

Propagation & Establishment

Brazoria seashore paspalum is established using plugs or container grown plants. Propagation is vegetative by plant divisions, cuttings, or plugs. Container grown plants can be established from stolons. Prepare propagules by cutting stolons with at least two nodes per section. Plant the number of cuttings desired for the type of container selected. Multipot trays with 2 x 4 inch cells are effective containers for growing seashore paspalum. Although Brazoria can be grown in most any size plant container. Routinely fertilize plant containers with any balanced fertilizer. Plugs should be at least 3 inches in diameter with root ball and soil attached.

The best time to transplant container grown plants to field plantings is late winter through spring, though they can be transplanted any time during the year. Plugs should be dug and transplanted late winter to early spring. Planting density is dependent on the critical erosion potential and coverage desired.



Availability

For more information on availability and use of Brazoria seashore paspalum, contact the Natural Resources Conservation Service, Golden Meadow Plant Materials Center at the address, phone number, or web sites provided below.

Golden Meadow Plant Materials Center
438 Airport Rd
Galliano, LA 70354
(ph) 985-475-5280
(fax) 985-475-6545
Visit our web sites at:



<http://www.la.nrcs.usda.gov>
<http://plant-materials.nrcs.usda.gov>

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Brazoria

Seashore Paspalum

(Paspalum vaginatum)



USDA NRCS
Natural Resources Conservation Service

*Golden Meadow
Plant Materials Center
Galliano, Louisiana*

Brazoria

Seashore Paspalum

Brazoria seashore paspalum (*Paspalum vaginatum Swartz*) is recommended for intermediate to brackish marshes, shorelines, dunes, canal banks, mudflats, dredge materials, and areas of ephemeral soil deposition. Brazoria is salt tolerant and considered a pioneering species that has the ability to rapidly colonize and protect large areas of bare soils where accreting mud flats, dredge/fill sites, or artificially created marsh sites exist. Seashore paspalum provides an excellent habitat and food source for wildlife. Seeds are eaten by ducks and other birds, and vegetative plant parts provide food for rabbits, geese, cattle, and other herbivores.

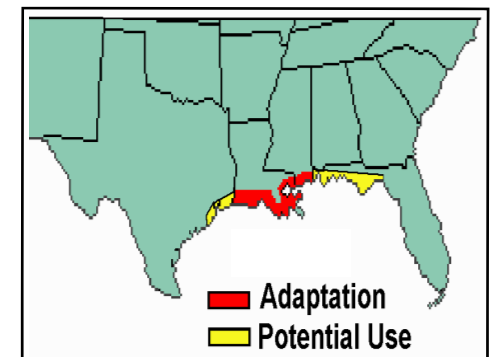


Description

Seashore paspalum is a perennial, semi-aquatic, warm season, native grass. A dense sod-like turf is formed from an extensive system of rhizomes and stolons. Vegetative stems (culms) are erect to 20 inches. Stolons root at the nodes and grow to lengths of 5 feet. Leaf blades are slender, bluegreen, and taper to a point.

Adaptation

Brazoria seashore paspalum is an effective pioneering plant that can be used in coastal restoration and conservation programs. Brazoria spreads rapidly and can be established on fresh to brackish soils with salinity to 10 ppt (parts per thousand). It is adapted to a range of soil textures from clay to sand. Preferred sites are bare, saturated-to-moist soils, with little or no other vegetation. Seashore paspalum is not considered an emergent aquatic and will not persist under prolonged flooding. Although Brazoria has performed well and it has formed dense stands in study plots that were periodically flooded to depths of 1 foot.



Known range of adaptation for Brazoria