PASTURE AND HAYLAND SUITABILITY GROUPS

A pasture and hayland suitability group is made up of soils that are suitable for the same kinds of pasture species, need similar management, and have about the same potential productivity.

I. Group Symbols

There are thirteen groups applicable to Florida conditions. The group symbols are determined according to a nationwide system. The first symbol is a group number essentially based on effective rooting depth and soil surface texture according to three land types.

Land Type	Effective Rooting Depth z/	Soil Surface Texture y/	Number
Bottomland	Deep	Fine textured	1
		Medium textured	2
		Coarse textured	3
	Moderately deep	Fine textured	4
		Medium textured	5
		Coarse textured	6
Upland	Deep	Fine textured	7
		Medium textured	8
		Coarse textured	9
	Moderately deep	Fine textured	10
		Medium textured	11
		Coarse textured	12
	Shallow	Fine textured	13
		Medium textured	14
		Coarse textured	15
Organic soil			16

z/ Deep is 40 inches or more, moderately deep is 20 to 40 inches, and shallow is 20 inches or less.

y/ Fine textured (clayey soils) include sandy clay and clay; medium textured (loamy soils) include sandy loam, fine sandy loam, very fine sandy loam, loam and silt loam; coarse textured (sandy soils) include sand and loamy sand.

Symbols following the group number are letters that indicate drainage class, productive potential, and if applicable a spodic horizon (organic pan) in that order.

Letter Symbol	Drainage Class	Production Potential	Spodic Horizon
First letter symbol			
A	Excessively drained		
B	Well drained		
C	Moderately well drained		
D	Somewhat poorly drained		
E	Poorly drained		
F	Very poorly drained		
Second letter symbol			
L		Low	
M		Moderate	
H		High	
Third letter symbol			
S			Organic pan

II. Soils

A relatively large number of soils may occur in a specific group, therefore, the soils information in the group writeup is general and only representative soil names are indicated. Refer to the table in front of Section II to determine the pasture soil suitability group for specific soil mapping units.

III. Limitations

Information in this section of the group writeup refers to suitability for improved pasture as it relates to soil conditions such as depth, fertility, moisture relations and response to fertilization. If important, erosion hazards, need for water control, and similar limitations are also shown.

IV. Pasture Plants

Applicable pasture grass and legume species are listed in this section. Geographical limitations of certain species are also indicated, along with responses to management practices such as irrigation.

V. Estimated Yields

Many factors affect forage production. Some of these are rainfall, temperature, daylight hours, grazing pressure, fertilization and other management factors. The estimated yields are not specific and may need to be adjusted locally. However, these estimated yields are based on the best information available and can be

used in planning a year-long forage program with farmers and ranches. It also shows the availability of forages according to time of the year.

The estimated yield table is expressed in animal unit months (AUM) of grazing on a monthly basis. This information is shown for each adapted pasture species with one or more fertilizer level. For low fertilizer levels, the estimated yield is about two animal unit months (AUM) lower than for medium fertilization. For little or no fertilization, bahiagrass would have yields about one-half of that with high fertilization and other forage grasses would be from one-quarter to one-third of that of high fertilization.

VI. Groups

Pasture suitability groups for Florida are shown below:

Symbol	Description
8 BH	Deep, medium textured, well drained to moderately well drained, high production potential
9 AL	Deep, coarse textured, excessively drained, low production potential
9 BL	Deep, coarse textured, well drained, low production potential
9 BM	Deep, coarse textured, well drained, moderate production potential
9 CM	Deep, coarse textured, moderately well drained, moderate production potential
9 EM	Deep, coarse textured, poorly drained, moderate production potential
9 CL	Deep, coarse textured, moderately well drained, low production potential
11 EH	Moderately deep, medium textured, somewhat poorly to very poorly drained, high production potential
12 DH	Moderately deep, coarse textured, somewhat poorly drained, high production potential
12 EH	Moderately deep, coarse textured, poorly drained, high production potential
12 EHS	Moderately deep, coarse textured, poorly drained, high production potential, spodic horizon

Symbol	Description
15 EM	Shallow, coarse textured, poorly drained, moderate production potential
16 FH	Organic soils, very poorly drained, very high production potential

PASTURE SOIL SUITABILITY GROUP 8 BH

Soils - Well to moderately well drained, deep, soils with loamy surface texture. They have high natural fertility and medium moisture holding capacity. Representative soils are Faceville, Marlboro, Tifton, Hague, Zuber and Susquehanna.

