

Ecological site R008XY006ID Shallow South Slope 12-16 PZ

Last updated: 9/23/2020
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General information

Provisional. A provisional ecological site description has undergone quality control and quality assurance review. It contains a working state and transition model and enough information to identify the ecological site.

Ecological site concept

This ecological site meets the NESH 2014 requirements for PROVISIONAL. A provisional ecological site is established after ecological site concepts are developed and an initial state-and-transition model is drafted. Following quality control and quality assurance reviews of the ecological site concepts, an identification number and name for the provisional ecological site are entered into ESIS. A provisional ecological site may include literature reviews, land use history information, some soils data, legacy data, ocular estimates for canopy and/or species composition by weight, and even some line-point intercept information. A provisional ecological site does not meet the NESH 2014 standards for an Approved ESD, but does provide the conceptual framework of soil-site correlation for the development of the ESD.

Associated sites

R008XY003ID	North Slope Loamy 12-16 PZ
R008XY004ID	South Slope Loamy 12-16 PZ
R008XY005ID	South Slope Stony 12-16 PZ

Table 1. Dominant plant species

Tree	Not specified
Shrub	Not specified
Herbaceous	(1) <i>Pseudoroegneria spicata</i> (2) <i>Poa secunda</i>

Physiographic features

This site is located on canyon sides, ridges, and plateau edges, and occurs at elevations from 700 to 2600 feet (200-800 meters). Slopes range from 30 to 90 percent, with most areas of the site in the 40 to 60 percent range.

Table 2. Representative physiographic features

Landforms	(1) Canyon (2) Hill (3) Plateau
Elevation	700–2,600 ft
Slope	30–90%
Water table depth	60 in
Aspect	S, W

Climatic features

The elevation of MLRA 8 ranges from 1300 to 3600 feet above sea level. Average annual precipitation ranges from 12 to 17 inches, with a mean of 15 inches based on 4 long term climate stations located throughout the MLRA. In general precipitation peaks in November, December and January, with a sharp decline in July and August. The average maximum annual temperature is 64 degrees Fahrenheit and the average minimum temperature is 41 degrees F. The frost free period can range from 160 to 186 days while the freeze free period ranges from 200 to 237 days.

Table 3. Representative climatic features

Frost-free period (average)	186 days
Freeze-free period (average)	237 days
Precipitation total (average)	17 in

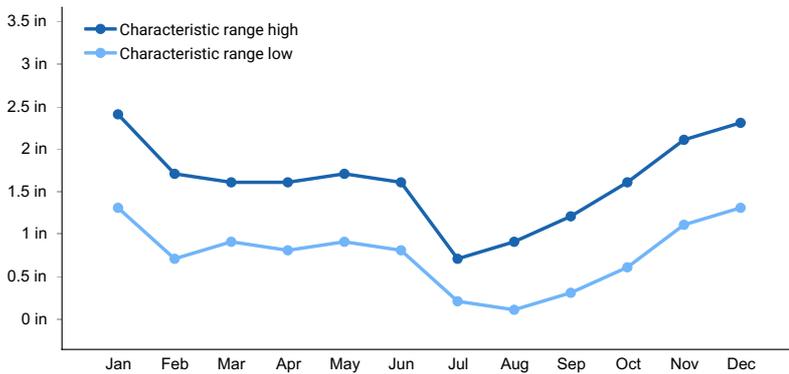


Figure 1. Monthly precipitation range

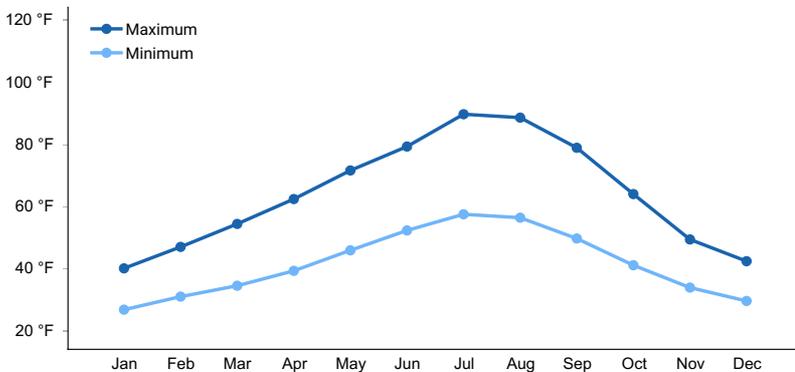


Figure 2. Monthly average minimum and maximum temperature

Influencing water features

This site is not influenced by adjacent wetlands, streams, or run on.

Soil features

These soils are shallow and well drained. The surface texture is stony silt loam. They formed in loess on colluvium and residuum from weathered basalt. The permeability is moderate and the available water capacity is very low.

Table 4. Representative soil features

Parent material	(1) Eolian deposits–basalt
Surface texture	(1) Stony sandy loam
Family particle size	(1) Loamy

Drainage class	Well drained
Permeability class	Moderate to moderately slow
Soil depth	10–20 in
Surface fragment cover <=3"	10–12%
Surface fragment cover >3"	18–25%
Available water capacity (0-40in)	1.3–2.1 in
Calcium carbonate equivalent (0-40in)	0%
Electrical conductivity (0-40in)	0 mmhos/cm
Sodium adsorption ratio (0-40in)	0
Soil reaction (1:1 water) (0-40in)	6.6–8.4
Subsurface fragment volume <=3" (Depth not specified)	10–17%
Subsurface fragment volume >3" (Depth not specified)	30–40%

Ecological dynamics

The visual aspect is grassland with bluebunch wheatgrass the most dominant species. Composition by weight is approximately 80 to 90 percent grasses, 12 to 16 percent forbs and 1 percent shrubs.

During the last few thousand years, this site has evolved in a semi-arid climate characterized by dry summers and cold, moist winters. Herbivory has historically occurred on this site at low levels of utilization. Herbivores include mule deer, white-tailed deer, and lagomorphs.

Fire has historically occurred on the site at intervals of 50-70 years.

The Reference State (State 1), moves through many phases depending on the natural and man-made forces that impact the community over time. State 1, described later, indicates some of these phases. The Reference Plant Community Phase is Phase 1.1. This plant community is dominated by bluebunch wheatgrass and Sandberg bluegrass. Biscuitroot and western yarrow are the dominant forbs in the plant community. There are a variety of other grasses and forbs that occur in minor amounts. A few shrubs may occur in small quantities and include rabbitbrush and broom snakeweed. The plant species composition of Phase 1.1 is listed later under "Reference Plant Community Phase Plant Species Composition".

Total annual production is 550 pounds per acre (616 kilograms per hectare) in a normal year. Production in a favorable year is 825 pounds per acre (924 kilograms per hectare). Production in an unfavorable year is 350 pounds per acre (392 kilograms per hectare). Structurally, cool season deep rooted perennial bunchgrasses are more dominant than forbs followed by shallow rooted perennial grasses being more dominant than s

This site is suited for big game animals in the fall, winter, and spring. Livestock can use the site in the spring and fall. It has limited value for recreational use but is used for some hiking and bird hunting.

Due to the rainfall, shallow soils, and steep slopes on this site, it is susceptible to degradation from erosion. The site has moderate to severe limitation for livestock grazing due to steep slopes. This site is one of the first to green up in the spring and animals often seek out the site for the nutritional value of the forage at this time. Runoff, when it does occur can be erosive particularly during high intensity convection storms.

Impacts on the Plant Community.

Influence of fire:

In the absence of normal fire frequency and ungulate grazing, bluebunch wheatgrass can become decadent. This is apparent by dead centers in the plants.

When fires become more frequent than historic levels (50-70 years) bluebunch wheatgrass can be reduced in the plant community. Sandberg bluegrass and bottlebrush squirreltail will increase in the plant community. With continued short fire frequency, bluebunch wheatgrass can be completely eliminated along with some forbs. These species may be replaced by bulbous bluegrass along with a variety of annual and perennial forbs including noxious and invasive plants. Cheatgrass may invade the site. Some rabbitbrush may still be in the plant community. These fine fuels will increase the fire frequency.

Influence of improper grazing management:

Season-long grazing and/or excessive utilization can be very detrimental to this site. This type of management leads to reduced vigor of the bunchgrasses. With reduced vigor, recruitment of these species declines. As these species decline, an increase in Sandberg bluegrass will occur and noxious and invasive species will invade. Plains pricklypear and sand dropseed can increase.

Continued improper grazing management influences fire frequency by increasing fine fuels. As annuals increase, fires become more frequent.

Proper grazing management that addresses frequency, duration, and intensity of grazing can also keep fine fuels from developing, thereby reducing fire frequency. Proper grazing management helps maintain the integrity of the plant community.

Weather influences:

Above normal precipitation in April, May, and June can dramatically increase total annual production of the plant community. These weather patterns can also increase viable seed production of desirable species to provide for recruitment. Likewise, below normal precipitation during these spring months can significantly reduce total annual production and be detrimental to viable seed production. Overall plant composition is normally not affected when perennials have good vigor.

Prolonged drought adversely affects this plant community in several ways. Vigor, recruitment, and production are usually reduced. Mortality can occur. An early, hard freeze can occasionally kill some plants. Prolonged drought can lead to a reduction in fire frequency.

Influence of Insects and disease:

Outbreaks can affect vegetation health. Grasshopper outbreaks occur periodically. Outbreaks seldom cause plant mortality since defoliation of the plant occurs only once during the year of the outbreak.

Influence of noxious and invasive plants:

Many of these species add to the fine-fuel component and lead to increased fire frequency. Annual and perennial invasive species compete with desirable plants for moisture and nutrients. The result is reduced production and change in composition of the understory.

Influence of wildlife:

Big game animals use this site in the fall, winter, and spring. Their numbers are seldom high enough to adversely affect the plant community.

Watershed:

Decreased infiltration and increased runoff occur with a decrease in perennial bunchgrasses. This composition change can affect nutrient and water cycles. Increased runoff also causes sheet and rill erosion. Abnormally short fire frequency also gives the same results, but to a lesser degree. The long-term effect is a transition to a different state.

Plant Community and Sequence:

Transition pathways between common vegetation states and communities:

State 1.

1.1 Bluebunch wheatgrass-Sandberg bluegrass

Plant Community Phase 1.1 to 1.2 (1.1a). Develops with improper grazing management and no fire.

Plant Community Phase 1.1 to 1.3 (1.1b). Develops with fire.

Plant Community Phase 1.2 to 1.1 (1.2a). Develops with prescribed grazing.

Plant Community Phase 1.3 to 1.1 (1.3a). Develops with prescribed grazing and no fire.

State 1. Plant Community Phase 1.2 to State 2. (T1A). Develops through frequent fire and/or improper grazing management. This site has crossed the threshold. It is economically impractical to return this plant community to State 1 with accelerating practices.

State 1. Plant Community Phase 1.3 to State 2. (T1B). Develops through frequent fire and/or continued improper grazing management. This site has crossed the threshold. It is economically impractical to return this plant community to State 1 with accelerating practices.

State 2 to unknown site. Excessive soil loss and changes in the hydrologic cycle caused by continued improper grazing management and/or frequent fire (T2.1A) cause this state to cross a threshold and regress to a new site with reduced potential. It is economically impractical to return this plant community to State 1 with accelerating practices.

Practice Limitations:

Severe limitations exist on this site for accelerating and facilitating practices due to steep slopes. Moderate limitations exist on this site for vegetative management practices due to steep slopes.

