

FORAGE SUITABILITY GROUP

Loamy and Clayey Soils on Flats and Rises of Mesic Uplands

FSG No.: G133AA331FL

Major Land Resource Area (MLRA 133A):

Southern Coastal Plain

Soil Series List

Due to the large list of map units in this group, please refer to Appendix 1.

Angie variant	Goldsboro
Ardilla	Hornsville
Clarendon	Johns
Compass	Lynchburg
Dunbar	Malbis
Duplin	Poarch
Escambia	Robertsdale
Floralia	Telogia

Adapted Species List

The native forage species listed are considered adapted to grow on the soils in this group at their natural pH levels. All introduced grass and legume species will need native pH raised to min. 5.5 (unless noted) for best production. All forages listed are adapted to dryland conditions. Consult with state extension service for current cultivar recommendations

(<http://agronomy.ifas.ufl.edu/foragesofflorida/>).

Perennial Species:

Grasses

Warm season (Introduced)

- Bahiagrass (*Paspalum notatum*, pH 5.0 – 6.5)
- Bermudagrass (*Cynodon dactylon*)

Warm season (Native)

- Big Bluestem (*Andropogon gerardii*)
- Chalky Bluestem (*Andropogon virginicus* var. *glaucus*)
- Splitbeard Bluestem (*Andropogon ternarius*)
- Yellow Indiangrass (*Sorghastrum nutans*)
- Lopsided Indiangrass (*Sorghastrum secundum*)
- Switchgrass (*Panicum virgatum*)
- Eastern Gamagrass (*Tripsacum dactyloides*)

Legumes

Warm season

- Rhizoma Perennial Peanut (*Arachis glabrata*, pH 5.8-7.0; additional management required for high water table)

Annual Species:

Grasses

Warm season

- Browntop Millet (*Urochloa ramosa*; =*Panicum ramosum*)
- Pearl Millet (*Pennisetum glaucum*)
- Sorghum (*Sorghum bicolor*; includes forage sorghums, sudangrass, and their hybrids)

Cool season

- Ryegrass, annual (*Lolium perenne* ssp. *multiflorum*; =*L. multiflorum*)
- Oat (*Avena sativa*)
- Rye (*Secale cereale*)
- Wheat (*Triticum aestivum*)
- Triticale (x *Triticosecale*)

Legumes

Warm season

- Hairy Indigo (*Indigofera hirsuta*)
- Alyceclover (*Alysicarpus vaginalis*)
- Cowpea (*Vigna unguiculata*)

Cool season

- White Clover (*Trifolium repens*, pH 6.0-7.5)
- Red Clover (*Trifolium pratense*, pH 6.0 – 8.0)
- Crimson Clover (*Trifolium incarnatum*)
- Arrowleaf Clover (*Trifolium vesiculosum*)
- Austrian Winter Pea (*Pisum sativum*, pH 6.0-7.5)
- Hairy Vetch (*Vicia villosa*)
- Medics (*Medicago* spp., pH 5.5-8.0)
- Alfalfa (*Medicago sativa*, pH 6.5-7.5)

Seasonal and Total Production Estimates

Warm season grass production should be similar to FSG G133AA321FL during times of normal summer rainfall, but short term dry periods will have less of an effect on plant growth due higher seasonal water table (between 1 to 3 feet). This will be particularly noticeable in the spring.

Production of cool season forages such as annual ryegrass, oats, and wheat planted in a prepared seedbed should be practical most years for all classes of livestock throughout the MLRA. Additionally, overseeding annual ryegrass on bahiagrass pasture is recommended forage suitability group. If irrigation is available, forage production should be consistently at the upper end listed.

For similar reasons, cool season clovers and other cool season legumes planted in a prepared seedbed, should be considered on this FSG. Grazing management and fertilization need to favor the legume component for persistence, productivity, and seed production when natural reseeding of annual species is desired. Grazing management for seed production also is important for white and red clovers, which are short-term perennials in Florida, and function more like annuals. Other species, like crimson clover, reseed well if they are managed

properly. Due to bloat issue, clovers should be used only in mixtures with cool season grasses, overseeded on bahiagrass pastures, or when a bloat preventative supplement is fed.