Limitations - These soils are well suited for improved pasture. They have deep rooting zones, good moisture and air relationships, high natural fertility and respond well to fertilization. There is a moderate erosion hazard on unprotected slopes and grass should be established as quickly as possible.

Pasture Plants - High productive potential for bahiagrass and bermudagrass. In North Florida, fescue also can be used for winter pasture if carefully managed. Pangolagrass can also be grown at warmer locations south of Ocala. Annual white sweet clovers, arrowleaf, and/or ryegrass can be used in combination with grass, but results will vary depending upon rainfall and pasture management factors. Crimson, arrowleaf and similar clovers are best adapted to North Florida conditions. Hairy indigo can be used in combination with grass if carefully managed.

(See Table on next page)

PASTURE SOIL SUITABILITY GROUP 8 BH

Estimated Yields (AUM)

Adapted Species	Fertilizer	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Bahiagrass	128-64-96			.2	.5	1.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.0	.5			8.7
Bahiagrass	64-32-48			.1	.3	.7	1.6	1.6	1.2	.7	.3			6.5
Imp. Bermudagrass	128-64-96				.5	1.0	2.5	2.5	2.0	1.0	.5			10.0
Imp. Bermudagrass	64-32-48				.3	.7	2.0	2.0	1.5	.7	.3			7.5
Grass and Hairy Indigo	0-40-72			.2	.5	.7	1.8	1.8	1.5	.9	.6	.5		8.5
Fescue	150-110-160	1.0	1.5	2.5	2.5							.5	1.0	11.0
Rye and Arrowleaf Cl.	128-80-144	.9	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.0	.5						.4	6.4
Rye and Arrowleaf Cl.	64-40-72	.7	.8	.9	.9	.3							.2	4.5
Grass and Clover	0-80-72	.5	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.8	1.8	1.3	.7	.4			11.0
Grass and Clover	0-40-72	.3	.7	.9	.9	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.2	.7	.3			9.1
Ryegrass	128-64-96	.8	.8	1.2	1.2	1.0								5.0
Ryegrass	64-32-48	.6	.6	1.0	1.0	.8								4.0
Smallgrain	128-64-96	1.0	1.5	1.5	.5								.5	5.0
Smallgrain	64-32-48	.8	1.3	1.3	.3								.3	4.0
Millet, Sorghum	150-64-96					1.5	3.0	3.0	1.5	1.0	.5			10.5
Millet, Sorghum	75-32-48					1.2	2.5	2.5	1.3	.7	.3			8.5

$\frac{\text{Tons Hay}}{0.6}$ = equivalent AUMs

PASTURE SOIL SUITABILITY GROUP 9 AL

Soils - Excessively drained, deep, acid, sandy soils with very low natural fertility and moisture holding capacity. Representative soils are Paola and Lakewood.

Limitations - These soils have very low moisture holding capacities and natural fertility. Grass stands are difficult to establish and maintain; and forage yields are low on these droughty soils.

Pasture Plants - Extremely low productive potential for bahiagrass, bermudagrass and, in South Florida, pangolagrass. Other grass or legume species are not recommended.

EXPECTED YIELDS (AUM)

Adapted Species	Fertilizer	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Bermudagrass, Bahiagrass or Pangolagrass	30-30-30				.1	.2	.3	1.0	.3	.2	.1			2.2
Bermudagrass, Bahiagrass or Pangolagrass	40-40-40				.2	.3	.5	1.5	.5	.3	.3			3.5

$\frac{\text{Tons Hay}}{0.6}$ = equivalent AUMs

PASTURE SOIL SUITABILITY GROUP 9 BL

Soils - Well drained, deep, fine sands with low natural fertility and moisture holding capacity. Representative soils are Arredondo, Astatula, Blanton, Chiefland, Jonesville and Lakeland.

