# Identification of Serrated Tussock Nassella trichotoma

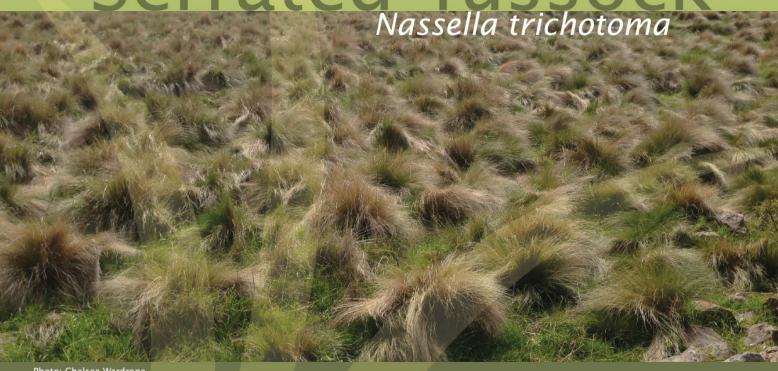


Photo: Chelsea Wardrope

## Spring/Summer



Serrated tussock turns a lime green colour in warmer months where most other native species yellow. It sets seed from October to March and seeds will easily germinate in bare ground where there are no competitive perennial pastures or native grasses.

Autumn/Winter



Serrated tussock is bleached in late autumn and winter by frosts and cooler weather turning a golden yellow colour.





# Identification of Serrated Tussock

### Leaves

Serrated tussock leaves are up to 50cm long, are thin and roll smoothly between your thumb and index finger (as shown), most native species leaves are folded and feel as though they have flat edges, so don't roll easily. Serrated tussock leaves have fines serrations that can be felt if the finger and thumb are carefully drawn from the tip of the leaf towards the base of the plant.









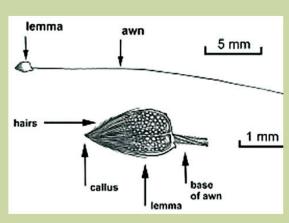
Notice the cylindrical cross-section of serrated tussock due to the leaf blade being tightly rolled (far left), as opposed to the 'V' shape of the native (Silver) tussock (left).

### The Ligule

Serrated tussock has a small, (1 mm long) white, hairless ligule. The ligule can be found at the junction where the leaf meets the stem. To find the ligule, trace a leaf down towards the base of the plant to where it meets with the stem (junction). Carefully separate the leaf from the stem by bending the leaf backwards. The ligule of serrated tussock is white and has a rounded tip. Similar looking native grasses have smaller, differently shaped or hair-fringed ligules.







### Seeds

Serrated tussock seeds are 1.5-2 mm long and enclosed in two reddish-brown or purple bracts (glumes) which are 6-10 mm long and taper to a point. The seed itself has a tuft of short, white hairs at one end and a twisted awn at the other. In Victoria, the awn can be up to 35 mm long, in other states it is about 25 mm long.



A juvenile serrated tussock plant, note the fine green erect leaves that will stay green throughout summer.

#### Serrated Tussock Native Grasses Native (Silver) tussock Serrated tussock Wallaby grass Kangaroo grass Poa labillardieri Austrodanthonia spp. Themeda triandra Nassella trichotoma Photo: Roger MacRaidl, DPI Victoria Photo: DPI Victoria Photo: Native Seeds Pty Ltd Photo: Native Seeds Pty Ltd Tufted perennial grass growing to Tufted perennial grass growing to A fine leafed tufted perennial grass An erect tufted perennial grass 50 cm high. Immature plants look 80 cm high. It is similar in size and that remains green all year and growing 1.5 m high and 50 cm wide. Leaves and seeds are very different appearance to ST from a distance very similar to MFG but mature ST grows to 30-80 cm high. plants have a droopy appearance. but on a closer look it can be to serrated tussock. Lime green in warmer months and distinguished by its leaves and bleached yellow in cooler months. flowers. Photo: VSTWP Photo: DPI Victoria Photo: DPI Victoria Photo: Roger MacRaild, DPI Victoria Flower heads have a distinct purple Poa seeds have an open arrangement Flowering in Spring, the seeds are Attractive seed heads form in cream in colour and have a fluffy summer and are 30-50 cm long colour as seeds ripen in late spring like ST but lack any awns. Native and summer. Arrangement of (silver) tussock flowers in spring and appearance standing high above the on stems with dark nodes. The flowerhead is very different from plant at 30-100 cm high. summer, seeds are cream in colour distinctive seeds are a rusty red colour. MFG. ST has an open and dispersed and will be dispersed individually arrangement as shown in the image. unlike ST where the entire flowering The entire flowering stem breaks away stem breaks away from the plant. from the plant in spring and summer unlike natives which release their seeds individually. Photo: DPI New South Wales Photos: Jean Bentley, Anna Grech Photo: Jean Bentley Photo: Jean Bentley The fine leaves are grey-green to dark-green in colour with a purple Leaves are long and thin and are not tightly rolled like ST or MFG. At Leaves are stiff, narrow, up to 50 cm Leaves are up to 80 cm long are folded flat and will not roll smoothly long and will roll smoothly between leaf base. The leaves are folded at maturity leaf colour changes from your thumb and forefinger. between the thumb and forefinger the bud (base of the plant) and there green to red/brown/purple. like ST and MFG. Small serrations can Serrations can be felt when you run are parallel lines of thickening on the Generally, leaves are green/grey be felt when running your thumb and your fingers towards the base of leaf blade. Long hairs are present on in cooler months and orange and forefinger towards the base of the the plant, although these serrations the ligule. brown in warmer months. An hairy

plant like MFG and ST. The ligule is

stiff and membranous.

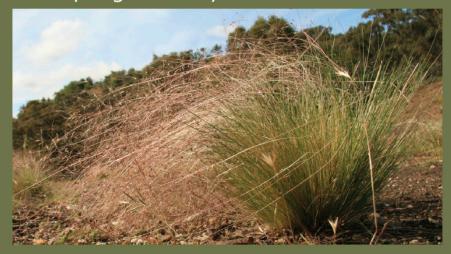
ligule is present.

are not visible to the eye. Ligule is

approximately 1 mm long, white and

# Identification of Serrated Tussock

# SERRATED TUSSOCK IN SEED Late Spring and Early Summer



A small serrated tussock plant in seed during late spring and early summer, note the bright green leaves in early summer.



Note the fuzzy purple appearance of a mature serrated tussock plant in full seed.



A large infestation of mature serrated tussock plants in full seed in late spring.

## For more information go to www.serratedtussock.com or call the Department of Primary Industries on 136 186.

© Victorian Serrated Tussock Working Party, January 2010. Updated November, 2014. Prepared by Chelsea Wardrope.



#### Disclaimer

This publication may be of assistance to you but the Victorian Serrated Tussock Working Party and its employees do not guarantee that the publication is without flaw of any kind or is wholly appropriate for your particular purposes and therefore disclaims all liability for any error, loss or other consequence which may arise from you relying on any information in this publication.