Through careful experimental processes, we collected and analyzed data to determine how much the dune-dwelling plant, *Calamovilfa longifolia*, and the sand around it would be affected by human trampling. To begin our research, we planted the *Calamovilfa* in three designated plots and left the fourth one bare. The *Calamovilfa* in two of the plots were spaced out in rows that were equidistant from each other, and plants in the third plot were condensed into a small, dense patch. To gather the data on the effects of human trampling on the dune plants, we trampled the second plot of *Calamovilfa* just as pedestrians on a coastal dune would. Three times per week, the four people within our team made eight passes per person across the rows of plants within that plot. We gathered other information such as the sand temperature, plant height, and moisture content of the four plots using sand samples that we collected each time. Sand traps were also installed at the southern ends of our plots, and erosion pins at each corner 7(ea)4()-2-2(B)8nobroervon th differeof (ch oth2(erei a)4(nd)3(e)] TJETQEMC /P <MCID 50>BDC q0.000042915 0 20 2304 reW*nBT/F1 27.96 Tf1 0 0 1 40.0 1 1600.15 Tm0 g0 G[(eros)-3(io)-2(h)-2(in)-2d)6(ea)44(pl)-4(of)

The trampling of the plants did not show impacts on the amount of sand deposited, but there were differences in the appearance of deposits. Plot A had visible deposits downwind from plants (Figure 3), but Plot B did not.

[1] Arens, S.M., A. C. W. Baas, J. H. Van Boxel, and C. Kalkman. 2001. “Influence of reed stem density on foredune development.” *Earth Surface Processes and Landforms* 26: 1161-1176.

[2] Maun, M. A. 1966. “The effects of burial by sand on survival and growth of *Calamovilfa longifolia*.” *Ecoscience* 3: 93-100.