

Ecological Characteristics of *Imperata cylindrica* var. *koenigii* in Kuju-Aso Area, Kyushu

Rusdy, Muhammad

Laboratory of Forage Science and Animal Behaviour, Faculty of Agriculture, Kyushu University

Masuda, Yasuhisa

Laboratory of Forage Science and Animal Behaviour, Faculty of Agriculture, Kyushu University

Nakano, Yutaka

University Farm, Faculty of Agriculture, Kyushu University

Umetsu, Raizaburo

Kuju Agricultural Research Center, Kyushu University

他

<https://doi.org/10.5109/24009>

出版情報：九州大学大学院農学研究院紀要. 37 (2), pp.179-188, 1992-12. Kyushu University
バージョン：
権利関係：

Ecological Characteristics of *Imperata cylindrica* var. *koenigii* in Kuju-Aso Area, Kyushu

Muhammad Rusdy, Yasuhisa Masuda, Yutaka Nakano*,
Raizaburo Umetsu** and Ichiro Goto

Laboratory of Forage Science and Animal Behaviour, Faculty of Agriculture,
Kyushu University 46-06, Fukuoka 812, Japan

(Received July 30, 1992)

In order to know the factors and condition which make *Imperata cylindrica* var. *koenigii* dominant in vegetation, the ecological characteristics of *Imperata* in Kuju-Aso area, Kyushu Island were investigated in relation to typical types of seminatural grassland, *Miscanthus sinensis* and *Pleiblastus chino* var. *viridis*. Eleven sites with rather high coverage of *Imperata* were selected and examined the floristic composition and *Imperata* growth. From the floristic composition, the studied stands basically belonged to *Miscanthus* = *Pleiblastus* type of vegetation grouped by Suzuki and Abe (1959) in Kuju-Aso area.

Similarity of stands and ordination of the stands revealed that *Imperata* dominant vegetation located in transient phase from *Miscanthus* grassland in mowed habitats to *Pleiblastus* grassland in continuously grazed habitat and vice versa. This suggests that *Imperata* dominant vegetation might be formed and maintained under more than once a year of cutting and lighter grazing condition.

INTRODUCTION

Imperata cylindrica is a component of native pastures over wide areas of tropics and subtropics. Although mostly distributed in those areas, since early of this century, it has been spreading to much temperate regions of the world (Patterson et al., 1980).

Imperata is a rhizomatous perennial grass with wide ecological amplitude. It spreads mainly by shifting cultivation and generally invades abandoned cultivated land and deforested areas (Sandanan and Jayasinghe, 1977). Davies and Skidmore (1966) observed that when forest is destroyed and further replaced by grassland, the pasture constituents are seldom the native grass of forest, but constituents are the invading grasses such as *Imperata*.

Imperata cylindrica var. *koenigii* is widely spread in Japan, especially in such places as the banks of river, road and railway (Ito, 1982; Ito et al., 1982). *Imperata* is reported as one of the important species in the perennial herb stage in the secondary succession in Kanto District (Numata et al., 1964). Although Osako (1973) has described the seral stage of *Imperata* in the succession of seminatural grasslands in Japan, it is not considered nowadays to be a valid stage of succession in Kyushu Island and northward. However, among the typical types of grassland, *Miscanthus sinensis* grassland in

* University Farm, Faculty of Agriculture, Kyushu University

** Kuju Agricultural Research Center, Kyushu University

mowed and burned habitats and *Zoysia japonica* grassland or *Pleioblastus chino* var. *viridis* grassland in grazed habitats, there are various types of grassland including *Imperata* dominated grassland.

The seminatural grassland in Kuju-Aso area in Kyushu Island has been studied intensively (Suzuki and Abe, 1959; Abe and Suzuki, 1961; Kayama *et al.*, 1969). Although it is not considered as the major flora in the sense of phytosociology (Suzuki and Abe, 1959), some vegetations of *Imperata* with relatively high dominance have been reported in this area (Takayanagi *et al.*, 1975). Nevertheless, what kind of factors which may relate to the formation of *Imperata* dominated vegetation is not yet fully understood.

In the present research, the ecological characteristics of grassland containing *Imperata* were investigated in relation to the major types of seminatural grassland in Kuju-Aso area and discussed the condition and factors which make *Imperata* dominant in vegetation.

