

## Ecological site R013XY054ID Marsh TYLA-SCAC3

Last updated: 9/23/2020  
Accessed: 11/24/2024

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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): 013X–Eastern Idaho Plateaus

Land Resource Region: B (Northwestern Wheat and Range)  
MLRA: 13 (Eastern Idaho Plateaus)

EPA EcoRegion: Level III (Middle Rockies)

### LRU notes

013X-Eastern Idaho Plateaus

Additional moisture site.  
<https://soils.usda.gov/survey/geography/mlra/index.html>

### Classification relationships

No data.

### Ecological site concept

Site receives additional water.  
Soils are:  
Not saline or saline-sodic.  
Deep to very deep, not skeletal within 20" of soil surface.  
Season water table <40" with high amounts of organic matter  
Poorly drained, standing water is common until late summer  
Not strongly or violently effervescent in surface mineral 10".  
Slope is < 30%.  
Clay content is = <35% in surface mineral 4".  
Site does not have an argillic horizon with > 35% clay.

### Associated sites

R013XY038ID	<b>Meadow DECA18-CANE2</b>
R013XY039ID	<b>Dry Meadow PONE-PHAL2</b>
R013XY045ID	<b>Loamy Bottom 12-16 PZ ARTRT/LECI4-ELLAL</b>
R013XY050ID	<b>Riparian Wet Meadow SALIX/CAREX</b>
R013XY053ID	<b>Wet Meadow CAREX-JUNCUS</b>

**Table 1. Dominant plant species**

Tree	Not specified
Shrub	Not specified
Herbaceous	Not specified

## Physiographic features

This site generally occurs on nearly level margins of streams, ponds, lakes, springs and reservoirs, as stringers paralleling stream and river channels. This site can also occur as parts of old stream courses, oxbows and potholes. Slopes are less than 2 percent. Elevation ranges between 4,000 to 6,800 feet (1200 to 2100 meters).

**Table 2. Representative physiographic features**

Landforms	(1) Lake terrace (2) Lakebed (3) Flood plain
Flooding duration	Long (7 to 30 days) to very long (more than 30 days)
Flooding frequency	Occasional to frequent
Ponding duration	Brief (2 to 7 days) to long (7 to 30 days)
Ponding frequency	None to frequent
Elevation	1,219–2,073 m
Slope	0–2%
Ponding depth	5–30 cm
Water table depth	0–3 cm
Aspect	Aspect is not a significant factor

## Climatic features

### Influencing water features

The Marsh site is influenced by additional water from either adjacent streams through seasonal flooding, water table, seeps or springs or from run-on from adjacent sites. The site may include the following wetlands and stream types.

### Soil features

Typically these soils are erratically stratified with a surface mat of roots 4 or more inches deep over 3 to 6 inches of organic material over clays, clay loams, or silty clay loams that are over 60 inches deep. These soils are poorly drained and alluvial in origin. The soils are usually slightly acid to slightly alkaline in pH. Soils are saturated throughout the growing season and usually have standing water at or above the surface into the late summer.

Flooding can be frequent during snowmelt and just after snowmelt. Ponding is normal. The plant community is dependent on saturated soils and standing water during the growing season.

Soil Series Correlated to this Ecological Site -

Bear Lake  
Bloomington  
Dingle  
Dinswamp

## Marsh

**Table 3. Representative soil features**

Surface texture	(1) Silty clay loam (2) Silt loam
Drainage class	Somewhat poorly drained to poorly drained
Permeability class	Moderately slow to moderate
Soil depth	152 cm
Surface fragment cover <=3"	0%
Surface fragment cover >3"	0%
Available water capacity (0-101.6cm)	18.03–28.7 cm
Calcium carbonate equivalent (0-101.6cm)	0%
Electrical conductivity (0-101.6cm)	0 mmhos/cm
Sodium adsorption ratio (0-101.6cm)	0
Soil reaction (1:1 water) (0-101.6cm)	6.6–9
Subsurface fragment volume <=3" (Depth not specified)	0%
Subsurface fragment volume >3" (Depth not specified)	0%

## Ecological dynamics

The dominant visual aspect of this site is broadleaf cattail and/or hardstem bulrush. Hardstem bulrush is more dominant where water is 6 to 8 inches deep or deeper throughout the growing season. Broadleaf cattail is often more dominant where the water is at the soil surface through most of the growing season and may dry out at the surface later in the summer. When the two species occur together, broadleaf cattail is in shallower water than the hardstem bulrush. This is common on margins of ponds, lakes, and reservoirs.

