

Technical Report No. 39  
COMPREHENSIVE NETWORK SITE DESCRIPTION  
COTTONWOOD

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GRASSLANDS BIOME  
U. S. International Biological Program

I. *Site Name:* Cottonwood - owned and controlled by South Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station

II. *Location and Elevation*

The Cottonwood Range Field Station is located in west central South Dakota on Highway 14 75 miles east of Rapid City, two miles east of Cottonwood and 11 miles west of Philip. The headquarters is located one-half mile south of Highway 14. The access road is marked by a sign. A sod air strip with a wind sock suitable for use by light planes is located adjacent to the headquarters. An outline map of the location of the station in the state is attached (Fig. 1).

III. *Size*

The area of the Cottonwood Range Field Station is 2,640 acres. The legal description is Sections 16, 20, 21, West Half (W 1/2), 22, Northwest Quarter (NW 1/4) 28, Southeast Quarter and South Half of Southwest Quarter Section 17 in Township 1 South, Range 19 East, Black Hills Meridian, Jackson County, South Dakota. A map of the station showing the various pastures is attached (Fig. 2). A summer intensity of grazing study has been conducted since 1942. The location of the six summer pastures are indicated in Fig. 2. Pastures 1 and 4 on the photo have been grazed heavily, pastures 2 and 5 moderately and pastures 3 and 6 lightly since the beginning of the study. The seasons of use and stocking rates are shown in Table 1. Since the intensity of grazing has been a summer treatment, there are six pastures indicated in Fig. 2 which have been grazed in the winter only. The pasture south

of the beef sheds west of the road, the section on which the farmstead is located and the reserve pasture on the east have received varying use for the management of a breeding herd and for animals which were not on experiment. Four small (two acre) watersheds were installed on north facing slopes on pastures 4, 5, and 6 in 1962 and runoff data have been collected on these by personnel of the Agricultural Research Service from 1963 to the present. Various range improvement plots are located in the north portion of the winter pastures.

#### IV. Type

The station lies in the central portion of the mixed prairie. In high range condition the vegetation is dominated by midgrasses (especially *Agropyron smithii* and *Stipa virdula*) with an understory of shortgrasses (especially *Bouteloua gracilis* and *Euchloe dactyloides*). Several forbs are conspicuous during the early part of the year. Shrubs are of minor importance except in the wetter drainage ways where *Symphoricarpos occidentalis* and *Rosa* spp. may be important. Patchiness of the vegetation is primarily related to soil heterogeneity and microrelief. Gilgal microrelief occurs commonly on the gentle slopes. Under prolonged overgrazing the midgrasses are reduced and the shortgrasses increased in abundance forming a shortgrass sod. A list of the major plant species which have been observed is attached (Table 2). There has been no official record kept of the species of birds, mammals, reptiles, amphibians and invertebrates on the station. However, a list of the Herpetofauna expected in this area is shown in Table 3. The Badlands National Monument is located southwest of

the station about 20 miles. A list of the mammals of the Badlands National Monument is shown in Table 4. The birds that have been observed in the Badlands National Monument are shown in Table 5 and those that are expected to occur in this area of the state are shown in Table 6. The important insects expected to occur in the area of the station are shown in Table 7.

#### V. *Climate*

A part of Climatological Summary No. 14, Cottonwood, South Dakota, which summarizes the climatology from 1910 through 1967 is attached in the appendix. Precipitation data for 1968 and 1969 have been added in pen. The weather station from which these data were obtained is located at the headquarters of the station at an elevation of 2,414 ft. The topography is gently rolling and there are no orographic features or bodies of water nearby that would affect the local climate.

#### VI. *Soils, Topography, Exposure*

The geomorphology of the station and surrounding area is complex. The landscape features have developed over a long period of time, probably beginning to develop during the late Tertiary. Erosion has shaped the landscape into rather gentle, long sloping hills with a total relief of about 200 ft. The higher hills appear to be flat-topped and have probably been protected from erosion by capping of more resistant strata of sandier limestone or sandstone. The bedrock appears to be the Pierre, Foxhills and Chadron formations. The latter two have been removed from all but the higher ridge tops. Soil textures are predominantly silty clay but range from heavy clays to fine aeolian sands. An unpublished

soil survey made by Dr. E. M. White, Soil Survey Division, Plant Science Department, in 1956 is available through the Site Coordinator. The first line of the soil legend is the mapping unit which is described in the descriptive material in the appendix following the photos. The second line of the legend is the average percent slope of the mapping unit. The third line refers to the geological erosion as indicated by relative amounts of organic matter. The soils on the Cottonwood Range Field Station have not been correlated and the survey has not been published.

## VII. *Physical facilities*

- a. Work space. The superintendent, Joe Herndon, and his family live at the station. Temporary office facilities are available in a single room of the Community Building. A field laboratory is being prepared this winter from an old building and will have facilities for washing soil cores, drying and weighing of biomass samples. There are no chemical laboratory facilities at the present time. The telephone number is Area Code 605, 386-2205.
- b. Equipment. A large Dispatch forced air drying oven, a 31 ft<sup>3</sup> deep freeze, balances and a low power binocular microscope are available.
- c. Lodging. A four-room bunkhouse is available with kitchen and bathroom facilities and six bunk beds. There is no provision for trailer hook-up although there is camping space. Water can usually be made available by a hose and electricity would be available with an extension cord for short periods of time. The bunkhouse could be used for showers.

## VIII. Previous Studies and Continuing Long-term Projects

The principal ecological study at the Cottonwood Range Field Station has been the long-term intensity of grazing study. This study is being continued with certain modifications. The grazing season will be continued from early May to about November 1.

Yearling steers will be used for the foreseeable future. However, mature cows may be used in the future. The criterion of grazing management will be to secure maximum livestock production while maintaining minimum amounts of change in the existing vegetation.

A Xerox copy of the project outline is placed in the appendix.

Aerial photographic coverage is available from the Eastern Laboratory, Aerial Photographic Division, ASCS-USDA, 45 South French Broad Avenue, Asheville, North Carolina, 28801.

## IX. Publications

Pertinent publications relating to the long-term intensity of grazing study are listed below.

Johnson, L. E., L. R. Albee, R. O. Smith, and A. L. Moxon. 1951.

Cows, calves and grass: Effects of grazing intensities on beef cow and calf production and on mixed prairie vegetation on western South Dakota ranges. South Dakota Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 412.

Lewis, J. K., G. M. Van Dyne, L. R. Albee, and F. W. Whetzel. 1956.

Intensity of grazing--its effect on livestock and forage production. South Dakota Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 459.

Kamstra, L. D., J. K. Lewis, D. Schentzel, and L. B. Embry. 1963.

The *in vitro* digestibility and carbohydrate composition of western wheatgrass. J. Anim. Sci. 22:851.

Lewis, J. K., F. R. Gartner, and J. Nesvold. 1964. The effect of winter supplementation and intensity of grazing on steer gains on native range. Amer. Soc. Anim. Sci., Western Sect., Proc., 15:49.

Lewis, J. K., F. R. Gartner, L. B. Embry, and J. Nesvold. 1964. The effect of level of winter supplementation and intensity of summer grazing on steer gains on native range. South Dakota Agr. Exp. Sta., A. S. Series 64-10.

Lewis, J. K., J. Nesvold, and B. Beer. 1966. The effect of level of winter supplementation and intensity of summer grazing on steer gains on native range. South Dakota Agr. Exp. Sta., A. S. Series 66-9.

Enevoldsen, M. E., J. K. Lewis, and L. D. Kamstra. 1966. Studies in the growth and development of western wheatgrass. South Dakota Agr. Exp. Sta., A. S. Series 66-10.

Kamstra, L. D., J. K. Lewis, D. Schentzel, and R. Elderkin. 1966. Neutral sugars and other components of western wheatgrass. South Dakota Agr. Exp. Sta., A. S. Series 66-3.

Enevoldsen, M. E. 1967. The effect of range site and range condition on the growth and development of western wheatgrass. M.S. Thesis, South Dakota State University.

Enevoldsen, M. E. and J. K. Lewis. 1967. Effect of range site and range condition on the height and location of the growing point in vegetative shoots of western wheatgrass. South Dakota Agr. Exp. Sta., A. S. Series 67-11.

Lewis, J. K. and B. Beer. 1968. Effect of level of winter supplementation of steer calves grazing winter range. South Dakota Agr. Exp. Sta., A. S. Series 68-18.

