

ONRCS Plant CollectionInformation Sheet

Little bluestem, Schizachyrium scoparium

Scientific Name: Schizachyrium scoparium (Michx.) Nash.

Common Name: little bluestem

Morphological Characteristics:

- native, perennial
- warm season, long-lived bunchgrass
- plants 1 to 4 feet tall, erect, large tufted, having occasional short rhizomes
- · basal stems and sheaths flattened
- leaf blades are hairless, V shaped in cross section, keeled
- light blue-green when young turning reddish brown at maturity
- ligules 1/16 inch in length, membranous, with singed margins
- inflorescence consists of several unbranched racemes, one on the end of each seed stalk
- spikelets are paired along raceme axis, awnless or awn tipped
- deep fibrous root system, semi-sod forming in sub humid zones
- twisted, bent awn and a single cluster of seeds per branch
- grow on a wide variety of soils best adapted to well drained, medium to dry, infertile soils
- drought and fair shade tolerance
- fair to poor flood tolerance
- preferentially on sites with pH 7.0 and slightly higher

Conservation Use:

Why collect this plant?

In Louisiana there is a lack of locally-adapted native (ecotypic) plant materials for use in revegetation projects. The **Louisiana Native Plant Initiative (LNPI)** was established to collect, evaluate selections and release new plant materials for use in Louisiana. The goals of the **LNPI** are to conserve a vanishing natural resource and provide an essential step in the development of a native plant industry in Louisiana. Commercial growers will than be able to supply plant material for restoration, revegetation, roadside plantings and the ornamental plant industry that are adapted to the state.

Louisiana NRCS in cooperation with **LNPI** has identified little bluestem, *Schizachyrium scoparium* as a plant meeting project objectives. Plant and seed collections supporting **LNPI** are targeted for all Louisiana Parishes.

Future ecotype development will benefits the following conservation practice standards: 644 Wetland Wildlife Habitat management; 645 Upland Wildlife Habitat Management; 342 Critical Area Planting; 562 Recreation Area Improvement; 550 Range Planting; 327 Conservation Cover; 643 Restoration and Management of Rare or Declining Habitats; 647 Early Successional Habitat Development/Management; 601 Vegetative Barrier; 590 Nutrient Management; and others.

Your assistance in collecting this plant helps support the NRCS conservation practice standards which are employed daily to conserve the natural resources of Louisiana!

Centers Requesting Seed:

Golden Meadow Plant Materials Center

How to Collect Seed:

- 1. Identify native plant stands in your area. Use field guides and websites for helpful photos.
- 2. Determine if seed is mature. Mature seed is typically dry and will easily separate from the seed head.
- 3. Hand strip mature seed by grasping the bottom of the seed head then gently pulling away from the base of the plant. Deposit seed in a brown paper sack. Collect seed from a minimum of 30 to 50 plants.
- 4. Label each collection as it is made so collections do not get mixed up. Information required includes: Collector's name, number of plants collected, location (parish, city, highway, and GPS coordinates), site description (soil type, slope, and plants growing in association).
- 5. Complete NRCS-ECS-580; Plant Collection Information Form and mail with collected seeds to the NRCS Plant Materials Center requesting the species.

USDA-NRCS Golden Meadow Plant Materials Center 438 Airport Road Galliano, LA 70354

Helpful Tips:

Look for plants that display differences in color, height, or forage abundance and record observations. Differences in growing site or location should be made into separate collections if they are separated by more than 1 mile between sites.

Other Photos:

http://plants.usda.gov http://www.noble.org/imagegallery/index.html http://www.missouriplants.com http://www.wildflower.org



L. Glasscock. USDA SCS. 1991. Southern wetland flora: Field office guide to plant species. South National Technical Center, Fort Worth, TX. Courtesy of <u>USDA NRCS Wetland Science Institute</u>.



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