
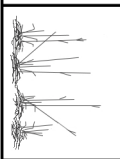
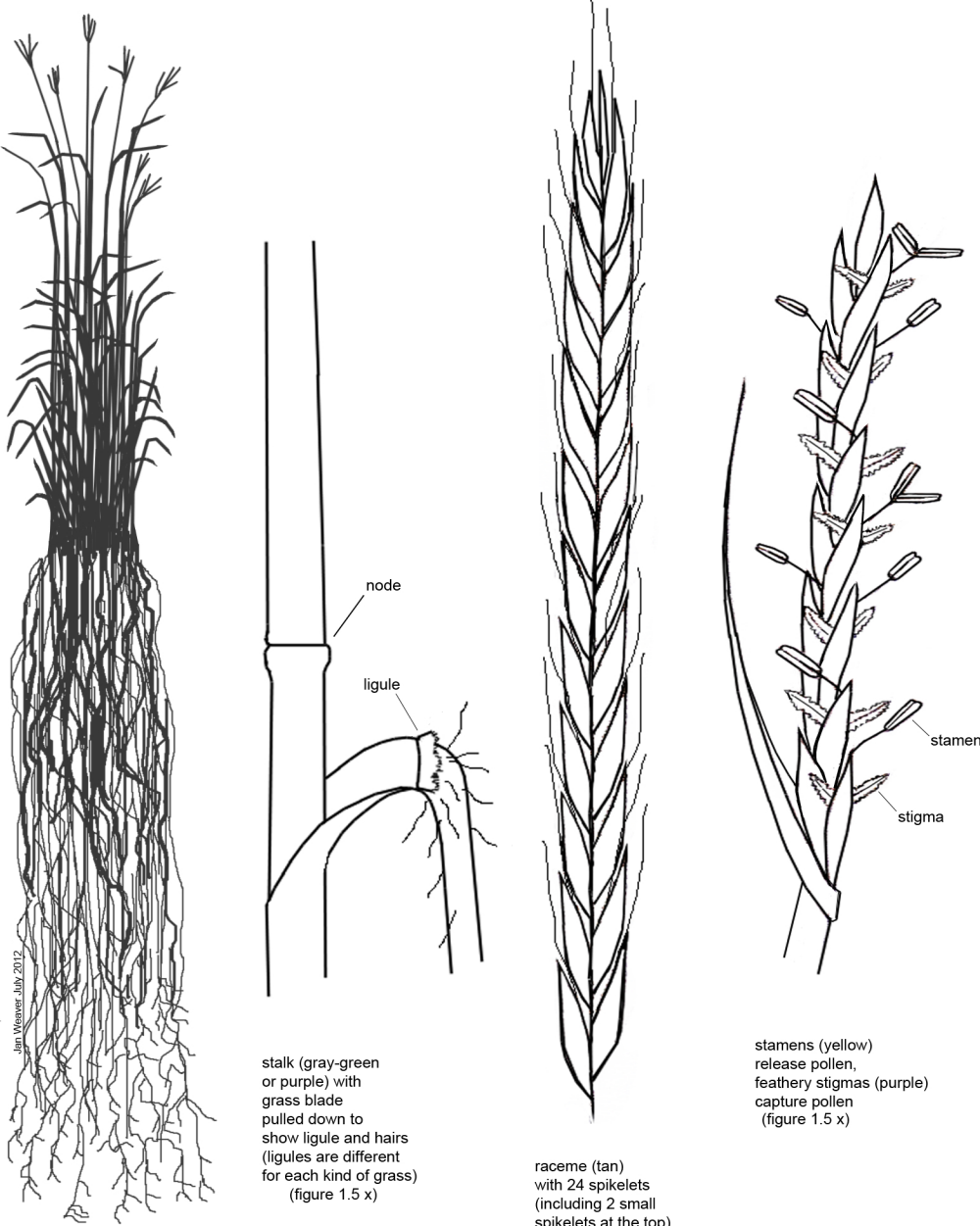
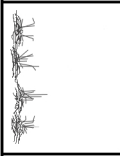



