**Guineagrass (*Panicum maximum*)**

**Brief history of occurrence in NATL**

Guineagrass was almost surely introduced by the Agronomy Department at a time when it was testing new grasses for forages and processing samples taken from the test plots in what is now the depression in Old Field Plot B. Its occurrence was not recorded in 1995 by the [Cooperative Florula Project](http://natl.ifas.ufl.edu/1995lists.htm), probably because NATL’s old field area was mostly a dense stand of Johnsongrass. In 2000 and 2003, after the Johnsongrass was under control, Dan Ward noted in his [Plant Inventory](http://natl.ifas.ufl.edu/WardLists.htm) that it was frequent in old field succession. After 2005, as control of invasive grasses in the old field continued, it was discovered that two easily distinguished grasses had been identified as *Panicum maximum*. One of these was superficially like Johnsongrass and the other tended to grow in discrete clumps and had broader leaves. The latter one has been eliminated or nearly so. Its taxonomic status needs clarification: it may be a variety of Guineagrass or a distinct species. The importance of Guineagrass in NATL is no longer as an old field invasive but as an unwelcomed, perhaps invasive, grass in restored upland pine. Guineagrass is classified as a Category II invasive in [FLEPPC’s 2011 List](http://www.fleppc.org/list/11list.html).

**Ethan’s synopsis of sites mapped and treatments applied**

A site discovered and treated before May 2011 from which the species was eradicated is referred to as a **legacy site** and is indicated on the species’ map by a triangle. If the species was not eradicated from the site, the site is an **old active site**, has been regularly monitored since then, and is indicated on the map by an open circle. A site that was discovered after May 2011 is a **new active site** and is indicated on the map with a filled circle.

**Legacy Sites**

Effort to control did not begin until 2011.

**New Active Sites**

1. Combination of spraying and pulling in nPAP in July 2011.
2. Sprayed all plants found in the old-field plots in August 2011.
3. Small patch sprayed along Division Trail across from sPAP in June 2012.

**Current herbicidal control used in NATL**

Spray 2% glyphosate on all foliage. Details of formulation are at [Treatment Mixes](http://natl.ifas.ufl.edu/NATLmixes.htm).