Kamstra, L. D., J. K. Lewis, and M. Wurster. 1968. Characterization of range grasses at Cottonwood Range Field Station. South Dakota Agr. Exp. Sta., A. S. Series 68-2.

Lewis, J. K., J. Nesvold, and B. Beer. 1968. The effect of intensity of summer grazing on steer gains on native ranges. South Dakota Agr. Exp. Sta., A. S. Series 68-26.

Spuhler, W., W. F. Lytle, and D. Moe. 1968. Climatological Summary of Cottonwood, South Dakota. South Dakota Agr. Exp. Sta. Climatological Summary No. 14. Climatography of the U.S. 20-39. 5 p.

Kamstra, L. D., D. L. Schentzel, J. K. Lewis, and R. Elderkin. 1968. The carbohydrate composition of western wheatgrass hemicellulose at various growth stages as determined by leaf number and cutting date. Accepted for publication by J. Range Manage.

Wurster, M. J., J. K. Lewis, L. D. Kamstra, and W. K. Bjorklund. 1968. Studies on the chemical composition and *in vitro* digestibility of western wheatgrass. South Dakota Agr. Exp. Sta., A. S. Series 68-15.

Table 1. Intensity of grazing study: stocking rate study 1942 through 1969.

Grazing Rate Rep	Year	Kind of Stock	A.U. Equiv.	On Off	Grazing Season	Days	Kind of Stocking	AUMs/Acre	Heavy			Moderate			Light			
									1	2	$\bar{x}$	1	2	$\bar{x}$	1	2	$\bar{x}$	
1942	Cows	1.0	May 12	Dec. 4	207	Set	.70	.70	.42	.42	.42	.31	.31	.31	.45	.21.74	Over- all veg. yr.	
"	"	"	May 1	Dec. 1	215	"	.73	.73	.44	.44	.44	.32	.32	.32	.50	.11.93		
1943	"	"	May 3	Nov. 30	212	"	.72	.72	.43	.43	.43	.31	.31	.31	.49	.11.95		
1944	"	"	May 2	Dec. 3	216	"	.73	.73	.44	.44	.44	.32	.32	.32	.50	.12.07		
1945	"	"	May 2	Dec. 5	218	"	.74	.74	.44	.44	.44	.32	.32	.32	.50	.13.83		
5 yr. av.	"	"	"	"	213.6	"	.72	.72	.44	.44	.44	.32	.32	.32	.49			
1947	"	"	May 2	Dec. 3	216	"	.91	.91	.55	.55	.55	.40	.40	.40	.62	.16.14		
1948	"	"	April 30	Nov. 30	215	"	.91	.91	.55	.55	.55	.40	.40	.40	.62	.16.70		
1949	"	"	May 2	Variable	Variable	"	.70	.64	.46	.46	.48	.40	.40	.40	.52	.13.71		
1950	"	"	Variable	Sept. 16	Variable	"	.47	.47	.27	.31	.29	.25	.25	.25	.34	.12.36		
4 yr. ev.	"	"	"	"	"	"	.75	.73	.46	.48	.47	.36	.36	.36	.52			
9 yr. av.	"	"	"	"	"	"	.73	.73	.44	.45	.45	.34	.34	.34	.50			
1951	"	"	May 17	Dec. 1	198	P & T	.69	.62	.41	.42	.42	.30	.30	.30	.46	.18.26		
1952	"	"	May 6	Dec. 4	201	"	.62	.57	.37	.37	.37	.27	.27	.27	.41	.21.01		
1953	2 yr. olds	.85	"	"	"	"	.65	.62	.39	.39	.39	.28	.28	.28	.44	.17.43		
1954	Cows	1.0	May 14	Nov. 30	200	"	.59	.56	.36	.36	.36	.26	.26	.26	.40	.11.73		
"	"	"	May 14	Nov. 26	196	"	.67	.57	.37	.40	.38	.29	.29	.29	.43	.12.19		
1955	"	"	May 9	Nov. 26	201	"	.72	.65	.41	.43	.42	.32	.32	.32	.47	.17.62		
1956	"	"	May 10	Nov. 30	204	"	.76	.63	.38	.47	.42	.34	.34	.34	.49	.22.02		
1957	"	"	May 16	Nov. 22	190	"	.64	.64	.39	.44	.42	.32	.32	.32	.46	.18.72		
1958	"	"	May 13	Sept. 17	127	"	.42	.42	.25	.28	.26	.19	.20	.20	.29	.11.63		
6 yr. ev.	"	"	"	"	"	"	.63	.58	.61	.60	.58	.29	.29	.29	.43			
1960	Yrlg. Steers	.70	May 13	Nov. 9	180	"	.68	.62	.37	.39	.38	.32	.32	.32	.45	.18.27		
"	"	"	May 16	Nov. 14	182	"	.63	.56	.34	.35	.34	.25	.25	.25	.40	.12.47		
1961	"	"	May 23	Nov. 6	167	"	.56	.49	.32	.34	.32	.25	.25	.25	.36	.15.80		
1962	"	"	May 21	Nov. 5	168	"	.59	.36	.28	.30	.29	.22	.22	.22	.33	.17.07		
1963	"	"	May 22	Nov. 5	167	"	.52	.47	.50	.29	.33	.22	.22	.22	.34	.16.68		
1964	"	"	May 24	Nov. 7	167	"	.52	.46	.49	.28	.30	.21	.21	.21	.33	.14.90		
1965	"	"	May 24	Nov. 5	165	"	.43	.43	.26	.26	.26	.19	.19	.19	.29	.13.82		
1966	"	"	"	"	"	"	.56	.48	.32	.32	.31	.24	.24	.24	.35			
7 yr. av.	"	"	"	"	"	"	.65	.61	.38	.40	.39	.29	.29	.29	.44			
25 yr. av.							1.54	1.64	1.59	2.63	2.50	2.56	3.45	3.45	2.27			
							9.24	9.84	9.54	15.78	15.00	15.36	20.70	20.70	13.62			
1967	"	"	5/18	Nov. 1	167		.57	.47	.28	.30	.29	.27	.27	.27	.27	.22.20		
1968		Complete Rest														.17.08		
1969	Yrlg. heifers	.70	5/13	Nov. 1	172		.64	.50	.57	.30	.31	.30	.27	.27	.27	.27	.17.66	

Table 2. Plants identified in the experimental pastures at the Range Field Station, Cottonwood, tentatively classified by their observed response on clayey range site to grazing by cattle (from Lewis et al., 1956).

Common Name; Scientific Name	Grazing Reaction
GRASSES AND GRASSLIKE PLANTS	
<b>Perennials</b>	
Barley, foxtail; <i>Hordeum jubatum</i> L.	Invader
Bluegrass, sandberg; <i>Poa secunda</i> Presl.	Increaser
Bluegrass, waxy; <i>Poa glaucifolia</i> Scribn. and Williams	Decreaser
Bluestem, big; <i>Andropogon gerardi</i> Vitman	Decreaser
Bluestem, little; <i>Andropogon scoparius</i> Michx.	Decreaser
Buffalograss; <i>Buchloe dactyloides</i> (Nutt.) Engelm.	Increaser
Dropseed, tall; <i>Sporobolus asper</i> (Michx.) Kunth	Decreaser
Dropseed, sand; <i>Sporobolus cryptandrus</i> (Torr.) A. Gray	Decreaser
Grama, blue; <i>Bouteloua gracilis</i> (H. B. K.) Lag. ex Steud	Increaser
Grama, hairy; <i>Bouteloua hirsuta</i> Lag.	Increaser
Grama, sideoats; <i>Bouteloua curtipendula</i> (Michx.) Torr	Decreaser
Junegrass, prairie; <i>Koeleria cristata</i> (L.) Pers.	Decreaser
Muhly, sandhill; <i>Muhlenbergia pungens</i> Thurb.	Decreaser
Muhly, stonyhills; <i>Muhlenbergia cuspidata</i> (Torr.) Rydb.	Decreaser
Needleandthread; <i>Stipa comata</i> Trin. and Rupr.	Decreaser
Needlegrass, green; <i>Stipa viridula</i> Trin.	Decreaser
Saltgrass, inland; <i>Distichlis stricta</i> (Torr.) Rydb.	Increaser
Sandreed, prairie; <i>Calamovilia longifolia</i> (Hook.) Scribn.	Decreaser
Sedge, fescue; <i>Carex brevior</i> (Dewey) Mack.	Decreaser
Sedge, needleleaf; <i>Carex eleocharis</i> Bailey	Increaser
Sedge, plump-seed; <i>Carex gravida</i> Bailey	Decreaser
Sedge, threadleaf; <i>Carex filifolia</i> Nutt.	Decreaser
Switchgrass; <i>Panicum virgatum</i> L.	Decreaser
Threeawn, red; <i>Aristida longiseta</i> Steud.	Increaser
Wheatgrass, slender; <i>Agropyron trachycatulum</i> (Link) Malte	Decreaser
Wheatgrass, western; <i>Agropyron smithi</i> Rydb.	Increaser
Wildrye, Canada; <i>Elymus canadensis</i> L.	Decreaser
<b>Annuals</b>	
Barley, little; <i>Hordeum pusillum</i> Nutt.	Invader
Barnyardgrass; <i>Echinochloa crusgalli</i> (L.) Beauv.	Invader
Brome, cheatgrass; <i>Bromus tectorum</i> L.	Invader
Brome, Japanese; <i>Bromus japonicus</i> Thunb.	Invader
Dropseed, puffsheathe; <i>Sporobolus neglectus</i> Nash.	Invader
Fescue, sixweeks; <i>Festuca octoflora</i> Walt.	Invader
Foxtail, water; <i>Alopecurus geniculatus</i> L.	Invader
Stinkgrass; <i>Eragrostis cilianensis</i> (All.) Lutati	Invader
Tumblegrass; <i>Schedonnardus paniculatus</i> (Nutt.) Trel.	Invader
Witchgrass, common; <i>Panicum capillare</i> L.	Invader

