

TECHNICAL NOTE

RANGE TECHNICAL NOTE NO. 4

April 2023

PERENNIAL VEGETATION ESTABLISHMENT GUIDE

This technical note is to serve as a guide for installing herbaceous perennial vegetation according to the practice standards found in the South Dakota (SD) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Technical Guide. It is the producer's responsibility to maintain this practice for the expected life span.

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1. SEEDING DATES

Seeding dates are based on climatic records, research, experience, and represent optimum periods for grass and/or forb/legume establishment. They vary from north to south and east to west with variation in soil temperatures and moisture conditions. Optimum seeding dates fluctuate annually. Recommended dates will provide for adequate development of adventitious roots (see [Figure 1](#)) prior to stressful periods, such as hot, dry summers, and cold, open winters. The dates listed below are suggestions that may be changed by the local district conservationist 10 days in either direction depending on current climatic conditions if conditions are properly documented.

Early Spring Prior to May 15 – *Cool-season species and warm-season species.* This is the best period for mixtures of cool-and warm-season grasses and forbs. Weed control as part of seedbed preparation can be accomplished by chemical burn-down or tillage and packing. See Sections [2](#) and [12](#) for a more detailed explanation.

Late Spring May 15 to June 15 – *Warm-season species.* Optimum period is when sustained soil temperatures reach 60 degrees (°) Fahrenheit (F). This is the best period for warm-season grasses for similar reasons related to seedbed preparation and weed control as stated above. If planting a mix of cool and warm season species, 51 percent (%) of the mix must be warm seasons in order to plant during this time frame.

Late Summer August 1 to September 1 – *Cool-season species only.* Seed only if soil moisture is adequate at or near the surface and to a substantial depth. Good for cool-season species on fields with weed management problems. If alfalfa is part of a mixture, seed by August 25. It is

essential that alfalfa plants reach the six-leaf stage prior to fall dormancy, for winter survival. Alfalfa requires six to eight weeks growth after emergence to develop the six-leaf stage.

Dormant November 1 to Spring Thaw – Cool-season species and warm-season species (including forbs), but the following guidance should be met:

- Soil temperature should be no more than 40°F at 10:00 a.m. before the seeding can occur. Information on current SD soil temperatures is available at SD State University's (SDSUs) Mesonet Site (<https://climate.sdstate.edu/archive/maps/>) or at <http://www.wcc.nrcs.usda.gov/scan/>.
- Pre-plant tillage may not be performed.
- If excessive cover exists, the drill must be equipped with furrow openers or other equipment capable of consistently cutting through residue and ensuring soil-seed contact.
- A minimum of 40% residue cover should be present at the time of seeding (see below for examples of 40% residue in cropland.) The intent is to provide for erosion control and to prevent early soil warming and premature germination of warm-season species when a late spring frost may adversely affect these plants.
- Weed growth will not be considered adequate cover for the purpose of reducing spring soil temperatures.
- A cover crop may be used to address the concerns related to residue/cover requirements for dormant season seedings. Refer to [Section 12](#), (Cover and Companion Crops). Note that planting dates for these cover crops do not extend beyond September 1. This is to ensure adequate growth before a fall frost.

Examples of 40% ground cover:



2. SEEDBED PREPARATION

New Seedlings:

A seedbed will be prepared that is free of competing vegetation and is not subject to excessive erosion. A firm seedbed will be provided so the seed is placed at the designed depth. **The seedbed should be firm enough so that the boot heel of an average adult penetrates the soil to a depth of approximately one-half inch.**

The presence or absence of weed populations, especially noxious weeds, will impact seedbed preparations. Each field should be evaluated for weed pressure. Seeding on fields with significant weed populations should be delayed until weeds are controlled. This may mean a protective cover crop will need to be planted (see [Section 12](#) for Cover Crop methods).

When planning a seeding, the previous three years of herbicide application should be considered. Use chemical labels to determine if there are any potential carryover issues. If the label doesn't

specifically address grass, legume, or forb species, then utilize “all other crops not listed” portion of the label. Any potential carryover problems should be addressed by delaying seeding, establishing a cover crop, and/or changing species to be planted. If a cover crop is necessary, refer to [Section 12](#).

Proper seedbed preparation should begin with the previous year's crop. Select a crop in the year prior to planting which is dissimilar to the species to be established. For example, soybean residue produces an excellent seedbed for grass species. Proper selection of crops the year prior to seeding will greatly enhance the success rate of the seeding and reduce seedbed preparation time.

Several crops (notably rye, wheat, barley, and alfalfa) are known to produce allelopathic chemicals which inhibit germination and new seedling establishment. Other commonly grown crops provide good cover and do not inhibit germination. Direct seeding into recently sprayed, hayed (or rolled) green rye or wheat will be avoided as the allelopathic effect will inhibit successful stand establishment. Fresh crop residue and freshly decomposing residue may have allelopathic impacts on growing seedlings. For dormant seedings, this is not a consideration. Heavy residue should be baled and removed to avoid pinning and ensure good seed to soil contact. Do not seed alfalfa into an existing thinning alfalfa stand or into a newly killed alfalfa stand. Wait at least one year before reseeding alfalfa into a field previously in alfalfa or an alfalfa mix.

In the event that grass seeding follows allelopathic crops (e.g., rye, wheat, alfalfa), residue management becomes important. The degree of crop residue decomposition prior to the next crop affects this allelopathic response. Newly incorporated residues are highly allelopathic while a loss of allelopathy occurs as residues decompose. Therefore, stubble from these crops should be allowed to overwinter before attempting to establish new seedings. In no-till situations, consider planting a cover crop that will enhance residue decomposition. For additional information on no-till and cover crop methods, see below and [Section 12](#).

Seedbed Preparation Methods:

No-Till Method – Seeding into standing stubble of a previous crop without further seedbed preparation. Seed to soil contact, seeding depth, and seed placement are critical and equipment settings and ability of equipment utilized to seed into heavy cover is critical. Pinning, seeding too deep, or not placing seed in contact with soil are major reasons for poor stands or stand failures. Excess straw or chaff should be removed prior to seeding. Use of harvest equipment, which spreads straw along a minimum of 80% of the header width, will prevent excess chaff problems. If weeds or excessive volunteering of previous crop are present, control with appropriate herbicide(s) in accordance with product label directions and any current recommendations from SDSU Cooperative Extension Service.

Cover Crop Method – Plant a cover crop the season prior to seeding perennial species. Cover crops may be a single species or a diverse mix but should not include overwintering species (i.e., winter wheat, cereal rye, etc.). Using cover crops to prepare the seedbed will help manage erosion, increase organic matter, enhance soil biology, reduce compaction, alleviate herbicide issues, trap moisture for dormant seedings, manage salinity or salt issues, reduce weed pressure, and/or reduce excessive residue by promoting decomposition and nutrient cycling. Cover crops may be hayed or grazed prior to seeding if excessive residue will inhibit seeding equipment from operating properly. No-till the perennial species directly into cover crop residue if possible. For more information about use of cover crops during perennial grass establishment see [Section 12](#).

Clean-Till Method – Seed into a new, clean tilled, firmly packed seedbed. If erosion or potential climatic factors are a potential concern, a cover crop should be used. See [Section 12](#) if a cover crop is to be used. Clean-till methods should not be utilized for a dormant seeding, unless cover crops are included.

3. STAND RENOVATION SEEDINGS

It may be desirable to replace an existing stand of introduced grass or grasses and legumes that has declined in vigor or no longer meets objectives. If it is necessary to establish a stand into an existing stand without any tillage operations, then a no-till seedbed may be prepared utilizing herbicides to completely control the existing grasses or grasses and legumes. The existing vegetation is controlled, and the new seed is planted directly into the undisturbed sod of the old species. Prior to attempting this method, excess litter should be removed if necessary, allowing seeding equipment to function properly. The existing stand may be hayed, grazed heavily, or prescribed burned to remove excessive litter. Herbicides are then applied to the regrowth. Glyphosate applied to actively growing plants in the fall of the year is the herbicide method of choice for eradication of cool-season grasses.

A spring follow-up application may be required to gain complete control. If no lush fall growth is present, defer application until the spring. In either case, all existing vegetation should be destroyed prior to drilling the new seeding. The new seeding is drilled directly into the destroyed stand.

This method of seeding is generally not as successful as seeding into a fully prepared seedbed due to several issues relating to seed to soil contact. It should only be used to renovate stands of introduced grasses, when soil conditions, availability of equipment, program restrictions, and other constraints make the use of a fully prepared seedbed impractical. ***It should never be used to rejuvenate rangelands.*** Rangelands are generally best improved through management techniques such as prescribed grazing or prescribed burning (please see the NRCS Conservation Practice Standard (CPS) Prescribed Grazing (528) or CPS Prescribed Burning (338)).

Stand Enhancement Seedings:

It is often the goal of management to attempt to establish new species of grasses and/or legumes directly into existing stands. Established growing stands of grasses or grass/legumes fully utilize all water, soil, and solar resources especially in western portions of SD. Attempting to establish new species into existing stands generally results in failure due to the existing vegetation out competing new seedlings for water and sunlight. Therefore, establishing new species directly into existing growing stands is not recommended. One exception is the enhancement of existing stands of introduced grasses through the addition of legumes.

Competition from existing vegetation is reduced either through tillage or herbicides. If tillage is used, it should consist of one chisel followed by one or two disking's. Tillage should be a minimum of three inches deep. If herbicides are used, they should be applied at rates which will temporarily impede the growth of existing vegetation. Legumes are then drilled directly into the tilled or herbicide treated seedbed.

Reinforcement Seeding:

Often when a new seeding is completed, portions fail to establish satisfactorily. Thin stands may exist across portions if not all of the stand. Areas of unsatisfactory plant populations may be improved by drilling seed directly into the existing thin portions of the stand. Weeds need to be controlled with herbicides prior to drilling. If excessive litter is present, it may have to be removed by mowing, raking, and removing the vegetation or through prescribed burning.

4. SEEDING EQUIPMENT

Seeding equipment that ensures proper seed placement and good seed–soil contact will be used. Modern grass seeding attachments that allow for proper seed flow, seed placement, and soil packing are needed to ensure a successful seeding.

Slower seeding speeds should be used for fluffy or rough-coated seed species. Three to five miles per hour should be the seeding speed for most types of grass drills. Seeding speeds in excess of six miles per hour may result in uneven or inconsistent grass and legume stands.

If a carrier is needed to help feed seed through the drill, cracked corn or rolled oats may be added to the mixture.

Drill calibration should be completed for both grass and grain drills prior to seeding. Please refer to [Section 5](#) for guidance in completing drill calibration.

Grass Drill:

Grass drills are specifically designed and equipped to properly meter and place various grass, legume, and/or forb seed. They share the following design characteristics.

Different seed boxes are normally required to handle the three types of grass seed commonly used. This includes the relatively clean, smooth seed characteristic of many cool-season grasses, the chaffy or trashy seed characteristic of many warm-season grasses, and fine, smooth seed, characteristic of legumes or grasses such as switchgrass, hard fescue, or reed canarygrass.

Seed boxes having the capability of seeding chaffy or awned grasses (i.e., blue grama, bluestems, and Indiangrass) are needed, only if such species are planned in the seeding mixture; likewise, fine seed or legume seed boxes are needed, only if such species are to be seeded.

Agitators or similar mechanisms prevent bridging of chaffy or trashy seed. They ensure a constant flow of seed at the desired rate. The seed is uniformly mixed.

Feeder mechanisms (picker wheels, fluted feed, etc.) ensure uniform flow of all types of grass seed either separately or in a mixture.

Oversized feeder tubes that allow constant flow of chaffy or trashy type seed from boxes to placement point (if such seed is used) are necessary.

Individually mounted, adjustable, spring loaded, double-disc openers will help to achieve good seed-to-soil contact.

Depth bands or other depth control systems should provide positive seed placement over varying degrees of seedbed firmness for a final planting depth of one-fourth to three quarters of an inch.

Press/packer wheels should provide adequate covering and firming of soil over and around the seed for necessary seed to soil contact after proper seed placement. They can be mounted individually on each furrow opener or independently to follow behind each opener. Press/packer wheels are not intended to provide the basic "firm seedbed". The firm seedbed must exist before the drilling operation begins.

Small Grain Drill:

Free-flowing grass seed (i.e., wheatgrasses) and legume seed can be planted with a small grain drill, only if, proper seeding depth can be maintained throughout the field. *Seeding depth is the most limiting factor to seeding success and contributes to most of the seeding failures when using a grain drill.* It is extremely important to have a firm seedbed when using a grain drill. Periodic

inspections should be done to check seeding depth especially when seeding across different soil types. Seeding depth will vary under actual planting conditions.

Checking the drill frequently and hand mixing the seed is essential to achieving a properly blended seed mix and helps ensure that seeds of different sizes are seeded evenly across the field. Periodic feeder mechanism adjustments are usually necessary to ensure proper seeding rates. A separate legume box is desirable for seeding small seeded species (i.e., switchgrass, hard fescue, reed canarygrass, and alfalfa). Ensure that the grain drill's drop tubes are placed in front of the packer wheels to allow for proper seed-soil contact.

Chaffy or awned seeds (i.e., bluestems, Indiangrass, and blue grama,) are extremely difficult to plant with a grain drill. Proper agitation is needed to prevent “bridging” of seed in the seed box and the feeder mechanism must be capable of metering a uniform flow of seed at the desired rate. Very few grain drills have this capability. Use of debearded seeds is strongly recommended when considering seeding chaffy or awned seeds in a grain drill. It is recommended that a grass drill be used for these types of fluffy seeded grasses.

Broadcast Seeder:

Broadcast seeding may only be used when seeding some legume species (i.e., alfalfa, sweet clover) or when slope, soil conditions, and/or size of the area to be seeded make the use of a drill impractical. Obtaining proper seed depth is very difficult with broadcast seeders. All broadcast seedings will have an operation which incorporates the seed into the soil (i.e., covering operation using a drag harrow, cultipacker, roller packer, or other suitable implement to cover and press the seed into the soil surface). When using the broadcast method, the seeding rates listed in [Table 2](#) will be multiplied by 1.5.

Air seeders:

Some air seeders and similar types of equipment may be used to seed free flowing grass seed (i.e., wheatgrasses) and legume seed if proper seeding depth can be obtained (as specified in [Section 10](#)). The shallow planting depths for grasses and legumes can be difficult to maintain with this type equipment. The equipment must be able to provide a uniform flow of seed at the desired rate. Use packer wheels or other suitable packing implement to press soil firmly around the seeds.

Land Rollers

When tillage is deemed necessary for seedbed preparation, the use of a land roller may be needed to achieve a firm seedbed prior to using one of the previously mentioned seeding equipment. Using a land roller on non-tilled soil may also be an option if the seedbed is not firm enough.

5. DRILL CALIBRATION

Grass or grain drills may be calibrated using the following methods.

Bulk weight method:

Raise the drill's drive wheel and measure its circumference in feet. Next, measure the distance between seed spouts or disc openers. Use Table A to determine the number of revolutions (R) to turn the drive wheel for the row spacing and wheel circumference (C) in feet (ft) for your drill.

Table A

Row spacing in inches	No. of Seed Spouts to Use	Turns of Drive Wheel	Row spacing in inches	No. of Seed Spouts to Use	Turns of Drive Wheel
6	4	96/C = R	24	1	96/C = R
7	4	82/C = R	30	1	77/C = R
8	3	96/C = R	36	1	64/C = R
10	3	77/C = R	42	1	55/C = R
12	2	96/C = R	48	1	48/C = R

Place enough seed in the box to cover spouts from which you will collect seed. Turn the drive wheel until all spouts are feeding. Place a container under the correct number of seed spouts (as determined from the Table A) and turn the drive wheel the number of revolutions previously determined. Weigh the sample in grams. Multiply this weight by 0.5. The result is the pounds (lbs.) per acre (ac) at that setting. Continue making adjustments in the drill setting and trials until the desired seeding rate is obtained.

Remember: Seeding rates as determined by this method are in terms of **bulk seed**. You need to convert your seeding rate from pure live seed per ac to bulk seed per ac when using this calibration method.

Example:

Row spacing = 7 inches

Number of seed spouts = 4

Circumference of drive wheel = 6.8 ft

Revolutions of drive wheel (R) = $82/C$

$R = 82/6.8 = 12$ revolutions

Bulk seeding rate is 15.1 lbs./ac. The drill is properly set when the 4 seed spouts yield 30 grams of seed after 12 revolutions of the drive wheel.

30 grams X 0.5 = 15 lbs./ac

Seeds per row foot method:

This method of determining the amount of seed being distributed by the seeding equipment is to count the number of seeds per ft of drill row while the machine is in operation.

Fill the drill with seed, make setting, and drive equipment over a hard ground surface or canvas. Count the number of seeds per ft of row and adjust until proper seeding rate is attained. Please use Table B to determine the linear ft of row necessary to equal one square ft planted.

Table B

Row spacing in inches	Linear ft of row to equal one square ft
6	2.0 ft
7	1.7 ft
8	1.5 ft
10	1.2 ft
12	1.0 ft

To determine the proper number of seeds per ft of drill row for a specific seeding mixture; you will first need to calculate the bulk seeding rate for each species in the mix. From [Table 2](#), calculate the number of seeds per square foot (ft²) for each lbs. seeded (seeds per lbs. divided by 43,560 ft²/ac). Multiply the number of seeds per ft² for each lb. seeded by the bulk seeding rate for each species. Total the resulting numbers to determine the number of seeds per ft² for the mixture.

For example, if you want to calibrate a drill for a mixture of 4.5 lbs. pure live seed (PLS)/ac green needlegrass (80% purity and 70% germination) and 4.0 lbs. PLS/acre western wheatgrass (92% purity, and 85% germination), calculate the bulk seeding rate for each species. Bulk seeding rate would be 8 lb./ac for the green needlegrass and 5.1 lbs./ac for the western wheatgrass. [Table 2](#) shows one lbs. of green needlegrass seed contains 180,000 or 4.1 seeds/ft² for each lbs. seeded (180,000/43,560 ft²/ac). Western wheatgrass has 112,000 seeds per lbs. or about 2.6 seeds/ft² for each lb. seeded.

$$8 \text{ lbs./ac} \times 4.1 \text{ seeds/ft}^2/\text{lb.} = 32.8 \text{ seeds/ft}^2$$

$$5.1 \text{ lbs./ac} \times 2.6 \text{ seeds/ft}^2/\text{lb.} = 13.3 \text{ seeds/ft}^2$$

The total seeds per ft² for the mix would be 46. If the drill being calibrated has 7-inch row spacing, the drill calibration would be 46 seeds per 1.7 ft of row length.

6. SEED REQUIREMENTS

All seed must meet the requirements of SD State Seed Laws and Regulations. Information on state seed law is available under SD Article 12:36, Seed Inspection (<http://sdlegislature.gov/rules/DisplayRule.aspx?Rule=12:36>). All seed; including homegrown seed, must be officially tested for purity and germination to enable PLS calculations for determining the proper seeding rate. Tests must be made within a nine-month period, exclusive of the test month, prior to seeding. Retesting of seed is required if the nine month period has lapsed as stated in Article 12:36:04:01 (<http://sdlegislature.gov/rules/DisplayRule.aspx?Rule=12:36:04:01>). Information on sending seed to the seed lab at SDSU for testing is available at: <https://www.sdstate.edu/agronomy-horticulture-and-plant-science/sdsu-seed-testing-lab>.

Studies have shown tetrazolium (TZ) tests over predict seed viability. NRCS will only accept germination tests for helping to determine seed viability and calculating pure live seed. TZ tests are only approved for use in determining germination for green needlegrass (see SD CL 38-12A-20).

For seed purchased but not planted within the nine month window of the seed tag test date, germination must be retested for all species within that mix. Individual germination tests are needed for each species within the mix to determine seed viability. Purity of the mix shall be recalculated based on the results of the germination tests and additional seed may need to be purchased or substituted to meet pure live seeding rates for that planting.

Use certified seed when available.

Origin of non-varietal (common) grass seed of both native and introduced species for any planting is limited to North Dakota (ND), SD, Nebraska (NE), Montana (MT), Wyoming (WY), Minnesota (MN), and Iowa (IA).

Origin of non-varietal (common) native forbs and legumes is limited to ND, SD, NE, MT, WY, MN, IA, Idaho (ID), Washington (WA), Oregon (OR), Wisconsin (WI) in the United States and Alberta (AB), British Columbia (BC), Manitoba (MB), Ontario (ON), and Saskatchewan (SK) in Canada.

Foreign seed must be of adapted, named varieties.

Legume seed should be inoculated with the proper culture just prior to seeding in order to increase the potential for nitrogen fixation by the plant.

No noxious weed amounts are allowed on any seed tags. Recommended varieties for use in SD are included in [Table 1](#).

7. SEEDING RATES

All seeding rates will be based on PLS. The PLS can be calculated from information on the seed tag. By state law, seed tags must contain certain information. Specific information on seed tag requirements can be found at <http://sdlegislature.gov/rules/DisplayRule.aspx?Rule=12:36>. The PLS is derived by multiplying % pure seed by the % germination (plus % hard seed, if present) and dividing by 100. For example, if a sample of Indian grass has a purity of 96% and a germination of 74%, PLS would be calculated as follows:

$$(96\% \times 74\%) / 100 = 71.04\% \text{ PLS per lbs. of bulk seed}$$

To calculate the lbs. of bulk seed required, divide the PLS requirement for the seeding by the % PLS (expressed as a decimal). For example, if 1,000 lbs. of PLS of the above Indiagrass is required for the seeding, the amount of bulk seed to purchase and apply to the field is:

$$1,000 \text{ lbs. of PLS} / 0.7104\% = 1,408 \text{ lbs. of bulk seed}$$

[Table 2](#) contains seeding rates for all species approved for use in SD by Major Land Resource Area (MLRA). [Figure 2](#) provides a map showing SD MLRAs. Seeding rates have been developed to achieve an average distribution of 25 to 30 seeds per ft².

The percentage that each species makes of the mixture when added together will equal at least 100% in the seeding plan (such as the SD-CPA-4).

8. SPECIES CHARACTERISTICS

Species vary in their ability to tolerate environmental conditions such as drought and flooding (anaerobic tolerance). They also vary widely in their ability to establish, recover after a harvest, and persist. Season of growth influences species selection regarding forage preference and periods of use. [Table 3](#) identifies numerous characteristics for all recommended species.

9. SPECIES SELECTION AND ADAPTABILITY BY SITE FOR VARIOUS LAND USES

Certain species are best adapted to specific site conditions. In order for a seeding to be successful, it should be adapted to the soil, landscape, climatic, and topographic conditions. Seedings are also designed for their specific uses. For example, a seeding designed for the production of hay or intensive spring livestock grazing will contain different species than a seeding which is designed to restore native tall grass prairies. When two or more ecological sites (ES) are planned to be seeded with the same mixture a single species can be counted toward the required minimum of species on each ecological site, provided they are eligible species for the included sites.

[Table 4](#) contains species recommendations for Forage and Biomass Plantings (512). It is sorted by pasture and hay land suitability groups and by forage suitability groups, respectively (groupings of similar soil capabilities), and MLRA. More information detailing specific requirements of this practice can be found in the electronic Field Office Technical Guide (eFOTG) at: <https://efotg.sc.egov.usda.gov/#/>.

[Table 5](#) contains species recommendations for all grassland restoration type plantings. The table is sorted by ES (a grouping of similar soil capabilities) and MLRA. More information detailing specific requirements of this practice can be found in the eFOTG at: <https://efotg.sc.egov.usda.gov/#/>.

Table 6 has been combined with Table 5, so all prairie restoration seedings should use Table 5.

[Table 7](#) contains species recommendations for Critical Area Plantings (342). It is sorted by determining soil property (a grouping of similar soil capabilities) and MLRA. More information detailing specific requirements of this practice can be found in the eFOTG at: <https://efotg.sc.egov.usda.gov/#/>.

[Table 8](#) contains suggested seeding mixtures for Vegetated Treatment Areas (635). It is sorted by MLRA and predominant site conditions. More information detailing specific requirements of this practices can be found in the eFOTG at: <https://efotg.sc.egov.usda.gov/#/>.

10. SEEDING DEPTH

Optimum seeding depths are between one-quarter to three-quarter inch. Proper seeding depth is extremely important in successfully establishing native and introduced vegetation from seed. Native grasses, forbs, and shrubs need to be seeded at a shallow depth, as light plays a key role in the germination of many native species. Seeding too deep is the number one reason for stand failures.

11. STANDARD SEED MIXES

Standard seed mixes have been developed for Conservation Practices. This information can be found in Range Tech Note No 11 – Standard Seed Mixes. This tech note is located in eFOTG under Section 1 – All Technical Notes – Range.

12. COVER AND COMPANION CROPS

Cover Crops:

A cover crop is an annual residue-producing crop, planted during the growing season before seeding the perennial crop. Its purpose is to provide cover and residues to reduce evaporation, maintain cool soil temperatures, reduce weed competition, trap snow, alleviate herbicide interactions, improve soil structure and promote soil biology, and control wind and water erosion.

Cover crops may be used in all MLRAs. The following are examples of seeding dates and seeding rates:

Crop	Seeding Rate (lbs./ac)	Spring Dates	Fall Dates
Barley	25 – 30	April 15 – June 1	Aug 15 – Sept 1
Oats	15 – 30	April 15 – June 1	Aug 15 – Sept 1
Grain sorghum	5 – 10	May 15 – Aug 15	
Millet	10 – 15	May 15 – Aug 15	
Sudangrass	15 – 20	May 15 – Aug 5	

Any cover mix may be used to accomplish any one of the purposes listed above. A planner may develop a cover crop mixture that will meet the objectives of landowner/operator and will ensure that the cover crop will not interfere with the establishment of the perennial grass. Do not use overwintering species (wheat or rye) in a mix. Use of overwintering species will increase competition for the new seeding and may result in a failed stand.

The cover crop should not be allowed to go to boot stage. It should be clipped or grazed to 8-10 ins. in height, chemically killed prior to boot stage, or late seeded to winter kill in order to prevent seed formation. Remove or spread excess residues that would interfere with the drilling operation of the perennial species.

For more information on cover crops, species selection, and seeding rates, see CPS Cover Crop (340) and the Cover Crop Job sheet (SD-JS-340). These can be found in the eFOTG, Section 4 <https://efotg.sc.egov.usda.gov/#/>.

Companion Crops:

A companion crop is an annual that is planted with the perennial species. Companion crops are not recommended because of excessive competition with the seeded perennial species. Where erosion is a severe hazard, companion crops may be used in all MLRAs at the following maximum rates. Companion crops may also be useful to help certain seed mixtures flow through drills. Seeding rates for companion crops are lower than normal seeding rates for those crops to reduce competition with the seeded perennial species.

Seeding rates for companion crops should not exceed:

Barley: 10 lbs./ac

Oats: 10 lbs./ac

Spring wheat: 15 lbs./ac

If used, the companion crop should be clipped and removed before it becomes competitive with the perennial species.

13. MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION DURING ESTABLISHMENT

Grazing:

Do not graze until stand is fully established. This period will be a minimum of one full growing season. If an adequate stand has not established during the first growing season, or if seedlings do not have well-developed root systems with adventitious roots above the sown seed, then deferment should be extended through the second growing season. See Figure 1, at the end of the document for a visual of adventitious roots. Flash grazing treatments during the deferment period for weed control will be handled on a case-by-case basis provided no damage will be done to the seeded species.

Weed Control:

During the establishment period, excessive amounts of competitive weeds will be controlled. Control weeds that compete with seedlings for sunlight and/or moisture during the growing season of the species planted. The first weed control operation will be needed early in seedling development or prior to weed seed maturity. Repeated weed control operations may be needed. Competitive weeds can be controlled either mechanically or chemically or by a combination of these methods.

Mechanical – When controlling competitive weeds by clipping or mowing, adjust the equipment to cut above the new seedlings and clip before the weeds set seed. If the clippings are dense enough to smother the new seedlings, promptly remove the clippings from the field.

Chemical – To control competitive weeds with herbicides use the appropriate herbicide(s) applied according to the manufacturer's label. The best control will generally be obtained when weeds are in the early stages of growth. Precautions should be taken to ensure that grass or legume seedlings are not injured by the selected herbicide(s). Please refer to SDSU Agricultural Weed Control Guides for specific herbicide recommendations on forage crops in SD.

Conditions may arise that limit weed control options. When weeds become too tall to manage with chemical or mechanical means, other options should be considered. Prescribed burning in the fall (or spring), mow-rake-and-bale, or other options may be advisable on a case-by-case basis. Contact your local or area specialist for further guidance in these situations.

Noxious weeds must be controlled in accordance with state law.

Insect Control:

Insects can be a threat to seedlings. Contact the SDSU Extension office for recommendations on control of specific insects affecting seeded species.

Caution:

When using any pesticides (herbicides or insecticides), please read and follow the manufacturer's label recommendations. The use of pesticides must be consistent with the label and in accordance with state and federal laws and regulations.

14. GUIDANCE FOR CRITICAL AREA PLANTING (342)

Seeding of a critical area may take place at any time of the year as long as a reasonable expectation of a successful seeding establishment is expected.

Site Preparation:

Follow guidance for seedbed preparation ([Section 2](#) above) and the additional following criteria.

If necessary, divert offsite water away from the critical area. This may require a permanent conservation practice, or in other instances, a temporary measure that will be effective during the period of establishment.

Where practical, grade to permit the use of conventional equipment for seedbed preparation, seeding, mulch application, and anchoring. Cabling of equipment to prevent rollover may be necessary on some slopes such as newly constructed dams.

On construction sites where the exposed and underlying soil material will not support adequate vegetation, minimum topsoil dressing of six inches will be applied as part of construction.

After construction is complete, the seedbed will be worked to a depth of three to five inches to break up compacted areas and permit rapid root development. Drag or pack to break up large clods and firm the seedbed.

Where slopes are steeper than 1.5:1, use some means other than vegetation to stabilize slopes.

Species Selection:

Allowable species will be selected from [Table 7](#) for the appropriate MLRA.

Between 50 to 75% of the mixture will be made up of sod forming species. Grass mixtures may include all native species, all introduced species, or a mixture of native and introduced species. Mixing smooth brome grass, Kentucky bluegrass, and/or crested wheatgrass with native species is not recommended.

When smooth brome is to be seeded in a mixture, do not include more than 10% of other native or introduced species for early establishment.

Single species may be used on saline or wet areas ([Table 7](#)).

Do not select aggressive species such as smooth brome grass when the adjacent area is dominated by native species.

When quick growth and/or protection of a critical area is needed, a quick establishing grass can be added in addition to the selected permanent seeding mixture. Use either slender wheatgrass or annual ryegrass. Slender wheatgrass can be used statewide and annual rye grass can be used in MLRAs 102A, 102B, 102C, 53B, 53C, 55B, 55C, 63B, 66, and 62. Add a maximum of three PLS lbs./ac of slender wheatgrass or a maximum of two PLS lbs./ac of annual ryegrass to the selected full seeding.

Conventional Seeding:

Seeding activities will follow recommendations found elsewhere in this technical note unless otherwise stated in this section.

Seeding rates will be 1.5 times those recommended in [Table 2](#) when using a drill (recommended rate multiplied by 1.5).

When possible, drilling will be accomplished perpendicular to the slope. On grassed waterways, drilling will follow a serpentine pattern.

Broadcasting:

Many critical area plantings are too steep or too small to efficiently and safely utilize a drill. In these cases, seed may be broadcast and incorporated by harrowing, packing, or raking by hand. When broadcast seeding, increase the seeding rates found in [Table 2](#) by two times (recommended rate multiplied by two).

Hydroseeding:

On sites that are too steep for regular equipment to operate, the use of a hydro seeder is an acceptable alternative. Seed, fertilizer, and mulch materials will be applied in one operation. Limit the application of 150 lbs. of solids per 100 gallons of water. If a legume seed is included in the mixture, any lime or fertilizer should be applied separately. A second trip may also be needed to apply an asphalt emulsion to long fiber mulches.

When using hydroseeding technique, increase seeding rates found in [Table 2](#) by a factor of two (recommended rate multiplied by two).

Sodding:

Sod may be used on areas requiring immediate cover to prevent erosion. The sod should be in strips or blocks of native grass mixture, switchgrass, prairie cordgrass, reed canary grass, or other suitable grasses. Bluegrass sod is to be used only when the area is irrigated and is desired for aesthetic purposes. Sod materials are to be taken from solid, thick growing stands.

Sod will be cut in strips of uniform width and to a uniform thickness of at least three inches for tall grass and ½ to 1½ inches for short grasses. Lay sod within 24 hours after it was cut.

Sod strips should be carefully placed in rows across (at right angles) to the direction of slope. The sod strips will be placed together tightly so that no open joints are left between the strips or between the end of strips. Joints between the end strips will be staggered. Any spaces between the joints will be filled with topsoil and all edges covered with topsoil at least two inches deep. The edge of the sod at the top of slopes will be turned under and a layer of soil compacted over the edge so as to conduct surface water over and onto the top of the sod. The sod will be well trampled to help it remain in place.

Fertilizing:

Do not fertilize predominantly warm-season grass seeding unless the soil material is very infertile.

Thoroughly mix all fertilizer into the upper three to five inches of the soil during final seedbed preparation.

Apply fertilizer based on the recommendations from a soil test or apply 30 to 40 lbs. of actual Nitrogen (N) and 40 to 60 lbs. of Phosphorus pentoxide (P₂O₅) per ac. Ten to 15 tons of manure per ac may be used in lieu of the commercial fertilizer and will also increase organic matter.

On medium textured soils, the addition of 5 to 10 lbs. of zinc per ac may speed up growth.

Mulching:

All mulching will be done in accordance with the SD CPS for Mulching (484). Mulching of critical area plantings is required for any of the following conditions:

Where seeding cannot be accomplished during the approved seeding periods and a cover crop is not used.

On grassed waterways, where a cover crop or companion crop is not used, and seeding is placed on a bare seedbed, and the design velocity is more than 2.5 ft per second.

Where a grassed waterway is established at the time of terrace construction, and the channel slope is 2% or greater.

On slopes 3:1 or steeper that are 10 ft or more in vertical height or longer than 20 ft; on cut south and west facing slopes; On all saline and alkaline areas.

Drill grass in the prepared seedbed, immediately prior to mulching or at the next suitable seeding period after mulching.

Management of Critical Areas During and After Establishment:

Weeds will be controlled as described elsewhere in this technical note. All use will be excluded until vegetation is well established.

Mow grassed waterways for hay annually after establishment. Other critical areas may be mowed as needed for stand maintenance.

Fertilize as necessary to maintain stand.

Inspect critical areas each spring and following heavy rain. Reshape and reseed eroded areas promptly. Reinforce grass seeding where stands are thin.

Manage any grazing use to ensure long-term survival of the stand.

Lift tillage implements and shut off sprayers when crossing critical areas. Do not till parallel to grassed waterways.

Avoid vehicular travel on critical areas.

Providing Food, Cover, and Shelter for Wildlife:

Wildlife habitat should be considered when developing critical area planting plans and species selection. For plant species to improve wildlife habitat, refer to the SD CPS Upland Wildlife Habitat Management (645).

15. GUIDANCE FOR PASTURE AND HAY PLANTING (512)

Seedbed preparation:

See Section 2 for seedbed preparation guidance.

