

## Ecological site R010XA659OR Juniper Pumice Plains 8-11 PZ

Last updated: 12/13/2023  
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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.

### MLRA notes

Major Land Resource Area (MLRA): 010X—Central Rocky and Blue Mountain Foothills

This MLRA is characterized by gently rolling to steep hills, plateaus, and low mountains at the foothills of the Blue Mountains in Oregon and the Central Rocky Mountains in Idaho. The geology of this area is highly varied and ranges from Holocene volcanics to Cretaceous sedimentary rocks. Mollisols are the dominant soil order and the soil climate is typified by mesic or frigid soil temperature regimes, and xeric or aridic soil moisture regimes. Elevation ranges from 1,300 to 6,600 feet (395 to 2,010 meters), increasing from west to east. The climate is characterized by dry summers and snow dominated winters with precipitation averaging 8 to 16 inches (205 to 405 millimeters) and increasing from west to east. These factors support plant communities with shrub-grass associations with considerable acreage of sagebrush grassland. Big sagebrush, bluebunch wheatgrass, and Idaho fescue are the dominant species. Stiff sagebrush, low sagebrush, and Sandberg bluegrass are often dominant on sites with shallow restrictive layers. Western juniper is one of the few common tree species and since European settlement has greatly expanded its extent in Oregon. Nearly half of the MLRA is federally owned and managed by the Bureau of Land Management. Most of the area is used for livestock grazing with areas accessible by irrigation often used for irrigated agriculture.

### Ecological site concept

In reference condition, this site supports a plant community dominated by scattered old growth western juniper (*Juniperus occidentalis*) in the overstory, mountain big sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata* ssp. *vaseyana*) in the shrub layer and Idaho fescue (*Festuca idahoensis*) in the herbaceous layer. Abiotically, this site is characterized by typically shallow to moderately deep, well drained soils with ashy sandy loam surface textures. The high ash content of these soils increases available water content and effective precipitation thereby facilitating the presence of species such as Idaho fescue and mountain big sagebrush.

Historically, plant community dynamics were driven by disturbances such as fire, drought and insect/disease. Presently, reference conditions are less common and current dynamics are influenced by the spread of invasive species, infill of western juniper, livestock grazing pressures and fire suppression.

### Associated sites

|             |   |
|-------------|---|
| R010XA673OR | <b>Juniper Pumice Hills 8-11 PZ</b><br>Occupying adjacent hills |
| R010XA675OR | <b>Juniper Hills 8-11 PZ</b><br>Occupying adjacent hills        |

### Similar sites

|             |  |
|-------------|--|
| R010XA027OR | <b>Juniper Pumice Flat 8-10 PZ</b><br>mesic rather than frigid soil temperature regime |
|-------------|--|

|             |   |
|-------------|---|
| R010XA009OR | <b>Juniper Shrubby Pumice Flat 10-12 PZ</b><br>mesic rather than frigid soil temperature regime, higher precipitation |
|-------------|---|

**Table 1. Dominant plant species**

|            |  |
|------------|--|
| Tree       | (1) <i>Juniperus occidentalis</i>                    |
| Shrub      | (1) <i>Artemisia tridentata</i> ssp. <i>vaseyana</i> |
| Herbaceous | (1) <i>Festuca idahoensis</i>                        |

## Physiographic features

This site is located on lava plains and ridges of volcanic tablelands. This site occurs on all aspects with slopes from 2 to 10 percent. No water table is present within the soil profile and the site is not subject to ponding or flooding.

**Table 2. Representative physiographic features**

|                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| Landforms          | (1) Tableland > Lava plain<br>(2) Tableland > Ridge |
| Flooding frequency | None  |
| Ponding frequency  | None  |
| Elevation          | 4,500–4,700 ft                                      |
| Slope              | 2–10%   |
| Aspect             | Aspect is not a significant factor                  |

## Climatic features

This site has an aridic soil moisture regime and a frigid soil temperature regime characterized by hot dry summers and cold wet winters. Mean annual precipitation ranges from 8 to 11 inches (200 to 275 mm) and falls primarily as rain and snow from November through April. The frost-free period ranges from 85 to 95 days. Localized convection storms occasionally occur during the summer. Climate graphs are based on the nearest available climate stations to modal site locations and are provided to indicate general climate patterns.

