

Ecological site R010XA003OR Droughty 8-10 PZ

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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.

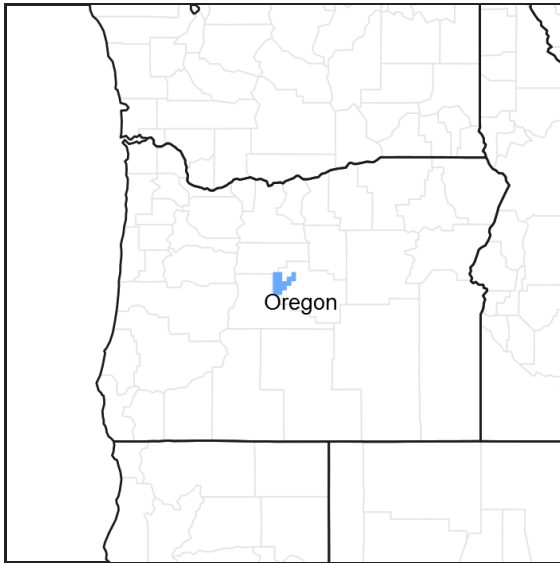


Figure 1. Mapped extent

Areas shown in blue indicate the maximum mapped extent of this ecological site. Other ecological sites likely occur within the highlighted areas. It is also possible for this ecological site to occur outside of highlighted areas if detailed soil survey has not been completed or recently updated.

Associated sites

| | |
|-------------|--|
| R010XA022OR | Juniper Lava Blisters 8-10 PZ occurs on exposed lava flows & small knolls with shallower soils; bluebunch wheatgrass (PSSP6) dominant, needle-and-thread is minor component in plant community |
| R010XA027OR | Juniper Pumice Flat 8-10 PZ occurs in areas of lower slopes on nearly level plains and low hills; Mountain (ARTRV) and Basin (ARTRT) big sagebrush are both possible; more Idaho Fescue |

Similar sites

| | |
|-------------|---|
| R010XA027OR | Juniper Pumice Flat 8-10 PZ differentiated by deeper soils and lower slopes, different landscape positions, |
|-------------|---|

Table 1. Dominant plant species

| | |
|------------|---|
| Tree | Not specified |
| Shrub | (1) <i>Artemisia tridentata</i> ssp. <i>tridentata</i> |
| Herbaceous | (1) <i>Hesperostipa comata</i> ssp. <i>comata</i> (2) <i>Pseudoroegneria spicata</i> ssp. <i>spicata</i> |

Physiographic features

This site occurs on gently sloping alluvial fans, hillslopes and stream terraces, primarily on gravelly outwash plains.

Table 2. Representative physiographic features

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| Landforms | (1) Alluvial fan (2) Terrace (3) Stream terrace |
| Flooding frequency | None |
| Ponding frequency | None |
| Elevation | 914–1,158 m |
| Slope | 1–15% |
| Water table depth | 152 cm |
| Aspect | Aspect is not a significant factor |

Climatic features

Precipitation is seasonal and occurs mainly during the months of November through June, primarily as rain. Summer thunder storms also occur. The optimum period for plant growth is April through June.

Table 3. Representative climatic features

| | |
|-------------------------------|----------|
| Frost-free period (average) | 100 days |
| Freeze-free period (average) | 140 days |
| Precipitation total (average) | 254 mm |

Influencing water features

none

Soil features

The soils of this site are influenced by volcanic ash and alluvium or colluvium from volcanic rock. Depths range from shallow with a duripan to very deep. Surface textures are very cobbly or gravelly loams to ashy sandy loams. They are usually well drained. The cobbly loam soil is underlain by an indurated hardpan. Soil temperature regime is mesic and soil moisture regime is aridic (torric).

Representative soil for this site is Ayres cobbly loam 3-8% slope; loamy-skeletal, mixed, superactive, mesic shallow Argiduridic Durixerolls.