Limitations - Limitations for pasture are based principally on poor soil qualities associated with very sandy texture. These soils have low natural fertility, low moisture holding capacity and rapid leaching of water and plant nutrients.

Pasture Plants - Low productive potential for bahiagrass, bermudagrass and pangolagrass. Pangolagrass should only be used in the south central and southern sections of the state. Bermudagrass should be used only with high levels of fertilization to prevent excessive weed competition. Hairy indigo can be used in combination with grass if carefully managed.

EXPECTED YIELDS (AUM)

Adapted Species	Fertilizer	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Bahiagrass	64-32-48			.1	.3	.6	1.2	1.2	.9	.5	.2			5.0
Bahiagrass	128-64-96			.1	.4	.7	1.7	1.7	1.0	.6	.3			6.5
Bermudagrass or Pangolagrass	64-32-48			.1	.3	.7	1.3	1.3	1.0	.6	.2			5.5
Bermudagrass or Pangolagrass	128-64-96			.1	.4	.9	1.9	1.9	1.1	.8	.4			7.5
Grass and Hairy indigo	0-40-72			.1	.3	.6	1.4	1.4	1.0	.5	.2			5.5
Grass and Hairy indigo	0-80-144			.1	.4	.8	1.8	1.8	1.0	.6	.4	.1		7.0
Small grain	128-64-96	.8	1.3	1.3	.3								.3	4.0
Millet and Sorghum	150-64-96					1.2	2.5	2.5	1.3	.7	.3			8.5

$\frac{\text{Tons hay}}{0.6}$ = equivalent AUMs

PASTURE SOIL SUITABILITY GROUP 9 BM

Soils - Well drained, deep, sandy surface, textured soils with moderate natural fertility and low moisture holding capacity. Representative soils are Arredondo, Lakeland and Gainesville.

Limitations - The soils in this group are porous and permit rapid movement of water throughout the profile. Available moisture capacity is low and the soils are somewhat droughty in dry seasons. Natural fertility level is moderate and added plant nutrients leach rapidly.

Pasture Plants - Moderate productive potential for bahiagrass and bermudagrass, and, in South Florida, pangolagrass. Bermudagrass should be used in conjunction with high levels of fertilizer to prevent excessive weed compeition. Hairy indigo can be used in combination with grass if carefully managed.

ESTIMATED YIELDS (AUM)

Adapted Species	Fertilizer	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Bahiagrass, Pangolagrass	64-32-48			.2	.4	.6	1.5	1.5	1.0	.6	.2			6.0
Bahiagrass, Pangolagrass Bermudagrass	128-64-96			.3	.6	.9	1.9	1.9	1.2	.7	.4	.1		8.0
Grass and Hairy indigo	0-40-72			.2	.4	.6	1.6	1.6	1.1	.7	.3			6.5
Grass and Hairy indigo	0-80-144			3.0	.5	.7	1.7	1.9	1.2	.7	.4	.1		7.5
Small grain	128-64-96	.8	1.3	1.3	.3								.3	4.0
Millet and Sorghum	150-64-96					.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	.6				9.0

$\frac{\text{Tons hay}}{0.6}$ = equivalent AUMs

PASTURE SOIL SUITABILITY GROUP 9 CM

Soils - Moderately well drained, deep, sandy soils with low natural fertility and moisture holding capacity. Representative soils are Chipley and Tavares.

Limitations - These soils have low natural fertility and low moisture holding capacity. Plant nutrients and water leach rapidly through the profile. These soils are generally favorably influenced by a water table that fluctuates between 36 and 72 inches below the surface.

Pasture Plants - Moderate productive potential for bahiagrass and bermudagrass and, in South Florida, Pangolagrass. Hairy indigo can be used in combination with grass for summer grazing if carefully managed.

