

After seeding, control weeds by mowing over the top of the Harrison Florida paspalum plants. Mowing will slow weed growth and allow sunlight to reach the plants.

Availability

Seed of Harrison Germplasm Florida paspalum select release is available through the Texas Foundation Seed Service at <http://tfss.tamu.edu> or (940) 552-6226.

For More Information

Visit our Plant Materials Internet Site at <http://Plant-materials.nrcs.usda.gov> to find information about using plants to solve conservation needs.

Reference:

Grelen, H.E. and R.H. Hughes. Common Herbaceous Plants of Southern Forest Range, US Forest Service, SO-210, 1984.

Leithead, H.L., L.L. Yarlett, T.N. Shiflet 1971. 100 native forage grasses in 11 southern states, Agriculture Handbook 389.

USDA.NRCS. 2004. The PLANTS Database, Version 3.5 (<http://plants.usda.gov>). National Plant Data Center, Baton Rouge, LA 70874-4490 USA.

USDA-NRCS
East Texas Plant Materials Center
6598 FM 2782
Nacogdoches, Texas 75964
Phone: (936) 564-4873
Fax: (936) 552-7924

Consult with your local natural resource specialist about including this plant in your specific planting plan.

September 2004

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in all its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, gender, religion, age, disability, political beliefs, sexual orientation, and marital or family status. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.) Persons with disabilities who require alternative means for communication of program information (Braille, large print, audiotape, etc.) should contact USDA's TARGET Center at 202-720-2600 (voice and TDD).

To file a complaint of discrimination, write USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights, Room 326W, Whitten Building, 14th and Independence Avenue, S.W. Washington, DC 20250-9410 or call (202) 720-5964 (voice or TDD). USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

United States Department of Agriculture



Harrison Florida paspalum select germplasm



**A select germplasm conservation plant
released by the East Texas
Plant Materials Center
Nacogdoches, Texas**

Harrison Germplasm Florida paspalum selected release

Florida paspalum, *Paspalum floridanum*, is a native warm season perennial grass. The paspalum genus is a large group of grasses in the southeastern United States.

Cooperating parties in the release of Harrison germplasm are the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) and Soil and Water Conservation Districts of east Texas and northwestern Louisiana, Stephen F. Austin State University, and the U.S. Forest Service.

Harrison Germplasm Florida paspalum is recommended for wildlife food/cover, mine reclamation, prairie restoration, and a component of native grass forage mixes.

Florida paspalum seed is eaten by quail, doves, and turkey. The grass is palatable in the leafy stage, but becomes less palatable as it matures.

Description

Harrison germplasm Florida paspalum selected release is a medium tall, native warm season perennial grass. Plants are approximately five feet tall with stiff basal leaves up to twenty inches long and 3/8 inch wide. The inflorescence consists of two to five racemes three to four inches long. Harrison germplasm foliage is almost hairless and is a chalky blue color. The plants reach dormancy in late September.



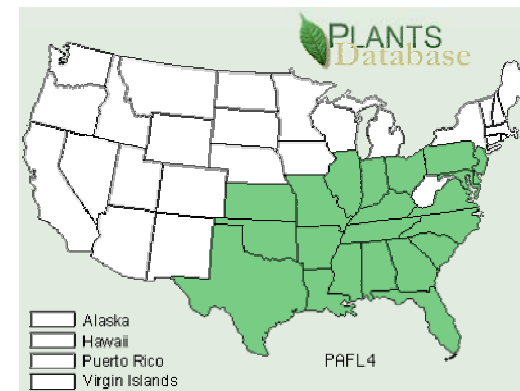
From *Manual of the Grasses of the United States*, by A.S. Hitchcock

Origin

Seed of Harrison germplasm Florida paspalum selected release was collected from a native stand in Harrison County, Texas by NRCS employees Paul Leggett and Ross Brown.

Adaptation

Florida paspalum is adapted to the nearly level, acid to neutral, somewhat poorly drained flatwoods soils in the Coastal Plain and Florida. It is also adapted to well-drained deep soils on upland that have a sandy surface over fine-textured subsoil. Since Harrison Germplasm Florida paspalum is a select class release, it has not been extensively tested for range of adaptability.



Historic occurrence of Florida paspalum species.

Establishment

Florida paspalum can be established by seed using a drill or planter. Plant the seed no more than 1/2 inch deep in the spring into a firm weed free seedbed. Preliminary seeding rate studies indicate 8 PLS (pure live seed) pounds/acre is adequate. To limit weed growth, do not apply fertilizer during the establishment year.

Management

Mechanical weed control consists of mowing above the plants or cultivating between rows. Spring burning of Florida paspalum encourages regrowth.

Seed and Forage Production

If Harrison Florida paspalum is being used as a component of a mixture, adjust the rate accordingly.

