

# Jimmy Carter Plant Materials Center Americus, Georgia

## PLANT SHEET

### SPECIAL CONSERVATION USES

For

Native Warm Season Grasses

**Special Edition: For 2002 Farm Bill Implementation**



## SPECIAL USES OF NATIVE WARM-SEASON GRASSES

### Erosion Control

On critical areas, warm-season grasses will control erosion. They will provide low maintenance cover on banks and roadsides of state and U.S. highways. Excellent for streambank stabilization and conservation buffers. Native grasses can be used successfully for critical area treatment for urban areas.

**Photo 1 Switchgrass Buffer- conservation buffer/filter strip reduces erosion from adjacent croplands. Use of switchgrass instead of fescue in a filter strip vastly improves it for wildlife cover while retaining all of the erosion control ability. (For 2002 Farm Bill Implementation)**

**Photo 2 Urban conservation of Eastern gamagrass. Eastern gamagrass is used at Wolf Creek Skeet Shoot for the Atlanta 96 Olympics in Atlanta, Ga.**

**Photo 3 Eastern gamagrass used for municipal wastewater Sprayfield in Bellview/Perry located in Marion County, near Ocala, Florida.**



### Wildlife Habitat Improvement

Wildlife biologists and upland game managers use warm-season grasses for wildlife habitat improvement, nesting and holding areas. The stubble of the grasses remains over the winter providing nesting cover and protected “trafficways”. Little bluestem, big bluestem and indiagrass are usually in these seeding mixtures.



**Wildlife planting – Mixture of switchgrass, little bluestem, and indiagrass plants for wildlife after a clear-cut in Abbeville, South Carolina.**



**Phoenix II – Corner of Georgia Ave. and Martin Street. Switchgrass (Cave in Rock) and Marsh Mallow are good native companion plants to use in urban areas.**



**Alamo switchgrass is used for streambank stabilization at Thurmond Lake.**

## Wildlife Habitat Improvement



## RECOMMENDED VARIETIES OF NATIVE WARM SEASON GRASSES FOR USE IN GEORGIA, ALABAMA AND SOUTH CAROLINA

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### Big bluestem

'Rountree'

Preferred variety for hay production, adapted to the southeast, good seedling vigor and forage productivity. Matures two weeks earlier than 'Kaw'. Origin: Iowa. Recommended for wildlife plantings in a mixture (3 lbs PLS/ac) with other native grasses.

'Kaw'

Preferred pasture variety; adapted in most of the southeast, especially to drought sites. Not recommended as a pure stand but in a mixture (3 lbs PLS/ac) with other native grasses. Origin: Kansas.

### Little bluestem

Cimarron

Preferred variety for wildlife plantings. Adapted to the southeast.

Aldous

Not well adapted in most of the southeast. Can be used for wildlife plantings in a mixture with other native grasses. Not recommended for forage. Demo plantings in South Carolina have been successful.

### Indiangrass

'Lometa'

Preferred variety for the southeast. Good seedling vigor and superior forage production given normal rainfall. Survival and production is better than 'Rumsey' and 'Cheyenne' at the Jimmy Carter Plant Materials Center. Recommended for forage, buffers, wildlife plantings and critical areas.

'Rumsey'

Survival and production not as good as 'Lometa'. Not recommended as a pure stand but in a mixture with other native grasses for forage. Can be planted in mixtures for wildlife plantings.

'Cheyenne'

Not a certified variety, although noncertified seed is available. The performance in most of the southeast is not as good as 'Lometa' or 'Rumsey'. Recommended use is in mixed stands for wildlife plantings on drought sites. Not recommended for forage.

'Oto'

Not well adapted in most of the southeast. Can be used for wildlife plantings in a mixture with other native grasses. Not recommended for forage. Origin: Nebraska.

Americus  
(Experimental Accession)

This experimental accession was released in 2002 by the Jimmy Carter Plant Materials Center. It is a native of the southeast (Georgia and Alabama). It has a wide range of adaptation. It outperformed 'Lometa' on many sites and competes well with 'Pensacola' bahiagrass in drought conditions. It is recommended in pure stands. Conservation uses include: forage, buffers, wildlife, urban landscapes and critical areas. It will be the only indiagrass variety that is native to the southeast.

## Eastern gamagrass

- 'Pete' Adapted to most of the southeast. It can be used for forage, silage, hay, nutrient reclamation from lagoons and municipal spray fields because of good nitrogen and phosphorus uptake. Used for urban conservation during the 1996 Atlanta Olympics for beautification and erosion control. Can be used for conservation buffers.
- 'Tuka' 'Tuka' is a new variety and its full range of adaptation is unknown at this time. The plant materials centers have established plantings to determine the performance and adaptation in the southeast. Pete is the preferred variety at this time.

## Switchgrass

- 'Alamo' 'Alamo' switchgrass is highly recommended throughout the southeast. It has been fully tested for conservation uses and is recommended for forage, buffers, wildlife plantings, critical area treatment, shoreline and streambank stabilization and nutrient reclamation.
- 'Cave-In-Rock' 'Cave-In-Rock' is recommended in the northern portion of the Southeastern Region. Not as good on critical sites as 'Alamo'. Adapted to lowland and upland sites with good palatability and animal gains. More dormant seed than 'Blackwell' and tends to be slow to establish. It is a good variety for wildlife plantings.
- 'Blackwell' Not well adapted in the lower southeastern portion of the Southeastern Region. Can be used in mixed stands for wildlife plantings. Less forage production than 'Cave-In-Rock'. Fine stemmed and rust resistant
- 'Shelter' Adapted mostly for wildlife plantings. Not recommended for forage and/or erosion control.
- Miami  
Stuart  
Wabasso These relatively new pre-varietal releases (source-identified) which are adapted for use in Florida. The conservation uses include forage, wildlife and critical area treatment. These releases are established vegetatively.

## **About this publication**

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All photos are courtesy of USDA NRCS unless otherwise noted.

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