

**SCRIBNER'S
ROSETTE GRASS**
Dichanthelium oligosanthes
 (J.A. Schultes) Gould var.
scribnerianum (Nash) Gould
 Plant symbol = PASC5

Contributed By: USDA NRCS National Plant Data Center



From Hitchcock (1950)
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Alternate Names

Scribner panic, Scribner panicum, Heller's rosette grass, Scribners panicum, scribner's panicum, *Panicum helleri*, *Panicum scribnerianum*, *Panicum scoparium*

Uses

Scribner's rosette grass and other low panicums furnish some green forage to livestock during the winter.

Wildlife: Deer eat the green leaves and birds eat the seed.

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). Scribner's rosette grass is a native, cool-season, perennial bunch grass. The height is less than 18 inches. The leaf blade is broad with long stiff hairs on the margin and sometimes

hairy underneath. The leaf sheath is mostly basal, short, and hairy. The seedhead has an open panicle.

Management

Low panicums grow so close to the ground that it is difficult for livestock to overgraze them. Because they are seldom grazed between the time seedheads emerge in the spring and growth starts in the fall, no special management practices are required.

Establishment

Growth generally initiates in the late fall. The basal leaves form rosettes, which grow little during the winter, but stay green. It produces seedheads and leaves along the stems in the spring. A few plants start growth in the spring and in the fall produce a reduced seedhead partly protected by the leaves. Low panicums grow on all sites, except marshes.

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.

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

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