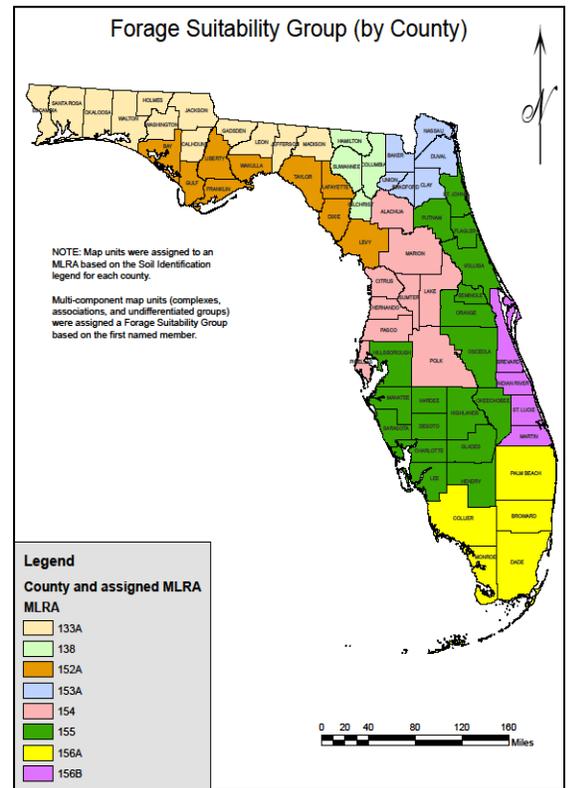


General information about Forage Suitability Groups (FSG):

- FSG are groups of soils (map units) that have
 - Similar agronomic properties
 - Produce similar yields of the same forage species
 - Require similar agronomic treatment
- FSG Descriptions (below) provide
 - An interpretive description of forage production
 - Management guidance
 - Describe the average climate for those counties (left) within the Major Land Resource Area (MLRA)



Forage Suitability Group Description

FORAGE SUITABILITY GROUP
Sandy Soils, on Flats on Mesic and Typic Lowlands

Soil Series List

Adapted Species List

- Perennial Species
 - Grasses
 - Legumes
- Annual Species
 - Grasses
 - Legumes

Forage Suitability Group Description

Seasonal and Total Production Estimates

General write up of seasonal and total production

This soil group is the widest and most undifferentiated pasture, often referred to as a "flat-soil" or "flats" soil. Surface and subsurface texture is predominantly fine sand or sandloam with moderate water holding capacity, and a seasonal high water table ranging from 2-3 feet during wet periods. Soil temperatures are flat with a slope no greater than 0.5% with very brief flooding following large seasonal rainfall events on some soils in this area. The growing season usually last longer than 40 hours with minimum to no negative impacts on production of adapted forage species. Irrigation and drainage commonly used for crop production on these soils and can be found on abandoned crop land converted to improved pastures, however, increases in yield is related to drainage and irrigation are not well documented for these soils. Total production of all forage species is expected to be higher than other groups due to increased available water during the growing season.

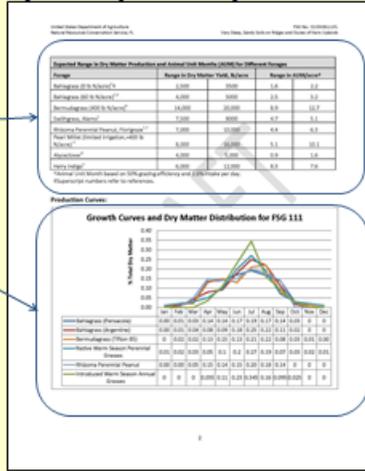
For this FSG, use of cool season forages such as annual ryegrass, oats, and wheat planted in the preceding fall is dependent upon the location in the MLRA. Forage production is usually at the middle to lower end of the production range due to limited and sporadic rainfall during fall and some months, particularly in the southern half of the MLRA. Additionally in the southern portion of the MLRA, warm temperature perennials such as tall fescue and bermudagrass in the spring greatly reduce the production potential for cool season forages. Thus in the southern portion of the MLRA, cool season forage production will only produce sufficient winter grazing in areas with average and above average rainfall (30 inches or more) for cool season management uses such as winter grazing, early weaning or preweaned operations. While in more northern locations in the MLRA, planting winter annual forages for use as winter feed supply for the whole year may be practical most years due to better winter rainfall. Decreasing annual ryegrass or tall fescue pasture also not recommended in the eastern end of this MLRA, due to excess competition from bahiagrass for soil moisture, but may be an option in the northern portion of the MLRA.

