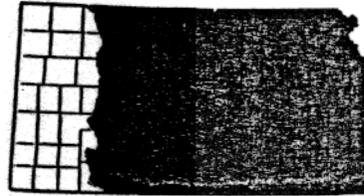


SANDY

KANSAS RANGE SITE DESCRIPTION

1. Location of Site:

Land Resource Areas 72 and 77
Central High Table Land and
Southern High Plains



2. Climate:

See climate for LRA's 72 and 77
(Filed in the front of Section II-E)

3. Topography:

This site is found on nearly level to moderately steep uplands.

4. Soils and Hydrological Characteristics:

a. The soils of this site have loamy surface layers and subsoils.

b. The major soils that characterize this site are:

Anselmo fs1	Manter fs1
Bayard fs1	Otero fs1
Dalhart fs1	Satanta fs1

c. Wind erosion is a major hazard on this site when a protective vegetative cover is not maintained.

5. Climax Vegetation:

a. Mid and tall grasses dominate this site in climax condition. Little bluestem, sideoats grama, switchgrass, and sand and/or big bluestem make up about 60 percent of the potential vegetation. A variety of forbs make up another 10 percent of the vegetation. Chickasaw plum, sand sagebrush, and yucca make up an additional 5 percent.

In its development, the vegetation on this site was influenced by grazing and occasional wildfires. The grazing was predominantly by large transient herds of bison.

b. Guidelines for Determining Range Condition:

(Percentage of total production by weight)

<u>Grasses and Grasslike - 85 Percent</u>		<u>Forbs - 10 Percent</u>	<u>Shrubs and Cacti - 5 Percent</u>	
45	15	little bluestem	5	
	20	sand and/or big bluestem		chickasaw plum
	5	sand lovegrass		sand sagebrush
	10	switchgrass		yucca
40	15	blue grama	T	
	5	buffalograss		pricklypear
	10	sand dropseed		
	20	sideoats grama		
	5	western wheatgrass		
T		giant sandreed		
		prairie sandreed		
		sand paspalum		
		scribners panicum		
		tall dropseed		
		dotted gayfeather		
		lemon scurfpea		
		Louisiana sagewort		
		purple poppymallow		
		slimflower scurfpea		
		upright prairieconeflower		
		western ragweed		
		yarrow		
		annual eriogonum		
		bull thistle		
		rough goldaster		

c. Invaders common to this site are prairie threeawn, common sunflower, false buffalograss, kochia, russianthistle, sandbur, and sixweeks fescue.

6. Management Implications:

This site appears on relatively flat to rolling uplands. It is a highly preferred grazing area in most landscapes. With traditional grazing management this site is usually in a lower condition than most of the adjacent sites. This is truly a mixed prairie site with a variety of tall, mid, and short grasses.

Overgrazing with cattle rapidly reduces the big or sand bluestem. It is generally replaced by sideoats grama, blue grama, and sand dropseed. As overgrazing continues, little bluestem, switchgrass, and sand lovegrass are reduced. With severe overgrazing over a long period of time, the site will become dominated by sand dropseed, sand paspalum, annual grasses, unpalatable forbs, and woody species. Grazing management that includes proper grazing use and scheduled deferments during the growing season can maintain this site in a productive condition. Such management will also restore overgrazed sites to their original production provided remnants of the original species persist. Reseeding may be needed on sites where the more desirable mid and tall grasses no longer exist.

7. Wildlife Considerations:

Maintaining this site in near potential condition makes it excellent habitat for the lesser prairie chicken and scaled quail. If the site is overgrazed, sand sagebrush, and chickasaw plum will only partially fill the void left by the taller grasses. Control of these brush species without the presence of some of the taller grasses can be devastating to prairie chicken populations.

Lizards, small rodents, and songbirds inhabit this site when near its potential. As the condition of the site decreases, so do their populations, especially the rodents and birds. Blacktail jackrabbits seem to prefer this site as long as there is enough food and cover to meet their limited needs.