ESTIMATED YIELDS (AUM)

Adapted Species	Fertilizer	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Bahiagrass, Bermudagrass, Pangolagrass	64-32-48			.2	.4	.6	1.5	1.5	1.0	.6	.2			6.0
Bahiagrass, Bermudagrass, Pangolagrass	128-64-96			.2	.5	.6	2.0	2.0	1.2	.7	.2	.1		7.5
Grass and Hairy indigo	0-40-72			.1	.4	.6	1.7	1.7	1.1	.6	.3			6.5
Grass and Hairy indigo	0-80-144			.2	.5	.7	1.8	1.8	1.2	.7	.4	.2		7.5
Small grain	128-64-96	.8	1.3	1.3	3.0								.5	4.0
Millet and Sorghum	150-64-96					.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	.8				9.0

$\frac{\text{Tons Hay}}{0.6}$ = equivalent AUMs

PASTURE SOIL SUITABILITY GROUP 9 EM

Soils - Poorly to very poorly drained, deep soils with sandy surface texture. Representative soils are Basinger, Placid, Sellers, Plummer and Rutledge.

Limitations - These soils need drainage to remove excess surface water if they are to be used for improved pasture. These soils are wet and sandy, but the favorable water relationships, with proper drainage, give them good qualities for improved pasture. Liberal applications of lime and fertilizer are required.

Pasture Plants - Medium productive potential for bahiagrass and limpograss (Hemarthria) and in South Florida, Pangola digitgrass. White clover can be used with the grass for winter grazing if properly managed. Clover growth will vary according to rainfall unless irrigation is used.

ESTIMATED YIELDS (AUM)

Adapted Species	Fertilizer	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Bahiagrass	64-32-48			.2	.5	.7	1.1	1.1	.8	.5	.1			5.0
Bahiagrass	128-64-96		.2	.4	.7	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.0	.8	.3			7.5
Limpograss, Pangolagrass	64-32-48				.4	.9	1.5	1.5	.8	.6	.2			5.9
Limpograss, Pangolagrass	128-64-96				.6	1.3	1.8	1.8	1.2	.8	.4			7.9
Grass and Clover	0-40-72		.3	.9	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.0	.6	.3			8.1
Irrigated	0-80-144		.4	1.2	1.7	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.1	.8	.4			10.7
Grass and Clover, Non-Irrigated	0-40-72			.7	.7	.7	1.3	1.3	.8	.5	.3			6.3

$\frac{\text{Tons Hay}}{0.6}$ = equivalent AUMs

PASTURE SOIL SUITABILITY GROUP 9 CL

Soils - Moderately well drained, deep, sandy surface texture soils with very low natural fertility and moisture holding capacity. A representative soil is Pomello.

Limitations - These soils have very low moisture holding capacity and natural fertility. Fairly good yields can be obtained on improved pastures if they are managed intensively.

Pasture Plants - Very low productive potential for bahiagrass, bermudagrass and, in South Florida, Pangolagrass. Hairy indigo may be grown in combination with grass if carefully managed. Other grass or legume species are not recommended.

ESTIMATED YIELDS (AUM)

Adapted Species	Fertilizer	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Bermudagrass, Bahiagrass, Pangolagrass	30-30-30				.2	.3	.6	1.1	.5	.2	.1			3.0
Bermudagrass, Bahiagrass, Pangolagrass	40-40-40				.3	.4	.8	1.3	.7	.3	.2			4.0
Grass and Hairy indigo	15-40-40				.3	.4	.8	1.3	.7	.5	.4	.1		4.5

$\frac{\text{Tons Hay}}{0.6}$ = equivalent AUMs

PASTURE SOIL SUITABILITY GROUP 11 EH

Soils - Somewhat poorly to very poorly drained, moderately deep soils with loamy surface textures. These soils have slowly permeable subsoils. Representative soils are Bayboro, Manatee, Pantego and Rains.

Limitations - These soils need drainage to remove surface water if they are used for improved pasture. Good surface textures, medium to high organic matter content and moderately high available moisture capacity give these soils favorable qualities for improved pasture when adequate water control facilities are installed.

Pasture Plants - High productive potential for bahiagrass and limpograss, and in South Florida, Pangolagrass. White clover and/or ryegrass can be used with the grass for winter grazing. It is not feasible to seepage irrigate these soils and clover and/or ryegrass growth will vary according to rainfall.