**Table 3. Representative climatic features**

|  |              |
|--|--------------|
| Frost-free period (characteristic range)   | 85-95 days   |
| Freeze-free period (characteristic range)  | 120-135 days |
| Precipitation total (characteristic range) | 8-11 in      |
| Frost-free period (average)                | 90 days      |
| Freeze-free period (average)               | 130 days     |
| Precipitation total (average)              | 10 in        |

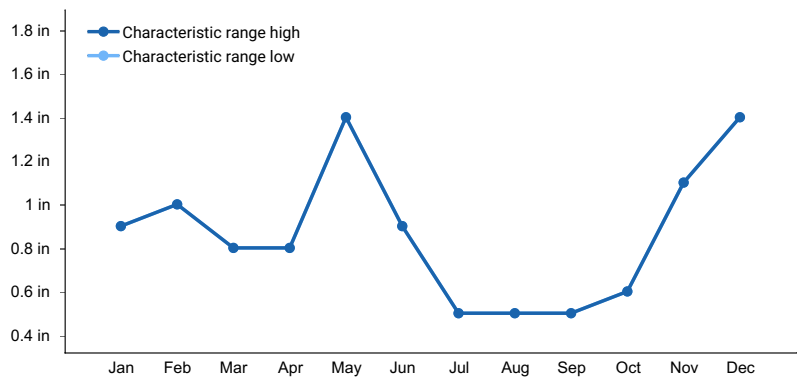


Figure 1. Monthly precipitation range

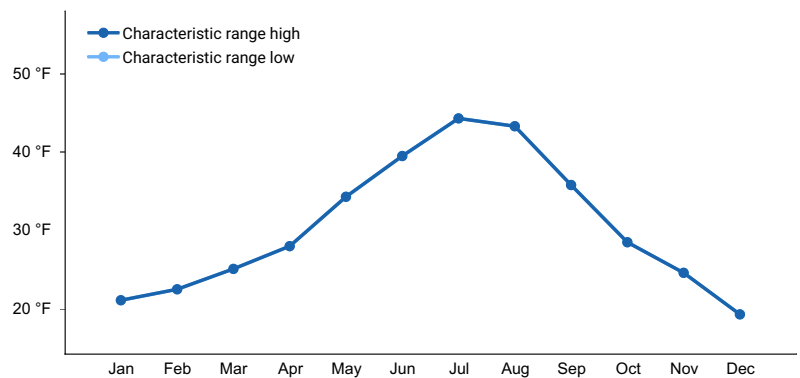


Figure 2. Monthly minimum temperature range

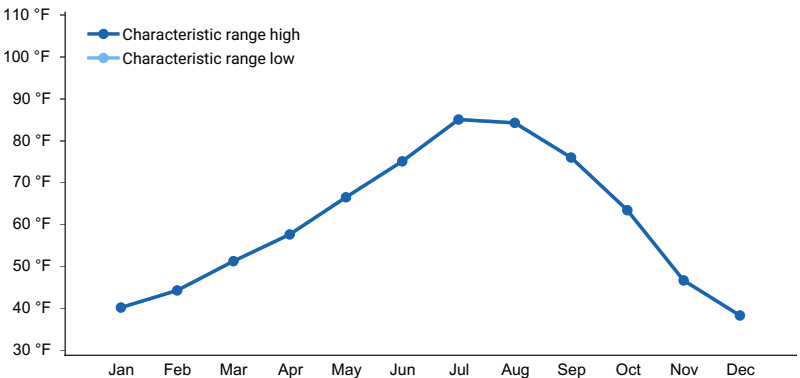


Figure 3. Monthly maximum temperature range

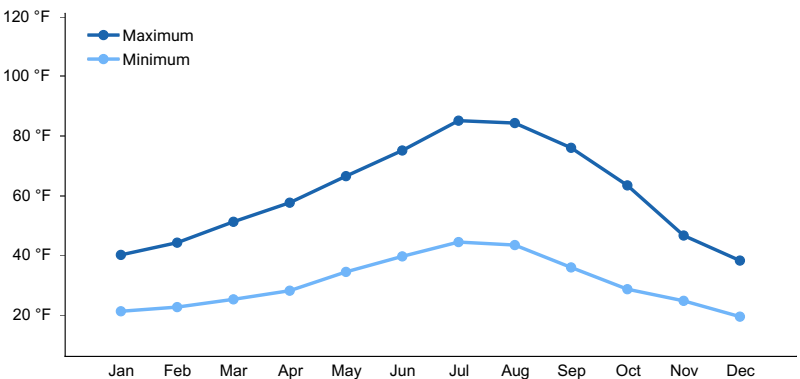
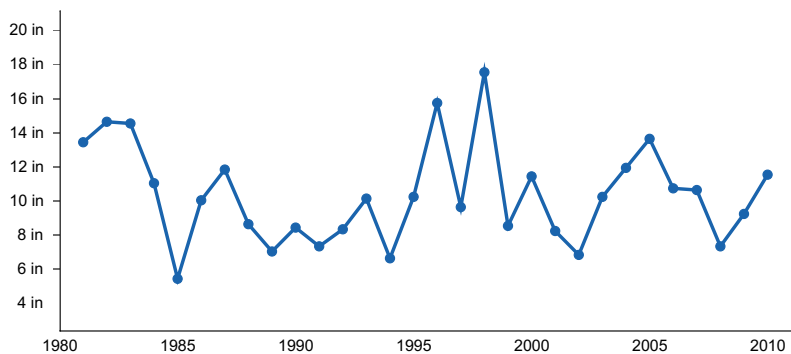
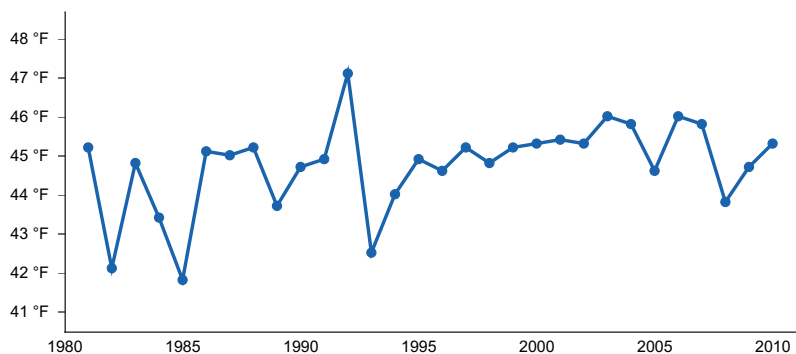


Figure 4. Monthly average minimum and maximum temperature



**Figure 5. Annual precipitation pattern**



**Figure 6. Annual average temperature pattern**

## Climate stations used

- (1) SILVER LAKE RS [USC00357817], Silver Lake, OR

## Influencing water features

This site is not influenced by or associated with water features.

## Wetland description

NA

## Soil features

The soils of this site are typically shallow to moderately deep and well drained. Surface horizons are ashy sandy loams and at least 7 inches deep, over clay loam subsoils. Depth to duripan or bedrock is 10 to 40 inches.

