



Report this pest



Nassella tussock

Why is it a pest?

Nassella tussock is a plant that produces many seeds and reduces farmland production by overtaking useful grasses.

It also harms the environment by replacing native species in tussock grasslands. Nassella has poor nutritional value, and stock cannot digest this grass as it can form balls in their stomachs.

Over time, nassella tussock forms dense patches and can turn the area into a monoculture of nassella. Each mature plant can produce up to 100,000 seeds annually, and seeds can remain dormant in soil for up to 20 years. So far, nassella tussock has only been found in the **Alexandra, Cardrona, Roxburgh, and Waitaki Valley areas.**

Duntroon, Kurow and Otematata have been the locations of several new and significant Nassella infestations recently, and ORC's biosecurity team has concerns that there could be a significant number of unknown plants in the area leading to future widespread outbreaks.



What does it look like?

- **Size:** Nassella tussock is a tufted, tussock grass with a swollen stem that can grow up to 1 m tall.
- **Leaves:** It has fine, tightly rolled light green or yellowish-green leaves that feel needle-like and very tough.
- **Flower/seed heads:** Nassella tussock has small oval purple-pink-red seeds that are dispersed by the wind and can travel kilometres in the right conditions.
- **Root system:** It has dense white fibrous roots. Roots are deep, matted and clumped together and resemble shallots.
- **Habitat:** These include north-facing hillsides and free-draining soils.

Common name:

Nassella tussock

Scientific name:

Nassella trichotoma

Management programme:

Progressive containment

The progressive containment programme aims to stop a pest from spreading and/or contain it to a certain area.



**Report
this pest!**

If you have seen or suspect the presence of this pest, you **must report** the sighting to us at orc.govt.nz/reportpests

Similar species

It can be hard to tell the difference between nassella tussock and other tussocks, but a good way to test the difference is by running your fingers down the leaves. **If the texture is rough, it could be nassella tussock.**

Closely related plants to nassella (*trichotoma*) that ORC would also like to know about in the Otago region are **Chilean needle grass** (*Nassella neesiana*) and **Mexican feather grass** (*Nassella tenuissima*).

When can I spot it best?

It flowers with purple-pink-red seeds during November–December.

What are the rules?

In the Otago Regional Pest Management Plan (2019–2029), nassella tussock is in the progressive containment programme. This means that **everyone in Otago must eliminate nassella tussock** on the land that they occupy.

Nassella tussock is declared an unwanted organism in the National Pest Plant Accord (NPPA). Any species declared a pest under the NPPA cannot be sold or be in a place where plants are being sold.

Pest plants cannot be propagated, bred, multiplied, communicated, released, caused to be released, or otherwise spread.

What should I do?

Physical control:

For low numbers, the best control method is to grub the plant out, remove soil from the roots and leave the plant to rot.

Chemical control:

For thicker infestations, get in touch with our biosecurity team at biosecurity@orc.govt.nz for advice.



Report this pest



Help us find nassella tussock

You must notify the Otago Regional Council if you suspect the presence of this plant pest. **If you think you've seen nassella tussock:**



Note the location



Take a photo
(if possible)



Report this pest
at orc.govt.nz/reportpests



For more information, visit orc.govt.nz/nassellatussock

