

## **Native Plants and Grassland Restoration**

This is a collection of PDFs and websites which offer management suggestions for landowners wishing to learn more about native warm season grasses, forbs, and shrubs. Information on grassland restoration and invasive species management is available.

### [A Landowner's Guide to Native Warm Season Grasses in the Mid-South](#)

“Native warm-season grasses (nwsgr) are grasses historically native to an area that grow during the warm months of the year and are dormant during autumn and winter. They differ from cool-season grasses, which make their active growth during spring and fall. There are many warm-season grasses native to the Mid-South region; however, seven species are most commonly promoted as cover for wildlife and/or forage for livestock.”

Source [University of Tennessee](#)

### [Native Alternatives to Invasive Plants](#)

“For each invasive species listed, several natives are suggested as alternatives, along with their natural range in continental North America. Ideally the alternative matches most or all of the invasive plant's desirable characteristics, such as flowers, fruit, fall color, and ease of care.”

Source [Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries](#)

### [Native Plants: Native Grassland Plants](#)

A list of native grassland plants, their uses, native regions, minimum light requirements, and minimum moisture requirements.

Source [Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation](#)

### [Native Plants for Conservation, Restoration, and Landscaping – Piedmont Region](#)

Inside this document you will find information on which plants are native to Virginia's Piedmont region, their benefits, details on buying and growing natives, and the difference between non-natives and invasives.

Source [Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation](#)

### [Native Plants for Wildlife Habitat and Conservation Landscaping – Chesapeake Bay Watershed](#)

Inside this document you will find information on which plants are native to Virginia's Chesapeake Bay Watershed region, their benefits, details on buying and growing natives, and the difference between non-natives and invasives.

Source [US Fish and Wildlife](#)

### [Old Field Management](#)

“Do you have a field you have to mow every year to keep it from “growing up”? How would you like to improve available nutrition for deer in that field without planting anything? At the same time, how would you like to enhance fawning and winter cover in that field? What about maintaining it without mowing? Read on and we’ll tell you how to manage an “old-field” – what biologists refer to as early succession habitat – to produce benefits for deer through all seasons.”

Source [Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries](#)

### [Selection and Use of Native Warm-Season Grass Varieties for the Mid-Atlantic Region](#)

“Native warm-season grasses are the primary components of many of the conservation plant mixes used in the Mid-Atlantic United States. Native warm-season grasses are very versatile and are used for a wide array of purposes including wildlife habitat, forage and pasture, soil stabilization, low maintenance landscaping, carbon sequestration, biofuels, air and water quality, and many more.”

Source [USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service](#)

### [Virginia’s Horse Pastures: Forage Species for Horse Pastures](#)

“Virginia is located in the transition area between the cool temperate and subtropical zones of the United States. Thus, Virginia can produce a wide range of pasture plants, but varying temperatures and soil conditions require that different pasture species be grown in various parts of the state. Horses can be susceptible to health problems when allowed to overgraze lush pastures, particularly when high volumes of clover are available. The consumption of excessive soluble and rapidly fermentable carbohydrates may lead to colic and laminitis.”

Source [Virginia Cooperative Extension](#)