

## FORAGE SUITABILITY GROUP

### Loamy and Clayey Soils on Rises, Knolls, and Ridges of Mesic Uplands

FSG No.: G138XA322FL

**Major Land Resource Area (MLRA 138):** North  
Central Florida Ridge

#### Map Unit List

Ichetucknee fine sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

#### 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)

#### 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 G138XA321FL during times of normal summer rainfall, but dry periods will effect plant growth more quickly due to increased runoff and less infiltration associated with steeper slope. For this reason, total seasonal yields will be slightly lower than FSG G138XA321FL. If irrigation is available, see FSG G138XA321 for production information.

Cool season annual grasses should practical most years for all classes of livestock. Additionally, overseeding annual ryegrass on a bahiagrass pasture is recommended for this forage suitability group.

As with the annual cool season grasses, many clovers and other legumes should be considered on this FSG. Grazing management for seed production also is important for several clover species. White and red clovers are short-term perennials in Florida, but 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, over-

seeded on bahiagrass pastures, or when a bloat preventive 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 prepared seedbeds. 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.

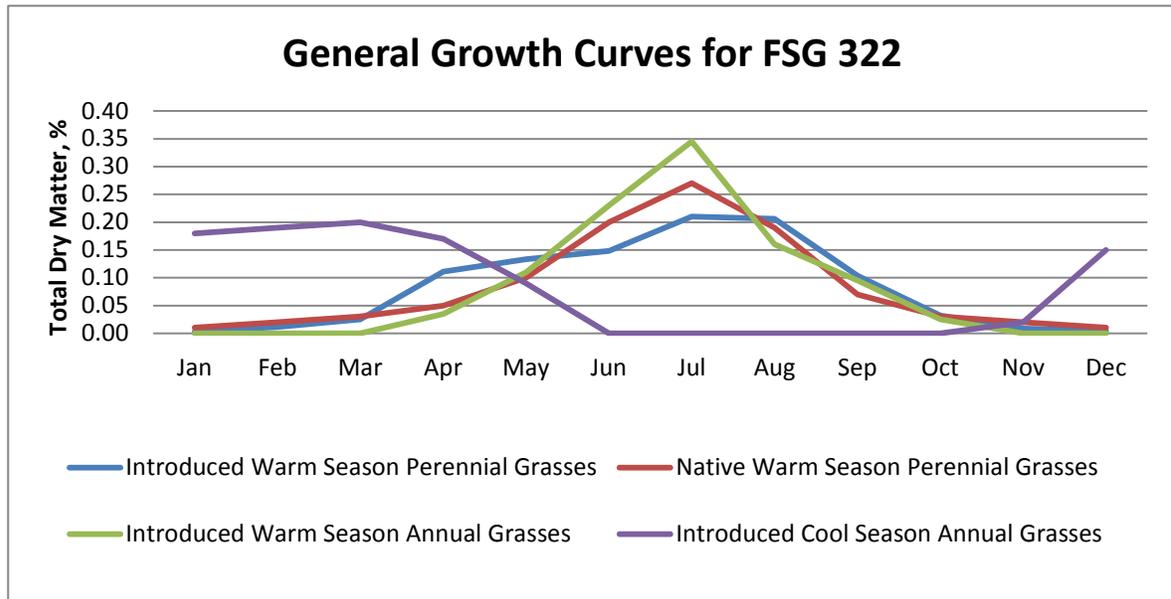
Expected Range in Dry Matter Production and Animal Unit Months (AUM) for Different Forages†				
Forage	Range in Dry matter, lbs/acre		Range in AUM/acre‡	
Bahiagrass, Argentine (100-200 lb N/A) <sup>5,6,7</sup> #	3,900	10,900	2.5	7.0
Bahiagrass, Pensacola (100-200 lb N/A) <sup>5,6,7</sup>	3,700	10,150	2.4	6.5
Bahiagrass, Tifton 9 (100-200 lb N/A) <sup>5,6,7</sup>	6,100	11,500	3.9	7.4
Bermudagrass, Tifton 85 (100-200 lb N/A) <sup>5,6,7</sup>	5,600	11,700	3.6	7.5
Bermudagrass, Florakirk (100-200 lb N) <sup>2,5,6,7</sup>	5,900	11,300	3.8	7.2
Bermudagrass, Coastal (100-200 lb N/A) <sup>5,6,7,10</sup>	3,200	10,800	2.1	6.9
Eastern Gamagrass, Pete (100-300 lb N/A) <sup>5,6,7</sup>	3,600	6,750	2.3	4.3
Big Bluestem (100-300 lb N/acre) <sup>5,6,7</sup>	800	1,800	0.5	1.2
Ryegrass (120 lb N/A) <sup>3,4</sup>	3,200	7,200	2.0	4.6
Small Grain Forage (oat, wheat, etc.; 120 lb N/acre) <sup>1</sup>	5,400	7,200	3.5	4.6
Pearl Millet (200 lb N/acre) <sup>5,6,7</sup>	7,200	10,000	4.6	6.4
Sorghum - Sudangrass (200 lb N/acre) <sup>5,6,7</sup>	9,000	11,700	5.8	7.5
Rhizoma Perennial Peanut <sup>2</sup>	3,150	5,700	2.0	3.6
Alfalfa <sup>8,9</sup>	8,100	11,700	5.2	7.5
Cool-Season Clovers, overseeded on bahiagrass <sup>4,6,7</sup>	250	1,100	0.2	0.7
Cool-Season Clovers, prepared seedbed <sup>4,6</sup>	1,200	3,600	0.8	2.3
Alyceclover <sup>4</sup>	1,350	3,150	0.9	2.0
Hairy Indigo <sup>4</sup>	1,800	5,400	1.2	3.5

