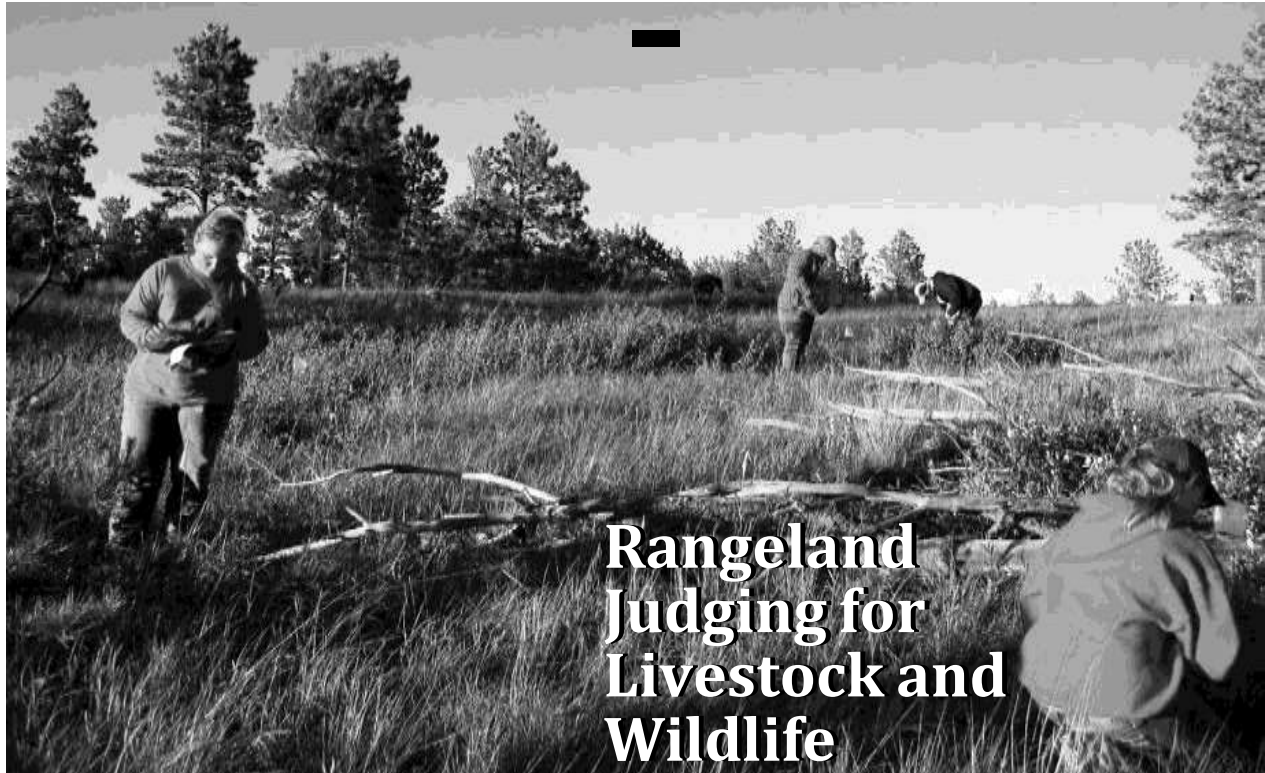


7th Edition

Range Judging Handbook for North Dakota

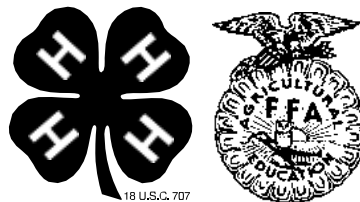


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FFA and 4-H Members Guide



NDSU

EXTENSION

North Dakota State University
Fargo, North Dakota

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The North Dakota Range Judging Contest Manual

Judging Rangeland for Livestock and Wildlife

Contest Committee

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Copies of the contest manual, “Range Judging Handbook for North Dakota,” can be purchased by contacting:

North Dakota State University Distribution
Center, NDSU Dept. 7070
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Introduction

North Dakota once was covered with a vast array of rangeland, interrupted occasionally by wood- lands along river and stream systems. Natural vegetation included grasses, sedges, forbs and shrubs, varying in type and amount by plant communities. The major plant communities found in the state included the tall-grass prairie in the extreme east, mixed-grass prairie in the west and a transition drift prairie in the central region. These rangelands provide habitat for many native plants and animals, and today play a major role in North Dakota’s livestock industry.

The majority of present-day North Dakota rangeland lies in the western two-thirds of the state, with remnant populations found in the southeastern and northeastern regions. The acreage of rangeland increases from east to west within the state. As soils, climate and topography change westward, plant communities also change. North Dakota has a wide diversity of plant species, each responding differently to climate and management. Plant communities of North Dakota contain more than 1,200 species. This biological diversity is a result of thousands of years of interaction among precipitation, temperature, topography, soils, grazing, fire and Native Americans. As Europeans settled the state, a significant altering of the historic landscape has occurred and biological diversity forever changed.



History of North Dakota Contest

North Dakota became one of five north-central states to start a state and regional range judging contest in 1976. This contest was called the “Old West Regional Range Judging Contest.” North Dakota held its first official state range judging contest and South Dakota the first Old West Regional range judging contest. The state contest evolved from the North Dakota Youth Range Camp activity started in 1975 by the North Dakota chapter of the Society for Range Management. The North Dakota chapter has sponsored both events every year, celebrating the 25th anniversary of the North Dakota Range Youth Camp in 1999. The year 2000 marked the 25th anniversary of the Old West Regional Contest hosted by North Dakota. The contest has grown from about 40 participants in 1976 to more than 150 FFA and 4-H youth judges annually. Traditionally, the contest was designed to consider the management of livestock on range and pastureland. This manual initiates a more contemporary approach to the rangeland ecosystems, evaluating the resource for livestock production, wildlife habitat and site integrity.

Objectives of Range Judging

Range judging is learning to “read” the range to make proper management decisions. As humans place greater pressure on our limited natural resources, stewardship of the land must not be overlooked. Contestants learn to recognize the components of the range resource, evaluate the ecosystem’s current condition, develop management practices to improve the ecosystem and develop better understanding of the plant communities.

Although range judging is designed in a contest setting, a greater value is applying the information and principles to an actual rangeland unit. Since the demise and/or reduction of bison, prairie dogs, elk and antelope, and the suppression of natural fires, some natural ecosystems have declined in health (biological diversity). We can begin to restore rangeland ecosystems to their former biological diversity by grazing/browsing animals and applying fire to fill missing natural functions.

Learning to judge range provides effective tools that are used to manage the range resource. The objective of the contest is to teach participants some basic principles of range ecology, including soil-plant interaction, plant-animal interaction and plant succession. We have chosen beef cattle and sharp-tailed grouse to demonstrate the concept of range evaluation and management.

Cattle are North Dakota’s most important livestock class economically and ecologically, while sharp-tailed grouse, the most common native upland game bird, are used as an indicator of range health.

Contest Layout and Design

Contest Design:

Rangeland judging involves a five-part program. Contestants are asked to:

1. Determine the ecological site and similarity index
2. Evaluate the value of the ecological site for beef cattle
3. Evaluate the value of the ecological site for sharp-tailed grouse
4. Make improvement practice recommendations based on the current resource values and management goals
5. Make improvement practice recommendations based on a given situation on a map (**team event**).

Contest Rules:

Other information needed for a contest include:

- a. Allow 25 minutes at each of five locations
- b. Allow five minutes at the end of the contest to finish card and verify score sheet
- c. Divide contestants into five groups prior to start of contest, one group per site
- d. Evaluate the same location for beef cattle and sharp-tailed grouse to facilitate learning an integrated management approach
- e. Use beef cattle improvement practices for beef cattle, sharp-tailed grouse improvement practices for sharp-tailed grouse
- f. Determine major land resource area (MLRA) and provide proper similarity index guide to contestants
- g. Degree of use by examination will be conducted from a marked grass plant. An individual plant will be used for sharp-tailed grouse.
- h. Contestants will be given distance to water on **site key**
- i. Contestants are provided number and class of livestock, months grazed and carrying capacity of pasture on **site key**
- j. Provide a soil judging pit outside ecological site boundary
- k. Set up three practice sites, with contestants, coaches and others having the opportunity to judge the practice sites and discuss them with instructors
- l. Provide all contestants with an ecological site key
- m. Provide a situation map with judging card to each team to judge prior to or after the field portion of the judging contest

Contest Set-up Includes:

The contest includes:

1. Six site locations (five in field, one as a separate session with team)
2. Ecological sites should be 50 by 50 feet or larger; 15 plants per plant identification site; one situation map

Location 1

Determine ecological site
Determine similarity index for site
Evaluate resource value for beef cattle Evaluate resource value for sharp-tailed grouse
Determine range improvement practices for beef cattle and sharp-tailed grouse

Location 2

Determine ecological site
Determine similarity index for site
Evaluate resource value for beef cattle Evaluate resource value for sharp-tailed grouse
Determine range improvement practices for beef cattle and sharp-tailed grouse

Location 3

Determine ecological site
Determine similarity index for site
Evaluate resource value for beef cattle Evaluate resource value for sharp-tailed grouse
Determine range improvement practices for beef cattle and sharp-tailed grouse

Location 4

Identify plants and give their characteristics

Location 5

Identify plants and give their characteristics

Location 6

Evaluate situation map for management issues and determine range improvement practices for beef cattle

For locations 1 to 3, mark the ecological site boundary with flags. Mark a selected plant with a different color flag on the edge of the boundary for judging utilization by livestock as it affects sharp-tailed grouse (label grouse).

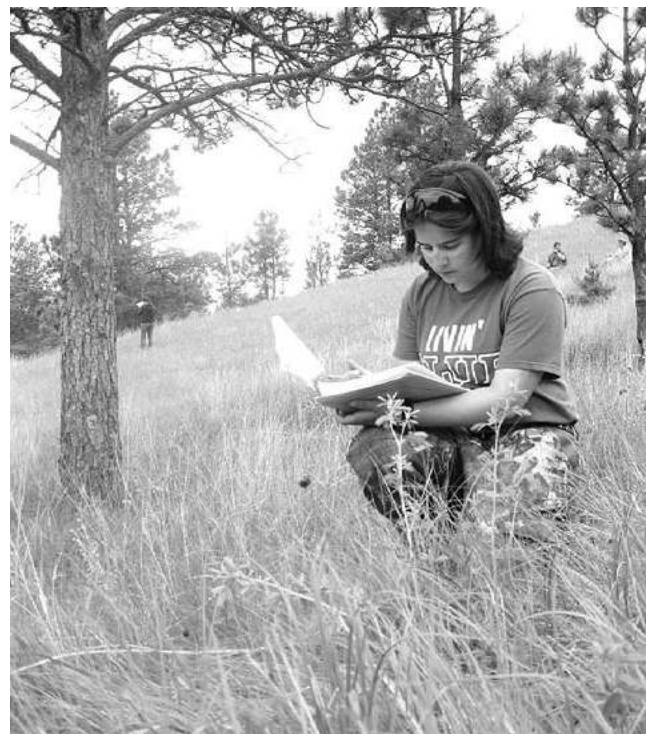
Place the soil judging pit outside the site boundary.

For location 4, mark 15 individual plants for plant identification.

For location 5, mark 15 individual plants for plant identification.

For location 6, provide a situation map for the team to judge.

3. Each contestant is given appropriate ecological site guides and score cards
4. Each ecological site should have a **site key** (on poster or display board) giving distance to water, class and number of livestock, carrying capacity and if abandoned cropland is present



Contest Rules and Scoring

An FFA team consists of three to five individuals and a 4-H team has an unlimited number, with scores of the top three combined for the total team score. Individuals can compete in an FFA, 4-H, open or adult division. Scoring for each site includes:

Ecological site	15 points
Similarity index	15 points if Ecological Site is correct; 5 points if Ecological Site is incorrect
Beef cattle evaluation	10 points for Forage Value 10 points for Stocking Rate 5 points for Slope 6 points for Grazing Restraints (3 for Terrain, 3 for Woody Canopy)
Sharp-tailed grouse evaluation	10 points each for Food Habitat, Protective Cover and Nesting Cover part A 5 points for Nesting Cover part B
Beef cattle management practices	3 points per practice. This includes all correct answers checked and practices not checked (39 possible points)
Sharp-tailed grouse management practices	3 points per practice. This includes all correct answers checked and practices not checked (21 possible points)
Plant identification	10 points per plant (3 for name, 1 for each characteristic); must have plant name correct to receive points for characteristics
Situation map	300 points (see card for details)

In the case of a tie in team scoring, use the score of the fourth-place individual, followed by the fifth-place individual if tie continues. If one team has only three members, the team with the fourth member is the winner. Follow the same rules if one team has four individuals and the other five. Plant identification score is used to break ties in the individual categories. If a tie still exists, use location 1, followed by location 2, followed by location 3.

Ecological Sites

Kevin Sedivec and Jeff Printz

Different kinds of rangeland are called ecological sites or range sites. Rangeland is a kind of land that is made up of combinations of many individual plant communities. These subunits are the basic framework for decision making in range management.

The ecological site is the product of all the environmental factors responsible for its development. Differences in kind, proportion and production of plants are, in large measure, the result of differences in environmental factors. For example, sandy soils produce different kinds and amounts of vegetation than clay soils. Vegetation also changes with amount and distribution of rainfall. Native vegetation in eastern North Dakota is much different from in the western portion due to decreased precipitation going from east to west.

An ecological site is an area with similar soil, climate and topography capable of producing certain kinds and amounts of vegetation. The major factors influencing the characteristic vegetation of ecological sites include: 1) surface soil depth, 2) soil texture, 3) available soil moisture, 4) land slope and exposure, 5) precipitation and 6) biological factors.

More than 20 major ecological sites with similar soil/plant relationships are identified in North Dakota. Nine of these ecological sites will be described and comprise potential sites used for range judging in North Dakota. These sites and their description include:

Shallow

This site occurs on gently rolling to steeply sloping uplands with slopes from 3 to 70 percent. The soils are shallow with bedrock within 0 to 20 inches of the soil surface. Bedrock may be solid rock or unconsolidated (smaller fragments such as gravel, small rocks, etc.) as with scoria, gravel or rock. Root growth is restricted, with most (not all) downward movement unable to penetrate the layer. Potential

Potential vegetation on this site includes blue grama, plains muhly, side-oats grama, needle-and-thread, western wheatgrass and upland sedges. If the soil texture is sandy, prairie sandreed may be present. Little bluestem may be present if calcium carbonate is found in the upper soil profile.

Claypan

This site occurs on nearly level to gently sloping uplands and occasionally on nearly level bottomlands. These sites have moderately fine to moderately coarse-textured top soils that are underlain by a dense, slowly permeable restrictive subsoil due to high sodium content at a depth of 0 to 20 inches below the soil surface. This hard claypan has round-topped columnar or prismatic structures often referred to as “biscuit tops.” Potential vegetation on this site includes western wheatgrass, prairie Junegrass and blue grama. Green needlegrass and inland saltgrass may be found on some sites.

Sands

This site occurs on nearly level to strongly rolling uplands and stream terraces or flood plains. Soils are deep, loose, and excessively drained fine, loamy sands or sands. Potential vegetation on this site includes needle-and-thread, sand dropseed and western wheatgrass. Blue grama and sand bluestem may occur in lesser amounts.

Sandy

This site occurs on nearly level to rolling uplands. Slopes may be from 1 to 15 percent. Soils are deep and well-drained with a sandy loam or fine, sandy loam surface texture and may be found over a sand subsoil. Potential vegetation on this site includes prairie sandreed, needle-and-thread and blue grama. Upland sedges and sand bluestem may occur in lesser amounts.

Loamy

This site occurs on nearly level to rolling uplands. Slopes may be from 1 to 15 percent. Soils are deep, moderately well-drained to moderately fine-textured and feel like flour when dry. Predominant vegetation on this site includes western wheatgrass and green needlegrass. Prairie Junegrass, blue grama and upland sedges are common understory grasses and sedges. Needle-and-thread may be present but not abundant.

