

Cooperative Extension Service Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences

# Muhlenbergia capillaris<sup>1</sup>

Edward F. Gilman<sup>2</sup>

# Introduction

Muhly Grass has a clumping form growing 3- to 4-feet-tall and about as wide. A stiff, upright growth habit makes this markedly different from many other grasses. Delicate purple flowers emerge in the fall well above the foliage and can literally cover the foliage. It is native to pine flatwoods, coastal upland and beach dunes, and sandhill communities. This is very similar to Muhlenbergia filipes.

# **General Information**

Scientific name: *Muhlenbergia capillaris* Pronunciation: mew-len-BER-jee-uh kap-pill-LAIR-riss Common name(s): Purple Muhly Grass, Muhly Grass Family: *Gramineae* Plant type: herbaceous; ornamental grass USDA hardiness zones: 7 through 11 (Fig. 1) Planting month for zone 7: year round Planting month for zone 8: year round Planting month for zone 9: year round Planting month for zone 10 and 11: year round Origin: native to Florida Uses: reclamation plant; cut flowers; border; accent; mass planting Availablity: somewhat available, may have to go out of the region to find the plant

Description

Height: 3 to 5 feet Spread: 2 to 3 feet Plant habit: upright Plant density: open Growth rate: moderate Texture: fine

#### Foliage

Leaf arrangement: alternate Leaf type: simple Leaf margin: entire Leaf shape: linear Leaf venation: parallel Leaf type and persistence: semi-evergreen Leaf blade length: 18 to 36 inches Leaf color: green Fall color: copper Fall characteristic: showy

#### Flower

**Flower color:** pink **Flower characteristic:** fall flowering

#### Fruit

Fruit shape: oval
Fruit length: less than .5 inch
Fruit cover: dry or hard
Fruit color: brown
Fruit characteristic: inconspicuous and not showy

**Trunk and Branches** 

1. This document is Fact Sheet FPS-415, one of a series of the Environmental Horticulture Department, Florida Cooperative Extension Service, Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences, University of Florida. Publication date: October, 1999 Please visit the EDIS Web site at http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu.

2. Edward F. Gilman, professor, Environmental Horticulture Department, Cooperative Extension Service, Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences, University of Florida, Gainesville, 32611.

The Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences is an equal opportunity/affirmative action employer authorized to provide research, educational information and other services only to individuals and institutions that function without regard to race, color, sex, age, handicap, or national origin. For information on obtaining other extension publications, contact your county Cooperative Extension Service office. Florida Cooperative Extension Service / Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences / University of Florida / Christine Taylor Waddill, Dean



Figure 1. Shaded area represents potential planting range.

Trunk/bark/branches: typically multi-trunked or clumping stems

Current year stem/twig color: not applicable Current year stem/twig thickness: medium

# Culture

Light requirement: plant grows in full sun Soil tolerances: extended flooding; acidic; alkaline; sand; loam; clay; Drought tolerance: high

Soil salt tolerances: moderate Plant spacing: 24 to 36 inches

### Other

Roots: not applicable

Winter interest: plant has winter interest due to unusual form, nice persistent fruits, showy winter trunk, or winter flowers **Outstanding plant:** plant has outstanding ornamental features and could be planted more

Invasive potential: not known to be invasive

Pest resistance: no serious pests are normally seen on the plant

### **Use and Management**

Muhly Grass is a tough native grass useful in many different landscape sites. It has extreme tolerance to drought and flooding making it suited for wetland sites as well as beach front landscapes. It would be hard to find a more adaptable grass. Muhly Grass makes a nice, fine-textured mass planting for sites ranging from roadside to residential landscape. Plant them in large sweeping drifts on a large landscape for a dramatic effect. It is virtually maintenance free except in those instances where you might want to remove the brown foliage in the spring by cutting the clump back to the ground before new growth emerges. Growth is best in sandy or rocky soil.

#### Pests and Diseases

There are no known pests or problems.