Species Selection:

Select species to be seeded from [Table 4](#) for the appropriate MLRA. See Figure 2 below for MLRA map of SD. In cases where additional species selection is needed, see [Table 5](#) for the appropriate ecological site for the chosen MLRA. Orchardgrass, Timothy and Tall Fescue are adapted for use only in MLRAs 102A, 102B, and 102C. They are also adapted for use alone or in combination up to 30% as part of a mix in MLRA 55C. Orchardgrass is adapted statewide when under irrigation.

On slopes over 8%, 50% of the seed mixture will be rhizomatous species.

When more than one grass species is used, the percentage that each species make of the mixture should be in near equal proportions. If a legume is used in the mixture with two or more species, the percentage of the mixture left after determining the percentage of legume used should be divided into equal or near equal amounts between the grass species.

Introduced legumes should generally only be planted with cool-season grasses. Do not mix native and introduced grasses, unless the phenology, morphology, and seedling vigor of selected species is similar.

Species planned for seeding pastureland should be compatible with the planned management of the entire operating unit. Select species that provide good forage during the season pasture will be used for grazing.

For ease of management and proper use, pasture and hayland mixtures should generally consist of no more than two to four (ranging from west to east) grass species having similar growth habits and seasons of use. These may be planted with or without legumes. Seeding mixes with large numbers of grass species do provide additional benefits such as improved wildlife habitat, improved forage quality throughout the season, and greater resistance to abnormal environmental conditions such as drought or insect pressures. They do, however, create additional management challenges due to the seasonality of forage production and differing levels of palatability by livestock.

Cool-season pasture mixtures containing a legume will produce higher yields and better-quality forage than pure grass stands. For seedings where the primary planned use is livestock grazing, the percentage of legumes in the mixture will not exceed 50% (PLS basis) of the amount required for a full seeding. Pasture-type alfalfa or non-bloating legumes will be used. The land user should be aware of the bloat hazard when legumes are included in mixes that will be grazed.

If the purpose of the seeding is for wildlife and or pollinator habitat then there is no maximum percent recommended unless specified by a program.

Stand Enhancement Seedings through 512

Stand enhancement (adding legumes to existing stands) is sometimes a viable option to improve an existing stand. Seeding rates for stand enhancement through the addition of legumes should be one-half of a full seeding on pasturelands and a full seeding rate for haylands. Seedbed preparation will follow procedures described in [Section 2. Seedbed Preparation](#) above. Stand enhancement with legumes is only recommended east of the Missouri River, on all irrigated lands, and within the Black Hills and surrounding foothills.

16. GUIDANCE FOR RANGE PLANTING (550)

Seedbed preparation:

See [Section 2](#) for seedbed preparation guidance.

Species Selection:

Select species to be seeded from [Table 5](#) for the appropriate MLRA. See [Figure 2](#) below for MLRA map of SD. Use [Table 1](#) for approved varieties. To learn more about specific varieties see NDSU publications (Grasses for the Northern Great Plains Volumes 1 and 2), PLANTS database Plant Guides, “Characteristics” tab in the Seeding Tool (SD-CPA-4), or other appropriate resources.

Selected species should have a reasonable chance of surviving across all ecological sites within the planned seeding area. Seedings will be based on dominant ecological sites within the planning unit. Species with a narrow range of environmental adaptability (i.e., species adapted to wet sites) will not be used on fields containing ecological sites with diverse site characteristics (i.e., wet to dry).

An alternative to designing a single seeding mixture for multiple sites is to design and apply a unique seeding mixture for each ecological sites occurring in the area to be seeded. This method is recommended when existing sites have very diverse characteristics (i.e., wet vs. dry sites). The logistics of identifying the sites in the field, changing seed mixtures in the drill, and making certain all areas are seeded will be considered prior to selecting this method.

All seed mixes will contain a minimum of five native species. At least 5% of the mix shall be native forbs.

Recommend including the dominant and subdominant functional/structural groups for developing a seeding plan. See the Ecological Site Descriptions and Rangeland Health Reference sheet for the ecological sites where the seeding will be planned for dominant and subdominant groupings.

For alternative scenarios including a mixture of native and introduced species, utilize either Pasture and Hay Planting (512) or Conservation Cover (327). Critical Area Seedings (342) may be appropriate for certain situations.

Seedings by ecological sites are encouraged and should be used where deemed appropriate. Species that are adapted across multiple ecological sites within the planning unit should be utilized. A greater diversity of native species beyond the 5 species minimum is recommended.

For purposes of combatting competitive non-native species, competitive native rhizomatous species may be planned at a higher % rate than is listed in [Table 5](#). Total for all species should still equal at least 100%. For example: surrounding adjacent existing grasslands or right-of-way comprise a high percentage of smooth brome grass, the adjacent site calls for 20% maximum big bluestem. You may choose to plant more than 20% big bluestem.

When the ecological site is restrictive in the number of species that are recommended for the site, a higher percentage rate than is listed in [Table 5](#) may be used. See footnotes in [Table 5](#) for specific sites that allow for less than 5 species in a planting.

For more information on planning a range seeding mix, contact an area range management specialist, area resource conservationist for technology, or other experienced planners.

If the purpose of the seeding is for wildlife and or pollinator habitat, then there is no maximum percent of forbs recommended unless specified by a program.

Interseeding:

Due to the possibility of limited success when attempting to interseed native species into existing rangeland, interseeding will only be allowed if the following criteria are met. When interseeding into existing untreated rangeland, a specialized piece of equipment that prepares a seedbed and drills seed in one pass (interseeder) will be used. The interseeder should be equipped to plant fluffy and free flowing grass seeds, have double disc openers, and packer wheels. Seeding rates for interseedings will be one-half the rate shown in [Table 2](#).

17. GUIDANCE FOR VEGETATED TREATMENT AREAS (635)

Species Selection:

At least three species are recommended to be included in each mixture and one of these should be tolerant to flooding and/or saturated conditions such as creeping foxtail, reed canary grass, etc. If salts/salinity is a potential concern (electrical conductivity (EC) >4.0 mmhos/cm), utilize salt tolerant species as listed in the table below or in [Table 3. Species Characteristics](#).

Sod-forming grasses are preferred; however, bunch grasses can be included in mixtures which include at least two sod-forming species.

Since most flow will occur during the spring and early summer months, it is advisable to use cool-season grasses for a majority of the mix. If warm-season grasses are to be included, consider developing cells within the vegetated treatment area and seed one or more cells to a dominant mixture of warm-season species.

Species that are desirable as forage for hay are advantageous since that will be the preferred method of biomass removal.

Species with large, fibrous root masses are desirable; whereas, species with large tap roots are undesirable because they increase the chance of preferential flow.

Including legumes in the mixture is only recommended in areas where rodents such as pocket gophers will not compromise the integrity of the vegetated treatment area. If pocket gophers infest a VTA, their gopher mounds may cause issues with farm equipment that pass over that area. Before planning to add legumes to a mixture, check with the producer or other local experts to determine whether or not pocket gophers may cause issues in the region.

Adding legumes to mixtures may help alleviate compaction layers that develop during grading and shaping activities. Legumes may be added to initial seeding at no more than 10% of total rate. If necessary, legumes can be removed with herbicides after initial compaction has been alleviated (two to four years).

All species selected must be adapted to the site (refer to [Table 2](#) and [Table 7](#) for adaptability ratings). An exception to this is orchard grass. Since these areas will be receiving additional moisture, orchard grass may be used on Vegetated Treatment Areas (VTA) statewide where it is otherwise adapted to the soil texture, salinity, and wetness of the site.

The following table lists potential species to consider for VTA.

	Season of Use	Flood Tolerance	Salt Tolerance	Estimated Nitrogen Uptake/ton
big bluestem	Su	Good	Poor	20 lbs./ton***
creeping foxtail	Sp, Su, F	Very good*	Poor	29 lbs./ton***
intermediate wheatgrass	Sp	Fair	Fair	28 lbs./ton***
meadow brome	Sp, F	Fair	Poor	35 lbs./ton***
orchard grass	Sp, Su, F	Poor	Poor	29 lbs./ton***
pubescent wheatgrass	Sp, F	Fair	Fair	28 lbs./ton***
reed canary grass	Sp, Su	Very good*	Poor	27 lbs./ton***
smooth bromegrass	Sp, F	Good	Poor	39 lbs./ton***
switchgrass	Su, F	Good	Fair	23 lbs./ton***
tall wheatgrass	Sp, F	Good	Good**	28 lbs./ton
western wheatgrass	Sp, Su	Good	Good**	28 lbs./ton
alfalfa	Sp, Su	Poor	Poor	45 lbs./ton***
birds foot trefoil	Sp, Su	Fair	Poor	50 lbs./ton***
red clover	Sp, Su	Fair	Poor	40 lbs./ton***

Sp – Spring; Su – Summer; F – Fall

*Include one of these species if flooding or saturated soil conditions are anticipated.

**Include one of these species if high salt/salinity conditions are anticipated.

***Good choices for uptake of high levels of N.

[Table 8](#) contains seeding mixtures meant to offer suggestions on what would be considered a suitable mixture for vegetated treatment areas. All mixtures should be adapted to suit the predominant ecological sites/soils of the vegetated treatment area, and take into consideration how engineering modifications may change the site’s hydrology, soil structure, etc.

Seeding Rate, Seeding Methods, and Maintenance:

Seeding activities will follow recommendations found elsewhere in this technical note with the following exceptions:

Seeding rates for vegetated treatment areas will be four times the rate in [Table 2](#) (recommended rate in Table 2 multiplied by four).

All seeding, mowing, and haying activities should be conducted perpendicular to flow to prevent rills and gullies from forming.

18. GUIDELINES FOR STAND EVALUATION

To determine adequacy of stands and to determine if reseeding or reinforcement seeding is required, please follow Range Technical Note No. 1 “Guidelines for Herbaceous Stand Evaluation,” it’s accompanying worksheet, SD-ECS-10, and the following guidelines. The technical note and worksheet may be obtained in the eFOTG at: <https://efotg.sc.egov.usda.gov/#/>.

It should be recognized that environmental factors, such as, climate, insects, soils, and fertility affect the time required for stand establishment. Timeliness of precipitation, drought, extreme temperatures, severe winds, or late soil thaw can delay seedling emergence and/or development.

The adequacy of a stand will be based on density of established plants and stage of morphological development. To be considered established, a grass plant must have a well-developed adventitious root system and should exhibit signs of tillering or rhizome development. Please see [Figure 1](#) for an example of a seedling with adventitious roots. An alfalfa plant must have a well-

developed taproot with secondary and tertiary roots and a well-developed crown set below the soil surface and/or branched rhizomes.

Preliminary stand evaluation can be made four to eight weeks after germination; evaluate for progress and management problems (i.e., weeds, insects, etc.,) not for final establishment.

Generally, all stands must go through at least one winter before making final stand evaluation.

Stands resulting from late fall (dormant) or spring seedings should go through the first growing season and subsequent winter; evaluation for final establishment may be made any time during the second growing season.

Stands resulting from late summer seeding generally cannot be evaluated for final establishment until the end of subsequent, full growing season.

If evaluation reveals a marginal stand, consideration should be given to allowing a second growing season for establishment. Seedings that contain a high percentage of "hard seed" are more likely to produce new seedlings during the second growing season.

The alternative of a partial reinforcement seeding, in lieu of the full seeding rate, should be considered during the evaluations.

"Spot" seeding weak areas may be a logical alternative in the case of spotty or intermittent stands, in lieu of whole field reseeding. Use exclusion should follow spot seedings.

TABLE 1. APPROVED NAMED VARIETIES

Origin of non-varietal ('common') grass seed of both native and introduced is limited to ND, SD, NE, MT, WY, MN, and IA. If species and/or variety is not listed no known recommended variety is known to occur and non-varietal ('common') seed must be used

Species		Recommended Varieties for South Dakota
Introduced Cool-Season Grasses		
Alkaligrass		Chaplin, Fults
Bromegrass	Meadow	AC Knowles, Cache, Fleet, MacBeth, Montana, Paddock, Regar
	Smooth ^{1/}	AC Knowles hybrid, AC Rocket, Badger, Barton, Baylor, Bravo, Carlton, Cottonwood, Elsberry, Jubilee, Lincoln, Magna, Manchar, Polar, Radisson, Rebound, Saratoga, Signal
Creeping Foxtail		Garrison, Retain
Hard Fescue		Aurora, Discovery, Durar, Reliant,
Orchardgrass		Ambassador, Chinook, Dawn, Justus, Kay, Kayak, Latar, Napier, Orbit, Orion, Paiute, Penlate, Potomac, Rancho
Tall Fescue		Barcel, Barvetia, Courtney, Fawn, Kentucky 31, Martin, Mozark, Phyter, Southern Cross, Stargrazer, Tuscany II
Timothy		Climax, Drummond, Hopkins, Itasca, Winmor
Wheatgrass	Bluebunch/ Quackgrass Hybrid (green)	AC Saltlander, NewHy
	Crested	
	Crested- Desert	Nordan, Summit
	Crested-Fairway	Douglas, Ephraim, NU-ARS-AC2, Parkway, RoadCrest, Ruff
	Crested-Hybrid Intermediate	CD-II, HyCrest, HyCrest II Amur, Beefmaker, Chief, Clarke, Greenar, Haymaker, Manifest, Oahe, Rush, Reliant, Slate, Tegmar
	Pubescent	Greenleaf, Luna, Manska, Topar
	Siberian	P-27, Vavilov, Vavilov II
	Tall	Alkar, Jose, Orbit, Platte
Wildrye	Altai	Eajay, Mustang, Pearl, Prairieland
	Dahurian	Arthur, James
	Mammoth	Volga
	Beardless	Shoshone
	Russian	Bozoisky Select, Bozoisky II, Cabree, Mankota, Mayak, Swift, Tetracan, Tom
All others		Common
Native Cool-Season Grasses:		
Alkaligrass (Nuttall's)		Quill
Green Needlegrass		AC Mallard Ecovar, Lodorm
Indian Ricegrass		Nezpar, Rimrock
Mountain Brome		Bromar
Reed Canarygrass		Frontier, Loreed, Palaton, Rise, Vantage, Venture
Wheatgrass	Bluebunch	Anatone, Goldar, P-7 Selected Germplasm, Whitmar
	Slender	AC Pintail Ecovar, AC Sprig Ecovar, Adanac, AEC Hillcrest, Elbee, Firststrike, Primar, Pryor, Revenue
	Snake River	Secar
	Streambank/Thickspick	Bannock, Critana, Sodar
Wheatgrass	Western	Arriba, Barton Flintlock, Recovery, Rodan, Rosana, Walsh
Wildrye	Basin	Continental, Magnar, Trailhead, Washoe Germplasm
	Canada	Mandan
	Virginia	Omaha, Tober Germplasm
All Others		Common

Native Warm-Season Grasses

Bluestem	Big	Bison, Bonanza, Bonilla, Bounty, Central Iowa Germplasm, Champ, Northern Iowa Germplasm, Pawnee, Rountree, Sunnyview
	Little	Badlands, Blaze, Camper, Central Iowa Germplasm, Itasca, Northern Iowa Germplasm, Southern Iowa Germplasm
	Sand	Cherry, Garden, Goldstrike
Buffalograss		Bismarck Ecotype (Veg.), Bowie, Cody, Plains, Tatanka
Grama	Blue	Bad River, Birdseye
	Sideoats	Butte, Central Iowa Germplasm, Killdeer, Northern Iowa Germplasm, Pierre, Southern Iowa Germplasm, Trailway
Indiangrass		Central Iowa Germplasm, Chief, Holt, Nebraska 54, Northern Iowa Germplasm, Scout, Southern Iowa Germplasm, Tomahawk
Prairie Cordgrass		Red River
Prairie Sandreed		Bowman (ND-95), Goshen, Pronghorn
Switchgrass		Dakotah, Forestburg, Nebraska 28, Pathfinder, Summer, Sunburst, Trailblazer
All Others		Common

Non-varietal ('Common') native forbs and legumes will originate or be grown in ND, SD, NE, MT, WY, ID, WA, OR, MN, WI, and IA; AB, BC, MB, ON, and SK, Canada.

Native Legumes/Forbs:

Lewis Flax		Appar
Canada Milkvetch		Sunrise
Narrow-leaved Purple Coneflower (<i>Echinacea angustifolia</i>)		Bismarck
Cudweed Sagewort		Summit
Maximilian Sunflower		Medicine Creek
Purple Prairie Clover		Bismarck, Kaneb
Stiff Sunflower		Bismarck
White Prairie Clover		Antelope
All Others		Common

Introduced Legumes:

Alfalfa ^{2/}		Fall Dormancy Rating Or Winter Survival Index (WSI) Of Three Or Less ^{3/} , Yellow Blossom, Salinity
Birdsfoot Trefoil		Dawn, Empire, Fergus, Leo, Norcen, Viking
Cicer Milkvetch		Lutana, Monarch, Windsor
Clover	Red	Kenland, Mammoth
Sainfoin		Delaney, Eski, Remont, Shoshone
Small Burnet		Delar
All Others		Common

Shrubs:

Buffaloberry	Silver	Sakakawea
Fourwing Saltbush	Dewinged	Wytana, Snake River
All Others		Common

^{1/}Smooth Bromegrass can originate from any locale.

^{2/} The following web site is approved for the use in determining approved alfalfa varieties:

<http://www.alfalfa.org/falldormancy.html> Varieties must have a fall dormancy rating or WSI of three or less to meet specifications. Alfalfa varieties not listed on this website will require documentation from the distributor or developer to determine suitability.

TABLE 2. FULL SEEDING RATES

SD Common Name ^{1/}	Growth Characteristics ^{2/}	Seeds/Pound	MLRA 53B/C, 55B/C, 56, 62, 63B, 66, 102A/B/C ^{3/}		MLRA 54, 63A, 64, 65, 58D, 60A, 61 ^{3/}	
			Seeds/Ft ²	Full Seeding Rate (Lbs PLS/Ac)	Seeds/Ft ²	Full Seeding Rate (Lbs PLS/Ac)
Introduced Cool-season Grasses						
Alkaligrass	R/M	2,108,000	50	1.0	50	1.0
Altai wildrye	B/M	68,000	30	19.2	25	16.0
Creeping foxtail	R/M	750,000	60	3.5	60	3.5
Crested wheatgrass	B/M	175,000	28	7.0	25	6.2
Crested wheatgrass hybrid	B/M	175,000	28	7.0	25	6.2
Dahurian wildrye	B/M	86,000	30	15.2	25	12.7
Desert wheatgrass	R/M	175,000	28	7.0	25	6.2
Green wheatgrass ^{6/}	B/M	135,000	28	9.0	23	7.4
Hard fescue	B/S	565,000	50	3.9	35	2.7
Intermediate wheatgrass	R/M	88,000	20	9.9	17	8.4
Mammoth wildrye	R/T	55,000	30	23.8	25	19.8
Meadow brome	B/M	80,000	30	16.3	25	13.6
Orchardgrass ^{4/}	B/M	654,000	50	3.3	-	-
Pubescent wheatgrass	R/M	88,000	20	9.9	17	8.4
Russian wildrye	B/M	175,000	30	7.5	25	6.2
Siberian wheatgrass	R/M	206,000	30	6.3	25	5.3
Smooth brome	R/M	135,000	25	8.1	20	6.5
Tall fescue ^{4/}	R/M	205,720	30	6.4	-	-
Tall wheatgrass	B/T	79,000	23	12.7	20	11.0
Timothy ^{4/}	B/M	1,300,000	30	1.0	-	-
Native Cool-season Grasses						
American mannagrass	R/T	1,280,000	45	1.5	45	1.5
American sloughgrass	St/S	1,150,000	45	1.7	45	1.7
Basin wildrye	B/T	140,000	-	-	25	7.8
Beardless wildrye	E/R	150,000	30	8.7	25	7.3
Blue wildrye	B/M	134,500	30	9.7	25	8.1
Bluebunch wheatgrass	B/M	140,000	-	-	25	7.8
Bluejoint reedgrass	R/M	4,480,000	30	0.3	25	0.2
Canada wildrye	B/M	115,000	20	7.6	17	6.4
Fowl bluegrass	B/M	3,156,000	70	1.0	70	1.0
Fowl mannagrass	R/M	1,440,000	50	1.5	50	1.5
Green needlegrass	B/M	180,000	30	7.3	25	6.1
Indian ricegrass	B/M	235,000	30	5.6	25	4.6
Montana wheatgrass	R/M	155,000	30	8.4	25	7.0
Mountain brome	B/M	90,000	30	14.5	25	12.1
Needleandthread	B/M	115,000	25	9.5	25	9.5
Nuttall's alkaligrass	B/S	2,108,000	50	1.0	50	1.0
Porcupinegrass	B/M	150,000	25	7.3	25	7.3
Prairie junegrass	B/S	2,315,000	50	0.9	50	0.9
Prairie wedgegrass	B/T	200,000	35	7.6	35	7.6
Rocky Mountain fescue	B/M	1,200,200	-	-	40	1.5
Reed canarygrass	R/T	530,000	30	2.5	25	2.1
Sandberg bluegrass	B/S	1,046,960	30	1.2	25	1.0
Slender wheatgrass	B/M	155,000	25	7.0	17	4.8
Snake River wheatgrass	B/T	130,700	-	-	24	8.0
Squirreltail	B/S	192,000	-	-	25	5.7

			MLRA 53B/C, 55B/C, 56, 62, 63B, 66, 102A/B/C ^{3/}		MLRA 54, 63A, 64, 65, 58D, 60A, 61 ^{3/}	
SD Common Name ^{1/}	Growth Characteristics ^{2/}	Seeds/Pound	Seeds/Ft ²	Full Seeding Rate (Lbs PLS/Ac)	Seeds/Ft ²	Full Seeding Rate (Lbs PLS/Ac)
Thickspike wheatgrass	R/M	155,000	30	8.4	25	7.0
Tufted hairgrass	B/M	1,300,000	45	1.5	45	1.5
Virginia wildrye	B/M	96,000	30	13.6	25	11.3
Western wheatgrass	R/M	112,000	25	9.7	20	7.8
Whitetop	R/M	191,000	11	2.5	-	-
Native Warm-season Grasses						
Alkali sacaton	B/M	1,758,000	50	1.2	50	1.2
Big bluestem	R/T	176,000	30	7.4	25	6.2
Blue grama	B/S	750,000	40	2.3	30	1.7
Buffalograss	St/S	50,000	30	26.1	25	21.8
Green muhly	R/M	1,280,000	35	1.2	34	1.2
Indiangrass	R/T	193,000	30	6.8	25	5.6
Inland saltgrass	R/S	520,000	30	2.5	25	2.1
Little bluestem	B/M	286,000	30	4.6	25	3.8
Prairie cordgrass	R/T	183,000	30	7.1	30	7.1
Prairie dropseed	B/M	224,000	25	4.9	25	4.9
Prairie sandreed	R/T	275,000	30	4.8	25	4.0
Sand bluestem	R/T	113,000	30	11.6	25	9.6
Sand dropseed	B/M	5,680,000	70	0.5	70	0.5
Sand lovegrass	B/M	1,625,680	30	0.8	25	0.7
Sideoats grama	R/S	180,000	30	7.3	25	6.1
Switchgrass	R/T	390,000	40	4.5	30	3.4
Native Grasslikes						
Baltic rush	R/M	5,472,000	40	0.3	40	0.3
Bebb's sedge	B/M	544,000	50	4.0	50	4.0
Bicknell's sedge	B/T	272,000	40	6.4	40	6.4
Blunt Broom Sedge	B/M	1,920,000	40	0.9	40	0.9
Bottlebrush sedge	B/M	480,000	40	3.6	40	3.6
Bristly sedge	R/T	480,000	50	4.5	50	4.5
Common spikerush	R/T	816,000	30	1.6	30	1.6
Crested sedge	B/M	928,000	40	1.9	40	1.9
Dudley's rush	B/M	2,400,000	50	0.9	50	0.9
Fox sedge	B/M	1,600,000	37	1.0	37	1.0
Hardstem bulrush	R/T	320,000	40	5.4	40	5.4
Inland rush	B/M	2,800,000	50	0.8	50	0.8
River bulrush	R/T	68,800	25	15.8	25	15.8
Slough sedge	R/T	230,490	25	4.7	25	4.7
Softstem bulrush	R/T	496,000	40	3.5	40	3.5
Torrey's rush	R/M	1,600,000	50	1.4	50	1.4
Woolly sedge	R/M	480,000	50	4.5	50	4.5
Introduced Forbs						
Small burnet	E/P	42,200	20	20.6	20	20.6
Native Forbs						
Allegheny monkeyflower	E/R/P	32,000,000	75	0.1	75	0.1
American / Water horehound	E/P	3,025,308	55	0.8	55	0.8
Arrow-leaved / common blue wood aster	E/R/P	2,000,000	45	1.0	45	1.0
Black-eyed Susan	E/A or Bi or P	1,450,000	25	0.8	25	0.8
Blanketflower	E/P	157,000	25	6.9	25	6.9

			MLRA 53B/C, 55B/C, 56, 62, 63B, 66, 102A/B/C ^{3/}		MLRA 54, 63A, 64, 65, 58D, 60A, 61 ^{3/}	
SD Common Name ^{1/}	Growth Characteristics ^{2/}	Seeds/Pound	Seeds/Ft ²	Full Seeding Rate (Lbs PLS/Ac)	Seeds/Ft ²	Full Seeding Rate (Lbs PLS/Ac)
Blue vervain	E/P	1,488,000	34	1.0	34	1.0
Boneset	E/P	2,560,000	25	0.4	25	0.4
Bottle gentian	E/P	9,000,000	80	0.4	80	0.4
Broadbeard beardtongue	E/P	313,000	25	3.5	25	3.5
Butterfly milkweed	E/P	67,000	25	16.3	25	16.3
Calico aster	E/P	4,000,000	30	0.3	30	0.3
Canada / Meadow Anemone	E/R/P	137,600	40	12.7	40	12.7
Candle anemone / Thimbleweed	E/P	376,000	30	3.5	30	3.5
Columbine	E/P	504,000	30	2.6	30	2.6
Common Burreed	E/P	8,000	25	136.1	25	136.1
Common milkweed	E/R/P	64,000	25	17.0	25	17.0
Compass plant	E/P	10,560	10	41.3	10	41.3
Cudweed sagewort	E/R/P	4,000,000	25	0.3	25	0.3
Culvers root	E/P	12,800,000	60	0.2	60	0.2
Cup plant	E/R	22,400	25	48.6	25	48.6
Devil's beggartick	E/A	195,300	20	4.5	20	4.5
Ditch stonecrop	E/S/P	45,000,000	75	0.1	75	0.1
Dotted gayfeather	E/P	136,000	25	8.0	25	8.0
Early / lanceleaf figwort	E/P	2,960,000	30	0.4	30	0.4
Early Meadow rue	E/P	1,888,000	25	0.6	25	0.6
Eastern Daisy fleabane	E/A	1,890,000	30	0.7	30	0.7
Eastern Purple Coneflower	E/P	96,000	25	11.3	-	-
Evening primrose	E/Bi	1,376,000	30	0.9	30	0.9
False aster	E/P	2,063,000	30	0.6	30	0.6
False boneset	E/P	512,000	25	2.1	25	2.1
False gromwell	E/P	24,000	25	45.4	25	45.4
False sunflower	E/P	60,000	25	18.2	25	18.2
Field / Green sagewort	E/P	4,000,000	35	0.4	35	0.4
Foxglove beardtongue	E/P	400,000	10	1.1	10	1.1
Fragrant giant hyssop	E/St/P	1,440,000	25	0.8	25	0.8
Frost / hairy white oldfield aster	E/P	2,240,000	30	0.6	30	0.6
Fuzzytongue penstemon	E/P	600,000	25	1.8	25	1.8
Geyer's aster	E/P	1,014,000	30	1.3	30	1.3
Giant goldenrod	E/P	700,000	15	0.9	15	0.9
Golden alexanders	E/P	176,000	25	6.2	25	6.2
Grass-leaved / flat-top goldenrod	E/P	5,600,000	40	0.3	40	0.3
Grayhead coneflower	E/P	625,000	25	1.7	25	1.7
Great blue Lobelia	E/P	12,800,000	60	0.2	60	0.2
Heart-leaved golden Alexanders	E/P	1,680,000	30	0.8	30	0.8
Heath aster	E/P	3,200,000	40	0.5	40	0.5
Hoary vervain	E/A or P	448,000	25	2.4	25	2.4
Indian blanket	E/P	153,000	25	7.1	25	7.1
Ironweed	E/P	384,000	25	2.8	25	2.8
Joe-pye weed	E/P	1,520,000	25	0.7	25	0.7
Late figwort / carpenter's square	E/P	2,368,000	30	0.6	30	0.6
Lewis flax	E/B/P	287,000	25	3.8	25	3.8
Lindley's aster	E/P	1,504,000	30	0.9	30	0.9
Mad dog / blue skullcap	E/P	1,040,000	35	1.5	35	1.5

			MLRA 53B/C, 55B/C, 56, 62, 63B, 66, 102A/B/C ^{3/}		MLRA 54, 63A, 64, 65, 58D, 60A, 61 ^{3/}	
SD Common Name ^{1/}	Growth Characteristics ^{2/}	Seeds/Pound	Seeds/Ft ²	Full Seeding Rate (Lbs PLS/Ac)	Seeds/Ft ²	Full Seeding Rate (Lbs PLS/Ac)
Marsh betony / swamp lousewort	E/P	612,800	20	1.4	20	1.4
Maximilian sunflower	E/R/P	250,000	25	4.4	25	4.4
Meadow blazing star	E/P	160,000	25	6.8	25	6.8
Narrow-leaved Purple Coneflower	E/P	120,000	25	9.1	25	9.1
New England aster	E/P	1,300,000	25	0.8	25	0.8
Nodding beggartick / bur marigold	E/A	43,324	5	5.0	5	5.0
Nodding onion	E/P	123,200	25	8.8	25	8.8
Obedient plant	E/P	288,000	60	9.1	60	9.1
Old field goldenrod / Gray goldenrod	E/P	4,800,000	40	0.4	40	0.4
Pale spiked lobelia	E/P	1,440,000	10	0.3	10	0.3
Pasqueflower	E/P	288,000	40	6.0	40	6.0
Pennsylvania smartweed	E/A	126,111	5	1.7	5	1.7
Plains coreopsis	E/A,Bi or P	1,650,000	25	0.7	25	0.7
Prairie / Carolina larkspur	E/P	656,000	25	1.7	25	1.7
Prairie / downy phlox	E/P	302,400	35	5.0	35	5.0
Prairie / Richardson's alumroot	E/P	12,000,000	55	0.2	55	0.2
Prairie aster	E/P	496,000	25	2.2	25	2.2
Prairie blue-eyed grass	E/P	480,000	45	4.1	45	4.1
Prairie coneflower	E/P	737,000	25	1.5	25	1.5
Prairie Goldenrod / Upland white aster	E/P	928,000	30	1.4	30	1.4
Prairie Onion	E/P	176,000	35	8.7	35	8.7
Prairie smoke	E/R	449,554	5	0.5	5	0.5
Prairie spiderwort	E/P	160,000	25	6.8	25	6.8
Prairie sunflower	E/P	273,000	25	4.0	25	4.0
Prairie violet	S/P	448,000	35	3.4	35	3.4
Purple giant hyssop	E/R/P	1,224,000	30	1.1	30	1.1
Rocky Mountain bee plant	E/P	64,000	20	13.6	20	13.6
Rough blazing star	E/P	256,000	25	4.3	25	4.3
Sawtooth sunflower	E/P	630,000	30	2.1	30	2.1
Scarlet globemallow	E/P	500,000	25	2.2	25	2.2
Shell-leaf penstemon	E/P	273,000	25	4.0	25	4.0
Showy goldenrod	E/P	1,520,000	25	0.7	25	0.7
Silky / western silver aster	E/P	664,000	15	1.0	15	1.0
Sky-blue aster	E/P	1,280,000	45	1.5	45	1.5
Sneezeweed	E/P	1,464,516	30	0.9	30	0.9
Stiff goldenrod	E/P	771,800	25	1.4	25	1.4
Stiff sunflower	E/P	85,000	25	12.8	25	12.8
Swamp / purplestem aster	E/P	1,248,000	30	1.0	30	1.0
Swamp milkweed	E/P	72,000	25	15.1	25	15.1
Sweet cicely / Clayton's sweetroot	E/P	40,000	5	5.4	5	5.4
Sweet flag	E/P	108,800	20	8.0	20	8.0
Tall / American bellflower	E/A	700,000	10	0.6	10	0.6
Tall meadow rue	E/P	176,000	25	6.2	25	6.2
Tall thimbleweed	E/P	384,000	30	3.4	30	3.4
Thickspike gayfeather	E/P	136,000	25	8.0	25	8.0
Water plantain	E/P	960,000	25	1.1	25	1.1
Western yarrow	E/P	2,800,000	25	0.4	25	0.4
White panicle Aster	E/P	2,496,000	55	1.0	55	1.0

			MLRA 53B/C, 55B/C, 56, 62, 63B, 66, 102A/B/C ^{3/}		MLRA 54, 63A, 64, 65, 58D, 60A, 61 ^{3/}	
SD Common Name ^{1/}	Growth Characteristics ^{2/}	Seeds/Pound	Seeds/Ft ²	Full Seeding Rate (Lbs PLS/Ac)	Seeds/Ft ²	Full Seeding Rate (Lbs PLS/Ac)
White snakeroot	E/P	2,400,000	55	1.0	55	1.0
Whorled Milkweed	E/P	169,600	35	9.0	35	9.0
Wild bergamot	E/P	1,200,000	25	0.9	25	0.9
Wild garlic	E/P	9,280	30	140.8	30	140.8
Wild geranium	E/P	78,400	30	16.7	30	16.7
Wild golden glow / cutleaf coneflower	E/R/P	252,222	40	6.9	40	6.9
Introduced Legumes						
Alfalfa ^{5/}	E/P	210,000	30	6.2	25	5.2
Alsike clover	Pr/P	680,000	50	3.2	50	3.2
Bird's-foot trefoil	Pr/P	418,000	50	5.2	-	-
Cicer milkvetch	Pr/P	134,000	30	9.8	25	8.1
Hairy vetch	E/P	20,000	30	65.3	25	54.5
Red clover	Pr/P	275,000	30	4.8	-	-
Sainfoin (podless)	E/P	30,240	15	21.6	15	21.6
Strawberry clover	E/P	300,000	25	3.6	25	3.6
Sweetclover	E/Bi	260,000	25	4.2	20	3.4
White clover	Pr/P	800,000	25	1.4	25	1.4
Native Legumes						
American licorice	E/P/R	58,000	25	18.8	25	18.8
American vetch	Pr/P	30,000	25	36.3	25	36.3
Canada milkvetch	E/P	266,000	25	4.1	25	4.1
Canada tick trefoil	E/P	88,000	25	12.4	25	12.4
Cream / longbract wild indigo	PR/P	25,600	10	17.0	10	17.0
Groundplum milkvetch	Pr/P	83,200	25	13.1	25	13.1
Illinois bundleflower	E/P	60,000	25	18.2	25	18.2
Illinois tick trefoil	E/P	68,800	25	15.8	25	15.8
Indian breadroot scurfpea	Pr/P	17,600	10	24.8	10	24.8
Purple prairie clover	E/P	290,000	25	3.8	25	3.8
Round-headed bush clover	E/P	128,000	25	8.5	25	8.5
Showy partridgepea	E/P	43,200	20	20.2	20	20.2
White prairie clover	E/P	278,000	25	3.9	25	3.9
Native Shrubs						
Big sagebrush	E/P	2,000,000	-	-	23	0.5
Black currant	E/P	240,000	30	5.4	25	4.5
Chokecherry	E/P	5,000	3	26.1	3	26.1
Dwarf indigo	E/P	160,000	25	6.8	25	6.8
Early wild rose	E/P	41,600	25	26.2	25	26.2
False indigo	Pr/P	52,000	30	25.1	25	20.9
Four-wing saltbush (dewinged)	E/P	52,000	7	5.9	7	5.9
Fringed sagewort	E/P	4,536,000	21	0.2	21	0.2
Gardner's saltbush	E/P	110,000	30	11.9	25	9.9
Golden currant	E/R/P	240,000	30	5.4	25	4.5
Juneberry	E/P	82,000	30	15.9	25	13.3
Leadplant	E/P	200,000	30	6.5	25	5.4
Prairie cinquefoil	E/P	3,680,000	40	0.5	40	0.5
Prairie rose	E/P	45,000	30	29.0	25	24.2
Redosier dogwood	E/P	18,400	30	71.0	25	59.2
Rubber rabbitbrush	E/P	400,000	-	-	1	0.1

SD Common Name ^{1/}	Growth Characteristics ^{2/}	Seeds/Pound	MLRA 53B/C, 55B/C, 56, 62, 63B, 66, 102A/B/C ^{3/}		MLRA 54, 63A, 64, 65, 58D, 60A, 61 ^{3/}	
			Seeds/Ft ²	Full Seeding Rate (Lbs PLS/Ac)	Seeds/Ft ²	Full Seeding Rate (Lbs PLS/Ac)
Sand sagebrush	E/P	2,000,000	-	-	23	0.5
Silver buffaloberry	E/P	41,000	4	4.2	4	4.2
Silver sagebrush	E/R/P	1,132,000	-	-	26	1.0
Western snowberry	E/P	74,400	30	17.6	25	14.6
Wild plum	E/P	870	3	150.2	3	150.2
Winterfat	E/P	150,000	30	8.7	25	7.3

^{1/} For additional information see <http://plants.usda.gov/>

^{2/} Abbreviation Growth Characteristic

A	Annual
B	Bunch
Bi	Biennial
E	Erect
M	Mid-height
P	Perennial
Pr	Prostrate
R	Rhizomatous
S	Short
St	Stoloniferous
T	Tall

^{3/} See Figure 2 for a map of the MLRAs of SD.