Clayey

This site occurs on nearly level to undulating uplands. Soils are deep and have silt loam to clay surfaces with a silty clay to clay subsoil. Soils are fine to moderately fine textured and feel greasy when wet. Predominant vegetation on this site is western wheatgrass. Green needlegrass, blue grama and prairie Junegrass are prominent on this site. Buffalograss and upland sedges are also common, especially in southwestern North Dakota.

Thin Loamy

This site occurs mostly on steep uplands and on hillsides. Soils are weakly developed, with soil textures ranging from sandy loam to clay loam. Unweathered parent material is near the soil surface, but it is soft with no restrictive layer. Slopes generally range from 15 to 25 percent. Potential vegetation on this site includes needle-and-thread, plains muhly, western wheatgrass, side-oats grama and blue grama. This site is found only in MLRA 53, 55a, 55b and 56.

Overflow

This site occurs on nearly level to gently sloping lands that receive additional water from overflowing rivers or streams, or runoff from higher sloping lands. Soils are deep, sandy loam to clay textured. The water table is generally 5 feet or more below the surface. Potential vegetation on this site includes green needlegrass, western wheatgrass and big bluestem in wetter climates. Slender wheatgrass, bearded wheatgrass, Canada wildrye, switchgrass, porcupine grass and midsized sedges are major grasses and sedges. Western snowberry (buckbrush) is common on this site in much of North Dakota.

Limy Backslope

This site occurs mostly on steep uplands and on hillsides. Soils are weakly developed with soil textures ranging from sandy loam to clay loam. Unweathered parent material is near the soil surface, but it is soft with no restrictive layer. Slopes generally range from 15 to 25 percent. Potential vegetation on this site includes little bluestem, needle-and-thread, plains muhly, western wheatgrass, side-oats grama and blue grama. This site is found only in MLRA 54 and 58.

Saline Lowland

This site occurs on low terraces and bottomlands along larger streams, lakes or wetlands. Additional water is received by run-in, overflow or seepage. Slopes are commonly less than 1 percent. Soils are saline and/or alkaline, with salts evident on the surface when dry. These soils are deep, poorly drained and medium to fine-textured. Some sites may have a water table between 3 and 5 feet from the surface. Potential vegetation on this site includes nuttall alkaligrass, inland saltgrass and western wheatgrass. Foxtail barley may become dominant under poor management.

North Dakota Ecological Site Key

A way to simplify ecological site identification is to use the ecological site key. Using the above information, individual sites can be identified using this key, which follows.

North Dakota Ecological Site Key

I. Restrictive to Root Growth

These sites have a limiting layer within 20 inches of the surface consisting of rock, gravel, stone or restrictive clay (hard pan), which restricts **most** root growth beyond this layer. (If no restriction, go to II).

- A. Limiting layer is rock, scoria, gravel, or stone **Shallow** ☐
- B. Limiting layer is restrictive clay **Claypan** ☐

II. Nonrestrictive to Root Growth

These sites do not have a restrictive layer within 20 inches of the soil surface.

C. Lowlands — These sites receive additional moisture from occasional stream overflow or run-in from adjacent slopes, or during major flooding events.
(If no additional moisture occurs, go to D).

1. No water table within 5 feet from surface; typically found in swales with two slopes, one on each side of swale; no salt deposits on soil surface **Overflow** ☐
2. Water table within 5 feet from surface
- a. This site will have salts evident on the surface when dry
(Note: Look for key plant species) **Saline Lowland** ☐

D. Uplands — These sites do not receive additional moisture from occasional stream overflow, run-in from adjacent slopes, or during major flooding events.

1. These sites occur on slopes less than 15 percent
- a. Soils will not form a firm ball when wet; coarse **Sands** ☐
- b. Soils will form a firm ball and produce a short ribbon less than 1 inch; feels gritty **Sandy** ☐
- c. Soils will form a ribbon up to 2 inches and not feel gritty; like flour when dry **Loamy** ☐
- d. Soils form a ribbon greater than 2 inches and supports its own weight; feel greasy when wet **Clayey** ☐
2. These sites occur on side hills with slopes greater than 15 percent
- a. This site is found on glaciated soils **east** of the Missouri River; thin top soil **Thin loamy** ☐
- b. This site is found on non-glaciated soils **west** of the Missouri River; thin top soil **Limy backslope** ☐

Similarity Index

Kevin Sedivec and Dennis Froemke

The similarity index, formally known as range condition evaluation, is an evaluation or index of an ecological site. Herbivory by mammals and invertebrates above and below ground, wildfires and drought were major disturbances to the land before early settlement by European immigrants. The kind of plants that are present on an ecological site, and subsequent similarity indexes, will vary due to present and past activities by mammals, invertebrates and humans.

The similarity index varies among sites due to the presence of different kinds of plants. For example, if cattle have grazed at a heavy stocking rate for an extended period, some plants not preferred by cattle will increase through time. These plants are classified as increasers. Plants that decrease through time with heavy grazing pressure are termed decreasers. Any disturbance of the ecological site affects the species composition and similarity index. Remember, disturbances are a natural occurrence on all sites.

Before European settlement, ecological sites occurred in their natural condition. The plant communities evolved with natural disturbances of grazing (free-roaming herds), wildfires and drought. Remnants of the original plant communities are still found in North Dakota. The original plant communities describe the ecological sites (composition maximums). The similar index compares present plant communities with historic plant communities on an ecological site.

The present and historic plant species compositions are presented by weight at the end of the growing season in an ungrazed condition as described by the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). The composition maximum is the percent of air-dry weight of each plant species in the original plant community. Ungrazed plants at the end of the growing season and many years of data were used to determine the average air-dry weights.

For example, if we were judging the similarity index of a loamy site in MLRA 58, we would determine the plant composition by weight at the end of the growing season and compare it with the Ecological Site Guide. You can count no more than the percent allowable on the Ecological Site Guide or total of the amount present for an individual plant species of group of plant species. Simply count the smaller of the two values (maximum site composition and observed composition).

The similarity index is expressed as a percentage from 0 to 100 percent. All native grasses plants found on a site that are not specifically listed in the site composition maximum column are counted as “other native grasses.” Invader and introduced plants do not count in the percent composition toward the similarity index. In example 1, when we compare the observed values with the site composition maximum, we achieved a similarity index of 63 percent and checked on the judging card “GOOD CONDITION (51 to 75 percent).” In example 2, we achieved a similarity index of 65 percent and checked on the judging card “GOOD CONDITION (51 to 75 percent).”

Ecological Site Major Land Resource Areas Index

The Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) has determined the historic plant community for each ecological site by major land resource areas (MLRA) in the U.S. The historic plant community has been determined based on plant species composition prior to European settlement, with natural disturbances by wildlife, wildfires and drought. This plant community is labeled “site composition maximum” and is the projected dry weight of vegetation at the end of the growing season.

Because the U.S. has variability in precipitation and temperature from west to east and north to south, these MLRAs were developed for native rangeland to

compensate for the variability in species composition. North Dakota has six differing MLRAs. These MLRA are 53, 54, 55A, 55B, 56 and 58, which are illustrated in Figure 1.

Once you select the MLRA you are judging in, determine the ecological site judged and estimate the percentage (by weight) of each plant species or group of species. Using the provided ecological site guides (site composition maximum) for the MLRA, the percentage acceptable for each species or group of species is calculated to arrive at a similarity index (see examples 1 and 2). The ecological site vegetation index for each zone is found on Pages 14-21.



Figure 1. Major Land Resource Areas (MLRA) of North Dakota.

Example 1 - Similarity index of a loamy ecological site in 58 MLRA

Vegetation	Site Composition Maximum ¹	Observed Composition ²	Amount Allowable ³
Grasses	80		
Green needlegrass } Porcupine grass }	5	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
Western wheatgrass } Slender wheatgrass }	35	<u>15</u>	<u>15</u>
Needle-and-thread	15	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>
Prairie sandreed			
Blue grama	10	<u>25</u>	<u>10</u>
Little bluestem } Sideoats grama }		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Big bluestem } Switchgrass Sand bluestem }		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Prairie Junegrass } Plains muhly } Sand dropseed } Red threeawn } Prairie dropseed } Other native grass }	15	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>
Invaders (Kentucky bluegrass)		<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>
Sedges	5		
Upland sedge	5	<u>10</u>	<u>5</u>
Midland sedge			
Forbs and legumes	10		
Natives	10	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>
Invaders (Leafy spurge)		<u>7</u>	<u>0</u>
Woodies	5		
Natives	5	<u>10</u>	<u>5</u>
Invaders			<u>0</u>
	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>63%</u>
Similarity Index:	0 to 25 = Poor 51 to 75 = Good	26 to 50 = Fair 76 to 100 = Excellent	
			Index <u>Good</u>

¹Modified from NRCS Technical Guide

²Visual estimation made by judger

³The smaller value from two previous columns

Example 2 - Similarity Index of a shallow ecological site in 58 MLRA

Vegetation		Site Composition Maximum ¹	Observed Composition ²	Amount Allowable ³
Grasses		73		
Green needlegrass	}	8	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Porcupine grass				
Western wheatgrass	}	25	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>
Slender wheatgrass				
Needle-and-thread		15	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>
Prairie sandreed		5	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Blue grama		10	<u>15</u>	<u>10</u>
Little bluestem	}		<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>
Side-oats grama				
Big bluestem	}			
Switchgrass				
Sand bluestem				
Prairie cordgrass	}			
Nuttall's alkaligrass				
Prairie Junegrass	}	10		
Plains muhly				
Sand dropseed				
Blue bunch wheatgrass			<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>
Red threeawn				
Other native grass				
Invaders	(Crested wheatgrass)		<u>15</u>	<u>0</u>
Sedges		10		
Upland sedge		10	<u>15</u>	<u>10</u>
Midland sedge				
Forbs and legumes		5		
Natives		5	<u>10</u>	<u>5</u>
Invaders	(Sweetclover)		<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>
Woodies		10		
Natives		10	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>
Invaders				<u>0</u>
		<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>65%</u>
Similarity Index:	0 to 25 = Poor 51 to 75 = Good	26 to 50 = Fair 76 to 100 = Excellent		
			<u>Index</u>	<u>Good</u>

¹Modified from NRCS Technical Guide

²Visual estimation made by judge

³The smaller value from two previous columns

53 Major Land Resource Area

Vegetation			Sy	Ly	Cy	Cp	Observed	Amount
			- Site Composition Maximum ¹ -				Composition ²	Allowable ³
Grasses			80	80	90	77		
Green needlegrass	}		5	20	25	15	_____	_____
Porcupine grass								
Western wheatgrass	}		10	20	35	30	_____	_____
Slender wheatgrass								
Needle-and-thread			10	10	5	5	_____	_____
Prairie sandreed			20				_____	_____
Blue grama			10	10	10	15	_____	_____
Little bluestem	}		5		5		_____	_____
Sideoats grama								
Big bluestem	}		10	10			_____	_____
Switchgrass								
Sand bluestem								
Plains muhly	}							
Sand dropseed								
Prairie Junegrass								
Red threeawn			5	10	10	12	_____	_____
Prairie dropseed								
Other native grass								
Invaders							_____	0
Sedges			5	5	2	10		
Upland sedge							_____	_____
Midland sedge							_____	_____
Forbs and legumes			10	10	5	10		
Natives							_____	_____
Invaders							_____	0
Woodies			5	5	3	3		
Natives							_____	_____
Invaders							_____	0
			100%				100%	_____
							Index	_____

Similarity Index: 0 to 25 = Poor; 26 to 50 = Fair; 51 to 75 = Good; 76 to 100 = Excellent

Sy - Sandy, Ly - Loamy, Cy - Clayey, Cp - Claypan

¹Modified from NRCS Technical Guide

²Visual estimation made by judger

³The smaller value from two previous columns

53 Major Land Resource Area

Vegetation		Ov	SL	Sw	TL	Sa	Observed Composition ²	Amount Allowable ³
		- Site Composition Maximum ¹ -						
Grasses		84	86	81	90	75		
Green needlegrass	}	15		20	15			
Porcupine grass								
Western wheatgrass	}	12	25	10	20	5		
Slender wheatgrass								
Needle-and-thread		4			10	15		
Prairie sandreed						30		
Blue grama				6	10			
Little bluestem	}	5		20	15	10		
Sideoats grama								
Big bluestem	}	35		15	10			
Switchgrass								
Sand bluestem								
Nuttall's alkaligrass			25					
Prairie cordgrass	}							
Inland saltgrass								
Plains muhly	}	13	15	10	5	15		
Sand dropseed								
Prairie Junegrass								
Red threeawn								
Prairie dropseed								
Other native grass								
Invaders								0
Sedges		7	5	5	5	10		
Upland sedge								
Midland sedge								
Forbs and legumes		7	5	10	8	10		
Natives								
Invaders								0
Woodies		2	5	4	2	5		
Natives								
Invaders								0
		100%					100%	
							Index	

Similarity Index: 0 to 25 = Poor; 26 to 50 = Fair; 51 to 75 = Good; 76 to 100 = Excellent

Ov - Overflow, SL - Saline Lowland, Sw - Shallow, TL - Thin Loamy, Sa - Sands

¹Modified from NRCS Technical Guide

²Visual estimation made by judger

³The smaller value from two previous columns

54 Major Land Resource Area

Vegetation	Sy	Ly	Cy	LB	Observed Composition ²	Amount Allowable ³
- Site Composition Maximum ¹ -						
Grasses	77	85	90	80		
Green needlegrass Porcupine grass	5	25	30	15		
Western wheatgrass Slender wheatgrass		30	40	15		
Needle-and-thread	9	10		10		
Prairie sandreed	20					
Blue grama	8	10	10	5		
Little bluestem Sideoats grama	5			15		
Big bluestem Switchgrass Sand bluestem	15					
Northern reedgrass						
Prairie cordgrass						
Plains muhly Sand dropseed Prairie Junegrass Red threeawn Prairie dropseed Other native grass	15	10	10	20		
Invaders						0
Sedges	8	5	2	5		
Upland sedge						
Midland sedge						
Forbs and legumes	10	10	5	10		
Natives Invaders						0
Woodies	5	5	3	5		
Natives Invaders						0
	100%				100%	
					Index	

Similarity Index: 0 to 25 = Poor; 26 to 50 = Fair; 51 to 75 = Good; 76 to 100 = Excellent

Sy - Sandy, Ly - Loamy, Cy - Clayey, LB - Limy Backslope

¹Modified from NRCS Technical Guide

²Visual estimation made by judger

³The smaller value from two previous columns

54 Major Land Resource Area

Vegetation		Ov	SL	Sw	Cp	Sa	Observed Composition ²	Amount Allowable ³
		- Site Composition Maximum ¹ -						
Grasses		80	85	80	75	75		
Green needlegrass	}	20		10	10			
Porcupine grass								
Western wheatgrass	}	15	35	15	30			
Slender wheatgrass								
Needle-and-thread				10	15	15		
Prairie sandreed						20		
Blue grama				5	10	5		
Little bluestem	}	5		25		10		
Sideoats grama								
Big bluestem	}	35				15		
Switchgrass Sand								
bluegrass								
Northern reedgrass								
Prairie cordgrass			15					
Nuttall’s alkaligrass			15					
Plains muhly	}	5	20	15	10	10		
Sand dropseed								
Prairie Junegrass								
Red threeawn								
Prairie dropseed								
Other native grass								
Invaders								0
Sedges		5	5	5	8	10		
Upland sedge								
Midland sedge								
Forbs and legumes		10	5	10	12	10		
Natives								
Invaders								0
Woodies		5	5	5	5	5		
Natives								
Invaders								
		100%					100%	
							Index	

Similarity Index: 0 to 25 = Poor; 26 to 50 = Fair; 51 to 75 = Good; 76 to 100 = Excellent

Ov - Overflow, SL - Saline Lowland, Sw - Shallow, TL - Thin Loamy, Sa - Sands

¹Modified from NRCS Technical Guide

²Visual estimation made by judge

³The smaller value from two previous columns

55 Major Land Resource Area

Vegetation	Sy	Ly	Cy	TL	Observed Composition ²	Amount Allowable ³
- Site Composition Maximum ¹ -						
Grasses	78	85	90	80		
Green needlegrass Porcupine grass	4	20	30	15		
Western wheatgrass Slender wheatgrass		30	40	15		
Needle-and-thread	9	10		10		
Prairie sandreed	20					
Blue grama	8	10	10	5		
Little bluestem Sideoats grama	5			15		
Big bluestem Switchgrass Sand bluegrass	20					
Plains muhly Sand dropseed Prairie Junegrass Red threeawn Prairie dropseed Other native grass	12	10	10	20		
Invaders						0
Sedges	7	5	2	5		
Upland sedge						
Midland sedge						
Forbs and legumes	10	10	5	10		
Natives						
Invaders						0
Woodies	5	5	3	5		
Natives						
Invaders						
	100%				100%	
					Index	

Similarity Index: 0 to 25 = Poor; 26 to 50 = Fair; 51 to 75 = Good; 76 to 100 = Excellent

Sy - Sandy, Ly - Loamy, Cy - Clayey, TL - Thin Loamy

¹Modified from NRCS Technical Guide

²Visual estimation made by judger

³The smaller value from two previous columns

55 Major Land Resource Area

Vegetation	Ov	SL	Sw	Cp	Sa	Observed Composition ²	Amount Allowable ³
- Site Composition Maximum ¹ -							
Grasses	75	90	75	80	75		
Green needlegrass Porcupine grass	15			20	25		
Western wheatgrass Slender wheatgrass	10	30	5	30			
Needle-and-thread			5	10	10		
Prairie sandreed					25		
Blue grama				15	5		
Little bluestem Sideoats grama	5		35		5		
Big bluestem Switchgrass Sand bluegrass	40		20				
Prairie cordgrass		25					
Nuttall's alkaligrass		20					
Plains muhly Sand dropseed Prairie Junegrass Red threeawn Prairie dropseed Other native grass	5	15	10	5	5		
Invaders							0
Sedges	5	5	5	5	10		
Upland sedge							
Midland sedge							
Forbs and legumes	10	5	10	10	10		
Natives							
Invaders							0
Woodies	10	-	10	5	5		
Natives							
Invaders							
	100%					100%	
						Index	

Similarity Index: 0 to 25 = Poor; 26 to 50 = Fair; 51 to 75 = Good; 76 to 100 = Excellent

Ov - Overflow, SL - Saline Lowland, Sw - Shallow, TL - Thin Loamy, Sa - Sands

¹Modified from NRCS Technical Guide

²Visual estimation made by judger

³The smaller value from two previous columns

58 Major Land Resource Area

Vegetation	Sy	Ly	Cy	LB	Observed Composition ²	Amount Allowable ³
- Site Composition Maximum ¹ -						
Grasses	75	80	80	75		
Green needlegrass Porcupine grass		5	5	5		
Western wheatgrass Slender wheatgrass	5	35	45	20		
Needle-and-thread	20	15		20		
Prairie sandreed	25					
Blue grama	5	10	10	10		
Little bluestem Sideoats grama		5	10	15		
Big bluestem Switchgrass Sand bluegrass	5					
Plains muhly Sand dropseed Prairie Junegrass Red threeawn Prairie dropseed Other native grass	15	10	10	5		
Invaders						0
Sedges	10	5	5	10		
Upland sedge						
Midland sedge						
Forbs and legumes	10	10	10	5		
Natives						
Invaders						0
Woodies	5	5	5	10		
Natives						
Invaders						
	100 %				100 %	
					Index	

Similarity Index: 0 to 25 = Poor; 26 to 50 = Fair; 51 to 75 = Good; 76 to 100 = Excellent

Sy - Sandy, Ly - Loamy, Cy - Clayey, LB - Limy Backslope

¹Modified from NRCS Technical Guide

²Visual estimation made by judger

³The smaller value from two previous columns

58 Major Land Resource Area

Vegetation	Ov	SL	Sw	Cp	Sa	Observed Composition ²	Amount Allowable ³
	- Site Composition Maximum ¹ -						
Grasses	75	80	73	75	80		
Green needlegrass Porcupine grass	10		8				
Western wheatgrass Slender wheatgrass	30	35	25	35			
Needle-and-thread	10		15	15	25		
Prairie sandreed			5		35		
Blue grama	5		10	15	5		
Little bluestem Sideoats grama					5		
Big bluestem Switchgrass Sand bluestem	20		5				
Prairie cordgrass		15					
Nuttall's alkaligrass		20					
Plains muhly Sand dropseed Prairie Junegrass Red threeawn Prairie dropseed Bluebunch wheatgrass Other native grass	5	10	5	10	10		
Invaders							0
Sedges	5	3	5	10	5		
Upland sedge							
Midland sedge							
Forbs and legumes	10	5	10	5	10		
Natives							
Invaders							0
Woodies	10	12	12	10	5		
Natives							
Invaders							
	100 %					100 %	
						Index	

Similarity Index: 0 to 25 = Poor; 26 to 50 = Fair; 51 to 75 = Good; 76 to 100 = Excellent

Ov - Overflow, SL - Saline Lowland, Sw - Shallow, TL - Thin Loamy, Sa - Sands

¹Modified from NRCS Technical Guide

²Visual estimation made by judger

³The smaller value from two previous columns

Beef Cattle Range Evaluation

Kevin Sedivec and Doug Vannurden

Cattle are classified as grazers, preferring grasses and sedges. Cattle diets in North Dakota comprise about 75 percent grasses and sedges, 15 percent forbs (herbaceous plants) and 10 percent shrubs (woody), depending on preference, availability and nutritional status. Cattle grazing on native rangeland is a management technique to maintain the plant species composition when conducted in a proper manner. Proper grazing management includes matching the production of the plant community with the livestock consumption, minimizing or eliminating grazing more than 50 percent of the plant production. Maintaining the stocking rate at or below the carrying capacity will achieve proper management when combined with proper timing of grazing (for example, not grazing too early or prior to range readiness).

This evaluation guide to judging range is a systematic habitat evaluation for an ecological site's value to cattle. The evaluation section will assist in the development of an inventory and analyze the existing range condition to determine range improvement practices to improve the value for cattle grazing. This evaluation will allow the range judge to determine the existing condition and identify weak or missing elements that are limiting cattle numbers or performance.



Forage Value

The beef cattle diet consists of grasses and sedges, legumes and some forbs and shrubs. Cattle will select plants based on palatability (taste), availability and nutritional status. The range judge will determine the percent of composition (by weight) of desirable food-producing plants. This percentage will be between 0 and 100 percent and classified as poor (0 to 25 percent), fair (26 to 50 percent), good (51 to 75 percent) and excellent (76 to 100 percent). Although invaders and introduced plants cannot be counted for the similarity index, if the plant is desirable for cattle grazing, it will count for forage value.

Example 3 shows the forage value for the loamy ecological site in 58 MLRA in Example 1, and Example 4 shows the forage value for the shallow ecological site in 58 MLRA in Example 2. In these examples, we used the similarity index guide filled out to determine observed composition, and we developed a column for forage value (this column is not part of the guide; however, you can make your own column when judging). You base your forage value on the percentage of plants that are desirable for cattle grazing, including native, introduced and invader plants. In the example, a “D” was used to denote desirable and “Un” denoted undesirable. In Example 3, we determined all forbs and shrubs were undesirable; however, not all forbs and shrubs are undesirable (for example, leadplant). In Example 3, 68 percent were desirable and 32 percent were undesirable. The forage value would be “good.” In Example 4, 86 percent were desirable and 14 percent were undesirable. The forage value would be “excellent.”

Note: The similarity index and stocking rate are not related. A low similarity index score may result in a relatively high stocking rate due to invasion of non-native grasses that are considered “desirable” forage.

Example 3 - Forage value as determined from the similarity index of a loamy ecological site in 58 MLRA (De=Desirable, Un=Undesirable)

Vegetation	Site Composition Maximum ¹	Observed Composition ²	Amount Allowable ³
Grasses	80		
Green needlegrass } Porcupine grass }	5	3	3 De
Western wheatgrass } Slender wheatgrass }	35	15	15 De
Needle-and-thread	15	5	5 De
Prairie sandreed			
Blue grama	10	25	25 De
Little bluestem } Sideoats grama }	5		
Big bluestem } Switchgrass Sand } bluestem }			
Plains muhly } Sand dropseed } Prairie Junegrass } Red threeawn } Prairie dropseed } Other native grass }	10	10	5 De, 5 Un
Invaders		5	5 De
Sedges	5		
Upland sedge Midland sedge		10	10 De
Forbs and legumes	10		
Natives		10	10 Un
Invaders		7	7 Un
Woodies	5		
Natives		10	10 Un
Invaders			
		100%	68% De
		Index	Good

Similarity Index: 0 to 25 = Poor; 26 to 50 = Fair; 51 to 75 = Good; 76 to 100 = Excellent Sy -

Sandy, Ly - Loamy, Cy - Clayey, LB - Limy Backslope

¹Modified from NRCS Technical Guide

²Visual estimation made by judger

Example 4 - Forage value as determined from the similarity index of a shallow ecological site in 58 MLRA (De=Desirable, Un=Undesirable)

Vegetation	Site Composition Maximum ¹	Observed Composition ²	Amount Allowable ³
Grasses	73		
Green needlegrass } Porcupine grass }	8	<u>1</u>	<u>1 De</u>
Western wheatgrass } Slender wheatgrass }	25	<u>10</u>	<u>10 De</u>
Needle-and-thread	15	<u>10</u>	<u>10 De</u>
Prairie sandreed	5	<u>1</u>	<u>1 De</u>
Blue grama	10	<u>15</u>	<u>15 De</u>
Little bluestem } Sideoats grama }		<u>5</u>	<u>5 De</u>
Big bluestem } Switchgrass } Sand bluestem }	5	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Plains muhly } Sand dropseed } Prairie Junegrass } Red threeawn } Prairie dropseed } Other native grass }	5	<u>8</u>	<u>5 De, 3 Un</u>
Invaders		<u>15</u>	<u>15 D</u>
Sedges	5		
Upland sedge		<u>15</u>	<u>15 De</u>
Midland sedge		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Forbs and legumes	10		
Natives		<u>10</u>	<u>4 De, 6 Un</u>
Invaders		<u>5</u>	<u>5 De</u>
Woodies	12		
Natives		<u>5</u>	<u>5 Un</u>
Invaders		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>86% De</u>
		Index	<u>Excellent</u>

Similarity Index: 0 to 25 = Poor; 26 to 50 = Fair; 51 to 75 = Good; 76 to 100 = Excellent Ov -

Overflow, SL - Saline Lowland, Sw - Shallow, TL- Thin Loamy, Sa - Sands

¹Modified from NRCS Technical Guide

²Visual estimation made by judger

Forage Utilization

Overutilization of forage plants reduces the competitiveness of the plant against increasing and invading plants. Moderate to full-use grazing followed by recovery allows regrowth, creating a higher nutritional quality plant, compared with ungrazed plants. To maintain high quality plant composition, incorporating a moderate to full-use grazing strategy is recommended for a desirable cattle pasture. To determine livestock use, the stocking rate will be determined and compared with the carrying capacity of the land.

Stocking Rate

Stocking rate is the number and kind of animals grazed on an area of range for a specific length of time. Stocking rates should be determined by the available forage of the total range area, taking into consideration the kinds of sites, condition and amount of usable forage available for grazing.

To determine the number of animal unit months (AUMs) of grazing required by livestock, simply multiply the number of animals times their animal unit equivalent (AUE) (See Table 1) and then multiply times the number of months grazing is required.

Table 1. Animal Unit Equivalents (AUE) by class of livestock.

ANIMAL	AUE
Cow/calf pairs	1.00
Yearling cattle	0.75
Dairy cows	1.30
Bulls	1.25
Mature sheep with or without lambs	0.20
Mature goats with or without kids	0.15
Deer	0.15
Mature horse	1.25
Mature buffalo with or without calves	1.00

EXAMPLE 1 - Determine the AUMs required to graze 60 cows, three bulls and 10 yearlings for six months.

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 \text{Cows} & 60 \times 1 \text{ AUE} & = 60.00 \\
 \text{Bulls} & 3 \times 1.25 \text{ AUE} & = 3.75 \\
 \text{Yearlings} & 10 \times 0.75 \text{ AUE} & = 7.50 \\
 & \hline
 & 71.25 \text{ Animal Units (AU)} \times \\
 & 6 \text{ months (M)} \\
 & \hline
 & \mathbf{427.5 \text{ AUMs} = \text{Stocking rate}}
 \end{array}$$

EXAMPLE 2 - Determine the AUMs required to graze 200 sheep for five months and 10 horses for seven months.

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 \text{Sheep} & 200 \times 0.20 \text{ AUE} & = 40 \text{ Animal Units (AU)} \\
 & & \times 5 \text{ months (M)} \\
 & & \hline
 & & \mathbf{200 \text{ AUMs for sheep}} \\
 \\
 \text{Horse} & 10 \times 1.25 \text{ AUE} & = 12.50 \text{ Animal Units} \\
 & & \times 7 \text{ months} \\
 & & \hline
 & & \mathbf{87.5 \text{ AUMs for horses}}
 \end{array}$$

Total AUMs = 200 AUMs for sheep + 87.5 AUMs for horses:
287.5 AUMs = Stocking rate

Carrying Capacity

Carrying capacity is the amount of forage available from a given piece of land to support a given herd size for a specific period of time (months). The stocking rate (AUMs) should equal the carrying capacity (in AUMs) in terms of AUMs needed for the grazing animals with AUMs available from the pasture.

Two factors must be considered to determine the AUMs available from a range area: ecological sites and similarity index. Ecological sites differ in their potential to produce native vegetation due to climate, soil and the kind of plants they support. The similarity index is determined by the amount and kinds of plants produced on the ecological site.

To determine the carrying capacity (AUMs) available from a range area, you first must evaluate the range and determine the percentage of makeup in different kinds of ecological sites. Then simply multiply the number of acres of each site times the initial stocking rate for the index class for your zone, then total.

EXAMPLE: You have 500 acres of rangeland in 54 MLRA of North Dakota. Fifty percent of the area is classified as loamy ecological site, 35 percent sandy and 15 percent shallow. How many AUMs (carrying capacity) of grazing will this area support?

Ecological Site	Acreage	AUMs			Total AUMs
50% loamy	250	X	0.7	=	175.0
35% sandy	175	X	0.7	=	122.5
15% shallow	75	X	0.4	=	30.0
					327.5 AUMs

Comparison of Stocking Rate and Carrying Capacity

If the stocking rate and carrying capacity were the same, you would keep the stocking rate the same. If the stocking rate is greater than the carrying capacity, decrease the stocking rate. If the stocking rate is lower than the carrying capacity, increase the stocking rate.

EXAMPLE: In the stocking rate and carrying capacity examples, the stocking rate of example 1 was 427.5 AUM, while the carrying capacity was 327 AUMs. You would decrease the stocking rate when comparing these examples.

EXAMPLE: In the stocking rate and carrying capacity examples, the stocking rate of example 2 was 275.0 AUM, while the carrying capacity was 327 AUMs. You would increase the stocking rate when comparing these examples.



Table 2. Initial stocking rate guide for excellent-condition native range in animal unit months per acre (AUM/acre) by ecological site and Major Land Resource Areas.
(adapted from NRCS Technical Guide 1997)

	Animal Unit Month (AUM)/Acre				
	Major Land Resource Area				
	53	54	55A&B	56	58
Clayey	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.5
Claypan	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.4
Limy backslope	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.4
Loamy	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.6
Overflow	1	0.9	1	1.2	0.8
Saline lowland	1	0.7	1	1.1	0.7
Sands	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.5
Sandy	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.6
Shallow	0.6	0.4	0.6	-	0.4
Thin loamy	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.4

Distribution Factors

Beef cattle graze in a pasture based on forage accessibility, distance from watering source and topography. The rougher the land and steeper the slopes, the less distance they will travel, especially from water. If the land is smooth to gently rolling, cattle freely roam throughout the pasture in search of forage. If the land is rough, with steep, deep canyons, bare rock or woody canopy, grazing distribution of the land will be limited.

Forage Accessibility

Beef cattle prefer to graze on level ground. As the slope increases, grazing use declines and the distance they graze from water is reduced. If the slope is less than 5 percent, water can be up to 1½ miles away. If the slope is 5 to 10 percent, water can be up to one mile away. If the slope is 11 to 15 percent, water can be up to 0.75 (three-fourths) mile away. If the slope is greater than 15 percent, water must be within 0.5 mile away.