Table 4. Representative soil features

| | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Surface texture | (1) Very cobbly loam (2) Gravelly loam (3) Ashy sandy loam |
| Family particle size | (1) Loamy |
| Drainage class | Well drained |
| Permeability class | Moderately slow to moderately rapid |
| Soil depth | 51–152 cm |
| Surface fragment cover <=3" | 0–25% |
| Surface fragment cover >3" | 0–20% |

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Available water capacity (0-101.6cm) | 1.52–4.83 cm |
| Calcium carbonate equivalent (0-101.6cm) | 0% |
| Electrical conductivity (0-101.6cm) | 0–2 mmhos/cm |
| Sodium adsorption ratio (0-101.6cm) | 0 |
| Soil reaction (1:1 water) (0-101.6cm) | 7.4–7.8 |
| Subsurface fragment volume <=3" (Depth not specified) | 5–26% |
| Subsurface fragment volume >3" (Depth not specified) | 5–31% |

Ecological dynamics

This site is influenced by run-on events from adjacent uplands and drainageways that deliver sediment and rock during intense storms events. It has a natural level of disturbance that may lead to the presence of annuals and short lived perennials. The well drained soils of this site favors drought tolerant species.

Disturbance Response

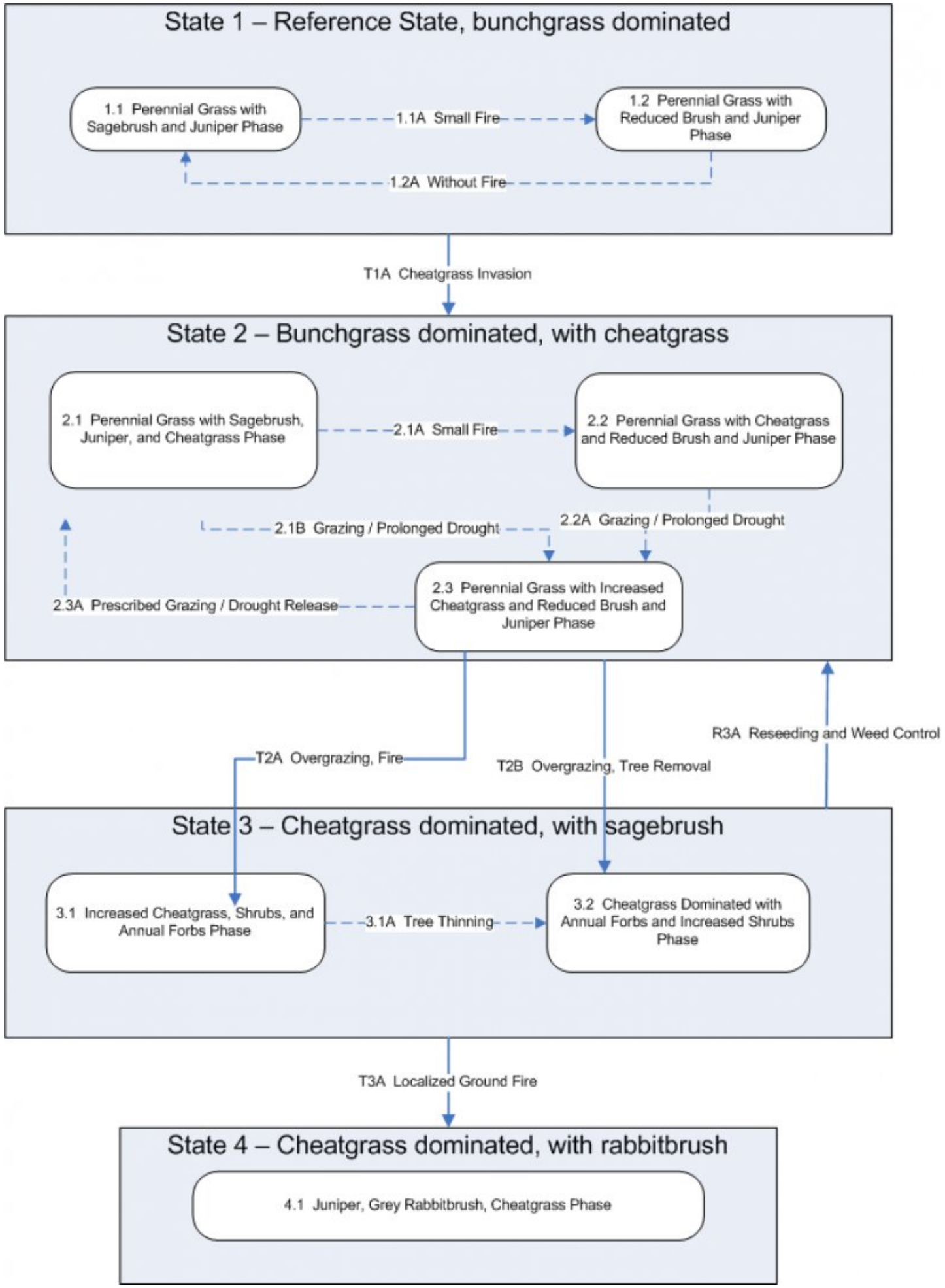
Three primary disturbances were identified for this site: grazing, tree cutting and the infrequent small area fire.

