


PROPAGATION AND ESTABLISHMENT

Uniola paniculata is a poor seed producer. Although many seeds are not viable, plants will produce a significant number of seeds. For planting purposes, seaots are established vegetatively because seeds are not readily available.

Seaots are established from container grown or bare rooted plant materials. Container grown plants are generally more reliable in successfully establishing stands of seaots. Any container size can be used successfully. Rooted stems are used for propagation. Sand to sandy loam potting medium is preferred; however, sand peat mix, river sand, or other prepared soil mixes may be used.

Plantings are generally established by planting on 2 to 5 foot centers between plants. Spacing is usually dependent on the amount of protection desired. If fertilization is desired, either use a slow release fertilizer or broadcast a general blend of fertilizer such as 13-13-13 soon after planting.

For More Information on Caminada seaots Contact:

United States Department of Agriculture
 NRCS Natural Resources Conservation Service
Golden Meadows Plant Materials Center
438 Airport Road
Galliano, LA 70354
Phone: (985) 475-5280
Fax: (985) 475-6545

For more information about other plants, please contact your local NRCS field office or Conservation District, and visit the PLANTS <<http://plants.usda.gov>> and Plant Materials Program Web sites <<http://plant-materials.nrcs.usda.gov>>.

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Caminada seaots

Uniola paniculata



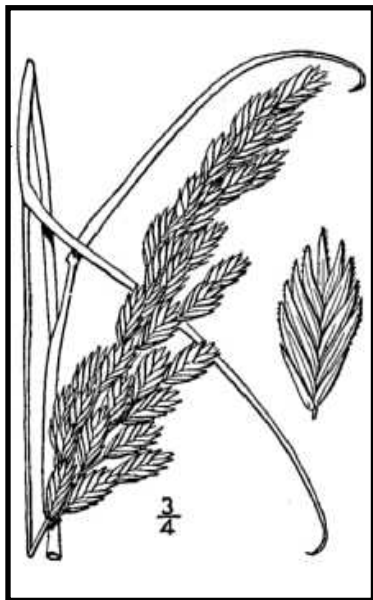
For:

- Coastal Beach Stabilization
- Sand Dune Enhancement



CAMINADA SEAOATS

Caminada seaoats is released to provide a locally adapted ecotype for dune enhancement and sand stabilization on low profile sand dunes on coastal beaches and barrier islands of the north central coast of the Gulf of Mexico.



SELECTION

Caminada seaoats is a pre-varietal release, collected and propagated from a native colony to provide a locally adapted ecotype. Plant

materials were vegetatively propagated and increased for performance testing between 1997 and 1999. Caminada seaoats has demonstrated exceptional survival, growth, and persistence.

DESCRIPTION

Caminada seaoats is a warm season, native perennial grass that spreads primarily by

rhizomes. It forms a dense bunch 3 to 7 feet tall and 2 to 10 feet wide. The leaf blades are glabrous, growing up to 28 inches in length and 1/2 inch wide. The inflorescence is a panicle of 8 to 12 inches long with numerous flat, yellowish spikelets about 1 inch long. The spikelets contain 8 to 15 florets. Very little or no seeds are produced.



ORIGIN

Caminada seaoats was collected from a naturally occurring colony of seaoats located in Lafourche Parish, Louisiana. A small colony of plants was found growing on a low-profile beach dune in 1995. Caminada has persisted and stabilized the beach dune through several catastrophic weather events that have caused considerable erosion, plant community loss, and damage to the beach. Dominant plants found in association include bitter panicum and marshhay cordgrass. Caminada has

been observed to be more tolerant to salt spray, storm surges, and rapid sand accretion in comparison to other plants found growing on this site.



USE AND ADAPTATION

Caminada seaoats is intended for use on coastal beaches and barrier islands of the north central Gulf coast, primarily Louisiana west of the Mississippi River. Caminada performs best when planted on the crest and Gulf side of the primary dune. However, plants have been successfully established and performed well on the leeward side of the primary dune.

