

FORAGE SUITABILITY GROUP (FSG)

Wet

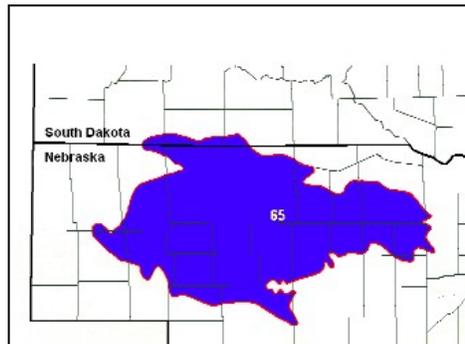
FSG No.: G065XY900NE

Major Land Resource Area (MLRA): 065X - Nebraska Sand Hills

Physiographic Features

The soils in this group are found in sandhills valley and on floodplains.

	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Maximum</u>
Elevation (feet):	1970	3900
Slope (percent):	0	2
Flooding:		
Frequency:	None	Frequent
Duration:	None	Brief
Ponding:		
Depth (inches):	0	6
Frequency:	None	Frequent
Duration:	None	Long
Runoff Class:	Negligible	Negligible



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 65. Average annual precipitation for all climate stations listed below is about 21 inches, and ranges from about 17 inches in the west to about 24 inches in the east. About 78 percent of the annual precipitation occurs during the months of April through September. On average, there are about 28 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 23 inches at Burwell, Nebraska (NE), to 44 inches at Newport, NE. Snow cover at depths greater than 1 inch range from 13 days at Ellsworth, NE, to 74 days at Newport, NE.

Average July temperatures for the listed stations are about 74°F., and average January temperatures are about 22°F. Recorded temperature extremes in the MLRA during the years 1961 to 1990 are a low of -42 at Ellsworth and a high of 114 recorded at Valentine. The MLRA lies almost wholly in USDA Plant Hardiness Zone 4b.

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)	133	151
Last Killing Freeze in Spring (28 deg): (1 year in 10 later than)	May 17	May 10
Last Frost in Spring (32 deg): (1 year in 10 later than)	Jun 04	May 18
First Frost in Fall (32 deg): (1 year in 10 earlier than)	Sep 08	Sep 21
First Killing Freeze in Fall (28 deg): (1 year in 10 earlier than)	From Sep 15	To Sep 29

Wet

Length of Growing Season (32 (9 years in 10 at least)	105	133
Growing Degree Days (40 deg):	4584	4963
Growing Degree Days (50 deg):	3038	3061
Annual Minimum Temperature:	-25	-20
Mean annual precipitation (inches):	17	24

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	0.15	0.13	0.41	0.98	1.79	1.94	1.67	1.14	0.66	0.37	0.19	0.17
Precip. More Than	0.65	0.83	1.88	2.92	4.71	4.63	4.43	3.48	2.97	1.68	1.22	0.78
Monthly Average:	0.39	0.50	1.22	2.01	3.34	3.36	3.14	2.39	1.92	1.07	0.73	0.49
Temp. Min.	9.4	14.4	22.5	33.6	44.4	54.1	60.1	57.6	47.0	35.0	22.6	12.2
Temp. Max.	34.4	39.7	48.4	61.5	71.8	82.0	88.4	86.3	76.4	65.2	48.5	36.9
Temp. Avg.	21.9	27.0	35.4	47.6	58.1	68.1	74.2	72.0	61.7	50.1	35.6	24.6

<u>Climate Station</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>
NE0050	Ainsworth	1960	1990
NE0365	Arthur	1960	1990
NE1130	Brewster	1960	1990
NE2647	Ellsworth	1960	1990
NE3540	Halsey	1960	1990
NE4100	Hyannis	1960	1990
NE5700	Mullen	1960	1990
NE5929	Newport	1960	1990
NE6385	Oshkosh	1960	1990
NE8650	Tryon	1960	1990
NE8760	Valentine	1960	1990

Soil Interpretations

This group consists of very poorly and poorly drained soils. They have a watertable at or near the surface or are ponded during a portion of the growing season.

Drainage Class:	Very poorly drained	To	Poorly drained
Permeability Class: (0 - 40 inches)	Moderately slow	To	Rapid
Frost Action Class:	Moderate	To	High

	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Maximum</u>
Depth:	72	0
Surface Fragments >3" (% Cover):	0	0
Organic Matter (percent): (surface layer)	0.5	20.0
Electrical Conductivity (mmhos/cm): (0 - 24 inches)	0	4
Sodium Absorption Ratio: (0 - 12 inches)	0	6
Soil Reaction (1:1) Water (pH): (0 - 12 inches)	5.6	9

	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Maximum</u>
Available Water Capacity (inches): (0 - 60 inches)	4	12
Calcium Carbonate Equivalent (0 - 12 inches)	0	38

Soil Component List (Some phases of these soils may also occur in other FSG's)

Almeria	Gannett	Loup	Tryon
Barney	Gus	Obert	
Crowther	Hoffland	Rusco variant	
Cullison	Lawet	Thurman	

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>Warm Season Grasses</u>	<u>Symbol</u>	
Creeping foxtail	ALAR	G	Switchgrass	PAVIV	F
Reed canarygrass	PHAR3	G	<u>Legumes</u>		
Tall wheatgrass	THPO7	F	Alsike clover	TRHY	F
Western wheatgrass	PASM	F			

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. Onsite 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>	
	Management Intensity	
	<u>Low</u>	<u>High</u>
	(lbs/ac)	(lbs/ac)
Creeping foxtail	2900	5400
Reed canarygrass	4000	6600

Forage Growth Curves**Growth Curve Number:**

SD0004

Growth Curve Name:

Cool season grass

Growth Curve Description:

Cool season grass, statewide

Percent Production by Month

<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

Soil Limitations

Wetness

- The over-riding limitation to this soil is wetness. It severely limits species selection.

Management Interpretations

Wetness

- When establishing new stands or renovating stands select species that are highly tolerant of wet soils. To reduce compaction exclude livestock and machinery when soils are wet.

FSG Documentation**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 for soil surveys in South Dakota and Nebraska counties in MLRA 65

NRCS South Dakota Technical Guide and Nebraska 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: Nebraska and South Dakota

Forage Suitability Group Approval:Original Author: Tim NordquistOriginal Date: 4/1/2003Approval by: Dave SchmidtApproval Date: 9/14/2004