

Ecological site R021XY406OR WET MEADOW 14-40 PZ

Accessed: 05/06/2024

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)	Jeff Repp
Contact for lead author	Oregon NRCS State Rangeland Management Specialist
Date	09/05/2012
Approved by	Bob Gillaspy
Approval date	
Composition (Indicators 10 and 12) based on	Annual Production

Indicators

Number and extent of rills: None, slight sheet & rill erosion hazard
Presence of water flow patterns: None to few near streambanks
Number and height of erosional pedestals or terracettes: None
Bare ground from Ecological Site Description or other studies (rock, litter, lichen, moss, plant canopy are not bare ground): 0-5%
Number of gullies and erosion associated with gullies: None
Extent of wind scoured, blowouts and/or depositional areas: None, slight wind erosion hazard
Amount of litter movement (describe size and distance expected to travel): Fine - limited movement

8.	Soil surface (top few mm) resistance to erosion (stability values are averages - most sites will show a range of values): Significantly resistant to erosion: aggregate stability = 4-6				
9.	Soil surface structure and SOM content (include type of structure and A-horizon color and thickness): Deep, somewhat poorly or poorly drained loams, silt loams, or silty clay loams: Moderate OM (1-4%)				
10.	Effect of community phase composition (relative proportion of different functional groups) and spatial distribution on infiltration and runoff: High amount of vegetative cover (80-90%) and nearly level slopes (0-2%) effectively limit rainfall impact and overland flow (high water table ranges from 6" to 36"); infiltration is moderate				
11.	Presence and thickness of compaction layer (usually none; describe soil profile features which may be mistaken for compaction on this site): None				
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: Tufted hairgrass > Nebraska sedge > other grasses & grasslikes > other dominant grasses & grasslikes > other forbs > dominant forbs > other shrubs				
	Sub-dominant:				
	Other:				
	Additional:				
13.	Amount of plant mortality and decadence (include which functional groups are expected to show mortality or decadence): Normal decadence and mortality expected				
14.	Average percent litter cover (%) and depth (in):				
15.	Expected annual annual-production (this is TOTAL above-ground annual-production, not just forage annual-production): Favorable: 3000, Normal: 2500, Unfavorable: 1500 lbs/acre/year at high RSI (HCPC)				
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: Desirable grass functional groups can be replaced with Baltic rush, sedges, or Canary reedgrass. Cheatgrass and Medusahead invade sites that have lost deep rooted perennial grass functional groups.				

o.o.mai piant iep	oroductive capabili	ty: All species s	snould be capab	ie of reproducin	g annually	