METHODS

In Kuju-Aso area, 11 sites shown in Fig.1 were investigated on June 23, 24 and 25, 1987. At each site, a stand with relatively high coverage of *Imperata* was selected as a sampling point and placed a 1×1 m quadrat. The plant height and the number of tillers of *Imperata* present in the quadrat were measured. Floristic composition was recorded and the plants were cut at 5 cm above the ground level. The cut samples were classified into species and dried for 48 hours to weigh dry matter yields. At the same

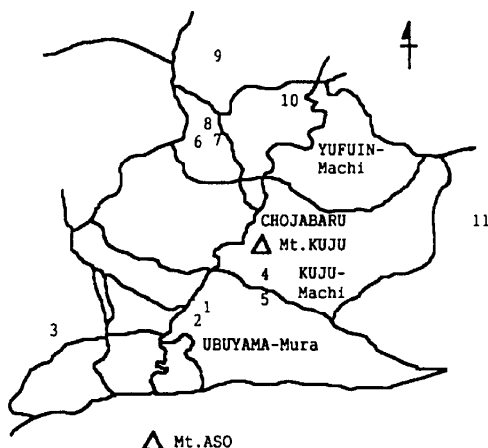


Fig. 1. The locations of stands studied.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| 1: Ubuyama | 7: Machida 2 |
| 2: Yamaga | 8: Machida 3 |
| 3: Aso-kitagairin | 9: Komatsudai |
| 4: Akagawa | 10: Ajibaru |
| 5: Toubu | 11: Notsuharu |
| 6: Machida 1 | |

time, the soil from surface to 5 cm depth was sampled and put under pH determination and available and total phosphate contents analyses (Bray and Kurtz, 1945). Indices of similarity among the stands were calculated by Gleason's quantitative modification of Jaccard's Coefficients of community (Gleason cited by Itow, 1977), and their interstand distances were calculated by Bray and Curtis (1957).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The surveyed sites are located in elevation from 400 m to 900 m. The annual mean temperature of this highland area is 12-13°C and annual precipitation is 2000-3000 mm. These sites are situated on the volcanic ash soil originated from Mt.Kuju and Mt.Aso. The soil contains much amount of humus and has large absorbing power of phosphorus. The stands have been mowed at least once a year, though the obtained information on managerial practice was not sufficient.

Floristic composition

Dry weight proportion of species in each stand was shown in Table 1. The species commonly appeared in the stands (appeared in more than 6 stands) were *Imperata cylindrica* var. *koenigii*, *Miscanthus sinensis*, *Pleioblastus chino* var. *viridis*, *Arundinella hirta*, *Lotus corniculatus*, *Cirsium japonicum*, *Ixeris dentata*, *Erigeron annuus*, *Potentilla freyniana*, *Artemisia princeps*, *Viola* spp. and *Carex* spp.. These species are characteristic species which consist of Japanese *Miscanthus* grassland (Suzuki and Abe, 1959; Suganuma, 1966).

Dry matter yield, plant height and the number of tillers of *Imperata* were presented in Table 2. The highest dry matter yield of more than 300 g/m² was obtained in No. 11 stand where the number of tillers also showed the highest value of 729 /m².

The soil pH and available and total phosphate contents were shown in Table 2. The succession from *Miscanthus* to *Sasa* type grassland was suggested to relate with the progress of soil pH (Abe and Suzuki, 1961). Omura (1961) and Abe and Suzuki (1961) reported the lower pH and fertility in *Imperata* increased vegetation soil than *Miscanthus* dominant vegetation soil. But in this study, any significant relationships between the composition of species or the dominance of *Imperata* and soil pH or phosphate content were not found.

The seminatural grassland in Kuju-Aso area have been grouped into 5 types by Suzuki and Abe (1959). These are 1. *Miscanthus* type, 2. *Pleioblastus* = *Miscanthus* type, 3. *Pleioblastus* type, 4. *Pleioblastus* = *Pteridium* type and 5. *Pteridium* type. The presence of *Imperata* was reported in the 2, 3 and 4 type, however, *Imperata* dominated stands were not reported. From the floristic composition, the stands in this study could be classified in their *Pleioblastus* = *Miscanthus* type basically, though there might be a possibility to classify *Imperata* dominant vegetation as another type of vegetational group in this area. More sampling stands and further phytosociological study are needed.