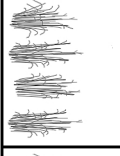


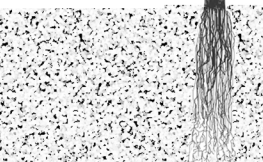
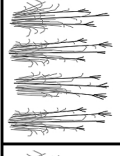
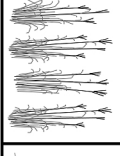

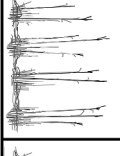
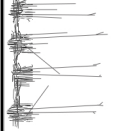


|  |           |  |  |   |  |   |   |
|--|-----------|--|--|---|--|---|---|
|     | January   | <h1>Big Bluestem</h1> <p><i>Andropogon gerardii</i></p>  | <p><b>Grow Native</b> - <a href="https://grownative.org/native_plants/big-bluestem/">https://grownative.org/native_plants/big-bluestem/</a></p> <p><b>Wildflower.org</b> - <a href="https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=ange">https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=ange</a></p> |   |  |   |   |
|    | February  |  <p>grass and roots (figure 1/50 x)</p> <p>node<br/>ligule</p> <p>stalk (gray-green or purple) with grass blade pulled down to show ligule and hairs (ligules are different for each kind of grass) (figure 1.5 x)</p> <p>raceme (tan) with 24 spikelets (including 2 small spikelets at the top) (figure 1.5 x)</p> <p>stamen<br/>stigma</p> <p>stamens (yellow) release pollen, feathery stigmas (purple) capture pollen (figure 1.5 x)</p> |  | <p><b>Coloring Guide</b></p> <p>leaves and stems gray-green to bluish with purple patches, especially around nodes, reddish after the first frost</p>   |  |   |   |
|    | March     |  |  | <p><b>Size</b></p> <p>above ground: flower stalks up to 9 ft (3 m), below ground: roots about as long as plant is tall, spread 2 to 3 ft (.6 to 1 m), racemes up to 6" (2.4 cm)</p>   |  |   |   |
|    | April     |  |  | <p><b>Connections</b></p> <p>Nicknamed "icecream grass" because bison and cattle like it so much (due to a low silica content). It is a potential biofuel. Another name for it is "turkey foot" because the seed heads at the top of the stalk look like a turkey foot.</p>   |  |   |   |
|    | May       |  |  | <p><b>What Eats Big Bluestem</b></p> <p>bison, cattle, prairie and meadow voles, skipper butterflies, thrips, grasshoppers, leafhoppers, seeds eaten by sparrows, roots consumed by fungi, nematodes and soil arthropods</p>  |  |   |   |
|   | June      |  |  | <p><b>What Big Bluestem needs</b></p> <p>sunlight → C6H12O6 + 6O2<br/>         H2O + CO2 → leaves → air<br/>         roots → soil<br/>         carbon dioxide from the air,<br/>         water and minerals (N, P, K and others) from the soil</p>  |  |   |   |
|  | July      |  |  | <p><b>Family Relations</b></p> <p><i>Andropogon gerardii</i> is in the <b>Andropogon Genus</b> (clump forming), <b>Poaceae Family</b> (grasses, grows from the base), <b>Poales Order</b> (wind pollinated, starchy seeds), <b>Monocot Class</b> (narrow-leaved), <b>Magnoliophyta Division</b> (has flowers), and <b>Plant Kingdom</b> (makes its own food, doesn't move).</p> | <p><b>North American Distribution</b></p>  <p>winter<br/>summer</p> | <p><b>Habitat (home, food, water)</b></p> <p>prairies, savannas, open woods, glades, along railroad tracks</p>  | <p><b>Home</b></p> <p>full sun, moist to slightly dry fertile loam or clay loam, sand or gravel</p>  |
|  | August    |  |  |   |  |   |   |
|  | September |  |  |   |  |   |   |
|  | October   |  |  |   |  |   |   |
|  | November  |  |  |   |  |   |   |
|  | December  |  |  |   |  |   |   |