†Production data based on 10% decrease from FSG G138XA321FL due to slope.

‡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
<b>Introduced Warm Season Perennial Grasses</b>												
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
<b>Native Warm Season Perennial Grasses</b>												
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
<b>Legumes or Legume/Grass Combinations</b>												
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		
<b>Cool Season Annual Grasses</b>												
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
<b>Warm Season Annual Grasses</b>												
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, sloping to very steep, moderately well drained or well drained soils formed in loamy and/or clayey marine deposits. These soils occur on shoulders and back slopes of marine terraces. Diagnostic subsurface horizon is an argillic horizon above 20 inches. The organic matter content of the surface layer is dominantly low or very low. 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 270 d (range 266-278 d)

**Length of growing season (>32° F 9 years in 10 at least):** averages 234 d (range 225-247 d)

**Annual minimum temperature (° F in month of January):**  
 averages 41.1 (range 38.6-43.5)

**USDA Plant Hardiness Zone:**  
 8b (15-20° F, Jacksonville)  
 8a (10-15° F, Glen St. Mary)

**Mean annual precipitation (inches):**  
 averages 54.40 (range 52.24-59.65)

## Soil Properties

**Percent Slope:** 5 to 12 percent, but ranges to 60 percent

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

**Sand Content of Surface Layer:** 37 to 95 percent

**Clay Content of Surface Layer:** 2 to 33 percent

**Organic Matter Content of Surface Layer:** 0.5 to 4 percent

**Cation Exchange Capacity of Surface Layer (meq/100g):**  
 0.3 to 5.9

**Effective Cation Exchange Capacity of Surface Layer (meq/100g):** 0.3 to 5.7

**Bulk Density of Surface Layer (g/cc):** 1.2 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):** 0.3 to 1.7 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):** Moderately well, Well