State and transition model

R008XY006ID–Shallow South Slope 12-16 PSSPS-POSE

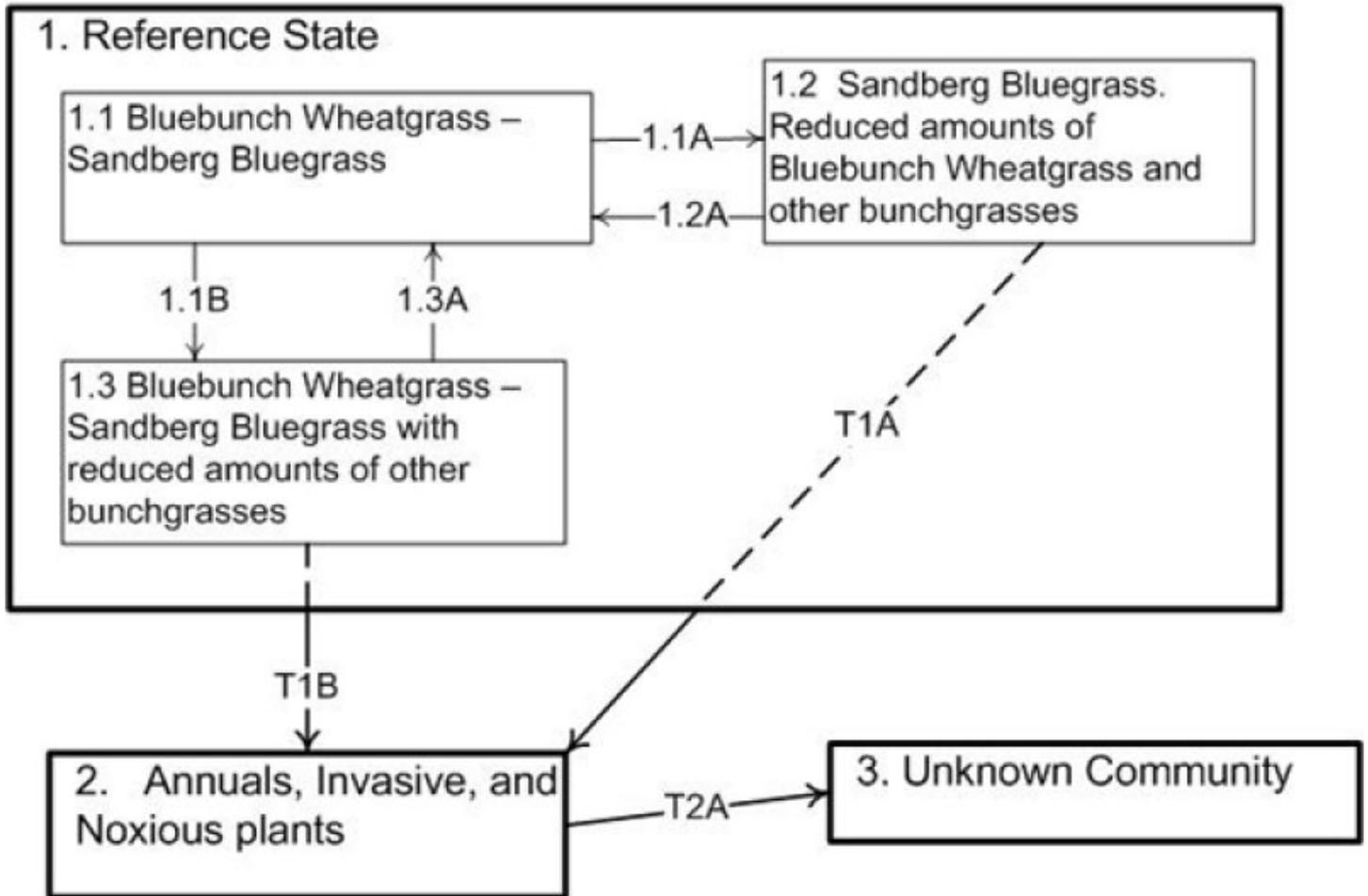


Figure 3. R008XY006ID

State 1 Reference State

Community 1.1 Bluebunch Wheatgrass - Sandberg Bluegrass

State 1, Reference State. 1.1. Reference Plant Community Phase. This plant community is dominated by bluebunch wheatgrass and Sandberg bluegrass. Biscuitroot and western yarrow are the dominant forbs in the plant community. There are a variety of other grasses and forbs that occur in minor amounts. A few shrubs may occur in small quantities and include rabbitbrush and broom snakeweed. Natural fire frequency is 50-70 years.

Table 5. Annual production by plant type

Plant Type	Low (Lb/Acre)	Representative Value (Lb/Acre)	High (Lb/Acre)
Grass/Grasslike	300	465	700
Forb	50	80	115
Shrub/Vine	0	5	10
Total	350	550	825

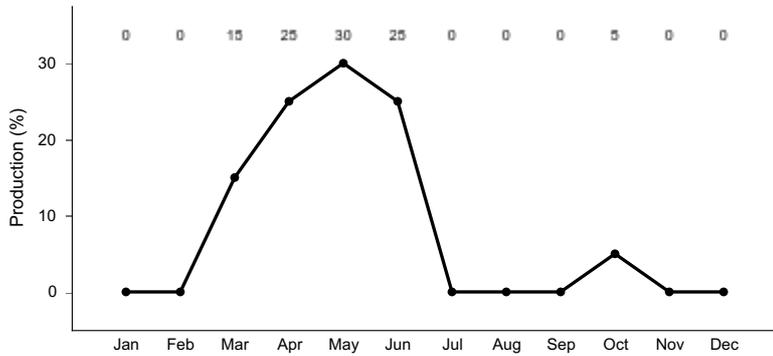


Figure 5. Plant community growth curve (percent production by month). ID1605, PSSPS South Slopes. State 1.