Initial growth of perennial warm season grasses and legumes or establishment of warm season annual grasses may be delayed in the spring due to low rainfall. Once normal summer rainfall begins, plant production should resume. Warm season legumes such as hairy indigo or Alyceclover can be planted in a prepared seedbed. They also can be oversown onto warm season grasses in this forage suitability group, although fertilization (no N fertilizer) and grazing management needs to favor legume establishment and persistence. Additional lime may be needed to maintain a pH of 5.5 to 6.0.

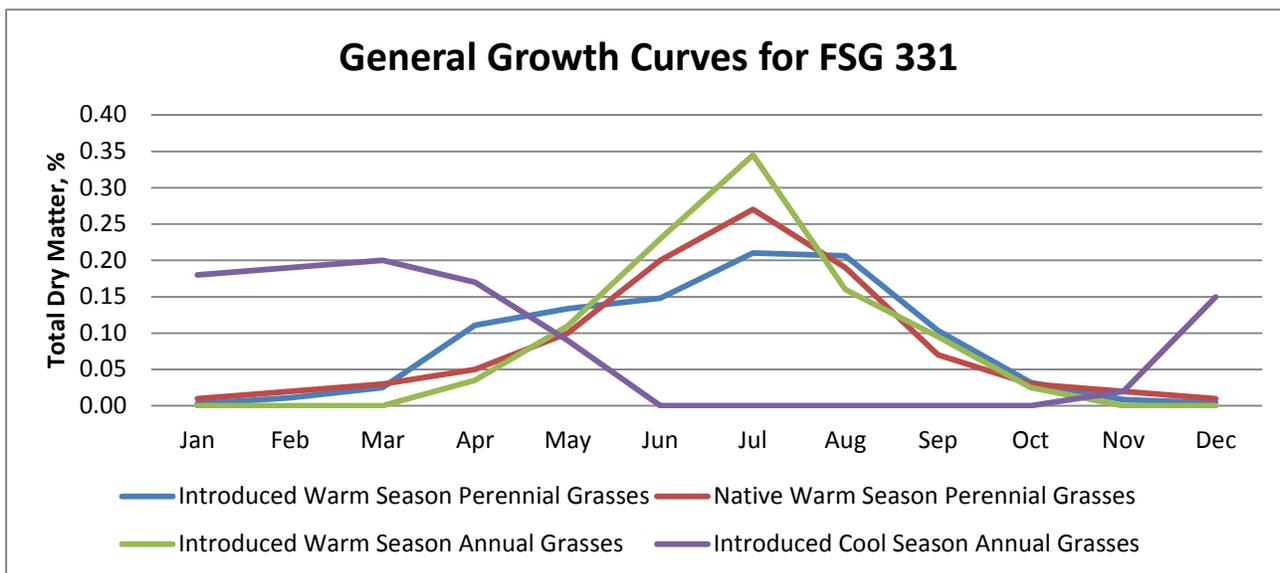
Expected Range in Dry Matter Production and Animal Unit Months (AUM) for Different Forages†				
Forage	Range in Dry matter, lbs/acre		Range in AUM/acre‡	
Bahiagrass, Argentine (100-200 lb N/A) ^{5,6,7,#}	5,500	12,100	3.5	7.8
Bahiagrass, Pensacola (100-200 lb N/A) ^{5,6,7}	5,100	11,300	3.3	7.2
Bahiagrass, Tifton 9 (100-200 lb N/A) ^{5,6,7}	8,500	12,800	5.4	8.2
Bermudagrass, Tifton 85 (100-200 lb N/A) ^{5,6,7}	7,800	13,000	5.0	8.4
Bermudagrass, Florakirk (100-200 lb N) ^{2,5,6,7}	8,200	12,500	5.3	8.0
Bermudagrass, Coastal (100-200 lb N/A) ^{5,6,7,10}	4,500	12,000	2.9	7.7
Eastern Gamagrass, Pete (100-300 lb N/A) ^{5,6,7}	5,000	7,500	3.2	4.8
Big Bluestem (100-300 lb N/acre) ^{5,6,7}	1,000	2,000	0.6	1.3
Ryegrass (120 lb N/A) ^{3,4}	4,400	8,000	2.8	5.1
Small Grain Forage (oat, wheat, etc.; 120 lb N/acre) ¹	7,500	8,000	4.8	5.1
Pearl Millet (200 lb N/acre) ^{5,6,7}	10,000	11,100	6.4	7.1
Sorghum - Sudangrass (200 lb N/acre) ^{5,6,7}	12,500	13,000	8.0	8.3
Rhizoma Perennial Peanut ²	4,400	6,300	2.8	4.0
Alfalfa ^{8,9}	11,250	13,000	7.2	8.3
Cool-Season Clovers, overseeded on bahiagrass ^{4,6,7}	375	1,200	0.2	0.8
Cool-Season Clovers, prepared seedbed ^{4,6}	1,650	4,000	1.1	2.6
Alyceclover ⁴	1,875	3,500	1.2	2.2
Hairy Indigo ⁴	2,500	6,000	1.6	3.8

