

RANGELAND PRODUCTIVITY
Stafford County, Kansas

Use and Explanation of Rangeland, Grazed Forest Land, Native Pastureland Interpretations

Information in this subsection can be used to plan the use and management of soils for rangeland, grazed forest land, and native pasture. Different kinds of soils vary in their capacity to produce native grasses and other plants suitable for grazing. Information in this subsection provides groupings of similar soils and estimates of potential forage production, which can be used to determine livestock stocking rates.

Rangeland. Range is land on which the native vegetation (climax or natural potential plant community) is predominantly grasses, grasslike plants, forbs, and shrubs suitable for grazing and browsing. Range includes natural grasslands, savannas, many wetlands, some deserts, tundra, and certain shrub and forb communities. Rangeland receives no regular or frequent cultural treatment. The composition and production of the plant community are determined by soil, climate, topography, overstory canopy, and grazing management.

Grazed Forest Land. Includes land on which the understory includes, as an integral part of the forest plant community, plants that can be grazed without significantly impairing other forest values.

Native Pasture. Includes land on which the native vegetation (climax or natural potential plant community) is forest but which is used and managed primarily for production of native plants for forage. Native pasture includes cut-over forest land and forest land cleared and now managed for native or naturalized forage plants.

Rangeland

In areas that have similar climate and topography, differences in the kind and amount of vegetation produced on rangeland are closely related to the kind of soil. Effective management based on the relationship between the soils and vegetation and water.

The Rangeland, Grazed Forest land, Native Pastureland Interpretations shows, for each soil that supports rangeland vegetation, the ecological site and the potential annual production of vegetation in favorable, normal, unfavorable years. An explanation of the column headings in this table follows.

An ecological site is the product of all the environmental factors responsible for its development. It has characteristic soils that have developed over time throughout the soil development process; a characteristic hydrology, particularly infiltration and runoff, that has developed over time; and a characteristic plant community (kind and amount of vegetation). The hydrology of a site is influenced by development of the soil and plant community. The vegetation, soils, and hydrology are all interrelated. Each is influenced by the others and influences the development of the others. The plant community on an ecological site is typified by an association of species that differs from that of other ecological sites in the kind and/or proportion of species or in total production. Descriptions of ecological sites are provided in the Field Office Technical Guide, which is available in local offices of the Natural Resources Conservation Service.

Total dry-weight production is the amount of vegetation that can be expected to grow annually on well managed rangeland that is supporting the potential natural plant community. It includes all vegetation, whether or not it is palatable to grazing animals. It includes the current year's growth of leaves, twigs, and fruits of woody plants. It does not include the increase in stem diameter of trees and shrubs. It is expressed in pounds per acre of air-dry vegetation for favorable, average, and unfavorable years. In a favorable year, the amount and distribution of precipitation and the temperatures make growing conditions substantially better than average. In a normal year, growing conditions are about average. In an unfavorable year, growing conditions are well below average, generally because of low available soil moisture. Yields are adjusted to a common percent of air-dry moisture content.

Range management requires a knowledge of the kinds of soil and of the potential natural plant community. It also requires an evaluation of the present range similarity index and rangeland trend. Range similarity index is determined by comparing the present plant community with the potential natural plant community on a particular rangeland ecological site. The more closely the existing community resembles the potential community, the higher the range similarity index. Rangeland trend is defined as the direction of change in an existing plant community relative to the potential natural plant community. Further information about the range similarity index and rangeland trend is available in chapter 4 of the National Range and Pasture Handbook, which is available in local offices of the Natural Resources Conservation Service. The objective in range management is to control grazing so that the plants growing on a site are about the same in kind and amount as the potential natural plant community for that site. Such management generally results in the optimum production of vegetation, control of undesirable brush species, conservation of water, and control of erosion. Sometimes, however, an area with a range similarity index somewhat below the potential meets grazing needs, provides wildlife habitat, and protects soil and water resources.

RANGELAND PRODUCTIVITY--Continued
Stafford County, Kansas

(Only the soils that support rangeland vegetation suitable for grazing are rated.) Refer to range site description to determine the percentage allowable of grasses, forbs, and shrubs for the range ecological site.