The site often occurs within a complex of wetland sites when adjacent to streams or rivers. In these situations, the soil surface of the area where the site is found is typically slightly undulating causing small depressions and high spots with variable soil moisture regimes. The plant communities found on these areas are sites within the complex. Characteristics of these sites are as follows:

1. Marsh site. Deeper depressions with the water table at or near the surface or slightly above the surface for the entire growing season. This site is dominated by broadleaf cattail, hardstem bulrush, and common threesquare.
2. Wet Meadow site. Shallow to depression areas with the water table at or near the surface for the entire growing season. This site is dominated by *Carex* spp. and *Junus* spp.
3. Meadow site. Slightly higher areas that are drier during the growing season. The water table is down to a depth of 20 to 40 inches by the end of the growing season. This site is dominated by tufted hairgrass and Nebraska sedge.
4. Dry Meadow site. Even higher areas that are even drier during the growing season and the water table is > 40 inches deep by the end of the growing season. The plant community is dominated by Nevada bluegrass and alpine timothy.

Either hardstem bulrush or broadleaf cattail can form impenetrable monotypic stands. Composition by weight is 95 percent grass or grass-like and 5 percent forbs.

During the last few thousand years, this site has evolved in a semi-arid and montane climate characterized by dry summers and cold, moist or wet winters. The site has evolved on deep alluvial soils that are saturated at the soil surface or standing water throughout most of the growing season. Herbivory has historically occurred on this site at very low levels of utilization. Herbivory by some small mammals such as muskrats does occur.

Fire has had little influence on the development of the site. Rare wildfires can occur following consecutive drought years, particularly broadleaf cattail stands that go dry late in the summer.

The conditions for the plant community of this site are variable due to differences in the duration and depth of standing water. Dominant species are mostly rhizomatous and can form monotypic stands.

An infinite number of combinations of factors that influence the ecology of potential plant communities exist. For practical purposes, four plant communities where the depth to the water table drives the vegetative composition have been described. They are:

- Dry meadow Water table at >40" at end of growing season
- Meadow Water table at 20-40" at end of growing season
- Wet meadow Water table at 10-20" at end of growing season
- Marsh Water at surface to <10" at end of growing season

Most wetland species have a wide range of tolerance for variations in soil moisture. Most species occur in more than one site, although most are dominant on just one site.

The following table shows the amplitude of wetland species that occur on the four sites.

- Ecological Amplitude of Meadow/Marsh Plants.

#### Grass and Grass-like Species

Scientific name Dry Meadow Meadow Wet Meadow Marsh

*Leymus cinereus*

*Danthonia californica*

*Carex filifolia*

*Pascopyron smithii*

*Poa nevadensis*

*Juncus dudleyi*

*Muhlenbergia richardsonis*

*Hordeum brachyantherum*

*Phleum alpinum*

Scientific name Dry Meadow Meadow Wet Meadow Marsh

*Juncus balticus*

*Juncus torreyi*

*Alopecurus aequalis*

*Carex athrostachya*

*Calamagrostis canadensis*

*Deschampsia caespitosa*

*Carex nebrascensis*

*Glyceria striata*

*Carex lasiocarpa*

*Carex utriculata*

*Carex aquatilis*

*Eleocharis palustris*

*Carex rostrata*

*Carex hoodii*

*Carex exsiccata*

*Scirpus microcarpus*

*Juncus effusus*

*Beckmannia syzigachne*

*Typha latifolia*

*Schoenoplectus acutus*

*Schoenoplectus pungens*

*Sparganium erectum*

*Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani*

Forb Species

Scientific name Dry Meadow Meadow Wet Meadow Marsh

*Arnica fulgens*

*Pyrrocoma lanceolata*

*Arenaria congesta*

*Artemisia ludoviciana*

*Achillea millefolium*

*Wyethia amplexicaulis*

*Pyrrocoma uniflora*

*Ranunculus* spp.

Trifolium spp.

*Potentilla gracilis*

*Senecio integerrimus*

Aster spp.