†Production data based on 25% increase in lower range values for FSG G133AA321FL.

‡Animal Unit Month based on 50% grazing efficiency and 2.6% intake per day.

#Superscript numbers refer to references.

Production Curves:



Dry Matter Production Distribution by Month												
Forage	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Introduced Warm Season Perennial Grasses												
Bahiagrass (Pensacola)		0.01	0.03	0.14	0.14	0.17	0.19	0.17	0.14	0.03		
Bahiagrass (Argentine)		0.01	0.04	0.08	0.09	0.18	0.25	0.22	0.11	0.02		
Bermudagrass (Tifton 85)		0.02	0.02	0.13	0.15	0.13	0.21	0.22	0.08	0.03	0.01	0.00
Bermudagrass (Coastal)	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.13	0.14	0.13	0.21	0.22	0.09	0.02	0.01	0.01
Native Warm Season Perennial Grasses												
Native Warm Season Grasses (Generic)	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.1	0.2	0.27	0.19	0.07	0.03	0.02	0.01
Eastern Gamagrass	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.16	0.18	0.2	0.16	0.13	0.06	0.02	0.01	0.01
Switchgrass	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.07	0.15	0.19	0.2	0.19	0.09	0.03	0.01	0.01
Legumes or Legume/Grass Combinations												
Rhizoma Perennial Peanut			0.05	0.15	0.14	0.15	0.20	0.18	0.14			
White Clover/Argentine Bahiagrass	0.01	0.02	0.07	0.14	0.17	0.21	0.18	0.12	0.09	0.02		
Cool Season Annual Grasses												
Annual Ryegrass	0.18	0.18	0.2	0.18	0.1						0.02	0.14
Small Grains (Wheat, Rye, etc.)	0.18	0.2	0.2	0.16	0.08						0.02	0.16
Warm Season Annual Grasses												
Sorghum-Sudangrass					0.07	0.2	0.3	0.25	0.15	0.03		
Millet (Pearl and Browntop)				0.07	0.15	0.26	0.39	0.07	0.04	0.02		

Physiographic Features

Dominantly very deep, nearly level or gently sloping, somewhat poorly drained or moderately well drained soils formed in loamy and clayey marine deposits. These soils occur on flats, summits, and shoulders of marine terraces. Diagnostic subsurface horizon is an argillic horizon above 20 inches. The organic matter content of the surface layer is dominantly very low to medium. Unless limed, the reaction in the surface layer ranges from extremely acid to slightly acid.