Table 2. (Continued)

Common Name; Scientific Name	Grazing Reaction
FORBS	
<b>Perennials</b>	
Agoseris, pale; <i>Agoseris glauca</i> (Nutt.) Greene . . . . .	Decreaser
Aster, heath; <i>Aster ericoides</i> L. . . . .	Increaser
Bahia, plains; <i>Bahia oppositifolia</i> (Nutt.) A. Gray . . . . .	Uncertain
Bindweed, field; <i>Convolvulus arvensis</i> L. . . . .	Invader
Bladder-pod; <i>Lesquerella versicolor</i> Greene . . . . .	Increaser
Boneset, false; <i>Kuhnia eupatorioides</i> L. . . . .	Decreaser
Cinquefoil; <i>Potentilla</i> spp. . . . .	Increaser
Comandra, common; <i>Comandra umbellata</i> (L.) Nutt. . . . .	Uncertain
Dalea, bigtop; <i>Dalea emarginata</i> Nutt. . . . .	Decreaser
Dalea, silktop; <i>Dalea aurea</i> Nutt. . . . .	Decreaser
Dandelion, common; <i>Taraxacum officinale</i> Weber . . . . .	Invader
Deathcamas, meadow; <i>Zigadenus venenosus</i> S. Wats. . . . .	Increaser
Deathcamas, Nuttall; <i>Zigadenus nuttallii</i> (Gray) S. Wats. . . . .	Increaser
Dock, curly; <i>Rumex crispus</i> L. . . . .	Invader
Dock, Mexican; <i>Rumex mexicanus</i> Meissn. . . . .	Invader
Dock, tall; <i>Rumex altissimus</i> Wood . . . . .	Invader
Dogbane, hemp; <i>Apocynum cannabinum</i> L. . . . .	Increaser
Echinacea, black Sampson; <i>Echinacea angustifolia</i> DC. . . . .	Decreaser
Fleabane, hoary; <i>Erigeron canus</i> A. Gray . . . . .	Increaser
Four-o'clock, narrow leaved; <i>Mirabilis linearis</i> (Pursh.) Heimerl . . . . .	Decreaser
Gaura, scarlet; <i>Gaura coccinea</i> Nutt. . . . .	Increaser
Gayfeather, dotted; <i>Liatris punctata</i> Hook. . . . .	Decreaser
Geranium, Carolina; <i>Geranium carolinianum</i> L. . . . .	Decreaser
Globemallow, scarlet; <i>Sphaeralcea coccinea</i> (Pursh.) Rydb. . . . .	Increaser
Goldaster, hairy; <i>Chrysopsis villosa</i> (Pursh.) Nutt., ex DC. . . . .	Decreaser
Goldenrod, threenerve; <i>Solidago sparsiflora</i> A. Gray . . . . .	Increaser
Goldenweed, ironplant; <i>Haplopappus spinulosus</i> (Pursh.) DC. . . . .	Decreaser
Gromwell, yellow; <i>Lithospermum incisum</i> Lehm. . . . .	Decreaser
Hymenopappus, fineleaf; <i>Hymenopappus filifolius</i> Hook . . . . .	Decreaser
Larkspur, plains; <i>Delphinium virens</i> Nutt. . . . .	Decreaser
Licorice, American; <i>Glycyrrhiza lepidota</i> (Nutt.) Pursh. . . . .	Increaser
Lettuce, chicory; <i>Lactuca pulchella</i> (Pursh.) DC. . . . .	Decreaser
Lomatium, yellowflowered; <i>Lomatium foeniculaceum</i> (Nutt.) Coulter and Rose . . . . .	Increaser
Lomatium, whiteflowered; <i>Lomatium orientale</i> Coulter and Rose . . . . .	Increaser
Mariposa, segolily; <i>Calochortus nuttallii</i> Torr. . . . .	Decreaser
Milkweed, green; <i>Asclepias viridiflora</i> Raf. . . . .	Decreaser
Milkweed, plains; <i>Asclepias pumila</i> (A. Gray) Vail . . . . .	Decreaser
Milkvetch, groundplum; <i>Astragalus crassicarpus</i> Nutt. . . . .	Decreaser
Milkvetch, Missouri; <i>Astragalus missouriensis</i> Nutt. . . . .	Increaser
Milkvetch, threeleaf; <i>Astragalus triphyllus</i> Pursh. . . . .	Decreaser
Onion, textile; <i>Allium textile</i> . . . . .	Decreaser
Parsley, wild; <i>Musineon divaricatum</i> (Pursh.) Coulter and Rose . . . . .	Increaser
Penstemon, pale; <i>Penstemon pallidus</i> Small. . . . .	Decreaser
Penstemon, slender; <i>Penstemon gracilis</i> Nutt . . . . .	Decreaser

Table 2. (Continued)

Common Name; Scientific Name	Grazing Reaction
FORBS (Continued)	
<b>Perennials (Continued)</b>	
Penstemon, white; <i>Penatemon albidus</i> Nutt.	Decreaser
Phlox, plains; <i>Phlox andicola</i> (Britton) E. Nelson	Decreaser
Polygala, white; <i>Polygala alba</i> Nutt.	Decreaser
Prairieclover, purple; <i>Petalostemon purpureum</i> (Vent.) Rydb.	Decreaser
Prairieclover, slender white; <i>Petalostemon occidentale</i> (Gray) Fernald	Decreaser
Prairieconeflower, upright; <i>Eratibida columifera</i> (Nutt.) Wooton and Standley	Decreaser
Pussytoes, rockymountain; <i>Antennaria aprica</i> Greene	Decreaser
Sagewort, cudweed; <i>Artemisia ludoviciana</i> Nutt. var. <i>gnaphalodes</i> (Nutt.) T & G.	Decreaser
Sagewort, fringed; <i>Artemisia frigida</i> Willd.	Decreaser
Scurfpea, common breadroot; <i>Psoralea esculenta</i> Pursh.	Decreaser
Scurfpea, silverleaf; <i>Psoralea argophylla</i> Pursh.	Decreaser
Scurfpea, slimflower; <i>Psoralea tenuiflora</i> Pursh.	Decreaser
Scurfpea, tallbread; <i>Psoralea cespitosa</i> Pursh.	Decreaser
Sensitivebriar, catclaw; <i>Schrankia nuttallii</i> DC.	Decreaser
Skeletonplant, rush; <i>Lygodesmia juncea</i> (Pursh.) D. Don.	Decreaser
Snakeweed, broom; <i>Gutierrezia sarothrae</i> (Pursh.) Britton and Rusby	Invader
Soapweed, small; <i>Yucca glauca</i> Nutt.	Decreaser
Spiderwort, bracted; <i>Tradescantia bracteata</i> Small	Decreaser
Starlily, common; <i>Leucocrinum montanum</i> Nutt.	Decreaser
Violet, Nuttall; <i>Viola nuttallii</i> Pursh.	Decreaser
Vetch, American; <i>Vicia americana</i> Muhl.	Decreaser
Verbena, bigbract; <i>Verbena bracteata</i> Lag. and Rodr.	Invader
Yarrow, common; <i>Achillea millefolium</i> L.	Decreaser
Yellowcress, spreading; <i>Rorippa sinuata</i> (Nutt.) Hitchc.	Decreaser
<b>Biennials</b>	
Cryptantha, Bradbury's; <i>Cryptantha bradburiana</i> Payson	Invader
Erysimum, plains; <i>Erysimum asperum</i> (Nutt.) DC.	Invader
Gumweed, curlycup; <i>Grindelia squarrosa</i> (Pursh.) Dunal	Invader
Salsify, meadow; <i>Tragopogon pratensis</i> L.	Invader
Salsify, vegetable-oyster; <i>Tragopogon porrifolius</i> L.	Invader
Stickseed, American; <i>Hackelia americana</i> (L.) I. M. Johnston	Invader
Thistle, bull; <i>Cirsium vulgare</i> (Savi) Tenore	Invader
<b>Annuals</b>	
Amaranth, redroot; <i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i> L.	Invader
Cocklebur, oriental; <i>Xanthium orientale</i> L.	Invader
Collomia, slenderleaf; <i>Collomia linearis</i> Nutt.	Invader
Deervetch, spanishclover; <i>Lotus americanus</i> (Nutt.) Bisch.	Invader
Draba, creeping; <i>Draba reptans</i> (Lam.) Fern.	Invader
Ellisia, waterleaf; <i>Ellisia nyctelea</i> L.	Invader
Euphorbia, netted-seed; <i>Euphorbia diciyosperma</i> Fisch. and Mey.	Invader

Table 2. (Continued)

Common Name; Scientific Name	Grazing Reaction
FORBS (Continued)	
<b>Annuals (Continued)</b>	
Euphorbia, ridgeseed; <i>Euphorbia glyptosperma</i> Engelm.	Invader
Euphorbia, snow-on-the-mountain; <i>Euphorbia martinata</i> Pursh.	Invader
Falseflax, bigseed; <i>Camelina sativa</i> (L.) Crantz	Invader
Falsepennyroyal, American; <i>Hedeoma pulegioides</i> (L.) Pers.	Invader
Falsepennyroyal, rough; <i>Hedeoma hispida</i> Pursh.	Invader
Flax, grooved; <i>Linum sulcatum</i> Riddell	Invader
Fleabane, annual; <i>Erigeron annuus</i> (L.) Pers.	Invader
Fleabane, horseweed; <i>Erigeron canadensis</i> L.	Invader
Fleabane, daisy; <i>Erigeron strigosus</i> Muhl. ex Wild.	Invader
Goosefoot, lambsquarters; <i>Chenopodium album</i> L.	Invader
Goosefoot, slimleaf; <i>Chenopodium leptophyllum</i> Nutt.	Invader
Indianwheat, spiny; <i>Plantago spinulosa</i> Decne. ex DC.	Invader
Indianwheat, wooly; <i>Plantago purshii</i> Roem. and Schult.	Invader
Knotweed, prostrate; <i>Polygonum aviculare</i> L.	Invader
Knotweed, erect; <i>Polygonum erectum</i> L.	Invader
Kochia; <i>Kochia scoparia</i> (L.) Schrad.	Invader
Lettuce, prickly; <i>Lactuca scariola</i> L.	Invader
Monolepis, Nuttall; <i>Monolepis nuttalliana</i> (Schultes) Greene	Invader
Nightshade, buffalobur; <i>Solanum rostratum</i> Dunal	Invader
Pennycress, field; <i>Thlaspi arvense</i> L.	Invader
Pepperweed, prairie; <i>Lepidium densiflorum</i> Schrad.	Invader
Polygala, whorled; <i>Polygala verticillata</i> L.	Invader
Purslane, common; <i>Portulaca oleracea</i> L.	Invader
Ragweed, common; <i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i> L.	Invader
Rockjasmine, western; <i>Androsace occidentalis</i> Pursh.	Invader
Russianthistle, tumbling; <i>Salsola kali</i> L., var. <i>tenuifolia</i> Tausch.	Invader
Stickseed, European; <i>Lappula echinata</i> Gilib.	Invader
Stickseed, western; <i>Lappula redowskii</i> (Hornem.) Greene	Invader
Sunflower, common; <i>Helianthus annuus</i> L.	Invader
Transymustard, richardson; <i>Descurainia richardsoni</i> (Sweet) O. E. Schulz	Invader
Venuslookingglass, clasping; <i>Specularia perfoliata</i> (L.) A. DC.	Invader
Venuslookingglass, slender; <i>Specularia leptocarpa</i> (Nutt.) Gray	Invader

## WOODY PLANTS

## Perennials

Amorpha, dwarfindigo; <i>Amorpha nana</i> Nutt.	Decreaser
Amorpha, leadplant; <i>Amorpha canescens</i> Pursh.	Decreaser
Cactus, pincushions; <i>Mammillaria missouriensis</i> Sweet	Decreaser
Chokecherry, black; <i>Prunus virginiana</i> L. var. <i>melanocarpa</i> (A. Nels.)	Decreaser

Table 2. (Continued)

Common Name; Scientific Name	Grazing Reaction
WOODY PLANTS (Continued)	
Perennials (Continued)	
Currant, buffalo; <i>Ribes odoratum</i> Wendl.	Decreaser
Plum, American; <i>Prunus americana</i> Marsh.	Decreaser
Pricklypear, brittle; <i>Opuntia fragilis</i> (Nutt.) Haw.	Increaser
Pricklypear, common; <i>Opuntia humifusa</i> Raf.	Increaser
Pricklypear, plains; <i>Opuntia polyacantha</i> Haw.	Increaser
Rose, woods; <i>Rosa woodsi</i> Lindl.	Decreaser
Sagebrush, silver; <i>Artemisia cana</i> Pursh.	Increaser
Snowberry, western; <i>Symphoricarpos occidentalis</i> Hook.	Increaser
Sumac, skunkbush; <i>Rhus trilobata</i> Nutt.	Decreaser

Table 3. List of herpetofauna of the region (from G. Callison, 1969. Report on the basic natural resources of Badlands National Monument (i.e. aquatic ecosystems, herpetofauna, and invertebrates). In: Larson [ed.] Natural resources basic data for Badlands National Monument. National Forest Service, Processed, 178 p. (For administrative use only.)

HERPETOFAUNA

AMPHIBIANS

Salamanders

Tiger Salamander (*Ambystoma tigrinum melanostictum*)

Frogs and Toads

Central Plains Spadefoot (*Scaphiopus bombifrons*)

Great Plains Toad (*Bufo cognatus*)

Woodhouse's Toad (*Bufo woodhousei*)

Western Chorus Frog (*Pseudacris triseriata triseriata*)

Boreal Chorus Frog (*Pseudacris triseriata maculata*)

Bullfrog (*Rana catesbeiana*)

Leopard Frog (*Rana pipiens*)

REPTILES

Turtles

Ornate Box Turtle (*Terrapene ornata ornata*)

Painted Turtle (*Chrysemys picta bellii*)

Common Snapping Turtle (*Chelydra serpentina serpentina*)

Spiny Soft-shelled Turtle (*Trionyx spinifer hartwegi*)

Lizards

Lesser Earless Lizard (*Holbrookia maculata maculata*)

Short-horned Lizard (*Phrynosoma douglassi brevirostre*)

Eastern Fence Lizard (*Sceloporus undulatus garmani*)

Many-lined Racerunner (*Cnemidophorus sexlineatus*)

Snakes

Plains Hog-nosed Snake (*Heterodon nasicus nasicus*)

Northern Water Snake (*Matrix sipedon sipedon*)

Milk Snake (*Lampropeltis triangulum triangulum*)

Smooth Green Snake (*Opheodrys vernalis vernalis*)

Bull Snake (*Pituophis melanoleucus melanoleucus*)

Common Garter Snake (*Thamnophis sirtalis parietalis*)

Plains Garter Snake (*Thamnophis radix haydeni*)

Western Garter Snake (*Thamnophis elegans vagrans*)

Yellow-bellied Racer (*Coluber constrictor flaviventris*)

Prairie Rattlesnake (*Crotalus viridis viridis*)

Table 4. Mammals of the Badlands National Monument, South Dakota (compiled by F. Robert Henderson).