*Cirsium scariosum*

*Symphyotrichum ascendens*

*Iris missouriensis*

*Senecio serra*

*Helianthus nuttallii*

*Camassia quamash*

*Epilobium ciliatum*

*Montia chamissoi*

*Plantago major*

*Alisma triviale*

*Cicuta douglassii*

*Argentina anserina*

Scientific name Dry Meadow Meadow Wet Meadow Marsh

*Veronica anagallis-aquatica*

*Symphyotrichum frondosum*

*Polygonum bistortoides*

*Triglochin maritimum*

*Polygonum amphibium*

*Symphyotrichum foliaceum*

*Potamogeton natans*

*Lemna minor*

The Historic Climax Plant Community, the Reference State (State 1), moves through many phases depending on the natural and man-made forces that impact the community over time. State 1, described later, indicates some of these phases. The Reference Plant Community Phase is Phase A. This plant community is dominated by broadleaf cattail and/or hardstem bulrush. There are a few forbs that may occur in minor amounts including water knotweed, leafybract aster, floating pondweed, and common duckweed. There may also be other grass-like species occurring in minor amounts. The plant species composition of Phase A is listed later under "Reference Plant Community

Phase Plant Species Composition". The Reference Plant Community is intentionally written broadly, but these species should occur in the plant community in variable amounts.

The total annual production is 4500 pounds per acre (5040 kilograms per hectare) in a normal year. Production in a favorable year is 5500 pounds per acre (6160 kilograms per hectare). Production in an unfavorable year is 3500 pounds per acre (3920 kilograms per hectare). Most of this variation occurs from temperature differences, not moisture. Structurally, rhizomatous grass and grass-like species are very dominant, followed by perennial forbs.

#### FUNCTION:

This site is suitable for waterfowl, some shore birds, and small mammals. Moose graze the site occasionally. The site is not suitable for livestock grazing or big game, although some deer may use the edges for cover. Standing water limits grazing opportunities. In some drought years, some grazing can occur with livestock although wet soils should be avoided.

This site can be used for waterfowl hunting and may be adjacent to open water that offers fishing opportunities.

The site is very resistant to degradation due to standing water, low value and unpalatable forage, and limited grazing opportunities. Site degradation is usually the result of permanently lowering of standing water. This can occur with down cutting of adjacent stream channels. This can result from off-site conditions adjacent to the site or in the upper watershed. Once adjacent streams are down-cut, concentrated flows can lower the water table and standing water on the site.

#### Impacts on the Plant Community:

##### Influence of fire:

This site usually does not burn from wildfire. A rare fire may occur following prolonged drought. If a fire occurs, it usually does not adversely affect the plant community due to rhizomatous species. Most plants sprout back.

##### Influence of improper grazing management:

Due to standing water and low value forage, grazing during the growing season is rare. Grazing may occur during the dormant period. If dry soil conditions occur into the spring and livestock remove the tops of either broadleaf cattail or hardstem bulrush, the plants can die if water then covers them. Care must be exercised in grazing adjacent sites to avoid downcutting of stream channels that can influence standing water on this site. The potential of the site can be lost.

##### Weather influences:

Annual precipitation has little direct influence on this site. Prolonged drought can affect amounts and duration of standing water and can change the composition of this site.

Carex and Juncus species can increase and broadleaf cattails and hardstem bulrush can decrease. Lower production can occur with below normal spring temperatures that affect both air and water. An early, hard freeze can occasionally kill some plants.

##### Influence of Insects and disease:

Periodic disease and insect outbreaks can affect vegetation health. An outbreak of a particular insect is usually influenced by weather but no specific data for this site is available.

##### Influence of noxious and invasive plants:

Purple loosestrife can become invasive, but most plants on this site are very competitive against most potentially invasive species due to monotypic stands of plants with strong rhizomes.

#### Influence of wildlife:

This site is important for many species of waterfowl. Some small mammals and shore birds also use the site. Moose graze the site periodically. Big game animals use the edges for cover. Total numbers are seldom high enough to adversely affect the plant community.

#### Watershed:

The largest threat to degradation of this site is the lowering of permanent standing water during the growing season. Off-site conditions can affect the gradient of adjacent stream channels that can affect the water table. If down-cutting of adjacent streams occur, this can reduce the depth and duration of the standing water. High run-off events from the adjacent uplands can severely damage or change the normal stream channel on the site. As the standing water is permanently reduced, either in depth or duration, productive potential is lost. Eventually the standing water is no longer the driving factor for the plant community. The site may regress to a meadow or even a low seral upland site.

