## Danthonía spícata Poverty Oatgrass

Tried and True Native Plant Selections for the Mid-Atlantic



Native\* throughout the Mid-Atlantic, this diminutive bunchgrass is being tested as a component of a sustainable lawn. Its deep roots hold soil in place, helping to control erosion. It thrives in sunny exposures with poor, dry soil and requires minimal watering and mowing. In addition, its low, dense tufts tolerate moderate foot traffic, providing a cushiony feel underfoot.

Grass	New & Old Foliage in Spring; En Masse in Fall
Height: 4–24 inches	
Spread: 1 foot	
Bloom color: Green	
Characteristics	
Cool-season <u>perennial</u> grass that forms low, dense tufts	
Wiry, medium to bluish-green leaf blades, 4-6" long and about 1/16" wide; curling, buff-colored older leaves retained at base of clump	
Thin flowering <u>culms</u> rise above tufts, bearing delicate <u>panicles</u> with 2–13 light green to whitish <u>spikelets</u> and twisted, <u>pubescent</u> awns May–July	
Expands slowly from short rhizomes	
Attributes	
Tolerates drought; dry, rocky, compacted, or alkaline soil; moderate foot traffic	
No serious pests or diseases; not palatable to rabbits or deer	
Larval host for ~2 lepidopterans	
Growing and Maintenance Tips	Excellent Replacement for
Soil Requirements: Well-drained, infertile soil	Festuca species - non-native Fescues
Light Requirements: Sun, Partial Shade	Lolium perenne - Perennial Ryegrass
Water Requirements: Dry	Poa pratensis - Kentucky bluegrass
Declines in rich soil or if shaded by taller plants	
Use in a meadow garden, as a ground cover or lawn alternative, and for erosion control	*It is <u>native</u> to DC and mostly common throughout DE, MD, PA, and VA, although in NoVA, it has not been reported in Arlington County or Alexandria.
Hardiness: USDA Zones 3–8	

Images by Elaine Mills, Glencarlyn Library Community Garden

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