopolitan and often extensive

Reedbeds provide important habitat functions as well as non-habitat ecosystem services

In many parts of the world, reed is considered too abundant or not abundant enough, thus its role in biodiversity support must be assessed

Similar habitats in different world regions often have similar organisms with similar ecological roles

Methods

- Review of literature and unpublished observations
- Sub-saharan Africa, Europe, North America
- Confined to *Phragmites australis* as feasible
- Hypothesis: A habitat function present on one continent would occur on the other continents
- No attempt to quantify species richness or the abundance of a use in different places or compared to alternate habitats

Shelter for large herbivores

Wild boar nest (Europe)



Elephants (Africa)



Photo: Mark Muller

Food for domestic livestock

Cattle, sheep, goats, horses, donkeys, water buffalo



Birds nesting



On ground,
mallard – N America



Suspended,
tawny-flanked prinia, Africa

Parallelism

N AMERICA

Nest inside internode

Bees or wasps

Leaf mining insects

Moths & flies

Support for vines

> 20 spp.

On or between culm bases

Bryophyte spp.

EUROPE

Bees & wasps

Flies

At least several spp.

On or between culm bases

Bryophyte spp.

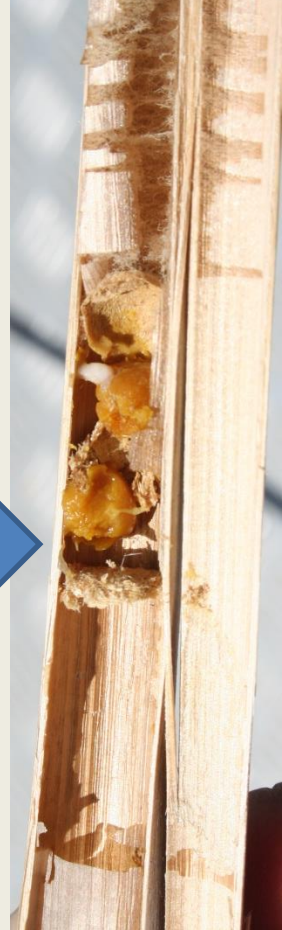
AFRICA

Carpenter bee

Flies

At least several spp.

Bryophyte spp.



Birds roosting

N AMERICA

American bittern

Heron spp.

Northern harrier

**Barn swallow, bank
swallow, other
swallow spp.**

Various songbirds

EUROPE

Eurasian bittern

Heron spp.

Marsh harrier

**Barn swallow,
bank swallow**

Various songbirds

AFRICA

Little bittern

Heron spp.

Harrier sp.?

**Barn swallow, other
swallow spp.**

Various songbirds

Resting perch, frogs



Common treefrog, Europe



Painted reed frog, Africa

Birds foraging for arthropods inside culm

Europe



Africa



N America



Mosses, Europe



Sphagnum, N America;



Mosses, N America





Vines

Mikania scandens,
N America (FL)



Mikania sagittifolia, Africa



Mikania scandens,
N America (NJ)

Traits	Shelter	Nest support	Nest material	Vine support	Food	Thermo-regulation
Tall, strong, flexuous culms		X		X		X
Hollow internodes	X	X				X
Large, abundant rhizomes					X	
Abundant seeds*					X	
High productivity, biomass			X	X	X	X
Abundant lodged culms and litter	X	X	X		X	X
Year-round persistence aboveground	X	X		X		X
Extensive dense stands*	X	X				X
Grows in water*	X	X				
Openings in stands*	X	?				
Modulates microclimate	X	X				X

* Some stands only

Discussion

- Cosmopolitan; widespread, abundant, and often in extensive stands in the three world regions studied; architecturally distinctive; offering food, structural, microclimatic resources
- Fitness advantages vs. chance vs. observation bias vs. ?



Implications

- Reed habitats function similarly in different world regions yet encompass much variation
- Can we predict a user assemblage drawn from local biota?
- Focus on species of management concern to decide if more, less, or different reedbeds are desirable

A photograph of a wetland area. In the foreground, there are green plants with yellow flowers. In the middle ground, there is a dense stand of tall, thin reeds. In the background, there are more trees and a bright sky.

I would love to receive your observations!

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