**Table 4. Representative soil features**

|                             |  |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Parent material             | (1) Volcanic ash<br>(2) Residuum–basalt<br>(3) Residuum–tuff |
| Surface texture             | (1) Ashy sandy loam  |
| Family particle size        | (1) Ashy   |
| Drainage class              | Well drained   |
| Permeability class          | Moderate to moderately slow                                  |
| Depth to restrictive layer  | 10–40 in   |
| Soil depth                  | 10–40 in   |
| Surface fragment cover <=3" | 0–45%  |

|  |            |
|--|------------|
| Surface fragment cover >3"               | 0–45%      |
| Available water capacity (0-40in)        | 3.1–4.5 in |
| Soil reaction (1:1 water) (0-40in)       | 7.5–7.8    |
| Subsurface fragment volume <=3" (4-40in) | 0–20%      |
| Subsurface fragment volume >3" (4-40in)  | 5–35%      |

## Ecological dynamics

In its reference phase, this site is dominated by scattered old growth western juniper ( *Juniperus occidentalis*) in the overstory, mountain big sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata* ssp. *vaseyana*) in the shrub layer and Idaho fescue (*Festuca idahoensis*) in the herbaceous layer.

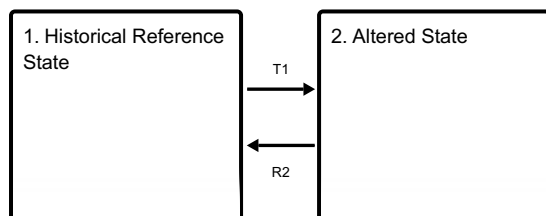
Disturbance and ecological dynamics:

While historical disturbances were most likely driven by climate, current disturbances include continued infill of western juniper, invasion of exotic annual grasses, and livestock grazing pressures. This site is considered a persistent juniper woodland, where at least some old growth juniper would be present even in the absence of altered disturbance regimes that have led to the encroachment of juniper throughout much of the Great Basin. Still, in its present state, this site is likely to have a much higher proportion of juniper than historically due to infill into these woodlands because of wildfire suppression, historic livestock grazing, and climate change (Bunting 1994). Persistent juniper woodlands often occur on sites with low productivity, coarse soils or protected rock outcrops and as such experience low fuel loading and discontinuous fuels. These conditions lead to very long fire return intervals that may range into the hundreds of years (Miller 2019). Grazing disturbance may increase the plant community composition of Thurber's needlegrass (*Achnatherum thurberianum*) and squirreltail (*Elymus elymoides*) at the expense of Idaho fescue. This site may also be susceptible to invasion by exotic annual grasses. The invasion of sagebrush communities by cheatgrass (*Bromus tectorum*) has been linked to disturbances (fire, abusive grazing) that have resulted in fluctuations in resources (Chambers et al. 2007).

The state and transition model below represents a partial understanding of ecological dynamics on this site as they relate to grazing pressure. Future field work will further refine and expand this model to include other disturbance dynamics such as invasion by annual grasses and encroachment of juniper.

## State and transition model

### Ecosystem states



**T1** - Prolonged inappropriate grazing management

**R2** - Extended rest from grazing

## State 1 submodel, plant communities

1.1. Reference Plant Community

## State 2 submodel, plant communities

2.1. Altered Plant Community

## State 1 Historical Reference State

This is the Historical Reference State (State 1) with the absence of an altered disturbance regime.

### Dominant plant species

- western juniper (*Juniperus occidentalis*), tree
- mountain big sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata ssp. vaseyana*), shrub
- Idaho fescue (*Festuca idahoensis*), grass

## Community 1.1 Reference Plant Community

### Dominant plant species

- western juniper (*Juniperus occidentalis*), tree
- mountain big sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata ssp. vaseyana*), shrub
- Idaho fescue (*Festuca idahoensis*), grass

Table 5. Annual production by plant type

| Plant Type      | Low<br>(Lb/Acre) | Representative Value<br>(Lb/Acre) | High<br>(Lb/Acre) |
|-----------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| Grass/Grasslike | 280              | 420                               | 560               |
| Forb            | 40               | 60                                | 80                |
| Shrub/Vine      | 40               | 60                                | 80                |
| Tree            | 40               | 60                                | 80                |
| <b>Total</b>    | <b>400</b>       | <b>600</b>                        | <b>800</b>        |

## State 2 Altered State

In this state (State 2), perennial grass composition has been significantly altered,

### Dominant plant species

- western juniper (*Juniperus occidentalis*), tree
- mountain big sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata ssp. vaseyana*), shrub
- Thurber's needlegrass (*Achnatherum thurberianum*), grass
- squirreltail (*Elymus elymoides*), grass

**Community 2.1**  
**Altered Plant Community**

**Dominant plant species**

- western juniper (*Juniperus occidentalis*), tree
- mountain big sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata* ssp. *vaseyana*), shrub
- Thurber's needlegrass (*Achnatherum thurberianum*), grass
- squirreltail (*Elymus elymoides*), grass

**Transition T1**  
**State 1 to 2**

Prolonged inappropriate grazing management leading to a change in perennial grass composition, marked by decreases in sensitive species such as Idaho Fescue, and an increase in disturbance adapted species such as bottlebrush squirreltail.

**Restoration pathway R2**  
**State 2 to 1**

Extended rest from grazing, allowing sensitive native grasses to increase in cover.

**Context dependence.** Excessive grazing leading to a loss of species diversity or reproductive output or altering abiotic conditions by significantly compacting or eroding soil, for example, will not recover by rest alone and will require additional inputs