8. Other Uses and Values:

The deep sandy loam soils of this site are suitable for numerous other uses. They are good building sites and highly suitable for parks, playgrounds, and camping areas when a good grass sod and sufficient shade is established. The lack of naturally occurring trees usually limits the use of this site to rangeland or cropland.

9. Herbage Production Guidelines:

The following guidelines are based on available clipping data when this site is in excellent condition. Vigor of principal forage species, time of burning, if fire is used, as well as growing conditions, influence annual herbage production.

<u>Growing Conditions</u>	<u>Total Air Dry Herbage</u>	
	<u>Pounds/Acre</u>	<u>Kilograms/Hectare</u>
Favorable	2,000-2,600	2,240-2,910
Normal	1,500-2,000	1,680-2,240
Unfavorable	1,000-1,500	1,120-1,680

10. Guide to Initial Stocking Rates:

<u>Range Condition</u>	<u>Percent Climax Vegetation</u>	<u>Acres/AU Yearlong</u>	<u>AU Months Per Acre</u>	<u>Hectares/AU Yearlong</u>	<u>AUM's per Hectare</u>
Excellent	76-100	18-22	.6	7-9	1.5
Good	51-75	22-25	.5	9-10	1.25
Fair	26-50	25-35	.4	10-14	1.0
Poor	0-25	35+	.3	14+	.75

These guidelines are considered safe initial stocking rates from which a sound management program can be built. Grazing only during the dormant season or use of a specialized grazing program will usually allow a substantial increase in the stocking rates shown.

This site is not normally used for hay production.

11. Relative Preference of Plant Species:

Preferences of plant species by classes of livestock and uses by wildlife will vary from year to year and season to season. The table below is what might be expected under average climatic conditions and good management.

Forage Preferences

H = High
M = Medium
L = Low

Wildlife Preferred Uses

C = Cover
F = Food
N = Nesting

Plant Species	Animal Species		
	Cattle	Scaled Quail	Pheasant
big bluestem	H	C,N	C,N
blue grama	H	---	---
buffalograss	H	---	---
chickasaw plum	L	C,F,N	C,F,N
dotted gayfeather	M	---	---
lemon scurfpea	M	F	F
little bluestem	H	C,N	C,N
Louisiana sagewort	L	---	---
purple poppymallow	M	---	---
sand dropseed	M	---	---
sand lovegrass	H	C	C
sand sagebrush	L	C,F,N	C,F,N
sideoats grama	H	C,N	C,N
switchgrass	H <u>1/</u>	C,F,N	C,F,N
upright prairieconeflower	M	F	F
western ragweed	M	F	F
western wheatgrass	H	C,N	C,N
yucca	L	C	C

1/ Preferred during first half of growing season.

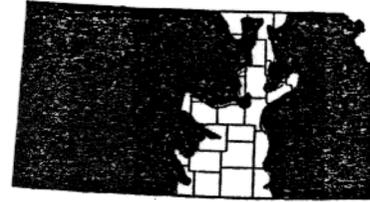
Reference:

Anderson, Kling L. and Clenton E. Owensby. 1969 Common Names of a Selected List of Plants. Kansas State University Tech. Bul. 117.

SANDY
KANSAS RANGE SITE DESCRIPTION

1. Location of Site:

Land Resource Areas 75 and 80A
Central Loess Plains and
Central Rolling Red Prairies



2. Climate:

See climate for LRA's 75 and 80A
(Filed in the front of Section II-E)

3. Topography:

This site is found on nearly level to moderately steep uplands

4. Soils and Hydrological Characteristics:

a. This site is made up of deep soils that have fine sandy loam or sandy loam surface layers and loamy subsoils. These well drained soils have a moderate or moderately rapid permeability.

b. The major soils that characterize this site are:

Albion, sandy loam	Ortello, fine sandy loam
Attica, fine sandy loam	Naron, fine sandy loam
Attica, sandy loam	Shellabarger, fine sandy loam
Farnum, fine sandy loam	Shellabarger, sandy loam
Farnum, sandy loam	

c. Wind erosion is a major hazard on this site when a protective vegetative cover is not maintained. Water erosion can be a hazard on some of this site.

