

**WRIGHT'S
THREEAWN**
Aristida purpurea Nutt. var.
wrightii (Nash) Allred
Plant Symbol = ARPUW

Contributed By: USDA NRCS National Plant Data Center



© Robert Soreng
Smithsonian Institution-Botany
@ plants.usda.gov

Warning: This species may be mechanically injurious to livestock.

Alternate Names

Wright three-awn, wright threeawn, *Aristida wrightii*

Uses

Wright's threeawn is grazed readily early in the spring. After seedheads form, it becomes less palatable. Cattle and horses graze it more readily than sheep and goats. If it greens up at the base late in the fall after other warm-season grasses have matured, cattle and horses graze it again.

Status

Please consult the PLANTS Web site and your State Department of Natural Resources for this plant's current status, such as, state noxious status and wetland indicator values.

Description

Grass Family (Poaceae). Wright's threeawn is a native, warm-season, weak, short-lived and perennial bunch grass. The height is between 10 and 20 inches. The leaf blade is rolled; threadlike; tufted, and twisting. The leaf sheath is mostly basal, rounded and open. The ligule is a row of short hair. The seedhead is a narrow panicle 6 to 8 inches long, purplish at first, turning straw yellow after maturity; the seeds are covered with stiff barbs.

Distribution: For current distribution, please consult the Plant Profile page for this species on the PLANTS Web site.

Management

This grass is never a key management species and most ranchers want to get rid of it. Close grazing in the spring will reduce it. Summer grazing deferments allow more vigorous warm-season grasses associated with it to dominate. Seed collects in the wool and mohair of sheep and goats that graze this grass during summer.

Establishment

Wright's threeawn is one of the first warm-season grasses to start growing in the spring. The seedheads appear within 30 days after growth starts. It becomes dormant in the summer and greens up again in the early fall. It reproduces mostly from seed and is a prolific seed producer. It grows best on calcareous to neutral sandy loam soils, but also grows on clay loams.

Cultivars, Improved and Selected Materials (and area of origin)

Please contact your local NRCS Field Office.

Reference

Leithead, H.L., L.L. Yarlett, & T.N. Shiflett. 1976. 100 native forage grasses in 11 southern states. USDA SCS *Agriculture Handbook No. 389*, Washington, DC.

Prepared By & Species Coordinator:

Percy Magee

USDA NRCS National Plant Data Center, Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Edited: 25june02 ahv; jul03 ahv; 21sep05 jsp; 070112 jsp

For more information about this and other plants, please contact your local NRCS field office or Conservation District, and visit the PLANTS Web site <<http://plants.usda.gov>> or the Plant Materials Program Web site <<http://Plant-Materials.nrcs.usda.gov>>

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in all its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, religion, age, disability, political beliefs, sexual orientation, and marital or family status. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.) Persons with disabilities who require alternative means for communication of program information (Braille, large print, audiotape, etc.) should contact USDA's TARGET Center at 202-720-2600 (voice and TDD).

To file a complaint of discrimination write USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights, Room 326-W, Whitten Building, 14th and Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20250-9410 or call 202-720-5964 (voice or TDD). USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

Read about Civil Rights at the Natural Resources Conservation Service.