NATIVE MAMMALS			
1. Masked shrew . . . . .	3-F	26. Deer mouse . . . . .	1-A
2. Little brown myotis . . .	2-E	27. Northern grasshopper mouse	1-C
3. Small footed myotis . . .	1-E	28. Bushy-tailed woodrat . . .	1-G
4. Silver-haired bat . . . .	3-B	29. Prairie vole . . . . .	1-F
5. Big brown bat . . . . .	1-E	30. Meadow vole . . . . .	1-F
6. Hoary bat . . . . .	2-B	31. Muskrat . . . . .	1-F
7. Long-eared myotis . . . .	3-E	32. Meadow jumping mouse . . .	2-D
8. Townsend's big-eared bat .	1-E	33. Porcupine . . . . .	1-B
9. Desert cottontail . . . .	1-E	34. Coyote . . . . .	1-A
10. Eastern cottontail . . . .	2-B	35. Red fox . . . . .	2-E
11. Black-tailed jackrabbit .	3-C	36. Gray fox . . . . .	2-B
12. White-tailed jackrabbit .	1-A	37. Raccoon . . . . .	1-B
13. Least chipmunk . . . . .	1-E	38. Long-tailed weasel . . . .	1-D
14. Thirteen-lined ground squirrel . . . . .	1-A	39. Black-footed ferret . . . .	3-A
15. Black-tail prairie dog . .	1-A	40. Least weasel . . . . .	3-F
16. Fox squirrel . . . . .	1-B	41. Mink . . . . .	1-F
17. Northern pocket gopher . .	1-C	42. Badger . . . . .	1-A
18. Plains pocket gopher . . .	1-C	43. Striped skunk . . . . .	1-A
19. Olive-backed pocket mouse	2-D	44. Mountain lion . . . . .	3-E
20. Hispid pocket mouse . . .	1-D	45. Bobcat . . . . .	1-D
21. Ord's kangaroo rat . . . .	1-C	46. Wapiti (elk) . . . . .	3-B
22. Beaver . . . . .	1-F	47. Mule deer . . . . .	1-B
23. Western harvest mouse . .	1-B	48. White-tailed deer . . . .	1-B
24. Plains harvest mouse . . .	2-A	49. Pronghorn . . . . .	1-A
25. White-footed mouse . . . .	2-B	50. Bison . . . . .	1-A
		51. Mountain sheep . . . . .	2-E

NON-NATIVE MAMMALS

52. House mouse . . . . .	1-B	53. Norway rat . . . . .	1-E
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Abundance

- 1 - Common
- 2 - Uncommon
- 3 - Rare
- 4 - Very Rare

Communities

- A - Grassland-Bison Community
- B - Buffaloberry-Mule Deer Community
- C - Sand-Kangaroo Rat Community
- D - Cedar-Bobcat Community
- E - Barren Badlands-Least Chipmunk Community
- F - Marsh-Prairie Vole Community

Table 5. Birds of Badlands National Monument, South Dakota (compiled by B. J. Rose).

1. Eared grebe . . . . .	M-4	41. Long-billed curlew . . . . .	S-4
2. Pied-billed grebe . . .	S-3	42. Upland plover . . . . .	S-3
3. Trumpeter swan . . . .	S-4	43. Spotted sandpiper . . . . .	M-3
4. Canada goose . . . . .	M-4	44. Greater yellowlegs . . . . .	M-4
5. Snow goose . . . . .	M-5	45. Lesser yellowlegs . . . . .	M-3
6. Mallard . . . . .	S-3	46. Wilson's phalarope . . . . .	M-3
7. Black duck . . . . .	M-5	47. Northern phalarope . . . . .	M-4
8. Pintail . . . . .	S-4	48. Franklin's gull . . . . .	M-3
9. Gadwall . . . . .	M-3	49. Black tern . . . . .	M-3
10. American widgeon . . .	M-4	50. Rock dove (Feral pigeon) .	P-3
11. Shoveler . . . . .	M-3	51. Mourning dove . . . . .	S-2
12. Blue-winged teal . . .	M-2	52. Yellow-billed cuckoo . . .	S-4
13. Green-winged teal . . .	M-3	53. Black-billed cuckoo . . .	S-3
14. Redhead . . . . .	M-4	54. Great-horned owl . . . . .	P-3
15. Canvasback . . . . .	M-4	55. Short-eared owl . . . . .	M-3
16. Lesser scaup . . . . .	M-3	56. Burrowing owl . . . . .	S-3
17. Bufflehead . . . . .	M-4	57. Common nighthawk . . . . .	S-3
18. Common goldeneye . . .	M-4	58. White-throated swift . . .	S-3
19. Ruddy duck . . . . .	M-4	59. Yellow-shafted flicker . .	S-2
20. Turkey vulture . . . .	S-2	60. Red-shafted flicker . . .	S-3
21. Cooper's hawk . . . .	M-4	61. Red-headed woodpecker . .	S-4
22. Sharp-shinned hawk . .	M-3	62. Hairy woodpecker . . . . .	P-3
23. Marsh hawk . . . . .	P-2	63. Downy woodpecker . . . . .	P-3
24. Rough-legged hawk . . .	W-2	64. Eastern kingbird . . . . .	S-3
25. Ferruginous hawk . . .	S-4	65. Western kingbird . . . . .	S-3
26. Red-tailed hawk . . . .	P-3	66. Say's phoebe . . . . .	S-3
27. Swainson's hawk . . . .	S-3	67. Eastern phoebe . . . . .	S-4
28. Golden eagle . . . . .	P-3	68. Horned lark . . . . .	P-2
29. Bald eagle . . . . .	M-5	69. Barn swallow . . . . .	S-2
30. Prairie falcon . . . .	P-3	70. Cliff swallow . . . . .	S-2
31. Sparrow hawk . . . . .	S-3	71. Violet-green swallow . . .	S-4
32. Sharp-tailed grouse . .	P-3	72. Bank swallow . . . . .	S-3
33. Ring-necked pheasant .	P-3	73. Rough-winged swallow . . .	S-3
34. Whooping crane . . . .	M-5	74. Blue jay . . . . .	M-3
35. Sandhill crane . . . .	M-4	75. Black-billed magpie . . .	P-2
36. Great blue heron . . . .	S-3	76. Common crow . . . . .	P-3
37. American bittern . . . .	M-3	77. Black-capped chickadee . .	W-3
38. American coot . . . . .	M-3	78. Red-breasted nuthatch . .	M-4
39. Killdeer . . . . .	S-3	79. House wren . . . . .	M-3
40. Common snipe . . . . .	M-4	80. Canyon wren . . . . .	W-4

Seasonal Status

P - Permanent Resident  
 S - Summer Resident  
 W - Winter Resident  
 M - Migrant, Spring and Fall

Abundance

1 - Abundant  
 2 - Common  
 3 - Uncommon  
 4 - Occasional  
 5 - Rare or Accidental

Table 5. (Continued)

81.	Rock wren . . . . .	S-2	107.	Orchard oriole . . . . .	S-3
82.	Mockingbird . . . . .	S-4	108.	Baltimore oriole . . . . .	S-3
83.	Catbird . . . . .	S-3	109.	Western tanager . . . . .	S-3
84.	Brown thrasher . . . . .	S-2	110.	Black-headed grosbeak . .	S-2
85.	Robin . . . . .	P-3	111.	Blue grosbeak . . . . .	S-3
86.	Townsend's solitaire . .	W-3	112.	Evening grosbeak . . . . .	W-4
87.	Mountain bluebird . . . .	S-2	113.	Gray-crowned rosy finch .	W-4
88.	Bohemian waxwing . . . .	W-4	114.	Pine siskin . . . . .	W-3
89.	Northern shrike . . . . .	W-3	115.	American goldfinch . . . .	M-3
90.	Loggerhead shrike . . . .	S-3	116.	Dickcissel . . . . .	S-4
91.	Starling . . . . .	P-3	117.	Rufous-sided towhee . . .	S-2
92.	Black and white warbler .	P-3	118.	Grasshopper sparrow . . .	S-2
93.	Orange-crowned warbler .	M-3	119.	Lark bunting . . . . .	S-1
94.	Yellow warbler . . . . .	S-3	120.	Vesper sparrow . . . . .	S-3
95.	Myrtle warbler . . . . .	M-3	121.	Lark sparrow . . . . .	S-3
96.	Blackpoll warbler . . . .	M-3	122.	Slate-colored junco . . .	W-2
97.	Yellowthroat . . . . .	S-3	123.	Oregon junco . . . . .	W-3
98.	Yellow-breasted chat . .	S-3	124.	Tree sparrow . . . . .	W-2
99.	American redstart . . . .	M-3	125.	Chipping sparrow . . . . .	S-3
100.	House sparrow . . . . .	P-3	126.	Clay-colored sparrow . . .	M-2
101.	Western meadowlark . . .	S-1	127.	Harris sparrow . . . . .	M-3
102.	Yellow-headed blackbird .	S-3	128.	White-crowned sparrow . .	M-2
103.	Red-winged blackbird . .	S-2	129.	Song sparrow . . . . .	M-3
104.	Brewer's blackbird . . .	S-3	130.	Lapland longspur . . . .	W-3
105.	Common grackle . . . . .	S-2	131.	Snow bunting . . . . .	W-4
106.	Brown-headed cowbird . .	S-3			

Table 6. Birds that should occur in Badlands National Monument, South Dakota  
 (compiled by B. J. Rose).

