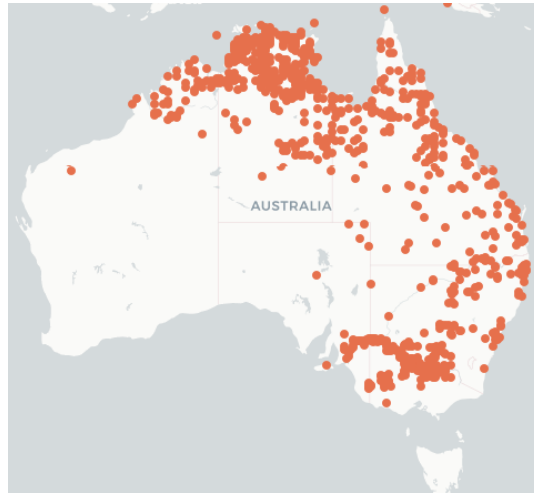


Poaceae

*Pseudoraphis spinescens*  
spiny mudgrass



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**ETYMOLOGY**

(seu-do-RAY-fis) Greek Pseudo = false genus Raphis = needle; The species spinescens spina = thorny + escens = becoming;

**LIFEFORM**

Grass 20-50cm

**STATUS**

In Asia and Australia in all mainland states and NT

**OCCURS**

Barakula, Qld, NSW, Vic, Lake Eyre SA, Dampier WA, NT (NG, Mal)

**QLD DISTRICTS**

Burke, Burnett, Cook, Darling Downs, Gergory North/South, Leichhardt, Maranoa, Mitchell, Moreton, North/South Kennedy, Port Curtis, Warrego, Wide Bay

**HABITAT**

Wetlands, Waterholes, Swamps

**LEAVES**

Blades, 12 cm x 2-7 mm, slender blades often at right angles, flat folded with inrolled margins rough when rubbed downward and smooth underside;

**FLOWERS**

Panicle, 5-11 cm, diamond shaped pale green head, with many rigid spreading branches with rough terminal bristles longer than the last spikelet;

**Flowering times** Jan, Feb, March, April, May, June

**FRUIT**

Heads 3-12 cm pyramid-shaped spreading arms 4-5 cm Seeds single 5 mm well-spaced alternately along each zig zagging arm; **Fruiting times** Jan, Feb, March, April, May, June

**ROOTS**

Creeping stoloniferous grass

**STEM**

Rooting at nodes, creeping stoloniferous 1.5 m stems

**ETHNOBOTANY**

New shoots of the plant are grazed by stock; Valuable for dams. Forming a turf on mud and a mat of floating stolons on water often heavily grazed by waterbirds fruit food source of minor grazing value for livestock, (new shoots grazed)

**ID FEATURE**

A morphologically diverse species. Differs from *P. brunoniana*, from Burma and Ceylon, is not clear.