



United States Department of Agriculture
Natural Resources Conservation Service
Plant Materials Program

'Bison' Big Bluestem

Andropogon gerardii

A Conservation Plant Release by USDA NRCS Plant Materials Center, Bismarck, North Dakota



'Bison' big bluestem, *Andropogon gerardii* Vitman, is a cooperative release by the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), the Agricultural Research Service (ARS) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), and the North Dakota and Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Stations in 1989.

Description

Big bluestem grows 3 to 6 feet tall. Even as a seedling, it can be distinguished from other native grasses by long white hairs on the upper surface near the base of the blade. Stems are round and usually hairy with a reddish tint at the base. The seed head normally has three finger-like branches resembling a turkey's foot. Bison's stature is shorter than other big bluestem cultivars, and its fine leaf and stem material are typical of northern ecotypes of big bluestem.

Source

Original Bison big bluestem plants were collected in south-central North Dakota near Price. The collected plants were grown in comparison with 30 other accessions for three years at the ARS Northern Great Plains Research Laboratory, Mandan, North Dakota. Bison was selected over the other accessions because of its uniform plant type, leafiness, plant vigor, and seed yields. It matured earlier than the other accessions and adapted better to northern climates.

Conservation Uses

Big bluestem is a native, perennial, warm-season, sod-forming grass. It is a major component of the tall-grass vegetation which once dominated the prairies of the central and eastern United States. It can be used alone or in mixtures for livestock forage on rangelands, pastures, and haylands. Big bluestem is also excellent for wildlife habitat, critical area seeding, prairie landscaping, and erosion control. It can be used in mixtures with other warm-season grasses such as switchgrass, Indiangrass, little bluestem, and sideoats grama. Most livestock producers have adequate cool-season pasture for early and late season grazing. Big bluestem can provide large quantities of high quality forage in July and August when cool-season species such as brome grass and intermediate wheatgrass go through summer dormancy and rapid decline in digestibility and crude protein. Big bluestem grows rapidly after June 1 until late summer and provides high-quality forage for livestock grazing when high temperatures retard the growth of cool-season species.

Area of Adaptation and Use

Bison is well adapted to North Dakota and the northern half of Minnesota and South Dakota on sites where big bluestem is recommended. Annual precipitation for this area ranges from 15 to 30 inches. The early maturity of Bison will extend the area of adaptation of big bluestem farther north than the presently available cultivars. Bison is best suited to fertile, well drained soils. It is not well adapted to highly saline or alkaline conditions. It will persist under most drought conditions.

Establishment

Big bluestem and other warm-season grasses require a soil temperature above 50 degrees F for satisfactory germination. Optimum time to plant in the area of adaptation is early May to mid-June. The seed is light and has small awns attached. Debearding the seed removes the awns to produce a free-flowing product. The recommended seeding rate is 6 to 10 lb/acre of pure live seed (PLS) or 30 to 40 pure live seeds/ft². One pound of seed that has not been debearded contains an average of 165,000 seeds; debearded seed contains an average of 191,000 seeds/lb. The planting site should be free of perennial or noxious annual weeds. A firm, moist seedbed is essential. Firming the soil with a roller packer before seeding ensures that the seed will be placed ½ to ¾ inch deep. Drills equipped with agitators, double-disk openers, packer wheels, and depth bands provide the best results when seeding. Broadcast-packer seeders work well for debearded seed. No companion crops are recommended. Grazing should be deferred during the establishment year.

Application of fertilizer at seeding time stimulates weed growth and is not recommended. Clipping and timely application of appropriate herbicides helps control weeds during the establishment year. Where labeled for use, pre-emergence herbicides greatly improve establishment by reducing weed competition; read and follow label instructions.

Management

Well established stands of big bluestem, when properly managed and maintained, should not require replanting. Weak stands can be rejuvenated by using proper management practices such as controlled grazing, application of recommended rates of herbicides and fertilizer, and prescribed burning before the beginning of spring growth. Phosphorus and potassium fertilizer should be applied in accordance with soil tests. Nitrogen should be applied at the rate of 60 to 100 lb/acre when growth in the spring has reached 4 to 6 inches. Forage quality will remain high until seed heads emerge. Grazing should begin when grasses reach 12 to 16 inches in height (mid-June to late June). Overgrazing can cause stands to decline; therefore, grazing should be stopped when plants are grazed 8 to 12 inches in height. Leaving this stubble before the onset of frost will allow for storage of carbohydrates in the plant crown and assure production of vigorous plant growth in the spring.

Performance

The phenology, forage quantity, and wildlife habitat potential of Bison have been documented in advanced evaluation studies and field plantings under actual use conditions located throughout North Dakota, South Dakota, and Minnesota. Bison demonstrated superior winter hardiness and seed yields. Bison will produce mature seed and persist for long periods in low-maintenance stands in areas where it is adapted. At five locations in North Dakota, South Dakota, and Minnesota, Bison yielded 3,600 pounds of dry matter/acre over 18 station years in trials with six other big bluestem cultivars. In these tests, forage yield of Bison was not significantly different from 'Bonilla'. In northern North Dakota at Upham, Bison was the second-ranked cultivar for a 5-year period, indicating its ability over cultivars of southern origin to persist and maintain productivity. In west-central Minnesota at Fergus Falls, Bison matured 20 days earlier than Bonilla and 30 to 48 days earlier than the southern cultivars, 'Sunnyview', 'Champ', 'Pawnee', and 'Rountree'.

Seed Production

Stand establishment can usually be accomplished in one growing season. Seed production can be expected in the second year and will continue indefinitely. Row spacing of 30 to 42 inches within the field is recommended for seed production. Apply irrigation water at the boot stage

of growth and immediately after the flowering stage. Apply 60 to 80 lb/acre of nitrogen; apply phosphorus and potassium according to the results of soil tests. Seed matures in September. Harvest can be accomplished by windrowing in the hard dough stage or by direct harvesting when seed is mature. When direct combining, seed must be dried as soon as possible or heat damage may occur. Average purity and germination of debarbed seed are 93 and 86 percent, respectively. Seed yields have averaged 100 PLS lb/acre under irrigation at the NRCS Plant Materials Center, Bismarck, North Dakota.



Bison big bluestem being grazed at the Central Grasslands Research Extension Center in central North Dakota (photo by Paul Nyren).

Availability

For conservation use: For more information on availability and use of Bison big bluestem, contact your local NRCS field office or Bismarck Plant Materials Center.

For seed increase: Foundation seed is available for seed increase from the USDA NRCS Plant Materials Center, Bismarck, North Dakota. Certified seed, will be available from various commercial growers in the region.

For more information, contact:
USDA-NRCS Plant Materials Center
3308 University Drive
Bismarck, ND 58504
Phone: (701) 250-4330
Fax: (701) 250-4334
<http://Plant-Materials.nrcs.usda.gov>

Citation

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For additional information about this and other plants, please contact your local USDA Service Center, NRCS field office (www.nrcs.usda.gov) or Conservation District and visit the PLANTS Web site (www.plants.usda.gov) or the Plant Materials Program Web site (www.plant-materials.nrcs.usda.gov).

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