

KEY
CHARACTERISTICS

growth Perennial, warm-season, densely tufted bunchgrass. Produces tillers which grow outward from the edge of the clump. Dead stems prevent production of new tillers to the inside.

stems Can be pith-filled to hollow; they are erect, unbranched and not easily compressed. Hairless nodes; stems 60-150 cm tall.

leaves Primarily basal and abundant; basal sheaths densely hairy with long hairs. Culm leaves are 20-30 cm long; basal leaves can be much longer.

Inflorescence Panicle 10-40 cm long, open, with numerous ascending branches, the lower ones pilose (long soft straight hairs) in axils, with numerous ascending secondary branchlets that bear the sessile spikelets.

spikelet Spikelets are five to twelve flowered; the lemma is unawned. Spikelets are 4-10mm long and 1-1.5 mm wide, linear-oblong, appressed to the branches

roots Extensive fibrous root system.



Elevation:
Up to 6500 feet

Ecotypes Invaded:
Scrublands, grasslands, woodlands & forests.

ECOLOGY & DISTRIBUTION

After a few years without grazing or burning, the only live shoots in the decadent plant are in an outside ring enclosing dead material.

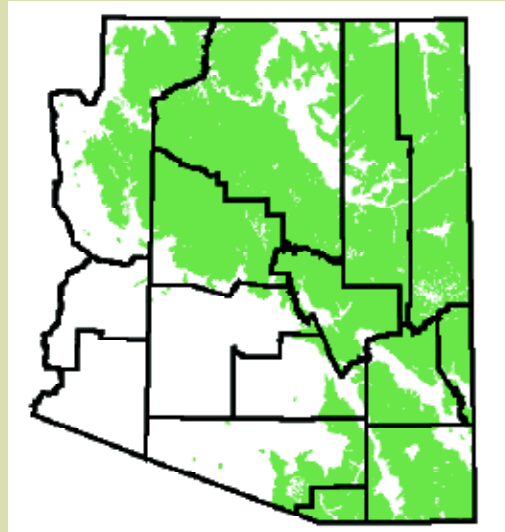
Grows on dry to moist sites in pastures, fields, roadsides, and disturbed areas.

It will grow in a wide variety of soils doing best on fertile soils. It is best adapted to and most persistent on sandy and sandy loam soils.

It can establish in disturbed areas and also persist in open grasslands.

In Arizona, *Eragrostis* has been recorded at elevations of 4,921-6,500ft.

SUITABLE HABITAT



Suitable habitat based on the Arizona Wildlands Invasive Plant Working Group (AZ-WIPWG) assessment. Green = suitable habitat; White = unsuitable habitat; Gray = unknown. Based on Brown, Lowe & Pase (1980) vegetation communities.

