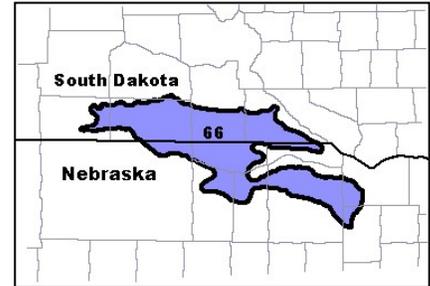


FORAGE SUITABILITY GROUP

Loam

FSG No.: G066XY100NE

Major Land Resource Area: 66 - Dakota-Nebraska Eroded Tableland



Physiographic Features

Soils in this group typically occur on upland positions such as backslopes, footslopes, and toeslopes. Some occur on high rarely flooded flood plains and on terraces.

	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Maximum</u>
Elevation (feet):	1970	2950
Slope (percent):	0	15
Flooding:		
Frequency:	None	Rare
Duration:	None	Very Brief
Ponding:		
Depth (inches):		
Frequency:	None	None
Duration:	None	None
Runoff Class:	Negligible	Very high

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 66. Average annual precipitation for all climate stations listed below is about 21 inches. About 77 percent of the annual precipitation occurs during the months of April through September. On average there are about 29 days with greater than .1 inches of precipitation during that same time period. Precipitation is less than needed for optimum forage production and is the single largest factor limiting production from this group on non-irrigated lands.

Average annual snowfall ranges from 33 inches at O'Neill, NE to 43 inches at Harrington, SD. Snow cover at depths greater than 1 inch range from 43 days at Springview, NE to 64 days at Harrington, SD.

Average July temperatures across the MLRA are about 74 degrees F., and average January temperatures are about 20 degrees F. Recorded temperature extremes in the MLRA during the years 1961 to 1990 are a low of -38 at Harrington and a high of 110 both recorded at Mission, Springview, and O'Neill. The MLRA lies in USDA Plant Hardiness Zones 4b and 5a.

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 www.wcc.nrcs.usda.gov

	From	To
Freeze-free period (28 deg)(days): (9 years in 10 at least)	120	150
Last Killing Freeze in Spring (28 deg): (1 year in 10 later than)	May 23	May 08
Last Frost in Spring (32 deg): (1 year in 10 later than)	Jun 01	May 20
First Frost in Fall (32 deg): (1 year in 10 earlier than)	Sep 07	Sep 17

First Killing Freeze in Fall (28 deg): (1 year in 10 earlier than)	From Sep 11	To Sep 26
Length of Growing Season (32 deg)(days): (9 years in 10 at least)	104	130
Growing Degree Days (40 deg):	4580	5148
Growing Degree Days (50 deg):	2615	3038
Annual Minimum Temperature:	-25	-15
Mean annual precipitation (inches):	18	25

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	0.08	0.11	0.33	0.62	1.70	1.51	1.54	0.91	0.65	0.53	0.15	0.16
Precip. More Than	0.54	1.24	2.70	3.97	5.70	5.65	4.96	3.94	4.34	2.64	1.49	0.85
Monthly Average:	0.34	0.49	1.42	2.16	3.40	3.46	3.07	2.22	2.15	1.32	0.71	0.52
Temp. Min.	7.1	12.4	20.8	31.7	42.4	52.3	58.5	55.8	45.2	33.5	20.7	10.0
Temp. Max.	30.3	36.2	46.8	62.1	72.9	82.8	88.7	86.5	76.2	64.5	46.4	33.3
Temp. Avg.	19.7	24.8	34.1	47.1	57.9	68.0	74.2	72.1	61.8	49.8	34.7	22.9

<u>Climate Station</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>
SD3574	Harrington SD	1961	1990
SD5620	Mission SD	1966	1990
SD5638	Mission SD	1961	1990
SD0778	Bonesteel SD	1961	1990
NE8090	Springview NE	1961	1990
NE6290	O'Neill NE	1961	1990

Soil Interpretations

This group consists of moderately deep to very deep, mostly well drained, moderately coarse to moderately fine textured soils formed mostly from wind and water deposited materials or materials weathered from sedimentary rock. Available water capacity is moderate to high and permeability is slow to moderately rapid.

