

# MASTER PLANT LIST FOR TEXAS RANGE AND PASTURE PLANT IDENTIFICATION CONTESTS

## PURPOSE

1. To promote knowledge of the widely distributed range and pasture plants growing on Texas soils.
2. To develop an understanding of the grazing value of range and pasture plants.
3. To acquaint the public with the range and pasture youth program.

## RULES FOR PLANT IDENTIFICATION CONTESTS

1. Any Vocational Agriculture Teacher, County Agricultural Agent and/or Assistant County Agricultural Agent may enter two teams trained under his supervision, in any or all shows inviting statewide participation. Any individual, between the ages of 9 and 21 regularly enrolled in a public school of less than college level, may compete in these contests unless he was a member of the first place team in a statewide contest at Dallas, El Paso, Fort Worth, Waco, San Angelo or Houston during the previous September-June school year.
2. Competing teams will consist of three (3) or four (4) members. Scores of three (3) high members will comprise a team score.
3. **There will be no entry fees, but team coach should send in an entry blank 10 days before contest dates to Show Officials.**
4. Plants for the contest will be selected from the Master Plant List. The Master Plant List includes range and pasture plants that are adapted to Texas conditions. The 40 or more plants, live or mounted, for each contest will be selected from the entire list; however, you may receive a more specific list from livestock show officials indicating the plants to be used for their specific contest.

The plant identification contests are sponsored jointly by the Livestock Show Officials, Soil and Water Conservation Districts, the Soil Conservation Service, Vocational Agriculture and the Texas Agricultural Extension Service.

## EXPLANATION OF PLANT CHARACTERISTICS

**GRASS** — A member of a large, world-wide family of annual or perennial plants distinguished by round or flattened stems, solid at the nodes and 2-ranked, alternate, parallel-veined leaves composed of a split sheath and blade. The flowered unit is the spikelet composed of one or more florets.

**FORB** — Any herb other than a grass.

**LEGUME** — Herbs or woody plants with usually showy bonnet-like or butterfly-shaped flowers, alternate mostly compound leaves with stipules, and a simple pod bearing one or several seeds in one row.

**ECONOMIC VALUES** — The desirability and ranking of a plant for wildlife and grazing use in range and pasture management.

**NATIVE** — Native to the North American continent.

**INTRODUCED** — Not native to North America. It may be desirable or undesirable for use.

**WILDLIFE VALUES** — Are based on palatability of the plants to wildlife of an economic importance — deer, antelope, turkey, quail and dove. The plants were rated from the standpoint of food only. A plant may be rated "good" for quail and be "poor" or worthless for deer and antelope. The highest rating for the plant was selected as the economic wildlife value. *Good* means highly palatable to one or more of the classes of wildlife. *Fair* means the plant is commonly used by one or more of the classes of wildlife. *Poor* means that the plant is seldom used as food.

**GRAZING VALUES** — The worth of a plant for livestock, determined by considering its palatability, nutritive quality and volume of forage produced. It must be considered in relation to the climate and soil and its adaptation and proper use. For example Buffalograss is **GOOD** value on a clay soil in a 20-inch rainfall area, but on the same soils in a 35-inch rainfall belt it produces less than half the forage of big bluestem, little bluestem and Indiangrass. Therefore, in the higher rainfall area it would not have more than a **FAIR** value. Grazing value is a comparative value; but it is **not intended** to compare plants from irrigated or improved pasture (where fertilizers and legumes are used) with plants of native ranges (where fertility is maintained by natural means). *Good grazing* applies to a plant that is high volume production, is highly palatable (not necessarily at all seasons), and nutritious where it is adapted. *Fair grazing* means the plant is not as good as the better plants in volume, production, palatability and quality, in an area where it is adapted. *Poor grazing* means the plant rates the lowest in one or more basic requirements in most areas where it is found. *Poison* means that a plant has a toxic substance at different stages of growth that will cause sickness or death to livestock. At other times during the growth stage, the plant may be good for grazing.

**WOODY PLANT** — Containing tissues such as are present in true wood. Some plants are woody only near the base.

**ANNUAL** — Living less than one year. Such plants must grow from seeds each year.

**PERENNIAL** — Lasting more than a year. Producing leaves and stems each year from rootstocks, crown buds or branches.

**COOL SEASON** — Making all or most of the growth in the fall, winter and spring.

**WARM SEASON** — Making most of the growth in the frost-free months of spring, summer and fall.

## MASTER PLANT LIST

NAME OF PLANT

Latin names are for reference only.

