

Ecological site R013XY014ID Shallow Stony 12-20 PZ ARAR8/PSSPS

Last updated: 9/23/2020
Accessed: 04/09/2024

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)	Dave Franzen and Jacy Gibbs Intermountain Range Consultants 17700 Fargo Rd. Wilder, ID 83676
Contact for lead author	Brendan Brazee, State Rangeland Management Specialist USDA-NRCS 9173 W. Barnes Drive, Suite C, Boise, ID 83709
Date	05/14/2008
Approved by	Kendra Moseley
Approval date	
Composition (Indicators 10 and 12) based on	Annual Production

Indicators

- Number and extent of rills:** rills rarely occur on this site. If rills are present they are likely to occur on slopes approaching 15 percent and immediately following a wildfire or high intensity storm. Rills are most likely to occur on soils with silt loam or clay loam surface textures. Surface stones or gravels reduce rill formation breaking up water flow patterns.
- Presence of water flow patterns:** water-flow patterns rarely occur on this site. When they do occur they are short and disrupted by cool season grasses, shrubs, and surface stones. They are not extensive. Surface stones reduce the formation of water flow patterns.
- Number and height of erosional pedestals or terracettes:** both are rare on the site. In areas where rills and water flow patterns occur, a few pedestals may be expected.
- Bare ground from Ecological Site Description or other studies (rock, litter, lichen, moss, plant canopy are not bare ground):** need data but is expected to range from 40-50 percent.
- Number of gullies and erosion associated with gullies:** none.

-
6. **Extent of wind scoured, blowouts and/or depositional areas:** usually not present.
-
7. **Amount of litter movement (describe size and distance expected to travel):** fine litter in the interspaces may move up to 2 feet 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 needs to be tested.
-
9. **Soil surface structure and SOM content (include type of structure and A-horizon color and thickness):** structure ranges from weak and moderate very fine, fine and medium granular to weak very fine, fine, medium and thick platy to moderate very thin platy to weak fine and medium subangular blocky. Soil organic matter (SOM) ranges from 1 to 5 percent. Surface color is usually black to very dark grayish brown to dark brown. The A or A1 horizon is typically 1 to 9 inches thick.
-
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 runoff and increase infiltration. Surface stones aid in slowing water movement and increasing infiltration. Medium height shrubs accumulate some snow in the interspaces.
-
11. **Presence and thickness of compaction layer (usually none; describe soil profile features which may be mistaken for compaction on this site):** not present. The site can develop a compaction layer due to the clay in the subsoil from severe livestock use when the soils are wet. Do not mistake an increase in clay content in the subsoil as a compaction layer.
-
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: medium shrubs
- Other: perennial forbs
- Additional: shallow rooted bunchgrasses
-
13. **Amount of plant mortality and decadence (include which functional groups are expected to show mortality or decadence):** very little mortality or decadence is expected on this site. Mortality of shallow rooted grasses may occur due to extended periods of drought.
-
14. **Average percent litter cover (%) and depth (in):** additional data is needed but is expected to be low and at a shallow

depth.

-
15. **Expected annual annual-production (this is TOTAL above-ground annual-production, not just forage annual-production):** is 400 pounds per acre in a year with normal precipitation and temperatures. Perennial grasses produce 55-65 percent of the total production, forbs 10-20 percent and shrubs 20-30 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: includes cheatgrass, medusahead rye, Vulpia species, annual mustards, and rush skeletonweed.
-
17. **Perennial plant reproductive capability:** all functional groups have the potential to reproduce in normal and favorable years.
-