Stands ordination

The stands were arranged on a three-dimensional presentation in Fig. 2 to determine the distances among the floristic composition of the stands. The stands of

Table 1. Floristic composition 03 the stands(dry weight percentage in a 1m × 1m quadrat).

Stand No.	Location	Altitude(m)	Number 03 species	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	<i>Miscanthus sinensis</i>	<i>Pleoblastus chino</i> v. <i>viridis</i>	<i>Arundinella hirta</i>	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	<i>Eriogon annuus</i>	<i>Carex</i> spp.	<i>Kerns dentata</i>	<i>Viola</i> spp.	<i>Artemisia princeps</i>	<i>Cirsium japonicum</i>	<i>Potentilla freyniana</i>	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i> v. <i>japonicus</i>	<i>Cassia nomame</i>	<i>Indigofera psued-tinctoria</i>	<i>Achillea sibirica</i> v. <i>brevidens</i>	<i>Ranunculus japonicus</i>	<i>Cerastium thunbergii</i>	<i>Agrostis clavata</i>	<i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>
1	Ubayama	100	10	84.2	14.6	0.1	80.6	3.9	0.1	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
2	Yamaga	730	20	10.2	90.9	8.7	6.8	13.1	18.5	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	1.9	+	+	+	+
3	Kitagahira	670	17	92.7	60.7	31.0	8.2	16.3	0.1	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
4	Akagawa	920	11	92.7	60.7	31.0	8.2	16.3	0.1	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
5	Toubu	800	15	60.7	31.0	8.2	16.3	0.1	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
6	Machida1	780	31	53.0	31.0	8.2	16.3	0.1	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
7	Machida2	800	21	36.6	45.3	10.7	10.5	49.8	40.9	73.4	97.3	0.1	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
8	Machida3	760	16	49.8	10.7	3.0	25.7	0.1	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
9	Komatsudai	600	19	40.9	20.7	3.0	25.7	0.1	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
10	Ajibaru	600	10	73.4	25.7	0.1	4.6	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
11	Notsubaru	400	17	97.3	0.1	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

* The weight percentage below 0.1% is shown as +.

Table 2. Plant height, the number of tillers and dry matter yield of *Imperata cylindrica* in 1m × 1m quadrat and pH, available and total phosphate contents of the soil.

Stand No.	Plant height	Tiller number	Dry matter yield	Soil pH (KCl)	Available soil P ₂ O ₅	Total soil P ₂ O ₅
	(cm)	(/m ²)	(g/m ²)		(mg/g soil)	(mg/g soil)
1	68	138	54.9	4.51	0.30	2.11
2	52	99	23.8	3.93	0.49	3.21
3	69	729	305.7	4.50	0.01	6.69
4	80	484	142.7	3.86	0.14	1.69
5	72	272	132.0	3.85	0.54	3.66
6	64	298	93.7	4.48	0.20	6.78
7	79	187	71.0	4.71	0.19	2.29
8	73	185	65.2	4.04	0.46	6.46
9	44	208	38.2	3.82	0.69	6.28
10	75	223	93.0	nd	nd	nd
11	86	598	222.3	3.89	0.39	2.98

