Tripidium ravennae (L.) H. Scholz
(= *Saccharum ravennae* (L.) L., *Erianthus ravennae* (L.) Beauv.)

Ravennagrass

Family: Poaceae
Range: Southwestern states, including California, Arizona, New Mexico, Utah and Colorado.
Habitat: Wetlands and river channels, as well as ditches and other riparian areas. It has become a problem in the Grand Canyon.
Origin: Native to Eurasia. Introduced as a large ornamental perennial grass.
Impacts: Ravennagrass can form impenetrable stands that originate from under other vegetation. It reduces native plant diversity, including rare and endangered species in these sites.
California Invasive Plant Council (Cal-IPC) Inventory: Moderate Invasiveness

Ravennagrass is a large, tufted perennial with flowering stems to 12 ft tall and leaves that are distributed on the stem, up to the base of the inflorescence. It is similar in appearance to pampasgrass and jubatagrass. Ravennagrass is distinguished by having blade bases that are very densely covered with long, fuzzy, tawny hairs that typically hide the ligule and upper blade base surface.

The feather-like plumes or inflorescences are in a panicle up to 2 ft long and often purplish-bronze turning to silver-gray in fall. The tiny seeds are dispersed long distances by both wind and water. It is not known how long the seeds can survive in the soil, but because of their small size it is expected that they don't survive much more than 1 year.

NON-CHEMICAL CONTROL

Mechanical (pulling, cutting, disking)	Manual removal of individual plants is possible provided all root and rhizome fragments are also removed. The National Park Service staff and volunteers report removal of over 25,000 plants in the Grand Canyon. It is now considered rare throughout the canyon. Control techniques are very similar to those published for *Cortaderia* species.
Cultural	Because of the proximity to riparian areas, there are no cultural control options that have been reported.
Biological	No biological control agents are available for ravennagrass control.

CHEMICAL CONTROL

The following specific use information is based on reports by researchers and land managers. Other trade names may be available, and other compounds also are labeled for this weed. Directions for use may vary between brands; see label before use.

AROMATIC AMINO ACID INHIBITOR	
Glyphosate *Rodeo, Aquamaster*	**Rate:** Most control efforts use spot treatments of a 5% glyphosate v/v solution of *Rodeo* or *Aquamaster* (2.5% a.e.). **Timing:** Postemergence, to plants that are fully mature, but before flowers produce viable seeds. This is likely during the early summer months. **Remarks:** Glyphosate is a nonselective herbicide with no soil activity. It has proven to be the most effective chemical control option for ravennagrass. There have also been reports that a 5% glyphosate solution mixed with 1% imazapyr (*Habitat*) will give very effective control.

RECOMMENDED CITATION: DiTomaso, J.M., G.B. Kyser et al. 2013. *Weed Control in Natural Areas in the Western United States*. Weed Research and Information Center, University of California. 544 pp.