

FORAGE SUITABILITY GROUP

Wet

FSG No.: G034B2034CO
Major Land Resource Area: 034B - Warm Central Desertic Basins and Plateaus
Land Resource Unit 34B-2: 10-12 inches precipitation zone

PHYSIOGRAPHIC FEATURES

The land resource area 34B-2 occurs in Northeastern Utah and Western Colorado. Utah Counties included in this area are Carbon, Emery, Grand, Duchesne and Uintah. Colorado counties included in this area are Mesa, Delta, Montrose, Garfield, Rio Blanco and Moffat. The soils in this group are found on flood plains.

	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Maximum</u>
Elevation (feet):	4000	7000
Slope (percent):	0	15
Flooding:		
Frequency:	Occasional	Occasional
Duration:	Long	Long
Ponding:		
Depth (inches):		
Frequency:	None	None
Duration:	None	None
Runoff Class:	Medium	Medium

CLIMATIC FEATURES

The climate for this land resource area is considered arid or semi arid. The yearly total annual precipitation for this resource area ranges from 10-12 inches. Following are data for two climate stations within this precipitation zone. For data from a climate station nearer to your location, access the national Water and Climate Center at <http://www.wcc.nrcs.usda.gov/>, or visit your local Natural Resources Conservation Service Field Office.

Temperature Data Related to Growth of Plants										
County/ State	Climate Station	Elevation (Feet)	Growing Degree-Day Units †		Growing Season					
					Length of Period		Average Date of 32° F		Average Date of 28° F	
			Base 50°F	Base 40°F	32°F	28°F	Last frost in Spring	First Frost in Fall	Last Killing freeze in Spring	First Killing freeze in Fall
Moffat/ CO	Dinosaur Nat.Mnt.	5920	2555	4524	97	122	June 14	Sep. 10	June 2	Sep. 21
Garfield/ CO	Rifle	5320	2330	4372	95	123	June 13	Sep. 8	May 20	Sep. 17

† **Growing Degree-Day Units** are computed as the difference between the daily average temperature and the base temperature. (Daily Average Temperature - Base Temperature) One unit is accumulated for each degree Fahrenheit the average temperature is above the base temperature. Negative numbers are discarded.

Example: If the day's high temperature was 95 and the low temperature was 55, the base 50 heating degree-day units is $[(95 + 55) / 2] - 50 = 25$. This is done for each day of the month and summed

Precipitation and Temperature, Monthly and Annual Average				
Month	Precipitation (inches)		Temperature (°F)	
	Dinosaur Station	Rifle Station*	Dinosaur Station	Rifle Station
January	0.68	0.88	20.2	22.0
February	0.53	0.74	25.8	30.0
March	1.01	0.91	36.5	38.6
April	1.07	0.96	45.8	47.0
May	1.28	1.06	55.4	55.6
June	1.22	0.92	65.7	64.3
July	1.09	1.02	73.1	70.6
August	0.80	1.06	70.8	68.7
September	1.11	1.20	61.1	60.1
October	1.46	1.38	48.8	48.8
November	0.77	1.01	34.5	36.8
December	0.74	1.15	22.6	25.2
Annual Average	11.76	12.27	46.7	47.3

***Note:** Rifle station is borderline between land resource area B2 (10-12 inches precipitation) and B3 (12-14 inches precipitation). However, the vegetation near Rifle is more representative for B2.

Climate Station	Location	From	To
CO2286	Dinosaur Natl. Monument	1965	1990
CO7031	Rifle	1961	1990

SOIL PROPERTIES

This group consists of very deep, very poorly drained, moderately coarse to moderately fine textured soils. The available water capacity is high, and permeability is moderately slow.

Drainage Class:	Very poorly drained	To	Very poorly drained
Permeability Class: (0 - 40 inches)	Moderately slow	To	Moderately slow
Frost Action Class:	High	To	High

	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Maximum</u>
Depth:	60	>60
Organic Matter (percent): (surface layer)	2.0	4.0
Electrical Conductivity (mmhos/cm): (0 - 24 inches)	0	2
Sodium Absorption Ratio: (0 - 12 inches)	0	0
Soil Reaction (1:1) Water (pH): (0 - 12 inches)	7.4	8.4
Available Water Capacity (inches): (0 - 60 inches)	9	>9
Calcium Carbonate Equivalent (percent): (0 - 12 inches)	0	10

ADAPTED SPECIES LIST

The followings forage species are adapted to grow on the soils in this group. Additional information concerning plant characteristics of a number of the listed species as well as individual cultivars of many of these species can be accessed at the following web site: <http://plants.usda.gov>

Cool Season Grasses	Plant Symbol	Dryland	Irrigated
Creeping meadow foxtail	ALAR	G	G
Meadow foxtail	ALPR3	F	F
Reed canarygrass	PHAR3	G	G
Warm Season Grasses	Plant Symbol	Dryland	Irrigated
Alkali sacaton	SPAI	F	F
Inland saltgrass	DISP	F	F
Switchgrass	PAVIV	F	F
Legumes	Plant Symbol	Dryland	Irrigated
Alsike clover	TRHY	G	G

G - Good adaptation for forage production on this group of soils in this MLRA

F - Fair Adaptation but will produce at its highest potential

NS - Species is not suited or adapted to the site and should not be planted

PRODUCTION ESTIMATES

Production estimates listed here should only be used for making general management recommendations. On site production information should always be used for making detailed planning and management recommendations.

