

## Cut Grass | *Leersia* and *Zizaniopsis* spp.



Stand of southern cut grass, *Leersia hexandra*.



Hairy node of cut grass.



Cut grass with flower spike.

Cut grass can grow along shorelines or as a floating mat in calm water. It can be problematic and is a pest in many agricultural settings.

The leaves are flat, thin, and sword-like. **They are rough to the touch and have sharp edges.** Stems are wire-like, often leaning, **with hairy nodes where the leaves join the stem.**

Flowers are located at the tip of the branch in clusters. Cut grass primarily reproduces via its creeping rhizomes, but it can reproduce by seed.

### Management Value

Cut grass is a native species that can be a valuable food source for ducks and other birds. Mats may provide some cover to aquatic species. However, due to its mat-forming characteristics, this species is not recommended for introduction into water bodies of any size.

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## Recommended Controls

**Option 1:** Glyphosate (5.4-pound formulation). For each gallon of water, mix 1.0 ounce glyphosate and 1.3 ounces nonionic surfactant. Spray to wet all plants. Do not exceed annual herbicide rate limits as stated on the product label.

**Option 2:** Penoxsulam (2.0-pound formulation). For each gallon of water, mix 0.1 ounce penoxsulam and 1.3 ounces nonionic surfactant. Spray to wet all plants. Do not exceed annual herbicide rate limits as stated on the product label.

**Option 3:** Bispyribac-sodium (80 percent active). For each gallon of water, mix 0.04 ounce bispyribac-sodium (by weight) and 1.3 ounces non-ionic surfactant. Spray to wet all plants. Do not exceed annual herbicide rate limits as stated on the product label.

**Bispyribac-sodium is a powdered formulation that is measured by weight rather than volume. Multiple applications may be needed to achieve eradication.**

■ Read and follow all chemical label instructions, especially the section on the use of personal protection equipment.

Funding provided by the Aquatic Nuisance Species Program of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Grant Award F18AP00260 to the Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality. Additional funding and support provided by the MSU Extension Service.



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**Publication 3735-23** (POD-11-23)

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Extension Service of Mississippi State University, cooperating with U.S. Department of Agriculture. Published in furtherance of Acts of Congress, May 8 and June 30, 1914. ANGUS L. CATCHOT JR., Director