Inappropriate grazing causes a reduction in bluebunch wheatgrass (PSSP6), needle-and-thread (HECO26), Indian ricegrass (ACHY) and other understory grass species. Basin big sagebrush (ARTRT) and rubber rabbitbrush (ERNA10) increase with grazing disturbance but will decrease with expansion of western juniper (JUOC). Idaho fescue (FEID) remains in the community under the north side canopy of western juniper trees (JUOC) and cheatgrass (BRTE), if present, will increase on all other aspects under the canopy. Interspaces are normally sparse, however with overgrazing, prickly gilia (LIPU11) will increase and grasses decline. Bottlebrush squirreltail (ELEL5) may increase initially as needle-and-thread and bluebunch wheatgrass decline, however with continued overgrazing this species will also decline. Eventually deep rooted perennial bunchgrasses are eliminated. Cheatgrass becomes dominant along with rubber rabbitbrush.

Cutting of juniper leads to an increase in rubber rabbitbrush and an increase in cheatgrass with or without grazing. Idaho fescue is eliminated and cheatgrass will replace it from areas where trees are removed (due to harsh microclimate) unless trees are lopped and slash is scattered. If tree harvest is combined with inappropriate grazing, it would lead to a decline in the other deep-rooted perennial bunchgrasses and an increase in annuals and prickly gilia.

Ground fire potential increases with increasing cheatgrass, however fires would be infrequent and small in area. Fire was extremely infrequent in the historical community and limited to single tree or small area events (Miller, R. pers. comm. 2006). With juniper cutting and/or improper grazing, cheatgrass will dominate the understory and the probability of ground fire increases, however without ladder fuels the fire would be small in extent. Fire would reduce the amount of sagebrush while increasing cheatgrass and other annuals.

State and transition model



State 1 Reference Plant Community

Community 1.1 Reference Plant Community

The potential native plant community is dominated by western juniper, basin big sagebrush, needle and thread, bluebunch wheatgrass, and Indian ricegrass. Idaho fescue may occur beneath juniper trees and Thurbers Needlegrass will be present on coarser textured soils. Vegetative composition is approximately 80% grasses, 5% forbs, 12% shrubs, and 3% trees.

Table 5. Annual production by plant type

| Plant Type | Low (Kg/Hectare) | Representative Value (Kg/Hectare) | High (Kg/Hectare) |
|-----------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Grass/Grasslike | 538 | 717 | 897 |
| Shrub/Vine | 78 | 106 | 135 |
| Tree | 22 | 34 | 45 |
| Forb | 34 | 39 | 45 |
| Total | 672 | 896 | 1122 |

Figure 5. Plant community growth curve (percent production by month).
OR4061, B10A Dr. Juniper Fan RPC. B10A Dr. Juniper Fan RPC.

| Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 0 | 0 | 15 | 40 | 35 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 |