^{4/} Adapted for use only in MLRAs 102A, 102B, and 102C, and alone or in combination up to 30% as part of a mix in MLRA 55C.

^{5/} Alfalfa may be seeded at a higher rate (up to 12 lbs/ac full seeding rate) **only** if being used in a hayland planting situation.

^{6/} Green wheatgrass is the updated name for bluebunch/quackgrass hybrid.

TABLE 3. SPECIES CHARACTERISTICS

SD common name	Scientific Name	Bloom Period ¹	Nitrogen Fixation ²	Bloat ³	Toxicity ⁴	Seedling Vigor ⁵	Drought Tolerance ⁶	Anaerobic Tolerance ⁷	Salinity Tolerance ⁸	Season of Use ⁹	Regrowth Rate ¹⁰	Grazing Pref ¹¹	Browsing Pref ¹²
Introduced Cool-season Grasses													
Alkaligrass	<i>Puccinellia distans</i>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Altai wildrye	<i>Leymus angustus</i>		None	None	None	High	High	None	High	Sp, Su, Fall	Mod	High	High
Beardless wildrye	<i>Leymus triticoides</i>		None	None	None	Low	High	High	High	Sp, Su, Fall	Mod	Med	Med
Creeping foxtail	<i>Alopecurus arundinaceus</i>		None	None	None	Low	Med	High	High	Sp & Su	Rapid	High	High
Crested wheatgrass	<i>Agropyron cristatum</i>		None	None	None	Med	High	None	Medium	Sp & Fall	Slow	Med	Low
Dahurian wildrye	<i>Elymus dahuricus</i>		None	None	None	High	Med	Low	High	Sp & Su	Mod	Med	Low
Desert wheatgrass	<i>Agropyron desertorum</i>		None	None	None	High	High	None	Medium	Sp & Fall	Slow	High	Low
Green wheatgrass	<i>Elymus hoffmannii</i>		None	None	None	High	Med	Low	High	Sp & Su	Mod	Med	Low
Hard fescue	<i>Festuca brevipila</i>		None	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intermediate/Pubescent wheatgrass	<i>Thinopyrum intermedium</i>		None	None	None	High	Med	Low	Medium	Sp, Su, Fall	Slow	High	Med
Mammoth wildrye	<i>Leymus racemosus</i>		None	None	None	High	High	None	Low	Sp & Su	Rapid	Low	Low
Meadow brome	<i>Bromus biebersteinii</i>		None	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orchardgrass	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>		None	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reed canarygrass	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>		None	None	Slight	Low	Low	High	Medium	Sp, Su, Fall	Mod	Med	Low
Russian wildrye	<i>Psathyrostachys juncea</i>												
Siberian wheatgrass	<i>Agropyron fragile</i>		None	None	None	High	High	None	High	Sp & Fall	Rapid	Med	Med
Smooth brome	<i>Bromus inermis</i>		None	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tall fescue	<i>Schedonorus arundinaceus</i>		None	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tall wheatgrass	<i>Thinopyrum ponticum</i>		None	None	None	High	Med	Low	High	Sp	Mod	Med	Low
Timothy	<i>Phleum pratense</i>		None	None	None	Med	Low	Low	Low	Sp & Su	Rapid	High	High
Native Cool-season Grasses													
American mannagrass	<i>Glyceria grandis</i>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American sloughgrass	<i>Beckmannia syzigachne</i>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Basin wildrye	<i>Leymus cinereus</i>		None	None	None	Med	Med	Med	High	Sp	Mod	High	Low
Blue wildrye	<i>Elymus glaucus</i>		None	None	None	High	High	High	Medium	Sp, Su, Fall	Mod	Med	Low
Bluebunch wheatgrass	<i>Pseudoroegneria spicata</i>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bluejoint reedgrass	<i>Calamagrostis canadensis</i>		None	None	None	Med	Low	High	None	Sp	Mod	High	Med
Canada wildrye	<i>Elymus canadensis</i>		None	None	None	High	Med	Low	Medium	Sp, Su, Fall	Mod	Med	Med
Fowl bluegrass	<i>Poa palustris</i>		None	None	None	Med	Low	Med	Low	Sp & Su	Slow	Low	Low
Fowl mannagrass	<i>Glyceria striata</i>		None	None	None	Med	Low	High	None	Sp	Slow	High	Low
Green needlegrass	<i>Nassella viridula</i>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indian ricegrass	<i>Achnatherum hymenoides</i>		None	None	None	High	High	None	Low	Sp, Su, Fall	Mod	High	High
Montana wheatgrass	<i>Elymus albicans</i>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mountain brome	<i>Bromus marginatus</i>		None	None	None	High	Med	None	High	Sp & Su	Slow	High	Med
Needleandthread	<i>Hesperostipa comata</i>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nuttall's alkaligrass	<i>Puccinellia nuttalliana</i>		None	None	None	Low	Low	High	High	Sp & Su	Slow	Low	Low
Porcupinegrass	<i>Hesperostipa spartea</i>		None	None	None	Low	Med	None	None	Sp & Su	Slow	Med	Low
Prairie junegrass	<i>Koeleria macrantha</i>		None	None	None	Low	High	None	None	Sp & Fall	Mod	High	Med
Prairie wedgegrass	<i>Sphenopholis obtusata</i>		None	None	None	Med	Low	Low	None	Sp	Slow	Low	Low
Rocky Mountain fescue	<i>Festuca saximontana</i>		None	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sp & Su	Slow	High	High

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Sandberg bluegrass	<i>Poa secunda</i>		None	None	None	Low	High	None	Low	Sp	Slow	Med	Med
Slender wheatgrass	<i>Elymus trachycaulus</i>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Snake River wheatgrass	<i>Elymus wawawaiensis</i>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Squirreltail	<i>Elymus elymoides</i>		None	None	None	Med	High	None	Low	Sp	Mod	Med	Med
Thickspike wheatgrass	<i>Elymus lanceolatus</i>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tufted hairgrass	<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia wildrye	<i>Elymus virginicus</i>		None	None	None	Med	Med	Med	None	Sp	Slow	Med	High
Western wheatgrass	<i>Pascopyrum smithii</i>		None	None	None	Med	High	Med	High	Sp, Su, Fall	Mod	Med	Med
Whitetop	<i>Scolochloa festucacea</i>		None	None	None	Med	Low	High	None	Sp & Su		High	
Native Warm-season Grasses													
Alkali sacaton	<i>Sporobolus airoides</i>		None	None	None	Low	High	Med	High	Sp & Su	Mod	Med	Low
Big bluestem	<i>Andropogon gerardii</i>		None	Low	None	Low	High	Med	Medium	Su	Mod	High	High
Blue grama	<i>Bouteloua gracilis</i>		None	None	None	Low	High	None	Medium	Su & Fall	Mod	High	High
Buffalograss	<i>Bouteloua dactyloides</i>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Green muhly	<i>Muhlenbergia racemosa</i>		None	None	None	Low	Low	Low	Low	Sp, Su, Fall	Slow	Low	Low
Indiangrass	<i>Sorghastrum nutans</i>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inland saltgrass	<i>Distichlis spicata</i>		None	None	None	Low	Med	High	High	Sp, Su, Fall	Slow	Low	Low
Little bluestem	<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prairie cordgrass	<i>Spartina pectinata</i>		None	None	None	Med	Low	High	Low	Sp & Su	Mod	Med	Low
Prairie dropseed	<i>Sporobolus heterolepis</i>		None	None	None	Med	Med	None	None	Sp & Su	Slow	Med	Low
Prairie sandreed	<i>Calamovilfa longifolia</i>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sand bluestem	<i>Andropogon hallii</i>		None	None	None	Med	High	Med	Low	Su	Mod	High	Med
Sand dropseed	<i>Sporobolus cryptandrus</i>		None	None	None	Low	High	None	Medium	Sp	Slow	Low	Med
Sand lovegrass	<i>Eragrostis trichodes</i>		None	None	None	High	High	Low	Low	Su & Fall	Mod	High	High
Sideoats grama	<i>Bouteloua curtipendula</i>		None	None	None	High	Med	None	Medium	Su	Mod	High	Med
Switchgrass	<i>Panicum virgatum</i>		None	None	None	Med	Med	Med	Medium	Su	Mod	High	Med
Native Grasslikes													
Baltic rush	<i>Juncus arcticus</i>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bebb's sedge	<i>Carex bebbii</i>		None	None	None	Low	None	High	None	Sp & Su	Slow	Low	Low
Bicknell's sedge	<i>Carex bicknellii</i>		None	None	None	Low	Med	Low	None	Sp & Su	Slow	Low	Low
Blunt Broom Sedge	<i>Carex tribuloides</i>		-	-	-	-	Low	High	Low	Sp, Su	Slow	Low	-
Bottlebrush sedge	<i>Carex hystericina</i>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bristly sedge	<i>Carex comosa</i>		None	None	None	Low	Low	High	Low	Sp, Su, Fall	Slow	Low	Low
Common spikerush	<i>Eleocharis palustris</i>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crested sedge	<i>Carex cristatella</i>		-	-	-	-	Low	High	Poor	Sp, Su	Slow	Low	-
Dudley's rush	<i>Juncus dudleyi</i>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fox sedge	<i>Carex vulpinoidea</i>		None	None	None	Med	Low	Med	None	Sp	Slow	Med	
Hardstem bulrush	<i>Schoenoplectus acutus</i>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inland rush	<i>Juncus interior</i>		None	None	None	Low	Low	Med	None	Sp & Su	Slow	Low	Low
River bulrush	<i>Bolboschoenus fluviatilis</i>		None	Low	None	Med	Low	High	None	Su	Slow	Med	
Slough sedge	<i>Carex atherodes</i>		None	None	None	Low	Low	High	None	Sp & Su	Slow	Low	Low
Softstem bulrush	<i>Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani</i>		None	None	None	Low	None	High	Low	Sp, Su, Fall	Slow	-	-
Torrey's rush	<i>Juncus torreyi</i>		None	None	None	Med	Low	Med	Low	Su	Slow	Low	Low

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Woolly sedge	Carex pellita		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Introduced Forbs													
Small burnet	Sanguisorba minor		-	-	-	-	High	-	-	-	-	-	-
Native Forbs													
Allegheny monkeyflower	Mimulus ringens	Jun-Sept	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American / Water horehound	Lycopus americanus	Jul-Sept	None	None	None	Med	Low	High	Low	Su & Fall	Slow	-	-
Arrow-leaved / common blue wood aster	Symphotrichum (S.) cordifolium	Aug-Oct	None	None	None	Low	Med	None	None	Sp, Su, Fall	Slow	Low	Low
Black-eyed Susan	Rudbeckia hirta	Jul-Sept	None	None	None	Med	Med	None	None	Fall, & Sp		Low	Low
Blanketflower	Gaillardia aristata	Jul-Aug	None	None	None	Med	Med	None	Low	Sp	Slow	Low	Low
Blue vervain	Verbena hastata	Jul-Sept	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boneset	Eupatorium perfoliatum	Jul-Sept	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bottle gentian	Gentiana andrewsii	Aug-Oct	None	None	None	Low	Med	Low	None	Sp, Su, Fall	Slow	Low	Low
Broadbeard beardtongue	Penstemon angustifolius	May-Jun	None	None	Mod	High	High	None	None	Sp & Su	Rapid	Med	Med
Butterfly milkweed	Asclepias tuberosa	Jun-Aug	None	None	None	Low	High	None	None	Sp & Su	Slow	Low	Low
Calico aster	Symphotrichum lateriflorum	Aug-Oct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada / Meadow Anemone	Anemone canadensis	May-Jun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Candle anemone / Thimbleweed	Anemone cylindrica	Jun-Jul	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Columbine	Aquilegia canadensis	Apr-Jun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Burreed	Sparganium eurycarpum		None	None	None	High	None	High	None	Sp	Slow	-	Med
Common milkweed	Asclepias syriaca	May-Aug	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Compass plant	Silphium laciniatum	Jun-Sept	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cudweed sagewort	Artemisia ludoviciana	Aug-Sept	None	None	None	High	High	None	High	Sp & Su	Mod	Med	Med
Culvers root	Veronicastrum virginicum	Jun-Aug	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cup plant	Silphium perfoliatum	Jul-Sept	None	None	None		Low	Low		Su			
Devil's beggartick	Bidens frondosa	Aug-Oct	None	None	None	Med	Low	Med	None	Sp, Su, Fall	Slow	Low	Low
Ditch stonecrop	Penthorum sedoides	Jun-Sept	None	None	None	Low	Med	Low	None	Sp	Slow	Low	
Dotted gayfeather	Liatris punctata	Aug-Sept	None	None	None	Med	High	None	None	Su	Slow	High	High
Early / lanceleaf figwort	Scrophularia lanceolata	May-Jul	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Early Meadow rue	Thalictrum dioicum	Apr-May	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Daisy fleabane	Erigeron annuus	May-Jul	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Purple Coneflower	Echinacea purpurea	Jun-Jul	None	None	None	Med	Low	None	Low	Sp & Su	Slow	Low	Low
Evening primrose	Oenothera biennis	Jun-Sept	None	None	None	High	Med	None	None	Sp, Su, Fall	Slow		
False aster	Boltonia asteroides	Aug-Oct	None	None	None	High	Low	Med	Low	Su	Slow	Low	Low
False boneset	Brickellia eupatorioides	Jul-Aug	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
False gromwell	Onosmodium bejariense	Jun-Jul	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
False sunflower	Heliopsis helianthoides	Jul-Sept	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Field / Green sagewort	Artemisia campestris	Aug-Oct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foxglove beardtongue	Penstemon digitalis	Jun-Jul	None	None	None	Med	High	Low	Medium	Sp & Su	Slow	Low	Med
Fragrant giant hyssop	Agastache foeniculum	Jul-Sept	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Frost / hairy white oldfield aster	Symphotrichum pilosum	Sept-Oct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fuzzytongue penstemon	Penstemon eriantherus	May-Jul	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Geyer's aster	Symphotrichum laeve	Aug-Sept	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Giant goldenrod	Solidago gigantea	Aug-Sept	None	None	None	High	Med	Low	None	Su	Slow	-	Med

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Golden alexanders	Zizia aurea	Apr-Jul	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grass-leaved / flat-top goldenrod	Euthamia graminifolia	Jul-Sept	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grayhead coneflower	Ratibida pinnata	Aug-Sept	None	None	None	Med	Med	None	None	Sp & Su	Slow	Med	Med
Great blue Lobelia	Lobelia siphilitica	Jul-Oct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heart-leaved golden Alexanders	Zizia aptera	Apr-May	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heath aster	Symphyotrichum ericoides	Aug-Oct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hoary vervain	Verbena stricta	Jun-Sept	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indian blanket	Gaillardia pulchella	May-Sept	None	None	None	High	High	None	None	Sp, Su, Fall	-	Med	Med
Ironweed	Vernonia fasciculata	Jul-Oct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Joe-pye weed	Eutrochium maculatum	Jul-Sept	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Late figwort / carpenter's square	Scrophularia marilandica	Jul-Oct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lewis flax	Linum lewisii	Jun-Jul	None	None	None	High	Med	None	Low	Sp	Slow	High	Low
Lindley's aster	S. ciliolatum	Jul-Oct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mad dog / blue skullcap	Scutellaria lateriflora	Jul-Sept	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marsh betony / swamp lousewort	Pedicularis lanceolata	Aug-Sept	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maximilian sunflower	Helianthus maximiliani	Aug-Oct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meadow blazing star	Liatris ligulistylis	Jul-Sept	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Narrow-leaved Purple Coneflower	Echinacea angustifolia	Jun-Jul	None	None	None	Med	High	None	-	Sp & Su	Slow	Med	-
New England aster	S. novae-angliae	Sept-Oct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nodding beggartick/bur marigold	Bidens cernua	Jun-Sept	None	None	None	High	Low	Med	Low	Sp, Su, Fall	Slow	Low	Low
Nodding onion	Allium cernuum	Jul-Aug	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Obedient plant	Physostegia virginiana	Aug-Sept	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Old field goldenrod/Gray goldenrod	Solidago nemoralis	Jul-Sept	None	None	None	High	Med	None	None	Sp & Su	Rapid	Med	Med
Pale spiked lobelia	Lobelia spicata	May-Aug	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pasqueflower	Pulsatilla patens	Apr-May	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pennsylvania smartweed	Polygonum pennsylvanicum	Jun-Oct	None	None	None	Med	Med	Med	Low	Su	Slow	Low	-
Plains coreopsis	Coreopsis tinctoria	Jun-Sept	None	None	None	High	Low	Med	None	Sp & Su	Slow	-	-
Prairie / Carolina larkspur	Delphinium carolinianum	Jun-Jul	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prairie / downy phlox	Phlox pilosa	May-Jul	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prairie / Richardson's alumroot	Heuchera richardsonii	May-Jul	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prairie aster	Symphyotrichum falcatum	Aug-Sept	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prairie blue-eyed grass	Sisyrinchium campestre	May-Jun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prairie coneflower	Ratibida columnifera	Jun-Sept	None	None	None	Med	Med	None	Low	Su	Slow	Med	Med
Prairie Goldenrod/Upland white aster	Oligoneuron album	Jun-Sept	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prairie Onion	Allium stellatum	Jul-Aug	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prairie smoke	Geum triflorum	Apr-Jun	None	None	None	Med	High	None	None	Sp & Su	Slow	Low	Low
Prairie spiderwort	Tradescantia occidentalis	May-Jul	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prairie sunflower	Helianthus petiolaris	Jul-Sept	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prairie violet	Viola pedatifida	Apr-Jun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purple giant hyssop	Agastache scrophulariifolia	Jul-Oct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rocky Mountain bee plant	Cleome serrulata	Jun-Aug	None	None	None	High	Low	None	None	Sp & Su	Slow	-	-
Rough blazing star	Liatris aspera	Aug-Oct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sawtooth sunflower	Helianthus grosseserratus	Aug-Oct	None	None	None	High	Med	None	None	Sp, Su, Fall	Slow	Low	High

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Scarlet globemallow	Sphaeralcea coccinea	Jun-Aug	None	None	None	High	High	None	Medium	Sp & Su	Rapid	Med	Med
Shell-leaf penstemon	Penstemon grandiflorus	May-Jun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Showy goldenrod	Solidago speciosa	Jul-Sept	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Silky / western silver aster	Symphyotrichum sericeum	Sept-Oct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sky-blue aster	S. oolentangiense	Aug-Oct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sneezeweed	Helenium autumnale	Aug-Oct	None	None	Severe	High	Low	Low	Low	Sp & Su	Slow	Low	Low
Stiff goldenrod	Oligoneuron rigidum	Aug-Oct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stiff sunflower	Helianthus pauciflorus	Jul-Oct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swamp / purplestem aster	S. puniceum	Aug-Oct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swamp milkweed	Asclepias incarnata	Jun-Sept	None	None	Mod	Low	None	High	None	Sp	Slow	Low	-
Sweet cicely / Clayton's sweetroot	Osmorhiza claytonii	May-Jun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweet flag	Acorus americanus	May-Jul	None	None	None	High	None	High	None	Sp & Su	Slow	Low	-
Tall / American bellflower	Campanulastrum americanum	Jul-Oct	None	None	None	Med	Low	Med	None	Sp, Su, Fall	Slow	-	-
Tall meadow rue	Thalictrum dasycarpum	Jun-Jul	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tall thimbleweed	Anemone virginiana	Jun-Aug	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thickspike gayfeather	Liatris pycnostachya	Jul-Sept	None	None	None	Low	Med	None	Low	Su	Slow	Low	Med
Water plantain	Alisma subcordatum		None	None	None	Med	None	High	None	Sp & Su	Slow	-	-
Western yarrow	Achillea millefolium	May-Oct	None	Low	Slight	Low	Med	None	Low	Sp	Mod	Low	Med
White panicle Aster	S. lanceolatum	Sept-Oct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
White snakeroot	Ageratina altissima	Jul-Oct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whorled Milkweed	Asclepias verticillata	Jul-Sept	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wild bergamot	Monarda fistulosa	Jul-Aug	None	None	None	Med	None	High	None	Sp	Slow	Med	Med
Wild garlic	Allium canadense	May-Jul	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wild geranium	Geranium maculatum	Apr-Jul	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wild golden glow / cutleaf coneflower	Rudbeckia laciniata	Jul-Oct	None	None	None	Med	High	Low	None	Sp	Mod	High	High
Introduced Legumes													
Alfalfa	Medicago sativa	Jun-Sept	High	High	None	High	High	None	Low	Sp, Su, Fall	Rapid	High	High
Alsike clover	Trifolium hybridum	Jun-Aug	High	High	Slight	Med	Low	High	Low	Sp & Su	Mod	High	High
Bird's-foot trefoil	Lotus corniculatus	May-Aug	Med	None	None	Low	Med	Med	High	Sp & Su	Rapid	High	High
Cicer milkvetch	Astragalus cicer	Jun-Jul	High	Low	Slight	Med	Med	Low	Medium	Sp & Su	Mod	Med	High
Hairy vetch	Vicia villosa		Med	None	Slight	High	Med	None	Low	Fall & Sp	Slow	High	High
Red clover	Trifolium pratense		Med	High	Slight	High	Low	None	Low	Sp & Su	Mod	High	High
Sainfoin (podless)	Onobrychis viciifolia		Med	None	None	High	Med	None	Medium	Sp & Su	Mod	High	High
Strawberry clover	Trifolium fragiferum		Med	High	Slight	Low	Low	High	High	Sp	Mod	High	High
Sweetclover	Melilotus officinalis		Med	Med	Mod	High	High	Low	High	Sp & Su	Slow	Med	Low
White clover	Trifolium repens		High	Low	Slight	Low	Low	Med	Low	Sp, Su, Fall	Rapid	High	High
Native Legumes													
American licorice	Glycyrrhiza lepidota	Jun-Aug	Low	None	None	Med	None	High	None	Sp & Su	Slow	-	-
American vetch	Vicia americana	May-Aug	Low	None	None	Low	High	None	None	Sp & Su	Mod	High	High
Canada milkvetch	Astragalus canadensis	Jun-Aug	Low	None	Slight	Med	Med	Med	None	Sp, Su, Fall	Mod	Low	Low
Canada tick trefoil	Desmodium canadense	Jul-Aug	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cream / longbract wild indigo	Baptisia bracteata	May-Jun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Groundplum milkvetch	Astragalus crassicaarpus	May-Jun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

SD common name	Scientific Name	Bloom Period ¹	Nitrogen Fixation ²	Bloat ³	Toxicity ⁴	Seedling Vigor ⁵	Drought Tolerance ⁶	Anaerobic Tolerance ⁷	Salinity Tolerance ⁸	Season of Use ⁹	Regrowth Rate ¹⁰	Grazing Pref ¹¹	Browsing Pref ¹²
Illinois bundleflower	<i>Desmanthus illinoensis</i>	Jul-Aug	Low	None	None	High	Med	None	None	Sp & Su	Mod	High	High
Illinois tick trefoil	<i>Desmodium illinoense</i>	Jul-Aug	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indian breadroot scurfpea	<i>Pediomelum esculentum</i>	May-Jun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purple prairie clover	<i>Dalea purpurea</i>	Jul-Sept	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Round-headed bush clover	<i>Lespedeza capitata</i>	Aug-Sept	Med	None	None	Low	High	None	None	Su	Slow	Low	Med
Showy partridgepea	<i>Chamaecrista fasciculata</i>	Jul-Sept	Med	None	Slight	High	Med	None	None	Sp	-	Med	High
White prairie clover	<i>Dalea candida</i>	Jul-Aug	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Native Shrubs													
Big sagebrush	<i>Artemisia tridentata</i>	Jul-Sept	None	Low	None	Low	High	None	Medium	Sp & Su	-	Low	Low
Black currant	<i>Ribes americanum</i>	Apr-May	None	None	None	Med	High	Low	-	-	-	Med	High
Chokecherry	<i>Prunus virginiana</i>	May-Jun	None	None	Severe	Med	Med	Med	Medium	Sp & Su	-	Low	High
Dwarf indigo	<i>Amorpha nana</i>	Jun-Jul	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Early wild rose	<i>Rosa blanda</i>	Jun-Jul	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
False indigo	<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i>	Jun-Jul	Med	None	Slight	Med	Med	None	Low	Sp & Su	-	Low	Low
Four-wing saltbush (dewinged)	<i>Atriplex canescens</i>	-	None	Low	None	High	High	None	High	Sp & Su	-	Med	High
Fringed sagewort	<i>Artemisia frigida</i>	Aug-Sept	None	None	None	High	High	Low	Medium	Sp & Fall	-	High	High
Gardner's saltbush	<i>Atriplex gardneri</i>	-	None	None	None	Med	High	None	High	Sp & Su	-	Low	High
Golden currant	<i>Ribes aureum</i>	Apr-May	None	None	None	High	Med	None	None	Sp & Su	-	Med	High
Juneberry	<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>	Apr-Jun	None	None	None	High	Low	None	Low	Sp & Su	-	Low	Med
Leadplant	<i>Amorpha canescens</i>	Jun-Aug	Med	None	None	Med	High	None	Low	Sp & Su	-	Low	High
Prairie cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla arguta</i>	Jul-Sept	None	None	None	Low	Low	Med	None	Sp & Su	-	Low	Low
Prairie rose	<i>Rosa arkansana</i>	May-Aug	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Redosier dogwood	<i>Cornus sericea</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rubber rabbitbrush	<i>Ericameria nauseosa</i>	Jul-Oct	None	-	Slight	High	High	-	Medium	Sp & Su	-	Low	High
Sand sagebrush	<i>Artemisia filifolia</i>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Silver buffaloberry	<i>Shepherdia argentea</i>	May-Jun	Med	None	None	Med	Med	None	High	Sp & Su	-	Low	Med
Silver sagebrush	<i>Artemisia cana</i>	Aug-Sept	None	None	None	Med	High	None	Low	Sp, Su, Fall	-	Low	Med
Western snowberry	<i>Symphoricarpos occidentalis</i>	Jun-Jul	None	None	None	Low	High	None	Low	Sp	-	Low	High
Wild plum	<i>Prunus americana</i>	Apr-May	None	None	Slight	High	None	Med	Low	Sp & Su	-	Low	Med
Winterfat	<i>Krascheninnikovia lanata</i>	Jun-Jul	None	None	None	High	High	None	High	Su	-	High	High

Dashes (-) : No rating available at this time. Sp = Spring and Su = Summer.

1. Bloom Period: The months that the plant typically blooms. The bloom period is defined as the time when pollen is shed, and stigmas are receptive.

2. Nitrogen fixation: If the plant fixes nitrogen, and the rate of fixation.

3. Bloat: The relative potential of an herbaceous plant to cause bloat in livestock.

4. Toxicity: The relative toxicity of the plant to either humans or livestock.

5. Seedling Vigor: The expected seedling survival percentage of the plant compared to other species with the same growth habit.

6. Drought Tolerance: The relative tolerance of the plant to drought conditions compared to other species with the same growth habit from the same geographical region.

7. Anaerobic Tolerance: The relative tolerance of the plant to anaerobic (flood, compacted) soil conditions.

8. Salinity Tolerance: The plant's tolerance to soil salinity. Tolerance to a soil salinity level is defined as only a slight reduction (not greater than 10%) in plant growth. None = tolerant to a soil with an electrical conductivity of the soil solution extract of 0-2 dS/m; Low = tolerant to 2.1-4.0 dS/m; Medium = tolerant to 4.1-8.0 dS/m; High = tolerant to greater than 8.0 dS/m.

9. Season of Use: The season when plants have their most active growth.

10. Regrowth Rate: The relative rate of regrowth of an herbaceous plant after a harvest of aboveground herbage. Woody plants are left blank here.

11. Grazing Preference: The relative palatability of this plant for grazing animals.

12. Browsing Preference: The relative palatability of this plant for browsing animals.

TABLE 4. SPECIES ADAPTABILITY BY FORAGE SUITABILITY GROUPS

MLRA 53B

SD common name	Clayey Subsoil	Clay-pan	Droughty Loam	Limy Upland	Loam	Over-flow	Saline	Sand	Shallow	Steep Loam	Sub-irrigated	Very Droughty Loam	Wet
Cool-season Grasses													
Alkaligrass							G						G
Altai wildrye	G		F		G	G	F			G	F		
Basin wildrye			F		F	F				F			
Beardless wildrye		F					G						
Canada wildrye			G		G	G	F	G		F	F	F	
Creeping foxtail						F	F				F		G
Crested wheatgrass	G	F	G	G	G	G		F	G	G		G	
Dahurian wildrye	G	F	G	F	G	G		F		G	F	F	
Desert wheatgrass	G	F	G	G	G	G		F	G	G		G	
Green needlegrass	G	F	G	F	G	G				G	F		
Green wheatgrass*	G	F	G	F	G	G	G	F	F	G	G	F	
Intermediate/Pubescent wheatgrass	G		F	F	G	G		F	F	G	F	F	
Meadow brome	G		F		G	G				G	G	F	
Reed canarygrass						F					F		G
Russian wildrye	G	F	G	F	G	F	F	F	F	G			
Siberian wheatgrass			F	G				G		F		G	
Slender wheatgrass	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	F	F	G	G	F	F
Smooth brome	G		F	G	G	G				G	G	F	
Tall wheatgrass	G	F	F		G	F	G			F	G		G
Western wheatgrass	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	F	F	G	G	F	F
Warm-season Grasses													
Big bluestem	F		F		G	G				F	G		
Blue grama	G	F	G	G	G	F		F	G	G		G	
Indiangrass					F	F					F		
Little bluestem	F		G	G	G	F		G	G	G	G	G	
Prairie cordgrass													G
Prairie sandreed			G	G	F			G	G	G		F	
Sand bluestem			G					G	G			F	
Sideoats grama	F		G	G	G	G		F	F	G		F	
Switchgrass	F		F		G	G	F			F	G		G
Legumes													
Alfalfa	G	F	G	F	G	G		F	F	G	G	F	
Alsike clover						F	F				F		G
American vetch	F		G	G	G	G		F		G	F	F	
Canada milkvetch	F		F	F	G	G		F		G	G		
Cicer milkvetch	F		G	F	G	G		F		G	F		
Hairy vetch		F	F	F	G	G				F	F		
Purple prairieclover	F		G	F	G	F		G	G	G		G	
Sainfoin (podless)			G	F	F			F		F		F	
Sweetclover	G	F	G	F	G	G	F	F	F	G	G	F	F
White clover	F				F	G					F		
White prairieclover	F		G	F	G	F		G	G	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.

*Green wheatgrass is the new name for the Quackgrass/Bluebunch Wheatgrass hybrid.

Note – If no species are rated for a FSG soil group, the group does not occur in this MLRA. If the species is not on the above table, refer to the ESD for species suitability

TABLE 4
SPECIES ADAPTABILITY BY FORAGE SUITABILITY GROUPS
MLRA 53C

SD common name	Clayey Subsoil	Clay-pan	Droughty Loam	Limy Upland	Loam	Over-flow	Saline	Sand	Shallow	Steep Loam	Sub-irrigated	Very Droughty Loam	Wet
Cool-season Grasses													
Alkaligrass													G
Altai wildrye	F		F		F	F		F			F		
Beardless wildrye		F											
Canada wildrye			F		F	G		G			F		
Creeping foxtail						F					F		G
Crested wheatgrass	G	F	G	G	G	G		F	F			F	
Desert wheatgrass	G	F	G	G	G	G		F	F			F	
Green needlegrass	G	F	G	F	G	G		F	F		F	F	
Green wheatgrass*	G	F	G	F	G	G		G	F		G	F	
Intermediate/Pubescent wheatgrass	G	F	G	F	G	G		G	F		F	F	
Meadow brome	G		G	F	G	G		G			G		F
Reed canarygrass						F					G		G
Russian wildrye	G	F	G	F	G	G		F	F			F	
Slender wheatgrass	G	F	G	F	G	G		F	F		G	F	
Smooth brome	G	F	G		G	G		F	F		G	F	
Tall wheatgrass	G	G	G		G	G		F			G		
Western wheatgrass	G	G	G	F	G	G		F	F		G	F	F
Warm-season Grasses													
Big bluestem	G		F	F	G	G		F			G		
Indiangrass	F		F		G	G		F			G		
Little bluestem	F		G	G	G	G		G	F		G	F	
Prairie sandreed			F	F	F			G	F			F	
Sand bluestem			F		F	F		G	F			F	
Sideoats grama	F		G	G	G	G		F	F			F	
Switchgrass	G		F		G	G		F			G		F
Legumes													
Alfalfa	G	F	G	F	G	G		F			F		
Alsike clover											F		
Bird's-foot trefoil	F		F		F	G					G		
Canada milkvetch	F		F		G	G		F			F		
Cicer milkvetch	F		G		G	G		G			F		
Purple prairieclover			G	G	G	F		G	G			G	
Sainfoin (podless)			F	F	F	F		F					
White prairieclover	F		G	F	G	F		G	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.

