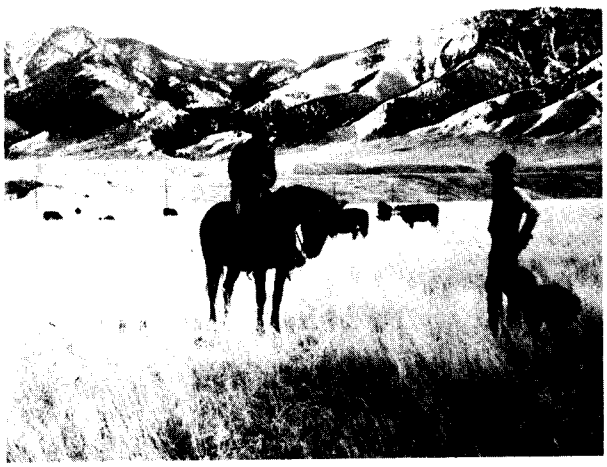
ROSANA WESTERN WHEATGRASS



A CONSERVATION PLANT FOR MONTANA AND WYOMING

HISTORY

Originally collected from native meadows near Forsyth, Mont., Rosana was tested at the Plant Materials Center at Bridger, Mont. The Center is owned by the Conservation Districts of Montana and Wyoming and operated by the Soil Conservation Service. Rosana was released for commercial use in 1972 by the Soil Conservation Service and the Montana Agricultural Experiment Station.

For more information on Rosana western wheatgrass, contact your local Soil Conservation Service office or conservation district.

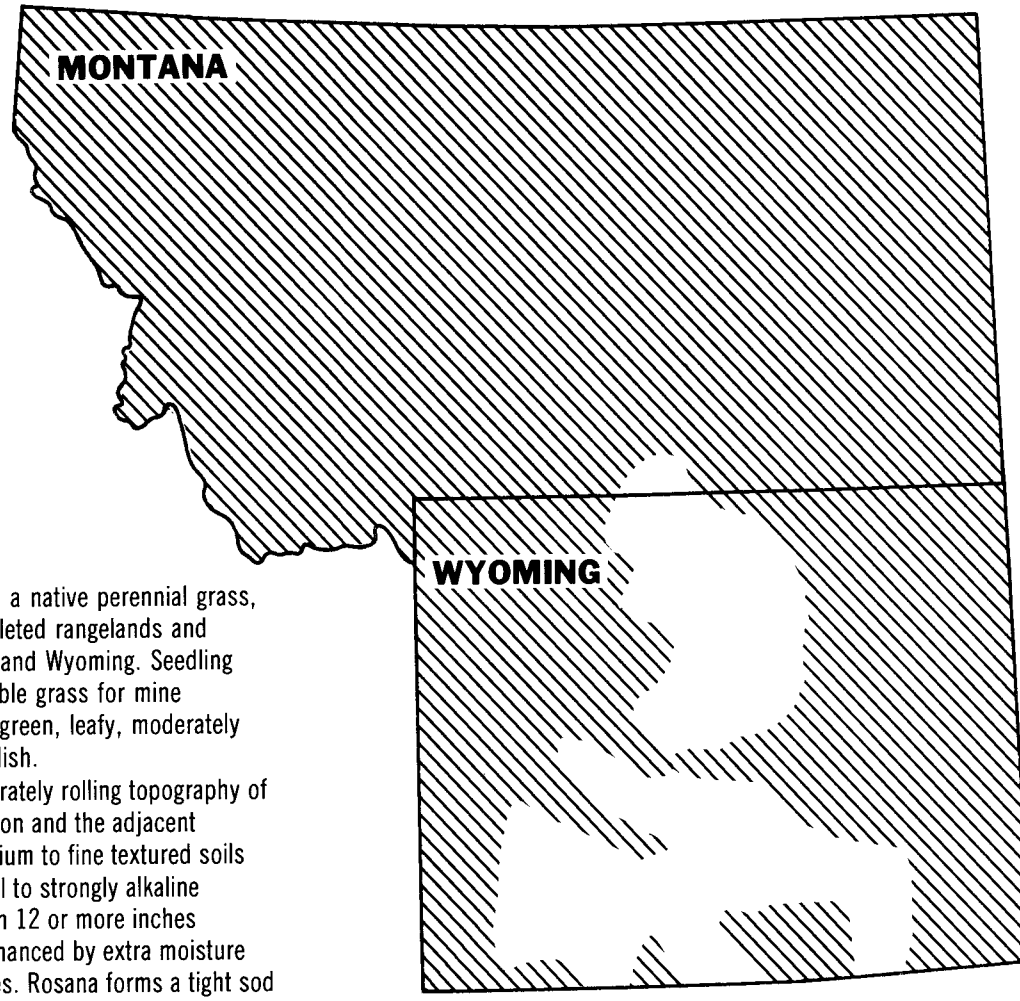
Assistance provided by Soil Conservation Service is available to everyone without regard to race, sex, color, creed, or national origin. June 1979

U.S.D.A. Soil Conservation Service

Plant Materials Center

Bridger, Montana

ROSANA WESTERN WHEATGRASS



Areas where Rosana western wheatgrass is adapted.

Rosana western wheatgrass, a native perennial grass, was developed for reseeding depleted rangelands and abandoned cropland in Montana and Wyoming. Seedling vigor also makes Rosana a valuable grass for mine reclamation. The plants are blue-green, leafy, moderately fine stemmed, and easy to establish.

Rosana is adapted to the moderately rolling topography of the northern Rocky Mountain region and the adjacent Great Plains. It does best on medium to fine textured soils and tolerates soils that are neutral to strongly alkaline

Rosana is adapted to areas with 12 or more inches of precipitation. Production is enhanced by extra moisture from irrigation or on overflow sites. Rosana forms a tight sod under dryland conditions.

Rosana will produce excellent seed crops under irrigation using especially developed management techniques.

Planting and managing

Rosana should be seeded with a mixture of other native grasses. Stands are easily obtained by using methods of seedbed preparation and seeding recommended for range and pasture species. Rosana is slower to germinate, emerge and develop than alfalfa and crested wheatgrass. Either late fall or spring seeding usually produces good stands.

Grazing animals should not be allowed to use more than half of the current season's growth by weight.

Consider applying nitrogen fertilizer when managing Rosana for hay on subirrigated or overflow sites, or on water spreading systems.