Forage accessibility on the ecological site is based on slope, and categorized as a percentage at 5 percent intervals. Slope will be used to determine if the water available is adequate or needs to be developed. Slope flags placed 100 feet apart will be used for contest purposes.

The four slope categories are:

- < 5% - smooth
- 5-10% - gently rolling
- 11-15% - rolling to steep
- > 15% - very steep

Grazing Restraint

Beef cattle prefer to graze open grasslands with limited amounts of woody cover and smooth terrain. When judging the ecological site, you will decide if the area is smooth or rough. Rough is classified by presence of bare rock, scoria or heaving from water pressure. Classify the woody canopy cover as greater or less than 30 percent. If the woody canopy cover is greater than 30 percent, cattle will have a difficult time grazing the area and woody plant control will be needed. The restraint classes to judge include:

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1) Terrain | ☐ Smooth | ☐ Rough |
| 2) Woody canopy cover | ☐ < 30% or | ☐ > 30% |

Guide to Range Management Practices — Beef Cattle

1. **Continue present management** — Use when no other beef cattle management practices are needed with the exception of control noxious weeds (i.e., you can control noxious weeds and still continue present management).
2. **Develop water** — If slope is less than 5 percent, water can be 1½ miles away; if slope is 5 to 10 percent, water can be one mile away; if slope is 11 to 15 percent, water can be .75 mile away; or if slope is greater than 15 percent, water must be within 0.5 mile. When water location does not meet these requirements, development of water is needed.
3. **Decrease stocking rate** — Use when stocking rate is greater than carrying capacity.
4. **Increase stocking rate** — Use when stocking rate is less than carrying capacity.
5. **Apply woody plant control** — Use when woody canopy cover is greater than (>) 30 percent.
6. **Apply undesirable grass and forb control** — Use when forage factor is poor or fair due to undesirable forbs or grasses.
7. **Change kind of livestock** — Use when 1) all of the following occur: terrain is rough, woody canopy cover is greater than 30 percent, slope greater than 15 percent, or 2) if leafy spurge is greater than 40 percent of the vegetation by weight.
8. **Burn or mow old growth** — Use when old growth dominates (greater than 70 percent by cover) the contest site.
9. **Defer part of grazing season** — Use whenever you decrease stocking rate to increase health of spring growth or whenever you burn or mow old grass to eliminate grazing of new plant growth.
10. **Defer one or more grazing seasons** — Use whenever you seed adapted forage species.
11. **Seed adapted forage species** — Use when forage factor is poor because of lack of desirable plants.
12. **Control noxious weeds** — Use whenever a noxious weed is present in the site. Most common noxious weeds on North Dakota's rangeland include leafy spurge, absinth wormwood, spotted knapweed, Canada thistle, musk thistle, yellow and Dalmatian toadflax, and hounds tongue.
13. **Begin a planned grazing system** — Use whenever your site is evaluated to have one or more of these problems: lacks proper water, forage value is poor or fair, terrain rough, increased or decreased stocking rate, and/or old grass (greater than 70 percent by cover) dominates.

Note: Distance to water and number and class of livestock grazing, months grazed and carrying capacity will be provided.

Sharp-tailed Grouse Range Evaluation

Kevin Sedivec and Doug Vannurden

The sharp-tailed grouse is the most common upland game bird native to North Dakota's rangeland. Sharp-tailed grouse are found throughout North Dakota, particularly in parts of the state where rangeland remains a dominant resource in the landscape. Populations of sharp-tailed grouse are directly related to land use and management practices, increasing or decreasing with changes in habitat quality and quantity.

As with many upland game birds, farming has the greatest main effect on landscape and subsequent sharp-tailed grouse habitat. Cultivated lands prove to have the greatest negative impact on sharp-tailed grouse nesting and brood-rearing habitat. However, cultivated lands are important areas for food habitat.

The major influences on rangeland that alter sharp-tailed grouse habitat are grazing and fire. Sharp-tailed grouse have evolved with the grazing of wildlife and fire. Grazing with domestic livestock can be beneficial when managed properly and overgrazing is eliminated. For the most part, light to moderate stocking rates are beneficial to sharp-tailed grouse habitat and, in many areas, necessary to maintain high-quality nesting and protective habitats. North Dakota's rangelands currently provide habitat for sharp-tailed grouse varying from poor to excellent, depending on land use and site factors. Always remember, weather and predators also influence sharp-tailed grouse populations and can be the primary factor for reductions or increases in populations.

The purpose of this habitat evaluation guide is to provide a tool for a systematic evaluation of a tract of land for sharp-tailed grouse suitability. The evaluation is designed to inventory and analyze existing habitat condition and determine the limiting

factors to improve the habitat when needed. This evaluation will allow a determination of the overall quality of the range in its existing condition and identify the weak or missing elements that are limiting grouse numbers so that management improvements can be developed.

Sharp-tailed grouse restrict their activities to a home range that varies in size, depending on the kind, amount, condition and interspersed of the required habitat components. All the requirements for the birds' livelihood must be found within this home range. In reality, the actual size and shape of the home range is determined by the inherent limits of how far the birds can travel and quality of various habitat elements within the home range.

Although actual home ranges are not marked by permanent boundaries (boundaries change from season to season and year to year), a conceptual home range boundary is designed for the contest. The ordinary limits of movement for a species are assumed in the boundary area, with all potential habitats available to provide a convenient area for planning within which habitat elements are measured.

Nesting Cover

Sharp-tailed grouse hens' nest within a one- to two-mile radius of the male dancing ground. The sharp-tailed grouse engages in the most energetic display of all grouse during the breeding and nesting season. The males gather to perform before dawn and dance for several hours while courting females. The hens will locate a nest within this one- to two-mile radius of the ground in cover suitable for hiding from predators and protection from the environment.

Hens select a nesting site in cover that is tall and dense, usually 8 to 16 inches high. They almost exclusively nest in permanent cover, such as rangeland. Tall to mid-sized bunch grasses and upright sod-formers provide the best grass cover while dense shrubs greater than 1 foot tall provide safe habitat for nesting. Of the 40 grasses and grass-like plants, 16 provide tall enough cover for nesting hens. The wet meadow and saline lowland plants are classified as undesirable due to the potential of flooding destroying nests. Sweetclover is the only forb from the plant list that achieves sufficient height and cover for nesting. All shrubs except creeping juniper, broom snakeweed, prairie rose, yucca and winterfat provide good nesting cover. Trees are classified as undesirable because they limit low-growing cover.

Desirable Nesting Plants

Desired nesting plants should be common throughout the home range of sharp-tailed grouse. These plants should cover 30 percent by aerial cover of the home range to provide adequate cover for nesting hens. If less than 30 percent by aerial cover of the contest site is desired nesting plants, improve nesting cover must be added to the recommended management practices. For contest purposes, judge the site for desirable nesting plants as:

- > 30% aerial cover
- 10 to 30% aerial cover
- < 10% aerial cover

Nesting Cover Height

Sharp-tailed grouse hens tend to nest in cover 8 to 16 inches tall and greater. Nesting cover less than 4 inches tall lacks hiding cover from predators and is classified as poor. For contest purposes, if the height of the “specially marked plant” is less than 4 inches, decreasing the stocking rate is recommended. If the height of the marked plant is greater than 16 inches, increasing stocking rate or burning is recommended. Judge the contest site as:

- > 16 inches
- 4 to 16 inches
- < 4 inches

Food Habitat

Sharp-tailed grouse feed extensively on range-land unless adjacent cereal crops are present. Laboratory tests have shown that 90 percent of the grouse diet is composed of vegetation (seeds, fruit, leaves) and the remaining 10 percent chiefly of insects (grasshoppers, beetles, caterpillars, etc.). Of the vegetative matter, 31 percent consists of leaves, flowers and buds; 27 percent fruit; 20 percent grain (grass seeds and cereal crops); 7 percent weed seeds; and the balance is miscellaneous plant material. The sharp-tailed grouse’s favorite foods include wheat, clover leaves, dandelion, prairie rose, sunflower seeds, chokecherry, buffaloberry, willows, poplar (cottonwood, quaking aspen) and alfalfa.

Plants tend to be selected as a food source for sharp-tailed grouse if they produce a hard seed and fleshy fruit. Grouse also prefer the plant tissue of a select group of plants.

Desirable Food Plants

Food plants should be common throughout the home range of sharp-tailed grouse. These plants should consist of 30 percent by weight of the home range to provide adequate food for the grouse.

If less than 30 percent by weight of the contest site is desired food plants, improve food habitat must be added to the recommended management practices. For contest purposes, judge the site for desirable food plants as:

- > 30% by weight
- 10 to 30% by weight
- < 10% by weight

Protective Cover

During the spring and summer months, sharp-tailed grouse spend all their time on the ground searching for food, nesting and loafing (sleeping, resting). Protective cover is important for grouse for loafing and is necessary for escaping predators. Low-growing woody plants and upright forbs and grasses are used for this type of cover because they provide dense overhead screening and protective cover from environmental conditions.

Percent Woody Canopy

For contest purposes, protective cover will be categorized as woody canopy, such as western snowberry, willows, big sagebrush, silver sagebrush and other low-growing trees that grow in clumps and shrubs. Desirable levels of woody canopy cover in a sharp-tailed grouse's home range should be 10 to 30 percent by aerial cover. Less than 10 percent by aerial cover would be insufficient, while greater than 30 percent would be excessive, reducing the amount of food habitat and potential nesting cover. For contest purposes, judge the site for percent woody cover as:

- > 30% aerial cover
- 10 to 30% aerial cover
- < 10% aerial cover

Guide to Habitat Management Practices — Sharp-tailed Grouse

1. **Continue present management** — Use when no other sharp-tailed grouse management practices are needed.
2. **Improve nesting cover** — Use when desirable nesting plants are less than 30 percent by aerial cover and/or marked plant is less than 4 inches tall.
3. **Decrease stocking rate** — Use when marked plant is less than 4 inches tall.
4. **Add more livestock grazing or burn** — Use when marked plant is greater than 16 inches tall.
5. **Improve food habitat** — Use when desirable food plants are less than 30 percent by weight.
6. **Improve protective cover** — Use when woody canopy cover is less than 10 percent by aerial cover.
7. **Apply woody plant control** — Use when woody canopy cover is greater than 30 percent by aerial cover.

CONTEST EXAMPLE

Ecological Site — Sandy; **Major Land Resource Area** — 54

Site Key: Distance to water — 0.8 miles
Livestock class and number — 100 cow/calf pairs (AUE = 1) Grazing season — 6 months
Carrying capacity — 550 AUMs

Species composition include:

Grasses — 5% green needlegrass, 5% western wheatgrass, 30% needle-and-thread, 20% blue grama, and 25% Kentucky bluegrass
Sedges — 10% upland sedge
Forbs — 5% sweetclover, 5% leafy spurge, 2% silverleaf scurfpea, 3% fringed sagewort
Shrubs — 5% prairie rose

Degree of Use (marked grass plant): Sharp-tailed grouse — 5 inches

Slope — 7%; **Terrain** — smooth; **Woody canopy** — see species composition

ANSWER KEY:

Ecological Site:Sandy
Similarity Index:Fair (45%)
Beef Cattle Site Evaluation
Forage Value:.....Excellent (85%)
Distribution Factors
Slope:.....5 to 10%
Grazing Restraints
Terrain:.....Smooth
Woody canopy:.....< 30% (5%)
Stocking rate:Decrease
Sharp-tailed Grouse Site Evaluation Nesting
Cover
Desirable nesting plants: > 30% (45%)
Nesting cover height:4 to 16 inches
Food habitat:10 to 30% (17%)
Protective cover:< 10% (5%)

Recommended management practices — Beef: decrease stocking rate, defer part of grazing season, control noxious weeds, begin a planned grazing system

Recommended management practices — Grouse: improve food habitat, improve protective cover

CONTEST EXAMPLE

Ecological Site — Loamy; **Major Land Resource Area** — 55B

Site Key: Distance to water — 1.6 miles
Livestock class and number — 200 sheep (AUE = 0.20),
25 cow/calf pairs (AUE = 1)
Grazing season — 5 months
Carrying capacity — 325 AUMs

Species composition include:

Grasses — 5% green needlegrass, 5% western wheatgrass, 10% needle-and-thread, 15% blue grama, 5% Prairie Junegrass and 25% Kentucky bluegrass
Sedges — 10% upland sedge
Forbs — 2% purple prairie clover, 3% milkvetches, 2% silverleaf scurfpea, 5% fringed sagewort
Shrubs — 8% western snowberry, 5% prairie rose

Degree of Use (marked grass plant): Sharp-tailed grouse — 6 inches

Slope — 8%; **Terrain** — smooth; **Woody canopy** — see species composition

ANSWER KEY:

Ecological Site:..... Loamy
Similarity Index: Good (55%)
Beef Cattle Site Evaluation
Forage Value: Excellent (77%)
Distribution Factors
Slope: 5 to 10%
Grazing Restraints
Terrain: Smooth
Woody canopy: < 30% (13%)
Stocking rate: Keep the same
Sharp-tailed Grouse Site Evaluation Nesting
Cover
Desirable nesting plants: 10 to 30% (28%)
Nesting cover height: 4 to 16 inches
Food habitat: 10 to 30% (25%)
Protective cover: 10 to 30% (13%)

Recommended management practices — Beef: develop water, begin a planned grazing system

Recommended management practices — Grouse: improve nesting cover, improve food habitat

CONTEST EXAMPLE

Ecological Site — Shallow; **Vegetative Zone** — 58

Site Key: Distance to water — 0.4 miles
Livestock class and number — 50 cow/calf pairs (AUE = 1.0),
2 bulls (AUE = 1.25)
Grazing season — 6.5 months for cow/calf pairs, 2 months for bulls Carrying
Capacity — 400 AUMs

Species composition include:

Grasses — 10% western wheatgrass, 15% needle-and-thread, 10% blue grama, 20% little bluestem, 5% sideoats grama, 5% plains muhly, 5% sandberg bluegrass
Sedges — 10% upland sedge
Forbs — 2% purple prairie clover, 1% black samson, 2% silverleaf scurfpea, 3% fringed sagewort
Shrubs — 5% lead plant, 7% western snowberry

Degree of Use (marked grass plant): Sharp-tailed grouse — 18 inches

80% Old Grass; **Slope** — 4%; **Terrain** — rough (exposed rock);
Woody canopy — see species composition

ANSWER KEY:

Ecological Site:Shallow
Similarity Index:Good (65%)
Beef Cattle Site Evaluation
 Forage Value:Excellent (83%)
Distribution Factors
 Slope:< 5%
Grazing Restraints
 Terrain:Rough
 Woody Canopy:< 30% (12%)
 Stocking Rate:Increase
Sharp-tailed Grouse Site Evaluation Nesting
Cover
 Desirable Nesting Plants: > 30% (57%)
 Nesting Cover Height:> 16 inches
 Food Habitat: 10 to 30% (27%)
 Protective Cover: 10 to 30% (12%)

Recommended Management Practices — Beef: increase stocking rate, burn or mow old grass, defer part of grazing season, begin a planned grazing system

Recommended Management Practices — Grouse: add more livestock grazing or burn, and improve food habitat

CONTEST EXAMPLE

Ecological Site — Overflow; **Vegetative Zone** — 53

Site Key: Distance to water — 0.6 miles
Livestock class and number — 100 yearling cattle (AUE = 0.75),
4 bulls (AUE = 1.25)
Grazing season — 5 months for yearlings, 2 months for bulls Carrying
Capacity — 300 AUMs

Species composition include:

Grasses — 3% porcupine grass, 5% bearded wheatgrass, and 52%
Kentucky bluegrass
Sedges — 5% slough sedge
Forbs — 15% absinth wormwood
Shrubs — 20% western snowberry

Degree of Use (marked grass plant): Sharp-tailed grouse — 3 inches

Slope — 2%; **Terrain** — smooth; **Woody canopy** — see species composition

ANSWER KEY:

Ecological Site:..... Overflow
Similarity Index: Poor (15%)
Beef Cattle Site Evaluation
Forage Value:..... Good (65%)
Stocking Rate: Decrease
Distribution Factors
Slope: < 5%
Grazing Restraints
Terrain: Smooth
Woody Canopy: < 30%

Sharp-tailed Grouse Site Evaluation Nesting
Cover
Desirable Nesting Plants: < 30% (28%)
Nesting Cover Height: < 4 inches
Food Habitat: 10 to 30% (20%)
Protective Cover: 10 to 30% (20%)

Recommended Management Practices — Beef: decrease stocking rate, defer part of
grazing season, control noxious weeds and begin a planned grazing system

Recommended Management Practices — Grouse: improve nesting cover, decrease
stocking rate and improve food habitat

Plant List

Erica Elemse and Kevin Sedivec

The plants selected for the contest are common plants found on the 10 selected ecological sites in North Dakota. Plant characteristics and their ratings for sharp-tailed grouse and beef cattle are based on ecological criteria and value to the sharp-tailed grouse and cattle. Native plants classified as invaders are those that did not occur historically on the ecological site under influences of grazing, fire and drought. Introduced plants that escape or move from where they are planted are classified as invaders.