Community 1.2 Sandberg Bluegrass reduced Bluebunch Wheatgrass

Plant Community Phase 1.2. This plant community is dominated by Sandberg bluegrass with reduced amounts of bluebunch wheatgrass. Sandberg bluegrass has increased. All deep-rooted bunchgrasses are typically in low vigor. Forbs have increased. Plains pricklypear may have increased. Some cheatgrass and bulbous bluegrass may have invaded the site. This state has developed due to improper grazing management and no fire. (1.1A).

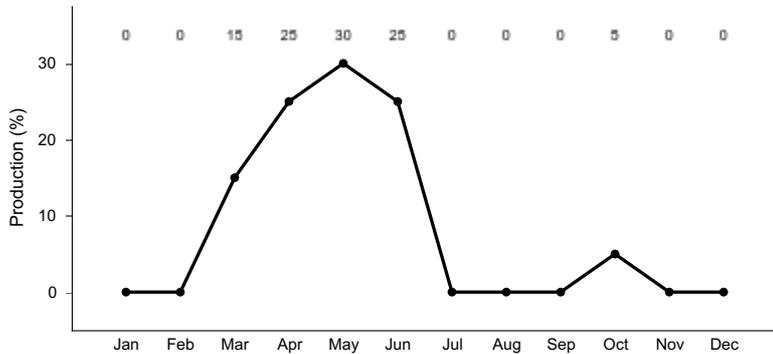


Figure 6. Plant community growth curve (percent production by month). ID1605, PSSPS South Slopes. State 1.

Community 1.3 Bluebunch Wheatgrass reduced other grasses

Plant community Phase 1.3. This plant community is dominated by bluebunch wheatgrass with a variety of other bunchgrasses in small amounts. Sandberg bluegrass and bottlebrush squirreltail have increased. Forbs remain about in the same proportion as Plant Community 1.1. Some cheatgrass and bulbous bluegrass may have invaded the site. This plant community is the result of wildfire. (1.1B).

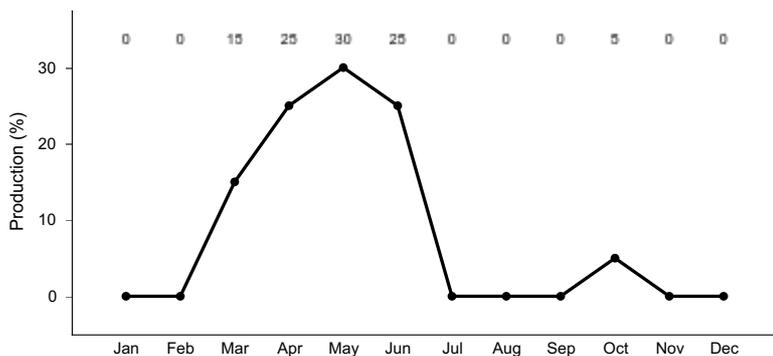


Figure 7. Plant community growth curve (percent production by month). ID1605, PSSPS South Slopes. State 1.

State 2

Annuals

Community 2.1 Annuals

State 2. This plant community is dominated by annual grasses and forbs including invasive and noxious plants. Some soil loss has occurred. This state has developed due to frequent fires and/or improper grazing management (T1A & T1B) from plant communities 1.2 or 1.3, State 1. This site has crossed the threshold. It is economically impractical to return this plant community to State 1 with accelerating practices.