Climatic Features

Freeze-free period (>28° F 9 years in 10 at least):
 averages 255 d (range 243-273 d)

Length of growing season (>32° F 9 years in 10 at least): averages 224 d (range 205-247 d)

Annual minimum temperature (° F in month of January):
 averages 38.2 (range 36.7-39.7)

USDA Plant Hardiness Zone:
 8b (15-20° F, Tallahassee)

Mean annual precipitation (inches):
 averages 62.14 (range 53.18-69.48)

Group Soil Properties (Statewide)

Percent Slope: Dominantly 0 to 5 percent, but ranges to 8 percent

Surface Texture: Dominantly fine sandy loam, sandy loam, loamy fine sand, loamy sand, or their gravelly analogs. A few members are fine sand, loam, sandy clay loam, or very fine sandy loam

Sand Content of Surface Layer: 46 to 95 percent

Clay Content of Surface Layer: 2 to 22 percent

Organic Matter Content of Surface Layer: 0.5 to 5 percent

Cation Exchange Capacity of Surface Layer (meq/100g):
 3.0 to 10.2

Effective Cation Exchange Capacity of Surface Layer (meq/100g): 0.5 to 4.9

Bulk Density of Surface Layer (g/cc): 1.34 to 1.65

Saturated Hydraulic Conductivity of Surface Layer:
 Moderate to rapid

Soil Reaction of Surface Layer: 3.5 to 6.5 (unless limed)

Available Water Capacity (0 to 30 inches): 0.4 to 1.9 inch per inch

Depth to Finer Textured Material: Less than 20 inches

Depth to Bedrock: Greater than 80 inches. A few members have bedrock between 60 and 80 inches.

Drainage Class (Agronomic): Somewhat poorly, moderately well

Depth to Seasonal High Water Table (during wet periods): 1 to 3 feet

Flooding: A few members are rarely or very rarely flooded with brief duration.

Ponding: None

Monthly precipitation (inches) and temperature (F):

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Precip avg	4.80	6.37	3.78	4.45	6.36	7.04	6.32	5.24	3.31	4.16	4.09	4.80
Avg Min	38.2	40.8	46.9	99.8	60.8	67.8	70.7	70.3	66.4	54.6	46.5	41.3
Avg Temp	51.6	54.9	61.2	67.0	74.4	80.2	82.1	81.8	78.7	69.9	61.5	54.4
Avg Max	62.2	66.1	72.5	78.7	85.3	90.1	91.5	91.0	88.0	80.3	71.9	64.5

Climate Station Locations (averages from 1971 to 2000; see Appendix 2)

FL NRCS
 August 2013

FSG Documentation

Inventory Data References:

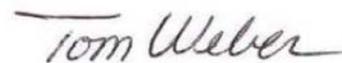
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State Correlation: Pending

Forage Suitability Group Approval:



Rosalind Moore, Acting State Resource Conservationist



Tom Weber, State Soil Scientist

Appendix 1: Map Unit List

Angie variant loam	Goldsboro loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes
Ardilla loamy sand	Goldsboro loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes
Clarendon fine sandy loam	Hornsville fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes
Compass loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Hornsville fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes
Compass loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes	Johns fine sandy loam
Dunbar fine sandy loam, rarely flooded	Lynchburg fine sandy loam
Duplin fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Lynchburg loamy fine sand
Duplin fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	Lynchburg loamy fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes
Duplin very fine sandy loam, very rarely flooded	Lynchburg loamy fine sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes
Escambia fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Malbis fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes
Escambia fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Malbis fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes
Escambia sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Malbis sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes
Escambia sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	Malbis sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes
Floralia loamy fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Poarch sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes
Floralia loamy fine sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes	Poarch sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes
Floralia loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Robertsdale fine sandy loam
Floralia loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes	Robertsdale sandy loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes
Goldsboro loamy fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Telogia sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes
Goldsboro loamy fine sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes	

Appendix 2: Climate Station Locations		
COOP ID (FL=08)	Location	County
1544	Chipley	Washington
1986	Crestview	Okaloosa
2220	De Funiak Springs	Walton
3230	Fountain	Bay
5275	Madison	Madison
5793	Milton Exp. Stn.	Santa Rosa
5879	Monticello	Jefferson
6240	Niceville	Okaloosa
7429	Quincy	Gadsden
8758	Tallahassee Mun. Air.	Leon