Similarly winter legumes are less productive the further south in the MLRA the site is located. While clover (the only winter legume recommended for this FSG due to its better tolerance to saturated soil conditions. Grazing management and fertilization needs for the legume component for pasture. Even then, heading every other year may be necessary. White clover, which is normally considered a perennials species, functions more as an annual in Florida and this is highly dependent upon heading frequency. Due to soil uses, white clover should be used only in mixtures unless best preventive treatments are fed.

Cool season groups of perennials such as annual ryegrass and legumes or establishment of a winter annual grass may be delayed in the spring due to low rainfall. Other production of perennials species in this soil group in the April/May period. Once normal winter rainfall begins, plant production should resume. Warm season legumes such as bahiagrass and sorghum production can also be questioned in warm season grasses in this forage suitability group, though fertilization (N) is fertilization and grazing management needs to begin regime establishment and pasture. Additional time may be needed to maintain a 3:1 to 5:1 improved grass to legume ratio. In the southern portion of the MLRA, cool season forage production may also be given on these soils although nitrogen is generally limited to the part of the MLRA due to the 10-14 percent. Liming should be limited to soils where drainage has not been altered.

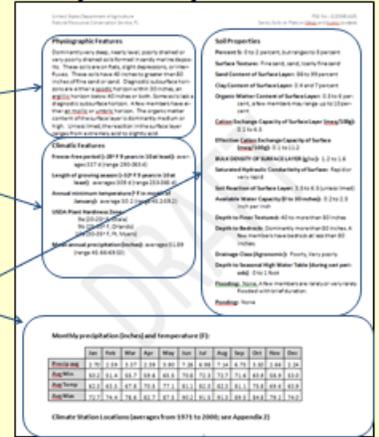
Forage Suitability Group Description

- Expected Dry Matter Production and Animal Unit Months
 - Unique to each FSG group
- Production Curves
 - Production curves for forages found in the FSG group, based on dry matter production by month.



Forage Suitability Group Description

- Physiographic Features
 - General soil description, location and features
- Climate Features
 - Includes growing season, plant hardiness zone, freeze free period
 - Monthly Precipitation and Temperature
- Soil Properties
 - General site description and ranges for soils found in the FSG group based on statewide averages.



How to find your Forage Suitability Group description:

1. Open FSG folder and open **County Table Final FSG w Hyperlinks** spreadsheet.
2. Counties are listed alphabetically in the left hand column. Scroll down to your county.
3. Map Units within that county are listed alphabetically in column F.
4. Click on the FSG number in column G that corresponds to your map unit name.

The screenshot shows a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet with columns A through J. Column A lists counties (e.g., Baker County, Bay County). Column B lists FSG numbers (e.g., FLO03, FLO05). Column C lists map unit names (e.g., Osier, Ousley). Column D lists soil descriptions (e.g., Osier fine sand, frequently flooded). Column E lists FSG numbers (e.g., G153AA145FL). Column F lists map unit names (e.g., Osier fine sand, frequently flooded). Column G lists FSG numbers (e.g., G153AA145FL). Column H lists soil descriptions (e.g., Osier fine sand, frequently flooded). Column I lists FSG numbers (e.g., G153AA145FL). Column J lists map unit names (e.g., Osier fine sand, frequently flooded).

(Note: Map units identified with FSG numbers listed as 999 are not agronomic soils and there is no FSG information for them. Listed complexes (i.e., map unit names composed of two or more soils) are composed of members that fall in the same FSG. If you are looking for a complex that is not listed, you will need to adjust yields, etc., based on dominant map unit based on site verification or averaged across the different map units.)