

from 800 pounds per acre in favorable years to 500 pounds in unfavorable years. As range condition deteriorates, the mid grasses decrease and forage production drops. Undesirable weeds and annuals invade the site as range condition becomes poorer.

Management of vegetation on the Shingle soil should be based on taking half and leaving half of the total annual production. Seeding is desirable if the range is in poor condition. Western wheatgrass, blue grama, alkali sacaton, sideoats grama, little bluestem, pubescent wheatgrass, and crested wheatgrass are suitable for seeding. The grass selected should meet the seasonal requirements of livestock. It can be seeded into a clean, firm sorghum stubble, or it can be drilled into a firm prepared seedbed. Seeding early in spring has proven most successful.

The potential native vegetation on the Renohill soil is dominated by western wheatgrass and blue grama. Buffalograss is also presented. Potential production ranges from 1,000 pounds per acre in favorable years to 600 pounds in unfavorable years. As range condition deteriorates, a blue grama-buffalograss sod forms. Undesirable weeds and annuals invade the site as range condition becomes poorer.

Management of vegetation on the Renohill soil should be based on taking half and leaving half of the total annual production. Range pitting can reduce runoff. Seeding is desirable if the range is in poor condition. Western wheatgrass, blue grama, sideoats grama, buffalograss, pubescent wheatgrass, and crested wheatgrass are suitable for seeding. The grass selected should meet the seasonal requirements of livestock. It can be seeded into a clean, firm sorghum stubble, or it can be drilled into a firm prepared seedbed. Seeding early in spring has proven most successful.

Rangeland wildlife, such as antelope, cottontail, and coyote, are best suited to this unit. Because forage production is typically low, grazing management is needed if livestock and wildlife share the range. Livestock watering facilities also are utilized by various wildlife species. Capability subclass VIe irrigated, VIe nonirrigated; Shingle soil in Shaly Plains range site, Renohill soil in Clayey Plains range site.

61—Tassel fine sandy loam, 5 to 20 percent slopes.

This is a shallow, well drained soil on upland breaks at elevations of 4,850 to 5,200 feet. It formed in residuum from sandstone. Included in mapping are small areas of sandstone outcrop and areas of noncalcareous soils.

Typically the surface layer of this Tassel soil is light yellowish brown fine sandy loam about 7 inches thick. The underlying material is light yellowish brown very fine sandy loam. Sandstone is at a depth of about 11 inches.

Permeability is moderately rapid. Available water capacity is low. The effective rooting depth is 10 to 20 inches. Surface runoff is medium, and the erosion hazard is moderate.

The potential native vegetation is dominated by sideoats grama, little bluestem, blue grama, threadleaf sedge, sand reedgrass, and needleandthread. Potential

production ranges from 1,750 pounds per acre in favorable years to 950 pounds in unfavorable years. As range condition deteriorates, the sideoats grama, little bluestem, and sand reedgrass decrease; yucca, sedge, and blue grama increase; and forage production drops.

Management of vegetation should be based on taking half or less of the total annual production. Deferred grazing is practical in improving range condition. Seeding and mechanical treatment are impractical.

Windbreaks and environmental plantings are generally not suited to this soil. Onsite investigation is needed to determine if plantings are feasible.

Production of vegetation on this treeless soil is low, especially during drought, when annual production can be as low as 300 pounds per acre. Rangeland wildlife, such as antelope and scaled quail, can be attracted by managing livestock grazing, installing livestock watering facilities, and reseeding where needed.

This soil has poor potential for urban development. The chief limiting feature is the shallow depth to sandstone. Capability subclass VIe irrigated, VIe nonirrigated; Sandstone Breaks range site.

62—Terry fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes. This is a moderately deep, well drained soil on plains at elevations of 4,500 to 5,000 feet. It formed in residuum from sandstone. Included in mapping are small areas of soils that have sandstone deeper than 40 inches. Also included are small areas of soils that have a subsoil of sandy clay loam and clay loam.

Typically the surface layer of this Terry soil is pale brown fine sandy loam about 6 inches thick. The subsoil is pale brown fine sandy loam about 21 inches thick. The substratum is very pale brown fine sandy loam. Sandstone is at a depth of about 37 inches.

Permeability is moderately rapid. Available water capacity is moderate. The effective rooting depth is 20 to 40 inches. Surface runoff is slow, and the erosion hazard is low.

This soil is suited to most of the irrigated crops commonly grown in the area. The moderate depth restricts some crops. A suitable cropping system is corn, corn for silage, barley, 3 to 4 years of alfalfa, and wheat. This soil is also well suited to irrigated pasture.

Furrows or sprinklers can be used in irrigating row crops. Flooding from contour ditches and sprinkling are suitable in irrigating close grown crops and pasture. Small heads of water and short runs reduce the risk of erosion. Production can be maintained by frequent irrigations and by applications of barnyard manure and commercial fertilizer. Keeping tillage to a minimum and utilizing crop residue are important.

In nonirrigated areas this soil is suited to winter wheat, barley, and sorghum. Most of the acreage is planted to winter wheat. The predicted average yield is 25 bushels per acre. The soil is summer fallowed in alternate years to allow moisture accumulation. Generally precipitation is too low for beneficial use of fertilizer.

Stubble mulch farming, stripcropping, and minimum tillage are needed to control soil blowing and water erosion.