

FORAGE SUITABILITY GROUP VERY SHALLOW TO GRAVEL

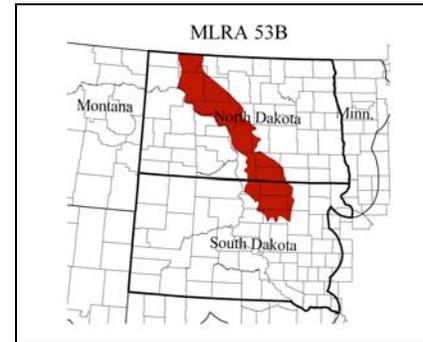
FSG No.: G053BY003ND

Major Land Resource Area: 53B - Central Dark Brown Glaciated Plains

Physiographic Features

The soils in this group are found on level to moderately sloping positions of outwash plains and terraces.

	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Maximum</u>
Elevation (feet):	1640	1970
Slope (percent):	0	6
Flooding:		
Frequency:	None	None
Duration:	None	None
Ponding:		
Depth (inches):		
Frequency:	None	None
Duration:	None	None
Runoff Class:	Negligible	Very low



Climatic Features

This group occurs in a mid-continental climate characterized by wide seasonal temperature and precipitation fluctuations and extremes.

Annual precipitation varies widely from year to year in MLRA 53B. Average annual precipitation for all climate stations listed below is about 17 inches. About 79 percent of that occurs during the months of April through September. On average there are about 27 days with greater than .1 inches of precipitation during the same time frame.

Average annual snowfall ranges from 21 inches at Turtle Lake, ND to 38 inches at Eureka, SD. Snow cover at depths greater than 1 inch range from 22 days at Garrison, ND to 100 days at Max, ND.

Average July temperatures are about 70 degrees F., and average January temperatures are about 8 degrees F. Recorded temperature extremes in the MLRA during the years 1961 to 1990 are a low of -48 degrees at Powers Lake, ND, and a high of 111 recorded at Linton, ND. The MLRA lies in USDA Plant Hardiness Zones 3b and 4a.

At Bismarck the average morning relative humidity in June is about 84 percent and average afternoon humidity is 55 percent. It is cloudy an average of 165 days a year.

The climate data listed in the tables below represent high and low ranges and averages for the climate stations and dates listed. For additional climate data access the National Water and Climate Center at <http://www.wcc.nrcs.usda.gov>.

	From	To
Freeze-free period (28 deg)(days): (9 years in 10 at least)	100	134
Last Killing Freeze in Spring (28 deg): (1 year in 10 later than)	Jun 06	May 16
Last Frost in Spring (32 deg): (1 year in 10 later than)	Jun 18	May 26
First Frost in Fall (32 deg): (1 year in 10 earlier than)	Aug 23	Sep 12

First Killing Freeze in Fall (28 deg): (1 year in 10 earlier than)	From Sep 02	To Sep 19
Length of Growing Season (32 deg)(days): (9 years in 10 at least)	78	116
Growing Degree Days (40 deg):	3317	4367
Growing Degree Days (50 deg):	1793	2441
Annual Minimum Temperature:	-35	-25
Mean annual precipitation (inches):	15	19

Monthly precipitation (inches) and temperature (F):

2 years in 10:	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Precip. Less Than	0.17	0.14	0.26	0.37	0.95	1.79	0.86	0.65	0.65	0.22	0.13	0.23
Precip. More Than	0.63	0.80	1.96	3.53	3.81	4.82	3.82	2.89	2.63	1.66	1.07	0.70
Monthly Average:	0.42	0.42	0.82	1.80	2.30	3.21	2.49	1.96	1.69	0.98	0.46	0.43
Temp. Min.	-1.5	4.9	18.8	31.6	43.3	53.4	58.8	55.4	44.1	32.5	18.7	4.1
Temp. Max.	30.6	36.4	47.0	62.4	73.4	83.0	90.4	88.6	78.2	65.5	46.7	33.4
Temp. Avg.	8.0	14.3	26.6	42.2	54.8	64.3	70.2	68.2	56.8	45.2	27.8	13.1

