How to Distinguish Nassella Tussock

	NASSELLA (N. trichotoma) Fig. 1.	HARD TUSSOCK (Festuca novae-zelandiae) Fig. 2.	SILVER TUSSOCK (Poa caespitosa) Fig. 3.	NEEDLE-GRASS. (<i>Stipa variabilis</i>) Fig. 4.
Appearance of adult:	Dense tussock, with pale drooping foliage, and pur- plish flowering parts, droop- ing outwards. Leaf-bases pale, somewhat swollen.	Dense tussock, with straw- coloured foliage, not droop- ing, and pale, erect flower- ing parts.	Dense tussock, with yellow- ish to brownish-green, slightly drooping foliage, and straw- coloured, erect, but spread- ing flowering parts.	Small tuited plant, with short leaves of greyish green appearance, and tall, erect flowering parts.
Leaves:	About 20 inches long, very narrow, rough to downward touch.	About 14 inches long, very narrow, but less so than Nassella, rough to downward touch.	About 20 inches long, nar- row, but less so than the two former, somewhat flat- tish, smooth to downward	About 5 inches long, nar- row, rough to downward touch.
Collar:	With papery, rather long ligule, somewhat eared.	Short, finely cut at tips, distinctly eared.	touch. Reduced to narrow rim, not eared.	Distinct, with long fine hairs, distinctly eared.
Inflorescence:	Ample, spreading, drooping, the whole easily detached.	Ample, somewhat spreading, hardly drooping, not easily	Less ample, more erect, not easily detached.	Ample for size of plant, erect, not easily detached.
Stalk:	About 15 inches long, smooth. About 10 inches long, spread- ing and drooping.	detached. About 12 inches long, rough About 6 inches long, nar- row and erect.	About 15 inches long, smooth. About 6 inches long, some- what spreading, suberect.	About 6 inches long, smooth. About 6 inches long, erect, not spreading.
Spikelets:	Single-flowered, purplish.	Several-flowered, pale green to straw-coloured.	Several-flowered, pale green to straw-coloured.	Single-flowered, greyish to slightly purplish.
Seeds-Base: Body:	ody: Short, broad, plump, ribbed, rather rough.	Blunt, free from hairs. Rather long, smooth, rounded on back. Very short, straight.	Blunt, with cobwebby hairs. Rather long, roughish, keeled on back. Without a bristle.	Sharply pointed, hairless. Long, narrow, hairy, terete.
Bristle:				About 2 inches long, strong- ly twisted below, bent at almost a right angle.

(3) The power of seedlings to develop even in dense areas, and to replace old and decaying tussocks.

(4) The mat of dead foliage and flower stalks accumulating between the tussocks, aiding in killing out or preventing the establishment of other plants.

(5) The prolific seeding habit and apparent powers of the seeds to remain viable for long periods.

(6) The tumble-weed habit of the inflorescence, which, coupled with its lightness, enables the seed to be spread in quantity for great distances.

(7) The power of the seedling to establish under shade, maintaining the dense cover once it is established.

(8) The power of the seedlings to establish in all but the densest pastures.

(9) The long bristle and the pointed base of the seed, enabling it to penetrate the wool of sheep.

(10) The resistance to control by methods hitherto devised.

Comparison with Native Tussocks

As it is most important for all concerned to be able to distinguish the different tussocks, the accompanying table has been drawn up, which should be read in connection with the illustrations. A description of needle-grass (*Stipa variabilis*, naturalised from Australia) is included, as this pest (the seed is injurious to sheep) is well established near Waipara, especially on stony riverbeds. It has been sometimes mistaken for young *Nassella*.

Needle-grass is at once distinguished by the small size and the very long bristles of the seed, bent at an angle. Young plants of *Nassella* can be distinguished from those of needle-grass by the absence of the long hairs at the point where the leaf joins the stem. Silver tussock can be distinguished at all stages by the leaves not feeling rough when they are rubbed down-