### GRASSES

1. Alkali sacaton *Sporobolus airoides*

LONGEVITY		SEASON OF GROWTH		ORIGIN		ECONOMIC VALUE							
Annual	Perennial	Cool	Warm	Native	Introduced	Wildlife			Grazing				
						Good	Fair	Poor	Good	Fair	Poor	Poison	
	X		X	X				X		X			

2. Bahiagrass <i>Paspalum notatum</i>		X		X		X		X	X			
3. Barnyardgrass <i>Echinochloa crusgalli</i> var. <i>crusgalli</i>	X			X		X		X			X	
4. Beaked panicum <i>Panicum anceps</i>		X		X	X		X		X			
5. Bermudagrass <i>Cynodon dactylon</i>		X		X		X		X	X			
6. Big bluestem <i>Andropogon gerardii</i>		X		X	X			X	X			
7. Big cenchrus <i>Cenchrus myosuroides</i>		X		X	X		X		X			
8. Black grama <i>Bouteloua eriopoda</i>		X		X	X		X		X			
9. Blue grama <i>Bouteloua gracilis</i>		X		X	X		X		X			
10. Blue panicum <i>Panicum antidotale</i>		X		X		X	X		X			X
11. Broomsedge bluestem <i>Andropogon virginicus</i>		X		X	X			X			X	
12. Brownseed paspalum <i>Paspalum plicatulum</i>		X		X	X		X			X		
13. Buffalograss <i>Buchloe dactyloides</i>		X		X	X		X		X			
14. Buffelgrass <i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i>		X		X		X		X	X			
15. Burrograss <i>Scleropogon brevifolius</i>		X		X	X			X			X	
16. Bush muhly <i>Muhlenbergia porteri</i>		X		X	X			X	X			
17. California cottontop <i>Digitaria californica</i>		X		X	X		X		X			
18. Canada wildrye <i>Elymus canadensis</i>		X	X		X		X		X			
19. Cane bluestem <i>Bothriochloa barbinodis</i> var. <i>barbinodis</i>		X		X	X			X		X		
20. Common carpetgrass <i>Axonopus affinis</i>		X		X	X		X			X		
21. Common curlymesquite <i>Hilaria belangeri</i>		X		X	X			X		X		
22. Dallisgrass <i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>		X		X		X		X	X			
23. Eastern gamagrass <i>Tripsacum dactyloides</i>		X		X	X		X		X			
24. Fall witchgrass <i>Leptoloma cognatum</i>		X		X	X		X			X		
25. Green sprangletop <i>Leptochloa dubia</i>		X		X	X		X		X			
26. Gulf cordgrass <i>Spartina spartinae</i>		X		X	X			X		X		
27. Hairy grama <i>Bouteloua hirsuta</i>		X		X	X		X			X		
28. Hairy tridens <i>Erioneuron pilosum</i>		X		X	X			X			X	
29. Hall panicum <i>Panicum hallii</i> var. <i>hallii</i>		X		X	X		X			X		
30. Hooded windmillgrass <i>Chloris cucullata</i>		X		X	X		X			X		
31. Inland saltgrass <i>Distichlis spicata</i> var. <i>stricta</i>		X		X	X			X		X		
32. Johnsongrass <i>Sorghum halepense</i>		X		X		X		X		X		X
33. King Ranch bluestem <i>Bothriochloa ischaemum</i> var. <i>songarica</i>		X		X		X		X		X		
34. Kleingrass <i>Panicum coloratum</i>		X		X		X		X		X		X
35. Knotroot bristlegrass <i>Setaria geniculata</i>		X		X	X			X		X		
36. Little barley <i>Hordeum pusillum</i>	X		X		X			X			X	
37. Little bluestem <i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i> var. <i>frequens</i>		X		X	X			X	X			
38. Longtom <i>Paspalum lividum</i>		X		X	X		X			X		
39. Marshhay cordgrass <i>Spartina patens</i>		X		X	X			X	X			
40. Meadow dropseed <i>Sporobolus asper</i> var. <i>drummondii</i>		X		X	X			X		X		
41. Oldfield threeawn <i>Aristida oligantha</i>	X			X	X			X			X	
42. Pink pappusgrass <i>Pappophorum bicolor</i>		X		X	X			X		X		
43. Plains bristlegrass <i>Setaria leucopila</i>		X		X	X		X		X			