5. Climax Vegetation:

a. Mid and tall grasses dominate this site in climax condition. Sand and/or big bluestem, little bluestem, indiagrass, and switchgrass make up about 75 percent of the potential vegetation. A variety of forbs makes up 5 percent of the vegetation. American plum, chickasaw plum, prairie rose, pricklypear, and small soapweed make up an additional 5 percent.

In its development, the vegetation on this site was influenced by grazing and occasional wildfires. The grazing was predominantly by large transient herds of bison and lesser numbers of deer and elk.

b. Guidelines for Determining Range Condition:

(Percentage of total production by weight)

<u>Grasses and Grasslike - 90 Percent</u>		<u>Forbs - 5 Percent</u>	<u>Shrubs and Cacti - 5 Percent</u>
45	big or sand bluestem	baldwin ironweed	5 American plum chickasaw plum prairie rose pricklypear small soapweed
55	10 indiagrass	dotted gayfeather	
	10 switchgrass	Illinois bundleflower	
30	5 blue grama	Illinois tickclover	
	25 little bluestem	Louisiana sagewort	
	5 porcupinegrass	manyflower scurfpea	
	5 sideoats grama	maximilian sunflower	
		Missouri goldenrod	
5	Canada wildrye	5 prairie sagewort	
	sand dropseed	purple poppymallow	
	Scribner panicum	purple prairieclover	
	sedges	roundhead lespedeza	
	tall dropseed	slimflower scurfpea	
T	buffalograss	stiff goldenrod	
	hairy grama	upright prairieconeflower	
	purple threeawn	western ragweed	
	red threeawn	woolly verbena	
	sand paspalum	yarrow	
	windmillgrass		

c. Invaders common to this site are camphorweed, common sunflower false buffalograss, Japanese brome, prairie threeawn, rosering gaillardia, sandbur, and sixweeks fescue.

6. Management Implications:

This site is a highly preferred grazing area in most landscapes. With continuous grazing, this site is usually in a lower condition than most of the adjacent sites. This is a mixed prairie site with a variety of tall, mid, and some short grasses.

Short-term overgrazing with cattle rapidly reduces the big or sand bluestem. It is generally replaced by an increase of little bluestem, sideoats grama, blue grama, and sand dropseed. As overgrazing continues, little bluestem and switchgrass are reduced. With severe overgrazing over a long period of time, the site will become dominated by sand dropseed, sand paspalum, threeawns, annual grasses, unpalatable forbs, and woody species.

Grazing management that includes proper grazing use and scheduled deferments during the growing season can maintain this site in a productive condition. Such management will also restore overgrazed sites to their original production provided remnants of the original species persist. Reseeding may be needed on sites where the more desirable mid and tall grasses no longer exist.

7 Wildlife Considerations:

Maintaining this site in near potential condition makes it excellent habitat for pheasant, greater prairie chicken, bobwhite quail, and other ground nesting birds.

Lizards and small rodents inhabit this site when near its potential. As the condition of the site decreases, so do their populations, especially the rodents and birds. The numerous forbs associated with this site often attract deer for grazing, especially when adequate escape cover is nearby.

8. Other Uses and Values:

The deep sandy loam soils of this site are suitable for numerous other uses. They are good building sites and highly suitable for parks, playgrounds, and camping areas provided sufficient shade is established. The lack of naturally occurring trees usually limits the use of this site to rangeland or cropland.

9. Herbage Production Guidelines:

The following guidelines are based on available clipping data when this site is in excellent condition. Vigor of principal forage species, proper burning techniques, if used, as well as growing conditions, influence annual herbage production.

<u>Growing Conditions</u>	<u>Total Air Dry Herbage</u>	
	<u>Pounds/Acre</u>	<u>Kilograms/Hectare</u>
Favorable	4,000-5,000	4,480-5,600
Normal	3,000-4,000	3,360-4,480
Unfavorable	2,000-3,000	2,240-3,360

10. Guide to Initial Stocking Rates:

<u>Range Condition</u>	<u>Percent Climax Vegetation</u>	<u>Acres/AU Yearlong</u>	<u>AU Months Per Acre</u>	<u>Hectares/AU Yearlong</u>	<u>AUM's per Hectare</u>
Excellent	76-100	10-14	1.0	4-5.5	2.5
Good	51-75	14-18	.8	5.5-7	2.0
Fair	26-50	18-25	.6	7-10	1.5
Poor	0-25	25+	.4	10+	1.0

These guidelines are considered safe initial stocking rates from which a sound management program can be built. Grazing only during the dormant season or use of a specialized grazing program will usually allow a substantial increase in the stocking rates shown.

