

Ecological site R010XB058OR
JD Mahogany Rockland 12-16 PZ

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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.

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Date	09/09/2009
Approved by	Kirt Walstad
Approval date	
Composition (Indicators 10 and 12) based on	Annual Production

Indicators

1. **Number and extent of rills:** Rills can occur on this site, especially on the steeper slopes.
2. **Presence of water flow patterns:** None
3. **Number and height of erosional pedestals or terracettes:** None
4. **Bare ground from Ecological Site Description or other studies (rock, litter, lichen, moss, plant canopy are not bare ground):** Bare ground is 40 to 60 percent.
5. **Number of gullies and erosion associated with gullies:** None
6. **Extent of wind scoured, blowouts and/or depositional areas:** Does not occur on this site.

7. **Amount of litter movement (describe size and distance expected to travel):** Fine. Litter movement, typically would be < two feet.
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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):** stability values should range from 3 to 5, but needs to be verified.
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9. **Soil surface structure and SOM content (include type of structure and A-horizon color and thickness):** Structure is single grain and weak to moderate fine and very fine granular. The A horizon is 3 to 5 inches thick and SOM 0.5 to 3 percent.
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10. **Effect of community phase composition (relative proportion of different functional groups) and spatial distribution on infiltration and runoff:** Significant cover (40-60% basal and crown) mediates the rainfall impact even on steeper slopes (40-80%). The root mass of perennial bunchgrasses provides significant soil stability.
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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):** The soils are shallow to fragmental subsoil or bedrock.
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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: Tall shrubs>
- Sub-dominant: Deep-rooted, perennial, cool season bunchgrasses>
- Other: Shallow-rooted, perennial, cool season bunchgrasses > Forbs>trees
- Additional:
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13. **Amount of plant mortality and decadence (include which functional groups are expected to show mortality or decadence):** Normal decadence would be expected in both the mountain mahogany and the bunchgrasses.
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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):** Favorable: 900; Normal: 600; Unfavorable: 300 lbs/ac/yr
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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: Russian, diffuse, and spotted knapweed and cheatgrass.

17. **Perennial plant reproductive capability:** All species should be capable of reproducing annually. Mountain mahogany is a prolific seed producer.
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