Giant Parramatta grass is an aggressive plant that can reduce pasture productivity, and has an adverse effect on grazing animals. It can be found across South East Queensland.

Giant Parramatta grass produce thousands of seeds and can quickly dominate damaged or stressed pastures, and make slashing and mowing more difficult.

Landholders need to be aware of the potential for invasion and should be on the lookout for the weed.

**Description**

Giant Parramatta grass is a tussock forming plant, growing to 1.5 – 1.8 metres in height. Seed heads can be up to 40cm long. Giant Parramatta grass can be confused with other *Sporobolus* species – such as Giant rats tail grass and Dwarf Parramatta grass – however Dwarf Parramatta grass generally grows to only 50cm, and Giant rats tail grass does not develop the black smut on the seed heads.

Flowering occurs through the warmer parts of the year, with the main seeding in late summer/autumn. Seed heads develop a dark fungal smut, making them turn a black colour.

Leaves are dark green, slender and stiff to 80cm long. Growth slows or stops over winter.

**Management**

Most small infestations can be removed manually. It is important to ensure that seed heads are cut off and bagged before pulling or chipping.

If you would like further information on giant Parramatta grass, look at the A–Z Listing of Weeds at Queensland Government Website.