The starting point for most range management decisions is knowing range plants by name and knowing their growth habits, response to grazing, span of life and other characteristics. A total of 116 plants make up the plant list. Scientific names are included because confusion can exist when a particular plant has several common names. However, common names will be used for range judging contest purposes.

Correct plant identification is very important because plants can be desirable, as well as undesirable. In the Sources of Information section, you can find a list of publications and plant material sources that will aid you in identifying and classifying range plants.

Types of Range Plants

Plants on the range are so numerous and different in their forms and growth habits that they should be grouped for convenience and ease of identification. The following groupings and definitions will help you learn important characteristics of range plants.

Grasses

These are plants with joint stems that usually are hollow. The leaves are in two rows on the stem and leaf veins parallel. Grasses are the most common of all range plants and most important forage-producing plants in North Dakota.

Sedges and Rushes

These plants are grass-like, resembling true grasses, but have a solid stem and no joints. The stems are triangular with the sedges, or round with the rushes. Leaves on rushes are in three rows on the stem. Veins in the leaf are parallel.

Cryptogams

These are plants without flowers or seeds, often reproducing by free spores. These spores can be found on the lower side of ordinary leaves or on special leaves, parts of leaves or stems.

Forbs

These are herbaceous, broadleaf, nongrass-like plants with tops that die back each year. Most forbs have net veining in the leaf and exhibit showy flowers. Many different plants are represented in this large range plant group.

Shrubs and Half-Shrubs

These plants have persistent woody stems that live through the winter and regenerate new leaves each year. The stems branch from near the base of the plant and do not have a definite trunk (i.e., trees). These plants have a relatively low growth habit. Stems will have annual growth rings and leaves will have net veining.

Trees

They are a taller, woody plant distinguished from shrubs by having a greater height and a single trunk, rather than several woody stems.

Origin of Range Plants

Range plants originated in North America or were brought from another continent by human activity. These plants are classified as having a native or introduced origin.

Native

Native plant species are those that were present here prior to settlement of the continent. An example is western wheatgrass. An “N” will represent native plants.

Introduced

Introduced species are those that were brought into North America after European settlement. Two examples are crested wheatgrass and alfalfa. An “I” will represent introduced plants.

Life Span of Range Plants

Range plants may be short-lived or long-lived plants. Those that are short-lived are classified as annual and biennials, while long-lived plants are considered perennials. Most plants on native rangeland are long-lived, with a select few short-lived.

Annual

Plants that complete their life cycle in one year or less are classified as annuals. They reproduce by seed and do not regrow a second year from the root or crown. An example would be cheatgrass. An “A” will represent an annual plant.

Biennial

Plants that live for two years, producing vegetative growth the first year and usually flowering and fruiting the second year, then dying, are classified as biennials. They reproduce only by seed. Two examples are sweetclover and curlycup gumweed. A “B” will represent a biennial plant.

Perennial

A plant that has a life cycle of three years or more is classified as a perennial. They reproduce primarily by root or crown tissue but can reproduce by seed as well. An example is black samson. A “P” will represent a perennial plant.

Season of Growth

All range plants have a growth period characterized as a cool-season or warm-season growth pattern.

Cool Season

These plants make their principal growth during the cool weather seasons of spring and fall. They typically set their seed in May or June and become mature during the hot growing period of midsummer. An example is green needlegrass. A “C” will represent a cool-season plant.

Warm Season

These plants begin growing in late spring and grow during the warmer months of June, July and August. Some plants begin setting seed in late June, with most setting seed in July and August. An example is little bluestem. A “W” will represent a warm-season plant.

Range Plant Response to Grazing

All plants respond differently to grazing. Some plants increase from grazing pressure, while others decrease as grazing becomes heavy at critical time periods. Range plants can be classified as increasers, decreasers or invaders.

Increaser

Plants that have a low growing point or a growth characteristic (Ex. does not taste good or contains plant parts that hurt the mouth) that limits animals from grazing tend to increase with grazing pressure. Some of these plants have poor grazing value, while others are important to grazing animals. These plants should be found on all ecological sites but not dominant. To note, some of these plants eventually will decrease with grazing pressure during a long period of time. An example is blue grama. “Ic” will represent an increaser plant.

Decreaser

Plants that have a high growing point, no physiological characteristics to reduce grazing pressure, and taste good (palatable) to animals tend to decrease with grazing pressure. Some native plants, such as Indian breadroot, that are not palatable to animals also decrease when the ecological integrity (health) of the site is reduced. Fewer of these plants will be found on a site as the similarity index is reduced. An example is big bluestem. “D” will represent a decreaser plant.

Invaders

Plant species that historically were not part of the pre-settlement vegetation (introduced plants) and short-lived plants (annuals and biennials) are classified as invader plants. They may invade a site following a disturbance (overgrazing, burn, cultivation) or a lack of disturbance (long-term nonuse). These plants can be both desirable or undesirable to grazing animals, depending on species of plants and class of animal. Examples include smooth brome grass (introduced) and daisy fleabane (annual). “Iv” will represent an invader plant.

Forage Value for Cattle

Range plants are either palatable or unpalatable to cattle and will have a forage value based on their taste. These plants are classified as desirable or undesirable.

Desirable

Plants that are desirable to cattle include forage plants that are palatable during all or part of their grazing season, nutritious and lack growth characteristics that reduce the grazing or browsing activity. Examples include Kentucky bluegrass and leadplant. A “De” will represent a desirable plant.

Undesirable

Plants that do not taste good (unpalatable) or have a growth characteristic that keeps cattle from grazing are classified as having an undesirable forage value for cattle. Examples include pasque flower (unpalatable) and prairie rose (thorns on stems). An “Un” will represent an undesirable plant.

Food Value for Sharp-tailed Grouse

Sharp-tailed grouse prefer specific range plants for food, while others have little to no food value. These plants will be classified as desirable or undesirable for food.

Desirable

Plants that are desirable food to sharp-tailed grouse include plants that have fleshy fruit, tasty leaves and/or hard seeds. Examples include prairie rose (fleshy fruit), switchgrass (hard seed) and American vetch (tasty leaves). “De” will represent a desirable plant.

Undesirable

Plants that do not taste good or have plant parts that are unpalatable are classified as undesirable feed for sharp-tailed grouse. Examples include leafy spurge (unpalatable) and little bluestem (fluffy seed). “Un” will represent an undesirable plant.

Cover Value for Sharp-tailed Grouse

Desirable

Plants that provide a dense cover and have a mid to tall height, stand erect, and considered desirable cover for sharp-tailed grouse. Examples include big bluestem (dense and tall) and western snowberry (dense, tall and erect). “De” will represent a desirable plant.

Undesirable

Plants that are short, single-stalked or stemmed, or tall with no understory growth are classified as undesirable cover for sharp-tailed grouse. Examples include buffalograss (short) and green ash (tall with no understory growth). “Un” will represent an undesirable plant.

Plant List for North Dakota Range Judging

Key to symbols:

Perennial = P

Cool-season = C

Decreaser = D

Native = N

Desirable = De

Biennial = B

Warm-season = W

Increaser = Ic

Introduced = I

Undesirable = Un

Annual = A

Invader = Iv

GRASSES						Wildlife Value Sharp-tailed Grouse		Forage Value Cattle
Plant Number	Plant Name	Life Span	Season of Growth	Grazing Response	Origin	Food	Nesting Cover	Food
1	Bearded wheatgrass (<i>Elymus trachycaulus</i> ssp. <i>subsecundus</i>)	P	C	D	N	Un	De	De
2	Big bluestem (<i>Andropogon gerardii</i>)	P	W	D	N	Un	De	De
3	Bluebunch wheatgrass(<i>Pseudoroegneria spicata</i>)	P	C	D	N	Un	De	De
4	Blue grama (<i>Bouteloua gracilis</i>)	P	W	Ic	N	Un	Un	De
5	Buffalograss (<i>Bouteloua dactyloides</i>)	P	W	Ic	N	Un	Un	De
6	Canada wildrye (<i>Elymus canadensis</i>)	P	C	D	N	Un	De	De
7	Cattail species (<i>Typha</i> spp.)	P	W	D	N	Un	Un	Un
8	Crested wheatgrass (<i>Agropyron cristatum</i>)	P	C	Iv	I	De	De	De
9	Cheatgrass (<i>Bromus tectorum</i>)	A	C	Iv	I	Un	Un	Un
10	Foxtail barley (<i>Hordeum jubatum</i>)	P	C	Ic	N	Un	Un	Un
11	Green needlegrass (<i>Nassella viridula</i>)	P	C	D	N	Un	De	De
12	Indian ricegrass (<i>Achnatherum hymenoides</i>)	P	C	D	N	De	De	De
13	Indiangrass (<i>Sorghastrum nutans</i>)	P	W	D	N	Un	De	De
14	Inland saltgrass (<i>Distichlis spicata</i>)	P	W	Ic	N	Un	Un	Un
15	Kentucky bluegrass (<i>Poa pratensis</i>)	P	C	Iv	I	Un	Un	De
16	Little bluestem (<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>)	P	W	D	N	Un	De	De
17	Needle-and-thread (<i>Hesperostipa comata</i>)	P	C	Ic	N	Un	De	De
18	Northern reedgrass (<i>Calamagrostis stricta</i>)	P	C	D	N	Un	Un	De
19	Nuttall's alkaligrass (<i>Puccinellia nuttalliana</i>)	P	C	D	N	Un	Un	De
20	Plains muhly (<i>Muhlenbergia cuspidata</i>)	P	W	D	N	Un	Un	De
21	Porcupine grass (<i>Hesperostipa spartea</i>)	P	C	D	N	Un	De	De
22	Prairie cordgrass (<i>Spartina pectinata</i>)	P	W	D	N	Un	Un	De
23	Prairie dropseed (<i>Sporobolus heterolepis</i>)	P	W	Ic	N	De	Un	De
24	Prairie Junegrass (<i>Koeleria macrantha</i>)	P	C	Ic	N	Un	Un	De
25	Prairie sandreed (<i>Calamovilfa longifolia</i>)	P	W	D	N	Un	De	De
26	Red threeawn (<i>Aristida purpurea</i>)	P	W	Ic	N	Un	Un	Un
27	Reed canarygrass (<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>)	P	C	D	N	Un	Un	De
28	Sand bluestem (<i>Andropogon hallii</i>)	P	W	D	N	Un	De	De
29	Sand dropseed (<i>Sporobolus cryptandrus</i>)	P	W	Ic	N	De	Un	De
30	Sandberg bluegrass (<i>Poa secunda</i>)	P	C	Ic	N	Un	Un	Un
31	Sixweeks fescue (<i>Vulpia octoflora</i>)	A	C	Iv	N	Un	Un	Un
32	Sideoats grama (<i>Bouteloua curtipendula</i>)	P	W	D	N	Un	Un	De
33	Smooth brome grass (<i>Bromus inermis</i>)	P	C	Iv	I	Un	De	De
34	Switchgrass (<i>Panicum virgatum</i>)	P	W	D	N	De	De	De
35	Tumblegrass (<i>Schedonnardus paniculatus</i>)	P	W	Ic	N	Un	Un	Un
36	Western wheatgrass (<i>Pascopyrum smithii</i>)	P	C	D	N	De	De	De
37	Wilcox panic grass (<i>Dichanthelium wilcoxianum</i>)	P	C	Ic	N	Un	Un	Un

SEDGES and RUSHES						Wildlife Value Sharp-tailed Grouse		Forage Value Cattle
Plant Number	Plant Name	Life Span	Season of Growth	Grazing Response	Origin	Food	Nesting Cover	Food
38	Baltic rush (<i>Juncus arcticus</i>)	P	C	D	N	Un	Un	Un
39	Slough sedge (<i>Carex atherodes</i>)	P	C	D	N	Un	Un	De
40	Upland sedge (<i>Carex</i> species)	P	C	Ic	N	Un	Un	De

CRYPTOGAMS						Wildlife Value Sharp-tailed Grouse		Forage Value Cattle
Plant Number	Plant Name	Life Span	Season of Growth	Grazing Response	Origin	Food	Nesting Cover	Food
41	Clubmoss (<i>Selaginella densa</i>)	P	C	Ic	N	Un	Un	Un
42	Horsetail (<i>Equisetum arvense</i>)	P	W	Ic	N	Un	Un	Un

FORBS						Wildlife Value Sharp-tailed Grouse		Forage Value Cattle
Plant Number	Plant Name	Life Span	Season of Growth	Grazing Response	Origin	Food	Nesting Cover	Food
43	Absinth wormwood (<i>Artemisia absinthium</i>)	P	W	Iv	I	Un	Un	Un
44	American licorice (<i>Glycyrrhiza lepidota</i>)	P	W	D	N	De	Un	Un
45	American vetch (<i>Vicia americana</i>)	P	C	D	N	De	Un	De
46	Ball cactus (<i>Escobaria vivipara</i>)	P	W	Ic	N	De	Un	Un
47	Beards tongue (<i>Penstemon</i> spp.)	P	C	D	N	De	Un	Un
48	Black samson (purple coneflower) (<i>Echinacea angustifolia</i>)	P	W	D	N	De	Un	De
49	Blanket flower (<i>Gaillardia aristata</i>)	P	W	Ic	N	De	Un	Un
50	Blue lettuce (<i>Lactuca tatarica</i>)	P	C	Ic	N	De	Un	Un
51	Blue-eyed grass (<i>Sisyrinchium angustifolium</i>)	P	C	D	N	Un	Un	Un
52	Bracted spiderwort (<i>Tradescantia bracteata</i>)	P	W	D	N	Un	Un	Un
53	Canada thistle (<i>Cirsium arvense</i>)	P	W	Iv	I	Un	Un	Un
54	Cudweed sagewort (<i>Artemisia ludoviciana</i>)	P	W	Ic	N	Un	Un	Un
55	Curly dock (<i>Rumex crispus</i>)	P	W	Iv	I	Un	Un	Un
56	Curlycup gumweed (<i>Grindelia squarrosa</i>)	B	W	Iv	N	Un	Un	Un
57	Cutleaf goldenweed (<i>Machaeranthera pinnatifida</i>)	P	W	Ic	N	Un	Un	Un
58	Daisy fleabane (<i>Erigeron strigosus</i>)	A	C	Iv	N	De	Un	Un
59	Dandelion (<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>)	P	C	Iv	I	De	Un	Un
60	Deervetch (<i>Lotus unifoliolatus</i>)	A	C	Iv	N	De	Un	De
61	Dotted gayfeather (<i>Liatris punctata</i>)	P	W	D	N	Un	Un	Un
62	Fringed sagewort (<i>Artemisia frigida</i>)	P	C	Ic	N	Un	Un	Un
63	Goatsbeard or Salsify (<i>Tragopogon dubius</i>)	B	C	Iv	I	De	Un	Un
64	Green sagewort (<i>Artemisia dracunculus</i>)	P	W	Ic	N	Un	Un	Un
65	Hairy goldaster (<i>Heterotheca villosa</i>)	P	W	Ic	N	Un	Un	Un
66	Heath aster (<i>Symphotrichum ericoides</i>)	P	W	Ic	N	De	Un	Un
67	Hoods phlox (<i>Phlox hoodii</i>)	P	C	Ic	N	Un	Un	Un
68	Indian breadroot (prairie turnip) (<i>Pedimelum esculentum</i>)	P	C	D	N	De	Un	Un
69	Lambert's crazyweed (<i>Oxytropis lambertii</i>)	P	C	Ic	N	De	Un	Un

