

Prescribed Burn

Prescribed burning is a management tool for native warm season grass such as this native warm season grass mix pasture.



Pensacola Bahiagrass and Coastal Bermudagrass Cow grazing on silvopasture system comprised of Pensacola Bahiagrass and Coastal Bermudagrass.

Silvopasture is a management system utilizing tree production, cattle forage and tree byproducts.



'AU Sunrise' Crimson Clover
'AU Sunrise' crimson clover has early maturity and can be used for cover crop, forage and conservation tillage.

For More Information

To obtain information on conservation uses for these and other plant releases, contact your local NRCS

office. Visit us online at www.ga.nrcs.usda.gov. Click on Technical Resources and select the Jimmy Carter Plant Materials Center.

Tours Available

Visitors are welcome to the PMC. The center is open Monday thru Friday from 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Please call the PMC if you would like to schedule a tour to ensure that someone is available.

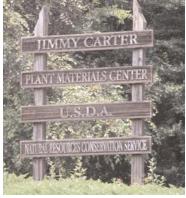
The PMC usually hosts a field day each year. Information will be posted to the web site.



Americus' Indiangrass This is a closeup of 'Americus' Indiangrass. It can be used for forage, restoration, landscaping and soil conservation.

Directions:

The Jimmy Carter PMC is located 3 miles northwest of downtown Americus and 1 mile west of Hwy 19 North off Patton Drive on Morris Drive.



Jimmy Carter Plant Materials Center

295 Morris Drive Americus, GA 31719 Phone 229-924-4499 Fax: 229-924-0013

http://www.ga.nrcs.usda.gov

NRCS is an equal opportunity provider and employer.



Athens, Georgia

May 2007



American "Trail of Tears" Corn

> Big bluestem is being tested for biofuel and forage.



Closeup of Americus Indiangrass

Jimmy Carter Plant Materials Center

Americus, Georgia

What is the Jimmy Carter Plant Materials Center?

The Jimmy Carter Plant Materials Center (PMC) is one of a national network of plant centers dedicated to providing vegetative solutions to conservation problems. The center is owned and operated by the USDA-Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS).

The PMC serves a wide variety of customers (such as NRCS field offices, public agencies and commercial seed producers) in the southeast, covering Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina, North Carolina and parts of

Eastern Gamagrass Seed

Florida and Tennessee.

These states present a wide range of climatic

and soil conditions and include a total of 13 Major Land Resource Areas (MLRAs) representing 120,377,913 acres across the southeastern United States.

What is the Purpose of the PMC?

We evaluate and develop plant materials and transfer plant technology for the conservation of our natural resources.

In working with a broad range of plant species, including grasses, forbs, trees and shrubs, the program seeks to address priority needs of the field offices and land managers in both the public and private sector.

Emphasis is focused on using plants as a healthy way to solve conservation problems and protect ecosystems.

What is a Study and How Does it Work?

A study can involve one to many plant species that have been collected, assembled and evaluated based on their potential for solving a natural resource problem.

Plant Materials Specialists work on study plans which serve to address specific natural

resource problems and needs identified by the states the Jimmy Carter Plant Materials Center serves. A study plan identifies the problem, defines the objectives of the study, and details the work required in the field as well as the greenhouse or laboratory work required to solve the problems.

Plant evaluation criteria can include:
plant adaptation,
disease and insect resistance,
vigor, growth,
percent ground cover, soil organic matter,
vegetative production (biomass/forage),
bloom and maturity times,
cattle utilization, and
special characteristics such as benefits
to wildlife species.



Sample Studies of this PMC
Assembly and evaluation of Big Bluestem
Cool Season Legumes for cover crops (green manure, conservation tillage)
Cattle rotation and management on native and introduced forage grasses
Fire effects on forage plants
Development of native Southeastern plants
Silvopasture Demonstration
Bobwhite quail habitat restoration
Carbon sequestration study
Longleaf Pine understory plant collection and

increase of native understory seed

Common Name (Year of Release)	Scientific Name	Primary Use
'Pensacola' Bahiagrass ('44)	Paspalum notatum	Forage Production
'Dove' Proso Millet ('72)	Panicum miliaceum	Wildlife Food
' 'Flageo' Marshhay Cordgrass* ('90)	Spartina patens	Beach Stabilization
(The 'Flageo' Marshhay Cordgrass release involved a cooperative effort with Fort Valley State Univ.)		
'Big O' Crabapple* ('92)	Malus coronaria	Wildlife Food
'AU Early Cover' Hairy Vetch ('94)	Vicia villosa	Winter Cover Crop and
		Conservation Tillage
(The 'AU Early Cover' Hairy Vetch release involved a cooperative effort with Auburn University)		
'AU Ground Cover' Caley Pea ('94)	Lathyrus hirsutus	Winter Cover Crop and
		Conservation Tillage
(The 'AU Ground Cover' Caley Pea release involved a cooperative effort with Auburn University)		
'AU Sunrise' Crimson Clover ('97)	Trifolium incarnatum	Winter Cover Crop and
		Conservation Tillage
(The 'AU Sunrise' Crimson Clover release involved a cooperative effort with Auburn University)		
'Americus' Indiangrass * (2002)	Sorghastrum nutans	Forage, landscape, restoration
(The 'Americus' Indiangrass release involved a cooperative effort with Alabama Crop Improvement)		
'Highlander' Eastern Gamagrass * (2003)	Tripsacum dactyloides	Forage, buffer, conservation
(The 'Highlander' release involved Coffeeville Miss PMC as primary with MAEP)		
Kinchafoonee Virginia Wildrye* (2004)	Elymus virginicus	Conservation, log roads, restoration
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'Newberry' Indiangrass* (2005)	Sorghastrum nutans	Conservation buffers, wildlife habi
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		critical areas
Union Purpletop* (2005)	Tridens flavus	Conservation buffers, wildlife habitat,
	The same of the sa	urban landscape,restoration and critical
		areas
(Newberry and Union release involved cooperative effort with USDA-USFS and SC Native Plant Society)		
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