#### Plant Community and Sequence:

Transition pathways between common vegetation states and phases:

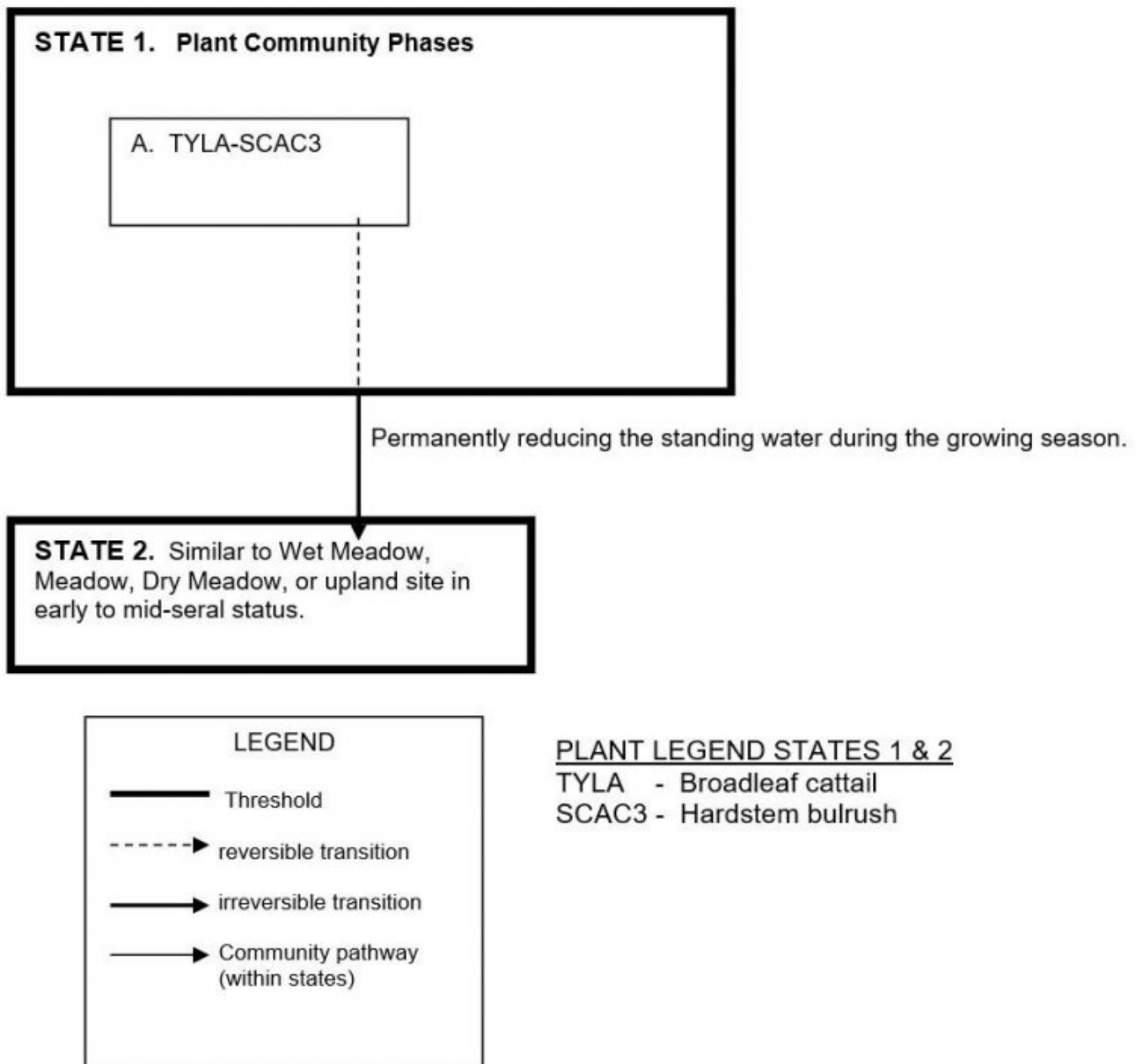
State 1 to State 2. Develops through permanently reducing the standing water during the growing season to the point that dry soil is at the surface during the growing season. This can occur with down-cutting of adjacent stream channel. This site has crossed the threshold. This state cannot be returned to state 1 without returning the standing water regime.

#### Practice Limitations:

There are severe limitations to facilitating or accelerated practices due to standing water.