Additional community tables

Table 6. Community 1.1 plant community composition

| Group | Common Name | Symbol | Scientific Name | Annual Production (Kg/Hectare) | Foliar Cover (%) |
|------------------------|---|--------|--|-----------------------------------|---------------------|
| Grass/Grasslike | | | | | |
| 1 | Perennial, deep rooted bunchgrass | | | 314–448 | |
| | needle and thread | HECO26 | <i>Hesperostipa comata</i> | 269–448 | – |
| 2 | Perennial, deep rooted bunchgrass | | | 168–280 | |
| | bluebunch wheatgrass | PSSP6 | <i>Pseudoroegneria spicata</i> | 101–168 | – |
| | Indian ricegrass | ACHY | <i>Achnatherum hymenoides</i> | 67–112 | – |
| 3 | Perennial, deep rooted bunchgrass | | | 67–112 | |
| | Thurber's needlegrass | ACTH7 | <i>Achnatherum thurberianum</i> | 34–112 | – |
| | Idaho fescue | FEID | <i>Festuca idahoensis</i> | 13–56 | – |
| | western needlegrass | ACOCO | <i>Achnatherum occidentale</i> ssp. <i>occidentale</i> | 13–56 | – |
| 4 | Perennial, shallow rooted bunchgrass | | | 34–56 | |
| | Sandberg bluegrass | POSE | <i>Poa secunda</i> | 34–56 | – |
| 5 | Perennial, other | | | 0–7 | |
| | squirreltail | ELEL5 | <i>Elymus elymoides</i> | 0–7 | – |
| | thickspike wheatgrass | ELLAL | <i>Elymus lanceolatus</i> ssp. <i>lanceolatus</i> | 0–7 | – |
| | prairie Junegrass | KOMA | <i>Koeleria macrantha</i> | 0–7 | – |

| Forb | | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|--------|---|--------|---|
| 6 | Perennial forbs | | | 13–22 | |
| | phlox | PHLOX | <i>Phlox</i> | 13–22 | – |
| | phlox | PHLOX | <i>Phlox</i> | 13–22 | – |
| 7 | Other forbs | | | 9–22 | |
| | yarrow | ACHIL | <i>Achillea</i> | 7–11 | – |
| | pussytoes | ANTEN | <i>Antennaria</i> | 7–11 | – |
| | woollypod milkvetch | ASPU9 | <i>Astragalus purshii</i> | 0–7 | – |
| | milkvetch | ASTRA | <i>Astragalus</i> | 0–7 | – |
| | buckwheat | ERIOG | <i>Eriogonum</i> | 0–7 | – |
| | desertparsley | LOMAT | <i>Lomatium</i> | 0–7 | – |
| | deathcamas | ZIGAD | <i>Zigadenus</i> | 0–7 | – |
| Shrub/Vine | | | | | |
| 8 | Evergreen shrubs | | | 67–112 | |
| | basin big sagebrush | ARTRT | <i>Artemisia tridentata ssp. tridentata</i> | 67–112 | – |
| 9 | Deciduous shrubs | | | 11–17 | |
| | slender buckwheat | ERMI4 | <i>Eriogonum microthecum</i> | 11–17 | – |
| 10 | Other shrubs | | | 0–6 | |
| | rubber rabbitbrush | ERNA10 | <i>Ericameria nauseosa</i> | 0–6 | – |
| | spiny hopsage | GRSP | <i>Grayia spinosa</i> | 0–6 | – |
| | antelope bitterbrush | PUTR2 | <i>Purshia tridentata</i> | 0–6 | – |
| | spineless horsebrush | TECA2 | <i>Tetradymia canescens</i> | 0–6 | – |
| Tree | | | | | |
| 11 | Evergreen Trees | | | 22–45 | |
| | western juniper | JUOC | <i>Juniperus occidentalis</i> | 22–45 | – |

Animal community

This site is suitable for livestock grazing. Wildlife present includes mule deer from fall through spring, coyotes, a variety of bird species and small mammals. Natural water sources for livestock or wildlife are usually absent from this site.

Hydrological functions

Runoff or overland flow from this site occurs following extreme convection events occurring on adjacent uplands. An indurated hardpan, if present, prevents deep percolation of soil water. Significant amounts of precipitation are intercepted by juniper trees and lost by evaporation to the atmosphere, especially after light storms. Hydrologic Group for soils of this site is "B".

Hydrologic impacts from juniper removal will vary depending on method of removal (chaining vs lop & scatter), and understory vegetative cover. For watershed improvement projects, a site by site evaluation of the impacts of juniper reduction or removal is recommended.