ESTIMATED YIELDS (AUM)

Adapted Species	Fertilizer	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Bahiagrass	128-64-96			.2	.5	1.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.0	.5			8.7
Bahiagrass	64-32-48			.1	.3	.7	1.6	1.6	1.2	.7	.3			6.5
Pangolagrass or Limpograss	128-64-96				.5	1.5	2.5	2.5	2.0	1.0	.5			10.5
Pangolagrass or Limpograss	64-32-48				.3	1.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	.7	.3			7.8
Grass and White clover	0-80-144		.5	1.0	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.0				11.0
Grass and White clover	0-40-72		.3	.7	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.2	.7	.3			8.6
Grass, Ryegrass and White clover	80-80-144	.5	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.0	.3			11.8
Grass, Ryegrass and White clover	64-40-72	.3	.7	1.0	1.0	.8	1.5	1.5	1.2	.7	.3			9.0

$\frac{\text{Tons hay}}{0.6}$ = equivalent AUMs

PASTURE SOIL SUITABILITY GROUP 12 DH

Soils - Moderately well to poorly drained, moderately deep soils with sandy surface textures. They have high natural fertility and moisture holding capacity. Representative soils are Ardilla, Blichton, Bushnell, Coxville, Dothan, Duplin, Bladen, Fellowship, Izagora, Dunbar and Stilson.

Limitations - These soils have few limitations when used for improved pasture, other than surface drainage. The somewhat poorly drained and poorly drained soils may need surface drainage. The more sloping areas are subject to erosion if left unprotected and pastures should be established as soon as possible after land preparation.

Pasture Plants - High productive potential for bahiagrass, bermudagrass, limpograss, and in South Florida, Pangolagrass. White clover and/or ryegrass can be used with the grass for late winter and early spring grazing. It is not feasible to seepage irrigate these soils and clover and/or ryegrass growth will vary according to rainfall.

ESTIMATED YIELDS (AUM)

Species	Fertilizer	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Bahiagrass	128-64-96			.2	.5	1.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.0	.5			8.7
Bahiagrass	64-32-48			.1	.3	.7	1.6	1.6	1.2	.7	.3			6.5
Pangolagrass or Bermuda or Limpograss	128-64-96				.5	1.5	2.5	2.5	2.0	1.0	.5			10.5
Pangolagrass or Bermuda or Limpograss	64-32-48				.3	1.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	.7	.3			7.8
Grass and White clover	0-80-144		.5	1.0	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.0	.3			11.3
Grass and White clover	0-40-72		.3	.7	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.2	.7	.3			8.6
Grass and White Clover and Ryegrass	128-80-144	.5	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.0	.3			11.8

›ted ›cies	Fertilizer	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
C and White c r and Rye-grass	64-40-72	.3	.7	1.0	1.0	.8	1.5	1.5	1.2	.7	.3			9.0
Small grain	128-64-96	1.0	1.5	1.5	.5								.5	5.0
Small grain	64-32-48	.8	1.3	1.3	.3								.3	4.0
Millet or Sorghum	150-64-96					1.5	3.0	3.0	1.5	1.0	.5			10.5
Millet or Sorghum	75-32-48					1.2	2.5	2.5	1.3	.7	.3			8.5

$\frac{\text{Tons hay}}{0.6}$ = equivalent AUMs

PASTURE SOIL SUITABILITY GROUP 12 EH

Soils - Somewhat poorly to poorly drained, deep to moderately deep, sandy surface texture soils with high natural fertility. Representative soils are Bradenton, Ona, Parkwood, Scranton and Ridgeland.

Limitations - High productive pastures can be maintained on these soils. Water control systems are needed to remove excess surface water during wet seasons. Liberal applications of lime and fertilizer are required.

Pasture Plants - High productive potential for bahiagrass, bermudagrass, limpograss, and in South Florida, Pangolagrass. White clover and/or ryegrass can be grown with the grass for late winter and early spring grazing. Clover and/or ryegrass growth will vary widely unless the pasture is irrigated. Sub-irrigation systems are needed to assure maximum clover and/or ryegrass growth each year.