nd; not determined

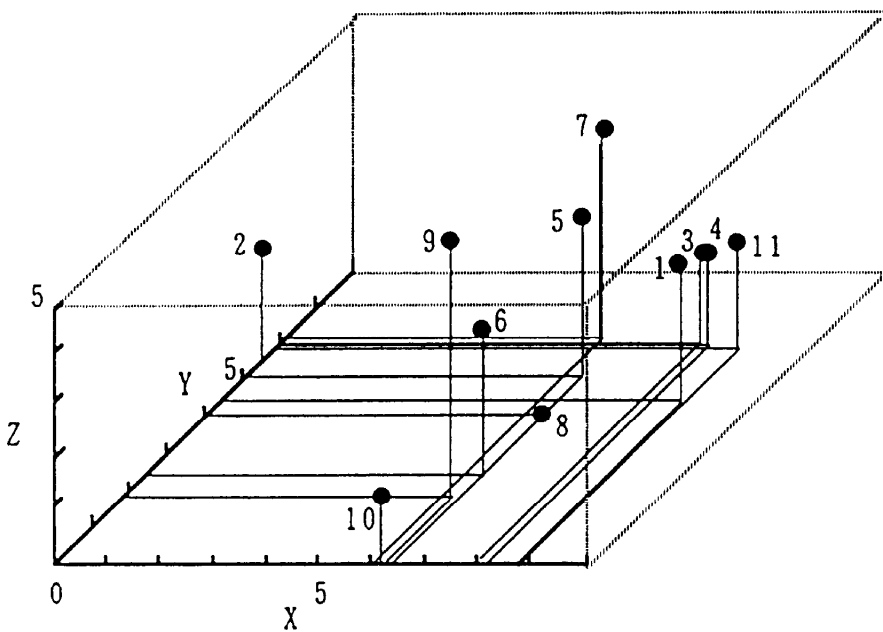


Fig. 2. The stands location in three dimensions.

No. 3, 4 and 11 had relatively near distances between each other, and from these stands No. 2 and 10 stand situated in the farthest positions. No.5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 stand were on the similar locations on the X axis but they clearly separated on the Y and Z axis.

In order to estimate the contribution to the different ordinations, the behaviours of four important species within the stands (*Imperata*, *Miscanthus*, *Pleioblastus* and