*Green wheatgrass is the new name for the Quackgrass/Bluebunch Wheatgrass hybrid.

Note – If no species are rated for a FSG soil group, the group does not occur in this MLRA. If the species is not on the above table, refer to the ESD for species suitability

**TABLE 4
SPECIES ADAPTABILITY BY FORAGE SUITABILITY GROUPS
MLRA 54**

SD common name	Clayey Subsoil	Clay-pan	Droughty Loam	Limy Upland	Loam	Over-flow	Saline	Sand	Shallow	Steep Loam	Sub-irrigated	Very Droughty Loam	Wet
Cool-season Grasses													
Alkaligrass							G						G
Altai wildrye	F		F		G	G	F			G			
Basin wildrye			F		F	F				F			
Beardless wildrye		F					G						
Canada wildrye			G		G	G	F	G		F	F	F	
Creeping foxtail							F						G
Crested wheatgrass	G	F	G	G	G	G		F	F	G	G	G	
Dahurian wildrye	G	F	G	F	G	G		F		G		F	
Desert wheatgrass	G	F	G	G	G	G		F	F	G	G	G	
Green needlegrass	G		G	F	G	G				G	F		
Green wheatgrass*	G	F	G	F	G	G	G	F		G	F	F	
Intermediate/Pubescent wheatgrass	F	F	F	F	G	G		F		G	F	F	
Meadow brome	F		F		G	G				F	F		
Reed canarygrass						F							G
Russian wildrye	G	F	G	F	G	G	F	F		G	F		
Siberian wheatgrass	F		G	G	F			G	F	F		G	
Slender wheatgrass	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	F	F	G	G	F	F
Smooth brome	F		F	F	G	G				G	F	F	
Tall wheatgrass	F	F	F		F	G	G			F	G		G
Western wheatgrass	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	F	F	G	G	F	G
Warm-season Grasses													
Big bluestem			F		G	G				F	G		
Blue grama	G	F	G	G	G	F		F	F	G		G	
Little bluestem	F		G	G	G	F		G	F	G	G	F	
Prairie cordgrass													G
Prairie sandreed			G	G	F			G	F	G		F	
Sand bluestem			G	F				G	F	F		F	
Sideoats grama	F		G	G	G	G		F	F	G		F	
Switchgrass	F		F		G	G	F			F	G		G
Legumes													
Alfalfa	G	F	G	F	G	G		F		G	G	F	
Alsike clover							F						F
American vetch	F		G	F	G	G		F		G	F	F	
Canada milkvetch	F		F	F	G	G		F		G	F		
Cicer milkvetch	F		G		G	G		F		G	F		
Hairy vetch		F	F		F	F				G	F		
Purple prairieclover	F		G	F	G	F		F	F	G		G	
Sainfoin (podless)			G	F	F	F		F		F		F	
Sweetclover	G	F	G	F	G	G	F	F	F	G	G	F	F
White clover	F				F	G				F			
White prairieclover	F		G	F	G	F		F	F			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.

*Green wheatgrass is the new name for the Quackgrass/Bluebunch Wheatgrass hybrid.

Note – If no species are rated for a FSG soil group, the group does not occur in this MLRA. If the species is not on the above table, refer to the ESD for species suitability

**TABLE 4
SPECIES ADAPTABILITY BY FORAGE SUITABILITY GROUPS
MLRA 55B**

SD common name	Clayey Subsoil	Clay-pan	Droughty Loam	Limy Upland	Loam	Over-flow	Saline	Sand	Shallow	Steep Loam	Sub-irrigated	Very Droughty Loam	Wet
Cool-season Grasses													
Alkaligrass							G						G
Altai wildrye	F		F		F	F	F	F		F	F		
Beardless wildrye		F					G						
Canada wildrye			F		F	G	F	G		F	F		
Creeping foxtail						F	F				F		G
Crested wheatgrass	G	F	G	G	G	G		F	F	G		F	
Dahurian wildrye	G	F	F	F	G	G		F			F	F	F
Desert wheatgrass	G	F	G	G	G	G		F	F	G		F	
Green needlegrass	G	F	G	F	G	G		F	F	G	F	F	
Green wheatgrass*	G	F	G	G	G	G	G	G	F	G	G	F	
Intermediate/Pubescent wheatgrass	G	F	G	F	G	G		G	F	G	F	F	
Meadow brome	G		G	F	G	G		G		G	G		F
Reed canarygrass						F					G		G
Russian wildrye	G	F	G	F	G	G	F	F	F	G		F	
Slender wheatgrass	G	F	G	F	G	G	G	F	F	G	G	F	
Smooth brome	G	F	G		G	G		F	F	G	G	F	
Tall wheatgrass	G	G	G		G	G	G	F		G	G		
Western wheatgrass	G	G	G	F	G	G	G	F	F	G	G	F	F
Warm-season Grasses													
Alkali sacaton							F						
Big bluestem	G		F	F	G	G		F		F	G		
Blue grama	G	F	G	G	G	F		F	F	G		F	
Indiangrass	F		F		G	G		F		F	G		
Little bluestem	F		G	G	G	G		G	F	G	G	F	
Prairie cordgrass							F						G
Prairie sandreed			F	F	F			G	F	F		F	
Sand bluestem			F		F	F		G	F	F		F	
Sideoats grama	F		G	G	G	G		F	F	G		F	
Switchgrass	G		F		G	G		F		F	G		F
Legumes													
Alfalfa	G	F	G	F	G	G		F		G	F		
Alsike clover							F				F		
American vetch	F		F	G	G	G		F		F		F	
Bird's-foot trefoil	F		F		F	G	F			F	G		
Canada milkvetch	F		F		G	G		F		F	F		
Cicer milkvetch	F		G		G	G		G		G	F		
Hairy vetch	F	F	F	F	G	G					F		
Purple prairieclover			G	G	G	F		G	G	G		G	
Red clover	G		F		G	G				F			
Sainfoin (podless)			F	F	F	F		F		F			
Strawberry clover					F		G						F
Sweetclover	G	F	G	F	G	G	F	F	F	G	F	F	
White clover	G				G	G					F		
White prairieclover	F		G	F	G	F		G	G	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.

*Green wheatgrass is the new name for the Quackgrass/Bluebunch Wheatgrass hybrid.

Note – If no species are rated for a FSG soil group, the group does not occur in this MLRA. If the species is not on the above table, refer to the ESD for species suitability

**TABLE 4
SPECIES ADAPTABILITY BY FORAGE SUITABILITY GROUPS
MLRA 55C**

SD common name	Clayey Subsoil	Clay-pan	Droughty Loam	Limy Upland	Loam	Over-flow	Saline	Sand	Shallow	Steep Loam	Sub-irrigated	Very Droughty Loam	Wet
Cool-season Grasses													
Alkaligrass							G						G
Altai wildrye	F		F		F	F	F	F			F		
Beardless wildrye		F					G						
Canada wildrye			F		F	G	F	G			F		
Creeping foxtail						F	F				F		G
Crested wheatgrass	G	F	G	G	G	G		F	F			F	
Desert wheatgrass	G	F	G	G	G	G		F	F			F	
Green needlegrass	G	F	G	F	G	G		F	F		F	F	
Green wheatgrass*	G	F	G	G	G	G	G	G	F		G	F	
Intermediate/Pubescent wheatgrass	G	F	G	F	G	G		G	F		F	F	
Meadow brome	G		G	F	G	G		G			G		F
Orchardgrass	F		G	F	G	G					F	F	
Reed canarygrass						F					G		G
Russian wildrye	G	F	G	F	G	G	F	F	F			F	
Slender wheatgrass	G	F	G	F	G	G	G	F	F		G	F	
Smooth brome	G	F	G		G	G		F	F		G	F	
Tall fescue	G	F	G		G	G	F				G		
Tall wheatgrass	G	G	G		G	G	G	F			G		
Timothy	F		F	F	G	G					F		
Western wheatgrass	G	G	G	F	G	G	G	F	F		G	F	F
Warm-season Grasses													
Alkali sacaton							F						
Big bluestem	G		F	F	G	G		F			G		
Blue grama	G	F	G	G	G	F		F			G		
Indiangrass	F		F		G	G		F			G		
Little bluestem	F		G	G	G	G		G	F		G	F	
Prairie sandreed			F	F	F			G	F			F	
Sand bluestem			F		F	F		G	F			F	
Sideoats grama	F		G	G	G	G		F	F			F	
Switchgrass	G		F		G	G		F			G		F
Legumes													
Alfalfa	G	F	G	F	G	G		F			F		
Alsike clover							F				F		
Bird's-foot trefoil	F		F		F	G	F				G		
Canada milkvetch	F		F		G	G		F			F		
Cicer milkvetch	F		G		G	G		G			F		
Purple prairieclover			G	G	G	F		G	G			G	
Red clover	G		F		G	G							
Sainfoin (podless)			F	F	F	F		F					
Sweetclover	G	F	G	F	G	G	F	F	F		F	F	
White prairieclover	F		G	F	G	F		G	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.

*Green wheatgrass is the new name for the Quackgrass/Bluebunch Wheatgrass hybrid.

Note – If no species are rated for a FSG soil group, the group does not occur in this MLRA. If the species is not on the above table, refer to the ESD for species suitability

**TABLE 4
SPECIES ADAPTABILITY BY FORAGE SUITABILITY GROUPS
MLRA 56**

SD common name	Clayey Subsoil	Clay-pan	Droughty Loam	Limy Upland	Loam	Over-flow	Saline	Sand	Shallow	Steep Loam	Sub-irrigated	Very Droughty Loam	Wet
Cool-season Grasses													
Alkaligrass							G						F
Altai wildrye	F		F		F	F	F	F			F		
Beardless wildrye		F					G						
Canada wildrye			F		F	G	F	G			F		
Creeping foxtail						F	F				F		G
Crested wheatgrass	G	F	G	G	G	G		F	F			F	
Dahurian wildrye	G	F	F	F	G	G		F			F	F	F
Green needlegrass	G	F	G	F	G	G		F	F		F	F	
Green wheatgrass*	G	F	G	G	G	G	G	G	F		G	F	
Intermediate/Pubescent wheatgrass	G	F	G	F	G	G		G	F		F	F	
Meadow brome	G		G	F	G	G		G			G		F
Orchardgrass	F		G	F	G	G					F	F	
Reed canarygrass						F					G		G
Russian wildrye	G	F	G	F	G	G	F	F	F			F	
Slender wheatgrass	G	F	G	F	G	G	G	F	F		G	F	
Smooth brome	G	F	G		G	G		F	F		G	F	
Tall fescue	G	F	G		G	G	F				G		
Tall wheatgrass	G	G	G		G	G	G	F			G		
Timothy	F		F	F	F	G					F		
Western wheatgrass	G	G	G	F	G	G	G	F	F		G	F	F
Warm-season Grasses													
Alkali sacaton							F						
Big bluestem	G		F	F	G	G		F			G		
Blue grama	G	F	G	G	G	F		F	F			F	
Indiangrass	F		F		G	G		F			G		
Little bluestem	F		G	G	G	G		G	F		G	F	
Prairie cordgrass							F						G
Prairie sandreed			F	F	F			G	F			F	
Sand bluestem			F		F	F		G	F			F	
Sideoats grama	F		G	G	G	G		F	F			F	
Switchgrass	G		F		G	G		F			G		F
Legumes													
Alfalfa	G	F	G	F	G	G		F			F		
Alsike clover							F				F		
Bird's-foot trefoil	F		F		F	G	F				G		
Canada milkvetch	F		F		G	G		F			F		
Cicer milkvetch	F		G		G	G		G			F		
Hairy vetch	F	F	F	F	G	G					F		
Purple prairieclover			G	G	G	F		G	G			G	
Red clover	G		F		G	G							
Sweetclover	G	F	G	F	G	G	F	F	F		G		F
White clover	G				G	G					F		
White prairieclover	F		G	F	G	F		G	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.

*Green wheatgrass is the new name for the Quackgrass/Bluebunch Wheatgrass hybrid.

Note – If no species are rated for a FSG soil group, the group does not occur in this MLRA. If the species is not on the above table, refer to the ESD for species suitability

**TABLE 4
SPECIES ADAPTABILITY BY FORAGE SUITABILITY GROUPS
MLRA 58D**

SD common name	Clayey Subsoil	Clay-pan	Droughty Loam	Limy Upland	Loam	Over-flow	Saline	Sand	Shallow	Steep Loam	Sub-irrigated	Very Droughty Loam	Wet
Cool-season Grasses													
Altai wildrye	F		G	F	G	G	F	F				F	
Basin wildrye			G		G	G	F					F	
Beardless wildrye		F					G						
Creeping foxtail													G
Crested wheatgrass	G	F	G	G	G	G		G				G	
Desert wheatgrass	G	F	G	G	G	G		G				G	
Green needlegrass	G	F	G	F	G	G						F	
Green wheatgrass*		F	F	F			G	F					
Intermediate/Pubescent wheatgrass	G	F	F	F	G	G	F	F				F	
Meadow brome	F				F	F							
Nuttall's alkaligrass							G						
Reed canarygrass													G
Russian wildrye	G	F	G	G	G		F					G	
Slender wheatgrass		F					G						
Smooth brome	F	F	F		F	F							
Tall wheatgrass		G	F		F		G						F
Thickspike wheatgrass	F		G	G	G	F	F	F				G	
Western wheatgrass	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	F				G	F
Warm-season Grasses													
Alkali sacaton							F						
Big bluestem	F			F	F	F		F					
Indiangrass				F									
Little bluestem	F		G	G	G	G		G				G	
Prairie sandreed			F	F	F			G				F	
Sand bluestem			F		F			G				F	
Sideoats grama	G		G	G	G	F		F				G	
Switchgrass	F				F	F		F					F
Legumes													
Alfalfa	G	F	G	G	G	G	F	G				G	
Alsike clover							F						F
Canada milkvetch	F				F	F							
Cicer milkvetch	G		G	G	G	G	F	G				G	
Purple prairieclover	F		G	F	F	F		F				G	
Sainfoin (podless)	F		F	F	F	F						F	
White prairieclover	F		G	F	F	F		F				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.

*Green wheatgrass is the new name for the Quackgrass/Bluebunch Wheatgrass hybrid.

Note – If no species are rated for a FSG soil group, the group does not occur in this MLRA. If the species is not on the above table, refer to the ESD for species suitability

**TABLE 4
SPECIES ADAPTABILITY BY FORAGE SUITABILITY GROUPS
MLRA 60A**

SD common name	Clayey Subsoil	Clay-pan	Droughty Loam	Limy Upland	Loam	Over-flow	Saline	Sand	Shallow	Steep Loam	Sub-irrigated	Very Droughty Loam	Wet
Cool-season Grasses													
Altai wildrye	F		G	F	G	G	F	F				F	
Basin wildrye			G		G	G	F					F	
Beardless wildrye		F					G						
Creeping foxtail													G
Crested wheatgrass	G	F	G	G	G	G		G				G	
Desert wheatgrass	G	F	G	G	G	G		G				G	
Green needlegrass	G	F	G	F	G	G						F	
Green wheatgrass*		F	F	F			G	F					
Intermediate/Pubescent wheatgrass	G	F	F	F	G	G	F	F				F	
Meadow brome	F				F	F							
Nuttall's alkaligrass							G						
Reed canarygrass													G
Russian wildrye	G	F	G	G	G		F					G	
Slender wheatgrass		F					G						
Smooth brome	F	F	F		F	F							
Tall wheatgrass		G	F		F		G						F
Thickspike wheatgrass	F		G	G	G	F	F	F				G	
Western wheatgrass	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	F				G	F
Warm-season Grasses													
Alkali sacaton							F						
Big bluestem	F			F		F		F					
Little bluestem	F		G	G	G	G		G				G	
Prairie sandreed			F	F	F			G				F	
Sand bluestem			F		F			G				F	
Sand lovegrass			F					F					
Sideoats grama	G		G	G	G	F		F				G	
Switchgrass	F				F	F		F					F
Legumes													
Alfalfa	G	F	G	G	G	G	F	G				G	
Alsike clover					F		F						F
Canada milkvetch	F				F	F							
Cicer milkvetch	G		G	G	G	G	F	G				G	
Purple prairieclover	F		G	F	F	F		F				G	
Sainfoin (podless)	F		F	F	F	F						F	
White prairieclover	F		G	F	F	F		F				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.

*Green wheatgrass is the new name for the Quackgrass/Bluebunch Wheatgrass hybrid.

Note – If no species are rated for a FSG soil group, the group does not occur in this MLRA. If the species is not on the above table, refer to the ESD for species suitability

**TABLE 4
SPECIES ADAPTABILITY BY FORAGE SUITABILITY GROUPS
MLRA 61**

SD common name	Clayey Subsoil	Clay-pan	Droughty Loam	Limy Upland	Loam	Over-flow	Saline	Sand	Shallow	Steep Loam	Sub-irrigated	Very Droughty Loam	Wet
Cool-season Grasses													
Altai wildrye	F		G	F	G	G	F	F				F	
Basin wildrye			G		G	G						F	
Beardless wildrye		F					G						
Canada wildrye							F						
Creeping foxtail							F						G
Crested wheatgrass	G	F	G	G	G	G		G				G	
Desert wheatgrass	G	F	G	G	G	G		G				G	
Green needlegrass	G	F	G	F	G	G						F	
Green wheatgrass*		F	F	F			G	F					
Intermediate/Pubescent wheatgrass	G	F	F	F	G	G		F				F	
Meadow brome	F				G	G							
Reed canarygrass													G
Russian wildrye	G	F	G	G	G		F					G	
Slender wheatgrass		F					G						
Smooth brome	F		F		G	G							
Tall wheatgrass		G	F		F		G						F
Thickspike wheatgrass	F		G	G	G	F		F				G	
Western wheatgrass	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	F				G	F
Warm-season Grasses													
Alkali sacaton							F						
Big bluestem	F			G	F	F		F					
Little bluestem	F		G	G	G	G		G				G	
Prairie sandreed			F	F	F			G				F	
Sand bluestem			F		F			G				F	
Sand lovegrass			F					F					
Sideoats grama	G		G	G	G	F		F				G	
Switchgrass	F				F	F		F					F
Legumes/Forbs													
Alfalfa	G	F	G	G	G	G		G				G	
Alsike clover					F								F
Canada milkvetch	F				F	F							
Cicer milkvetch	G		G	G	G	G		G				G	
Purple prairieclover	F		G	F	F	F		F				G	
Sainfoin (podless)			F	F	F	F						F	
White prairieclover	F		G	F	F	F		F				G	
Small burnet	G		F		G								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.

*Green wheatgrass is the new name for the Quackgrass/Bluebunch Wheatgrass hybrid.

Note – If no species are rated for a FSG soil group, the group does not occur in this MLRA. If the species is not on the above table, refer to the ESD for species suitability

**TABLE 4
SPECIES ADAPTABILITY BY FORAGE SUITABILITY GROUPS
MLRA 62**

SD common name	Clayey Subsoil	Clay-pan	Droughty Loam	Limy Upland	Loam	Over-flow	Saline	Sand	Shallow	Steep Loam	Sub-irrigated	Very Droughty Loam	Wet
Cool-Season Grasses													
Creeping Foxtail													G
Crested Wheatgrass	G		G	G	F			F				F	
Green Needlegrass	G		G	F	G			F				F	
Green Wheatgrass*				F									
Intermediate/Pubescent wheatgrass	G		F	F	F			F				F	
Meadow Brome	F		F		F								
Mountain Brome	G		G		G								
Orchardgrass	F		F	F	G							F	
Reed Canarygrass													G
Smooth Brome	G		F		G								
Tall Wheatgrass	F				F								
Timothy	G		F	F	G								
Western Wheatgrass	G		G	G	G			F				F	F
Warm-Season Grasses													
Big Bluestem	F			F	F								
Little Bluestem	F		F	G	F								
Sideoats Grama			F	G									
Switchgrass													F
Legumes													
Alsike Clover	G		F		G								G
Canada Milkvetch	G		G		G								
Cicer Milkvetch	G		G	G	G			F				F	F
Illinois Bundleflower	G		F		G								
Purple Prairieclover	G		G	F	G								
Red Clover	G		F		G								G
Sainfoin (Podless)	G		G	F	G			F				F	F
White Prairieclover	G		G	F	G			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.

*Green wheatgrass is the new name for the Quackgrass/Bluebunch Wheatgrass hybrid.

Note – If no species are rated for a FSG soil group, the group does not occur in this MLRA. If the species is not on the above table, refer to the ESD for species suitability

TABLE 4
SPECIES ADAPTABILITY BY FORAGE SUITABILITY GROUPS
MLRA 63A

SD common name	Clayey Subsoil	Clay-pan	Droughty Loam	Limy Upland	Loam	Over-flow	Saline	Sand	Shallow	Steep Loam	Sub-irrigated	Very Droughty Loam	Wet
Cool-season Grasses													
Alkaligrass							G						G
Altai wildrye	G		G		G	G	F	F		F	G		
Beardless wildrye		F					G						
Canada wildrye			F		F	G	F	G		F	F		
Creeping foxtail						F	F				F		G
Crested wheatgrass	G	F	G	G	G	G		G	F	G		F	
Desert wheatgrass	G	F	G	G	G	G		G	F	G		F	
Green needlegrass	G	F	G	F	G	G		F	F	G	F	F	
Green wheatgrass*	G			F	G	G	G		F	G	G	F	
Intermediate/Pubescent wheatgrass	G	F	G	F	G	G		F	F	G	F	F	
Meadow brome	F		F	F	G	G		F		G	G		F
Reed canarygrass						F					F		G
Russian wildrye	G	F	G	F	G	G	F	F	F	G		F	
Slender wheatgrass	G	F	G	F	G	G	G	F	F	G	G	F	
Smooth brome	F	F	F		G	G		F	F	G	G	F	
Tall wheatgrass	G	G	G		G	G	G	F		G	G		
Western wheatgrass	G	G	G	F	G	G	G	F	F	G	G	F	F
Warm-season Grasses													
Alkali sacaton							F						
Big bluestem	G		F	F	G	G		F		F	G		
Indiangrass	F		F		G	G		F		F	G		
Little bluestem	G		G	G	G	G		G	F	G	G	F	
Prairie sandreed			F	F	F			G	F	F		F	
Sand bluestem			F		F	F		G	F	F		F	
Sideoats grama	G		G	G	G	G		F	F	G		F	
Switchgrass	G		F		G	G		F		F	G		F
Legumes													
Alfalfa	G	F	G	F	G	G		F		G	F		
Alsike clover							F				F		
Bird's-foot trefoil	F		F		F	F	F			F	G		
Canada milkvetch	F		F		F	G		F		F	F		
Cicer milkvetch	F		G	G	G	G		G		G	G		
Purple prairieclover			G	G	F	F		F	G	G	F	G	
Sainfoin (podless)			F	F	F	F		F		F	F		
Sweetclover	G	F	G	F	G	G	F	F	F	G	F	F	
White prairieclover	F		G	F	F	F		G	G	G	F	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.

*Green wheatgrass is the new name for the Quackgrass/Bluebunch Wheatgrass hybrid.

Note – If no species are rated for a FSG soil group, the group does not occur in this MLRA. If the species is not on the above table, refer to the ESD for species suitability

**TABLE 4
SPECIES ADAPTABILITY BY FORAGE SUITABILITY GROUPS
MLRA 63B**

SD common name	Clayey Subsoil	Clay-pan	Droughty Loam	Limy Upland	Loam	Over-flow	Saline	Sand	Shallow	Steep Loam	Sub-irrigated	Very Droughty Loam	Wet
Cool-season Grasses													
Alkaligrass							G						G
Beardless wildrye		F					G						
Creeping foxtail							F				F		G
Crested wheatgrass	G	F	G	G	G			F				G	
Desert wheatgrass	G	F	G	G	G			F				G	
Green needlegrass	G	F	G	F	G	G					F	G	
Green wheatgrass*		F		F			G						
Intermediate/Pubescent wheatgrass	G	F	G	F	G	G	F	F			G	F	
Meadow brome	G		G	F	G	G					G	F	
Nuttall's alkaligrass							G						
Orchardgrass	F		G	F	G	G					F	F	
Reed canarygrass							F				G		G
Russian wildrye	G	F	G	F	G		F					G	
Slender wheatgrass		F					G						
Smooth brome	G	F	G	F	G	G		F			G	F	
Tall wheatgrass	F	G	F		G	G	G				G		F
Western wheatgrass	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	F			G	G	F
Warm-season Grasses													
Alkali sacaton							F						
Big bluestem	G		G	G	G	G		G			G	F	
Indiangrass	G		F	F	G	G		G			G		
Little bluestem	G		G	G	G	G		G			G	G	
Prairie sandreed			F	F	F	F		G					
Sand bluestem			F		F	F		G					
Sand lovegrass								F					
Sideoats grama	G		G	G	F	F		F				G	
Switchgrass	G		F	F	G	G	F	G			G		F
Legumes													
Alfalfa	G	F	G	G	G	G	F	G			F	G	
Alsike clover							F				G		F
Bird's-foot trefoil	F				F	G	F				G		
Canada milkvetch	F				F	G					F		
Cicer milkvetch	G		G	G	G	G	F	F			F	G	
Illinois bundleflower	F				F	G		F			F		
Purple prairieclover	F		G	G	F	F		F			F	G	
Red clover	F		F		F	G					G		
Sainfoin (podless)			G	F	F			F				F	
White prairieclover	F		F	F	F	F					F	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.

*Green wheatgrass is the new name for the Quackgrass/Bluebunch Wheatgrass hybrid.

Note – If no species are rated for a FSG soil group, the group does not occur in this MLRA. If the species is not on the above table, refer to the ESD for species suitability

TABLE 4
SPECIES ADAPTABILITY BY FORAGE SUITABILITY GROUPS
MLRA 64

SD common name	Clayey Subsoil	Clay-pan	Droughty Loam	Limy Upland	Loam	Over-flow	Saline	Sand	Shallow	Steep Loam	Sub-irrigated	Very Droughty Loam	Wet
Cool-season Grasses													
Alkaligrass							G						G
Altai wildrye	F		G	F	G	G	F	F			G	F	
Basin wildrye			G		G	G	F				G	F	
Beardless wildrye		F					G						
Creeping foxtail											F		G
Crested wheatgrass	G	F	G	G	G	G		G			G	G	
Desert wheatgrass	G	F	G	G	G	G		G			G	G	
Green needlegrass	G	F	G	F	G	G					F	F	
Green wheatgrass*		F	F	F			G	F			F		
Intermediate/Pubescent wheatgrass	G	F	F	F	G	G	F	F			G	F	
Meadow brome	F				F	F					G		
Nuttall's alkaligrass							G						
Reed canarygrass													G
Russian wildrye	G	F	G	G	G		F				G	G	
Slender wheatgrass		F					G						
Smooth brome	F	F	F		F	F					G		
Tall wheatgrass		G	F		F		G				G		F
Thickspike wheatgrass	F		G	G	G	F	F	F			F	G	
Western wheatgrass	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	F			G	G	F
Alkali sacaton							F						
Warm-season Grasses													
Big bluestem	F			F	F	F		F			G		
Indiangrass				F									
Little bluestem	F		G	G	G	G		G			G	G	
Prairie sandreed			F	F	F			G				F	
Sand bluestem			F		F			G				F	
Sand lovegrass			F					F					
Sideoats grama	G		G	G	G	F		F				G	
Switchgrass	F				F	F		F			G		F
Legumes													
Alfalfa	G	F	G	G	G	G	F	G			F	G	
Alsike clover							F				F		F
Bird's-foot trefoil											F		
Canada milkvetch	F				F	F					F		
Cicer milkvetch	G		G	G	G	G	F	G			G	G	
Purple prairieclover	F		G	F	F	F		F			F	G	
Red clover											F		
Sainfoin (podless)	F		F	F	F	F					F	F	
White prairieclover	F		G	F	F	F		F			F	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.

*Green wheatgrass is the new name for the Quackgrass/Bluebunch Wheatgrass hybrid.

Note – If no species are rated for a FSG soil group, the group does not occur in this MLRA. If the species is not on the above table, refer to the ESD for species suitability

TABLE 4
SPECIES ADAPTABILITY BY FORAGE SUITABILITY GROUPS
MLRA 65

SD common name	Clayey Subsoil	Clay-pan	Droughty Loam	Limy Upland	Loam	Over-flow	Saline	Sand	Shallow	Steep Loam	Sub-irrigated	Very Droughty Loam	Wet
Cool-season Grasses													
Creeping foxtail											F		G
Crested wheatgrass			G		G			G					
Desert wheatgrass			G		G			G					
Green needlegrass			G		G						F		
Intermediate/Pubescent wheatgrass			G		G			F			G		
Meadow brome			F		G						G		
Orchardgrass					F						F		
Reed canarygrass											F		G
Russian wildrye			G		G								
Smooth brome			F		G			F			G		
Tall wheatgrass					F						G		F
Western wheatgrass			G		G			F			G		F
Warm-season Grasses													
Big bluestem			G		G			F			G		
Indiangrass			F		G			F			G		
Little bluestem			G		G			G			G		
Prairie sandreed			G		F			G					
Sand bluestem			G		F			G					
Sand lovegrass			F					F					
Sideoats grama			G		F			F					
Switchgrass			F		G			F			G		F
Legumes													
Alfalfa			G		G			G			F		
Alsike clover											G		F
Bird's-foot trefoil					F						G		
Canada milkvetch					F						F		
Cicer milkvetch			G		G			G			G		
Purple prairieclover			G		F			F			F		
Red clover					F						G		
Sainfoin (podless)			F		F						F		
White prairieclover			F		F						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.

*Green wheatgrass is the new name for the Quackgrass/Bluebunch Wheatgrass hybrid.

Note – If no species are rated for a FSG soil group, the group does not occur in this MLRA. If the species is not on the above table, refer to the ESD for species suitability

**TABLE 4
SPECIES ADAPTABILITY BY FORAGE SUITABILITY GROUPS
MLRA 66**

SD common name	Clayey Subsoil	Clay-pan	Droughty Loam	Limy Upland	Loam	Over-flow	Saline	Sand	Shallow	Steep Loam	Sub-irrigated	Very Droughty Loam	Wet
Cool-season Grasses													
Alkaligrass							G						G
Beardless wildrye		F					G						
Creeping foxtail							F				F		G
Crested wheatgrass	G	F	G	G	G			F				G	
Desert wheatgrass	G	F	G	G	G			F				G	
Green needlegrass	G	F	G	F	G	G					F	G	
Green wheatgrass*		F		F			G						
Intermediate/Pubescent wheatgrass	G	F	G	F	G	G	F	F			G	F	
Meadow brome	G		G	F	G	G					G	F	
Nuttall's alkaligrass							G						
Orchardgrass	F		G		G	G					F	F	
Reed canarygrass							F				G		G
Russian wildrye	G	F	G	F	G		F					G	
Slender wheatgrass		F					G						
Smooth brome	G	F	G	F	G	G		F			G	F	
Tall wheatgrass	F	G	F		G	G	G				G		F
Western wheatgrass	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	F			G	G	F
Warm-season Grasses													
Big bluestem	G		G	G	G	G		G			G	F	
Indiangrass	G		F	F	G	G		G			G		
Little bluestem	G		G	G	G	G		G			G	G	
Prairie sandreed			F	F	F	F		G					
Sand bluestem			F		F	F		G					
Sand lovegrass								F					
Sideoats grama	G		G	G	F	F		F				G	
Switchgrass	G		F	F	G	G	F	G			G		F
Legumes													
Alfalfa	G	F	G	G	G	G	F	G			F	G	
Alsike clover							F				G		F
Bird's-foot trefoil	F				F	G	F				G		
Canada milkvetch	F				F	G					F		
Cicer milkvetch	G		G	G	G	G	F	F			F	G	
Illinois bundleflower	F				F	G		F			F		
Purple prairieclover	F		G	G	F	F		F			F	G	
Red clover	F		F		F	G					G		
Sainfoin (podless)			G		F			F				F	
White prairieclover	F		F	F	F	F					F	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.

*Green wheatgrass is the new name for the Quackgrass/Bluebunch Wheatgrass hybrid.

Note – If no species are rated for a FSG soil group, the group does not occur in this MLRA. If the species is not on the above table, refer to the ESD for species suitability

**TABLE 4
SPECIES ADAPTABILITY BY FORAGE SUITABILITY GROUPS
MLRA 102A & 102B**

SD common name	Clayey Subsoil	Clay-pan	Droughty Loam	Limy Upland	Loam	Over-flow	Saline	Sand	Shallow	Steep Loam	Sub-irrigated	Very Droughty Loam	Wet
Cool-season Grasses													
Alkaligrass							G						G
Beardless wildrye		F					G						
Canada wildrye	F				F	F					F		
Creeping foxtail							F				F		G
Crested wheatgrass		F							F				
Desert wheatgrass		F							F				
Green needlegrass	G	F	G	F	G	G			F		F	G	
Green wheatgrass*		F		F			G		F				
Intermediate/Pubescent wheatgrass	G	F	G	G	G	G	F	F	F	G	G	F	
Meadow brome	G		G	F	G	G					G	F	
Orchardgrass	F		G	F	G	G					F	F	
Reed canarygrass							F				G		G
Russian wildrye		F							F				
Slender wheatgrass		F					G		F				
Smooth brome	G	F	G	F	G	G		F	F	G	G	F	
Tall fescue	G	F	G		G	G	F				G		
Tall wheatgrass	F	G	F		G	G	G			F	G		F
Timothy	F		F	F	G	G					F		
Virginia wildrye	F				F	F					F		
Western wheatgrass	F	G	G	G	F	F	G	F	F	G	F	G	F
Warm-season Grasses													
Alkali sacaton							F						
Big bluestem	G		G	G	G	G		G		G	G	F	
Indiangrass	F		F	F	G	G		G		G	G		
Little bluestem	F		G	G	F	F		G	F	F	F	G	
Prairie cordgrass							F						G
Prairie sandreed			F	F	F	F		G	F				
Sand bluestem			F		F	F		G	F				
Sand lovegrass								F					
Sideoats grama	F		G	G	F	F		F	F	G		G	
Switchgrass	G		F	F	G	G	F	G		G	G		F
Legumes													
Alfalfa	G	F	G	G	G	G	F	G		G	F	G	
Alsike clover							F				G		F
Bird's-foot trefoil	F		F	F	G	G	F				G		
Canada milkvetch	F				F	G					F		
Cicer milkvetch	G		G	G	G	G	F	F		G	F	G	
Illinois bundleflower	F				F	G				F	F		
Purple prairie clover	F		G	G	F	F		F	G	G	F	G	
Red clover	F		F	F	F	G					G		
Sweetclover		F							F				
White prairie clover	F		F	F	F	F			G	G	F	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.

*Green wheatgrass is the new name for the Quackgrass/Bluebunch Wheatgrass hybrid.