FORBS (cont.)						Wildlife Value Sharp-tailed Grouse		Forage Value Cattle
Plant Number	Plant Name	Life Span	Season of Growth	Grazing Response	Origin	Food	Nesting Cover	Food
70	Leafy spurge (<i>Euphorbia esula</i>)	P	C	Iv	I	Un	Un	Un
71	Mariposa lily (<i>Calochortus gunnisonii</i>)	P	C	D	N	De	Un	Un
72	Milkvetch species (<i>Astragalus</i> spp.)	P	C	D	N	De	Un	Un
73	Missouri goldenrod (<i>Solidago missouriensis</i>)	P	W	Ic	N	De	Un	Un
74	Pasque flower (crocus) (<i>Pulsatilla patens</i>)	P	C	D	N	De	Un	Un
75	Plains pricklypear (<i>Opuntia polyacantha</i>)	P	W	Ic	N	De	Un	Un
76	Prairie coneflower (<i>Ratibida columnifera</i>)	P	W	Ic	N	De	Un	Un
77	Prairie thistle (<i>Cirsium</i> spp.)	P	W	Ic	N	De	Un	Un
78	Prairie smoke (torch flower) (<i>Geum triflorum</i>)	P	C	Ic	N	Un	Un	Un
79	Purple prairie clover (<i>Dalea purpurea</i>)	P	W	D	N	De	Un	De
80	Pussytoes (<i>Antennaria neglecta</i>)	P	C	Ic	N	Un	Un	Un
81	Scarlet globemallow (<i>Sphaeralcea coccinea</i>)	P	C	Ic	N	Un	Un	Un
82	Scarlet gura (<i>Gaura coccinea</i>)	P	C	Ic	N	Un	Un	Un
83	Silverleaf scurfpea (<i>Pedimelum argophyllum</i>)	P	C	Ic	N	De	Un	Un
84	Skeletonweed (<i>Lygodesmia juncea</i>)	P	W	Ic	N	Un	Un	Un
85	Soft goldenrod (<i>Solidago mollis</i>)	P	W	Ic	N	De	Un	Un
86	Stiff goldenrod (<i>Oligoneuron rigidum</i>)	P	W	Ic	N	De	Un	Un
87	Sunflower species (<i>Helianthus</i> spp.)	P	W	D	N	De	Un	De
88	Sweetclover (<i>Melilotus</i> spp.)	B	C	Iv	I	De	De	De
89	Western wallflower (<i>Erysimum asperum</i>)	B	C	Iv	N	De	Un	Un
90	Western yarrow (<i>Achillea millefolium</i>)	P	C	Ic	N	Un	Un	Un
91	White milkwort (<i>Polygala alba</i>)	P	C	Ic	N	Un	Un	Un
92	White prairie clover (<i>Dalea candida</i>)	P	W	D	N	De	Un	De
93	Wild flax (<i>Linum lewisii</i>)	P	C	D	N	De	Un	Un
94	Wild onion (<i>Allium</i> spp.)	P	C	Ic	N	Un	Un	Un
95	Woolly plantain (<i>Plantago patagonica</i>)	A	C	Iv	N	De	Un	Un

SHRUBS						Wildlife Value Sharp-tailed Grouse		Forage Value Cattle
Plant Number	Plant Name	Life Span	Season of Growth	Grazing Response	Origin	Food	Nesting Cover	Food
96	Big sagebrush (<i>Artemisia tridentata</i>)	P	W	Ic	N	Un	De	Un
97	Broom snakeweed (<i>Gutierrezia sarothrae</i>)	P	W	Ic	N	Un	Un	Un
98	Creeping juniper (<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>)	P	W	D	N	De	Un	Un
99	Leadplant (<i>Amorpha canescens</i>)	P	W	D	N	De	De	De
100	Nuttall saltbush (<i>Atriplex nutallii</i>)	P	W	D	N	De	De	De
101	Prairie rose (<i>Rosa arkansana</i>)	P	C	Ic	N	De	Un	Un
102	Rabbitbrush (<i>Ericameria nauseosa</i>)	P	W	Ic	N	Un	De	Un
103	Shrubby cinquefoil (<i>Dasiphora fruticosa</i>)	P	W	Ic	N	Un	De	Un
104	Silver sagebrush (<i>Artemisia cana</i>)	P	W	Ic	N	Un	De	Un
105	Skunkbrush sumac (<i>Rhus trilobata</i>)	P	W	Ic	N	De	De	Un
106	Yucca (<i>Yucca glauca</i>)	P	C	Ic	N	De	Un	Un
107	Western snowberry (Buckbrush) (<i>Symphoricarpos occidentalis</i>)	P	C	Ic	N	De	De	Un
108	Winterfat (<i>Krascheninnikovia lanata</i>)	P	C	D	N	Un	Un	De

TREE						Wildlife Value Sharp-tailed Grouse		Forage Value Cattle
Plant Number	Plant Name	Life Span	Season of Growth	Grazing Response	Origin	Food	Nesting Cover	Food
109	Buffaloberry (<i>Shepherdia argentea</i>)	P	W	Ic	N	De	Un	Un
110	Bur oak (<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>)	P	W	D	N	Un	Un	Un
111	Chokecherry (<i>Prunus virginiana</i>)	P	W	D	N	De	Un	Un
112	Cottonwood (<i>Populus deltoides</i>)	P	W	D	N	De	Un	Un
113	Green ash (<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>)	P	W	D	N	De	Un	Un
114	Rocky Mountain juniper (<i>Juniperus scopulorum</i>)	P	W	D	N	De	Un	Un
115	Juneberry (<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>)	P	W	D	N	De	Un	Un
116	Silverberry (<i>Elaeagnus commutata</i>)	P	W	Ic	N	De	Un	Un

Situation Maps

Amanda Gearhart and Kevin Sedivec

One of the most important parts of range management is having a grazing plan. This plan need not be complex. Using a ranch “situation” map allows ranchers to evaluate the conditions of their ranch and use that information to plan range improvements to maximize production and range health.

In range judging, the situation map is used to recommend some of the most common of these range improvements. For contest purposes, teams will be required to evaluate the current situation and stocking rate for a range situation map. They also will be required to suggest practices that can be used to improve the rangeland based on their observations. Situations encountered could range from undeveloped ranches to complex planned rotational grazing systems. In the contest, the situation map utilizes all of the information learned about rangeland through ecological sites and plant identification. Much of the information in this section is likely a review of these concepts.



Part 1: Range Evaluation

Before any management can be done on rangeland, the rancher first must know what conditions exist on his/her land. The two most important pieces of information are the ecological site and similarity index (SI) combination. In the range judging contest, this information will be indicated on the situation map, as will the acreage of each ecological site/similarity index combination.

EXAMPLE:

Silty

45 acres good condition (Ly = 53%) 30
acres fair condition (Ly = 38%)

Sandy

15 acres excellent condition (Sy = 78%) 50
acres fair condition (Sy = 42%)

Carrying Capacity

Ecological sites play a major role in the production of the plant community that grows on them. The soil properties can help or hinder production of herbage (green plant tissue). The similarity index of rangeland is also a factor in determining how much herbage will be produced. The final factor that influences herbage production is the Major Land Resource Area (Page 11) where the pasture is located.

The combination of an ecological site and similarity index, in a particular Major Land Resource Area, will produce a base amount of forage for grazing livestock. This information has been collected by professional agencies and will be made available to judges during the contest (Table 2, Page 27). This total production will support a given number of animals, which will be discussed later.

The carrying capacity of the rangeland can be determined by using the initial stocking rate guide (Table 2, Page 27) for each ecological site. Locate the correct Major Land Resource Area in Table (Page 27). Choose the appropriate ecological site for that vegetative zone and multiply by the similarity index value.

EXAMPLE:

45 acres in the loamy ecological site with a similarity index rating of good condition (60%) in 54 Major Land Resource Area.

45 acres X 0.70 AUMs/acre (from Table 2)
X 0.60 (SI) = 18.9 AUMs

45 acres of loamy rangeland in good condition (60%) can support 18.9 AUMs.

Stocking Rate

Different types of livestock and wildlife differ in their monthly consumption of forage because of differences in size and physiology. Therefore, knowledge of how much a class of animal consumes is important to minimize overgrazing. Animal Unit Equivalents (AUEs) are assigned to each animal species depending on forage intake. This information is presented in Table 1 (Page 25).

The stocking rate is calculated the same way for the range situation map as it is for the field judging activity. Multiply the number of animals for each class by the appropriate AUE. Then multiply this value by the number of months grazed.

EXAMPLE:

100 cow/calf pairs grazed from May 1 through Oct. 1

1 cow/calf pair = 1 AUE
(Table 1, Page 25)

100 pairs x 1 AUE x 5 months = 500AUMs

The stocking rate should be as close to the carrying capacity as possible for maximum livestock use. Overuse and underuse can result in deterioration of rangeland. For this reason, if the stocking rate exceeds the carrying capacity, the stocking rate should be decreased and ***defer part of the grazing season***. If the stocking rate is less than the carrying capacity, the rate should be increased. Always round your final stocking rate to the nearest number to eliminate decimal points (for example, 178.8 AUMs would be 179 AUMs).

Part 2: Range Improvements

The goal of range improvements is to use all grazing land to its optimum potential for vegetation and forage production. By using range improvement practices, a rancher can distribute grazing evenly across the land. This will minimize overuse and underuse of the rangelands. Range improvements will result in healthier, more productive rangelands. Several practices will be used in the contest situation.

Develop Water

Water should be provided in plentiful quantity and good quality with accessibility in all pastures. While lakes and streams/rivers provide natural water sources, livestock can cause damage to shorelines and banks. Experts recommend that additional water supplies, such as stock tanks, dams, dugouts or other water sources, be available, especially in large pastures. Water always should be within 1.5 miles on level to gently rolling terrain, and within one-half mile on rough or hilly terrain (Table 3).

Table 3. Minimum distance to water based on slope.

Slope	Distance to Water
Less than 5%	Up to 1.5 miles
5% to 10%	Up to 1.0 mile
11% to 15%	Up to 0.75 mile
Greater than 15%	Up to 0.5 mile

In large pastures (greater than 640 acres), having only one water source can lead to overuse around the site. Areas farthest from the tank will have less use. Additional water sources should be added in this case.

Fence Development

Fencing is one of the most effective tools to control grazing distribution. Cross-fences should be used to divide areas of different production potential (different ecological sites and different similarity indexes). Producers with pastures less than 10 acres in size need not worry about additional fencing in normal situations. Cross-fences also are used to establish a rotational grazing system.

1. Fencing is required when pastures have poor livestock distribution patterns. An example would be a pasture with patches of overgrazed and undergrazed vegetation.
2. Fencing also is required when pastures have very uneven similarity indexes (poor to excellent) and/or complex combinations of ecological sites.
3. When a pasture has a mix of native and planted tame-grass locations, fencing is required to separate the tame grass from the native vegetation.

Whenever fencing is installed, ***a planned grazing system must be implemented.***

Burn and Mow Old Growth

Burning or mowing old growth is required when pastures are left idle or are undergrazed for long periods of time to restore rangeland health. Burning or mowing also is required when the pasture is dominated by undesirable plant species. Burning or mowing is required when old growth or undesirable species are greater than 70 percent by cover of any pasture or cell within a grazing system.

Livestock will be attracted to these burned or mowed areas due to an increase in the amount of fresh, green herbage. ***Part of the growing season should be deferred*** to prevent damage to mowed or burned areas.

Move Salt and Mineral

Placement of salt and mineral may be the easiest and cheapest practice to improve poor distribution.

1. This practice should be done regularly (at least once a year, although more often is preferred). Without movement, these areas can become overused much like water locations.
2. Salt and mineral should be placed away from water, in areas that are more lightly used. New locations of salt and minerals should be within sight of the old location so livestock do not have to search for them.

While placing salt licks on the ground is common practice, it is not recommended because salt can be incorporated into the soil, leading livestock back to old salt locations. Unless specified, ***changing salt and mineral locations always is recommended.***

Reseed (full seed) Specific Areas

Land that is in cultivation or disturbed by mining or similar activities within any pasture or cell within a grazing system is required to be reseeded into native or specific introduced grass species. This practice can eliminate many undesirable plants and improves production on these areas. Because of the establishment time and severe disturbance of the soil required for this practice, ***deferring two or more growing seasons*** is required.

Interseed Specific Areas

Rangelands with a similarity index of poor condition (0 to 25 percent SI) can benefit from interseeding desirable species into the existing vegetation. Legumes and decreaser plants often are selected for interseeding. This practice will improve the similarity index and forage value of the land.

If greater than 30 percent of any pasture or cell within a grazing system has a similarity index rating of poor condition (0 to 25 percent SI), interseeding those specific areas is required. ***Deferment of one growing season*** is required for establishment when interseeding a specific area.

Control Blowouts and Gullies

Coarse surface soils with poor plant cover are subject to severe wind and water erosion. These blowouts or gullies always should be controlled. Mulching and reseeding or similar sod-replacing techniques should be used to control blowouts when present. If greater than 10 percent of any pasture or cell within a grazing system has a blowout or gully, ***deferment of one growing season*** is required to allow plants to re-establish and stabilize the topsoil.

Contour Furrowing or Pitting

Mechanical treatments can be used to slow runoff and aid in water infiltration. The practices of contour furrowing and pitting can be used to accomplish this goal. They are best used on fine-textured soils with nearly level to moderate slopes. Because of the mechanical disturbance, ***deferment of one growing season*** is necessary.

Apply Woody Plant Control

When greater than 30 percent of the canopy cover of a pasture consists of woody species, they must be controlled. When the similarity index is fair or poor, experts recommend control of these plants when woody species create the low similarity index.

Control Noxious Weeds

Noxious weeds are a major problem facing rangelands. Without control, these species can overtake a site and reduce forage quality and rangeland health. Controlling noxious weeds is required whenever any of them are present.

Noxious weeds in North Dakota include absinth wormwood, Canada thistle, diffuse knapweed, leafy spurge, musk thistle, purple loosestrife, Russian knapweed, spotted knapweed, yellow toadflax, Dalmatian toadflax, saltcedar and Palmer amaranth.

Change Season of Use

Grazing rangeland at the same time every year is not recommended because it will lead to a shift in the plant community. Native rangeland should contain a mixture of cool- and warm-season plants

If a pasture becomes dominated by cool- or warm-season plants, efficient use of the pasture may become limited to a partial grazing season. When a native rangeland pasture is dominated by cool- or warm-season plants, or the pasture is grazed at the same time every year, changing the season of use is required.

Pastures seeded to cool-season, tame grasses are designed for early spring and/or late-fall grazing. These types of pastures provide poor forage during summer months (July to August). The season of use must be changed if a cool-season, tame-grass pasture is being grazed in July or August.

Begin a Planned Grazing System

Grazing lands in North Dakota and many other Great Plains states developed under periodic grazing from wildlife herds. Weather patterns differ from year to year, causing differences in potential forage production (and consequently, differences in carrying capacity). For these reasons, implementing a planned grazing system always is required to maximize forage production on native rangelands. This practice need not be used on cool-season, tame-grass pastures or if a properly managed rotational system is used.

Deferments

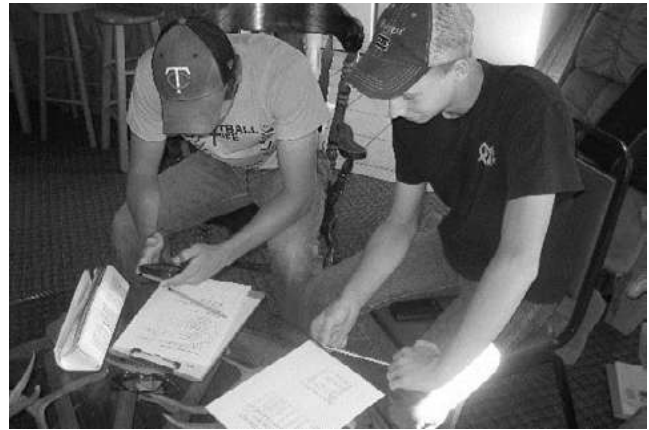
As has been noted in several of the practices, deferment of part of a growing season, or one and two or more growing seasons, is at times recommended to maximize the effect of the improvement practice. In contest situations, only the longest time period required for deferment needs to be checked.