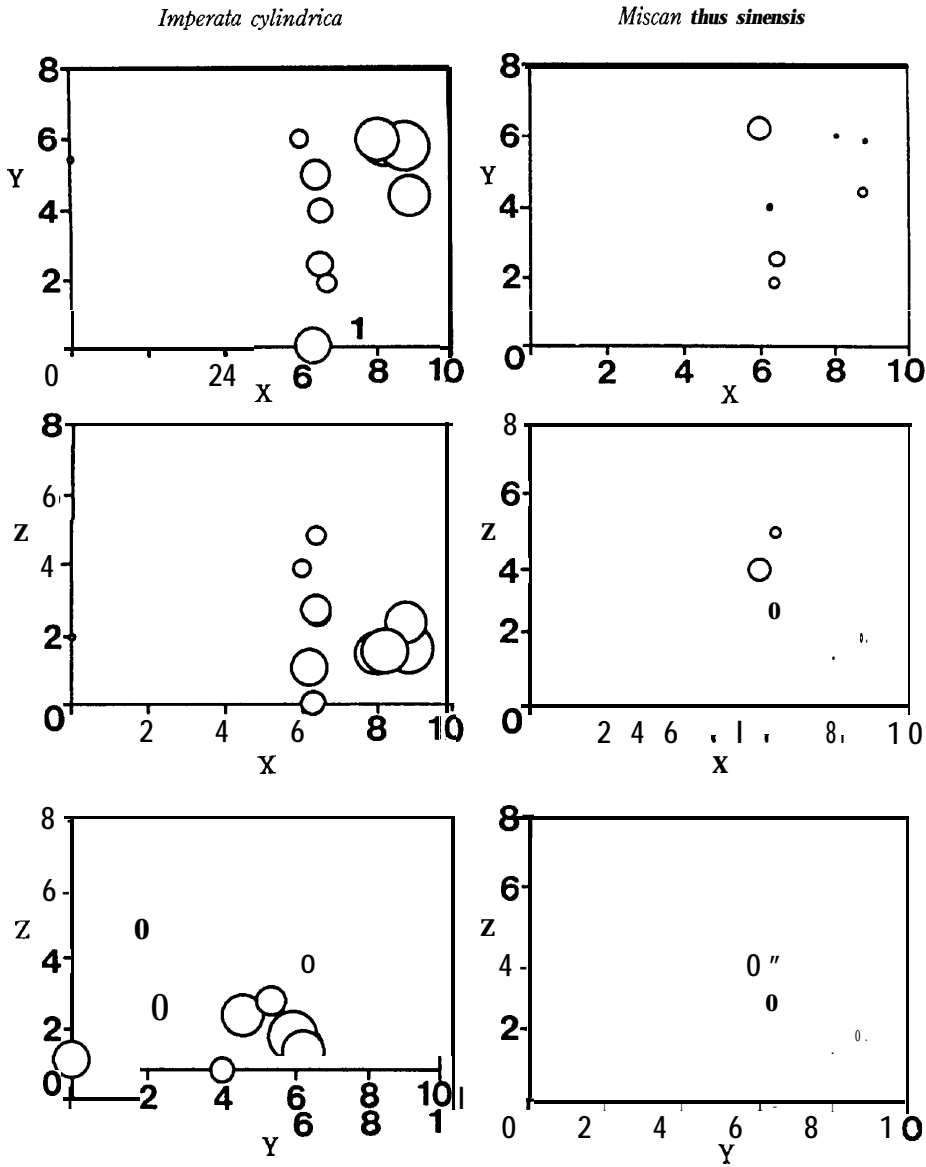


Fig. 3-(a). Dominance behaviour of *Imperata cylindrica* and *Miscanthus sinensis* within each of the 3 views of the ordination. Size of circle corresponds to the weight proportion in the stand.

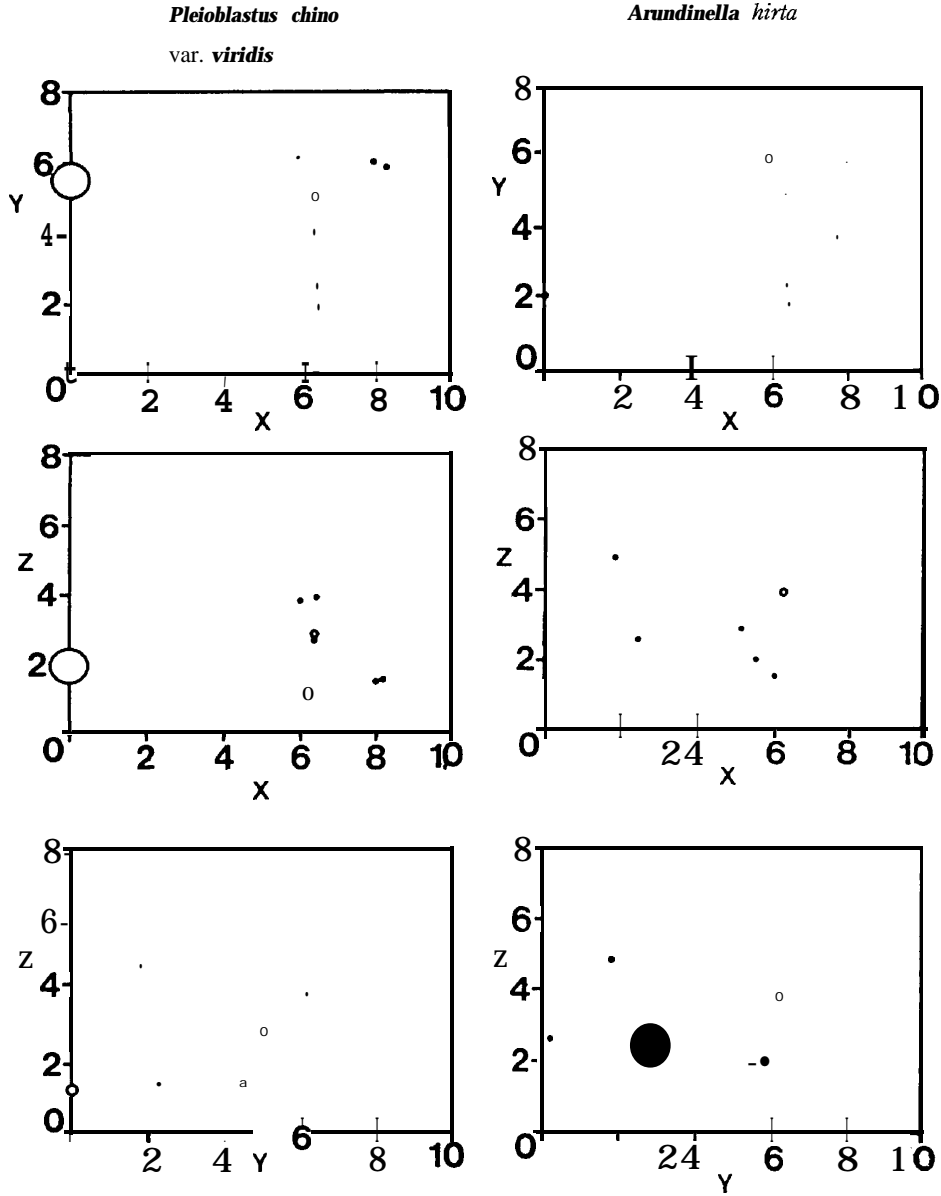


Fig. 3-(b). Dominance behaviour of *Pleiblastus chino* var. *viridis* and *Arundinella hirta* within each of the 3 views of the ordination. Size of circle corresponds to the weight proportion in the stand.