When maintained in good to excellent condition, an average hay yield of approximately 1.0 ton per acre can be expected from this site.

11. Relative Preference of Plant Species:

Preferences of plant species by classes of livestock and uses by wildlife will vary from year to year and season to season. The table below is what might be expected under average climatic conditions and good management.

Forage Preferences

H = High
M = Medium
L = Low

Wildlife Preferred Uses

C = Cover
F = Food
N = Nesting

Plant Species	Animal Species			
	Cattle	Deer	Pheasant	Quail
big bluestem	H	C	C,N	C,N
blue grama	H	F	---	---
chickasaw plum	L	C,F	C,F	C,F
dotted gayfeather	M	F	---	---
Illinois bundleflower	H	F	C,F	C,F
indiangrass	H	C	C,N	C,N
Japanese brome	M <u>1/</u>	F	F	F
little bluestem	H	C	C,N	C,N
Louisiana sagewort	L	---	---	---
purple prairieclover	M	F	F	F
roundhead lespedeza	M	F	F	F
sand dropseed	M	---	C	C
scribner panicum	M	H	F	F
sideoats grama	H	---	C	C
small soapweed	L	---	C	C
switchgrass	H <u>2/</u>	C	C,F,N	C,F,N
upright prairieconeflower	M	F	F	F
western ragweed	M	F	F	F

1/ Has a high preference during lush growth periods.

2/ Preferred during first half of growing season.

Reference:

Anderson, Kling L. and Clenton E. Owensby. 1969 Common Names of a Selected List of Plants. Kansas State University Tech. Bul. 117.

SANDY

KANSAS RANGE SITE DESCRIPTION

1. Location of Site:

Land Resource Areas 78 and 79
Central Rolling Red Plains and
Great Bend Sand Plains



2. Climate:

See climate for LRA's 78 and 79
(Filed in the front of Section II-E)

3. Topography:

This site is found on nearly level to moderately steep uplands.

4. Soils and Hydrological Characteristics:

a. This site is made up of deep soils that have fine sandy loam or sandy loam surface layers and loamy subsoils. These well drained soils have a moderate or moderately rapid permeability.

b. The major soils that characterize this site are:

Albion, sandy loam	Naron, fine sandy loam
Attica, fine sandy loam	Shellabarger, sandy loam
Farnum, fine sandy loam	

c. Wind erosion is a major hazard on this site when a protective vegetative cover is not maintained. Water erosion may be a hazard on portions of this site.

5. Climax Vegetation:

a. Mid and tall grasses dominate this site in climax condition. Sand and/or big bluestem, little bluestem, indiangrass, and switchgrass make up 65 to 70 percent of the potential vegetation. A variety of forbs make up another 10 percent of the vegetation, and American plum, chickasaw plum, prairie rose, pricklypear, sand sagebrush, and small soapweed make up an additional 5 percent

Portions of this site contain various amounts of gravel in the soil. Soils containing large amounts of gravel should have typical species for the site but may be slightly lower in production.

In its development, the vegetation on this site was influenced by grazing and occasional wildfires. The grazing was predominantly by large transient herds of bison and lesser numbers of deer and elk.

b. Guidelines for Determining Range Condition:

(Percentage of total production by weight)