<u>Climate Station</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>
ND0961	Bowbells, ND	1961	1990
ND7281	Powers Lake, ND	1961	1990
ND1225	Butte, ND	1961	1990
ND3376	Garrison, ND	1961	1990
ND5638	Max, ND	1961	1990
ND8804	Turtle Lake, ND	1961	1990
ND8872	Underwood, ND	1961	1990
ND0382	Ashley, ND	1961	1990
ND9515	Wishek, ND	1961	1990
ND5210	Linton, ND	1961	1990
SD2797	Eureka, SD	1961	1990
SD4891	Leola, SD	1961	1990
SD4206	Ipswich, SD	1961	1990

Soil Interpretations

This group consists of excessively drained, medium to moderately coarse textured soils that are shallow over sand and gravel.

Drainage Class:	Excessively drained	To	Excessively drained
Permeability Class: (0 - 40 inches)	Moderately rapid	To	Rapid
Frost Action Class:	Low	To	Low

	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Maximum</u>
Depth:	72	
Surface Fragments >3" (% Cover):	0	3
Organic Matter (percent): (surface layer)	1.0	3.0
Electrical Conductivity (mmhos/cm): (0 - 24 inches)	0	0
Sodium Absorption Ratio: (0 - 12 inches)	0	0
Soil Reaction (1:1) Water (pH): (0 - 12 inches)	7.4	8.4

	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Maximum</u>
Available Water Capacity (inches): (0 - 60 inches)	2	4
Calcium Carbonate Equivalent (percent): (0 - 12 inches)	0	8

Adapted Species List

The following forage species are considered adapted to grow on the soils in this group. Additional information concerning plant characteristics of a number of the listed species as well as individual cultivars of many of those species can be accessed at <http://plants.usda.gov/>.

<u>Cool Season Grasses</u>	<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Adapted</u>	<u>Warm Season Grasses</u>	<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Adapted</u>
Bluebunch/Quackgrass Hybrid		F	Blue grama	BOGR2	G
Crested wheatgrass	AGCR	G	Little bluestem	SCSC	G
Intermediate wheatgrass	THIN6	F	Prairie sandreed	CALO	G
Pubescent wheatgrass	THIN6	F	Sand bluestem	ANHA	G
Russian wildrye	PSJU3	F	Sideoats grama	BOCU	F
Slender wheatgrass	ELTR7	F			
Western wheatgrass	PASM	F			
			<u>Legumes</u>		
			Alfalfa	MESA	F
			Purple prairieclover	DAPUP	G
			Sweetclover	MELIL	F
			White prairieclover	DACAC	G

G - Good adaptation for forage production on this group of soils in this MLRA
 F - Fair adaptation but will not produce at its highest potential

Production Estimates

Production estimates listed here should only be used for making general management recommendations. On site production information should always be used for making detailed planning and management recommendations.

The high forage production estimates listed below are based on dense, vigorous stands of climatically adapted, superior performing cultivars. They are properly fertilized for high yields, and pest infestations are kept below economic thresholds. Mechanical harvests are managed to maintain stand life by cutting at appropriate stages of maturity and harvest intervals. If grazed, optimum beginning and ending grazing heights are adhered to. Adequate time is allowed for plant recovery before entering winter dormancy under both uses.

The production estimates listed below represent total annual above ground plant production on an air-dry-matter basis. Estimates of hay and grazing yields can be calculated from these numbers by multiplying them by a harvest efficiency. A 70 percent harvest efficiency is commonly used when converting to hay yields. Pasture harvest efficiency is highly dependent on the grazing management system applied, ranging from 25 to 50 percent.

Forage Crop	Management Intensity	
	<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>
	(lbs/ac)	(lbs/ac)
Crested wheatgrass	2800	1400
Pubescent wheatgrass	2800	1600
Western wheatgrass	1900	1000

Forage Growth Curves

Growth curves estimate the seasonal distribution of growth of the various forage crops. They indicate when the forages may be available for grazing or mechanical harvest.