#### **State and transition model**

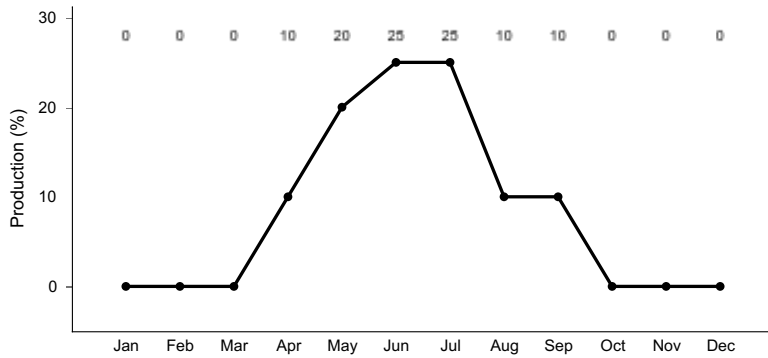




**State 1**  
**State 1 Phase A**

**Community 1.1**  
**State 1 Phase A**

This plant community is dominated by broadleaf cattail and/or hardstem bulrush. There are a few forbs that may occur in minor amounts including water knotweed, leafybract aster, floating pondweed, and common duckweed. There may also be other grass-like species occurring in minor amounts.



**Figure 1. Plant community growth curve (percent production by month). ID0315, DRY MEADOW. State 1.**

## State 2

### State 2

### Community 2.1

#### State 2

This plant community may be similar to Wet Meadow, Meadow, Dry Meadow, or upland sites in low to mid-seral status. Initially, *Carex* and *Juncus* species may increase or become dominant. These species can be lost as degradation continues. Forbs may increase as degradation becomes severe. This state developed due to permanent reduction of standing water. The site has crossed the threshold. This state cannot be returned to State 1 without returning the standing water regime.

### Additional community tables

#### Animal community

Wildlife Interpretations.

#### Animal Community – Wildlife Interpretations

This ecological site provides habitat for unique wetland wildlife species. The duration of hydrology results in abundant herbaceous cover and invertebrate production. The insects provide an extremely important prey base for shorebirds and waterfowl. Wetland dependant animal species utilizing the site include marsh wren, great blue heron, ibis, teal, mallard, yellow-head blackbird, red-winged blackbird, northern leopard frog, western toad, muskrat, and beaver. Large herbivores infrequently use the site due to the extreme hydrologic conditions and poor nutritional value of the forage. Loss of site hydrology significantly reduces habitat value of the adjacent ecological sites. Open water is being provided by runoff, ponding, flooding, seasonal high water table, and natural springs.

State 1 Phase 1.1 – Broadleaf Cattail/ Hardstem Bulrush Reference Plant Community (RPC): The RPC and associated hydrology with deep ponded water, provide a diverse population of invertebrates (benthic and terrestrial) unique to wetlands and beneficial to water loving birds. Arthropods such as dragonflies, damselflies, midges, backswimmers, scuds, and waterfleas make up a large portion of potential invertebrates in these wetlands. They are a basic food source for many higher trophic level organisms. The reptile and amphibian community is represented by western skink, rubber boa, western rattlesnake, western toad, boreal chorus frog, and northern leopard frog. A diverse amphibian population is a key indicator of good ecological health on this site. Loss of hydrology will limit or exclude amphibians from this ecological site. The RPC may provide nesting, rearing, roosting, and forage habitat for bird species such as Canada goose, American wigeon, mallard, pied billed grebe, great blue heron, sora, whimbrel, Wilson's snipe, marsh wren, and long-billed curlew. Small mammal populations are extremely limited due to the hydrologic conditions. Deer mouse, montane vole, and western jumping mouse would utilize the site for water throughout the year or during the winter when water is frozen.

State 2 *Carex* sp./ *Juncus* Sp./ Forbs/ Grasses Plant Community: The animal community may be similar to Wet Meadow, Meadow, Dry Meadow, or upland sites in low to mid-seral status depending on the severity of hydrology manipulation from State 1 Phase 1.1. The management of the resulting plant communities will be a major factor in

determining the diversity and populations of the animal community. Refer to the above mentioned ecological sites for MLRA 13 for descriptions of the potential wildlife community.

#### Grazing Interpretations.

Due to standing water and low value forage, grazing during the growing season is rare. Grazing may occur during the dormant period. If dry soil conditions occur into the spring and livestock remove the tops of either broadleaf cattail or hardstem bulrush, the plants can die if water then covers them. Care must be exercised in grazing adjacent sites to avoid downcutting of stream channels that can influence standing water in this site. The potential of the site can be lost.