**Depth to Seasonal High Water Table (during wet periods):** 3 to 5 feet

**Flooding:** None

**Ponding:** None

## Monthly precipitation (inches) and temperature (F):

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
<b>Precip avg</b>	4.89	3.82	5.09	3.28	3.27	6.23	6.84	7.12	4.86	2.98	2.69	3.34
<b>Avg Min</b>	41.1	43.6	49.4	54.3	62.0	68.5	71.1	70.8	67.9	57.7	50.0	43.2
<b>Avg Temp</b>	55.1	56.3	62.3	67.5	74.4	79.6	81.6	81.2	78.4	69.8	62.4	55.4
<b>Avg Max</b>	65.7	68.9	75.2	80.5	86.8	90.7	92.0	91.5	88.9	82.1	74.7	67.6

## Climate Station Locations (averages from 1971 to 2000; see Appendix 1)

## FSG Documentation

### Inventory Data References:

1. Barnett, R.D., D.L. Wright, A.R. Soffes Blount, and R.L. Stanley. 1997. Small Grain Production Recommendations for the 1997-98 Growing Season. Univ. Florida, IFAS, Florida Coop. Ext. Ser. SS-AGR-46.
2. Dunavin, LS. 1996. Fertility Trials with Florakirk Bermudagrass and Chicory and Harvest Date Trial with Florigraze Rhizoma Peanut. Univ. Florida, IFAS, Agric. Exp. Stn., WFREC Res. Rep. WF96-4.
3. ----- . 1997. Cool-Season Forage Trials, 1996-1997. Univ. Florida, IFAS, Florida Agric. Exp. Stn., WFREC Res. Rep. WF97-5.
4. -----, and C.G. Chambliss. 2000. Cool-Season Forage Variety Trials, WFREC, Jay, FL 1999-2000. Univ. Florida, IFAS, Florida Exp. Stn. SS-AGR-85.
5. -----, and D.W. Gorbet. 2000. Variety and Other Trials of Several Forage Grasses and Legumes, Temperate Corn and Grain Sorghum. Univ. Florida, IFAS, Florida Agric. Exp. Stn., WFREC Res. Rep. WF 00-03.
6. ----- . 2001. Variety and Other Trials of Several Forage Grasses and Legumes, Temperate Corn and Grain Sorghum. Univ. Florida, IFAS, Agric. Exp. Stn., WFREC Res. Rep. WFREC Res. Rep. WF01-03.
7. ----- . 2002. Variety and Other Trials of Several Forage Grasses and Legumes and Grain Sorghum. Univ. Florida, IFAS, Florida Agric. Exp. Stn., WFREC Res. Rep. WF02-03.
8. -----, H.A. Peacock, and D.W. Gorbet. 1991. Variety Trials of Warm-Season Perennial Grasses, Grain Sorghum, Millet and Sorghum X Sudangrass Hybrids, and Alfalfa, 1990. Univ. Florida, IFAS, Florida Agric. Exp. Stn., Jay, AREC Res. Rep. WF91-2.
9. ----- . 1993. Variety Trials of Warm-Season Perennial Grasses, Grain Sorghum, Summer Annual Grasses, Alfalfa, and Summer Legumes. Univ. Florida, IFAS, Florida Agric. Exp. Stn., Jay AREC Res. Rep. Jay, AREC Res. Rep. WF93-2.
10. Rhoads, F.M., and R.L. Stanley, Jr. 1989. Coastal Bermudagrass Yield, Soil-pH, and Ammonium Sulfate-Nitrate Rates. Univ. Florida, IFAS, Florida Agric. Exp. Stn., NFREC-Quincy Res. Rep. 89-9.

**State Correlation: (NA)**

### Forage Suitability Group Approval:



Greg Hendricks, State Resource Conservationist



Tom Weber, State Soil Scientist

<b>Appendix 1: Climate Station Locations</b>		
<b>COOP ID (FL=08)</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>County</b>
4731	Lake City	Columbia
4394	Jasper	Hamilton
5539	Mayo	LaFayette
9120	Usher Tower	Levy
5275	Madison	Madison
5099	Live Oak	Suwannee