Arundinella) were examined. The weight proportions of the four species were plotted on the X and Y axis, X and Z axis and Y and Z axis, which can be thought as three views (front, top and side) of a three-dimensional cube (Fig. 3). Although it might be insufficient to determine with only 11 stands studied, locations of species midpoints are calculated on the ordination axes which represent the points at which species reach their optimum importance. The midpoint of *Imperata* might occupy around 8, 6, and 1.5 unit on the X, Y and Z axis, respectively. While *Miscanthus* might locate at the similar position on the Y axis but lower on the X axis and higher on the Z axis. For *Pleioblastus*, it was not possible to find the midpoint on the three axes in this study, though the position on the ordination axes was markedly differed from *Imperata* and *Miscan thus*.

Ecological position of *Imperata*

From Table 1, Fig. 2 and Fig. 3, it is apparent that the distances among the stands in the ordination were mainly related with the proportion of *Imperata*, *Miscanthus* and *Pleioblastus*. The distances of each stand from the stand in which *Imperata* was most dominant, i.e. No. 11 as the reference stand, were calculated. Then the stands containing *Pleioblastus* arrayed to the left of the reference stand in accordance with the distances, and the stands containing *Miscanthus* arrayed in similar way on the right hand on the X axis. Also the weight proportion of the three species and *Arundinella hirta* which is a deferential species of *Miscanthus* grassland were plotted on the Y axis. This was shown in Fig. 4.

The proportion of *Imperata* increased with the decrease in the proportion of *Miscanthus* and similarly with decreasing of *Pleioblastus*. It may be concluded that *Imperata* dominant vegetation locates between *Miscanthus* dominant vegetation and

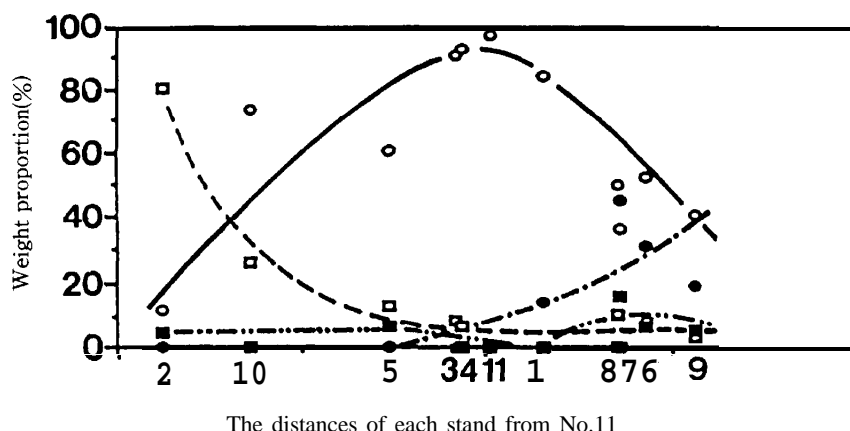


Fig. 4. The ecological position of *Imperata* vegetation.

Imperata cylindrica
Miscanthus sinensis
Pleioblastus chino v. viridis
Arundinella hirta

: ○ ———
 : ● - · - ·
 : □ - - -
 : ■ · · · ·

Pleioblastus dominant vegetation. Rather small amount of *Arundinella* was present with *Miscanthus* and *Pleioblastus* but almost replaced by *Imperata*. The stands departed from the curves were invaded by relative amount of *Pteridium aquilinum*, *Dunbaria villosa* or *Lotus comiculatus*.