EXAMPLE:

If reseeding is used (defer two or more grazing seasons) and mowing also is needed (defer part of a grazing season) within the same pasture, then only the box for “defer two or more growing seasons” needs to be checked.

Conclusion

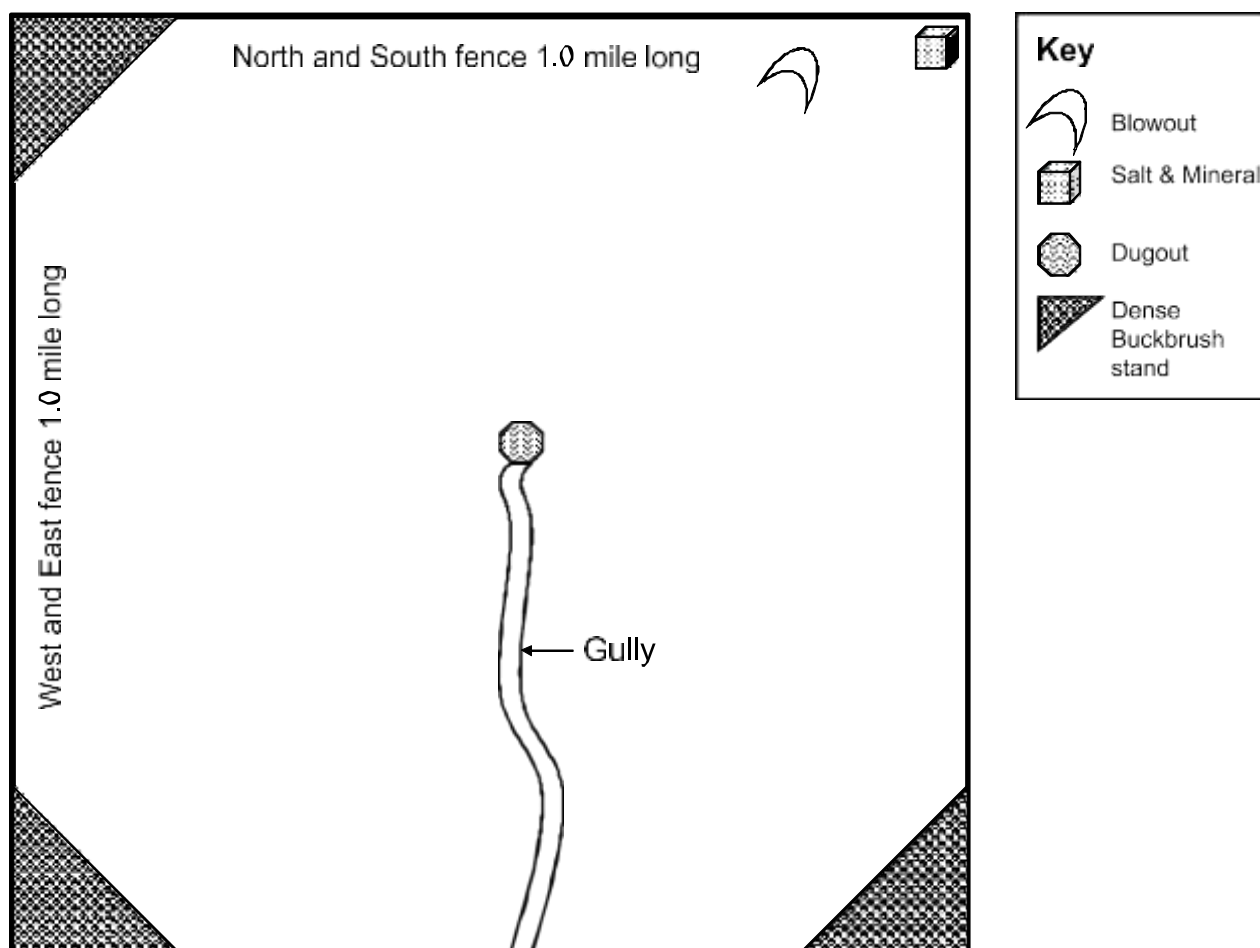
A key is provided with each map to help decipher map symbols. All information necessary for determining stocking rates, carrying capacities and any practices is included with the map. Some example situation maps follow this section.



Guide to Range Improvements – Situation Map

1. **Continue present management** — If no range improvement practices are needed and stocking rate is kept the same.
2. **Develop water** — If slope is less than 5 percent, water can be 1.5 miles away; if slope is 5 to 10 percent, water can be one mile away; if slope is 11 to 15 percent, water can be .75 mile away; or if slope is greater than 15 percent, water must be within 0.5 mile. When the water location does not meet these requirements, development of water is needed.
3. **Fence development** — Use when pastures have poor livestock distribution patterns, very uneven similarity indexes (for example poor and excellent) and/or complex combinations of ecological sites or mixture of native and planted tame-grass locations.
4. **Burn or mow old growth** — Use when old growth is greater than 70 percent by cover of any pasture or cell within a grazing system.
5. **Move salt and mineral** — Unless specified, changing salt and mineral locations always is recommended.
6. **Reseed specific areas** — Use when land is cultivated or disturbed by mining or similar activities.
7. **Interseed specific areas** — Use when greater than 30 percent of any pasture or cell within a grazing system has a similarity index rating of poor condition (0 to 25 percent SI).
8. **Control blowouts and gullies** — When present, controlling blowouts and gullies always is required.
9. **Apply woody plant control** — Use when the woody plant canopy cover is greater than 30 percent or when the similarity index is fair or poor because of woody plant species.
10. **Control noxious weeds** — When present, controlling noxious weeds always is required.
11. **Change season of use** — Use when a native rangeland pasture is dominated by cool- or warm-season plants or the pasture is grazed at the same time every year. The season of use also must be changed if a cool-season, tame- grass pasture is being grazed in July or August.
12. **Begin a planned grazing system** — Always use this practice except when a pasture is a cool-season, tame-grass pasture or if a properly managed rotation system is used.
13. **Defer part of grazing season** — Use whenever you decrease the stocking rate or burn or mow old growth.
14. **Defer one growing season** — Use whenever you interseed specific areas or when you control blowouts and gullies that make up greater than 10 percent of any pasture or cell within a grazing system.
15. **Defer two or more growing seasons** — Use whenever you reseed specific areas.

Situation 1



640-acre pasture, no cross-fences, in the Missouri Slope vegetation zone (Table 2).

- 100 acres of overflow in fair condition (45% similarity index)
- 100 acres of silty in good condition (60% similarity index)
- 300 acres of silty in fair condition (40% similarity index)
- 100 acres of silty in poor condition (22% similarity index)
- 40 acres of shallow in good condition (65% similarity index)

Stocking rate:

- 100 cow/calf pairs grazing from May 15 to Sept. 15

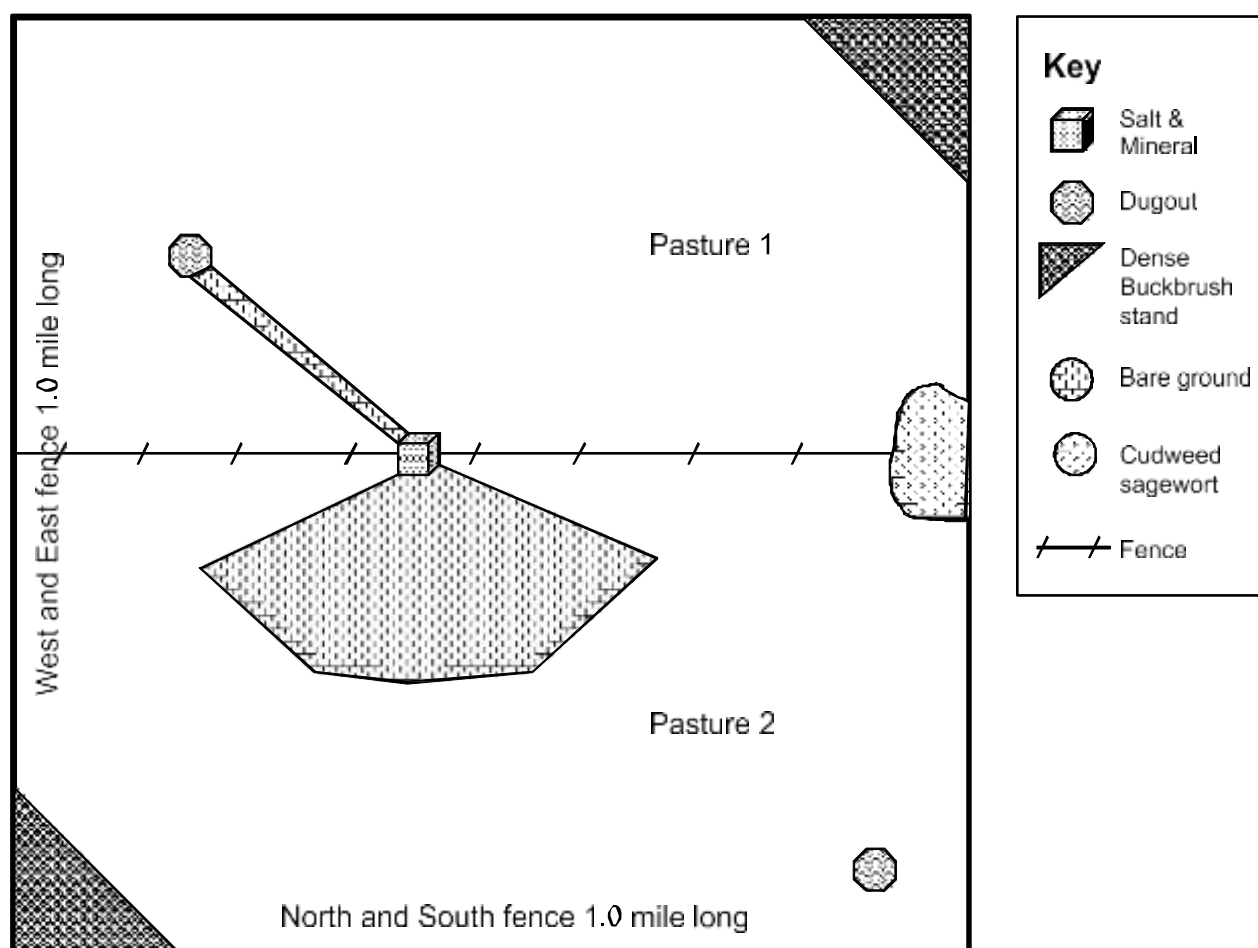
Water source:

- One dugout fed by a natural perennial spring in roughly the middle of the pasture, slope averages 7 percent.

Concerns:

- Gully running south to pasture fence from dugout totaling 7 acres.
- Blowout in northeast corner of pasture approximately 1 to 2 acres in size.
- Buckbrush growing in dense stands at three (northwestern, southwestern, southeastern) corners of pasture. The patches are 50, 60, and 95 acres in size.

Situation 2



640 acres, 1 cross-fence (2 pastures, 320 acres each), in 58 Major Land Resource Area (Table 2).

Pasture 1:

50 acres of overflow: fair condition (45%) 75
acres of overflow: poor condition (18%) 75
acres of sandy: fair condition (30%)
50 acres of sandy: poor condition (20%) 70
acres of shallow: fair condition (35%)

Pasture 2:

50 acres of overflow: fair condition (30%) 85
acres of overflow: poor condition (15%) 60
acres of loamy: good condition (55%) 100
acres of loamy: fair condition (40%) 25 acres
of saline lowland: poor condition (20%)

Stocking rate:

- 40 cow calf pairs, 2 bulls
- Pasture 1: May 15 to July 15
- Pasture 2: July 15 to Sept. 15

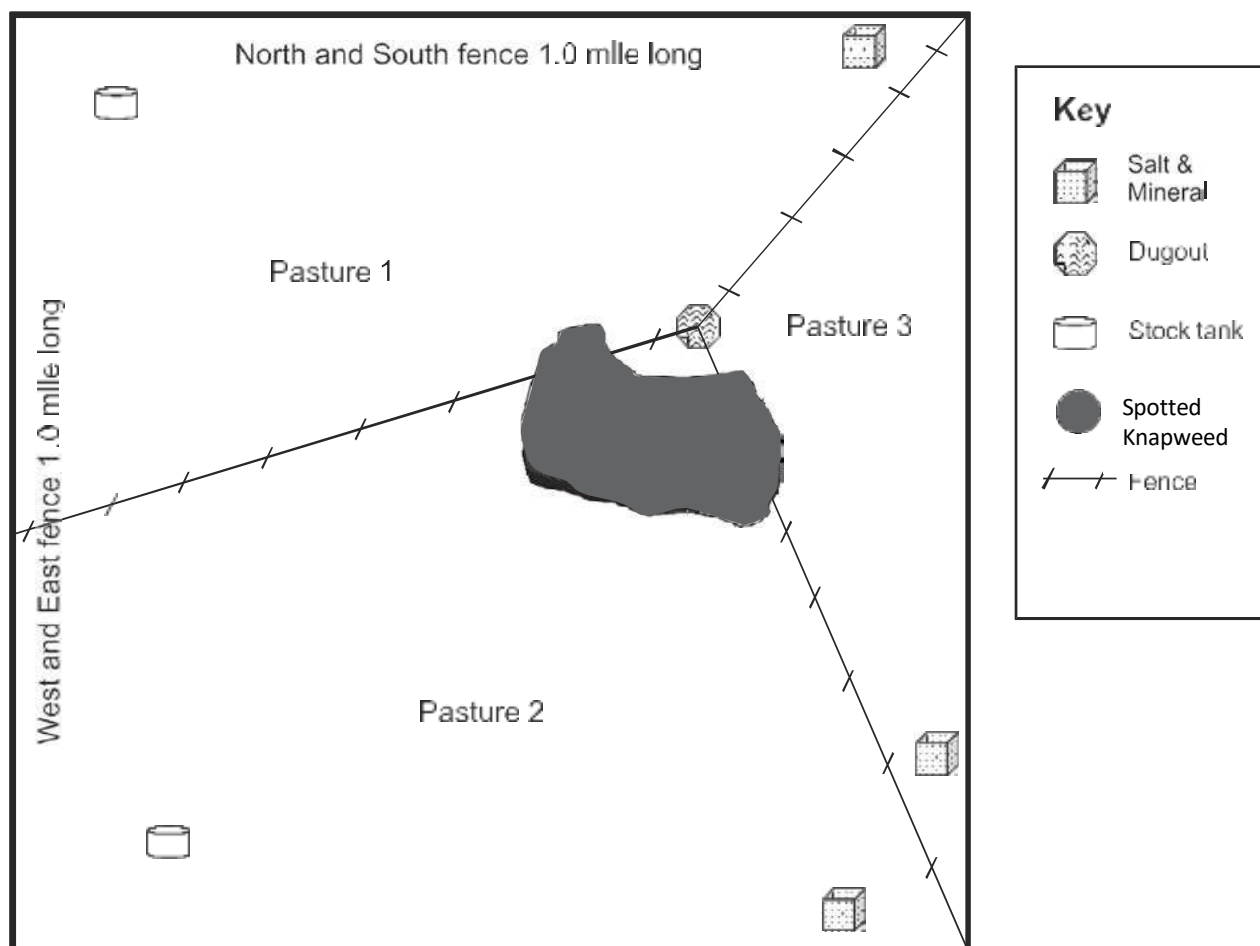
Water sources:

- One dugout in each pasture
- Dugout in Pasture 1 goes dry by Aug. 1 each year

Concerns:

- Mineral in middle of two pastures and has a significant amount of bare ground surrounding it.
- Dense stands of buckbrush in northeastern corner of Pasture 1 and southwestern corner of Pasture 2 totaling 24% of both pastures.
- 10 acres of cudweed (5 acres in each pasture) in the southeastern corner of Pasture 1 and northeastern corner of Pasture 2.
- Old growth is 72% of Pasture 1.