Map symbol and soil name	Ecological site	Total dry-weight production		
		Favorable year	Average year	Unfavorable year
		Lb/acre	Lb/acre	Lb/acre
009DT:				
Dillwyn-----	Subirrigated (pe21-28)	9,000	8,000	7,000
Tivoli-----	Sands (pe21-28)	2,000	1,400	1,000
009TV:				
Tivoli-----	Choppy Sands (pe21-28)	2,000	1,400	1,000
047CS:				
Carwile-----	Sandy (pe21-28)	5,000	3,800	3,000
Drummond-----	Saline Lowland (pe21-28)	7,000	5,800	5,000
151KP:				
Kanza-----	---	---	---	---
Plevna-----	Subirrigated (pe21-28)	9,000	8,000	7,000
159DP:				
Dillwyn-----	Subirrigated (pe21-28)	9,000	8,000	7,000
Plevna-----	Subirrigated (pe21-28)	9,000	8,000	7,000
159DT:				
Dillwyn-----	Subirrigated (pe21-28)	9,000	8,000	7,000
Tivoli-----	Choppy Sands (pe21-28)	2,000	1,400	1,000
159DU:				
Drummond-----	Saline Lowland (pe21-28)	7,000	5,800	5,000
159PE:				
Plevna-----	Subirrigated (pe21-28)	9,000	8,000	7,000
990:				
Abbyville-----	Saline Subirrigated (pe21-28)	7,000	6,000	5,000
991:				
Abbyville, rarely flooded-----	Saline Subirrigated (pe21-28)	7,000	6,000	5,000
Kisiwa, occasionally flooded-----	Saline Subirrigated (pe21-28)	7,000	6,000	5,000
1005:				
Albion-----	Sandy (pe21-28)	4,000	3,000	2,000
1011:				
Albion-----	Sandy (pe21-28)	4,000	3,000	2,000
Shellabarger-----	Sandy (pe21-28)	4,000	3,000	2,000
1324:				
Carway-----	Subirrigated (pe21-28)	9,500	8,500	7,500
Carbika-----	Subirrigated (pe21-28)	9,500	8,500	7,500
1359:				
Clark-----	Limy Upland (pe21-28)	4,500	3,500	3,000
Ost-----	Loamy Upland (pe24-32)	5,500	4,000	2,500
1553:				
Darlow-----	Clay Pan (pe21-28)	3,500	2,500	1,800
Elmer-----	Loamy Terrace (pe21-28)	5,500	5,000	3,400
1555:				
Dillhut-----	Sands (pe21-28)	4,500	3,500	2,500
Plev-----	Subirrigated (pe21-28)	9,500	8,500	7,500
1556:				
Dillhut-----	Sands (pe21-28)	4,500	3,500	2,500
Solvay-----	Subirrigated (pe21-28)	9,500	8,500	7,500
1725:				
Farnum-----	Loamy Upland (pe21-28)	5,500	4,000	2,500
Funmar-----	Loamy Upland (pe21-28)	5,500	4,000	2,500
1726:				
Farnum-----	Loamy Upland (pe21-28)	5,500	4,000	2,500
Funmar-----	Loamy Upland (pe21-28)	5,500	4,000	2,500
1985:				
Hayes-----	Sandy (pe21-28)	4,000	3,000	2,000
1986:				
Hayes-----	Sandy (pe21-28)	4,000	3,000	2,000
Solvay-----	Subirrigated (pe21-28)	9,500	8,500	7,500
1987:				
Hayes-----	Sandy (pe21-28)	4,000	3,000	2,000
Turon-----	Sands (pe21-28)	4,500	3,500	2,500
1988:				
Hayes-----	Sandy (pe21-28)	4,000	3,000	2,000
2381:				
Kanza-----	Subirrigated (pe21-28)	9,500	8,500	7,500
Ninnescah-----	Subirrigated (pe21-28)	9,500	8,500	7,500
2556:				
Langdon-----	Choppy Sands (pe21-28)	3,000	2,150	1,550
2958:				
Ninnescah-----	Subirrigated (pe21-28)	9,500	8,500	7,500
3053:				
Ost-----	Loamy Upland (pe24-32)	5,500	4,000	2,500
3180:				
Pratt-----	Sands (pe21-28)	4,500	3,500	2,500
3181:				
Pratt-----	Sands (pe21-28)	4,500	3,500	2,500
Turon-----	Sands (pe21-28)	4,500	3,500	2,500
3511:				
Saltcreek-----	Sandy (pe21-28)	4,000	3,000	2,000
Naron, sandy substratum-----	Sandy (pe21-28)	4,000	3,000	2,000
3512:				
Saltcreek-----	Sandy (pe21-28)	4,000	3,000	2,000
Naron-----	Sandy (pe21-28)	4,000	3,000	2,000
3520:				
Saxman-----	Sandy Lowland (pe21-28)	6,000	4,750	3,500
3540:				