Estimated initial stocking rate will be determined with the landowner or decision-maker. They will be based on the inventory, past use history and type, condition of vegetation, production, season of use, and seasonal preference. Calculations used to determine estimated initial stocking rate will be based on forage preference ratings.

### **Hydrological functions**

No data.

### **Recreational uses**

This site presents an aesthetically pleasing view of lush vegetation consisting primarily of grass-like plants and standing water. Hikers and fisherman often traverse the edges of this site. Fishing opportunities often exist on open water adjacent to this site. Waterfowl hunting can occur on or adjacent to the site.

### **Wood products**

None.

### **Other products**

None.

### **Other information**

Field Offices

American Falls, ID  
Blackfoot, ID  
Burley, ID  
Driggs, ID  
Ft. Hall, ID  
Idaho Falls, ID  
Malad, ID  
Pocatello, ID  
Rexburg, ID  
Soda Springs, ID  
St. Anthony, ID

### **Inventory data references**

Information presented here has been derived from NRCS clipping and other inventory data. Also, field knowledge of range-trained personnel was used. Those involved in developing this site description include:

Dave Franzen, co-owner, Intermountain Rangeland Consultants, LLC  
Jacy Gibbs, co-owner, Intermountain Rangeland Consultants, LLC

Jim Cornwell, Range Management Specialist, IASCD  
 Dan Ogle, Plant Materials Specialist, NRCS, Idaho  
 Chris Hoag, Wetland Plant Ecologist, NRCS, Idaho  
 Brendan Brazee, State Rangeland Management Specialist, NRCS, Idaho  
 Kristen May, Resource Soil Scientist, NRCS, Idaho  
 Lee Brooks, Range Management Specialist, IASCD

## Other references

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 USDI, BLM and Idaho Conservation Data Center. 2001. Riparian and Wetland Plant Associations of Southwestern Idaho.  
 USDI Bureau of Land Management, US Geological Survey; USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service, Agricultural Research Service; Interpreting Indicators of Rangeland Health. Technical Reference 1734-6; Version 4-2005.

## Approval

Kendra Moseley, 9/23/2020

## 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	06/24/2009
Approved by	Kendra Moseley
Approval date	
Composition (Indicators 10 and 12) based on	Annual Production

## Indicators

1. **Number and extent of rills:** rills do not occur on this site.

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2. **Presence of water flow patterns:** water-flow patterns do not occur.

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3. **Number and height of erosional pedestals or terracettes:** neither occurs on this site.
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4. **Bare ground from Ecological Site Description or other studies (rock, litter, lichen, moss, plant canopy are not bare ground):** none.
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5. **Number of gullies and erosion associated with gullies:** none.
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6. **Extent of wind scoured, blowouts and/or depositional areas:** blowouts and depositional areas do not occur.
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7. **Amount of litter movement (describe size and distance expected to travel):** litter may move in the standing water.
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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):** values should range from 4 to 6 but needs to be tested.
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9. **Soil surface structure and SOM content (include type of structure and A-horizon color and thickness):** Structure ranges weak and moderate fine and medium granular to weak fine subangular blocky. Soil organic matter (SOM) ranges from 10 to 80 percent. Surface color is usually black to very dark brown to very dark gray. The A or A1 horizon is typically 2 to 11 inches thick.
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10. **Effect of community phase composition (relative proportion of different functional groups) and spatial distribution on infiltration and runoff:** site has standing water.
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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):** is not present.
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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: rhizomatous species
- Sub-dominant: perennial forbs
- Other:
- Additional:
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13. **Amount of plant mortality and decadence (include which functional groups are expected to show mortality or decadence):** little mortality occurs on the site.

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14. **Average percent litter cover (%) and depth ( in):** not applicable.

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15. **Expected annual annual-production (this is TOTAL above-ground annual-production, not just forage annual-production):** is 4500 pounds per acre (5040 Kg/ha) in a year with normal amounts of standing water and temperatures. Rhizomatous species produce 90-95 percent of the total production and forbs less than 10 percent.

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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:** includes purple loosestrife, common reed.

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17. **Perennial plant reproductive capability:** all functional groups have the potential to reproduce in most years. Most of the plants can reproduce vegetatively.

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