Note – If no species are rated for a FSG soil group, the group does not occur in this MLRA. If the species is not on the above table, refer to the ESD for species suitability

**TABLE 4
SPECIES ADAPTABILITY BY FORAGE SUITABILITY GROUPS
MLRA 102C**

SD common name	Clayey Subsoil	Clay-pan	Droughty Loam	Limy Upland	Loam	Over-flow	Saline	Sand	Shallow	Steep Loam	Sub-irrigated	Very Droughty Loam	Wet
Cool-season Grasses													
Alkaligrass							G						G
Beardless wildrye		F					G						
Canada wildrye	F				F	F					F		
Creeping foxtail							F				F		G
Crested wheatgrass		F											
Desert wheatgrass		F											
Green needlegrass	G	F	G	F	G	G						G	
Green wheatgrass*		F		F			G						
Intermediate/Pubescent wheatgrass	G	F	G	F	G	G	F	F		G	G	F	
Meadow brome	G		G	F	G	G					G	F	
Orchardgrass	F		G	F	G	G					F	F	
Reed canarygrass							F				G		G
Russian wildrye		F											
Slender wheatgrass		F					G						
Smooth brome	G	F	G	F	G	G		F		G	G	F	
Tall fescue	G	F	G		G	G	F				G		
Tall wheatgrass	F	G	F		G	G	G			F	G		F
Timothy	F		F	F	G	G					F		
Virginia wildrye	F				F	F					F		
Western wheatgrass	F	G	G	G	F	F	G	F		G	F	G	F
Warm-season Grasses													
Alkali sacaton							F						
Big bluestem	G		G	G	G	G		G		G	G	F	
Indiangrass	F		F	F	G	G		G		G	G		
Little bluestem	F		G	G	F	F		G		G	F	G	
Prairie cordgrass							F						G
Prairie sandreed			F	F	F			G					
Sand bluestem			F		F	F		G					
Sand lovegrass								F					
Sideoats grama	F		G	G	F	F		F		G		G	
Switchgrass	G		F	F	G	G	F	G		G	G		F
Legumes													
Alfalfa	G	F	G	G	G	G	F	G		F	F	G	
Alsike clover							F				G		F
Bird's-foot trefoil	F		F	F	G	G	F				G		
Canada milkvetch	F				F	G					F		
Cicer milkvetch	G		G	G	G	G	F	F		F	F	G	
Purple prairie clover	F		G	G	F	F		F		F	F	G	
Red clover	F			F	F	G				G	G		
White prairie clover	F		F	F	F	F				F	F	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.

*Green wheatgrass is the new name for the Quackgrass/Bluebunch Wheatgrass hybrid.

Note – If no species are rated for a FSG soil group, the group does not occur in this MLRA. If the species is not on the above table, refer to the ESD for species suitability

**TABLE 5. RANGE SEEDING RATES AND MIXTURES
MLRA 53B**

MLRA 53B	Maximum Percentage of Species per Ecological Site																				
	SD common name	CD ^{2/}	Cp ^{1/}	Cy	LM	LSb	Ly	LyOv	Sa	Sb	SL ^{1/}	SM	SwG	SwLy	Sy	SyCp	TCp	TLy	TSa	VSw	WM ^{1/}
Grasses																					
Alkali sacaton											20						20				
American mannagrass				15								15									10
American sloughgrass	10			10								15									10
Big bluestem			20		40	20	40	20	50					20	20	20		20	10		
Blue grama		25	10		5	10	10	5	10	20			30	10	20	15	40	5	5	40	
Bluejoint reedgrass				25								25									25
Buffalograss	5	5	5			5							10				5			10	
Canada wildrye			10		5	10	10	10	10					10	10	5		10	5		10
Fowl bluegrass	5			5	10		5		10	5	5										10
Fowl mannagrass				15								15									5
Green needlegrass	10	30	30		20	30	15		10					20	10	15	10	20		10	
Indiangrass			15		20	15	15	20	25						20	10			15		
Inland saltgrass	10	5								70							5				
Little bluestem		10	15	40	40	15	10	20	15				30	30	30	15		30	20	30	
Needleandthread		10	20			20	5	20					35	20	25	20	10	10	20	35	
Nuttall's alkaligrass	5										35						20				
Porcupinegrass		10	10		10	10	15	10	10				10	20	20	10		20	20	10	
Prairie cordgrass	10			60						10	25	50									60
Prairie dropseed			5			5		5					5	5	5	5		5	5		
Prairie junegrass		5	5			5	5	10					10	5	10	5	5	5	5	10	
Prairie sandreed		5	10			10	20	30					20	10	30	25		10	30	20	
Sand bluestem								30							30	10			30		
Sand dropseed						5		5					5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
Sandberg bluegrass		5															5				
Sideoats grama		10	15		20	15	20	15	20				30	20	20	10	20	20	10	30	
Slender wheatgrass	10	10	15	10	5	15	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		10		10	10
Switchgrass			15		20	15	20	20	30	20					20	10			20		10
Virginia wildrye			10	10	10	10	10	10	10						10			10	5		10
Western wheatgrass	100	40	40	10	20	40	30	20	20	80	10	30	25	25	40	60	10	30	20		10
Whitetop				50								50									50
Grass-likes																					
Bebb's sedge												10									10
Bicknell's sedge	5				5								5								10
Blunt Broom Sedge				15																	15

MLRA 53B	Maximum Percentage of Species per Ecological Site																			
SD common name	CD ^{2/}	Cp ^{1/}	Cy	LM	LSb	Ly	LyOv	Sa	Sb	SL ^{1/}	SM	SwG	SwLy	Sy	SyCp	TCp	TLy	TSa	VSw	WM ^{1/}
Bristly sedge											5									10
Common spikerush	10								5		10									10
Crested sedge				15																15
Fox sedge				10	5				5		10									10
Hardstem bulrush				10							10									5
Inland rush	5				5				5	5										5
River bulrush											15									
Slough sedge				60							40									60
Softstem bulrush				10							10									5
Torrey's rush	5				5		5		5	5										10
Woolly sedge				10					5		10									10
Forbs																				
American licorice	5			5	5		5		5		5									5
American Vetch			5			5	5		5			5	5	5	5		5	5	5	
Black-eyed Susan		5	5		5	5		5	5			5	5	5	5		5	5	5	
Narrow-leaved purple coneflower (<i>Blacksamson echinacea</i>)		5	5		5	5		5	5			5	5	5	5		5	5	5	
Eastern purple coneflower		5	5		5	5		5	5			5	5	5	5		5	5	5	
Blanket flower						5	5	5					5	5	5		5	5	5	
Blue vervain				5	5		5		5		5									5
Boneset				5	5		5		5		5									5
Broadbeard beardtongue						5		5					5	5	5		5	5		
Canada / Meadow anemone					5		5		5		5									5
Canada milkvetch		5	5			5	5	5						5						
Canada tick trefoil		5	5		5	5	5	5	5					5						
Common Bur-reed				5							5									5
Common milkweed		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5		5			5						5
Compass plant			5		5	5	5		5											
Cudweed sagewort		5	5		5	5	5	5	5			5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
Devil's beggartick			5		5		5		5	5										5
Dotted gayfeather		5	5			5		5				5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
Early / lanceleaf figwort			5		5	5	5	5	5					5			5	5		
Eastern Daisy fleabane			5			5	5	5				5	5	5			5			
False boneset			5			5							5	5	5		5			
False sunflower		5	5		5	5	5	5	5					5						
Fragrant giant hyssop		5	5		5	5	5	5	5			5		5						5
Geyer's aster			5		5	5	5	5	5			5	5	5			5	5		5
Groundplum milkvetch		5	5			5	5	5				5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	

MLRA 53B	Maximum Percentage of Species per Ecological Site																			
SD common name	CD ^{2/}	Cp ^{1/}	Cy	LM	LSb	Ly	LyOv	Sa	Sb	SL ^{1/}	SM	SwG	SwLy	Sy	SyCp	TCp	TLy	TSa	VSw	WM ^{1/}
Heart-leaved golden alexanders							5		5											
Heath aster		5	5			5	5	5					5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
Hoary vervain		5	5		5	5	5	5	5			5		5		5		5	5	
Illinois bundleflower		5	5			5	5	5				5	5	5					5	
Indian blanket		5	5			5		5				5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
Indian breadroot scurfpea		5	5			5	5	5				5	5	5	5	5	5			
Ironweed	5			5	5		5		5		5							5		5
Joe-pye weed				5	5		5		5		5									5
Late figwort / carpenter's square				5	5		5		5											5
Lewis flax						5	5	5			5		5	5	5			5		5
Maximilian sunflower		5	5		5	5	5	5	5					5						
New England aster		5	5			5		5						5						
Nodding onion		5										5	5			5	5		5	
Old field goldenrod / Gray goldenrod		5	5			5		5				5	5	5	5		5	5	5	
Pasqueflower												5	5				5		5	
Plains coreopsis	5			5	5		5		5		5									5
Prairie / Richardson's alumroot			5			5		5				5	5	5			5	5	5	
Prairie aster		5	5			5	5		5				5	5	5		5	5		
Prairie blue-eyed grass											5									5
Prairie coneflower		5	5			5	5	5				5	5	5	5		5	5	5	
Prairie goldenrod / Upland white aster			5			5		5				5	5	5			5	5	5	
Prairie Onion		5	5									5	5			5	5		5	
Prairie spiderwort		5	5			5		5					5	5	5		5	5		
Prairie sunflower								5						5	5			5	5	
Purple prairieclover		5	5			5	5	5				5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
Rocky Mountain bee plant								5						5						
Rough blazing star		5	5		5	5	5	5	5			5	5	5		5			5	
Round-headed bush clover		5	5			5		5						5						
Scarlet globemallow		5	5			5						5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
Shell-leaf penstemon		5	5		5	5	5	5	5			5		5				5	5	
Silky / western silver aster			5			5		5				5	5	5			5	5	5	
Stiff goldenrod		5	5			5		5				5	5	5		5	5	5	5	
Stiff sunflower		5	5		5	5	5	5	5					5	5		5	5		
Swamp milkweed				5	5		5		5		5									5
Tall meadow rue		5	5		5	5	5		5											
Tall thimbleweed			5		5	5	5	5	5	5										
Water plantain				5							5									5

MLRA 53B	Maximum Percentage of Species per Ecological Site																			
SD common name	CD ^{2/}	Cp ^{1/}	Cy	LM	LSb	Ly	LyOv	Sa	Sb	SL ^{1/}	SM	SwG	SwLy	Sy	SyCp	TCp	TLy	TSa	VSw	WM ^{1/}
Western yarrow		5	5		5	5	5	5	5			5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
White panicle Aster											5									5
White prairieclover		5	5			5	5	5				5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
Wild bergamot		5	5		5	5	5	5	5			5	5	5		5	5		5	
Shrubs																				
Black currant					5		5		5											
Chokecherry					5		5													
Dwarf indigo			5			5		5				5		5			5	5	5	
Early wild rose							5		5											
Fringed sagewort		5	5			5		5				5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
Golden currant							5		5											
Juneberry							5		5								5			
Leadplant			5			5	5	5				5	5	5	5		5	5	5	
Prairie cinquefoil		5	5			5	5	5						5						
Prairie rose		5	5		5	5	5	5	5			5	5	5	5		5	5	5	
Redosier dogwood					5		5		5											5
Western snowberry			5		5	5	5	5	5			5	5	5	5		5			
Wild plum					5		5		5											

1. On these sites a minimum of two species can be planted when planning a Range Seeding (550).

2. A single species is allowable on this site when planning a Range Seeding (550).

Note: If the species is not on the above table, refer to the ESD for species suitability.

Note: See Table 9 for more information on acronyms for Ecological Sites.

**TABLE 5. RANGE SEEDING RATES AND MIXTURES
MLRA 53C, 55C**

MLRA 53C/55C	Maximum Percentage of Species per Ecological Site																						
	SD common name	CD ^{2/}	Cp	Cy	CyOv	DC	LM	LSb	Ly	LyF ^{3/}	LyOv	Sa	Sb	SL ^{1/}	SM	SwC	SwG	Sy	TCp	TU	VSw	WM ^{1/}	
Grasses																							
Alkali sacaton														30						20			
American mannagrass						15									15								10
American sloughgrass	5					10									10								10
Big bluestem			20	40			40	20	35	50	30	50				30	10	20		40			
Blue grama		25	10	10	10		10	10	5	10	10	10	20		30	20	20	40	20	20			
Bluejoint reedgrass						25									25								25
Buffalograss		10	10		5			10	5								10		10	5	10		
Canada wildrye			10	10		10	10	10	10	10		10			10		10						10
Fowl bluegrass	5			5		5	10		5	5		10	5	5									10
Fowl mannagrass						15										15							5
Green muhly												10											
Green needlegrass		40	30	40	40		25	40	35	30		10	10		25	10	10	10	10	20	20		
Indiangrass			20	10			20	10	20	20	20	25						20		10			
Inland saltgrass	10	5		5	5									70					10				
Little bluestem		20	30	20			40	30	25	20	30	30			40	30	40		40	30			
Needleandthread		20	20	10				20	15	10	20				20	30	25	10	20	30			
Nuttall's alkaligrass	5													30					20				
Porcupinegrass		5	10	10			20	20	15	10	20	10			10	10	20		20	10			
Prairie cordgrass						60						10	50	60									60
Prairie dropseed			10					10	10		10					5				5			
Prairie junegrass		5	5	5				5	5	5	10	5			10	10	10	5	10	10			
Prairie sandreed		10	10	20				10	10	20	40				10	20	40		10	20			
Prairie wedgegrass												5	5										
Sand bluestem											30								30				
Sand dropseed			5					5	5		5							5	5	5			
Sandberg bluegrass		5																	5				
Sideoats grama		20	20	20	10		20	30	20	20	20	20			30	30	20	20	30	30			
Slender wheatgrass	5	10	10	10		10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		10	10	10		10	10			10
Switchgrass			20	20		10	20	20	30	20	20	25	20		10		20		10				10
Virginia wildrye			10	10		10	10	10	10	10		10	10		10		10						10

MLRA 53C/55C	Maximum Percentage of Species per Ecological Site																				
SD common name	CD ^{2/}	Cp	Cy	CyOv	DC	LM	LSb	Ly	LyF ^{3/}	LyOv	Sa	Sb	SL ^{1/}	SM	SwC	SwG	Sy	TCp	TU	VSw	WM ^{1/}
Western wheatgrass	100	40	40	50	80	10	20	30	30	30	20	25	80	10	30	30	20	60	30	40	10
Whitetop						50								50							50
Grasslikes																					
Bebb's sedge														10							10
Bicknell's sedge	5						5					5									10
Blunt Broom Sedge						15															15
bottlebrush sedge						5															10
Bristly sedge														5							10
Common Spikerush	10					10							10								
Crested sedge						15															15
Fox sedge						10	5					5		10							10
Hardstem bulrush						10								10							5
Inland rush	5						5					5	5								5
River bulrush														15							
Slough sedge						60								60							60
Softstem bulrush						10								10							5
Torrey's rush	5			5			5			5		5	5								10
woolly sedge						10								10							20
Forbs																					
American / Water horehound						5								5							5
American licorice	5			5		5	5			5		5		5			5				5
American vetch		5	5	5	5			5	5							5	5		5	5	
Black-eyed Susan		5	5				5	5	5		5	5			5	5	5		5	5	5
Blanketflower								5	5	5	5						5		5		
Blue vervain				5		5	5		5	5		5		5							5
Boneset				5		5	5		5	5		5		5							5
Broadbeard beardtongue								5	5		5						5		5		
Canada / Meadow Anemone						5	5					5		5							5
Canada milkvetch		5	5					5	5		5						5				
Canada tick trefoil		5	5	5			5	5	5	5	5	5					5				
Common burreed						5								5							5
Common milkweed		5	5	5		5	5	5	5	5	5	5		5	5		5		5		5
Compass plant			5	5			5	5	5	5		5			5				5		

MLRA 53C/55C	Maximum Percentage of Species per Ecological Site																				
SD common name	CD ^{2/}	Cp	Cy	CyOv	DC	LM	LSb	Ly	LyF ^{3/}	LyOv	Sa	Sb	SL ^{1/}	SM	SwC	SwG	Sy	TCp	TU	VSw	WM ^{1/}
Cudweed sagewort		5	5	5	5		5	5	5	5	5	5				5	5	5	5	5	
Devil's beggartick				5		5	5			5		5									5
Ditch stonecrop						5								5							5
Dotted gayfeather		5	5				5	5	5	5	5				5	5	5	5	5	5	
Dwarf indigo			5					5	5		5				5	5	5		5	5	
Early / lanceleaf figwort			5	5		5	5	5	5	5	5	5					5		5		
Eastern Daisy fleabane			5	5				5	5	5	5				5	5	5		5		
Eastern purple coneflower		5	5					5	5		5	5			5	5	5		5	5	
False aster						5						5	5	5							5
False boneset			5	5				5	5	5	5				5	5	5			5	
False indigo				5		5				5											
False sunflower		5	5	5			5	5	5	5	5	5					5				
Field / Green sagewort								5	5		5					5		5		5	
Fragrant giant hyssop		5	5	5			5	5	5	5	5	5			5	5	5		5	5	
Geyer's aster			5	5			5	5	5	5	5	5			5	5	5		5	5	5
Giant goldenrod						5								5							5
Groundplum milkvetch		5	5	5				5	5	5	5				5	5	5	5	5	5	
Heart-leaved golden Alexanders						5	5		5	5											
Heath aster		5	5	5	5		5	5	5	5	5				5	5	5	5	5		
Hoary vervain		5	5	5			5	5	5	5	5	5			5	5	5	5	5	5	
Illinois bundleflower		5	5					5	5	5	5	5			5	5	5		5	5	5
Indian blanket		5	5					5	5		5				5	5	5	5	5	5	
Indian breadroot scurfpea			5	5	5		5	5	5	5	5				5		5	5	5	5	
Ironweed	5			5		5	5		5	5		5		5							5
Joe-pye weed				5		5	5		5	5		5		5							5
Late figwort / carpenter's square				5		5	5		5	5		5		5							5
Leadplant			5	5				5	5	5	5	5			5	5	5		5	5	
Lewis flax								5	5	5	5						5		5		
Mad dog / blue skullcap						5							5	5							5
Marsh betony / swamp lousewort						5								5							5
Maximilian sunflower		5	5	5		5	5	5	5	5	5	5					5				
Narrow-leaved Purple Coneflower		5	5					5	5		5	5			5	5	5		5	5	
New England aster	5	5	5			5	5	5	5		5			5			5				5

MLRA 53C/55C	Maximum Percentage of Species per Ecological Site																				
SD common name	CD ^{2/}	Cp	Cy	CyOv	DC	LM	LSb	Ly	LyF ^{3/}	LyOv	Sa	Sb	SL ^{1/}	SM	SwC	SwG	Sy	TCp	TU	VSw	WM ^{1/}
Nodding beggartick / bur marigold						5	5		5	5			5	5							5
Nodding onion		5	5		5										5	5		5			
Old field goldenrod / Gray goldenrod		5	5					5	5		5				5	5	5		5	5	
Pale spiked lobelia				5		5	5					5									5
Pasqueflower																5			5		
Pennsylvania smartweed	5					5							5	5							5
Plains coreopsis	5					5	5					5		5							5
Prairie / Carolina larkspur			5					5	5		5							5			
Prairie / Richardson's alumroot			5					5	5		5				5	5	5		5	5	
Prairie aster		5	5					5	5	5								5		5	
Prairie blue-eyed grass														5							5
Prairie coneflower		5	5	5			5	5	5		5	5			5	5	5		5	5	
Prairie Goldenrod / Upland white aster			5					5	5		5				5	5	5		5	5	
Prairie Onion		5	5		5										5	5		5			
Prairie spiderwort		5	5					5	5		5				5	5	5		5	5	
Prairie sunflower											5							5			5
Purple giant hyssop			5	5				5	5	5	5	5						5			
Purple prairie clover		5	5					5	5	5	5	5			5	5	5	5	5	5	
Rocky Mountain bee plant											5							5			
Rough blazing star		5	5	5			5	5	5	5	5	5			5	5	5	5	5	5	
Round-headed bush clover		5	5					5	5		5							5			
Scarlet globemallow		5	5		5			5	5						5	5	5		5	5	
Shell-leaf penstemon		5	5	5			5	5	5	5	5	5			5	5	5		5	5	
Silky / western silver aster			5					5	5		5				5	5	5		5	5	
Sneezeweed			5	5			5	5	5	5		5									5
Stiff goldenrod		5	5		5			5	5		5				5	5	5	5	5	5	
Stiff sunflower		5	5	5	5		5	5	5	5	5	5				5	5				
Swamp milkweed				5		5	5			5		5		5							5
Sweet flag						5								5							5
Tall meadow rue		5	5	5			5	5	5	5		5									
Tall thimbleweed			5	5			5	5	5	5	5	5									
Water plantain						5								5							5
Western yarrow		5	5	5	5		5	5	5	5	5	5			5	5	5	5	5	5	

MLRA 53C/55C	Maximum Percentage of Species per Ecological Site																				
SD common name	CD ^{2/}	Cp	Cy	CyOv	DC	LM	LSb	Ly	LyF ^{3/}	LyOv	Sa	Sb	SL ^{1/}	SM	SwC	SwG	Sy	TCp	TU	VSw	WM ^{1/}
White panicle Aster														5							5
White prairie clover		5	5					5	5		5				5	5	5	5	5	5	
Wild bergamot		5	5	5			5	5	5	5	5	5			5	5	5	5	5	5	
Wild geranium				5						5		5									5
Shrubs																					
Black currant				5			5		5	5		5									
Chokecherry										5					5				5		
Early wild rose				5					5	5		5									
Four-wing saltbush (dewinged)					5			5	5				5				5	5	5		
Fringed sagewort		5	5	5				5	5	5					5	5	5	5	5	5	
Gardner's saltbush													5								
Golden currant								5	5	5							5				
Juneberry				5					5	5											
Prairie cinquefoil		5	5	5				5	5	5	5				5		5		5		
Prairie rose		5	5		5		5	5	5		5	5				5	5	5	5	5	
Redosier dogwood				5						5		5									5
Sand sagebrush											5						5				
Silver sagebrush		5	5		5			5	5		5				5	5	5	5	5	5	
Western snowberry			5	5			5	5	5	5	5	5					5		5		
Wild plum				5				5	5	5		5									

1/ On these sites a minimum of two species must be planted when planning a Range Seeding (550).

2/ A single species is allowable on this site when planning a Range

3/ Loamy Floodplain (LyF) only occurs in MLRA 55C.

Note: If the species is not on the above table, refer to the ESD for species suitability.

Note: See Table 9 for more information on acronyms for Ecological Sites.

**TABLE 5. RANGE SEEDING RATES AND MIXTURES
MLRA 54**

MLRA 54 SD common name	Maximum Percentage of Species per Ecological Site																					
	CD ^{2/}	Cp	CSa	Cy	LiSa	Ly	LyOv	LyT	Sa	Sb	SL ^{1/}	SwCy	SwLy	SwSy	Sy	SyCp	SyT	TCp	TLy	VSw	WL	WM
Grasses																						
Alkali sacaton	10										10											100
American mannagrass																					15	15
American sloughgrass	5																				20	20
Big bluestem			10	15	5	15	45	15	20	50		10	10	5	30	30	20		10			
Blue grama		25	5	10	10	10	5	10	5			15	10	10	10	10	5	35	10	25		
Blue wildrye							5															
Bluebunch wheatgrass						5						5	5		5				5	5		
Bluejoint reedgrass																					20	30
Buffalograss		10		5		5						5	5					5		10		
Canada wildrye			10	10		10	10	10	5	5					5	5	10					
Fowl bluegrass	5									5	5											10
Fowl mannagrass																						15
Green needlegrass		20		35	5	35	25	40		10		20	15	5	5	10	10	5	15			
Indian ricegrass			5					10										5				
Indiangrass			5	10		10	20		10	10					10	10	10					
Inland saltgrass	5										10	5						5				
Little bluestem			10	20	35	20	10	10	20	10	5	15	25	35	10	10	10		25	30		
Needleandthread		5	20	5	15	10	10	10	20			5	15	15	20	20	20	20	15	35		
Nuttall's alkaligrass	10										30							20				
Porcupinegrass				10	10	10	10	15	5	5		5	25	10	5	5	5		25			
Prairie cordgrass	15									10	25										50	60
Prairie dropseed						5	5	5	5	5		5	5						5			
Prairie junegrass		5	5	5	5	5		5	5			5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5		
Prairie sandreed		10	25		35				35				10	35	30	30	30		5			
Sand bluestem			30		25				40					30	30	30	30					
Sand dropseed		5	5		5	5			5					5	5	5	5	5		5		
Sandberg bluegrass						5		5				5				5		10	5	5		
Sideoats grama		10	5	10	10	10	10	15				20	25	10	10		5	20	25	20		
Slender wheatgrass	10	10		10		10	10	10	5	10	20	5	10		10		10	10	10	10		10
Snake river wheatgrass						5						5	5		5				5	5		
Switchgrass						10	20	10	20	20	20				10	10	15					
Tufted hairgrass										10												5
Virginia wildrye			10	10		10	10	10	5	10	10				5		15					10
Thickspike Wheatgrass	100	45		45	10	40	25	40	10	10	60	50	25	10	30	30	20	45	25	20		10
Western wheatgrass	100	40	5	45	10	40	25	40	10	10	60	50	25	10	30	30	20	45	25	20		10
Whitetop																					50	50
Grass-likes																						
Baltic rush											5											5
Bebb's sedge																						10
Bristly sedge																						10

MLRA 54	Maximum Percentage of Species per Ecological Site																					
SD common name	CD ^{2/}	Cp	CSa	Cy	LiSa	Ly	LyOv	LyT	Sa	Sb	SL ^{1/}	SwCy	SwLy	SwSy	Sy	SyCp	SyT	TCp	TLy	VSw	WL	WM
Common spikerush	15									5											10	5
Fox sedge										5											5	5
Hardstem bulrush																					5	5
Inland rush	5									5	5											5
Slough sedge																					50	40
Softstem bulrush																					5	5
Torrey's rush	5									5	5										10	10
Woolly sedge										5											10	10
Forbs																						
American licorice	5						5			5											5	5
American vetch				5	5		5	5	5	5		5	5	5	5	5	5		5			
Black-eyed Susan		5	5	5	5	5		5	5	5		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5		
Blue vervain							5			5											5	5
Boneset				5	5	5	5			5												5
Bottle gentian										5												5
Broadbeard beardtongue				5	5				5				5	5	5	5			5			
Canada / Meadow Anemone							5			5												5
Canada milkvetch		5	5	5		5		5	5				5	5	5	5			5			
Canada tick trefoil		5	5	5		5	5	5	5	5					5							
Common Bur-reed																					5	5
Common milkweed		5		5		5	5	5	5	5		5			5						5	5
Compass plant				5		5	5	5	5	5		5										
Cudweed sagewort		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5			5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5		
Devil's beggartick							5	5		5	5						5					5
Dotted gayfeather		5	5	5	5	5		5	5			5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5		
Early / lanceleaf figwort			5	5		5	5		5	5					5							
Eastern Daisy fleabane				5		5	5		5			5	5	5	5				5			
False boneset				5	5	5																
False gromwell									5				5		5	5	5					
False sunflower		5		5		5	5	5	5	5					5							
Fragrant giant hyssop		5		5		5	5	5	5	5		5			5					5		
Fuzzytongue penstemon		5		5	5	5		5	5			5	5	5	5	5	5		5			
Geyer's aster			5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5		5	5	5	5		5		5	5		5
Groundplum milkvetch		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5			5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5		
Heart-leaved golden Alexanders							5			5												
Heath aster		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5			5			5	5		5	5			
Hoary vervain		5	5	5		5	5	5	5	5		5			5	5		5	5	5		
Illinois bundleflower		5	5	5		5		5	5			5			5							
Indian blanket		5	5	5	5	5		5	5			5	5	5	5	5		5	5	5		
Indian breadroot scurfpea		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5			5	5	5	5	5		5	5	5		
Ironweed	5						5			5											5	5
Joe-pye weed							5			5											5	5
Lewis flax						5	5	5	5				5	5	5	5	5		5			
Maximilian sunflower		5	5	5		5	5	5	5	5					5							5

MLRA 54	Maximum Percentage of Species per Ecological Site																					
SD common name	CD ^{2/}	Cp	CSa	Cy	LiSa	Ly	LyOv	LyT	Sa	Sb	SL ^{1/}	SwCy	SwLy	SwSy	Sy	SyCp	SyT	TCp	TLy	VSw	WL	WM
Narrow-leaved Purple Coneflower (<i>Blacksamson echinacea</i>)		5	5	5	5	5		5	5	5		5	5	5	5	5	5		5	5		
New England aster		5	5	5		5		5	5						5						5	
Old field goldenrod / Gray goldenrod		5		5		5		5	5			5			5	5			5	5		
Pasqueflower					5	5							5	5					5	5		
Pennsylvania smartweed																					10	
Plains coreopsis	5						5			5	5										5	5
Prairie / Carolina larkspur				5				5														
Prairie / Richardson's alumroot			5	5	5	5			5			5	5	5	5				5	5		
Prairie aster		5		5		5	5	5		5		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5		
Prairie blue-eyed grass							5			5												5
Prairie coneflower		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5			5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5		
Prairie Goldenrod / Upland white aster			5	5	5	5			5			5	5	5	5				5	5		
Prairie Onion		5		5		5		5				5		5				5	5	5		
Prairie smoke		5		5	5	5						5	5						5			
Prairie spiderwort			5	5	5	5		5	5			5	5	5	5	5	5		5			
Prairie sunflower					5				5					5	5	5				5		
Purple prairieclover		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5			5	5		5	5		5	5	5		
Rocky Mountain bee plant					5				5					5	5		5					
Rough blazing star		5		5		5	5	5	5	5		5			5			5				
Round-headed bush clover				5		5		5	5						5							
Scarlet globemallow		5		5	5	5		5				5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5		
Shell-leaf penstemon			5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5		5			5		5			5		
Stiff goldenrod		5	5	5		5	5	5	5	5		5	5		5	5	5	5	5	5		
Stiff sunflower			5		5		5		5	5				5	5	5	5		5			
Swamp milkweed							5			5											5	5
Tall thimbleweed					5	5	5	5	5	5	5						5					
Water plantain	5										5										5	5
Water plantain			5	5		5	5	5	5	5			5		5	5	5		5			
Western yarrow		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5		
White prairieclover		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5			5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5		
Whorled milkweed		5				5									5							
Wild bergamot			5	5		5	5	5	5	5		5			5			5				
Shrubs																						
Big sagebrush		5		5								5										
Black currant							5	5														
Chokecherry							5	5		5							5					
Dwarf indigo			5	5	5	5		5	5	5							5		5			
False indigo							5			5												
Four-wing saltbush (dewinged)		5		5							5	5			5			5	5			
Fringed sagewort		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5			5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5		
Gardner's saltbush						5					5							5				

MLRA 54	Maximum Percentage of Species per Ecological Site																					
SD common name	CD ^{2/}	Cp	CSa	Cy	LiSa	Ly	LyOv	LyT	Sa	Sb	SL ^{1/}	SwCy	SwLy	SwSy	Sy	SyCp	SyT	TCp	TLy	VSw	WL	WM
Golden currant						5	5	5		5							5					
Juneberry							5	5		5												
Leadplant			5	5	5	5	5	5	5						5	5	5			5		
Prairie cinquefoil		5	5	5		5	5		5			5			5	5	5	5				
Prairie rose			5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5			5	5	5	5	5		5	5		
Redosier dogwood							5	5		5											5	5
Sand sagebrush									5						5							
Silver buffaloberry				5				5		5		5	5		5	5	5		5			
Silver sagebrush		5				5		5				5	5		5	5	5	5	5			
Wild plum							5	5		5												
Winterfat		5		5	5	5		5			5	5	5	5	5			5	5			

1. On these sites a minimum of two species can be planted when planning a Range Seeding (550).

2. A single species is allowable on this site when planning a Range Seeding (550).

Note: If the species is not on the above table, refer to the ESD for species suitability.

Note: See Table 9 for more information on acronyms for ES.

