

HAIRY GRAMA

Bouteloua hirsuta Lag.

Plant Symbol = BOHI2

Contributed By: USDA NRCS National Plant Data Center



From Hitchcock, A.S. (1950)
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Uses

Hairy grama is used primarily for grazing and withstands it well. Most livestock graze it readily any season. It makes especially good winter forage, because it cures well. It is not considered a hay grass.

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). Hairy grama is a native, warm-season, perennial grass. The height is between

10 and 20 inches. The leaf blade is flat or slightly rolled; narrow; mostly basal; margins hairy. The leaf sheath is rounded; smooth; shorter than internodes. The seedhead is 1 to 4 spikes, purplish before maturity, about 1 inch long; rachis extends beyond spikelets.

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

Management

This grass yields more if it is not overgrazed and grazing is deferred every 2 to 3 years during the period of most active growth.

Establishment

Hairy grama makes little growth before summer rains begin. If moisture is adequate, it matures rapidly. During exceptionally dry years, produces little forage but withstands drought well. It reproduces from auxiliary buds at basal nodes, from short stolons in some localities, and from seed. In the northern part of its range, this grass usually has only 1 or 2 spikes per seedhead and short stolons that form a sod. Further south, it grows taller, more like a bunch grass, and has 2 to 4 spikes per seedhead. A tall variety (*B. hirsuta* var. *pectinata*) grows mostly in central Texas. It is adapted to sandy and sandy loam soils and gravelly loams and does well on soils neutral to slightly calcareous. It is often associated with blue grama (*Bouteloua gracilis*), but is more drought resistant.

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

Please contact your local NRCS Field Office.

Reference

Leithhead, 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 Web site <<http://plants.usda.gov>> or the Plant Materials Program Web site <<http://Plant-Materials.nrcs.usda.gov>>

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