ESTIMATED YIELDS (AUM)

apted cies	Fertilizer	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Bahiagrass	128-64-96			.2	.5	1.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.0	.5			8.7
Bahiagrass	64-32-48			.1	.3	.7	1.6	1.6	1.2	.7	.3			6.5
Pangolagrass, Bermudagrass, Limpograss	128-64-96				.5	1.5	2.5	2.5	2.0	1.0	.5			10.5
Pangolagrass, Bermudagrass, Limpograss	64-32-48				.3	1.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	.7	.3			7.8
Grass and White clover	0-80-144		.5	1.0	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.0	.3			11.3
Grass and White clover	0-40-72		.3	.7	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.2	.7	.3			8.6
Grass and White clover and Ryegrass	128-80-144	.5	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.0	.3			11.8
ass and te clover Ryegrass	64-40-72	.3	.7	1.0	1.0	.8	1.5	1.5	1.2	.7	.3			9.0

Adapted Species	Fertilizer	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Small grain	128-64-96	1.0	1.5	1.5	.5								.5	5.0
Small grain	64-32-48	.8	1.3	1.3	.3								.3	4.0
Millet or Sorghum	150-64-96					1.5	3.0	3.0	1.5	1.0	.5			10.5
Millet or Sorghum	75-32-48					1.2	2.5	2.5	1.3	.7	.3			8.5

$\frac{\text{Tons hay}}{0.6}$ = equivalent AUMs

PASTURE SOIL SUITABILITY GROUP 12 EHS

Soils - Somewhat poorly to poorly drained, deep to moderately deep, sandy surface texture soils with low natural fertility and water holding capacity. Many of these soils are underlain with an organic stain pan. Representative soils are Adamsville, Immokalee, Leon and Myakka.

Limitations - Highly productive pastures can be maintained on these soils. Water control systmes are needed to remove excess surface water during wet seasons. Clovers and/or ryegrass can be grown successfully with grasses for late winter and early spring grazing but irrigation is required to assure successful growth each year. Liberal applications of lime and fertilizer are required.

Pasture Plants - High productive potential for bahiagrass, bermudagrass, limpograss, and in South Florida, Pangolagrass. White clover and/or ryegrass can be used with grass for late winter and early spring grazing with irrigation. Clover growth will vary widely according to rainfall unless the pasture is irrigated.

ESTIMATED YIELDS (AUM)

Adapted Species	Fertilizer	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Bahiagrass	128-64-96			.2	.5	1.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.0	.5			8.7
Bahiagrass	64-32-48			.1	.3	.7	1.6	1.6	1.2	.7	.3			6.5
Pangolagrass Bermuda or Limpograss	128-64-96				.5	1.5	2.5	2.5	2.0	1.0	.5			10.5
Pangolagrass Bermuda or Limpograss	64-32-48				.3	1.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	.7	.3			7.8
Grass and White clover	0-80-144			.5	1.0	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.0	.3		11.3
Grass and White clover	0-40-72			.3	.7	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.2	.7	.3		8.6
Grass and White clover and Ryegrass	128-80-144	.5	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.0	.3			11.8
Grass and White clover and Ryegrass	64-40-72	.3	.7	1.0	1.0	.8	1.5	1.5	1.2	.7	.3			9.0

Adapted Species	Fertilizer	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Small grain	128-64-96	1.0	1.5	1.5	.5								.5	5.0
Small grain	64-32-48	.8	1.3	1.3	.3								.3	4.0
Millet or Sorghum	150-64-96					1.5	3.0	3.0	1.5	1.0	.5			10.5
Millet or Sorghum	75-32-48					1.2	2.5	2.5	1.3	.7	.3			8.5

$\frac{\text{Tons hay}}{0.6}$ = equivalent AUMs

PASTURE SOIL SUITABILITY GROUP 15 EM

Soils - Somewhat poorly to poorly drained, shallow, sandy and marly soils that are underlain by marl and limestone. Representative soils are Copeland, Hallandale, Boca, Jupiter and Margate.

Limitations - The main limitation in use of these soils for improved pasture is their shallow depth to rock. Water control practices are difficult to establish. These soils can be used for improved pasture if properly managed and if water control measures can be applied and maintained. It is not feasible to sub-irrigate these soils.

Pasture Plants - Moderate productive potential for bahiagrass, pangolagrass (South Florida) and limpograss. White clover and/or ryegrass can be grown with grass for late winter and early spring grazing. Clover and/or ryegrass growth will vary widely according to rainfall.