**TABLE 5. RANGE SEEDING RATES AND MIXTURES
MLRA 55B**

MLRA 55B SD common name	Maximum Percentage of Species per Ecological Site																				
	Cp	CSa	Cy	LM	LSb	Ly	LyOv	Sa	Sb	SbSa	SL ^{1/}	SM	SSb	SwG	SwLy	Sy	SyCp	TCp	TLy	VSw	WM ^{1/}
Grasses																					
Alkali sacaton											30		10					20			
American mannagrass				15								15									10
American sloughgrass				10								10									10
Big bluestem		10	15		40	20	40	20	50	30			50		20	20	30		20		
Blue grama	20	20	20		10	20	10	20	10	10	20		10	20	10	20	10	30	5	30	
Bluejoint reedgrass				25								25									25
Buffalograss	10		10			10								10				5		10	
Canada wildrye		10		10		10	10	10	10	10					10	10					10
Fowl bluegrass				10	10		5		10		5	5	5								10
Fowl mannagrass				15								15									10
Green needlegrass	40	20	40		25	40	30		10				25	10	20	10	40	10	10		
Indiangrass		20	10		20	10	20	20	25	20			20			20			20		
Inland saltgrass					5						70		5				5	5			
Little bluestem	10	40	30		40	30	20	30	30	20			40	30	30	40	10		30	30	
Needleandthread	20	20	20			20	10	25		10				30	10	20	20	10	20	30	
Nuttall's alkaligrass											30							20			
Porcupinegrass			20		15	20	10	25						10	30	20	20				
Prairie cordgrass				60					5	10	30	60	10								60
Prairie dropseed			5			5	5	10						5	10	5					
Prairie junegrass	5		5			5	5	10		5			5	10	5	10	5	5	5	10	
Prairie sandreed	20	40	10			10	20	40		30				20	10	40	30		10	20	
Prairie wedgegrass												10									5
Sand bluestem		40						30		30						30					
Sand dropseed		5				5		5		10				5		10	5			5	
Sandberg bluegrass																		10			
Sideoats grama	20	20	30		20	20	20	20	20	15			20	30	25	20	20	20	20	30	
Slender wheatgrass	10		10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	30	10	10	10	10	10	20	10	10	10	10
Switchgrass		20		10	20	20	20	20	20	30	20		20		20	20					10
Virginia wildrye		5	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10			10			10					10
Western wheatgrass	40	20	40	10	20	40	50	20	25	25	60	10	20	30	40	20	30	60	40	40	10
Whitetop				50								40									50
Grass-likes																					
Baltic rush											5										10
Bebb's sedge												10									10
Bicknell's sedge					5				5				5								10
Blunt Broom Sedge				15																	10
Bottlebrush sedge				5								5									10
Bristly sedge												5									10
Common spikerush												10	5								5
Crested sedge				15																	15

MLRA 55B	Maximum Percentage of Species per Ecological Site																				
SD common name	Cp	CSa	Cy	LM	LSb	Ly	LyOv	Sa	Sb	SbSa	SL ^{1/}	SM	SSb	SwG	SwLy	Sy	SyCp	TCp	TLy	VSw	WM ^{1/}
Fox sedge				10	5				5			10	5								10
Hardstem bulrush				10								10									5
Inland rush					5				5		5										5
River bulrush												15									
Slough sedge				60								60									60
Softstem bulrush				10								10									5
Torrey's rush					5		5		5		5		5								10
Woolly sedge				5								5									40
Forbs																					
American / Water horehound												5	5								5
American licorice				5	5		5		5	5		5	5								5
American vetch			5			5	5	5							5	5	5		5	5	
Black-eyed Susan	5	5	5		5	5		5	5				5	5	5	5	5		5	5	5
Blanketflower		5				5	5	5						5	5	5	5		5	5	
Blue vervain				5	5		5		5			5	5								5
Boneset				5	5		5		5			5	5								5
Bottle gentian									5				5								5
Canada / Meadow Anemone				5	5		5		5				5								5
Canada milkvetch	5	5	5			5		5							5	5	5				
Canada tick trefoil	5	5	5		5	5	5	5	5				5		5	5					
Common Burreed				5								5									5
Common milkweed	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5			5	5			5				5	5
Compass plant			5		5	5	5		5				5								
Cudweed sagewort	5	5	5		5	5	5	5	5	5			5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
Devil's beggartick				5	5		5		5	5	5		5								5
Dotted gayfeather	5	5	5			5		5						5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
Early / lanceleaf figwort			5		5	5	5	5	5	5			5			5			5		
Eastern Daisy fleabane			5			5	5	5						5		5			5		
Eastern purple coneflower	5	5	5		5	5		5	5				5	5	5	5	5		5	5	
false boneset			5			5															
False gromwell							5	5					5			5	5				
False sunflower	5	5	5		5	5	5	5	5				5			5					
Field / Green sagewort								5						5			5	5	5	5	
Fragrant giant hyssop	5	5	5		5	5	5	5	5				5	5		5				5	
Geyer's aster			5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5			5	5	5	5			5		5
Giant goldenrod									5			5									5
Grass-leaved / flat-top goldenrod		5								5											
Great blue Lobelia										5			5								
Groundplum milkvetch	5	5	5			5	5	5						5		5	5	5	5	5	
Heart-leaved golden Alexanders				5									5								
Heath aster	5	5	5			5	5	5		5			5	5	5	5		5	5	5	5
Hoary vervain	5	5	5		5	5	5	5	5				5	5	5	5		5		5	
Illinois bundleflower	5	5	5	5		5		5						5	5	5				5	
Indian blanket	5	5	5			5		5						5	5	5	5	5	5	5	

MLRA 55B	Maximum Percentage of Species per Ecological Site																				
SD common name	Cp	CSa	Cy	LM	LSb	Ly	LyOv	Sa	Sb	SbSa	SL ^{1/}	SM	SSb	SwG	SwLy	Sy	SyCp	TCp	TLy	VSw	WM ^{1/}
Indian breadroot scurfpea	5	5	5			5	5	5							5	5	5	5	5		
Ironweed				5	5		5		5			5	5								5
Joe-pye weed				5	5		5		5			5	5								5
Late figwort / carpenter's square				5	5		5		5	5			5								5
Lewis flax		5				5	5	5							5	5	5		5		
Mad dog / blue skullcap				5								5									
Maximilian sunflower	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5			5		5	5					
Narrow-leaved purple coneflower (Blacksamson echinacea)	5	5	5		5	5		5	5				5	5	5	5	5		5	5	
New England aster	5	5	5	5		5		5				5				5					5
Nodding beggartick / bur marigold				5								5									5
Old field goldenrod / Gray goldenrod	5	5	5			5		5						5	5	5	5		5	5	
Pale spiked lobelia										5			5								
Pasqueflower														5	5				5		
Pennsylvania smartweed												5									5
Plains coreopsis				5	5		5		5			5	5								5
Prairie / Richardson's alumroot		5	5			5		5						5	5	5			5	5	
Prairie aster	5		5			5	5				5				5	5	5		5		
Prairie blue-eyed grass									5												5
Prairie coneflower	5	5	5			5		5					5	5	5	5	5		5	5	
Prairie Goldenrod / Upland white aster		5	5			5		5						5	5	5			5	5	
Prairie Onion														5	5			5	5	5	
Prairie spiderwort	5		5			5		5		5					5	5	5		5	5	
Prairie violet					5				5				5								
Purple giant hyssop			5			5	5	5	5							5					
Purple prairieclover	5	5	5			5		5		5				5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
Rocky Mountain bee plant		5						5								5	5			5	
Rough blazing star	5	5	5		5	5	5	5	5				5	5		5		5		5	
Round-headed bush clover	5	5	5			5		5								5					
Scarlet globemallow	5		5			5								5	5	5	5	5	5		
Shell-leaf penstemon	5	5	5		5	5	5	5	5				5	5		5				5	
Silky / western silver aster		5	5			5		5		5			5	5	5	5			5	5	
Stiff goldenrod	5	5	5			5		5		5				5	5	5		5	5	5	
Stiff sunflower	5	5	5		5	5	5	5	5	5			5		5	5	5		5		
Swamp milkweed				5	5		5		5	5		5	5								5
Sweet flag				5								5									5
Tall meadow rue	5		5		5	5	5		5				5								
Tall thimbleweed			5		5	5	5			5			5								
Water plantain				5								5									5
Western yarrow	5	5	5		5	5	5	5	5	5			5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
White panicle Aster				5								5									
White prairieclover	5	5	5			5		5						5	5	5		5	5	5	

MLRA 55B	Maximum Percentage of Species per Ecological Site																				
SD common name	Cp	CSa	Cy	LM	LSb	Ly	LyOv	Sa	Sb	SbSa	SL ^{1/}	SM	SSb	SwG	SwLy	Sy	SyCp	TCp	TLy	VSw	WM ^{1/}
Wild bergamot	5	5	5		5	5	5	5	5				5	5		5		5	5	5	
Shrubs																					
Black currant					5		5		5				5								
Chokecherry		5			5		5								5						
Dwarf indigo		5	5			5		5						5		5			5	5	
Early wild rose							5		5				5								
False indigo				5			5														
Fringed sagewort	5	5	5			5	5	5						5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
Gardner's saltbush											5										
Golden currant		5				5	5									5					
Juneberry		5					5													5	
Leadplant		5	5			5	5	5						5	5	5	5		5	5	
Prairie cinquefoil	5	5	5			5	5	5								5					
Prairie rose		5	5		5	5	5	5	5	5				5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
Redosier dogwood					5		5		5				5								5
Western snowberry		5	5		5	5	5	5	5	5				5	5	5	5		5		
Wild plum					5	5	5		5				5		5						

1. On these sites a minimum of two species can be planted when planning a Range Seeding (550).

Note: If the species is not on the above table, refer to the ESD for species suitability.

Note: See Table 9 for more information on acronyms for ES.

**TABLE 5. RANGE SEEDING RATES AND MIXTURES
MLRA 58D**

MLRA 58D SD Common Name	Maximum Percentage of Species per Ecological Site																							
	CD ^{1/}	Cp	CSa	Cy	CyOv	Ly	LyOv	LyT	Sa	SH	SL ^{1/}	SOv	SwCy	SwLy	SwSy	Sy	SyCp	SyT	Tcp	TLy	TSy	VSw	WL	WM
Grasses																								
Alkali sacaton	10										20								20					
American mannagrass																							15	15
American sloughgrass	5																					10	15	
Big bluestem			20	15	20	15	40	35	20	30			20	20	20	20	15	15		15	15	10		
Blue grama		20	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	15	10	10	10	10	10	30	5	10	20		
Blue wildrye				10	10	10	10	10			10	10												10
Bluebunch wheatgrass				5		5							5	5	5	5				5		5		
Bluejoint reedgrass																							35	15
Buffalograss		10		5	5	5	5	5		5		5	5	5					10	5		10		
Canada wildrye					10	10	10	5	10	10		10				10		10						10
Fowl bluegrass	10				5						5													10
Fowl mannagrass																							10	10
Green needlegrass		5		30	40	40	30	30		20		30	35	15	5		5	15	10	15	5			
Indian ricegrass		5	5							5					5	5	5		5		5			
Indiangrass			20				10	5	10							10								
Inland saltgrass	10	5									30	20	5				5		10				5	
Little bluestem		5	20	5	5	10	10	15	15	40			15	25	25	35	15	10		20	30	30		
Montana wheatgrass	5	20		10	5	10					10	5							20					
Needleandthread		20	30	5	5	15	15	20	30	10			10	20	25	30	30	25	5	25	15	35		
Nuttall's alkaligrass	30				20						35	25												
Porcupinegrass			5	5	5	10	10	10	15	5			10	5		15		10		10				
Prairie cordgrass					5		10				25	15											70	35
Prairie dropseed					5		5	5		10										5				
Prairie junegrass		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	10	5		5	10	10	5	10	5	5		5	5	10		
Prairie sandreed		5	40	5		10	15	15	40				10	10	35	35	30	40		5	35	10		
Sand bluestem			40						40						15	30	10				15			
Sand dropseed		5	5			5			5						5	10	5	5	5	5	5	5		
Sandberg bluegrass				5		5		5									5		10	5	5	5		
Sideoats grama			20	15		15	10	15	10	20			15	10	5	20			20	15	10	5		
Slender wheatgrass	10	10		10	20	10	10	10	5	10	10	20	10	10		10	5	10	5	5		10	10	
Snake river wheatgrass				5		5							5		5	5				5		5		
Squirreltail													5	5	5					5				10
Switchgrass			20		10		15	15	20		20	10				10	10	10					10	10
Thickspike wheatgrass ^{3/}	100	50	5	50	15	50		40	10		50	45	45	40	20	30	5		10			5		
Tufted hairgrass					5		5																	
Virginia wildrye					10	10	10	5	10	10	5	10				10		10						10
Western wheatgrass	100	50	5	50	50	50	40	40	10	20	50	45	45	40	20	30	30	30	50	40	20	25	10	10
Whitetop																							15	10
Grass-likes																								
Baltic rush											5													15

MLRA 58D	Maximum Percentage of Species per Ecological Site																							
SD Common Name	CD ^{1/}	Cp	CSa	Cy	CyOv	Ly	LyOv	LyT	Sa	SH	SL ^{1/}	SOv	SwCy	SwLy	SwSy	Sy	SyCp	SyT	TCp	TLy	TSy	VSw	WL	WM
Bebb's sedge																								10
Blunt Broom Sedge																								10
Bristly sedge																								10
Common spikerush	30				5																		10	15
Crested sedge																								10
Fox sedge																							5	5
Hardstem bulrush																							5	10
Inland rush	5										5	5											5	
Slough sedge																							30	15
Softstem bulrush																							5	5
Torrey's rush	5				5		5	5			5	5											10	
Woolly sedge																								10
Forbs																								
American licorice	5				5		5	5				5											5	5
American Vetch		5		5	5	5	5	5				5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5			
Black-eyed Susan			5	5		5		5	5	5			5	5		5						5		
Blue vervain		5			5		5																5	
Boneset		5		5	5	5	5			5			5	5						5				
Broadbeard beardtongue		5	5			5		5	5	5				5	5	5	5	5		5	5			
Canada / Meadow Anemone								5				5												
Canada milkvetch		5	5	5		5		5	5	5				5	5	5				5	5			
Canada tick trefoil			5	5	5	5	5	5	5					5		5						5		
Common Bur-reed																							5	5
Common milkweed			5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5			5	5		5							5	
Compass plant				5	5	5	5	5																
Cudweed sagewort		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5		
Devil's beggartick					5		5	5			5	5							5					5
Dotted gayfeather			5	5		5	5	5	5	5			5	5	5	5	5	5	5		5	5		
Early / lanceleaf figwort				5	5	5	5	5	5			5				5					5	5		
Eastern Daisy fleabane				5		5			5				5	5	5	5					5	5		
False boneset				5	5	5				5				5		5	5			5				
False sunflower		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5							5								
Field / Green sagewort										5					5	5	5	5			5	5	5	
Fragrant giant hyssop		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5			5			5						5		
Fuzzytongue penstemon				5		5		5	5	5			5	5	5	5	5	5			5	5	5	
Geyer's aster				5	5	5	5	5	5			5	5	5	5	5		5			5	5		5
Groundplum milkvetch		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5			5	5		5				5	5	5	5	
Heath aster		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5		5	5	5		5				5				
Hoary vervain			5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5			5			5				5			5	
Illinois bundleflower		5	5	5		5		5	5	5			5			5							5	
Indian blanket		5	5	5		5		5	5	5			5			5				5			5	
Indian breadroot scurfpea			5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5			5
Ironweed	5				5		5																	5
Joe-pye weed					5		5																	5

MLRA 58D	Maximum Percentage of Species per Ecological Site																							
SD Common Name	CD ^{1/}	Cp	CSa	Cy	CyOv	Ly	LyOv	LyT	Sa	SH	SL ^{1/}	SOv	SwCy	SwLy	SwSy	Sy	SyCp	SyT	TCp	TLy	TSy	VSw	WL	WM
Lewis flax		5				5	5	5	5	5				5	5	5	5	5		5	5			
Maximilian sunflower		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5			5				5		5						5
Narrow-leaved purple coneflower (<i>Blacksamson echinacea</i>)			5	5		5	5	5	5	5			5	5	5	5	5			5	5	5		
New England aster		5	5	5		5		5	5							5							5	5
Old field goldenrod / Gray goldenrod			5	5		5		5	5	5			5			5						5		
Pasqueflower										5				5	5					5	5	5		
Plains coreopsis	5				5		5				5												5	
Prairie / Richardson's alumroot			5	5		5			5	5			5	5	5	5				5	5	5		
Prairie aster		5	5	5		5	5	5	5	5		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5		
Prairie blue-eyed grass							5					5												5
Prairie coneflower		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5		5		5	5	5	5	5			5	5	5	
Prairie goldenrod / Upland white aster				5		5			5	5			5	5	5	5					5	5	5	
Prairie smoke						5				5				5						5				
Prairie spiderwort			5	5		5		5	5				5	5	5	5	5	5		5	5			
Prairie sunflower			5						5	5					5	5	5				5	5		
Purple prairieclover		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5		
Rocky Mountain bee plant		5	5						5						5	5	5				5	5		
Rough blazing star			5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5			5			5			5			5		
Round-headed bush clover		5	5	5		5		5	5							5								
Scarlet globemallow		5		5		5		5					5	5	5	5	5	5		5	5	5		
Shell-leaf penstemon			5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5			5			5						5		
Stiff goldenrod		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5		5	5			5	5	5	5			5		
Stiff sunflower			5	5	5	5	5	5	5						5	5	5				5			
Swamp milkweed					5		5																	5
Tall meadow rue				5	5	5	5	5																
Tall thimbleweed				5	5	5	5	5	5										5					
Water plantain	5										5													5
Western yarrow		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5		
White prairieclover		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5		5	5			5	5	5	5	5	5	5		
Whorled milkweed				5		5			5							5								
Wild bergamot			5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5			5			5			5			5		
Shrubs																								
Big sagebrush		5		5	5	5	5	5					5	5		5	5	5	5	5				
Black currant		5			5		5	5											5					
Chokecherry				5		5		5				5	5						5					
Dwarf indigo			5	5		5		5	5	5			5	5		5				5	5	5		
False indigo		5			5		5																5	5
Four-wing saltbush (dewinged)	5	5		5		5					5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5			
Fringed sagewort		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5		5	5	5	5		5	5	5	5	5	5		
Gardner's saltbush		5									5		5							5				

MLRA 58D	Maximum Percentage of Species per Ecological Site																							
SD Common Name	CD ^{1/}	Cp	CSa	Cy	CyOv	Ly	LyOv	LyT	Sa	SH	SL ^{1/}	SOv	SwCy	SwLy	SwSy	Sy	SyCp	SyT	TCp	TLy	TSy	VSw	WL	WM
Golden currant		5				5	5	5								5		5						
Juneberry					5		5	5										5						
Leadplant			5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5			5	5		5	5	5		5		5		
Prairie cinquefoil				5	5	5	5	5	5	5			5			5								
Prairie rose		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5		5	5	5	5	5	5	5		5	5	5		
Redosier dogwood					5		5	5										5						
Sand sagebrush									5							5								
Silver buffaloberry				5	5	5	5						5											
Silver sagebrush		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5			5	5	5		5	5	5	5	5				
Western snowberry		5	5	5	5	5	5	5		5		5		5		5	5	5		5				
Wild plum					5	5	5	5				5						5						
Winterfat		5		5		5					5		5			5			5					

1. A single species is allowable on this site when planning a Range Seeding (550).

2. Thickspike wheatgrass may be substituted if western wheatgrass is unavailable.

Note: If the species is not on the above table, refer to the ESD for species suitability.

Note: See Table 9 for more information on acronyms for ES.

**TABLE 5. RANGE SEEDING RATES AND MIXTURES
MLRA 60A**

MLRA 60A SD common name	Maximum Percentage of Species per Ecological Site																										
	CD ^{2/}	Cp	Cy	CyOv	DC	LL	Ly	LyOv	LyT	PC	Sa	Sb	SL ^{1/}	SSb	SU ^{1/}	SwC	SwDC ^{1/}	SwLy	SwPC	SwSy	Sy	TCp	TU	VSw	WL ^{1/}		
Grasses																											
Alkali sacaton												10	30	50	30												
American sloughgrass	10																										10
Basin wildrye												10															
Big bluestem			10	30			15	50	20	20	20	50		30		20		15	20	30	30		15				
Blue grama		20	10	10	10	10	15	10	15	10	10	5	10	10	10	15	15	10	5	10	10	30	20	25			
blue wildrye			10	10		10		10	10			10	10	10													
Bluebunch wheatgrass																10		10		10			20	10			
Bluejoint reedgrass																										30	
Buffalograss		10	10		10		10										10	10				10	10				
Canada wildrye			5	10		10	10	10	10			10									10		10				
Fowl bluegrass	5			5				5				5		5													
Green muhly				5								10															
Green needlegrass		30	50	30	30	30	25	20	30	20		10		10		30	15	15	10			15	10	5			
Indian ricegrass											10				10					10	10						
Indiangrass				10				10	10		10	20		20								15					
Inland saltgrass	10												25	20	10											10	
Little bluestem		10	10	20			20	10	25	35	30	10		20		15		20	40	20	20	10	45	25			
Montana wheatgrass	5	20	10		10					10			10	5	20		10		10			20					
Needleandthread		20	15	10		10	25	10	20	10	20					10		20		30	25	15	25	25			
Nuttall's alkaligrass	20												30		10												
Porcupinegrass			5	10			10	10			20					10							10				
Prairie cordgrass				10				10		10		30	30	20												60	
Prairie dropseed									10																		
Prairie junegrass		5	5	5	5	10	5	5	5	10	10				10	10	10	10		10	10	10	10	10			
Prairie sandreed		20		15					15	20	35	40				10		10	15	25	40	10	20	10			
Prairie wedgegrass												10															
Sand bluestem									10	20	50									10	30						
Sand dropseed											10			10						10	10	10				10	
Sandberg bluegrass		5	5	5	5	10	5	5		10	10		10		10	10	10	5		10	10	10	10	10			
Sideoats grama		5	15	10	5		30	20	15	20	20	10		20		30	20	20	15	20	10	10	30	30			
Slender wheatgrass	10	10	10	20		20	10	10			10	10	15	10	10	10						10		10		10	
Snake river wheatgrass																10		10		10			20	10			
Squirreltail				5	5	5							5		5	5	5					5					
Switchgrass				20					25	10	20	15	25	20	20					15	10	10				10	
Virginia wildrye			5	10		10	10	10	10			10		10								10					
Western wheatgrass ^{4/}	100	40	60	60	80	30	40	40	50	25	20	25	60	30	50	50	80	30	20	20	20	50	30	20	10		
Whitetop																										50	
Grass-likes																											
Common spikerush	25											10	10													10	
Dudley's rush										10										10							

MLRA 60A	Maximum Percentage of Species per Ecological Site																										
SD common name	CD ^{2/}	Cp	Cy	CyOv	DC	LL	Ly	LyOv	LyT	PC	Sa	Sb	SL ^{1/}	SSb	SU ^{1/}	SwC	SwDC ^{1/}	SwLy	SwPC	SwSy	Sy	TCp	TU	VSw	WL ^{1/}		
Inland rush	5											5	5	5													
Slough sedge																										60	
Torrey's rush	5			5								5	5	5													
Forbs																											
American licorice	5			5		5		5				5	5	5												5	
American vetch		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5				5		5		5	5	5			5	5			
Black-eyed Susan		5	5				5		5		5	5		5		5		5	5	5	5		5	5			
Blanket flower			5				5				5					5		5	5	5	5						
Blue vervain				5				5				5		5												5	
Boneset				5				5				5		5												5	
Broadbeard beardtongue							5			5	5							5	5	5	5		5				
Canada / Meadow anemone				5				5				5															
Canada milkvetch		5	5			5	5		5		5									5	5						
Canada tick trefoil		5	5	5			5	5	5		5	5		5							5						
Common milkweed		5	5	5			5	5	5		5	5		5		5					5		5			5	
Cudweed sagewort		5	5	5	5		5	5	5	5	5	5		5	5		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
Devil's beggartick				5				5	5			5	5	5													
Dotted gayfeather		5	5				5		5	5	5					5		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
Early / lanceleaf figwort			5	5			5	5			5	5									5		5				
Eastern daisy fleabane			5				5				5					5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
false boneset			5	5			5	5			5	5				5		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
False gromwell							5				5																
False sunflower		5	5	5			5	5	5		5	5		5							5						
Fragrant giant hyssop		5	5	5			5	5	5		5	5		5		5					5		5	5	5	5	
Fuzzytongue penstemon		5	5				5		5		5					5		5		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
Geyer's aster			5	5			5	5	5		5	5		5		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
Groundplum milkvetch		5	5	5			5	5	5	5	5			5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
Heath aster		5	5	5	5		5	5	5		5	5		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
Hoary vervain		5	5	5			5	5	5		5	5		5		5		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
Illinois bundleflower		5	5				5		5		5					5			5		5		5	5	5	5	
Indian blanket		5	5				5		5		5					5			5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
Indian breadroot scurfpea		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5					5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
Ironweed	5			5				5				5		5												5	
Joe-pye weed				5				5				5		5												5	
Lewis flax							5	5	5	5	5							5		5	5		5				
Maximilian sunflower		5	5	5			5	5	5		5	5		5							5						
Narrow-leaved purple coneflower (<i>Blacksamson echinacea</i>)		5	5				5		5		5	5		5		5		5	5	5	5		5	5			
New England aster		5	5				5		5		5										5						
Old field goldenrod / Gray goldenrod		5	5				5		5		5					5		5		5	5		5	5			
Pasqueflower																		5	5						5		
Pennsylvania smartweed												5														5	

MLRA 60A	Maximum Percentage of Species per Ecological Site																										
SD common name	CD ^{2/}	Cp	Cy	CyOv	DC	LL	Ly	LyOv	LyT	PC	Sa	Sb	SL ^{1/}	SSb	SU ^{1/}	SwC	SwDC ^{1/}	SwLy	SwPC	SwSy	Sy	TCp	TU	VSw	WL ^{1/}		
Plains coreopsis	5			5				5				5		5											5		
Prairie / Carolina larkspur									5													5					
Prairie / Richardson's alumroot			5				5			5	5					5		5	5	5	5		5	5			
Prairie aster		5	5				5	5	5	5						5		5		5	5		5				
Prairie blue-eyed grass				5				5				5															
Prairie coneflower		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5			5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5			5			
Prairie goldenrod / Upland white aster			5				5			5	5				5	5	5	5	5	5	5		5	5			
Prairie onion		5	5		5	5	5		5						5	5	5		5	5	5		5	5			
Prairie spiderwort		5	5		5	5	5		5						5	5		5	5	5	5		5	5			
Prairie sunflower											5							5	5	5	5			5			
Purple prairieclover		5	5	5		5	5	5	5	5	5				5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5			
Rocky Mountain bee plant											5										5	5			5		
Rough blazing star		5	5	5			5	5	5		5	5		5		5						5	5	5	5		
Round-headed bush clover		5	5				5		5		5											5					
Scarlet globemallow		5	5		5		5			5						5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5		
Shell-leaf penstemon		5		5			5	5	5		5	5		5		5						5		5	5		
Stiff goldenrod		5	5		5		5		5	5	5					5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5		
Stiff sunflower		5	5	5	5		5	5	5	5	5	5		5			5	5	5	5	5	5					
Swamp milkweed				5				5				5		5												5	
Tall meadow rue		5	5	5			5	5	5			5		5													
Tall thimbleweed			5	5				5	5				5	5													
Western yarrow		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5		5		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5		
White prairieclover		5	5			5	5		5	5	5				5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5		
Wild bergamot		5	5	5			5	5	5		5	5		5		5						5	5	5	5		
Shrubs																											
Big sagebrush		5	5		5		5	5	5							5	5	5	5	5		5	5				
Black currant				5				5	5																		
Chokecherry				5					5		5					5								5			
Dwarf indigo			5				5		5	5	5					5						5		5	5		
False indigo				5				5				5															5
Four-wing saltbush (dewinged)	5	5	5	5	5		5	5	5	5			10	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5		
Fringed sagewort		5	5	5		5	5	5	5		5				5	5		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
Gardner's saltbush			5		5								5		5		5						5				
Golden currant							5	5	5													5					
Juneberry								5	5																		
Leadplant			5	5			5	5	5	5	5					5		5	5			5		5	5		
Prairie cinquefoil		5	5	5			5	5	5		5					5						5		5			
Prairie rose			5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5				5	5	5	5			5		5	5		
Redosier dogwood				5				5	5			5		5													
Rubber rabbitbrush		5	5										5		5												
Sand sagebrush											5																
Silver buffaloberry								5	5			5				5									5		
Silver sagebrush		5		5		5		5	5		5					5						5	5	5			

MLRA 60A	Maximum Percentage of Species per Ecological Site																								
SD common name	CD ^{2/}	Cp	Cy	CyOv	DC	LL	Ly	LyOv	LyT	PC	Sa	Sb	SL ^{1/}	SSb	SU ^{1/}	SwC	SwDC ^{1/}	SwLy	SwPC	SwSy	Sy	TCp	TU	VSw	WL ^{1/}
Western snowberry			5	5		5		5	5		5	5									5				
Wild plum				5				5	5		5														
Winterfat			5		5		5		5				5		10	5	5	5		5		5	5		

1. On these sites a minimum of two species must be planted when planning a Range Seeding (550).

2. A single species is allowable on this site when planning a Range Seeding (550).

3. Thickspike wheatgrass may be substituted if western wheatgrass is unavailable.

Note: If the species is not on the above table, refer to the ESD for species suitability.

Note: See Table 9 for more information on acronyms for ES.

**TABLE 5. RANGE SEEDING RATES AND MIXTURES
MLRA 61**

MLRA 61 SD common name	Maximum Percentage of Species per Ecological Site														
	Cy	LL	Ly	LyT	Ov	RH	Sb	SH	SwCy	SwLy	SwSy	Sy	TU	VSw	WL
Grasses															
American sloughgrass															10
Big bluestem	20	40	30	20	40	30	50	30	15	25	30	30	20	20	
Blue grama	10	10	20	10	10	20		5	10	10	10	10	10	15	
Bluebunch wheatgrass			5			20		10	10	10		5	5	20	
Bluejoint reedgrass							10								30
Buffalograss	10		5	5	5			10	5					10	
Canada wildrye	5	10	10	10	10	10	15	10	10	5	10	10	10	10	
Fowl bluegrass		5			5		10								
Fowl mangrass															10
Green needlegrass	40	30	30	30	20	5	10	20	30	10	20	10	20	10	
Indian ricegrass								5				5			
Indiangrass	10	10	10		10	10	25	10	10	10	10	15	10	10	
Inland saltgrass							5								10
Little bluestem	10	10	15	15	10	10	15	30	20	30	20	30	45	25	
Needleandthread	10	10	25	15	10	30		15	10	20	20	25	30	35	
Porcupinegrass	10	10	10		10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	15	
Prairie cordgrass							15								60
Prairie dropseed			10			5		15	10	10	10		10		
Prairie junegrass	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	10	10	5	10	10	10	
Prairie sandreed				20	10				10	10	20	35	10	20	
Sand bluestem												30			
Sand dropseed				5				5				5		5	
Sandberg bluegrass	5	5	5	5					5			5		5	
Sideoats grama	30	10	20	10	10	10	15	20	25	20		15	25	20	
Slender wheatgrass	10	10	10	15	10	10	15	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Squirreltail									10	10					
Switchgrass	10	25	10	15	15	10	25	10	10	10	15	10	10	10	10
Virginia wildrye	5	10	5	10	10		10					10			
Western wheatgrass ^{2/}	50	30	30	40	30	30	20	20	40	30	15	20	25	20	10
Whitetop															50
Grass-likes															
Baltic rush							10								10
Common spikerush															10
Slough sedge															20
Forbs															
American licorice		5		5											5
American vetch	5	5	5	5	5					5	5	5		5	
Black-eyed Susan	5	5	5	5	5		5	5	5			5	5	5	
Blanket flower			5		5			5		5	5	5	5		
Blue vervain		5					5								5
Boneset		5					5								5

MLRA 61	Maximum Percentage of Species per Ecological Site														
SD common name	Cy	LL	Ly	LyT	Ov	RH	Sb	SH	SwCy	SwLy	SwSy	Sy	TU	VSw	WL
Broadbeard beardtongue			5					5		5	5	5	5		
Canada / Meadow Anemone							5								
Canada milkvetch	5		5	5			5					5			
Common milkweed	5		5	5			5	5	5			5	5		5
Cudweed sagewort	5	5	5	5	5		5		5	5		5			
Dotted gayfeather	5	5	5	5	5		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
Early / lanceleaf figwort	5		5									5			
false boneset			5	5	5				5		5	5			
false gromwell			5												
False sunflower	5		5	5			5								
Field / Green sagewort				5								5		5	
Fragrant giant hyssop	5			5			5	5	5			5	5	5	
Fuzzytongue penstemon	5		5						5	5	5	5	5	5	
Geyer's aster	5		5			5		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
Groundplum milkvetch	5		5	5				5	5			5	5	5	
Heart-leaved golden Alexanders	5		5						5	5	5		5		
Heath aster	5		5	5	5			5	5			5	5		
Hoary vervain	5	5	5	5	5		5	5	5			5	5	5	
Indian blanket	5		5	5	5			5	5			5	5	5	
Indian breadroot scurfpea	5		5	5				5	5	5		5	5		
Ironweed		5						5							5
Joe-pye weed								5							5
Lewis flax			5					5		5			5		
Lindley's aster		5		5	5		5								
Maximilian sunflower	5	5	5	5	5		5					5			
Narrow-leaved Purple Coneflower (<i>Blacksamson echinacea</i>)	5	5	5	5		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
New England aster	5		5	5											
Nodding onion									5	5					
Old field goldenrod / Gray goldenrod	5		5	5				5	5			5	5	5	
Pale spiked lobelia								5							
Pennsylvania smartweed															5
Plains coreopsis		5						5							5
Prairie aster	5		5						5	5	5	5	5	5	
Prairie blue-eyed grass								5							5
Prairie coneflower	5	5	5	5	5		5	5	5	5	5	5	5		
Prairie spiderwort	5		5					5	5	5	5	5	5		
Prairie sunflower		5			5			5				5		5	
Purple prairieclover	5		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
Rough blazing star	5		5	5				5	5	5		5	5	5	
Scarlet globemallow	5		5		5				5	5	5	5	5		
Shell-leaf penstemon	5		5	5				5	5	5		5	5	5	
Showy goldenrod	5		5		5			5		5	5	5	5		
Stiff goldenrod	5		5	5	5			5	5	5		5	5	5	

MLRA 61	Maximum Percentage of Species per Ecological Site														
SD common name	Cy	LL	Ly	LyT	Ov	RH	Sb	SH	SwCy	SwLy	SwSy	Sy	TU	VSw	WL
Stiff sunflower	5	5	5	5	5		5			5	5	5	5		
Swamp / purplestem aster		5		5	5		5								
Swamp milkweed							5								5
Tall meadow rue	5		5	5			5								
Water plantain															5
Western yarrow	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
White prairieclover	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
Wild bergamot	5	5	5	5	5		5	5	5			5	5	5	
Wild golden glow / cutleaf coneflower		5			5		5								
Shrubs															
Big sagebrush	5	5	5	5					5	5			5		
Chokecherry		5			5		5						5		
Dwarf indigo	5		5	5				5					5	5	
False indigo															5
Four-wing saltbush (dewinged)	5									5			5		
Fringed sagewort	5	5	5	5					5	5	5	5	5	5	
Juneberry	5	5						5	5	5		5	5		
Leadplant	5		5	5	5		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
Prairie cinquefoil	5		5	5				5	5			5	5		
Prairie rose	5	5	5	5	5		5		5			5		5	
Redosier dogwood							5								5
Silver buffaloberry		5			5				5				5		
Silver sagebrush		5	5	5	5				5	5	5	5	5		
Western snowberry	5		5	5	5		5	5	5	5		5	5		
Wild plum		5	5		5		5								
Winterfat	5		5						5	5			5		

1. Thickspike wheatgrass may be substituted if western wheatgrass is unavailable.

Note: If the species is not on the above table, refer to the ESD for species suitability.

Note: See Table 9 for more information on acronyms for ES.

**TABLE 5. RANGE SEEDING RATES AND MIXTURES
MLRA 62**

MLRA 62	Maximum Percentage of Species per Ecological Site										
SD common name	CL	Cy	Ly	LyOv	Sb	SH	StOv	SwLy	TU	VL	WSb
Grasses											
Big bluestem	15	15	20	25	20	15		15	15	20	20
Blue grama	20					20		20	20		
Canada wildrye	10			10	10		10				10
Green needlegrass	10	25	20	10	10	10	30	10	20	30	10
Indiangrass										15	
Little bluestem	20	20	20			20		20	30		
Mountain brome				25	20		20			20	20
Prairie dropseed	15	5	15	5	20	15		15		20	20
Rocky Mountain fescue	10		10	10		15	10	15	10	10	
Sideoats grama									20		
Slender wheatgrass ^{1/}	15	15	15	15	15	15	50	15	15	20	15
Switchgrass										20	
Virginia wildrye		10	10	10	10						10
Western wheatgrass ^{1/}	5	20	20	10	10	20		20	20	20	10
Forbs											
American vetch	5	5	5	5		5	5	5	5	5	
Canada milkvetch	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Prairie aster	5	5	5	5	5	5		5	5		5
Purple prairieclover	5	5	5	5		5		5	5	5	
Stiff goldenrod	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Stiff sunflower	5	5	5	5	5	5		5	5	5	5
Western yarrow	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
White prairieclover	5	5	5	5		5		5	5	5	
Wild bergamot				5	5		5				5
Shrubs											
Chokecherry				5	5						5
Golden currant				5	5		5	5	5		5
Juneberry				5	5				5		5
Leadplant	5	5	5	5		5		5	5	5	
Redosier dogwood				5	5						5
Rubber rabbitbrush		5									
Western snowberry			5	5	5				5	5	5

1. Thickspike or slender wheatgrass may be substituted if western wheatgrass is unavailable.

Note – If the species is not on the above table, refer to the ESD for species suitability

Note- See Table 9 for more information on acronyms for Ecological Sites.