## MASTER PLANT LIST

NAME OF PLANT	LONGEVITY		SEASON OF GROWTH		ORIGIN		ECONOMIC VALUE						
	Annual	Perennial	Cool	Warm	Native	Introduced	Wildlife			Grazing			
							Good	Fair	Poor	Good	Fair	Poor	Poison
Latin names are for reference only.													
<b>GRASSES</b>													
44. Plains lovegrass <i>Eragrostis intermedia</i>		X		X	X				X	X			
45. Purpletop <i>Tridens flavus</i>		X		X	X			X			X		
46. Rattail smutgrass <i>Sporobolus indicus</i>		X		X		X			X			X	
47. Red grama <i>Bouteloua trifida</i>		X		X	X				X			X	
48. Red lovegrass <i>Eragrostis secundiflora</i>		X		X	X				X			X	
49. Rescuegrass <i>Bromus unioloides</i>	X		X			X		X			X		
50. Ryegrass <i>Lolium perenne</i>	X		X			X		X		X			
51. Sand dropseed <i>Sporobolus cryptandrus</i>		X		X	X				X		X	X	
52. Sand lovegrass <i>Eragrostis trichodes</i>		X		X	X				X	X			
53. Scribner dichanthelium <i>Dichanthelium oligosanthes</i> var. <i>scribnerianum</i>		X	X		X			X			X		
54. Sideoats grama <i>Bouteloua curtipendula</i> var. <i>curtipendula</i>		X		X	X		X			X			
55. Silver bluestem <i>Bothriochloa saccharoides</i> var. <i>torreyana</i>		X		X	X				X		X		
56. Switchgrass <i>Panicum virgatum</i>		X		X	X			X		X			
57. Tall fescue <i>Festuca arundinacea</i>		X	X			X		X		X			
58. Tanglehead <i>Heteropogon contortus</i>		X		X	X				X	X			
59. Texas bluegrass <i>Poa arachnifera</i>		X	X		X			X		X			
60. Texas cupgrass <i>Eriochloa sericea</i>		X		X	X			X		X			
61. Texas grama <i>Bouteloua rigidisetata</i>		X		X	X				X			X	
62. Texas wintergrass <i>Stipa leucotricha</i>		X	X		X			X			X		
63. Thin paspalum <i>Paspalum setaceum</i>		X		X	X			X			X		
64. Tobosa <i>Hilaria mutica</i>		X		X	X				X		X		
65. Tumblegrass <i>Schedonnardus paniculatus</i>		X		X	X				X			X	
66. Tumble windmillgrass <i>Chloris verticillata</i>		X		X	X				X			X	
67. Vinemesquite <i>Panicum obtusum</i>		X		X	X			X		X			
68. Virginia wildrye <i>Elymus virginicus</i>		X	X		X			X		X			
69. Weeping lovegrass <i>Eragrostis curvula</i>		X		X		X			X		X		
70. Western wheatgrass <i>Agropyron smithii</i>		X	X		X			X		X			
71. White tridens <i>Tridens albescens</i>		X		X	X			X			X		
72. Wright threeawn <i>Aristida wrightii</i>		X		X	X				X		X		
73. Yellow Indiangrass <i>Sorghastrum nutans</i>		X		X	X			X		X			
<b>FORBS</b>													
1. Bitter sneezeweed <i>Helenium amarum</i>	X			X	X				X			X	X
2. Broadleaf milkweed <i>Asclepias latifolia</i>		X		X	X				X			X	X
3. Broom snakeweed <i>Xanthocephalum sarothrae</i>		X		X	X			X				X	X
4. Common broomweed <i>Xanthocephalum dracunculoides</i>	X			X	X				X			X	
5. Engelmann daisy <i>Engelmannia pinnatifida</i>		X	X		X		X			X			
6. Field bindweed <i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>		X		X		X			X			X	
7. Maximilian sunflower <i>Helianthus maximiliani</i>		X		X	X			X			X		
8. Mexican sagewort <i>Artemisia ludoviciana</i>		X		X	X				X	X			
9. Nuttall deathcamas <i>Zygadenus nuttallii</i>		X	X		X				X			X	X
10. Orange zexmenia <i>Zexmenia hispida</i>		X		X	X				X	X			

