

KR Bluestem

Bothriochloa ischaemum var. *songarica*

DO NOT PLANT: from

www.texasinvasives.org: Identified by fine white hairs at stem nodes. Very serious ecological threat due to widespread planting by ranchers and highway departments. Primarily spread intentionally by man for cattle forage and as a component of roadside vegetation. Reproduces by seeds.



Little Bluestem

Schizachyrium scoparium

LARVAL HOST for skipper butterflies. From

www.wildflower.org: wonderful planted en masse. The visual dynamics it provides range from blue-green in late summer to golden with cotton-tufted seedheads in winter. It readily reseeds so little bluestem is not recommended for small gardens.



Giant Reed

Arundo donax

DO NOT PLANT. Gene Blacklock w/Coastal Bend Bays & Estuaries: aggressive, does not propagate by seed but can be a serious problem. It is a serious problem along the Rio Grande River and locally in the Coastal Bend. From Wikipedia: It is among the fastest growing terrestrial plants in the world.



Guinea Grass

Megathyrsus maximus

DO NOT PLANT: similar to Johnson Grass but shorter; Gene Blacklock w/Coastal Bend Bays & Estuaries: an extremely serious problem, very aggressive. It is the most serious problem of all invasive plants in the Texas Coastal Bend.



Mexican Feather Grass

Nassella tenuissima

Does well in the wind. from www.taunton.org: No other grass exhibits quite the refinement of texture as this species. Its bright green foliage resembles delicate filaments that arise in elegant, vase-like clumps and spill outward like a soft fountain. All summer it bears a profusion of feathery panicles.



Purple Fountain Grass

Pennisetum setaceum 'Rubrum'

from www.monrovia.com: Popular, drought tolerant grass forms neat clumps of purplish maroon blades. Topped by rose red flower spikes summer through fall. Beautiful as landscape specimen or planted in groups. Provides quick annual color in any climate. Perennial in warm climates. Does not set seed.



Inland Sea oats

Chasmanthium latifolium

LARVAL HOST for skipper butterflies; from

www.wildflower.org: perennial grass bearing large, drooping, oat-like flower spikelets from slender, arching branches. The blue-green, bamboo-like leaves often turn a bright yellow-gold, especially in sunnier sites, in fall. Very popular as a low-maintenance shade grass.



Big Muhly

Muhlenbergia lindheimeri

from www.wildflower.org: Native only to the Edwards Plateau of central Texas, Big muhly or Lindheimers muhly has become increasingly popular since the 1980s as an elegant, large-scale specimen grass, large enough for screening. It can be a soft-textured substitute for introduced Pampas grass, which it approaches in stature.



Sea Oats

Uniola paniculata

from www.wildflower.org: A spectacular grass, often used for erosion control along beaches. A similar but smaller and more delicate species, Wild Oats (U. latifolia), has pendulous spikelets and does not exceed 5 (1.5 m) in height. It is sometimes planted as an ornamental and collected for dried bouquets.



Sideoats Grama

Bouteloua curtipendula

LARVAL HOST for skipper butterflies; from

www.wildflower.org: Not only is Sideoats Grama the state grass of Texas, but this medium-tall grass mixes well in plantings with spring wildflowers, because it stays short in the spring. Birds love the ripe seeds. In nature, this plant increases rapidly when its site is damaged by drought or grazing.