**TABLE 5. RANGE SEEDING RATES AND MIXTURES
MLRA 63A**

MLRA 63A	Maximum Percentage of Species per Ecological Site																							
SD common name	CD ^{2/}	Cp	Cy	CyOv	CyT	DC	LC	Ly	LyOv	LyT	Sa	Sb	SL ^{1/}	SM	Sw	SwC	SwG	SwPC	Sy	TB	TCp	TU	VSw	WL ^{1/}
Grasses																								
Alkali sacaton													30								20			
American mannagrass														15										
American sloughgrass														10										10
Big bluestem			15	30	20		40	15	40	20	20	50			20	20		30	30	30		20		
Blue grama		30	20	10	10	10	5	20	10	10	20	10	20		20	20	30	20	20	20	40	30	30	
Bluejoint reedgrass														25										25
Buffalograss	5	10	10		10	10	5	10									10						10	
Canada wildrye				10	10			10	10	10		10								10	20			
Fowl bluegrass	5								5			5	5	5										
Fowl mannagrass														15										
Green muhly									5			10									20			
Green needlegrass		30	40	50	30	40	10	40	50	50		10			25	25				10	40	10	25	
Indian ricegrass											5									5				
Indiangrass			10	10				10	10	10	20	25								20				
Inland saltgrass	10					10							70											
Little bluestem		10	20	20	20		20	20	20	20	30	20			40	40	30	30	40	20		30	30	
Needleandthread		20	20	10	20		10	20	10	20	25				20	20	30	15	25	10	10	30	30	
Nuttall's alkaligrass	20								10				30									20		
Porcupinegrass		5	20	10	10		20	20	10	10	20				10	10	5	10	20	15		10		
Prairie cordgrass				5								10	30	60										60
Prairie dropseed																					10			
Prairie junegrass		5	5	5	5		5	5	5		10				10	10	10		10	10	10	10	10	
Prairie sandreed		20	10	20	10		20	10	20	10	40				10	10	20	30	40	20		10	20	
Sand bluestem											40									30				
Sand dropseed					5					5	5									5		5		5
Sandberg bluegrass																					10			
Sideoats grama		20	30	20	10	20	20	30	20	25	20	20			30	40	30	30	20	30	20	30	30	
Slender wheatgrass	10	10	10	10			10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		10	10		10	10	10
Squirreltail													5									5		
Switchgrass				20			20		20	25	20	25	20							20				
Virginia wildrye				10	10			10	10	10		10								10				
Western wheatgrass ^{3/}	100	40	50	40		80	20	40	40	40	20	25	70	10	20	30	20	20	20	20	60	30	20	10
Whitetop															50									50

MLRA 63A	Maximum Percentage of Species per Ecological Site																							
SD common name	CD ^{2/}	Cp	Cy	CyOv	CyT	DC	LC	Ly	LyOv	LyT	Sa	Sb	SL ^{1/}	SM	Sw	SwC	SwG	SwPC	Sy	TB	TCp	TU	VSw	WL ^{1/}
Grass-likes																								
Baltic rush													5											5
Bebb's sedge														10										
Bristly sedge														5										5
Common spikerush	40													30										10
Fox sedge												5		10										10
Hardstem bulrush														25										
Inland rush	5											5												
River bulrush														15										
Slough sedge														60										60
Softstem bulrush														25										
Torrey's rush	5			5					5			5	5											
Woolly sedge														20										10
Forbs																								
American licorice	5			5	5				5	5		5	5	5				5						5
American vetch		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5					5	5		5	5	5				
Black-eyed Susan		5	5					5		5	5	5			5	5	5	5	5	5		5	5	
Blue vervain				5					5			5		5										5
Boneset				5					5			5		5										5
Broadbeard beardtongue								5			5				5			5	5	5		5		
Canada milkvetch		5	5					5		5	5							5	5	5				
Canada tick trefoil		5	5	5				5	5	5	5	5							5					
Common Bur-reed														5										
Common milkweed		5	5	5				5	5	5	5	5		5	5	5		5	5			5		5
Compass plant			5	5				5	5	5		5			5	5						5		
Cudweed sagewort		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5			5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5		
Devil's beggartick				5	5				5	5		5	5											
Dotted gayfeather		5	5		5		5	5		5	5				5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
Early / lanceleaf figwort			5	5			5	5	5	5	5	5							5			5		
Eastern daisy fleabane			5					5			5				5	5	5	5	5			5		
false boneset			5	5	5		5	5	5	5		5			5	5	5		5			5		
False sunflower		5	5	5				5	5	5	5	5							5					
Field / Green sagewort				5				5									5						5	
Fragrant giant hyssop		5	5	5				5	5	5	5	5			5	5	5		5			5	5	
Fuzzytongue penstemon		5	5					5			5				5	5			5	5		5		
Geyer's aster			5	5	5			5	5	5	5	5			5	5	5	5	5			5		
Giant goldenrod														5										5

MLRA 63A	Maximum Percentage of Species per Ecological Site																							
SD common name	CD ^{2/}	Cp	Cy	CyOv	CyT	DC	LC	Ly	LyOv	LyT	Sa	Sb	SL ^{1/}	SM	Sw	SwC	SwG	SwPC	Sy	TB	TCp	TU	VSw	WL ^{1/}
Groundplum milkvetch		5	5	5				5	5	5	5				5	5	5	5	5		5	5	5	
Heart-leaved golden alexanders				5					5	5		5												
Heath aster		5	5	5	5	5		5	5	5	5				5	5			5	5		5	5	
Hoary vervain		5	5	5	5			5	5	5	5	5			5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Illinois bundleflower		5	5					5		5	5				5	5	5			5			5	5
Indian blanket		5	5					5		5	5				5	5	5			5		5	5	5
Indian breadroot scurfpea		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5				5	5			5	5		5	5	5
Ironweed				5					5			5		5										5
Joe-pye weed				5					5			5		5										5
Lewis flax								5	5	5	5				5					5			5	
Mad dog / Blue skullcap														5										5
Maximilian sunflower		5	5	5	5			5	5	5	5	5							5	5				
Narrow-leaved purple coneflower (<i>Blacksamson echinacea</i>)		5	5				5	5		5	5	5			5	5	5	5	5	5		5	5	
New England aster	5	5	5					5		5	5			5						5				5
Nodding beggartick / bur marigold														5										5
Old field goldenrod / Gray goldenrod		5	5					5		5	5				5	5	5	5	5	5	5		5	5
Pasqueflower															5	5	5	5			5			
Pennsylvania smartweed	5											5		5										5
Plains coreopsis	5			5					5			5		5										5
Prairie / Carolina larkspur															5	5	5				5			
Prairie / Richardson's alumroot			5					5				5			5	5	5	5	5	5			5	5
Prairie aster		5	5					5	5	5					5	5	5	5	5	5		5	5	5
Prairie coneflower		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5				5	5	5	5	5	5	5		5	5
Prairie goldenrod / Upland white aster			5					5			5				5	5	5	5	5	5			5	5
Prairie onion		5	5			5		5							5	5						5		
Prairie smoke															5						5			
Prairie spiderwort		5	5			5	5			5	5				5	5			5	5	5		5	
Prairie sunflower											5									5	5			5
Purple prairieclover		5	5		5		5	5	5	5	5				5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Rocky Mountain bee plant											5									5				
Rough blazing star		5	5	5				5	5	5	5	5			5	5	5			5		5	5	5
Round-headed bush clover		5	5					5		5	5									5				
Scarlet globemallow		5	5			5		5							5	5			5	5		5	5	
Shell-leaf penstemon		5	5	5				5	5	5	5	5			5	5	5			5			5	5
Stiff goldenrod		5	5			5		5		5	5				5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Stiff sunflower		5	5	5	5	5		5	5	5	5	5			5		5	5	5	5				

MLRA 63A	Maximum Percentage of Species per Ecological Site																							
SD common name	CD ^{2/}	Cp	Cy	CyOv	CyT	DC	LC	Ly	LyOv	LyT	Sa	Sb	SL ^{1/}	SM	Sw	SwC	SwG	SwPC	Sy	TB	TCp	TU	VSw	WL ^{1/}
Swamp milkweed				5					5			5		5										5
Tall meadow rue		5	5	5				5	5	5		5												
Tall thimbleweed			5	5	5		5	5	5	5		5									5			
Water plantain														5										5
Western yarrow		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5			5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
White panicle aster														5										5
White prairieclover		5	5		5		5	5		5	5				5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
Wild bergamot		5	5	5				5	5	5	5	5			5	5	5		5		5	5	5	
Shrubs																								
Black currant				5					5	5		5									5			
Chokecherry				5	5				5	5					5	5					5		5	
Dwarf indigo			5					5		5	5				5	5	5	5	5			5	5	
False indigo				5					5	5		5												5
Four-wing saltbush (dewinged)	5	5	5			5		5					5							5		5		
Fringed sagewort		5	5	5				5	5	5	5				5	5	5	5	5	5		5	5	5
Gardner's saltbush													5											
Golden currant								5	5	5										5	5			
Juneberry				5					5	5														
Leadplant			5		5		5	5	5	5	5				5	5	5	5	5	5		5	5	
Prairie cinquefoil		5	5	5				5	5	5	5				5	5				5			5	
Prairie rose			5		5	5	5	5		5	5					5	5			5	5		5	5
Redosier dogwood				5					5	5		5												
Sand sagebrush												5									5			
Silver buffaloberry					5				5	5		5			5	5					5		5	
Silver sagebrush		5		5	5				5	5					5	5						5	5	
Western snowberry			5	5	5		5	5	5	5	5	5			5				5	5	5			
Wild plum				5	5			5	5	5		5			5						5			
Winterfat			5			5		5					5		5	5						5	5	

1. On these sites a minimum of two species must be planted when planning a Range Seeding (550).

2. A single species is allowable on this site when planning a Range Seeding (550).

3. Thickspike wheatgrass may be substituted if western wheatgrass is unavailable.

Note: If the species is not on the above table, refer to the ESD for species suitability

Note: See Table 9 for more information on acronyms for Ecological Sites.

**TABLE 5. RANGE SEEDING RATES AND MIXTURES
MLRA 63B**

MLRA 63B SD common name	Maximum Percentage of Species per Ecological Site												
	CD ^{2/}	Cp	Cy	CyOv	DC ^{2/}	Ly	LyOv	SL ^{1/}	Sw	SwC	TCp	TU	VSw
Grasses													
Alkali sacaton								30			20		
Big bluestem			20	40		30	45		30	30		40	
Blue grama		20	10	10	10	20	10		30	10	40	20	20
Bluejoint reedgrass													
Buffalograss		10	10		5	10			5	5	5		10
Canada wildrye			10	10		10	10		10	10		10	
Fowl bluegrass	5			5			5						
Green muhly							10						
Green needlegrass		40	40	25	40	40	30		25	25	10	25	20
Indiangrass			10	10		20	20		15			10	
Inland saltgrass	5	5			5			70			20		
Little bluestem		20	30	20		30	20		40	40		30	20
Needleandthread		20	20	10		20	10		25	20	10	20	30
Nuttall's alkaligrass								30			20		
Porcupinegrass		10	20	10		20	10		10	10		10	5
Prairie cordgrass								40					
Prairie dropseed									5	5		10	
Prairie junegrass		5	5	5		5	5		10	10	5	10	10
Prairie sandreed		20	10	20		10	20		10	10		10	20
Sand bluestem						10			20	15		10	10
Sand dropseed			5			5				5		5	5
Sideoats grama		20	30	20	20	25	20		20	30	20	30	30
Slender wheatgrass	10	10	10	10		10	10	10	10	10		10	10
Switchgrass			20	20		20	20	20	10			10	
Virginia wildrye			10	10		10	10						
Western wheatgrass	100	40	50	40	80	40	30	80	30	30	60	30	40
Grass-likes													
Baltic rush								5					
Common spikerush	40							10					
Inland rush	5												
Torrey's rush	5			5			5						
Forbs													
American licorice	5			5			5						
American vetch		5	5	5	5	5	5					5	5
Black-eyed Susan		5	5				5		5	5		5	5
Blanketflower						5	5		5			5	
Blue vervain				5			5						
Boneset				5			5						
Broadbeard beardtongue						5			5			5	
Canada milkvetch		5	5				5						

MLRA 63B SD common name	Maximum Percentage of Species per Ecological Site												
	CD ^{2/}	Cp	Cy	CyOv	DC ^{2/}	Ly	LyOv	SL ^{1/}	Sw	SwC	TCp	TU	VSw
Canada tick trefoil		5	5	5		5	5						
Common milkweed		5	5	5		5	5		5	5		5	
Compass plant			5	5		5	5		5	5		5	
Cudweed sagewort		5	5	5	5	5	5		5	5	5	5	5
Devil's beggartick				5			5						
Dotted gayfeather		5	5			5	5		5	5	5	5	5
Early / lanceleaf figwort			5	5		5	5						
Eastern daisy fleabane			5			5			5	5		5	
False boneset			5	5		5	5			5			5
False sunflower		5	5	5		5	5						
Field / Green sagewort						5			5				5
Fragrant giant hyssop		5	5	5		5	5		5	5		5	5
Geyer's aster			5	5		5	5		5	5		5	
Groundplum milkvetch		5	5	5		5	5		5	5	5	5	5
Heart-leaved golden alexanders							5						
Heath aster		5	5	5	5	5	5		5	5	5	5	5
Hoary vervain		5	5	5		5	5		5	5	5	5	5
Illinois bundleflower		5	5			5	5		5	5		5	5
Indian blanket		5	5			5			5	5		5	5
Indian breadroot scurfpea		5	5	5	5	5	5		5	5		5	5
Ironweed				5			5						
Joe-pye weed				5			5						
Late figwort / Carpenter's square				5			5						
Lewis flax						5	5		5			5	
Maximilian sunflower		5	5	5		5	5						
Narrow-leaved purple coneflower (<i>Blacksamson echinacea</i>)		5	5			5			5	5		5	5
New England aster	5	5	5			5							
Old field goldenrod / Gray goldenrod		5	5			5			5	5		5	5
Pasqueflower									5	5		5	
Pennsylvania smartweed	5												
Plains coreopsis	5			5			5						
Prairie / Richardson's alumroot			5			5			5	5		5	5
Prairie aster		5	5			5	5		5	5		5	
Prairie coneflower		5	5			5			5	5		5	5
Prairie goldenrod / Upland white aster			5			5			5	5		5	5
Prairie onion		5			5					5			
Prairie spiderwort		5	5			5			5	5		5	5
Purple prairieclover		5	5			5	5		5	5	5	5	5
Rocky Mountain bee plant			5			5			5				5
Rough blazing star		5	5	5		5	5		5	5		5	5
Round-headed bush clover		5	5			5							
Scarlet globemallow		5	5			5			5	5	5	5	
Shell-leaf penstemon		5	5	5		5	5		5	5		5	5

MLRA 63B SD common name	Maximum Percentage of Species per Ecological Site												
	CD ^{2/}	Cp	Cy	CyOv	DC ^{2/}	Ly	LyOv	SL ^{1/}	Sw	SwC	TCp	TU	VSw
Stiff goldenrod		5	5		5	5			5	5	5	5	5
Stiff sunflower		5	5	5	5	5	5		5	5		5	
Swamp milkweed				5			5						
Tall meadow rue		5	5	5		5	5						
Tall thimbleweed			5	5		5	5						
Western yarrow		5	5	5	5	5	5		5	5	5	5	5
White prairieclover		5	5			5			5	5	5	5	5
Wild bergamot		5	5	5		5	5		5	5		5	5
Shrubs													
Black currant				5			5						
Chokecherry							5		5	5		5	
Dwarf indigo			5			5			5	5		5	5
False indigo				5			5		5			5	
Fringed sagewort		5	5	5		5	5		5	5	5	5	
Gardner's saltbush					5			5			5		
Golden currant				5			5						
Juneberry				5			5						
Leadplant			5	5		5	5		5	5		5	5
Prairie cinquefoil		5	5	5		5	5		5	5		5	
Prairie rose			5	5	5	5	5		5	5	5		5
Redosier dogwood				5			5						
Silver buffaloberry									5	5		5	
Silver sagebrush		5		5			5		5	5	5	5	
Western snowberry			5	5		5	5		5	5		5	5
Wild plum				5		5	5						

1. On these sites a minimum of two species must be planted when planning a Range Seeding (550).

2. A single species is allowable on this site when planning a Range Seeding (550).

Note: If the species is not on the above table, refer to the ESD for species suitability.

Note: See Table 9 for more information on acronyms for Ecological Sites.

**TABLE 5. RANGE SEEDING RATES AND MIXTURES
MLRA 64**

MLRA 64 SD common name	Maximum Percentage of Species per Ecological Site																								
	BOv	BT	CD ^{2/}	Cp	Cy	CyOv	DC	Ly	LyOv	LyT	Sa	Sb	SL ^{1/}	SSb	Sw	SwC	Sy	SyLL	TB	TCp	TU	VSw	WL	WSb	
Grasses																									
Alkali sacaton												10	30	40						20					
American sloughgrass																							10		
Big bluestem	20	15			15	40		15	45	20	20	50		25	20	20	20		20		20			30	
Blue grama	10	10		30	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	20	10	30	30	20	10	10	30	30	40		10	
Blue wildrye					10	10			10	10		10	10	10										10	
Bluebunch wheatgrass															10	10						10			
Bluejoint reedgrass																							30	10	
Buffalograss			10	10	10			5		10					10	10						10			
Canada wildrye					10	10		10	10	10		10			10		10		15						
Fowl bluegrass	5		10			5			5			5		5				5						5	
Green muhly	10					10						10												10	
Green needlegrass	20	20		30	40	50	40	10	50	30		10		10	25	30			20	30	25				
Indian ricegrass	15											10						10							
Indiangrass					10	10		10	10	10	20	25		20				20	10					20	
Inland saltgrass			10							10			70							10					
Little bluestem	15	30			5	20	20		30	20	20	40	30		20	40	40	30	30	20		30	30		
Needleandthread	20	20		20	20	10		20	10	20	20				20	20	40	20	10	20	30	30			
Nuttall's alkaligrass			10										30							20					
Porcupinegrass				10	20	10			10		20				10	10	20		10	10	10				
Prairie cordgrass	10					10			10			20	30										60	30	
Prairie junegrass	10	10		10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10				10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10			
Prairie sandreed	15	30		20	10	20		10	20	10	40				10	10	40	30		10	10	20			
Sand bluestem												30						30	40						
Sand dropseed											5			10				10	10		5		10		
Sand lovegrass																			10						
Sandberg bluegrass					5															10			10		
Sideoats grama	10	10		20	30	20	20	30	20	25	20	10		20	30	40	20		10	20	30	30			
Slender wheatgrass			10	10	10	10		10	10		10	10	10	10	10	10	10				10	10	10	10	
Snake river wheatgrass															10	10						10			
Squirreltail													10			10									
Switchgrass	30	10				20		10	20	25	20	25	20	20			20	30						30	
Tufted hairgrass												5												10	
Virginia wildrye					10	10		10	10	10		10		10			10	10						10	
Western wheatgrass	40	40	100	40	50	60	80	50	50	50	20	25	80	20	30	40	20	20	20	60	30	20	10	10	
Whitetop																								50	
Grass-likes																									
Common spikerush			40									10											10	10	
Fox sedge												5												5	
Inland rush												5	5	5										5	
Torrey's rush						5			5			5		5				5						5	

MLRA 64	Maximum Percentage of Species per Ecological Site																							
SD common name	BOv	BT	CD ^{2/}	Cp	Cy	CyOv	DC	Ly	LyOv	LyT	Sa	Sb	SL ^{1/}	SSb	Sw	SwC	Sy	SyLL	TB	TCp	TU	VSw	WL	WSb
Forbs																								
American licorice	5	5	5			5			5	5		5	5	5									5	5
American vetch	5	5			5	5	5	5	5	5					5		5	5	5		5	5		
Black-eyed Susan	5	5		5	5	5		5	5	5	5	5		5	5	5	5	5	5		5	5		5
Blue vervain						5			5			5		5										
Boneset						5			5			5		5										
Broadbeard beardtongue	5	5									5				5		5	5			5			
Canada milkvetch				5	5			5		5	5						5							
Canada tick trefoil				5	5	5		5	5		5	5		5			5							
Common milkweed				5	5	5		5	5		5	5		5	5	5	5					5		
Cudweed sagewort	5	5		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5		5		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
Devil's beggartick						5			5	5		5		5										5
Dotted gayfeather	5	5		5	5			5		5	5				5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
Early / Lanceleaf figwort					5	5		5	5	5	5	5					5				5			5
Eastern daisy fleabane					5			5			5				5	5	5				5			
False boneset	5	5			5	5		5		5	5	5						5			5			
False sunflower				5	5	5			5		5	5		5			5							
Field / Green sagewort						5			5	5														
Fragrant giant hyssop				5	5	5			5		5	5		5	5	5	5				5	5		
Fuzzytongue penstemon				5	5						5				5	5	5				5			
Geyer's aster					5	5		5	5	5	5	5		5	5	5	5	5	5		5			5
Groundplum milkvetch				5	5	5		5	5	5	5				5	5	5		5	5	5	5		
Heath aster	5	5		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Hoary vervain	5	5		5	5	5		5	5	5	5	5		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
Illinois bundleflower				5	5			5		5	5				5	5	5	5			5	5		
Indian blanket				5	5			5		5	5				5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
Indian breadroot scurfpea				5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5				5	5	5			5	5	5		
Ironweed						5			5			5		5										5
Joe-pye weed						5			5			5		5										
Lewis flax	5	5							5		5				5		5	5			5			
Maximilian sunflower				5	5	5		5	5	5	5			5			5							
Narrow-leaved purple coneflower (<i>Blacksamson echinacea</i>)	5	5		5	5	5		5	5	5	5			5	5	5	5	5	5		5	5		
New England aster			5	5	5						5						5							
Old field goldenrod / Gray goldenrod				5	5			5			5				5	5	5				5	5		
Pasqueflower																			5			5		
Pennsylvania smartweed			5																				5	5
Plains coreopsis			5			5			5			5		5									5	
Prairie / Richardson's alumroot					5			5			5				5	5	5				5	5		
Prairie aster	5	5		5	5			5	5						5	5	5	5			5			
Prairie blue-eyed grass									5			5		5									5	5
Prairie coneflower	5	5		5	5			5	5	5	5				5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5		
Prairie goldenrod / Upland white aster					5			5			5				5	5	5				5	5		
Prairie onion				5	5		5			5						5								

MLRA 64	Maximum Percentage of Species per Ecological Site																							
SD common name	BOv	BT	CD ^{2/}	Cp	Cy	CyOv	DC	Ly	LyOv	LyT	Sa	Sb	SL ^{1/}	SSb	Sw	SwC	Sy	SyLL	TB	TCp	TU	VSw	WL	WSb
Prairie smoke															5				5			5		
Prairie spiderwort				5	5			5		5	5				5	5	5	5	5		5	5		
Prairie sunflower	5	5						5		5	5					5	5	5	5			5		
Purple prairieclover	5	5		5	5			5		5	5				5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5		
Rocky Mountain bee plant	5	5									5						5					5		
Rough blazing star				5	5	5			5		5	5		5	5	5	5			5	5	5		
Round-headed bush clover				5	5						5						5							
Scarlet globemallow				5	5		5	5		5					5	5	5	5		5	5			
Shell-leaf penstemon				5	5	5			5		5	5		5	5	5	5				5	5		
Stiff goldenrod	5	5		5	5		5	5			5				5	5	5	5		5	5	5		
Stiff sunflower	5	5		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5		5	5		5	5		5		5		
Swamp milkweed						5			5			5		5										
Tall meadow rue				5	5	5			5			5		5										
Western yarrow	5	5		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5		
White prairieclover	5	5		5	5			5		5	5				5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5		
Wild bergamot				5	5	5			5		5	5		5	5	5	5			5	5	5		
Shrubs																								
Big sagebrush	5	5		5	5	5	5	5	5	5					5	5	5			5	5			
Black currant	5	5				5			5	5		5		5				5	5					
Chokecherry						5			5	5					5	5			5		5			
Dwarf indigo					5						5				5	5	5				5	5		
False indigo						5			5	5														
Four-wing saltbush (dewinged)				5	5	5	5						5		5	5	5			5	5			
Fringed sagewort				5	5	5			5	5	5				5	5	5			5	5	5		
Gardner's saltbush													5											
Golden currant	5	5							5	5		5					5	5	5					
Juneberry						5			5									5						
Leadplant					5			5	5	5	5				5	5	5	5			5	5		
Prairie cinquefoil				5	5	5			5		5				5	5	5				5			
Prairie rose	5	5			5		5	5	5	5	5	5			5	5	5	5	5		5	5		
Redosier dogwood	5	5				5			5			5		5					5					5
Sand sagebrush											5							5	5					
Silver buffaloberry	5	5							5	5		5			5	5			5		5			
Silver sagebrush	5	5		5		5			5	5					5	5	5			5	5			
Western snowberry	5	5			5	5		5	5	5	5	5					5			5				
Wild plum						5			5			5							5	5				
Winterfat					5		5	5					5		5	5					5			

1. On these sites a minimum of two species must be planted when planning a Range Seeding (550).

2. A single species is allowable on this site when planning a Range Seeding (550).

Note: If the species is not on the above table, refer to the ESD for species suitability.

Note: See Table 9 for more information on acronyms for Ecological Sites.

**TABLE 5. RANGE SEEDING RATES AND MIXTURES
MLRA 65, 66**

MLRA 65, 66 SD common name	Maximum Percentage of Species per Ecological Site														
	CD ^{2/}	CSa	DW	Ly	LyOv	LyT	Sa	Sb	SSb	SwG	SwL	Sy	SyLL	WL ^{1/}	WSb
Grasses															
Alkali sacaton									40						
American mannagrass													10	10	10
American sloughgrass			10											10	
Big bluestem		10		30	40	20	20	50			25	35			40
Blue grama		20		20	10	10	20	10	10	40	10	20	10		
Bluejoint reedgrass			25											25	20
Buffalograss	5			10		5				10	5				
Canada wildrye		10		10	10	10		10			5	10			
Fowl bluegrass	5							5	5						10
Fowl mannagrass													10	10	10
Green muhly								10						5	
Green needlegrass				40	50	40		10	10	20	10				
Indian ricegrass		5					5					5			
Indiangrass		20		10	15	10	20	25	20		10	20	10		25
Inland saltgrass	15					5			20						
Little bluestem		40		20	20	25	30	40	30	30	35	40	30		
Needleandthread		10		20	10	20	25			30	20	25	20		
Nuttall's alkaligrass	20								10						
Porcupinegrass		10		20	10	10	20			10	20	20			
Prairie cordgrass			60					20	15					75	40
Prairie dropseed				5							5				
Prairie junegrass		5		5	5	5	10			10	5	10			
Prairie sandreed		40		10	20	10	40			25	15	35	30		
Prairie wedgegrass								5	5					5	5
Sand bluestem		40					40		10	35	25	40	45		
Sand dropseed		5		5		5	5			10	5	5	5		
Sideoats grama		20		30	20	15	20	20	20	20	35	20			
Slender wheatgrass	10		10	10	10	20	10	10	10	10		10		10	10
Switchgrass		20		15	20	25	20	20	25		10	20	25		30
Tufted hairgrass								5							5
Virginia wildrye		5		10	10	10		10	10			10			
Western wheatgrass	100		10	30	50	40	20	20	30	20	20	20	15	10	10
Whitetop			50											50	
Grass-likes															
Common spikerush	40		10					5						10	
Fox sedge								5							5
Hardstem bulrush															5
Inland rush								5	5						5
Slough sedge			60											40	10
Softstem bulrush															5

MLRA 65, 66	Maximum Percentage of Species per Ecological Site														
SD common name	CD ^{2/}	CSa	DW	Ly	LyOv	LyT	Sa	Sb	SSb	SwG	SwL	Sy	SyLL	WL ^{1/}	WSb
Torrey's rush					5			5	5						5
Forbs															
American licorice	5		5		5	5		5	5					5	5
American vetch				5	5	5				5	5				
Black-eyed Susan		5		5		5	5	5	5	5		5	5		5
Blue vervain			5		5	5		5	5	5		5	5	5	
Boneset			5		5			5	5					5	
Broadbeard beardtongue		5		5			5				5	5	5		
Canada milkvetch		5		5		5	5				5	5			
Canada tick trefoil		5		5	5	5	5	5	5			5			
Common milkweed		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5			5		5	
Compass plant				5	5	5		5	5						
Cudweed sagewort		5		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5		
Devil's beggartick					5	5		5	5				5		5
Dotted gayfeather		5		5	5	5	5			5	5	5	5		
Early / Lanceleaf figwort				5	5	5	5	5	5			5	5		5
Eastern daisy fleabane				5			5			5		5			
False boneset				5	5	5		5					5		
False sunflower		5		5	5	5	5	5	5			5			
Field / Green sagewort					5	5									
Fragrant giant hyssop		5		5	5	5	5	5	5	5		5			
Fuzzytongue penstemon				5			5					5			
Geyer's aster				5	5	5	5	5	5	5		5			5
Groundplum milkvetch		5		5	5	5	5			5	5	5	5		
Heath aster		5		5	5	5	5	5		5	5	5	5		5
Hoary vervain		5		5	5	5	5	5	5	5		5			
Illinois bundleflower		5		5	5	5	5	5		5		5			
Indian blanket		5		5		5	5			5		5			
Indian breadroot scurfpea		5		5	5	5	5				5	5			
Ironweed			5		5			5	5					5	5
Joe-pye weed			5		5			5	5					5	
Lewis flax				5	5	5	5					5	5		
Maximilian sunflower		5		5	5	5	5	5	5			5			
Narrow-leaved purple coneflower (<i>Blacksamson echinacea</i>)		5		5		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5		
New England aster	5	5		5		5	5					5		5	5
Old field goldenrod / Gray goldenrod		5		5		5	5			5		5			
Pennsylvania smartweed								5						5	5
Plains coreopsis	5		5		5			5	5					5	5
Prairie / Carolina larkspur							5					5	5		
Prairie / Richardson's alumroot		5		5			5			5		5			
Prairie aster				5		5						5			
Prairie blue-eyed grass				5	5										5
Prairie coneflower		5		5	5	5	5			5	5	5	5		

MLRA 65, 66	Maximum Percentage of Species per Ecological Site														
SD common name	CD ^{2/}	CSa	DW	Ly	LyOv	LyT	Sa	Sb	SSb	SwG	SwL	Sy	SyLL	WL ^{1/}	WSb
Prairie goldenrod / Upland white aster		5		5			5			5	5	5			
Prairie onion								5			5				
Prairie spiderwort				5		5	5					5			
Prairie sunflower		5					5					5			
Purple prairieclover		5		5	5	5	5	5		5	5	5	5		
Rocky Mountain bee plant		5					5					5			
Rough blazing star		5		5	5	5	5	5	5	5		5			
Round-headed bush clover		5		5		5	5					5			
Scarlet globemallow				5						5		5	5		
Shell-leaf penstemon		5		5	5	5	5	5	5	5		5	5		
Stiff goldenrod		5		5		5	5	5		5		5	5		
Stiff sunflower		5		5	5	5	5	5	5		5	5	5		
Swamp milkweed			5		5			5	5						5
Tall meadow rue				5	5	5		5	5						
Water plantain			5												5
Western yarrow		5		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5		
White prairieclover		5		5	5	5	5	5		5	5	5	5		
Wild bergamot		5		5	5	5	5	5	5	5		5			
Shrubs															
Black currant					5	5		5					5		
Chokecherry					5	5		5							
Dwarf indigo		5	5	5		5	5	5		5		5		5	
False indigo					5	5		5						5	5
Four-wing saltbush (dewinged)				5		5			5			5			
Fringed sagewort				5	5	5				5	5				
Golden currant				5	5	5						5	5		
Juneberry					5	5			5				5		
Leadplant		5		5	5	5	5	5		5	5	5	5		
Prairie cinquefoil		5		5	5	5	5					5			
Prairie rose		5		5	5	5	5	5		5	5	5	5		
Redosier dogwood					5			5	5				5		5
Sand sagebrush		5					5					5			
Silver buffaloberry				5	5	5									
Silver sagebrush					5	5									
Western snowberry		5		5	5	5	5	5				5			
Wild plum		5		5	5	5	5	5	5				5		

1. On these sites a minimum of two species must be planted when planning a Range Seeding (550).

2. A single species is allowable on this site when planning a Range Seeding (550).

Note: If the species is not on the above table, refer to the ESD for species suitability.

Note: See Table 9 for more information on acronyms for Ecological Sites.