11. Silverleaf nightshade <i>Solanum eleagnifolium</i>		X		X	X			X			X	X
12. Slim aster <i>Aster subulatus</i> var. <i>ligulatus</i>	X			X	X			X			X	
13. Texas croton <i>Croton texensis</i>	X			X	X		X					X
14. Threadleaf groundsel <i>Senecio longilobus</i>		X		X	X			X				X
15. Upright prairie-coneflower <i>Ratibida columnaris</i>		X		X	X		X					X
16. Western bitterweed <i>Hymenoxys odorata</i>	X		X		X			X				X
17. Western ragweed <i>Ambrosia psilostachya</i>		X		X	X		X					X
18. Yankeeweed <i>Eupatorium compositifolium</i>		X		X	X			X				X
<b>LEGUMES &amp; RATANY (HERBACEOUS)</b>												
1. Alfalfa <i>Medicago sativa</i>		X		X		X	X			X		
2. Austrian winterpea <i>Pisum arvense</i>	X		X			X		X			X	
3. Bur-clover <i>Medicago polymorpha</i> var. <i>vulgaris</i>	X		X			X		X		X		
4. Crimson clover <i>Trifolium incarnatum</i>	X		X			X		X		X		
5. Hairy vetch <i>Vicia villosa</i>	X		X			X		X		X		
6. Nuttall milkvetch <i>Astragalus nuttallianus</i> var. <i>nuttallianus</i>	X		X		X			X		X		X
7. Singletary pea <i>Lathyrus hirsutus</i>	X		X			X		X		X		
8. Texas bluebonnet <i>Lupinus subcarnosus</i>	X		X		X			X				X
9. Trailing ratany <i>Krameria lanceolata</i>		X		X	X			X			X	
10. White clover <i>Trifolium repens</i>		X	X			X		X		X		
11. White sweetclover <i>Melilotus alba</i>	X			X		X		X		X		
12. Woolly loco <i>Astragalus mollissimus</i>		X	X		X			X				X
13. Yellow neptunia <i>Neptunia lutea</i>		X		X	X			X			X	
<b>WOODY</b>												
1. Ashe juniper <i>Juniperus ashei</i>		X	X	X	X			X				X
2. Black brush <i>Acacia rigidula</i>		X		X	X			X				X
3. Blackjack oak <i>Quercus marylandica</i>		X		X	X			X				X
4. Coyotillo <i>Karwinskia humboldtiana</i>		X		X	X			X	X			X
5. Guajillo <i>Acacia berlandieri</i>		X		X	X			X			X	X
6. Honey mesquite <i>Prosopis glandulosa</i>		X		X	X			X				X
7. Huisache <i>Acacia farnesiana</i>		X		X	X			X				X
8. Live oak <i>Quercus virginiana</i>		X	X	X	X		X				X	X
9. Loblolly pine <i>Pinus taeda</i>		X	X	X	X			X				X
10. Lotebush <i>Ziziphus obtusifolia</i>		X		X	X		X					X
11. Post oak <i>Quercus stellata</i>		X		X	X			X				X
12. Redberry juniper <i>Juniperus pinchotii</i>		X	X	X	X			X				X
13. Sand sage <i>Artemisia filifolia</i>		X		X	X			X				X
14. Shortleaf pine <i>Pinus echinata</i>		X	X	X	X			X				X
15. Skunkbush <i>Rhus aromatica</i> var. <i>flabelliformis</i>		X		X	X			X			X	
16. White brush <i>Aloysia gratissima</i>		X		X	X			X				X
17. Willow baccharis <i>Baccharis salicina</i>		X		X	X			X				X
18. Yaupon <i>Ilex vomitoria</i>		X	X	X	X		X				X	

Plant names used in this list are based on MP-585 *Texas Plants — A Checklist and Ecological Summary* by F. W. Gould, *Manual of the Vascular Plants of Texas* by D. A. Correll and M. C. Johnston and *Common Grasses of Texas* by F. W. Gould.

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