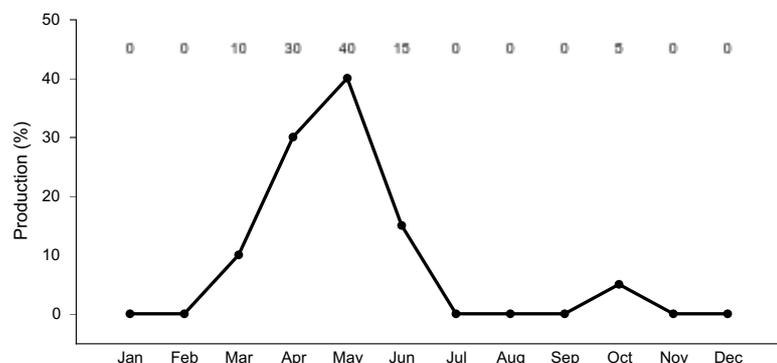


Figure 8. Plant community growth curve (percent production by month). ID1602, B8 BRTE-Annuals. State 2.

State 3 Unknown

Community 3.1 Unknown Community

Additional community tables

Table 6. Community 1.1 plant community composition

Group	Common Name	Symbol	Scientific Name	Annual Production (Lb/Acre)	Foliar Cover (%)
Grass/Grasslike					
1				300–700	
	bluebunch wheatgrass	PSSP6	<i>Pseudoroegneria spicata</i>	200–500	–
	Sandberg bluegrass	POSE	<i>Poa secunda</i>	25–60	–
	squirreltail	ELEL5	<i>Elymus elymoides</i>	1–10	–
Forb					
2				50–115	
	common yarrow	ACMI2	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	15–40	–
	fleabane	ERIGE2	<i>Erigeron</i>	10–25	–
	desertparsley	LOMAT	<i>Lomatium</i>	10–25	–
	arrowleaf balsamroot	BASA3	<i>Balsamorhiza sagittata</i>	1–20	–
Shrub/Vine					
3				0–10	
	yellow rabbitbrush	CHVI8	<i>Chrysothamnus viscidiflorus</i>	0–10	–
	buckwheat	ERIOG	<i>Eriogonum</i>	0–10	–
	broom snakeweed	GUSA2	<i>Gutierrezia sarothrae</i>	0–10	–
	plains pricklypear	OPPO	<i>Opuntia polyacantha</i>	0–5	–

Animal community

Wildlife Interpretations.

Animal Community – Wildlife Interpretations

This rangeland ecological site provides diverse habitat for many native wildlife species. The plant community is dominated by herbaceous vegetation which provides year-round forage for large herbivores. Important seasonal habitat is provided for resident and migratory animals including western toad, western rattlesnake, shrews, jackrabbits, ground squirrels, mice, coyote, red fox, badger, northern harrier, red-tailed hawk, horned lark, and western meadowlark. Area sensitive species include Woodhouse's toad, ring-necked snake, grasshopper sparrow, and Merriam's shrew. Areas of noxious and invasive plant species (cheatgrass, bulbous bluegrass, ventenata, yellow-star thistle, and rush skeletonweed) can replace native plant species which provide critical feed, brood-rearing, and nesting cover for a variety of native wildlife. Water features are sparse, provided by seasonal runoff, artificial water catchments, and springs.

State 1 Phase 1.1 - Bluebunch Wheatgrass/ Sandberg Bluegrass Reference Plant Community (RPC): This plant community provides a diversity of grasses and forbs, used by native insect communities that assist in pollination. Flowering forbs and shrubs including yarrow, arrowleaf balsamroot, biscuitroot, buckwheat, plains pricklypear, and rabbitbrush provide spring through fall habitat for pollinators. The reptile and amphibian community is represented by western rattlesnake, northern alligator lizard, ring-necked snake, pygmy short-horned lizard, western toad, Woodhouse's toad, tiger salamander, Columbia spotted frog, and northern leopard frog. Amphibians are associated with springs and isolated water bodies adjacent to this plant community. Spring developments that capture all available water would preclude the use of this site by amphibians. The plant community supports a variety of migratory and resident avian species that prefer grassland plant communities for food, brood-rearing, and nesting cover. They may include savannah sparrow, lark sparrow, grasshopper sparrow, Say's phoebe, western kingbird, horned lark, and western meadowlark. Wild turkey may frequent the site for brood-rearing in the spring and summer. The plant community provides spring, fall, and winter forage for mule deer, white-tailed deer, and elk. Bluebunch wheatgrass and arrowleaf balsamroot are desirable forage species for elk and mule deer. The grazing management will determine the quality and amount of forage available for mule deer and elk. A small mammal population including Preble's shrew, mountain cottontail, white-tailed jackrabbit, Merriam's shrew, western jumping mouse, and deer mouse may utilize this site.

