

than too deep. For calibration purposes, South Texas Germplasm sideoats grama contains approximately 165,000 seeds per bulk pound. A seeding rate of 5-10 pound of pure live seed (PLS) per acre is recommended. In planting mixtures, reduce the rate according to the percent of sideoats grama in the seed mixture. South Texas Germplasm has shown rapid emergence in most planting trials, and is typically one of the easiest native grasses to establish by seeding.

Management

Stands of South Texas Germplasm should not be grazed for 1 year after planting to allow adequate rootstock development. Established plants should be allowed to produce seed annually to insure stand health. Sideoats grama is a long-lived perennial that is extremely drought and fire tolerant once established.

No severe insect or disease problems have been observed in sideoats grama once established. Cold tolerance of this germplasm beyond the area of intended use is unknown.

Availability

Seed of the South Texas Germplasm sideoats grama will be identified by USDA NRCS accession number 9109632. First generation (G0) seed will be produced and maintained by South Texas Natives.

For More Information

South Texas Natives
CKWRI-TAMUK
MSC 218, 700 University Blvd.
Kingsville, Texas 78363
Phone: (361) 593-4525
<http://ckwri.tamuk.edu/research-programs/south-texas-natives>

or

Kika de la Garza Plant Materials Center
3409 North FM 1355
Kingsville, Texas 78363
Phone: (361) 595-1313
<http://plant-materials.nrcs.usda.gov/stpmc/>

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South Texas Germplasm Sideoats Grama

Bouteloua curtipendula (Michx.)
Torr. var. *caespitosa* Gould &
Kapadia





Description

South Texas Germplasm sideoats grama (*Bouteloua curtipendula* (Michx.) Torr. var. *caespitosa* Gould & Kapadia) is a blend of 6 native populations collected in Atascosa, Frio, Medina, Uvalde, and Val Verde Counties of South Texas. Sideoats grama is the State Grass of Texas, and is a warm-season, native, perennial bunch grass that grows 3-4 feet tall. The plants produce seed from May through October in South Texas. South Texas Germplasm was cooperatively released in 2012 by the *South Texas Natives* Project of the Caesar Kleberg Wildlife Research Institute at Texas A&M University-Kingsville, USDA NRCS E. “Kika” de la Garza Plant Materials Center, and Texas AgriLife Research Station Beeville. This release is selected plant material class of certified seed. South Texas Germplasm has superior plant vigor, seed production, and biomass production compared to available sideoats grama releases when grown in South Texas. No breeding, selection or genetic manipulation was imposed with any of

this material, and all accessions were increased for commercial production using the original wild-harvested seed.

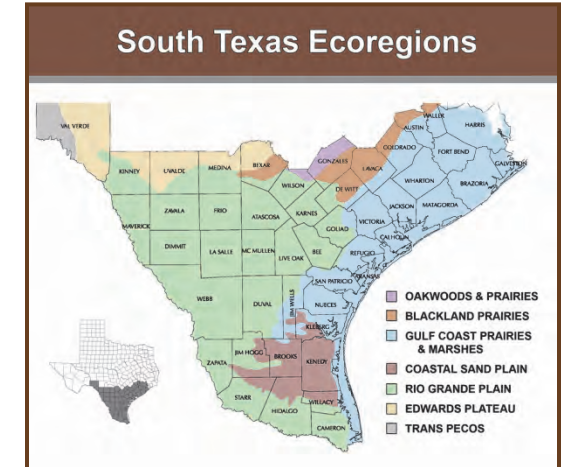
Uses and Adaptation

South Texas Germplasm sideoats grama is recommended for use in upland wildlife, highway right-of-way, energy exploration, and range plantings in South Texas. Sideoats grama is a common plant on many ecological sites in South Texas. Sideoats grama produces abundant forage and provides suitable nesting habitat for bobwhite quail, and cover for other wildlife species.



South Texas Germplasm has shown good competitive ability with many introduced exotic grasses. Populations in the release originated from fine sandy loam, loamy fine sand, sandy clay loam, gravelly loam, and clay loam soils. Best performance in planting trials has been observed on medium to fine textured soils. The area of known adaptation of South Texas Germplasm is the Rio Grande Plain, Coastal Sand Plain, and

Gulf Coast Prairies and Marshes Ecoregions of Texas.



Planting Methods

Seedbed preparation should begin well in advance of planting. Planting can be done in early spring or late summer-early fall in South Texas. Establish a clean, weed-free seedbed by either tillage or herbicides. Prior to planting, the site should be firm and have accumulated soil moisture.

Sideoats grama is best seeded using a native-grass drill with picker wheels or a seed box for medium to large seeds. Broadcast seeding may be used in areas not easily planted with a drill, but some type of additional coverage such as culti-packing or light dragging will be beneficial to ensure good seed to soil contact.

Seed should be planted 1/8 to 1/4 inch deep. It is better to plant too shallow