<u>Grasses and Grasslike - 85 Percent</u>		<u>Forbs - 10 Percent</u>	<u>Shrubs and Cacti - 5 Percent</u>
45	40 big or sand bluestem	baldwin ironweed bractless mentzelia dotted gayfeather heath aster Illinois bundleflower Illinois tickclover Louisiana sagewort manyflower scurfpea maximilian sunflower Missouri goldenrod prairie sagewort	5 American plum chickasaw plum prairie rose pricklypear sand sagebrush small soapweed
	10 indiagrass 5 switchgrass		
35	10 blue grama 25 little bluestem 5 porcupinegrass 5 sideoats grama	10 purple poppymallow purple prairieclover roundhead lespedeza serrateleaf eveningprimrose slimflower scurfpea stiff goldenrod upright prairieconeflower western ragweed woolly verbena yarrow	
	5 Canada wildrye 5 hairy grama 5 sand dropseed 5 scribner panicum 5 sedges		
T	buffalograss purple threeawn red threeawn sand paspalum tall dropseed windmillgrass		

c. Invaders common to this site are camphorweed, common sunflower, false buffalograss, Japanese brome, prairie threeawn, rosering gaillardia, sandbur, and sixweeks fescue.

6. Management Implications:

This site is a highly preferred grazing area in most landscapes. With continuous grazing, this site is usually in a lower condition than most of the adjacent sites. This is a mixed prairie site with a variety of tall, mid, and some short grasses.

Short-term overgrazing with cattle rapidly reduces the big or sand bluestem. It is generally replaced by an increase of little bluestem, sideoats grama, blue grama, and sand dropseed. As overgrazing continues, little bluestem and switchgrass are reduced. With severe overgrazing over a long period of time, the site will become dominated by sand dropseed, sand paspalum, threeawns, annual grasses, unpalatable forbs, and woody species.

Grazing management that includes proper grazing use and scheduled deferments during the growing season can maintain this site in a productive condition. Such management will also restore overgrazed sites to their original production provided remnants of the original species persist. Reseeding may be needed on sites where the more desirable mid and tall grasses no longer exist.

7. Wildlife Considerations:

Maintaining this site in near potential condition makes it excellent habitat for pheasant, bobwhite quail, and other ground nesting birds.

Lizards and small rodents inhabit this site when near its potential. As the condition of the site decreases, so do their populations, especially the rodents. The numerous forbs associated with this site often attract deer for grazing, especially when adequate escape cover is nearby.

8. Other Uses and Values:

The deep sandy loam soils of this site are suitable for numerous other uses. They are good building sites and highly suitable for parks, playgrounds, and camping areas provided sufficient shade is established. The lack of naturally occurring trees usually limits the use of this site to rangeland or cropland.

9. Herbage Production Guidelines:

The following guidelines are based on available clipping data when this site is in excellent condition. Vigor of principal forage species, proper burning techniques, if used, as well as growing conditions, influence annual herbage production.

<u>Growing Conditions</u>	<u>Total Air Dry Herbage</u>	
	<u>Pounds/Acre</u>	<u>Kilograms/Hectare</u>
Favorable	3,500-4,500	3,920-5,040
Normal	2,500-3,500	2,800-3,920
Unfavorable	1,500-2,500	1,680-2,800

10. Guide to Initial Stocking Rates:

Range Condition	<u>Percent Climax Vegetation</u>	<u>Acres/AU Yearlong</u>	<u>AU Months Per Acre</u>	<u>Hectares/AU Yearlong</u>	AUM's per Hectare
Excellent	76-100	12-17	.8	5-7	2.0
Good	51-75	17-25	.6	7-10	1.5
Fair	26-50	25-35	.4	10-14	1.0
Poor	0-25	35+	.3	14+	.75

These guidelines are considered safe initial stocking rates from which a sound management program can be built. Grazing only during the dormant season or use of a specialized grazing program will usually allow a substantial increase in the stocking rates shown.

When maintained in good to excellent condition, an average hay yield of approximately 1.0 ton per acre can be expected from this site.

11. Relative Preference of Plant Species:

Preferences of plant species by classes of livestock and uses by wildlife will vary from year to year and season to season. The table below is what might be expected under average climatic conditions and good management.

