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Artikel: Ligningehalt und andere Merkmale des Schilfhalmes ("Phragmites australis" [Cav.] Trin. ex Steudel) in Beziehung zur Röhrichtbewirtschaftung = Content of lignin and other characteristics of reed stalks ("Phragmites australis [Cav.] Trin, ex Steudel) depending on management

Autor: Guntli, Albert P.

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6. Der Ligninanteil in den untersten sechs Internodien ist leicht höher als in den Internodien 7-13. Die starken mechanischen Belastungen durch Wellen und Wind wirken sich demnach positiv auf die Verholzung im Halm aus.
7. Die Ligninanteile variieren leicht mit der Jahreszeit. Während des Sommers (Juni bis September) nimmt die Ligninmenge zu, bleibt im Herbst (September bis November) stabil und wird nachher wieder abgebaut.

SUMMARY

1. On the Bodensee (Lake of Constance) experiments were carried out on reeds in various beds that had been treated differently (mowing, burning or no treatment): the lignin was measured, the reed morphology and some aspects of the infection with harmful insects were investigated.
2. To measure the lignin a new preparation technique was developed: by grinding a reed thinly several smooth sections of 40 micrometres could be obtained simultaneously. After a process of dyeing with phloroglucine/hydrochloric acid the lignin could be optically determined as an element of stability.
3. The height, diameter and number of nodes of the reeds are bigger in untouched areas than in burned or mown beds; the dry substance and the number of reeds, however, are the smallest in untouched areas; the biggest amounts of the latter are found in mown areas. The infection of reeds with harmful insects (the formation of "cigars" around their panicles) amounts to 52% in untouched areas, 39% in mown and 24% in burned ones.
4. The optical measurements of the content of lignin were made on reeds which had grown in more or less eutrophic and oligotrophic places, as well as in differently treated areas of reed. The amount of lignin in reeds was the same approximately, regardless of "eutrophic" or "oligotrophic" soil. Its quantities in untouched areas are slightly bigger than in mown or burned beds; in burned reed they are the smallest. Consequently, the burning of reed areas may have a negative effect on the stability of the stalks.
5. The cross-sectional analyses showed differing quantities of lignin depending on the direction of the compass: they were the biggest in the southern sector of the stalk, the second biggest in the eastern and the smallest in the western part. Generally, there is less lignin in both wind-directions West and North (according to the movements of the waves and the wind) than in the corresponding "leeward" directions East and South.
6. The amount of lignin in the lowest six internodes is somewhat bigger than in internodes 7 to 13. The strong mechanical pressure of waves and wind therefore has a positive effect on the woodenness of the stalks.
7. According to the season the quantities of lignin vary a little. During summer (June to September) the amount increases; it remains stable in autumn (September to November) and afterwards it is reduced.