**TABLE 5. RANGE SEEDING RATES AND MIXTURES
MLRA 102A, 102B, 102C and 56**

MLRA 102A/102B/102C & 56	Maximum Percentage of Species per Ecological Site																								
	SD common name	Cp	CSa	Cy	CyOv	LB	LM	LSb	LU	Ly	LyF ^{2/}	LyL	LyOv	LyU	Sa	Sb	SbSa	SL ^{1/}	SM	SSb	SwG	Sy	TU	VSw	WM
Grasses																									
Alkali sacaton																		30		10					
American mannagrass						10													15						5
American sloughgrass						10													10						10
Big bluestem	15	20	30	30	30		40	40	30	40	40	45	35	20	60	25			40	20	40	20	10		
Blue grama	20	10	10		10			10	10	5	10			10	10		10				15	10	10	20	
Bluejoint reedgrass						25													25					25	
Buffalograss	10		10					5	10	5	10		5	10							20	10		20	
Canada wildrye	10	5	10	10	10		10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10			10	10	10	10		10	
Fowl bluegrass				10		10	5												5	5				5	
Fowl mannagrass		5				10													15					5	
Green muhly							5										5							5	
Green needlegrass	30		30	40	5		20	10	20	20	20	25	10						20	15		30	20		
Indiangrass			20	30	20		40	15	25	25	25	30	20	20	30	30			20			20	20		
Inland saltgrass																		40		5					
Little bluestem	15	15	25	20	40		30	35	30	25	30	20	30	30	25	30			40	25	30	30	30		
Needleandthread	15	20	10		10		10	15	10	10	10			20	20	10	20		10	30	20	20	30		
Nuttall's alkaligrass																		30							
Porcupinegrass	20	10	20	10	10		20	15	20	15	10	10	20	20	10	20					30	20	20	20	
Prairie cordgrass				5		60										10	10	30	60	10				60	
Prairie dropseed	10		10	10			10	15	15	15	10	10	10	10	10				10	15	10	15			
Prairie junegrass	5	5	5	5	5		5	10	5	5	5	5	10	10	5	5			5	10	10	10	10		
Prairie sandreed	10	20	10		10				10	10	5				20		30				10	20	10		
Prairie wedgegrass							5									5	5							10	
Sand bluestem		30													35		30					30			
Sand dropseed		10													5		10				5	5		5	
Sideoats grama	20	20	15	10	15		15	40	15	15	20	10	20	10		15			10	20	10	20	20		
Slender wheatgrass	20	15	10	20	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
Switchgrass	10	10	20	30	10	10	10	15	20	30	25	30	20	20	25	30	40		20	10	20	10	10	5	
Virginia wildrye		10	10	10	10		10	10	10	10	10	10	5	10	10	10			10		10			5	
Western wheatgrass	40	10	20	55	20	10	5	15	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	10	10	70	10	10	15	20	20	15	
Whitetop						50													50					50	
Grasslikes																									
baltic rush							10		5							10		5		10				10	
Bebb's sedge																			10					10	
Bicknell's sedge							5		5							5	5							10	
Blunt Broom Sedge						15																		15	

MLRA 102A/102B/102C & 56	Maximum Percentage of Species per Ecological Site																							
SD common name	Cp	CSa	Cy	CyOv	LB	LM	LSb	LU	Ly	LyF2/	LyL	LyOv	LyU	Sa	Sb	SbSa	SL1/	SM	SSb	SwG	Sy	TU	VSw	WM
Bottlebrush sedge						10												10						10
Bristly sedge																		5						10
common spikerush				10		5	5										10							5
Crested sedge						15												10						15
Dudley's rush																	5	5						5
Fox sedge				20		15									5			10						5
Hardstem bulrush						5												10						5
Inland rush				5			5								5	5	10		5					5
River bulrush																		15						
Slough sedge						60												60						60
Softstem bulrush						5												10						5
Torrey's rush				5			5					5			5		10		5					5
woolly sedge				5		10												10						40
Forbs																								
Allegheny monkeyflower				5	5		5			5	5	5			5	5	5	5						5
American / Water horehound				5		5													5					5
American licorice				5		5	5			5	5	5						5	5					5
American Vetch			5	5	5				5	5		5		5						5	5	5	5	
Arrow-leaved / common blue wood aster				5	5		5			5	5	5			5	5		5	5					5
Black-eyed Susan	5	5	5		5		5	5	5	5		5	5	5	5	5			5	5	5	5	5	
Blanketflower		5							5	5	5	5	5	5		5			5	5	5			
Blue vervain				5		5	5			5	5	5			5	5		5	5					5
Boneset				5		5	5			5	5	5			5	5		5	5					5
Bottle gentian							5								5	5								
Butterfly milkweed	5		5	5	5				5	5	5	5	5	5							5			
Calico aster						5					5							5						5
Canada / Meadow Anemone				5		5	5			5		5			5	5		5	5					5
Canada milkvetch	5		5		5				5	5			5	5								5		
Canada tick trefoil	5		5	5	5		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5			5			5		
Candle anemone / Thimbleweed			5		5			5					5								5			
Columbine					5		5			5	5	5						5						5
Common Bur-reed						5												5						5
Common milkweed	5	5	5	5	5	5	5		5	5	5	5		5	5	5		5	5			5	5	5
Compass plant			5	5	5		5	5	5	5	5	5	5		5	5			5			5		
Cream / longbract wild indigo		5	5		5			5	5				5	5							5	5	5	
Cudweed sagewort	5	5	5	5			5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5			5	5	5	5		
Culvers root				5		5	5				5	5			5	5		5	5					5
Cup plant				5		5	5			5	5	5			5	5		5	5					5
Devil's beggartick				5	5	5	5				5	5			5	5			5					5

MLRA 102A/102B/102C & 56	Maximum Percentage of Species per Ecological Site																							
SD common name	Cp	CSa	Cy	CyOv	LB	LM	LSb	LU	Ly	LyF ^{2/}	LyL	LyOv	LyU	Sa	Sb	SbSa	SL ^{1/}	SM	SSb	SwG	Sy	TU	VSw	WM
Ditch stonecrop						5												5						5
Dotted gayfeather	5	5	5		5			5	5	5	5	5	5	5		5				5	5	5	5	
Dwarf indigo			5						5	5				5							5	5	5	5
Early / lanceleaf figwort			5	5	5		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5			5			5	5	
Early Meadow rue				5	5		5			5	5	5			5	5			5					5
Eastern Daisy fleabane					5						5											5		
Eastern purple coneflower	5		5		5		5	5	5	5			5	5		5			5	5	5	5	5	
Evening primrose			5					5	5	5				5								5		
False aster						5												5	5					5
False boneset	5		5	5	5				5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5					5	5	5	5
False gromwell	5				5		5	5					5							5		5	5	5
False indigo				5		5				5	5	5			5									
False sunflower	5		5	5	5		5		5	5	5	5		5	5				5			5		
Field / Green sagewort	5								5	5				5		5					5	5	5	5
Foxglove beardtongue						5					5				5	5			5	5				5
Fragrant giant hyssop	5		5	5	5		5		5	5	5	5		5	5	5			5	5	5	5	5	
Frost / hairy white oldfield aster		5	5	5	5		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5		5	5	5	5	
Geyer's aster			5	5	5		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5				5	5	5	5	5
Giant goldenrod															5				5					5
Golden alexanders	5		5	5					5	5	5	5		5	5							5		
Grass-leaved / flat-top goldenrod							5								5	5	5							5
Grayhead coneflower	5		5		5				5	5				5								5	5	
Groundplum milkvetch	5		5	5				5	5	5		5	5	5							5	5	5	5
Heart-leaved golden Alexanders				5		5	5								5	5				5				
Heath aster	5	5	5	5	5		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5				5	5	5	5	5
Hoary vervain	5	5	5	5	5		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5				5	5	5	5	5
Illinois bundleflower	5		5		5	5	5	5	5	5		5	5	5	5	5					5	5	5	5
Illinois tick trefoil				5	5		5	5		5	5	5	5	5	5	5						5		
Indian blanket	5		5					5	5	5			5	5							5	5	5	5
Indian breadroot scurfpea	5	5	5	5	5				5	5	5	5	5	5							5	5	5	5
Ironweed				5	5	5	5	5		5	5	5	5		5	5			5	5				5
Joe-pye weed				5	5	5	5			5	5	5			5	5			5	5				5
Late figwort / carpenter's square				5	5	5	5			5	5	5			5	5			5					5
Leadplant	5	5	5		5		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5					5	5	5	5
Lewis flax				5			5	5	5	5	5	5		5	5	5						5		
Lindley's aster				5	5	5	5			5	5	5			5	5			5	5				5
Mad dog / blue skullcap						5													5					5
Marsh betony / swamp lousewort						5													5					5
Maximilian sunflower	5		5	5			5		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5				5		5		

MLRA 102A/102B/102C & 56	Maximum Percentage of Species per Ecological Site																							
SD common name	Cp	CSa	Cy	CyOv	LB	LM	LSb	LU	Ly	LyF ^{2/}	LyL	LyOv	LyU	Sa	Sb	SbSa	SL ^{1/}	SM	SSb	SwG	Sy	TU	VSw	WM
Meadow blazing star	5		5	5	5		5	5	5	5	5	5	5		5	5			5					
Narrow-leaved Purple Coneflower	5		5		5		5	5	5	5			5	5		5			5	5	5	5	5	
New England aster	5		5		5	5	5	5	5	5	5			5	5	5		5			5			5
Nodding beggartick / bur marigold						5																		5
Nodding onion	5	5	5											5								5	5	
Obedient plant				5	5	5	5			5	5	5			5				5					5
Old field goldenrod / Gray goldenrod	5	5	5		5			5	5	5				5						5	5	5	5	
Pale spiked lobelia							5								5	5			5					
Pasqueflower			5		5				5				5	5						5		5	5	
Pennsylvania smartweed															5	5		5						5
Plains coreopsis				5		5	5			5	5	5			5	5		5	5					5
Prairie / Carolina larkspur			5						5	5				5								5		
Prairie / downy phlox			5	5	5		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5			5			5		
Prairie / Richardson's alumroot			5					5	5	5			5	5						5	5	5	5	
Prairie aster	5		5				5	5	5	5	5	5			5	5						5		
Prairie blue-eyed grass							5	5					5		5	5		5						5
Prairie coneflower	5	5	5	5	5		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5			5		5	5	5	
Prairie Goldenrod / Upland white aster		5	5						5	5			5	5						5	5	5	5	
Prairie Onion	5	5	5											5								5	5	
Prairie spiderwort	5	5	5					5	5	5		5	5	5		5					5		5	
Prairie violet							5							5	5				5					
Purple giant hyssop			5		5			5	5	5	5	5		5								5		
Purple prairie clover	5	5	5		5		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5				5	5	5	5	
Rocky Mountain bee plant														5								5		5
Rough blazing star	5	5	5	5	5		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5			5	5	5	5	5	
Round-headed bush clover	5		5						5	5				5								5		
Sawtooth sunflower			5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5			5					5
Shell-leaf penstemon	5		5	5	5		5		5			5	5	5	5	5			5	5	5	5	5	
Showy goldenrod	5		5		5				5													5		
Showy partridgepea			5	5	5			5	5	5		5	5	5								5		
Silky / western silver aster		5	5		5			5	5	5			5	5							5	5	5	5
Sky-blue aster			5	5	5		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5			5	5	5	5	5	
Sneezeweed			5	5	5			5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5			5	5	5	5	5	
Stiff goldenrod	5		5		5		5	5	5	5	5		5	5	5	5				5	5	5	5	
Stiff sunflower	5	5	5	5			5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5			5	5	5			
Swamp / purplestem aster						5					5				5				5					5
Swamp milkweed				5		5	5			5	5	5			5	5			5	5				5
Sweet cicely / Clayton's sweetroot						5									5	5			5	5				5
Sweet flag						5													5					5

MLRA 102A/102B/102C & 56	Maximum Percentage of Species per Ecological Site																							
SD common name	Cp	CSa	Cy	CyOv	LB	LM	LSb	LU	Ly	LyF ^{2/}	LyL	LyOv	LyU	Sa	Sb	SbSa	SL ^{1/}	SM	SSb	SwG	Sy	TU	VSw	WM
Tall / American bellflower				5	5	5	5			5	5	5			5	5			5					5
Tall meadow rue	5		5	5			5		5	5		5			5	5			5					
Tall thimbleweed			5				5		5	5	5				5		5							
Thickspike gayfeather			5	5			5	5	5	5		5	5		5	5			5					
Water plantain						5													5					5
Western yarrow	5	5	5		5		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5			5	5	5	5	5	
White panicle aster				5		5													5					5
White prairie clover	5	5	5		5			5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5				5	5	5	5	
White snakeroot			5		5			5	5		5			5								5		
Whorled milkweed					5		5								5	5								
Wild bergamot	5		5	5	5		5	5	5	5		5		5	5	5			5	5	5	5	5	
Wild garlic							5					5		5	5									
Wild geranium				5		5				5		5			5	5			5					5
Wild golden glow / cutleaf coneflower				5	5	5	5			5	5	5			5	5		5						5
Shrubs																								
Black currant		5		5			5					5			5									
Chokecherry		5	5	5					5	5		5			5				5		5	5		
Early wild rose				5	5					5		5			5		5							
Fringed sagewort	5	5	5	5		5			5	5		5				5				5	5	5	5	
Golden currant		5		5			5		5	5		5				5								
Juneberry		5		5			5			5		5				5						5		
Prairie cinquefoil	5	5	5	5					5	5		5		5							5	5		
Prairie rose	5		5		5		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5				5	5	5	5	
Redosier dogwood				5		5	5					5			5	5			5					5
Silver buffaloberry			5		5				5	5				5							5	5		
Western snowberry	5	5	5	5	5		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5				5	5		5	
Wild plum									5	5		5			5	5								

1/ On these sites a minimum of two species must be planted when planning a Range Seeding (550).

2/ Loamy Floodplain (LyF) only occurs in MLRA 102A and 102B.

Note: If the species is not on the above table, refer to the ESD for species suitability.

Note: See Table 9 for more information on acronyms for Ecological Sites.

The information from the following tables has been combined with Table 5. For Prairie Restoration type seedings, use the recommended maximum rates from Table 5 for the appropriate MLRA and Ecological Site.

**TABLE 6A. PRAIRIE RESTORATION
TALL-GRASS PRAIRIE REGION -- MLRAs 56, 102A, 102B, 102C**

**TABLE 6B. PRAIRIE RESTORATION
MIXED-GRASS PRAIRIE REGION -- MLRAs 54, 58D, 60A**

**TABLE 6B. PRAIRIE RESTORATION
MIXED-GRASS PRAIRIE REGION -- MLRAs 53B, 53C, 55B, 55C, 63A, 63B, 64, 65, 66**

**TABLE 7. CRITICAL AREA PLANTING (342)
SPECIES ADAPTED TO GENERALIZED PLANTING SITES
MLRAs 53B, 53C, 55B, 55C**

Species/Growth Form	Determining Soil Property				
	Clayey Texture	Loamy or Silty Texture	Saline	Sandy Texture	Wet Soils
Native Sod Forming Grass					
Big bluestem	G	G		G	F
Blue grama	G	G		F	
Indiangrass	G	G		G	F
Prairie cordgrass			F		G
Prairie sandreed				G	
Sand bluestem				G	
Sideoats grama	G	G		G	
Switchgrass	G	G		G	F
Western wheatgrass	G	G	G	F	F
Whitetop					G
Tame Sod-forming Grass					
Alkaligrass			G		
Creeping foxtail			F		G
Intermediate/Pubescent wheatgrass	G	G	F	F	
Reed canarygrass			F		G
Smooth brome	G	G		F	
Native Bunchgrass					
Alkali sacaton			G		
Canada wildrye	F	F		F	F
Green needlegrass	G	G		F	
Little bluestem	F	G		G	
Nuttall's alkaligrass			G		
Slender wheatgrass	F	F		F	
Tame Bunchgrass					
Meadow brome	G	G		F	
Tall wheatgrass			G		F
Native Legumes					
Canada milkvetch	G	G		G	
Illinois bundleflower	F	F		F	
Purple/white prairie clover	G	G		G	
Introduced Legumes					
Alfalfa	G	G		G	
Alsike clover	F	F		F	
Bird's-foot trefoil	G	G		G	
Red clover	G	G		F	
Native Shrubs					
Leadplant	F	G		G	
Western snowberry	F	G		F	

G – Preferred species for the site; F – Second choice species for the site; blank space – not suited for the site. Table 2 Seeding rates should be doubled if broadcasting or multiplied by 1.5 if being drilled for this practice.

**TABLE 7. CRITICAL AREA PLANTING (342)
SPECIES ADAPTED TO GENERALIZED PLANTING SITES
MLRA 54, 63A**

Species/Growth Form	Determining Soil Property				
	Clayey Texture	Loamy or Silty Texture	Saline	Sandy Texture	Wet Soils
Native Sod Forming Grass					
Big bluestem	G	G		G	F
Blue grama	G	G		F	
Buffalograss	G	F			
Indiangrass	F	F		G	F
Prairie cordgrass			F		G
Prairie sandreed				G	
Sand bluestem				G	
Sideoats grama	G	G		G	
Switchgrass	F	F		F	
Thickspike wheatgrass	F	F		F	
Western wheatgrass	G	G	G	F	F
Tame Sod-forming Grass					
Alkaligrass			G		
Alkaligrass			G		
Creeping foxtail					G
Intermediate wheatgrass	G	G	F	G	
Reed canarygrass					G
Smooth brome	G	G		F	
Native Bunchgrass					
Alkali sacaton			G		
Green needlegrass	G	G		F	
Little bluestem	F	G		G	
Nuttall's alkaligrass			G		
Slender wheatgrass	F	F		F	
Tame Bunchgrass					
Hard fescue	G	G			
Meadow brome	G	G		F	
Tall wheatgrass			G		F
Native Legumes					
Canada milkvetch	G	G		G	
Purple/white prairieclover	G	G		G	
Introduced Legumes					
Alfalfa	G	G		G	
Alsike clover	G	G		G	
Red clover	F	F			
Sainfoin (podless)	G	G		G	
Native Shrubs					
Leadplant	F	G		G	
Western snowberry	F	G		F	

G – Preferred species for the site; F – Second choice species for the site; blank space – not suited for the site. Table 2 Seeding rates should be doubled if broadcasting or multiplied by 1.5 if being drilled for this practice.

**ABLE 7. CRITICAL AREA PLANTING (342)
SPECIES ADAPTED TO GENERALIZED PLANTING SITES
MLRA 64, 65**

Species/Growth Form	Determining Soil Property				
	Clayey Texture	Loamy or Silty Texture	Saline	Sandy Texture	Wet Soils
Native Sod Forming Grass					
Big bluestem	G	G		G	F
Blue grama	G	G		F	
Buffalograss	G	F			
Indiangrass	F	F		G	F
Prairie cordgrass			F		G
Prairie sandreed				G	
Sand bluestem				G	
Sideoats grama	G	G		G	
Switchgrass	F	F		F	
Thickspike wheatgrass	F	F		F	
Western wheatgrass	G	G	G	F	F
Tame Sod-forming Grass					
Alkaligrass			G		
Creeping foxtail					G
Intermediate/ Pubescent wheatgrass	G	G	F	G	
Mammoth wildrye				G	
Reed canarygrass					G
Smooth brome	G	G		F	
Native Bunchgrass					
Alkali sacaton			G		
Green needlegrass	G	G		F	
Little bluestem	F	G		G	
Nuttall's alkaligrass			G		
Slender wheatgrass	F	F		F	
Tame Bunchgrass					
Hard fescue	G	G			
Meadow brome	G	G		F	
Tall wheatgrass			G		F
Native Legumes					
Canada milkvetch	G	G		G	
Purple/white prairieclover	G	G		G	
Introduced Legumes					
Alfalfa	G	G		G	
Alsike clover	G	G		G	
Red clover	F	F			
Sainfoin (podless)	G	G		G	
Native Shrubs					
Leadplant	F	G		G	
Western snowberry	F	G		F	

G – Preferred species for the site; F – Second choice species for the site; blank space – not suited for the site Table 2
Seeding rates should be doubled if broadcasting or multiplied by 1.5 if being drilled for this practice.

**TABLE 7. CRITICAL AREA PLANTING (342)
SPECIES ADAPTED TO GENERALIZED PLANTING SITES
MLRA 58D, 60A, 61**

Species/Growth Form	Determining Soil Property				
	Clayey Texture	Loamy or Silty Texture	Saline	Sandy Texture	Wet Soils
Native Sod Forming Grass					
Big bluestem	F	F		G	F
Blue grama	G	G		F	
Buffalograss	G	F			
Indiangrass				F	F
Prairie cordgrass			F		G
Prairie sandreed				G	
Sand bluestem				G	
Sideoats grama	G	G		G	
Switchgrass				F	
Thickspike wheatgrass	G	G		G	
Western wheatgrass	G	G	G	F	F
Tame Sod-forming Grass					
Alkaligrass			G		
Creeping foxtail					G
Intermediate wheatgrass	G	G	F	F	
Reed canarygrass					G
Smooth brome	G	G		F	
Native Bunchgrass					
Alkali sacaton			G		
Green needlegrass	G	G		F	
Little bluestem	F	G		G	
Nuttall's alkaligrass			G		
Slender wheatgrass	F	F		F	
Tame Bunchgrass					
Hard fescue	G	G			
Meadow brome	G	G		F	
Tall wheatgrass			G		F
Native Legumes					
Canada milkvetch	G	G		G	
Purple/White prairieclover	G	G		G	
Introduced Legumes					
Alfalfa	G	G		G	
Alsike clover	G	G		G	
Red clover	F	F			
Sainfoin (podless)	G	G		G	
Native Shrubs					
Leadplant	F	G		G	
Western snowberry	F	G		F	

G – Preferred species for the site; F – Second choice species for the site; blank space – not suited for the site. Table 2 Seeding rates should be doubled if broadcasting or multiplied by 1.5 if being drilled for this practice.

**TABLE 7. CRITICAL AREA PLANTING (342)
SPECIES ADAPTED TO GENERALIZED PLANTING SITES
MLRA 62**

Species/Growth Form	Determining Soil Property				
	Clayey Texture	Loamy Or Silty Texture	Sandy Texture	Saline	Wet Soils
Native Sod Forming Grass					
Big Bluestem	G	G	G		F
Blue Grama	G	G	F		
Indiangrass			F		F
Prairie Cordgrass					G
Prairie Sandreed			G		
Sand Bluestem			G		
Sideoats Grama	G	G	G		
Switchgrass			F		
Thickspike Wheatgrass	G	G	G		
Western Wheatgrass	G	G	F		F
Tame Sod-forming Grass					
Creeping Foxtail					G
Intermediate/Pubescent Wheatgrass	F	F	F		
Reed Canarygrass					G
Smooth Brome	G	G	F		
Native Bunchgrass					
Canada Wildrye	F	F	F		
Green Needlegrass	G	G	F		
Little Bluestem	F	G	G		
Mountain Brome	G	G	G		
Slender Wheatgrass	G	G	F		
Virginia Wildrye	G	G	G		
Tame Bunchgrass					
Hard Fescue	G	G			
Meadow Brome	F	F	F		
Tall Wheatgrass					F
Native Legumes					
Canada Milkvetch	G	G	G		
Purple Prairieclover	G	G	G		
Introduced Legumes					
Alsike Clover	G	G	G		
Red Clover	G	G	F		
Sainfoin (Podless)	G	G	G		
Small Burnet	G	G	G		
Native Shrubs					
Leadplant	F	G	G		
Western Snowberry	F	G	F		

G – Preferred species for the site; F – Second choice species for the site; blank space – not suited for the site. Table 2 Seeding rates should be doubled if broadcasting or multiplied by 1.5 if being drilled for this practice.

**TABLE 7. CRITICAL AREA PLANTING (342)
SPECIES ADAPTED TO GENERALIZED PLANTING SITES
MLRA 63B, 66**

Species/Growth Form	Determining Soil Property				
	Clayey Texture	Loamy or Silty Texture	Saline	Sandy Texture	Wet Soils
Native Sod Forming Grass					
Big bluestem	G	G		G	F
Blue grama	G	G		F	
Indiangrass	G	G		G	F
Prairie cordgrass			F		G
Prairie sandreed				G	
Sand bluestem				G	
Sideoats grama	G	G		G	
Switchgrass	G	G		G	F
Western wheatgrass	G	G	G	F	F
Whitetop					G
Tame Sod-forming Grass					
Alkaligrass			G		
Creeping foxtail			F		G
Intermediate wheatgrass	G	G	F	G	
Mammoth wildrye				G	
Reed canarygrass			F		G
Smooth brome	G	G		F	
Native Bunchgrass					
Alkali sacaton			G		
Canada wildrye	F	F		F	F
Green needlegrass	G	G		F	
Little bluestem	F	G		G	
Nuttall's alkaligrass			G		
Slender wheatgrass	F	F		F	
Tame Bunchgrass					
Meadow brome	G	G		F	
Tall wheatgrass			G		F
Native Legumes					
Canada milkvetch	G	G		G	
Illinois bundleflower	F	F		F	
Purple/white prairieclover	G	G		G	
Introduced Legumes					
Alfalfa	G	G		G	
Alsike clover	F	F		F	
Bird's-foot trefoil	G	G		G	
Red clover	G	G		F	
Native Shrubs					
Leadplant	F	G		G	
Western snowberry	F	G		F	

G – Preferred species for the site; F – Second choice species for the site; blank space – not suited for the site. Table 2 Seeding rates should be doubled if broadcasting or multiplied by 1.5 if being drilled for this practice.

**TABLE 7. CRITICAL AREA PLANTING (342)
SPECIES ADAPTED TO GENERALIZED PLANTING SITES
MLRAs 102A, 102B, 102C, and 56**

Species/Growth Form	Determining Soil Property				
	Clayey Texture	Loamy or Silty Texture	Saline	Sandy Texture	Wet Soils
Native Sod Forming Grass					
Big bluestem	G	G		G	F
Indiangrass	G	G		G	F
Prairie cordgrass			F		G
Prairie sandreed				G	
Sand bluestem				G	
Sideoats grama	G	G		G	
Switchgrass	G	G		G	F
Western wheatgrass	G	G	G	F	F
Whitetop					G
Tame Sod-forming Grass					
Alkaligrass			G		
Creeping foxtail			F		G
Intermediate/Pubescent wheatgrass	G	G	F	F	
Reed canarygrass			F		G
Smooth brome	G	G		F	
Native Bunchgrass					
Alkali sacaton			G		
Canada wildrye	F	F		F	F
Green needlegrass	G	G		F	
Little bluestem	F	G		G	
Nuttall's alkaligrass			G		
Slender wheatgrass	F	F		F	
Tame Bunchgrass					
Meadow brome	G	G		F	
Tall wheatgrass			G		F
Timothy	F	F			
Native Legumes					
Canada milkvetch	G	G		G	
Illinois bundleflower	G	G		F	
Purple/white prairieclover	G	G		G	
Introduced Legumes					
Alfalfa	G	G		G	
Alsike clover	F	F		F	
Bird's-foot trefoil	G	G		G	
Red clover	G	G		F	
Native Shrubs					
Leadplant	F	G		G	
Western snowberry	F	G		F	

G – Preferred Species For The Site; F – Second Choice Species for the Site; Blank Space – Not Suited for the Site. Table 2 Seeding rates should be doubled if broadcasting or multiplied by 1.5 if being drilled for this practice.

**TABLE 8. VEGETATED TREATMENT AREAS (635)
SUGGESTED SEEDING MIXTURES**

MLRA	Species	% In Mixture	Lbs/PLS/Acre	Predominant Site Conditions	Prepared Mix Code in Seeding Tool*
102A, 102B, 102C	Smooth Brome Meadow Brome Orchardgrass Creeping Foxtail	20 20 30 30	6.4 13.0 4.0 4.2	good soils with short duration of saturated soils	VTA1
102A, 102B, 102C, 55B, 55C, 53B, 53C, 56	Smooth Brome Intermediate Wheatgrass Or Pubescent Wheatgrass Creeping Foxtail	30 20 50	9.6 8.0 7.0	good soils with long duration of saturated soils	VTA2
102A, 102B, 102C, 55B, 55C, 53B, 53C, 63A, 63B, 54, 58D, 60A, 64, 65, 66	Tall Wheatgrass Western Wheatgrass Intermediate Wheatgrass Or Pubescent Wheatgrass Creeping Foxtail	35 30 25 10	17.8 11.6 10.0 1.4	saline soils with potential to reach ec > 4.0 mmhos/cm	VTA3
63A, 63B, 54, 58D, 60A, 64, 65, 66	Smooth Brome Intermediate Wheatgrass Or Pubescent Wheatgrass Western Wheatgrass Slender Wheatgrass Prairie Cordgrass Creeping Foxtail	20 30 20 10 10 10	5.2 10.0 6.2 2.0 2.8 1.4	good soils with short to moderately saturated soils in western South Dakota	VTA4
102A, 102B, 102C, 55B, 55C, 53B, 53C, 63A, 63B, 54, 58D, 60A, 64, 65, 66	Big Bluestem Switchgrass Western Wheatgrass	40 40 20	10.0 5.4 6.2	sites or cells that anticipate major discharge events in summer	VTA5

*These mixes have all been loaded into the SD Seeding Tool (SD-CPA-4), for ease of use. They can be easily accessed using the Prepared Mix button on the Seeding Plan tab of the tool.

TABLE 9. SD's ACRONYMS FOR ECOLOGICAL SITES

Ecological Site Name	Acronym		Ecological Site Name	Acronym
Badlands Overflow	BOv		Sands	Sa
Badlands Terrace	BT		Sandy	Sy
Calcarous Fen	CF		Sandy Claypan	SyCp
Channery Loam	CL		Sandy Limy	SyLi
Choppy Sands	CS		Sandy Lowland	SyLL
Choppy Sands	CSa		Sandy Terrace	SyT
Clayey	Cy		Savannah	Sv
Clayey Overflow	CyOv		Shallow	Sw
Clayey Savannah	CSv		Shallow Breaks	SwB
Clayey Terrace	CyT		Shallow Clay	SwC
Claypan	Cp		Shallow Clayey	SwCy
Closed Depression	CD		Shallow Dense Clay	SDC
Deep Marsh	DM		Shallow Dense Clay	SwDc
Deep Wetland	DW		Shallow Gravel	SwG
Dense Clay	DC		Shallow Limy	SwL
Gravelly	Gr		Shallow Loamy	SwL
Gravelly Loamy	GrLy		Shallow Loamy	SwLy
Irrigated Sands	IrSa		Shallow Marsh	SM
Limy Clay	LC		Shallow Porous Clay	SPC
Limy Sands	LiSa		Shallow Porous Clay	SwPC
Limy Subirrigated	LSb		Shallow Sandy	SwSy
Limy Upland	LU		Shallow To Gravel	SwG
Linear Meadow	LM		Steep Loamy	SLy
Loamy	Ly		Steep Loamy	Stly
Loamy Floodplain	LyF		Stony Hills	SH
Loamy Lowland	LyL		Stony Loamy	StLy
Loamy Overflow	LOv		Stony Overflow	StOv
Loamy Overflow	LyOv		Subirrigated	Sb
Loamy Terrace	LT		Subirrigated Sands	SbSa
Loamy Terrace	LyT		Thin Breaks	TB
Loamy Upland	LyU		Thin Claypan	TCp
Loess Breaks	LB		Thin Loamy	TLy
Lowland	LL		Thin Sands	TSa
Overflow	Ov		Thin Sandy	TSy
Porous Clay	PC		Thin Upland	TU
Rocky Hills	RH		Valley Loam	VL
Saline Lowland	SL		Very Shallow	VSw
Saline Overflow	SOv		Wet Land	WL
Saline Subirrigated	SSb		Wet Meadow	WM
Saline Upland	SU		Wet Subirrigated	WSb

FIGURE 1. GRASS SEEDLING MORPHOLOGY

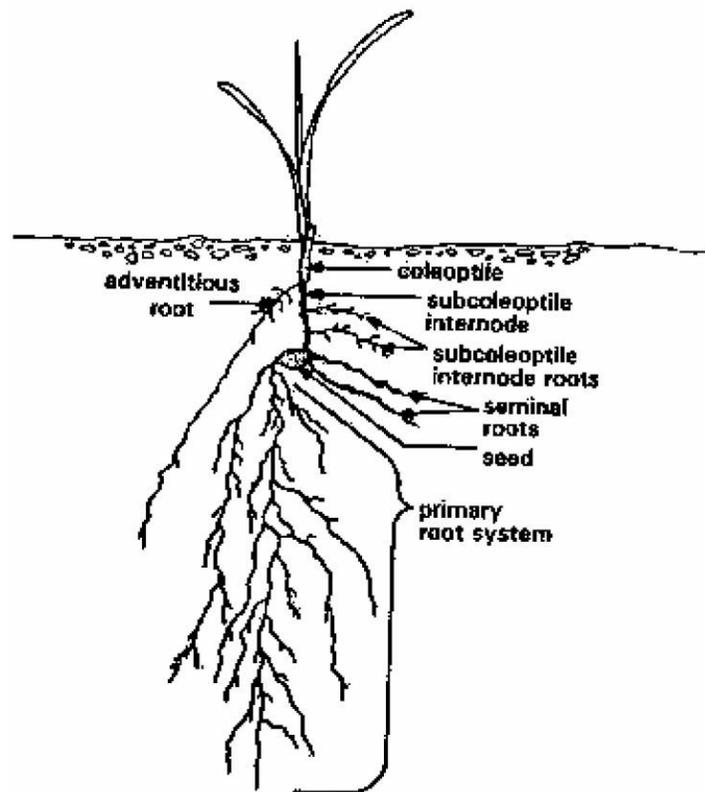
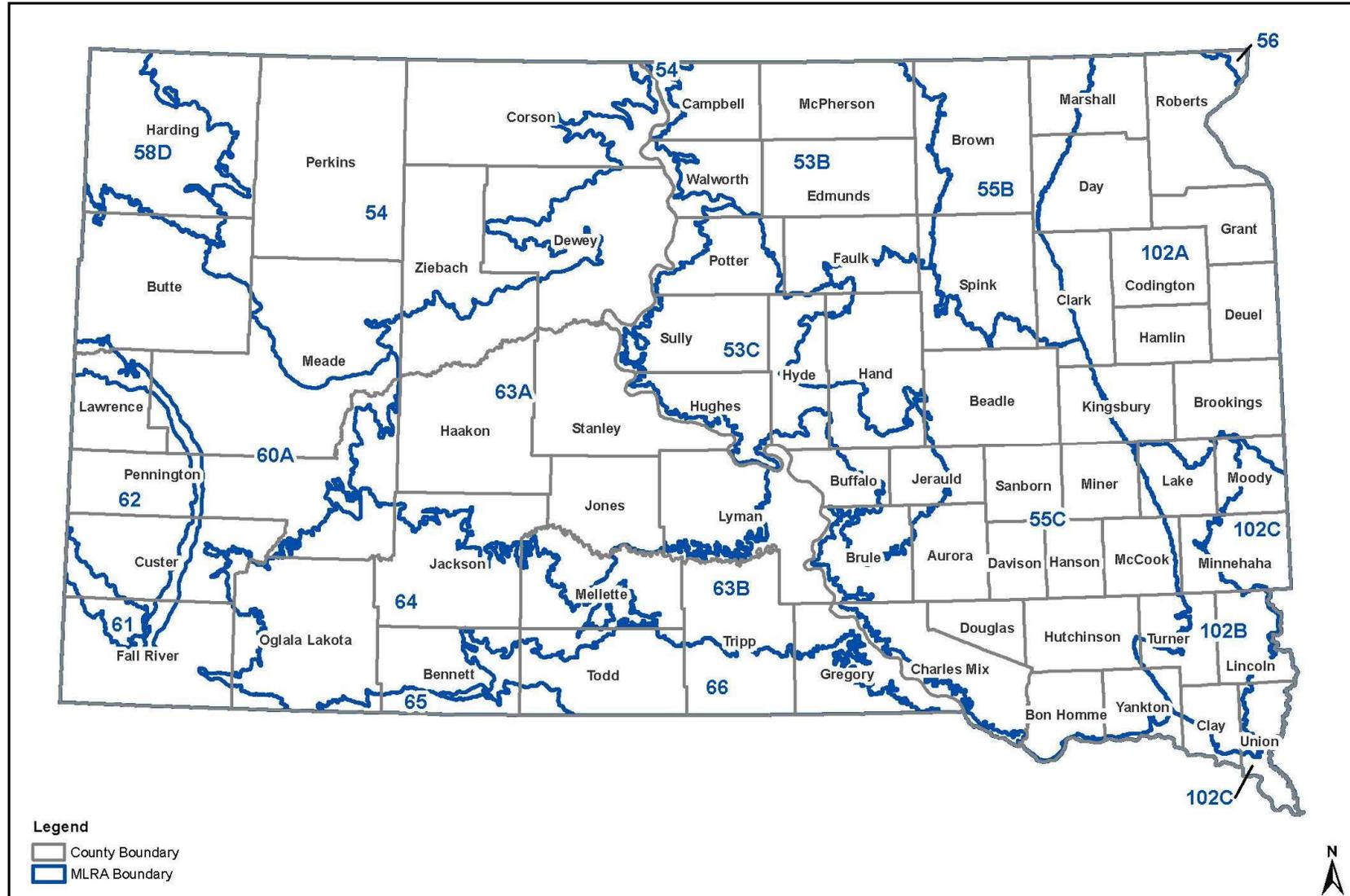


FIGURE 2. MLRA Map of SD

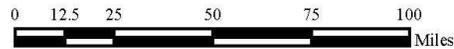
United States Department of Agriculture

Natural Resources Conservation Service

Major Land Resource Area (MLRA) Boundaries



Source:
1:100k DLG
Information provided by NRCS Personnel



Map Produced by:
USDA - NRCS, Rapid City FSO GIS, July 2016
UTM NAD83 Projection