Forage Preferences

H = High
M = Medium
L = Low

Wildlife Preferred Uses

C = Cover
F = Food
N = Nesting

Plant Species	Animal Species			
	Cattle	Deer	Pheasant	Quail
big bluestem	H	C	C,N	C,N
blue grama	H	F	---	---
chickasaw plum	L	C,F	C,F	C,F
dotted gayfeather	M	F	---	---
Illinois bundleflower	H	F	C,F	C,F
indiangrass	H	C	C,N	C,N
Japanese brome	M <u>1/</u>	F <u>1/</u>	F	F
little bluestem	H	C	C,N	C,N
Louisiana sagewort	L	---	---	---
purple prairieclover	M	F	F	F
roundhead lespedeza	M	F	F	F
sand dropseed	M	---	C	C
scribner panicum	M	F	F	F
sideoats grama	H	---	C	C
small soapweed	L	---	C	C
switchgrass	H <u>2/</u>	C	C,F,N	C,F,N
upright prairieconeflower	M	F	F	F
western ragweed	M	F	F	F

1/ Has a high preference during lush growth periods.

2/ Preferred during first half of growing season.

Reference:

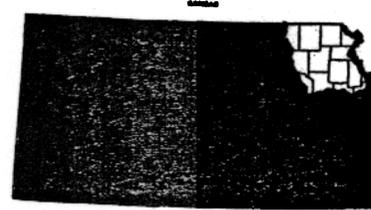
Anderson, Kling L. and Clenton E. Owensby. 1969 Common Names of a Selected List of Plants. Kansas State University Tech. Bul. 117.

SANDY

KANSAS RANGE SITE DESCRIPTION

1. Location of Site:

Land Resource Area 106
Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills



2. Climate:

See climate for LRA 106
(Filed in the front of Section II-E)

3. Topography:

This site is found on nearly level to moderately steep uplands.

4. Soils and Hydrological Characteristics:

- a. This site is made up of deep soils that have fine sandy loam surface layers and loamy subsoils. These well drained soils have moderate permeability.
- b. The major soil that characterizes this site is Shellabarger fine sandy loam.
- c. Wind erosion is a major hazard on this site when a protective vegetative cover is not maintained.

5. Climax Vegetation:

- a. Tall and mid grasses dominate this site in climax condition. Sand and/or big bluestem, little bluestem, indiagrass, and switchgrass make up 65 to 70 percent of the potential vegetation. A variety of forbs make up another 10 percent of the vegetation and American plum, aromatic sumac, prairie rose, small soapweed, and smooth sumac make up an additional 5 percent.

In its development, the vegetation on this site was influenced by grazing and occasional wildfires. The grazing was predominantly by large transient herds of bison and lesser numbers of deer and elk.

b. Guidelines for Determining Range Condition:

(Percentage of total production by weight)

<u>Grasses and Grasslike - 85 Percent</u>		<u>Forbs - 10 Percent</u>	<u>Shrubs and Cacti - 5 Percent</u>
55	30	big or sand bluestem	5 American plum aromatic sumac prairie rose small soapweed smooth sumac
	5	eastern gamagrass	
	15	indiangrass	
	5	prairie sandreed	
	10	switchgrass	
25	5	Canada or Virginia wildrye	10 baldwin ironweed catclaw sensitivebriar Illinois bundleflower Illinois tickclover Louisiana sagewort manyflower scurfpea maximilian sunflower Missouri goldenrod prairie sagewort purple prairieclover roundhead lespedeza roundhead prairieclover stiff goldenrod tall gayfeather western ragweed white prairieclover woolly verbena yarrow
	20	little bluestem	
	5	porcupinegrass	
	5	sideoats grama	
	5	rosette panicums sand dropseed sand paspalum sedges tall dropseed	
T	blue grama hairy grama purple lovegrass purpletop windmillgrass		

- c. Invaders common to this site are common sunflower, curlycup gumweed, Japanese brome, prairie threeawn, rosering gaillardia, sandbur, tumblegrass, and velvetleaf.

6. Management Implications:

This site appears on relatively flat to rolling uplands. It is a highly preferred grazing area in most landscapes. With traditional grazing management this site is usually in a lower condition than most of the adjacent sites. The vegetation on this site is dominated by tall grasses with lesser amounts of mid and short grasses.