State 1 Phase 1.2 - Sandberg Bluegrass Plant Community: This phase has developed due to improper grazing management and no fire. The reduced vigor and production of herbaceous vegetation will reduce the quality of the habitat for insects. The insect community will be similar to the insect community found in State 1 Phase 1.1. The reptile and amphibian community is represented by the same species' identified in State 1 Phases 1.1. Amphibians are associated with springs adjacent to the site. Spring developments that capture all available water would preclude the use of the area by amphibians. The quality of cover habitat for ground-nesting birds is reduced due to improper grazing, which results in sparse herbaceous vegetation. The reduced vigor of plants and improper grazing management of the herbaceous plant community provides a shorter grazing season for mule deer, white-tailed deer, and elk. The quality of winter forage for large herbivores is reduced due to poor grazing management and a reduction of native deep-rooted bunchgrasses. The small mammal community would be similar to the State 1 Phase 1.1 small mammal community.

State 1 Phase 1.3 - Bluebunch Wheatgrass/ Sandberg Bluegrass Plant Community: This plant community is the result of fire. The forb community would be similar to the State 1 Phase 1.1 plant community. The insect community would be similar to the State 1 Phase 1.1 insect community. The reptile community would be similar to the State 1 Phase 1.1 reptile community. The quality of cover habitat for ground-nesting birds is reduced due to improper grazing, which results in sparse herbaceous vegetation. Deep-rooted bunchgrasses are reduced in vigor and production, resulting in a shorter grazing season for mule deer, white-tailed deer, and elk. The small mammal community would be similar to the State 1 Phase 1.1 small mammal community.

State 2 – Annuals/ Invasives/ Noxious Weeds Plant Community: This state has developed due to frequent fires and improper grazing management from State 1 Phase 1.2. It also occurs with frequent fire or improper grazing management from State 1 Phase 1.3. The plant community supports harmful insects such as grasshoppers due to

improved breeding conditions. The plant community would support a very limited population of pollinators, supported by noxious weeds. Most reptilian species are not supported with food, water, or cover. The diversity of grassland avian species is reduced due to poor cover and food. Birds of prey including hawks and falcons may range throughout these areas looking for prey species. Large herbivores may utilize the herbaceous vegetation in the early part of the year when the invasive annuals (cheatgrass) are more palatable. At other times of the year large herbivores would not regularly utilize these areas due to poor forage and cover conditions. The populations of small mammals would be reduced due to poor cover and food conditions. Large blocks of this plant community would fragment the reference plant community and reduce the quality of the habitat for animal species that historically used the site.

Grazing Interpretations.

This site has value for late spring and fall grazing for cattle, sheep, and horses. Water sources are often scarce on this site. Livestock distribution can be a problem on the steep slopes. Avoid grazing when the soils are wet to minimize trampling damage.

Estimated initial stocking rate will be determined with the landowner or decision-maker. They will be based on the inventory which includes species, composition, similarity index, production, past use history, season of use, and seasonal preference.

Hydrological functions

The soils in this site are in hydrologic group D.

Recreational uses

This site is suitable for hiking, bird hunting, plant collecting, and photography, but with less flowering plants and scenic views than are common to other sites in the area.

Wood products

None.

Other products

None.

Other information

Field Offices

Lewiston, ID

Moscow, ID

Inventory data references

Information presented here has been derived from NRCS clipping and other inventory data. Also, field knowledge of range-trained personnel was used. Those involved in developing this site description include:

Dave Franzen, co-owner, Intermountain Rangeland Consultants, LLC

Jacy Gibbs, co-owner, Intermountain Rangeland Consultants, LLC

Jim Cornwell, Range Management Specialist, IASCD

Brendan Brazee, State Rangeland Management Specialist, NRCS, Idaho

Bruce Knapp, Resource Soil Scientist, NRCS, Idaho

Lee Brooks, Range Management Specialist, IASCD

Other references

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USDI Bureau of Land Management, US Geological Survey; USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service, Agricultural Research Service; Interpreting Indicators of Rangeland Health. Technical Reference 1734-6; Version 4-2005.

