Ecological site R012XY018ID
Saline Loamy 8-11 PZ SAVE4/LECI4

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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)	
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Approved by	Kendra Moseley
Approval date	
Composition (Indicators 10 and 12) based on	Annual Production

Indicators

1. **Number and extent of rills:** Rills are not common on this site.

2. **Presence of water flow patterns:** Water-flow patterns can occur on this site from run-on from adjacent sites. When they occur, they are long, often running the length of the site and disrupted by cool season grasses and tall shrubs.

3. **Number and height of erosional pedestals or terracettes:** Pedestals or terracettes are rare on this site.

4. **Bare ground from Ecological Site Description or other studies (rock, litter, lichen, moss, plant canopy are not bare ground):** Data is not available. On sites in mid-seral status, bare ground may range from 40-60 percent.

5. **Number of gullies and erosion associated with gullies:** Gullies do not occur on this site.

6. **Extent of wind scoured, blowouts and/or depositional areas:** Blowouts and depositional areas are usually not present. Immediately following wildfire, some soil movement may occur on lighter textured soils.

7. **Amount of litter movement (describe size and distance expected to travel):** Fine litter in the interspaces may move 2 feet or more following a significant run-off event. Coarse litter generally does not move.

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 4 to 6 but need to be tested.

9. **Soil surface structure and SOM content (include type of structure and A-horizon color and thickness):** Structure ranges from weak thin, medium and thick platy to moderate thin, medium and thick platy. The A or A1 horizon is typically 2 to 10 inches thick. Soil organic matter (SOM) ranges from 1 to 2 percent.

10. **Effect of community phase composition (relative proportion of different functional groups) and spatial distribution on infiltration and runoff:** Bunchgrasses, especially deep-rooted, slow run-off and increase infiltration.

11. **Presence and thickness of compaction layer (usually none; describe soil profile features which may be mistaken for compaction on this site):** Compaction layer is not present.

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: Cool-season, deep rooted perennial bunchgrasses>perennial forbs=shallow rooted bunchgrasses

    Other:

    Additional:

13. **Amount of plant mortality and decadence (include which functional groups are expected to show mortality or decadence):** Basin wildrye and black greasewood will become decadent in the absence of fire and ungulate grazing. Grass and forb mortality will occur as tall shrubs increase.

14. **Average percent litter cover (%) and depth (in):** Additional litter cover data is needed but is expected to be 20-25 percent to a depth of 0.2 inches. Under mature shrubs and basin wildrye, 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):** Annual production is 700 pounds per acre (785 Kg/ha) in a year with normal precipitation and temperatures. Perennial grasses produce 40-50 percent of the total production, forbs 1-5 percent and shrubs 50-60 percent.

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:** Invasive species include cheatgrass, whitetop, annual kochia, annual mustards, Russian thistle, halogeton and Russian knapweed.

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