- 
- |                               |                                |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Common loon                | 50. Belted kingfisher          |
| 2. Western grebe              | 51. Yellow-bellied sapsucker   |
| 3. Horned grebe               | 52. Lewis' woodpecker          |
| 4. White pelican              | 53. Great-crested flycatcher   |
| 5. Double-crested cormorant   | 54. Traill's flycatcher        |
| 6. Whistling swan             | 55. Least flycatcher           |
| 7. Blue goose                 | 56. Western wood pewee         |
| 8. White-fronted goose        | 57. Olive-sided flycatcher     |
| 9. Cinnamon teal              | 58. Tree swallow               |
| 10. Ring-necked duck          | 59. Purple martin              |
| 11. Common merganser          | 60. White-breasted nuthatch    |
| 12. Red-breasted merganser    | 61. Swainson's thrush          |
| 13. Hooded merganser          | 62. Gray-cheeked thrush        |
| 14. Goshawk                   | 63. Hermit thrush              |
| 15. Broad-winged hawk         | 64. Eastern bluebird           |
| 16. Harlan's hawk             | 65. Ruby-crowned kinglet       |
| 17. Osprey                    | 66. Sprague's pipit            |
| 18. Peregrine falcon          | 67. Water pipit                |
| 19. Pigeon hawk               | 68. Cedar waxwing              |
| 20. Greater prairie chicken   | 69. Solitary vireo             |
| 21. Chukar                    | 70. Bell's vireo               |
| 22. Gray partridge            | 71. Red-eyed vireo             |
| 23. Black-crowned night heron | 72. Philadelphia vireo         |
| 24. Virginia rail             | 73. Warbling vireo             |
| 25. Sora                      | 74. Audubon's warbler          |
| 26. American avocet           | 75. Tennessee warbler          |
| 27. Black-bellied plover      | 76. Palm warbler               |
| 28. Golden plover             | 77. Ovenbird                   |
| 29. Semipalmated plover       | 78. Northern water thrush      |
| 30. Marbled godwit            | 79. Wilson's warbler           |
| 31. Solitary sandpiper        | 80. Bobolink                   |
| 32. Willet                    | 81. Bullock's oriole           |
| 33. Stilt sandpiper           | 82. Cardinal                   |
| 34. Long-billed dowitcher     | 83. Rose-breasted grosbeak     |
| 35. Pectoral sandpiper        | 84. Indigo bunting             |
| 36. Sanderling                | 85. Lazuli bunting             |
| 37. White-rumped sandpiper    | 86. Purple finch               |
| 38. Baird's sandpiper         | 87. Cassin's finch             |
| 39. Least sandpiper           | 88. Common redpoll             |
| 40. Semipalmated sandpiper    | 89. Savannah sparrow           |
| 41. Western sandpiper         | 90. White-winged junco         |
| 42. Ring-billed gull          | 91. Field sparrow              |
| 43. Forster's tern            | 92. White-throated sparrow     |
| 44. Common tern               | 93. Fox sparrow                |
| 45. Snowy owl                 | 94. Lincoln's sparrow          |
| 46. Long-eared owl            | 95. Chestnut-collared longspur |
| 47. Screech owl               | 96. Lapland longspur           |
| 48. Saw-whet owl              | 97. Smith's longspur           |
| 49. Barn owl                  | 98. Snow bunting               |
-

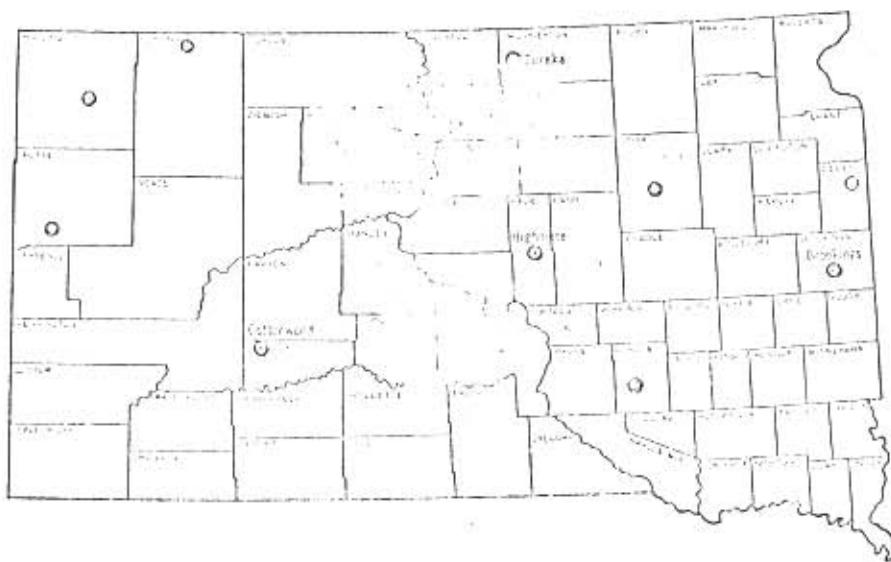


Fig. 1. Location of the three main substations of the Agricultural Experiment Station. Experimental work is being carried on at the other locations marked on the map.

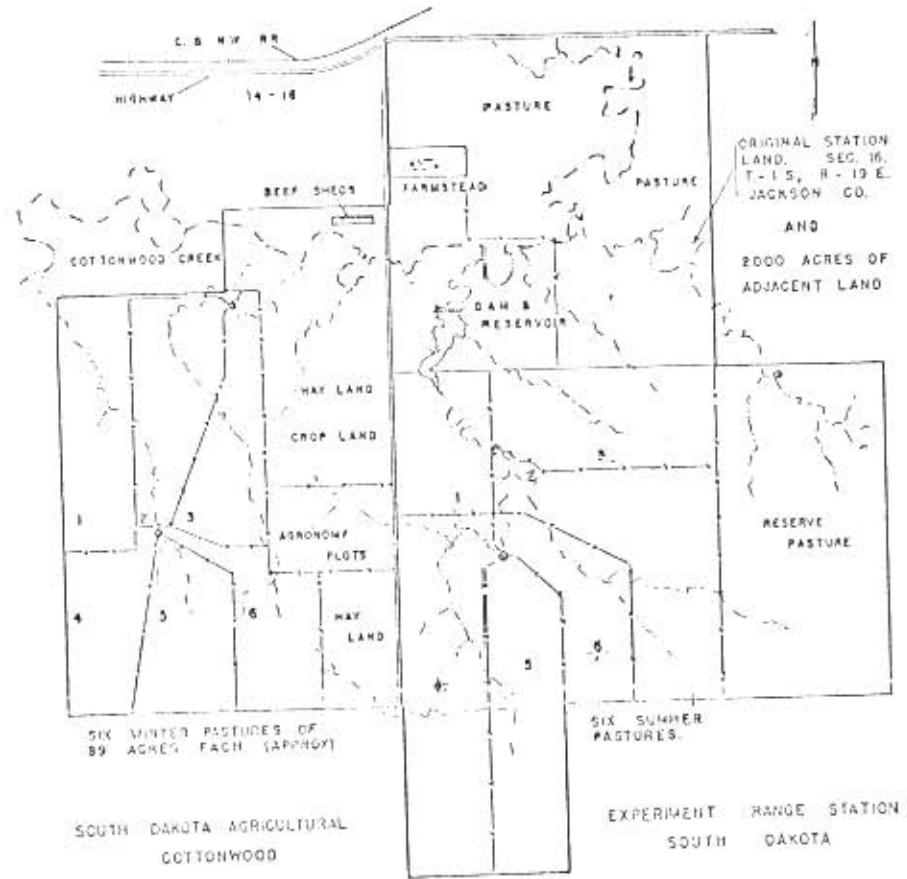
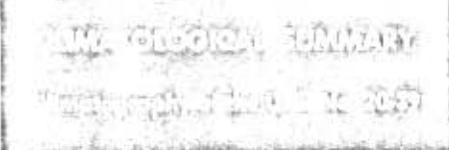


Fig. 2. Diagram of the farm and the experimental plots at the Range Field Station.