Overgrazing with cattle rapidly reduces the big or sand bluestem and eastern gamagrass. It is generally replaced by little bluestem. As overgrazing continues, little bluestem, switchgrass, and indiagrass are reduced. With severe overgrazing over a long period of time, the site will become dominated by dropseeds, sand paspalum, annual grasses, unpalatable forbs, and woody species. Grazing management that includes proper grazing use and scheduled deferments during the growing season can maintain or improve the condition of this site. Such management will also restore overgrazed sites to their original production provided remnants of the original species persist. Reseeding may be needed on sites where the more desirable tall grasses no longer exist.

7. Wildlife Considerations:

Maintaining this site in near climax condition makes it excellent habitat for the prairie chicken and bobwhite quail. Overgrazing and excess removal of brush species can be harmful to prairie chicken and quail populations.

Lizards, small rodents, and songbirds inhabit this site when near its potential. As the condition of the site decreases, so do their populations, especially the rodents and birds. The numerous forbs associated with this site often attract deer to graze, especially when adequate cover is nearby.

8. Other Uses and Values:

The deep sandy loam soils of this site are suitable for numerous other uses. They are good building sites and highly suitable for parks, playgrounds, and camping areas provided sufficient shade is present or established. The lack of naturally occurring trees usually limits the use of this site to rangeland or cropland.

9. Herbage Production Guidelines:

The following guidelines are based on available clipping data when this site is in excellent condition. Vigor of principal forage species, proper burning techniques, if used, as well as growing conditions, influence annual herbage production.

<u>Growing Conditions</u>	<u>Total Air Dry Herbage</u>	
	<u>Pounds/Acre</u>	<u>Kilograms/Hectare</u>
Favorable	4,500-5,500	5,040-6,160
Normal	3,500-4,500	3,920-5,040
Unfavorable	2,500-3,500	2,800-3,920

10. Guide to Initial Stocking Rates:

<u>Range Condition</u>	<u>Percent Climax Vegetation</u>	<u>Acres/AU Yearlong</u>	<u>AU Months Per Acre</u>	<u>Hectares/AU Yearlong</u>	<u>AUM's per Hectare</u>
Excellent	76-100	9-11	1.2	3.6-4.5	3.0
Good	51-75	11-14	1.0	4.5-5.7	2.5
Fair	26-50	14-20	.7	5.7-8	1.7
Poor	0-25	20+	.5	8+	1.2

These guidelines are considered safe initial stocking rates from which a sound management program can be built. Grazing only during the dormant season or use of a specialized grazing program will usually allow a substantial increase in the stocking rates shown.

When maintained in good to excellent condition, an average hay yield of approximately 1.25 tons per acre can be expected from this site.

11. Relative Preference of Plant Species:

Preferences of plant species by classes of livestock and uses by wildlife will vary from year to year and season to season. The table below is what might be expected under average climatic conditions and good management.

Forage Preferences

H = High
M = Medium
L = Low

Wildlife Preferred Uses

C = Cover
F = Food
N = Nesting

Plant Species	Animal Species			
	Cattle	Deer	Pheasant	Quail
American plum	L	C,F	C,F	C,F
big bluestem	H	C	C,N	C,N
catclaw sensitivebriar	H	F	F	F
Illinois bundleflower	H	F	C,F	C,F
indiangrass	H	C	C,N	C,N
Japanese brome	M <u>1/</u>	F <u>1/</u>	F	F
little bluestem	H	C	C,N	C,N
Louisiana sagewort	L	---	---	---
porcupinegrass	H	F	---	---
prairie rose	M	F	F	F
purple prairieclover	M	F	F	F
roundhead lespedeza	M	F	F	F
sand dropseed	M	---	C	C
sand paspalum	M	F	F	F
sideoats grama	H	---	---	---
switchgrass	H <u>2/</u>	C	C,F,N	C,F,N
tall gayfeather	M	F	---	---
western ragweed	M	F	F	F

1/ Has a high preference during lush growth periods.

2/ Preferred during first half of growing season.

Reference:

Anderson, Kling L. and Clenton E. Owensby. 1969 Common Names of a Selected List of Plants. Kansas State University Tech. Bul. 117.