FORAGE SUITABILITY GROUP

Sandy Over Loamy soils on Stream Terraces, Flood Plains or in Depressions

FSG No.: G152AA245FL

Major Land Resource Area (MLRA 152A):

Eastern Gulf Coast Flatwoods

Map Unit List*

Alapaha loamy sand (FL005)
Allanton sand (FL005)
Hicoria fine sandy loam, depressional
Pelham sand (FL005)
Surrency fine sand (FL005)
Surrency mucky fine sand (FL037)
Tooles fine sand, depressional

***NOTE: Some members do not identify flooding or depressional in the map unit name but are subject to flooding or ponding. In these cases, please refer to the water features data on the Web Soil Survey or Soil Data Mart. Information in parenthesis refers to soil survey code where map unit occurs.**

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 grasses will need native pH raised to min. 5.5 (unless noted) for best production. Consult with state extension service for current cultivar or germplasm recommendations (http://agronomy.ifas.ufl.edu/foragesofflorida/).

Perennial Species:

Grasses

Warm season (Introduced)

- Limpograss (*Hemarthria altissima*)

Warm season (Native)

- Maidencane (*Panicum hemitomon*)
- Blue Maidencane (*Amphicarpum muhlenbergianum*)

Annual Species:

Grasses

Warm season

- Japanese Millet (*Echinochloa esculenta*)

Legumes

Warm season

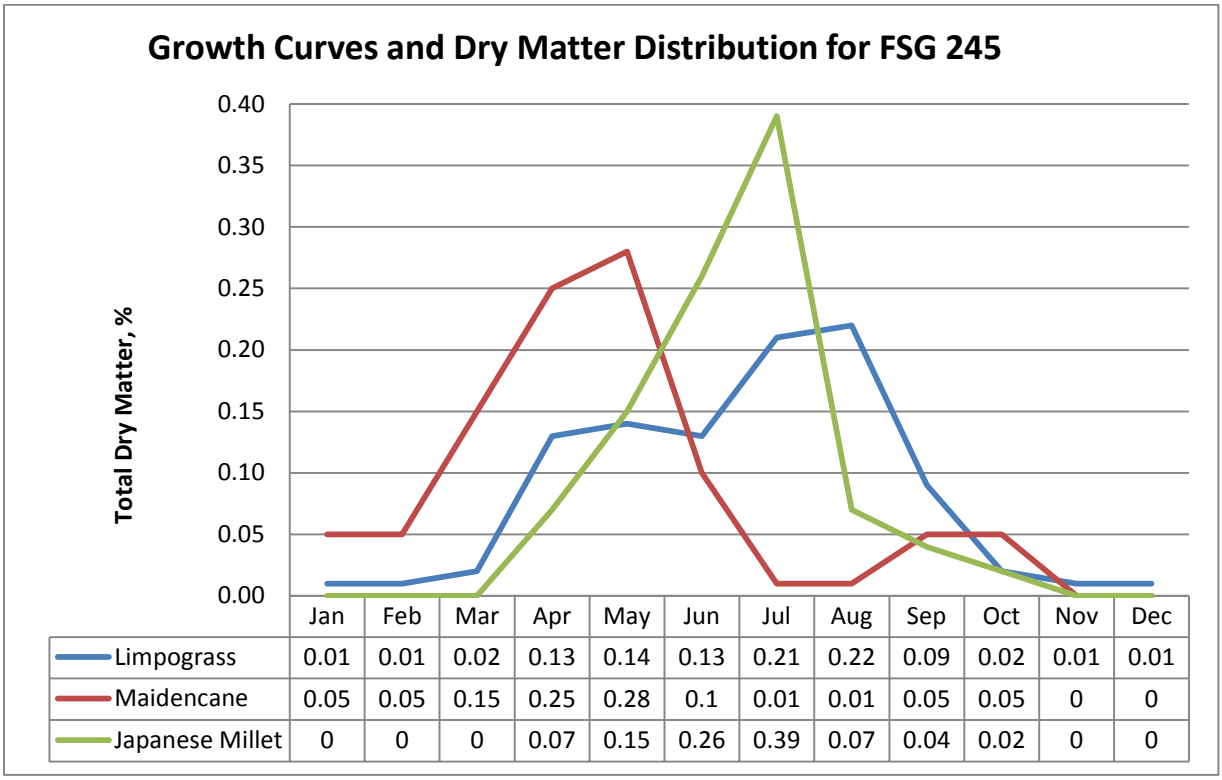
- Aeschynomene (*Aeschynomene americana*)

Seasonal and Total Production Estimates

Unless previously drained, soils in this FSG have very few forage species adapted to their seasonal high water table (1 to 2 feet above the soil surface). If previously drained see forage list and discussion with FSG G152AA241FL.

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†**	
Limpograss (≈400 lb N/acre)[3,5]	8,000	13,000	5.1	8.2
Maidencane[1]#	5,000	6,700	3.2	4.3
Blue Maidencane[1]#	2,100	2,500	1.3	1.6
Japanese Millet[2]	4,000	6,000	2.5	3.8
Aeschynomene[4]	2,000	3,000	1.3	1.9

†Animal Unit Month based on 50% grazing efficiency and 2.6% intake per day.
‡Superscript numbers refer to references.
#Dry matter estimated based on the assumption air dried yield in reference had ≈16% moisture.