**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               | Perennial Grasses       |        |  | 300–450                     |                  |
|                 | Idaho fescue            | FEID   | <i>Festuca idahoensis</i>                          | 240–300                     | –                |
|                 | bluebunch wheatgrass    | PSSPS  | <i>Pseudoroegneria spicata</i> ssp. <i>spicata</i> | 24–48                       | –                |
|                 | Thurber's needlegrass   | ACTH7  | <i>Achnatherum thurberianum</i>                    | 12–30                       | –                |
|                 | Sandberg bluegrass      | POSE   | <i>Poa secunda</i>                                 | 6–18                        | –                |
|                 | Indian ricegrass        | ACHY   | <i>Achnatherum hymenoides</i>                      | 6–18                        | –                |
|                 | squirreltail            | ELEL5  | <i>Elymus elymoides</i>                            | 6–18                        | –                |
|                 | prairie Junegrass       | KOMA   | <i>Koeleria macrantha</i>                          | 6–18                        | –                |
| 2               | Other Perennial Grasses |        |  | 6–30                        |                  |
| Forb            |                         |        |  |                             |                  |
| 3               | Perennial Forbs         |        |  | 24–48                       |                  |
|                 | phlox                   | PHLOX  | <i>Phlox</i>                                       | 6–12                        | –                |
|                 | granite prickly phlox   | LIPU11 | <i>Linanthus pungens</i>                           | 6–12                        | –                |
|                 | buckwheat               | ERIOG  | <i>Eriogonum</i>                                   | 6–12                        | –                |
|                 | common yarrow           | ACMI2  | <i>Achillea millefolium</i>                        | 6–12                        | –                |
| 4               | Other Perennial Forbs   |        |  | 6–30                        |                  |
| Shrub/Vine      |                         |        |  |                             |                  |
| 5               | Shrubs                  |        |  | 12–60                       |                  |
|                 | mountain big sagebrush  | ARTRV  | <i>Artemisia tridentata</i> ssp. <i>vaseyana</i>   | 12–60                       | –                |
| 6               | Other Shrubs            |        |  | 12–30                       |                  |
| Tree            |                         |        |  |                             |                  |
| 7               | Trees                   |        |  | 30–78                       |                  |
|                 | western juniper         | JUOC   | <i>Juniperus occidentalis</i>                      | 30–60                       | –                |
|                 | ponderosa pine          | PIPO   | <i>Pinus ponderosa</i>                             | 0–18                        | –                |

## Animal community

### WILDLIFE

This site is seasonally utilized by several grazing animals. Mule deer and elk are the large native herbivores using the site. Other animals that use this site are quail, coyotes, bobcats and rabbits.

This site is beneficial as nesting and feeding cover to a variety of wildlife species. Use should be managed in such a manner as to maintain or improve conditions for the wildlife population.

### GRAZING

The site is suited to use under a planned grazing system by cattle. Care should be taken to avoid use until soils are sufficiently dry to reduce impacts of trampling and root reserves have been established.

## Type locality

|                             |   |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Location 1: Lake County, OR |   |
| Township/Range/Section      | T25S R20E S24   |
| General legal description   | Moonlight Butte quad in northern Lake County: T25S R20E SESW Sec 24 |

## References

- . Fire Effects Information System. <http://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/>.
- . 2021 (Date accessed). USDA PLANTS Database. <http://plants.usda.gov>.

## Other references

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- Chambers, J.C., B.A. Bradley, C.S. Brown, C. D'Antonio, M.J. Germino, J.B. Grace, S.P. Hardegree, R.F. Miller, and D.A. Pyke. 2013. Resilience to Stress and Disturbance, and Resistance to *Bromus tectorum* L. Invasion in Cold Desert Shrublands of Western North America. *Ecosystems* 17:360–375.
- Miller, Richard F.; Chambers, Jeanne C.; Evers, Louisa; Williams, C. Jason; Snyder, Keirith A.; Roundy, Bruce A.; Pierson, Fred B. 2019. The ecology, history, ecohydrology, and management of pinyon and juniper woodlands in the Great Basin and Northern Colorado Plateau of the western United States. Gen. Tech. Rep. RMRS-GTR-403. Fort Collins, CO: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station. 284 p.

## Contributors

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## Approval

Kirt Walstad, 12/13/2023

## Acknowledgments

Original Authors: ESI Team, Burns, Oregon 1998

## 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)                    |                   |
| Contact for lead author                     |                   |
| Date  | 07/27/2024        |
| Approved by                                 | Kirt Walstad      |
| Approval date                               |                   |
| Composition (Indicators 10 and 12) based on | Annual Production |

## Indicators

1. **Number and extent of rills:**

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2. **Presence of water flow patterns:**

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3. **Number and height of erosional pedestals or terracettes:**

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

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5. **Number of gullies and erosion associated with gullies:**

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6. **Extent of wind scoured, blowouts and/or depositional areas:**

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

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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):**

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9. **Soil surface structure and SOM content (include type of structure and A-horizon color and thickness):**

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10. **Effect of community phase composition (relative proportion of different functional groups) and spatial distribution on infiltration and runoff:**

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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):**

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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:

Sub-dominant:

Other:

Additional:

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

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

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15. **Expected annual annual-production (this is TOTAL above-ground annual-production, not just forage annual-production):**

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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:**

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17. **Perennial plant reproductive capability:**

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