Situation 3



640 acres, 3 cross-fences in 55B Major Land Resource Area (Table 2)

2 pastures: Pasture 1: 165 acres, Pasture 2: 340 acres, Pasture 3: 135 acres

Pasture 1:

- 40 acres of overflow in good condition (70%)
- 32 acres of sandy in good condition (65%)
- 12 acres of loamy in excellent condition (79%)
- 71 acres of loamy in good condition (58%)
- 10 acres of shallow in good condition (62%)

Pasture 2:

- 63 acres of overflow in good condition (70%)
- 12 acres of sandy in good condition (65%)
- 38 acres of sandy in fair condition (40%)
- 180 acres of acres of loamy in fair condition (40%)
- 19 acres of shallow in good condition (62%)
- 28 acres of thin upland in fair condition (43%)

Pasture 3:

- 32 acres of overflow in fair condition (50%)
- 23 acres of sandy in good condition (72%)
- 61 acres of loamy in excellent condition (85%)
- 19 acres of shallow in fair condition (42%)

Stocking rate:

- 75 head of yearlings

Water Sources:

- Central dugout watered by a perennial spring
- Pasture 1 has a tank in the northwestern corner
- Pasture 2 has a tank in the southwestern corner

Concerns:

- 62 acres of dense spotted knapweed stand comprising:
 - 6 acres in Pasture 1
 - 48 acres in Pasture 2
 - 8 acres in Pasture 3

Slope:

- Pasture 1:
 - 10 percent of Pasture 1 has a slope of 5% to 10%
- Pasture 2:
 - 25 percent of Pasture 2 has a slope of 5% to 10%
 - 20 percent of Pasture 2 has a slope of 10% to 15%
 - 5 percent of Pasture 2 has a slope of 15% to 20%
- Pasture 3:
 - 30 percent of Pasture 3 has a slope of 5% to 10%
 - 15 percent of Pasture 3 has a slope of 10% to 15%
 - 5 percent of Pasture 3 has a slope of 15% to 20%

Pasture rotation schedule:

	Pasture 1	Pasture 2	Pasture 3
Year 1	June 1 - July 1	July 1 - Aug. 15	Aug. 15 - Aug. 30
Year 2	Aug. 1 - Aug. 30	June 1 - July 15	July 15 - Aug. 1
Year 3	June 15 - July 15	July 15 - Aug. 30	June 1 - July 15

■ Situation 1 Answers:

Carrying Capacity:

Fair overflow: $100 \times 0.9 \text{ AUM/ac} \times 0.45 = 40.5 \text{ AUMs}$

Good loamy: $100 \times 0.7 \text{ AUM/ac} \times 0.60 = 42 \text{ AUMs}$

Fair loamy: $300 \times 0.7 \text{ AUM/ac} \times 0.40 = 84 \text{ AUMs}$

Poor loamy: $100 \times 0.7 \text{ AUM/ac} \times 0.22 = 15.4 \text{ AUMs}$

Good shallow: $40 \times 0.4 \text{ AUM/ac} \times 0.65 = 10.4 \text{ AUMs}$

Total: 192.3 AUMs Stocking

Rate: 400 AUMs

Management Practices:

- Decrease stocking rate
- Defer part of grazing season
- Fence development
- Control blowouts and gullies
- Apply woody plant control
- Move salt and mineral
- Begin a planned grazing system

■ Situation 2 Answers:

Carrying Capacity:

Pasture 1:

Fair overflow: $50 \times 0.8 \text{ AUM/ac} \times 0.45 = 18$

Poor overflow: $75 \times 0.8 \text{ AUM/ac} \times 0.18 = 10.8$

Fair sandy: $75 \times 0.6 \text{ AUM/ac} \times 0.30 = 13.5$

Poor sandy: $50 \times 0.6 \text{ AUM/ac} \times 0.20 = 6$

Fair shallow: $70 \times 0.40 \text{ AUM/ac} \times 0.35 = 9.8$

Total for Pasture 1: 58.1 AUMs

Pasture 2:

Fair overflow: $50 \times 0.8 \text{ AUM/ac} \times 0.30 = 12$

Poor overflow: $85 \times 0.8 \text{ AUM/ac} \times 0.15 = 10.2$

Good loamy: $60 \times 0.6 \text{ AUM/ac} \times 0.55 = 19.8$

Fair loamy: $100 \times 0.6 \text{ AUM/ac} \times 0.40 = 24$

Poor saline lowland: $25 \times 0.7 \text{ AUM/ac} \times 0.2 = 3.5$

Total for Pasture 2: 69.5 AUMs

Stocking Rate:

Pasture 1: 85 AUMs

Pasture 2: 85 AUMs

Total AUMs: 170 AUMs

Management Practices:

- Decrease stocking rate
- Burn or mow old growth
- Move salt and mineral
- Develop water
- Interseed specific area
- Change season of use
- Defer one growing season
- Begin a planned grazing system

■ Situation 3 Answers:

Carrying Capacity:

Pasture 1:

Good overflow: $40 \times 1.0 \text{ AUM/ac} \times 0.70 = 28$

Good sandy: $32 \times 0.8 \text{ AUM/ac} \times 0.65 = 16.64$

Excellent loamy: $12 \times 0.7 \text{ AUM/ac} \times 0.79 = 6.64$

Good loamy: $71 \times 0.7 \text{ AUM/ac} \times 0.58 = 28.83$

Good shallow: $10 \times 0.6 \text{ AUM/ac} \times 0.62 = 3.72$

Total for Pasture 1: 83.83 AUMs

Pasture 2:

Good overflow: $63 \times 1.0 \text{ AUM/ac} \times 0.70 = 44.1$

Good sandy: $12 \times 0.8 \text{ AUM/ac} \times 0.65 = 6.24$

Fair sandy: $38 \times 0.8 \text{ AUM/ac} \times 0.40 = 12.16$

Fair loamy: $180 \times 0.7 \text{ AUM/ac} \times 0.40 = 50.4$

Good shallow: $19 \times 0.6 \text{ AUM/ac} \times 0.62 = 7.1$

Fair thin loamy: $28 \times 0.6 \text{ AUM/ac} \times 0.43 = 7.23$

Total for Pasture 2: 127.23 AUMs

Pasture 3:

Fair overflow: $32 \times 1.0 \text{ AUM/ac} \times 0.5 = 16.0$

Good sandy: $23 \times 0.8 \text{ AUM/ac} \times 0.72 = 13.25$

Excellent loamy: $61 \times 0.7 \text{ AUM/ac} \times 0.85 = 36.3$

Fair shallow: $19 \times 0.6 \text{ AUM/ac} \times 0.42 = 4.79$

Total for Pasture 3: 70.34 AUMs Total

AUMs: 281.4 AUMs

Stocking Rate:

Pasture 1: 56.3 AUMs

Pasture 2: 84.4 AUMs

Pasture 3: 28.1 AUMs Total

AUMs: 168.2 AUMs

Management Practices:

- Increase stocking rate
- Control noxious weeds
- Move salt and mineral
- Begin a planned grazing system

Contestant Name/# _____ County/Chapter _____ Site # _____

North Dakota Range Judging Card

Plant Identification



Instructions: Clearly print the **plant ID number** from the key (backside of card) in the appropriate blank. Place an X in the appropriate column(s) describing characteristics and ecological factors

Ecological and Resource Rating Desirable = De Undesirable = Un																	
Plant Identification Number	Life Span			Season of Growth		Grazing Response			Plant Origin		Sharp-tailed Grouse Food		Sharp-tailed Grouse Cover		Cattle Food		SCORE
	P	A	B	C	W	D	Ic	Iv	N	I	De	Un	De	Un	De	Un	
1																	
2																	
3																	
4																	
5																	
6																	
7																	
8																	
9																	
10																	
11																	
12																	
13																	
14																	
15																	

Plant Key

GRASSES

1. Bearded wheatgrass
2. Big bluestem
3. Blue bunch wheatgrass
4. Blue grama
5. Buffalograss
6. Canada wildrye
7. Cattail species
8. Crested wheatgrass
9. Cheatgrass
10. Foxtail barley
11. Green needlegrass
12. Indian ricegrass
13. Indiangrass
14. Inland saltgrass
15. Kentucky bluegrass
16. Little bluestem
17. Needle-and-thread
18. Northern reedgrass
19. Nuttall's alkaligrass
20. Plains muhly
21. Porcupine grass
22. Prairie cordgrass
23. Prairie dropseed
24. Prairie Junegrass
25. Prairie sandreed
26. Red threeawn
27. Reed canarygrass
28. Sand bluestem
29. Sand dropseed
30. Sandberg bluegrass
31. Sixweeks fescue
32. Sideoats grama
33. Smooth brome grass
34. Switchgrass
35. Tumblegrass
36. Western wheatgrass
37. Wilcox panicum

SEDGES and RUSHES

38. Baltic rush
39. Slough sedge
40. Upland sedge

CRYPTOGAMS

41. Clubmoss
42. Horsetail

FORBS

43. Absinth wormwood
44. American licorice
45. American vetch
46. Ball cactus
47. Beards tongue
48. Black samson
49. Blanket flower
50. Blue lettuce
51. Blue-eyed grass
52. Bracted spiderwort
53. Canada thistle
54. Cudweed sagewort
55. Curly dock
56. Curlycup gumweed
57. Cutleaf goldenweed
58. Daisy fleabane
59. Dandelion
60. Deervetch
61. Dotted gayfeather
62. Fringed sagewort
63. Goatsbeard/Salsify
64. Green sagewort
65. Hairy goldaster
66. Heath aster
67. Hoods phlox
68. Indian breadroot
69. Lamberts crazyweed
70. Leafy spurge
71. Mariposa lily
72. Milkvetch species
73. Missouri goldenrod
74. Pasque flower
75. Plains pricklypear
76. Prairie coneflower
77. Prairie thistle
78. Prairie smoke
79. Purple prairie clover

FORBS (continued)

80. Pussytoes
81. Scarlet globemallow
82. Scarlet gura
83. Silverleaf scurfpea
84. Skeletonweed
85. Soft goldenrod
86. Stiff goldenrod
87. Sunflower species
88. Sweetclover
89. Western wallflower
90. Western yarrow
91. White milkwort
92. White prairie clover
93. Wild flax
94. Wild onion
95. Woolly plantain

SHRUBS and HALF-SHRUBS

96. Big sagebrush
97. Broom snakeweed
98. Creeping juniper
99. Leadplant
100. Nuttall saltbush
101. Prairie rose
102. Rabbit brush
103. Shrubby cinquefoil
104. Silver sagebrush
105. Skunk brush sumac
106. Yucca
107. Western snowberry
108. Winterfat

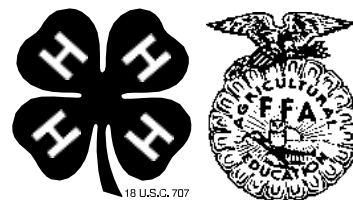
TREES

109. Buffaloberry
110. Bur oak
111. Chokecherry
112. Cottonwood
113. Green ash
114. Rocky Mountain juniper
115. Juneberry
116. Silverberry

Contestant Name/# _____ County/Chapter _____ Site # _____

North Dakota Range Judging Card

Ecological Site



North Dakota Ecological Site Key (Choose one)

I. Restrictive to Root Growth: These sites have a limiting layer within 20 inches of the surface of rock, gravel, stone or restrictive clay (hardpan), which restricts most root growth beyond this layer. (If no restriction, go to II).

- A. Limiting layer is rock, scoria, gravel, or stone **Shallow** ☐
- B. Limiting layer is restrictive clay **Claypan** ☐

II. Non-Restrictive to Root Growth: These sites do not have a restrictive layer within 20 inches of the soil surface.

C. Lowlands — These sites receive additional moisture from occasional stream overflow, run-in from adjacent slopes or during major flooding events. (If no additional moisture occurs, go to D).

1. No water table within 5 feet from surface, typically found in swales,
no salt deposits on soil surface **Overflow** ☐
2. Water table within 5 feet from surface
This site will have salts evident on the surface when dry **Saline Lowland** ☐

D. Uplands — These sites do not receive additional moisture from occasional stream overflow, run-in from adjacent slopes, or during major flooding events.

1. These sites occur on slopes usually less than 15%
- a. Soils will not form a firm ball when wet, coarse **Sands** ☐
 - b. Soils will form a firm ball and produce a short ribbon less than
1 inch, feel gritty **Sandy** ☐
 - c. Soils will form a ribbon up to 2 inches and not feel gritty, like flour
when dry **Loamy** ☐
 - d. Soils form a ribbon greater than 2 inches, support their own weight
and feel greasy when wet **Clayey** ☐
2. These sites occur on sidehills with slopes usually greater than 15%
- a. This site is found on glaciated soils **east** of the Missouri River,
thin top soil **Thin Loamy** ☐
 - b. This site is found on non-glaciated soils **west** of the Missouri River,
thin top soil **Limy Backslope** ☐

Similarity Index (Choose one)

- Excellent (76 to 100%) ☐
Good (51 to 75%) ☐
Fair (26 to 50%) ☐
Poor (0 to 25%) ☐

Sharp-tailed Grouse Site Evaluation

Nesting Cover

- A) Desirable Nesting Plants
- > 30% aerial cover ☐
10 to 30% aerial cover ☐
< 10% aerial cover ☐
- B) Nesting Cover Height (marked plant)
- > 16 inches ☐
4 to 16 inches ☐
< 4 inches ☐

Food habitat (desirable plants)

- > 30% by weight ☐
10 to 30% by weight ☐
< 10% by weight ☐

Protective Cover (% woody cover)

- > 30% aerial cover ☐
10 to 30% aerial cover ☐
< 10% aerial cover ☐

Recommended Management Practices Sharp-tailed Grouse

- Continue present management ☐
Improve nesting cover ☐
Decrease stocking rate ☐
Add more livestock grazing or burn ☐
Improve food habitat ☐
Improve protective cover ☐
Apply woody plant control ☐

Beef Cattle Site Evaluation

Forage Value (desirable plants)

- Excellent (76 to 100%) ☐
Good (51 to 75%) ☐
Fair (26 to 50%) ☐
Poor (0 to 25%) ☐

Stocking Rate (Given on Site Key)

- Increase ☐
Decrease ☐
Keep the same ☐

Distribution Factors

- A) Slope
- < 5% ☐
5 to 10% ☐
11 to 15% ☐
> 15% ☐
- B) Grazing Restraints
- 1) Terrain: Rough ☐
Smooth ☐
- 2) Woody canopy: > 30% ☐
< 30% ☐

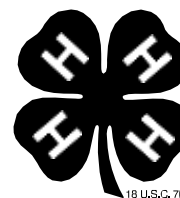
Recommended Management Practices Beef

- Continue present management ☐
Develop water ☐
Decrease stocking rate ☐
Increase stocking rate ☐
Change kind of livestock ☐
Apply woody canopy control ☐
Apply undesirable grass and forb control ☐
Burn or mow old grass ☐
Defer part of grazing season ☐
Defer one or more grazing season's ☐
Plant adapted forage species ☐
Control noxious weeds ☐
Begin a plan grazing system ☐

Contestant Name/# _____ County/Chapter _____ Site # _____

North Dakota Range Judging Card

Situation Map



Carrying Capacity (Total AUMs +/- 5): _____

Stocking Rate (Compare Stocking Rate of animals grazed to Carrying Capacity above) (Check one box.)

Increase ☐

Decrease ☐

Keep the same ☐

Recommended Management Practices:

Continue present management ☐

Develop water ☐

Develop fence ☐

Burn or mow old growth..... ☐

Move salt and mineral..... ☐

Reseed (full seed) specific areas ☐

Interseed specific areas ☐

Control blowouts and gullies..... ☐

Apply woody canopy control ☐

Control noxious weeds..... ☐

Change season of use..... ☐

Defer part of grazing season ☐

Defer one growing season..... ☐

Defer two or more growing season's ☐

Begin a planned grazing system ☐

Total Points: 300

- Carrying Capacity: 100 points
- Stocking Rate: 50 points
- Recommended Management Practices: 150 points
 - Each practice worth 10 points

Sources of Information

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3. **Grassland Plants of South Dakota and the Northern Great Plains.** 1999. James R. Johnson and Gary E. Larson. South Dakota State University, Brookings.
4. **Plants of the Black Hills and Bear Lodge Mountains.** 1999. Gary E. Larson and James R. Johnson. South Dakota State University, Brookings.