Growth Curve Number: ND001
Growth Curve Name: Alfalfa
Growth Curve Description: Alfalfa

<u>Percent Production by Month</u>											
<u>Jan</u>	<u>Feb</u>	<u>Mar</u>	<u>Apr</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>Jun</u>	<u>Jul</u>	<u>Aug</u>	<u>Sep</u>	<u>Oct</u>	<u>Nov</u>	<u>Dec</u>
0	0	0	5	25	30	20	15	5	0	0	0

Growth Curve Number: ND002
Growth Curve Name: Cool season grass
Growth Curve Description: Cool season grass

<u>Percent Production by Month</u>											
<u>Jan</u>	<u>Feb</u>	<u>Mar</u>	<u>Apr</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>Jun</u>	<u>Jul</u>	<u>Aug</u>	<u>Sep</u>	<u>Oct</u>	<u>Nov</u>	<u>Dec</u>
0	0	0	5	40	35	10	5	5	0	0	0

Growth Curve Number: ND003
Growth Curve Name: Warm season grass
Growth Curve Description: Warm season grass

<u>Percent Production by Month</u>											
<u>Jan</u>	<u>Feb</u>	<u>Mar</u>	<u>Apr</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>Jun</u>	<u>Jul</u>	<u>Aug</u>	<u>Sep</u>	<u>Oct</u>	<u>Nov</u>	<u>Dec</u>
0	0	0	0	10	40	35	15	0	0	0	0

Soil Limitations

The primary limitation for these soils is their low available water capacity due to shallow depth to sand and gravel. This results in severely limited species selection and production potential, and difficulty in maintaining vigorous forage stands. Wind and water erosion are potential problems during establishment, when renovating stands, and in thin established stands. Livestock trail erosion is a potential problem on established stands.

Management Interpretations

Selecting forage species that are highly tolerant to periods of drought and inadequate soil moisture can reduce the impact on yields of the low available water capacity of these soils. Including sod forming grass species in stands, especially on steeper slopes, will reduce the potential for sheet and rill erosion. Incorporate both wind and water erosion control practices during the establishment period. Properly locating facilitating practices such as fences, lanes, and water developments can help control livestock movement, reduce trailing perpendicular to steeper slopes, and evenly distribute grazing pressure.

Where these soils are protected by native or introduced vegetation the existing stand should be managed to maintain or increase vigor. Where these soils are cultivated, returning them to rangeland may be a better alternative than pasture or hayland.

Pasture and hayland can include considerations for wildlife. Delaying grazing on portions of the pasture or rotating pastures will allow nest initiation of grassland nesting birds or species of concern. Nest initiation of most grassland nesting birds occurs from April 15 to June 1. Delaying haying until after July 15 allows for most species to fledge their young. Consider planting species with later maturity to allow for harvesting after nests have fledged. Avoid mowing around the field. Mow back and forth or from the inside to the outside of the field.

FSG Documentation

Similar FSGs:

<u>FSG ID</u>	<u>FSG Narrative</u>
G053BY130ND	Very Droughty Loam soils have higher available water capacity and greater production potential.

Inventory Data References

- Agriculture Handbook 296-Land Resource Regions and Major Land Resource Areas
- Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) National Water and Climate Center data
- USDA Plant Hardiness Zone Maps
- National Soil Survey Information System (NASIS) for soil surveys in North Dakota and South Dakota counties in MLRA 53B
- North Dakota and South Dakota NRCS Field Office Technical Guides
- NRCS National Range and Pasture Handbook
- Various Agricultural Research Service, Cooperative Extension Service, and NRCS research trials for plant adaptation and production.

State Correlation

This site has been correlated with the following states: North Dakota and South Dakota

Forage Suitability Group Approval

Original Author: Tim Nordquist
Original Date: April 5, 2004
Approval By: Jeff Printz
Approval Date: March 2005