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Map symbol and soil name	Ecological site	Total dry-weight production		
		Favorable year	Average year	Unfavorable year
		Lb/acre	Lb/acre	Lb/acre
Solvay-----	Subirrigated (pe21-28)	9,500	8,500	7,500
3639:				
Taver-----	Clay Upland (pe21-28)	5,000	3,500	2,500
3640:				
Tivin-----	Choppy Sands (pe21-28)	3,000	2,150	1,550
3641:				
Tivin-----	Choppy Sands (pe21-28)	3,000	2,150	1,550
Dillhut-----	Sands (pe21-28)	4,500	3,500	2,500
3644:				
Turon-----	Sands (pe21-28)	4,500	3,500	2,500
Carway-----	Subirrigated (pe21-28)	9,500	8,500	7,500
3926:				
Water-----	---	---	---	---
An:				
Albion-----	Sandy (pe21-28)	4,000	3,000	2,000
At:				
Attica-----	Sandy (pe21-28)	4,500	3,000	2,000
Ba:				
Blanket-----	Loamy Upland (pe21-28)	6,500	5,000	3,000
BIG:				
Big Salt Marsh-----	---	---	---	---
Ca:				
Carwile-----	Sandy (pe21-28)	5,000	3,800	3,000
Cw:				
Carwile-----	Sandy (pe21-28)	5,000	3,800	3,000
Cx:				
Clark-----	Limy Upland (pe21-28)	5,000	4,000	3,000
Dp:				
Dillwyn-----	Subirrigated (pe21-28)	9,000	8,000	7,000
Plevna-----	Subirrigated (pe21-28)	9,000	8,000	7,000
Dt:				
Dillwyn-----	Subirrigated (pe21-28)	9,000	8,000	7,000
Tivoli-----	Sands (pe21-28)	2,000	1,400	1,000
Fa:				
Farnum-----	Sandy (pe21-28)	5,000	3,500	2,500
Fr:				
Farnum-----	Loamy Upland (pe21-28)	5,500	4,000	2,500
GRP:				
Gravel Pits-----	---	---	---	---
INT:				
Aquolls-----	---	---	---	---
Kg:				
Kingman-----	Subirrigated (pe21-28)	9,000	8,000	7,000
M-W:				
Miscellaneous Water-----	---	---	---	---
Na:				
Naron-----	Sandy (pe21-28)	4,500	3,000	2,000
NAA:				
Naron-----	Sandy (pe21-28)	4,500	3,000	2,000
NBB:				
Naron-----	Sandy (pe21-28)	4,500	3,000	2,000
Nu:				
Natrustolls-----	Saline Subirrigated (pe21-28)	7,000	5,800	5,000
Pa:				
Plevna-----	Subirrigated (pe21-28)	9,000	8,000	7,000
Pc:				
Plevna-----	Subirrigated (pe21-28)	9,000	8,000	7,000
Ph:				
Pratt-----	Sands (pe21-28)	4,500	3,500	2,500
Po:				
Pratt-----	Sands (pe21-28)	4,500	3,500	2,500
Pr:				
Pratt-----	Sands (pe21-28)	4,500	3,500	2,500
Carwile-----	Sandy (pe21-28)	5,000	3,800	3,000
Pt:				
Pratt-----	Sands (pe21-28)	4,500	3,500	2,500
Tivoli-----	Sands (pe21-28)	2,000	1,400	1,000
Ta:				
Tabler-----	Clay Upland (pe21-28)	3,800	2,600	1,800
TAA:				
Tabler-----	Clay Upland (pe21-28)	3,800	2,600	1,800
Tv:				
Tivoli-----	Choppy Sands (pe21-28)	2,000	1,400	1,000
W:				
Water-----	---	---	---	---
Wa:				
Waldeck-----	Subirrigated (pe21-28)	9,000	8,000	7,000
Za:				
Zenda-----	Subirrigated (pe21-28)	9,000	8,000	7,000
Natrustolls-----	---	---	---	---
ZSS:				
Drummond-----	Saline Lowland (pe21-28)	7,000	5,800	5,000
Zenda-----	Subirrigated (pe21-28)	9,000	8,000	7,000