It is well known that the main types of grassland in Kuju-Aso area in warm-temperate climatic zone are *Miscanthus sinensis* grassland in mowed habitats and *Pleioblastus chino* var. *viridis* grassland in grazed habitats. The former would be retrogressively succeeded by the latter under frequent cutting or continuous grazing, and the latter would be succeeded by the former when the disturbance is light (once a year cutting at most) for a long period (Itow, 1974). Figure 4 suggests that *Imperata* dominant vegetation might appear in transient phase from *Miscanthus* to *Pleioblastus* and *vice versa*. This means that *Imperata* might maintain its dominance under circumstances in which more than once a year cutting and lighter grazing is practiced. Nevertheless, the authors could not always find *Imperata* dominant vegetation in grasslands where such strength of disturbance had been retained. It must be necessary to study other factors which relate with the invasion and domination of *Imperata* and also to examine the strength of disturbance that maintains dominance of *Imperata* in this area.

REFERENCES

- Abe, Y. and T. Suzuki 1961 Sur la repartition et les facteurs écologiques prédominants des groupements végétaux aux prairies et aux pâturages dans la région volcanique au Kyushu central. *Japn. J. Ecol.*, 11: 10-18 (in Japanese with French summary)
- Bray, J.R. and J.T. Curtis 1957 An ordination of the upland forest communities of Southern Wisconsin. *Ecol. Mon.*, 27: 325-349
- Bray, R.H. and L.T. Kurtz 1945 Determination of total, organic, and available forms of phosphorus in soils. *Soil Sci.*, 59: 39-45
- Davies, W. and C.L. Skidmore 1966 Problems of pasture improvement. In "Tropical Pastures", Faber and Faber, London, pp. 21-29
- Ito, M. 1982 Weeds and their management in non-crop land. *Weed Res.*, 27: 162-176
- Ito, M., K. Ueki and S. Sakamoto 1982 Studies on the total vegetation control in railroad. I. Major weeds and factors affecting their distributions. *Weed Res.*, 27: 41-48 (in Japanese with English summary)
- Itow, S. 1974 Succession and structure of grassland vegetation. In "JIBP synthesis 13", Univ. Tokyo Press, Tokyo, pp. 41-45
- Itow, S. 1977 Gunraku no sosei kenkyu. In "Gunraku no sosei to kouzou", ed. by S. Itow, Asakura-shoten, Tokyo, pp. 5-14 (in Japanese)
- Kayama, R., J. Yoshida and T. Sakaida 1969 Studies on the relationship between *Miscanthus sinensis* community and soil. (1) Relationship between productivity of *Miscanthus sinensis* grassland and microtopography. *Japn. J. Ecol.*, 19: 137-147
- Numata, M., I. Hayashi, T. Komura and K. Oki 1964 Ecological studies on the buried-seed population in the soil as related to plant succession. I. *Japn. J. Ecol.*, 14: 207-215 (in Japanese with English summary)
- Omura, R. 1961 The grouping growth of plants and soil properties in grassland (volcanic ash soil, Kuju, Handa and another area, Oita prefecture). *Kyushu Nougyo Kenkyu*, 29: 162-163 (in Japanese)
- Osaka, T. 1973 *Honpou genya ni kansuru ken*, Korinkan, Tokyo, pp. 12-25 (in Japanese)
- Patterson, D.T., E.P. Flint and R. Dickens 1980 Effects of temperature, photoperiod and population

- source on the growth of cogongrass (*Imperata cylindrica*). *Weed Sci.*, **28**: 505-509
- Sandanan, S. and H.D. Jayasinghe 1977 Manual and chemical control of *Imperata cylindrica* on tea land in Sri Lanka. *PANS*, 23: 421-426
- Suganuma, T. 1966 Phytosociological studies on the seminatural grasslands for grazing in Japan. 1. Classification of grazing land. *Jap. J. Bot.*, 19: 255-276
- Suzuki, T. and Y. Abe 1959 La recherche des groupements végétaux aux prairies et aux pâturages au Japon dans la region d'Aso et de Kuzhû. *Japn. J. Ecol.*, **9**: 75-79 (in Japanese with French summary)
- Takayanagi, S., A. Maruoka, K. Kondo and M. Kuwahara 1975 On the vegetation of herbaceous plants in Kuroishibaru, Kumamoto Prefecture. *Weed Res.*, 19: 30-36 (in Japanese with English summary)