	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Limpograss	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.13	0.14	0.13	0.21	0.22	0.09	0.02	0.01	0.01
Maidencane	0.05	0.05	0.15	0.25	0.28	0.1	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.05	0	0
Japanese Millet	0	0	0	0.07	0.15	0.26	0.39	0.07	0.04	0.02	0	0

Physiographic Features

Dominantly very deep, level or nearly level, poorly and very poorly drained soils formed 20 to 40 inches of sandy marine deposits over loamy marine deposits or recent alluvium. These soils are on flood plains, stream terraces, or in depressions on marine terraces. Diagnostic subsurface horizon is an argillic horizon. A few members have either a mollic or umbric horizon. The organic matter content of the surface layer is dominantly low to high. The reaction in the surface layer ranges from extremely acid to neutral.

Climatic Features

Freeze-free period (>28° F 9 years in 10 at least): averages 268 d (range 243-295 d)

Length of growing season (>32° F 9 years in 10 at least): averages 235 d (range 206-267 d)

Annual minimum temperature (° F in month of January): averages 53.7 (range 49.0-64.5)

USDA Plant Hardiness Zone:
8b (15-20° F, Tallahassee)
9a (20-25° F, Gainesville)

Mean annual precipitation (inches): averages 60.77 (range 52.83-69.20)

Soil Properties

Percent Slope: Dominantly 0 to 2 percent

Surface Texture: Loamy sand, loamy fine sand, sand, fine sand, or their mucky analogs

Sand Content of Surface: 70 to 97 percent

Clay Content of Surface Layer: 0 to 10 percent

Organic Matter Content of Surface Layer: 0.5 to 20 percent

Cation Exchange Capacity of Surface Layer (meq/100g): 1.9 to 10.8

Effective Cation Exchange Capacity of Surface Layer (meq/100g): 1.3 to 19.9

Bulk Density of Surface Layer (g/cc): 0.3 to 1.65

Saturated Hydraulic Conductivity of Surface Layer: Rapid

Soil Reaction of Surface Layer: 3.5 to 7.3 (unless limed)

Available Water Capacity (0 to 30 inches): 0.5 to 4.2 inch per inch

Depth to Finer Textured Material: 20 to 40 inches

Depth to Bedrock: Greater than 80 inches. Some members have bedrock at less than 80 inches.

Drainage Class (Agronomic): Poorly, very poorly

Depth to Seasonal High Water Table (during wet periods): 1 to 2 feet above the surface

Flooding: If flooded, frequent or occasional with brief to very long duration

Ponding: If ponded, long or very long duration

Monthly precipitation (inches) and temperature (F):

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Precip avg	5.25	4.28	5.67	3.52	3.78	6.20	7.82	7.44	5.82	3.46	3.54	3.75
Avg Min	40.5	43.0	48.9	83.7	62.0	66.9	71.6	71.4	68.1	57.1	49.0	43.2
Avg Temp	53.7	56.7	62.7	68.1	75.3	80.8	82.6	82.3	79.4	70.6	62.6	55.8
Avg Max	64.1	67.3	73.3	79.1	85.6	90.1	91.3	90.9	88.3	81.2	73.3	66.2

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

FSG Documentation

Inventory Data References:

1. --------. 1987. Range management for important native grasses of Florida. Gainesville, FL, USA: US Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. 168 p.
2. Barnhart, S. 2008. Forage and cover crop considerations for delayed planting and flooded sites. Ames, IA, USA: Iowa State University Extension. Available at: http://www.extension.iastate.edu/CropNews/2008/0611SteveBarnhart.htm. Accessed 18 December 2012.
3. Kalmbacher, R.S., P.H. Everett, F.G. Martin, K.H. Quesenberry, E.M. Hodges, O.C. Ruelke, and S.C. Schank. 1987. Yield and persistence of perennial grasses at Immokalee, Florida: 1981 to 1984. Gainesville, FL, USA: University of Florida, Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences, Agriculture Experiment Station. Bull. 865. Available at: http://ufdc.ufl.edu/UF00027614/00001?search=kalmbacher. Accessed 17 December 2012.
4. Mislevy, P., R.S. Kalmbacher, and F.G. Martin. 1981. Cutting management of the tropical legume American jointvetch. Agronomy Journal 73:771-775 Available at: https://www.agronomy.org/publications/aj/abstracts/73/5/AJ0730050771. Accessed 17 December 2012.
5. Newman Y.C., A. Agyin-Birikorang, M.B. Adjei, J.M. Silveira, J.M.B. Vendramini, J.E. Rechcigl, and L.E. Sollenberger. 2009. Nitrogen fertilization effect on phosphorus remediation potential of three perennial warm-season forages. Agronomy Journal 101:1243-1248. Available at: https://www.soils.org/publications/aj/pdfs/101/5/1243. Accessed 19 December 2012.

State Correlation: (NA)

Forage Suitability Group Approval:

Greg Hendricks, State Resource Conservationist

Tom Weber, State Soil Scientist

Appendix 1: Climate Station Locations		
COOP ID (FL=08)	**Location**	**County**
3230	Fountain	Bay
6842	Panama City	Bay
2008	Cross City	Dixie
3855	Pensacola Sherman NAS	Escambia
6997	Pensacola Regional Air.	Escambia
211	Apalachicola	Franklin
9566	Wewahitchka	Gulf
5539	Mayo	LaFayette
8758	Tallahassee Mun. Air.	Leon
9120	Usher Tower	Levy
5275	Madison	Madison
6240	Niceville	Okaloosa
3841	Whiting Field NAS	Santa Rosa
5099	Live Oak	Suwannee
7025	Perry	Taylor
8565	Steinhatchee	Taylor