Contributors

BB

Dave Franzen And Jacy Gibbs

Approval

Kendra Moseley, 9/23/2020

Rangeland health reference sheet

Interpreting Indicators of Rangeland Health is a qualitative assessment protocol used to determine ecosystem condition based on benchmark characteristics described in the Reference Sheet. A suite of 17 (or more) indicators are typically considered in an assessment. The ecological site(s) representative of an assessment location must be known prior to applying the protocol and must be verified based on soils and climate. Current plant community cannot be used to identify the ecological site.

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Date	03/19/2009
Approved by	Kendra Moseley
Approval date	
Composition (Indicators 10 and 12) based on	Annual Production

Indicators

- Number and extent of rills:** Rills can occur on this site. If rills are present they are likely to occur immediately following wildfire. Rills are most likely to occur on soils with surface textures of silt loam and clay loam. Stones and gravels on the surface reduce rill formation.

- Presence of water flow patterns:** Water-flow patterns can occur on this site. When they do occur, they are short and disrupted by cool season grasses and are not extensive. Stones and gravel pavement disrupt water flow patterns.

- Number and height of erosional pedestals or terracettes:** Neither is extensive. In areas where flow patterns and/or rills are present, a few pedestals may be expected. Terracettes can also occur on the site uphill from tall shrub bases and large bunchgrasses.

4. **Bare ground from Ecological Site Description or other studies (rock, litter, lichen, moss, plant canopy are not bare ground):** On sites in mid-seral status bare ground may range from 30-40 percent.
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5. **Number of gullies and erosion associated with gullies:** None.
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6. **Extent of wind scoured, blowouts and/or depositional areas:** Are usually not present. Immediately following wildfire some soil movement may occur on lighter textured soils.
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7. **Amount of litter movement (describe size and distance expected to travel):** Fine litter in the interspaces may move up to 3 feet following a significant run-off event. Coarse litter generally does not move.
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8. **Soil surface (top few mm) resistance to erosion (stability values are averages - most sites will show a range of values):** Values should range from 3 to 5 .
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9. **Soil surface structure and SOM content (include type of structure and A-horizon color and thickness):** The A or A1 horizon is typically 2 to 4 inches thick. Structure ranges from weak thin platy to weak fine granular. Soil organic matter ranges from 1 to 2 percent.
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10. **Effect of community phase composition (relative proportion of different functional groups) and spatial distribution on infiltration and runoff:** Bunchgrasses, especially deep-rooted perennials, slow run-off and increase infiltration. Perennial grasses produce 80-90 percent of the total production, forbs 10-15 percent, and shrubs trace to 3 percent.
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11. **Presence and thickness of compaction layer (usually none; describe soil profile features which may be mistaken for compaction on this site):** Is not present.
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12. **Functional/Structural Groups (list in order of descending dominance by above-ground annual-production or live foliar cover using symbols: >>, >, = to indicate much greater than, greater than, and equal to):**
- Dominant: cool season deep-rooted perennial bunchgrasses
- Sub-dominant: forbs
- Other: shallow rooted bunchgrasses
- Additional: tall shrubs
-
13. **Amount of plant mortality and decadence (include which functional groups are expected to show mortality or decadence):** Bluebunch wheatgrass can become decadent in the absence of normal fire frequency and ungulate

grazing. This is most noticeable in the dead centers of the bunchgrass

14. **Average percent litter cover (%) and depth (in):** Additional litter cover data is needed but is expected to be 15-20 percent to a depth of 0.1 inches. Under mature shrubs litter is >0.5 inches deep and is 90-100 percent ground cover.

15. **Expected annual annual-production (this is TOTAL above-ground annual-production, not just forage annual-production):** Is 550 pounds per acre (616 kilograms per hectare) in a year with normal temperatures and precipitation.

16. **Potential invasive (including noxious) species (native and non-native). List species which BOTH characterize degraded states and have the potential to become a dominant or co-dominant species on the ecological site if their future establishment and growth is not actively controlled by management interventions. Species that become dominant for only one to several years (e.g., short-term response to drought or wildfire) are not invasive plants. Note that unlike other indicators, we are describing what is NOT expected in the reference state for the ecological site:** Includes cheatgrass, bulbous bluegrass, rush skeletonweed, musk and scotch thistle, diffuse and spotted knapweed, leafy spurge, yellow star thistle, and Japanese brome.

17. **Perennial plant reproductive capability:** All functional groups have the potential to reproduce in most years.