ESTIMATED YIELDS (AUM)

Adapted species	Fertilizer	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Bahiagrass	128-64-96			.2	.4	.8	1.8	1.8	1.2	.7	.3			7.2
Bahiagrass	64-32-48			.2	.3	.7	1.6	1.6	1.0	.6	.2			6.2
Pangolagrass, Limpograss	128-64-96				.4	1.2	2.0	2.0	1.5	.7	.4			8.2
Pangolagrass, Limpograss	64-32-48				.3	.8	1.6	1.6	1.0	.5	.2			6.0
Grass and White clover	0-80-144		.3	.7	1.0	1.0	1.8	1.8	1.2	1.0	.3			9.1
Grass and White clover	0-40-72		.2	.6	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.0	.7	.2			7.7
Grass and White clover and Ryegrass	128-80-144	.3	.7	.9	1.0	.8	1.8	1.8	1.5	.6	.3			9.7
Grass and White clover and Ryegrass	64-40-72	.2	.5	.7	.8	.8	1.6	1.6	1.0	.6	.2			8.0

$\frac{\text{Tons hay}}{0.6}$ = equivalent AUMs

PASTURE SOIL SUITABILITY GROUP 16 FH

Soils - Very poorly drained, deep, organic soils. Under natural conditions, these soils consist of accumulations of peat or muck ranging from 12 to more than 120 inches thick. Representative soils are Everglades, Brighton, Okeechobee, Pamlico and Terra Ceia.

Limitations - Excess water is the principal limitation to the use of these soils. Adequate water control measures must be established before these soils can be used for improved pasture. The water table should be maintained at about 18 inches. For newly cleared areas planted to improved pasture, phosphorous and potassium, and micronutrients of copper, manganese, zinc and boron are needed. After about five years of cropping or improved pasture, copper is the only micronutrient that needs to be applied each year. The other micronutrients can be applied about once every four years. High productive pastures can be maintained on these soils with proper water control and good management.

Pasture Plants - Very high productive potential for St. Augustinegrass, Argentine bahiagrass, Pangolagrass, Paragrass and Big Limpograss. Clover or ryegrass can be used in combination with grass for additional winter grazing if carefully managed. Production varies depending upon climatic conditions. Production is highest around Lake Okeechobee and decreases north of the lake. Information in the following table is for the area around Lake Okeechobee.

ESTIMATED YIELDS (AUM)

Adapted Species	Fertilizer	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
St. Augustine	0-60-80 and 5# CuO	.5	1.0	1.5	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	2.5	2.0	1.5	.5	.5	25.0
St. Augustine	0-36-48 and 3# CuO	.3	.7	1.2	3.5	3.5	3.5	2.5	2.0	1.5	1.0	.3	.3	20.3
Argentine bahia, Big Limpograss	0-60-80 and 5# CuO	.4	.8	1.3	3.7	3.7	3.7	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.2	.4	.4	22.5
Argentine bahia, Big mpograss	0-36-48 and 3# CuO	.2	.6	1.0	3.2	3.2	3.2	2.0	1.5	1.3	.8	.2	.2	17.4
golagrass	0-60-80 and 5# CuO	.3	.6	1.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	1.8	1.4	.8	.3	.3	17.5

apted Species	Fertilizer	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Pangolagrass	0-36-48 and 3# CuO	.2	.5	.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	1.8	1.5	1.2	.7	.2	.2	15.2
Paragrass	0-60-80 and 5# CuO	.3	.7	.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	1.8	1.5	.8	.3	.3	17.6
Paragrass	0-36-48 and 3# CuO	.2	.5	.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	1.7	1.5	1.2	.7	.2	.2	15.4
White clover	0-60-80 and 5# CuO	.8	1.2	1.5	1.5								.5	5.5
White clover	0-36-48 and 3# CuO	.6	1.0	1.2	1.2								.4	4.4
Ryegrass	0-60-80 and 5# CuO	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.5								.7	6.2
egrass	0-36-48 and 3# CuO	.8	1.2	1.2	1.2								.5	4.9

$\frac{\text{Tons hay}}{0.6}$ = equivalent AUMs