Recreational uses

Hunting, camping, hiking, biking, horseback riding, and nature walks are examples of recreational uses for this site.

Wood products

Juniper wood products, if present includes firewood, posts, & boughs.

Other products

none

Other information

none

Inventory data references

Vegetation-Soil Units in the Central Oregon Juniper Zone, by Richard S. Driscoll. PNW Forest & Range Experiment Station, Research Paper, PNW-19, 1964.

Final Report for Agreement No. 68-0436-4090

USDA Ecological Site Description, January 26, 2007, by Tamzen Stringham, Associate Professor, Dept. of Rangeland Ecology and Management, Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR

Type locality

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Location 1: Crook County, OR | |
| Township/Range/Section | TT16s R14e S34-NE |
| General legal description | Location is in midseral condition and located on broad elevated fan-terrace east of the highway. |

Other references

THE ECOLOGICAL PROVINCES OF OREGON, by E. William Anderson, Michael M. Borman and William C. Krueger, Oregon Agricultural Experiment Station. SR 990. 1998.

BIOLOGY, ECOLOGY, AND MANAGEMENT OF WESTERN JUNIPER, by Richard F. Miller, Jon D. Bates, Tony J. Svejcar, Fred B. Pierson, and Lee E. Eddleman, Oregon Agricultural Experiment Station. Technical Bulletin 152. June 2005

Contributors

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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.

| | |
|---|---|
| Author(s)/participant(s) | Cici Brooks |
| Contact for lead author | State Rangeland Management Specialist for NRCS - Oregon |
| Date | 03/20/2008 |
| Approved by | Bob Gillaspay |
| Approval date | |
| Composition (Indicators 10 and 12) based on | Annual Production |

Indicators

1. **Number and extent of rills:** Few-due to extreme storm events.

2. **Presence of water flow patterns:** Few-associated with extreme storm events which carry water from adjacent uplands above this site.

3. **Number and height of erosional pedestals or terracettes:** None to some

4. **Bare ground from Ecological Site Description or other studies (rock, litter, lichen, moss, plant canopy are not bare ground):** 10-15%

5. **Number of gullies and erosion associated with gullies:** Few-due to convection storms and the ashy nature of the soils.

6. **Extent of wind scoured, blowouts and/or depositional areas:** Site is not highly prone to wind erosion.

7. **Amount of litter movement (describe size and distance expected to travel):** Fine - limited movement

8. **Soil surface (top few mm) resistance to erosion (stability values are averages - most sites will show a range of values):** Slightly resistant to erosion: aggregate stability = 3-4

9. **Soil surface structure and SOM content (include type of structure and A-horizon color and thickness):** SOM 1-4%; Moderate very fine granular structure or weak thin platy structure parting to weak fine granular structure.

10. **Effect of community phase composition (relative proportion of different functional groups) and spatial distribution on infiltration and runoff:** The scattered shrubs & bunchgrasses of this plant community may allow little runoff and good infiltration in normal storm events. However, in high storm events with runoff from adjacent uplands, some runoff may occur. Reference natural plant community has an approximate percent canopy cover of approximately 55% and basal cover is approximately 8%; microbial crusts are approximately 5-10% cover.

11. **Presence and thickness of compaction layer (usually none; describe soil profile features which may be**

mistaken for compaction on this site): None; depth to duripan, when present, is 10 to 20 inches.

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: Deep rooted perennial grass/grasslike

Sub-dominant: Evergreen shrubs>Evergreen trees>Deciduous shrubs

Other:

Additional:

13. **Amount of plant mortality and decadence (include which functional groups are expected to show mortality or decadence):** Normal decadence and mortality expected
-

14. **Average percent litter cover (%) and depth (in):**
-

15. **Expected annual annual-production (this is TOTAL above-ground annual-production, not just forage annual-production):** Total above ground production is approximately 600 lbs. in unfavorable years, 800# in normal years and 1000# in favorable years.
-

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:** Cheatgrass and annual forbs invade sites that have lost deep rooted perennial grass functional groups
-

17. **Perennial plant reproductive capability:** All species should be capable of reproducing annually.
-