

Germination and early growth patterns of two Typha species – the first year of establishment

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The presented poster combines the results of two closely related experiments with the two plants Typha latifolia and Typha angustifolia. At the moment, the two species are in the focus of economists, farmers and environmentalists because of its quite unique tissue features and its ability to retain nutrients from soil and water.

The Typha plant is not yet recognized as a crop, so we still lack information about plant stages depending on different availabilities of the macronutrients nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium. A nitrogen gradient and different N:P ratios were conducted under laboratory conditions on peat. Because of so far unsolved problems, the plants did not show a normal growth, but a tendency for better development with higher nutrient concentration became visible. The second experiment was conducted Typha species were cultivated level gradient (0 to 70 cm above ground) was installed to collect data on the growth patterns of the plants depending on the water level. The results show a clear optimum of water level for the two species.

They showed the best increase in biomass per square meter and total number of new shoots at a depth of around 30 to 40 cm above ground.

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