Listed below are low and high production estimates for the more commonly grown forages for this group. The high forage production estimates are based on dense, vigorous stands of climatically adapted, superior performing cultivars. Stands are properly fertilized to obtain high yields. Pest infestations are kept below economic thresholds. Mechanical harvests are managed to maintain stand life by cutting at appropriate stages of maturity and harvest intervals. Optimum beginning and ending grazing heights are adhered to, if stands are grazed. Adequate time is allowed for plant recovery before entering winter dormancy under both harvest regimes.

These production estimates represent total annual above ground plant production on an air-dry-matter basis. Production estimates for hay and grazing can be calculated from these numbers by multiplying them by a harvest efficiency factor. Seventy- percent harvest efficiency is commonly used when converting to hay yields. Pasture harvest efficiency depends upon the grazing management system applied, and usually ranges from 25 to 50 percent efficiency.

Forage Crop	Dryland		Irrigated	
	Production Range (lb/ac)		Production Range (lb/ac)	
	Low	High	Low	High
Alkali sacaton	1000	1800	3600	7100
Alsike clover	800	1400	3600	5700
Creeping meadow foxtail	1400	2600	5000	8600
Inland saltgrass	800	1400	2100	3600
Meadow foxtail	1000	1800	4300	6400
Reed canarygrass	1400	2600	5000	7900
Switchgrass	1000	1800	5000	7900

FORAGE GROWTH CURVES

Growth Curve Number: CO1231
Growth Curve Name: Cool Season Grasses
Growth Curve Description: Grand Valley, Irrigated Pasture
Percent Production by Month:

<u>Jan</u>	<u>Feb</u>	<u>Mar</u>	<u>Apr</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>Jun</u>	<u>Jul</u>	<u>Aug</u>	<u>Sep</u>	<u>Oct</u>	<u>Nov</u>	<u>Dec</u>
0	0	0	5	30	30	5	10	15	5	0	0

Growth Curve Number: CO1232
Growth Curve Name: Warm-Season Grasses
Growth Curve Description: Grand Valley, Irrigated Pasture
Percent Production by Month:

<u>Jan</u>	<u>Feb</u>	<u>Mar</u>	<u>Apr</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>Jun</u>	<u>Jul</u>	<u>Aug</u>	<u>Sep</u>	<u>Oct</u>	<u>Nov</u>	<u>Dec</u>
0	0	0	05	20	40	25	5	5	0	0	0

SOIL LIMITATIONS

Water Table - This Forage suitability groups has soils that have shallow water tables (less than 18 inches) that severely limit forage species selection. In addition, trafficability is limited due to wet topsoil.

Soil Compaction - These soils are susceptible to compaction, especially if grazed or hayed when the topsoil is too wet. Soil compaction can reduce forage production.

MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

Water Table - To insure forage production, use only species adapted to this forage suitability group.

Soil Compaction - Defer grazing or delay haying when the topsoil is wet to minimized the effects of soil compaction and maintain a healthy forage stand. Allow the soil to dry to field capacity before entering forage stand with machinery or livestock.

FSG DOCUMENTATION

Similar FSGs:

FSG ID	FSG Narrative
G034B1034CO	The wet group in land resource area 34 B1 is similar, however, annual precipitation is less (8-10 inches)

References:

United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service. Land Resource Regions and Major Land Resource Areas of The United States. Agriculture Handbook 296. Washington, D.C.

United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. National Water and Climate Center. <http://www.wwc.nrcs.usda.gov/>

United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. Official Soil Series Descriptions. <http://soils.usda.gov/classification/main.htm>

United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. 1997. National Range and Pasture Handbook. Grazing Lands Technology Institute.

Brummer, J.E., C.H., Pearson, and J. J. Johnson. 2000. Colorado Forage Research 1999. Alfalfa, Irrigated Pastures and Mountain Meadows. Colorado State University, Agricultural Experiment Station, Technical Report TR00-6.

United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. 2002. Colorado Plant Materials Technical Note No. 59 (Revised).

United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. The PLANTS database. 2002. <http://plants.usda.gov/>.

Personal Communication from various Technical Specialists from Colorado Natural Resources Conservation Service.

Cooley, A.W., C.H., Pearson and J. Brummer. Intermountain Grass and Legume Forage Production Manual. Colorado State University Cooperative Extension.

Montana State University. 2000. Montana Interagency plant Materials Handbook for Forage Production, Conservation, Reclamation, and Wildlife. MSU Extension Service EB 69.

STATE CORRELATION:

This site has been correlated with the following states: UT

FORAGE SUITABILITY GROUP APPROVAL:

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