Drainage Class:	Moderately well drained	To	Well drained
Permeability Class: (0 - 40 inches)	Slow	To	Moderately rapid
Frost Action Class:	Low	To	High

	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Maximum</u>
Depth:	20	
Surface Fragments >3" (% Cover):	0	3
Organic Matter (percent): (surface layer)	1.0	4.0
Electrical Conductivity (mmhos/cm): (0 - 24 inches)	0	2
Sodium Absorption Ratio: (0 - 12 inches)	0	0
Soil Reaction (1:1) Water (pH): (0 - 12 inches)	0	0
Available Water Capacity (inches): (0 - 60 inches)	5	12
Calcium Carbonate Equivalent (percent): (0 - 12 inches)	0	8

Soil Component List (Some phases of these soils may also occur in other FSGs)

Bridgeport	Josburg	Ree	Vetal
Crofton	Keya	Reliance	
Dawes	Nora	Richfield	
Johnstown	Paka	Rosebud	

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 on the web at <http://plants.usda.gov/>.

<u>Cool Season Grasses</u>	<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Dry</u>	<u>Irrig</u>	<u>Legumes</u>	<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Dry</u>	<u>Irrig</u>
Crested wheatgrass	AGCR	G	NS	Alfalfa	MESA	G	G
Green needlegrass	NAVI4	G	NS	Birdsfoot trefoil	LOCO6	F	G
Intermediate wheatgrass	THIN6	G	G	Canada milkvetch	ASCAC6	F	NS
Meadow brome	BRBI2	G	G	Cicer milkvetch	ASCI4	G	F
Orchardgrass	DAGL	G	G	Illinois bundleflower	DEIL	F	NS
Pubescent wheatgrass	THIN6	G	G	Purple prairieclover	DAPUP	F	NS
Russian wildrye	PSJU3	G	NS	Red clover	TRPR2	F	G
Smooth brome	BRINI2	G	G	White prairieclover	DACAC	F	NS
Tall wheatgrass	THPO7	G	NS				
Western wheatgrass	PASM	G	NS				
<u>Warm Season Grasses</u>	<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Dry</u>	<u>Irrig</u>				
Big bluestem	ANGE	G	G				
Indiangrass	SONU2	G	G				
Little bluestem	SCSC	G	NS				
Prairie sandreed	CALO	F	NS				
Sand bluestem	ANHA	F	NS				
Sideoats grama	BOCU	F	NS				
Switchgrass	PAVIV	G	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
 NS - Species is not adapted to the site and should not be planted

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	<u>Dryland</u>		<u>Irrigated</u>	
	Management Intensity		Management Intensity	
	<u>High</u> (lbs/ac)	<u>Low</u> (lbs/ac)	<u>High</u> (lbs/ac)	<u>Low</u> (lbs/ac)
Alfalfa	9100	3400		
Alfalfa/Intermediate wheatgrass	8600	3400	17100	10300
Alfalfa/Smooth brome	8600	3400	17100	10300
Big bluestem	6900	3400		
Intermediate wheatgrass	5700	2900	14300	8600
Smooth brome	5100	2900	14300	8600
Switchgrass	6900	3400		

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: SD0001

Growth Curve Name: Alfalfa

Growth Curve Description: Alfalfa, MLRAs 107, 102B, 63B, 66, 65

<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	30	25	20	15	5	0	0	0

Growth Curve Number: SD0004

Growth Curve Name: Cool season grass

Growth Curve Description: Cool season grass, state wide

<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	10	40	30	10	5	5	0	0	0

Growth Curve Number: SD0005

Growth Curve Name: Warm season grass

Growth Curve Description: Warm season grass, state wide

<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

Growth Curve Number: SD0003

Growth Curve Name: Irrigated Alfalfa

Growth Curve Description: Irrigated Alfalfa, state wide

<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	25	20	15	10	0	0	0

Soil Limitations

These soils have few limitations to the production of climatically adapted forage crops. On steeper slopes, water erosion is a potential problem during establishment, when renovating stands, and in thin established stands. Livestock trail erosion is a potential problem in established stands.

Management Interpretations

Incorporating erosion control practices during the establishment period and including sod forming grass species in stands, especially on steeper slopes, will reduce the potential for sheet and rill erosion. 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.

FSG Documentation

Similar FSGs:

FSG ID

G066XY120N

FSG Narrative

Droughty Loam soils are shallower or coarser textured resulting in lower available water capacity and lower production potential.

G066XY500N

Overflow soils receive additional moisture due to a favorable landscape position resulting in a higher 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 South Dakota and Nebraska counties in MLRA 66
South Dakota and Nebraska NRCS Field Office Technical Guides
NRCS National Range and Pasture Handbook
Various South Dakota and Nebraska 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:

NE

SD

Forage Suitability Group Approval:

Original Author: Tim Nordquist

Original Date: 4/4/02

Approval by: Dana Larsen

Approval Date: