

Plant Vigor Causative Factors

Factor	1	2	Score 3	4	5
Soil fertility (P & K status) ^{1/}	Very low P & K, or very high P & K.	Low P and K; or low P, very high K; low K, very high P; opt. P, very high K; very high P, opt. K.	Low P, optimum K; or low P, high K; or optimum P, low K; high P, low K; or high P, high K.	Optimum P, high K; or high P, optimum K.	Optimum P and K
(Nitrogen status) ^{2/}	N deficient or excessive.		N marginal or high.		Adequate N.
Upper 4-inch root zone pH ^{3/}	< 4.5 or > 9.0	4.5-5.0 or, 8.5-9.0	5.1-5.5 or, 7.9-8.4	5.6-6.0 or, 7.4-7.8	6.0 to 7.3
Severity of use	All desirable species grazed out. Or no grazing, resulting in thatch and/or standing dead accumulation and woody invasion.	All edible plants grazed to lowest level feasible by the livestock type (mown lawn look). Or, undergrazed - mostly stemmy overgrowth and much dead leaf .	Spot grazing common. Equal amount of close-grazed and little-grazed areas. Close grazed areas are grazed as low as livestock can graze (mown lawn look.)	Some spot grazing, avoided areas primarily at dung and urine spots. Closer grazed areas are not grazed below proper height needed for plant vigor.	Forage species grazed within height ranges that promote dense sward and near maximum production.
Site adaptation of desired species	Properly planted and established (desired) species are no longer present.	Properly planted and established (desired) species are nearly gone. Volunteer unwanted species dominate.	One or more properly planted and established, or recruited desired species are missing. Unwanted species invading.	Properly planted and established, or recruited desired species still represented, but not in the desired proportions.	Properly planted and established, or recruited desired species are present in the desired proportions.
Climatic stresses	Brownout from drought. Or, frost heaved plants, most with severed roots and dying. Or, major loss due to submergence or ice sheets.	Wilted plants, little recovery during night. Or, some frost heaved plants, recovery slow. Some spotty stand loss due to submergence or ice sheets.	Wilting during heat of the day. Or, weak plants from winter damage or short-term submergence. Or, freezing damage to foliage.	Dry conditions, but no wilting. Or, above or below normal temperatures slowing growth. Or, slight leaf yellowing due to cold, wet conditions.	No climatic stress.
Insect and/or disease pressure	Severe insect attack, mortality high. Or, disease caused mortality high.	Insect or disease outbreak at economic threshold, treat now.	Insect or disease outbreak near economic threshold, continue watch and weigh options for treatment.	Some insect and/or disease present, but little impact on forage quality or quantity.	No visible damage.

1/ Names used to describe P & K levels not consistent nationwide; Very high referred to as excessive, and optimum as moderate or medium. Determined by approved soil testing procedures and comparing soil test results for exchangeable P and K with this table.

2/ Determined using chlorophyll meter or plant tissue test and comparing those results with this table.

3/ pH ratings may need to be regionalized to account for soil chemistry differences that influence range of acceptability as soils become more highly weathered or excess salts, exchangeable aluminum, or sodium begin to interfere with forage production. Establish exchangeable aluminum, electrical conductivity, and sodium absorption ratio criteria where their levels in the soil interfere with forage production.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in all its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, religion, age, disability, political beliefs, sexual orientation, or marital or family status. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.) Persons with disabilities who require alternative means for communication of program information (Braille, large print, audiotape, etc.) should contact USDA's TARGET Center at (202) 720-2600 (voice and TDD).

To file a complaint of discrimination, write USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights, Room 326W, Whitten Building, 14th and Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20250-9410 or call (202) 720-5964 (voice and TDD). USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

Pasture Condition Score Sheet

	Pasture Unit Description									
Causative Factors Affecting Plant Vigor										
Soil fertility (P & K status)* Phosphorus and potassium status of the soil are: 1 2 3 4 5 (Read criteria and select appropriate number)										
Soil fertility (N status)* Nitrogen status of the grasses is: 1 3 5 (Read criteria and select appropriate number)										
Soil pH* pH status of the soil for the upper 4-inch root zone best fits: 1 2 3 4 5 ≤ 4.5, or > 9.0 4.5-5.0, 5.1-5.5, 5.6-6.0, 6.0-7.3 or 8.5-9.0 or 7.9-8.4 or 7.4-7.8										
Severity of use Degree of forage removal is: 1 2 3 4 5 (Read criteria and select appropriate number)										
Site adaptation of desired species Presence of planted or desired forage species is: 1 2 3 4 5 (Read criteria and select appropriate number)										
Climatic stresses Degree of plant stress due to recent weather events is: 1 2 3 4 5 (Read criteria and select appropriate number)										
Insects and disease pressure Degree of plant stress due to insect or disease pressure is: 1 2 3 4 5 (Read criteria and select appropriate number)										

* Rate electrical conductivity and sodium adsorption ratios in regions where appropriate. Where excess salts, exchangeable sodium, or exchangeable aluminum hinder plant growth they are the controlling factor rather than soil pH conditions. Use appropriate criteria for them as found in the National Range and Pasture Handbook under Evaluating and rating pastures, Pasture Condition Scoring. See pH criteria below for highly weathered soils.

Soil pH Criteria for Major Landuse Resource Areas with Oxisols and Ultisols

pH status of the soil for the upper 4" rooting zone best fits:

1	2	3	4	5
< 4.0, or > 9.0	4.0-4.5	4.5-5.0	5.1-5.5	5.6-6.2
	or, 7.0-9.0	or, 6.5-7.0	or, 6.2-6.5	

Authors: Dennis Cosgrove is associate professor of agronomy, University of Wisconsin-River Falls and University of Wisconsin-Extension, Cooperative Extension. Dan Undersander is professor of agronomy, College of Agricultural and Life Sciences, University of Wisconsin-Madison and University of Wisconsin-Extension, Cooperative Extension. James Cropper is forage management specialist, USDA-Natural Resources Conservation Service, Grazing Lands Technology Institute. Authors extend their thanks to Extension and NRCS reviewers for their input on technical content.



The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in all its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, religion, age, disability, political beliefs, sexual orientation, or marital or family status. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.) Persons with disabilities who require alternative means for communication of program information (Braille, large print, audiotape, etc.) should contact USDA's TARGET Center at (202) 720-2600 (voice and TDD).

To file a complaint of discrimination, write USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights, Room 326W, Whitten Building, 14th and Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20250-9410 or call (202) 720-5964 (voice and TDD). USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.