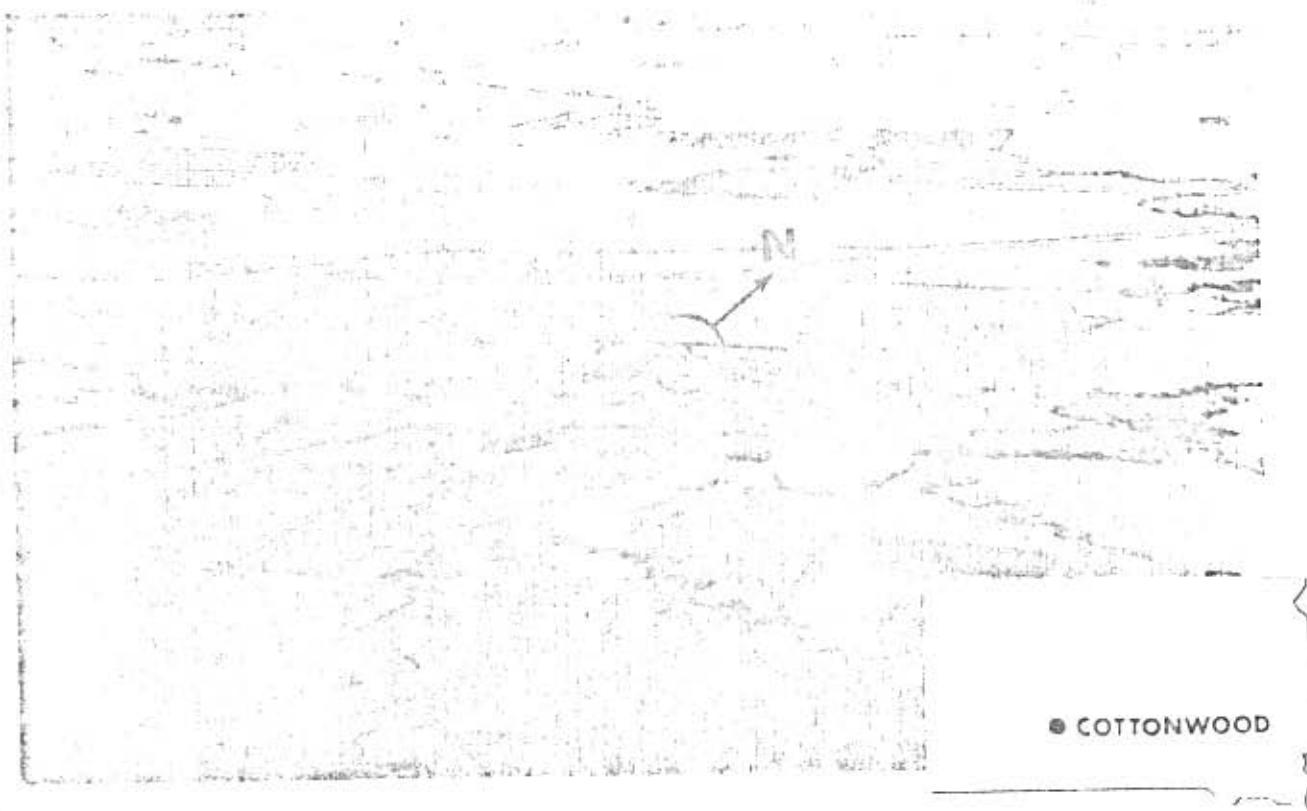


NO. 14

# COTTONWOOD

## South Dakota

LATITUDE 43° 58' LONGITUDE 101° 52' ELEVATION 2,414 FT.



### STATION HISTORY

Official weather observations were first made at the South Dakota State University Experiment Station (located about 2 miles east of Cottonwood) in June 1909 and have continued in approximately the same location to date. Weather observations were taken by Experiment Station personnel but changes in the personnel responsible for the observations were not well documented.

Instruments used throughout period included maximum and minimum thermometers and a stand-

ard rain gauge. An evaporation pan was installed in August 1952 and a Six's thermometer was added in July 1962.

This station is one of the national Climatological Benchmark Stations. In line with the planned expansion of the instrumentation of these stations, wind recording equipment was installed in June 1968. Future plans include installation of soil temperature and solar radiation as well as other recording weather related instruments.

## STATION SUMMARY

Cottonwood is located in northwestern Jackson County in the southwestern part of the state. The topography is gently rolling. There are no nearby bodies of water that affect the climate. The eastern edge of the badlands lies about 12 miles to the south.

The climate is a continental type with a large contrast in temperature from winter to summer and occasionally from day to day. Precipitation is marginal for adapted crops.

Livestock grazing along with hay production and wheat farming are the main sources of income although some oats and other small grain are grown.

## TEMPERATURE

Temperatures have an annual average of about 47 degrees but usually rise to above 100 degrees in summer and drop to 20 degrees below zero or lower in winter. A temperature of 100 degrees or higher may occur on the average about 11 days per year. A reading of 20 degrees below zero or lower may occur on the average about 4 days per year. Thirty degrees below zero or lower may be expected about once in 2 years. The temperature may drop below zero on the average about 26 days per year and fail to climb above zero about 2 days per year.

The average date for last frost in spring is May 19 and first frost in fall is September 22, with an average length growing season of 126 days.

## PRECIPITATION

The average annual precipitation is 15.13 inches of which 11.94 inches (79%) fall during the growing season (April-September). The main source of rainfall during the growing season is thundershowers which produce a wide range of amounts and intensities of rain. A rainfall of 1 inch or more in 1 hour may be expected on the average about once a year. Two inches or more of rain in 1 hour may be expected on the average about once in 12 years and 2.5 inches in 1 hour about once in 50 years. A 24-hour rain of 2 inches or more may be expected on the average about once in 3 years and 3 inches or more about once in 8 years.

Hail may be expected about 2 to 3 times per year in any one place in the Cottonwood area. June is the month of the most frequent occurrence but hail may occur as early as March and as late as October.

Snow cover is important for protecting pastures and fall seeded crops, although a heavy snow cover may be a hindrance to ranch and farm activity. The seasonal snowfall averages about 24 inches but has varied from 7 inches during the 1940-41 season to 58 inches during the 1949-50 season. Snow cover of 1 inch or more averages about 36 days per year. Strong winds often accompany the snowfall causing drifts to form in and near sheltered areas while open fields remain nearly bare.

AVERAGE TEMPERATURE, 1910-1957 (°F.)

## OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

The average annual wind speed is about 11 MPH with the prevailing direction from the northwest during winter and from the south during the summer. Strong winds of 50 MPH or higher may occur during any month but are most likely to occur in summer with thunderstorms. During other months strong winds may accompany the passage of a cold front.

It is possible for a tornado to touch down in the Cottonwood area, but it is difficult to give the probability of a rare event.

An important factor in crop production is sunshine. This area receives about 2/3 of possible sunshine during the year. The highest possible sunshine occurs in July and August when it is about 3/4 of possible.

Evaporation from a large pan is an indication of the water loss experienced by the soil and crops. The average annual Weather Bureau Class A pan evaporation in this area is about 55 inches of which 43 inches (79%) evaporates from May through October. The pan represents a maximum or potential evaporation. Average annual lake evaporation is about 39 inches. The actual water loss from soil is usually less, since the soil moisture is often limiting.

Relative humidity usually has a large variation from early morning to afternoon and occasionally from day to day. It averages from about 40% in afternoon to 85% during early morning in summer and from about 65% in afternoon to 82% during early morning in winter.

## PROBABILITY DATE OF LAST TEMPERATURE OCCURRENCE IN SPRING, 1910-1967 (°F.)

PERCENT CHANCE OF LATER DATE	TEMPERATURE LEVELS						32	36
	16	20	24	28	32	36		
90	MAR. 13	MAR. 23	APR. 1	APR. 14	MAY 1	MAY 10		
70	MAR. 21	APR. 1	APR. 9	APR. 21	MAY 7	MAY 16		
50	APR. 7	APR. 16	APR. 25	MAY 6	MAY 19	MAY 29		
30	APR. 22	MAY 1	MAY 10	MAY 19	MAY 30	JUNE 9		
10	APR. 30	MAY 9	MAY 18	MAY 27	JUNE 5	JUNE 15		

## PROBABILITY DATE OF FIRST TEMPERATURE OCCURRENCE IN FALL, 1910-1967 (°F.)

PERCENT CHANCE OF EARLIER DATE	TEMPERATURE LEVELS						32	36
	16	20	24	28	32	36		
10	OCT. 5	SEP. 27	SEP. 19	SEP. 9	SEP. 4	AUG. 11		
30	OCT. 12	OCT. 5	SEP. 27	SEP. 17	SEP. 10	AUG. 21		
50	OCT. 28	OCT. 21	OCT. 12	OCT. 2	SEP. 22	SEP. 9		
70	NOV. 11	NOV. 4	OCT. 26	OCT. 16	OCT. 2	SEP. 27		
90	NOV. 18	NOV. 12	NOV. 3	OCT. 24	OCT. 9	OCT. 7		

## MEANS AND EXTREMES, 1910-1967

## TEMPERATURE (°F.)

	Avg. daily max	Avg. daily min.	Avg. monthly mean	Highest daily max	Year	Day	Lowest daily min.	Year	Day	Avg heating degree days	Avg. no. days Max. 90° & 12° & 32° & 0° above below	Min. below
Jan.	32.5	5.7	19.1	75	63	14	-42	16	12	1379	0 13 30	10
Feb.	36.4	9.3	22.8	74	54	08	-41	36	06	1172	0 10 27	7
Mar.	46.0	19.2	32.6	88	46	31	-28	60	04	999	0 6 27	2
Apr.	60.8	31.6	46.2	92	39	23	-12	36	02	562	0 0 16	0
May	70.9	42.3	56.6	105	34	28	13	44	05	285	1 0 4	0
June	81.2	52.6	66.9	114	36	18	31	66	06	70	6 0 0	0
July	90.8	58.7	74.7	116	10	14	36	50	13	7	17 0 0	0
Aug.	89.2	56.1	72.6	113	35	07	27	10	25	16	16 0 0	0
Sept.	78.5	45.5	62.0	108	31	09	10	26	25	161	5 0 2	0
Oct.	66.0	33.4	49.7	98	10	16	-07	25	28	475	0 0 14	0
Nov.	48.5	20.2	34.3	81	31	07	-29	59	14	916	0 3 27	1
Dec.	36.4	10.2	23.3	77	39	11	-41	16	20	1269	0 10 30	6
Annual	61.4	32.1	46.7	116	10	14	-42	16	12	7311	45 42 177	26

## PRECIPITATION (In.)

	Avg. monthly	Greatest monthly Year	Greatest daily Year	Day	Avg. monthly snowfall	Greatest monthly snowfall	Year	Greatest daily snowfall†	Year	Day	.01 & over	Avg. no. days 10 & over	50 & over	100 & over
Jan.	.42	3.08 49	2.31 49	04	4.4	19.0	49	8.5	17	20	3	1	0	0
Feb.	.38	1.82 53	1.01 51	28	4.3	15.7	48	8.0	14	22	3	1	0	0
Mar.	.75	2.68 29	1.70 37	24	5.8	24.4	29	11.0	33	05	4	2	0	0
Apr.	1.76	5.54 27	2.00 67	30	3.1	28.0	27	18.0	27	13	7	4	1	0
May	2.78	6.91 15	4.00 15	26	0.3	8.0	50	6.0	50	07	9	6	2	0
June	2.99	9.47 67	3.04 48	17	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			10	6	2	1
July	1.81	6.48 22	2.46 23	16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			7	4	1	0
Aug.	1.56	7.82 30	5.18 30	16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			6	3	1	0
Sept.	1.13	3.89 55	3.30 55	20	0.0	0.5	34	0.5	34	25	5	3	1	0
Oct.	.89	3.98 30	2.39 30	02	0.9	12.3	19	8.7	19	19	4	2	0	0
Nov.	.40	2.72 22	1.40 22	04	2.9	20.6	47	8.0	52	17	2	1	0	0
Dec.	.35	1.83 51	.80 31	30	3.9	17.0	51	8.0	31	30	3	1	0	0
Annual		JUNE	AUG.			APR.		APR.			63	34	8	1
	15.22	9.47 67	5.18 30	16	25.6	28.0	27	18.0	27	13				

\*Dates of extremes are latest occurrence—extremes may have been equaled earlier.

†Snowfall includes hail and sleet.

INSECTS OF JACKSON COUNTY, SOUTH DAKOTA

(Compiled by P. A. Jones)

The following records are those from the South Dakota Insect Survey from the period 1948 - 1969 inclusive.

Orthoptera

Acrididae

- Aulocara elliotti* (Thomas)  
*Melanoplus bivittatus* (Say)  
" *differentialis* (Thomas)  
" *femurrubrum* (DeGeer)  
" *packardii* (Scudder)  
" *sanguinipes* (Fabricius)

*Drepanopterma femoratum* (Scudder)  
*Phoetaliotes nebrascensis* (Thomas)

Blattidae

*Supella supellectilium*

Gryllidae

*Acheta assimilis* Fab.

Phasmidae

Tettigoniidae

*Orchelimum vulgare* Harr.

Odonata

Lestidae

*Lestes* sp.

Hemiptera

Anthocoridae

*Crius insidiosus* (Say)

Lygaeidae

*Lygus kalmii* (Stål)

Miridae

*Adelphocoris lineolatus* (Goeze)  
" *rapidus* (Say)

*Lygus* sp.

" *lineolaris* (P. de B.)

Nabidae

*Nabis* sp.

Pentatomidae

Homoptera

Aphidae

- Bhopalosiphum padi* (L.)  
*Schizaphis pratinum* (Rondani)  
*Thericaphis maculata* (Buckton)

**Homoptera (Continued)**

**Cicadellidae**

*Aceratagallia sanguinolenta* (Prov.)

*Cyphina* sp.

*Macrosteles fascifrons* (Stål)

*Platymetopius* sp.

**Fulgoridae**

*Aphelonema rugosa*

*Delphacodes campestris* Van D.

*Scolops* sp.

**Neuroptera**

**Chrysopidae**

*Chrysopa* sp.

**Colcoptera**

**Cantharidae**

*Cantharis* sp.

**Chrysomelidae**

*Diabrotica atripennis atripennis* Say

" *longicornis* (Say)

" *undecimpunctata howardi* Mann.

" *virgifera* LeConte

*Galerucella* sp.

*Pachybrachis* sp.

*Phyllotreta striolata* (Fab.)

**Coccinellidae**

*Hippodamia* sp.

**Curculionidae**

*Hypera postica* Gyllenhal

*Sitona scissifrons* Say

**Elateridae**

**Moloidae**

*Epicauta fabricii* (LeConte)

" *maculata* (Say)

**Tenebrionidae**

*Eleodes* sp.

**Mecoptera**

**Meropidae**

*Merope* sp.

**Lepidoptera**

**Olethreutidae**

*Grapholitha interstinctana* (Clemens)

**Phalaenidae**

*Agrotis orthogonia* Morrison

*Chorizagrotis auxiliaris* (Grote)

**Pieridae**

*Colias philodice eurytheme* Boisduval

**Pyralidae**

*Ostrinia nubilalis* (Hübner)

Diptera

  Anthomyiidae

*Hylemia* sp.

  Bombyliidae

*Villa* sp.

  Culicidae

*Aedes dorsalis* (Meigen)

      " *vexans* (Meigen)

  Dolichopodidae

  Oestridae

*Hypoderma bovis* (L.)

      " *lineatum* (deVillers)

*Oestrus ovis* L.

  Muscidae

*Haematobia irritans* (L.)

*Musca autumnalis* DeGeer

      " *domestica* L.

*Stomoxys calcitrans* (L.)

  Syrphidae

*Mesogramma marginata*

      " sp.

*Sphaerophoria cylindrica*

Hymenoptera

  Apidae

*Apis mellifera* L.

  Formicidae

*Pogonomyrmex occidentalis* (Cresson)

*Tapinoma sessile* (Say)

  Ichneumonidae

*Sagaritis* sp.

Acarida

  Tetranychidae

*Eriophyes populi* (Koch)

  Eriophyidae

*Aceria tulipae* (K.)

Note: Many common insects are absent from this list since they have not been recorded in the South Dakota Insect Survey Records. This list does not include all the species from Jackson County which are represented in the S.D.S.U. Insect Collection.