

Ecological site R023XY312OR SHALLOW NORTH 12-16 PZ

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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.

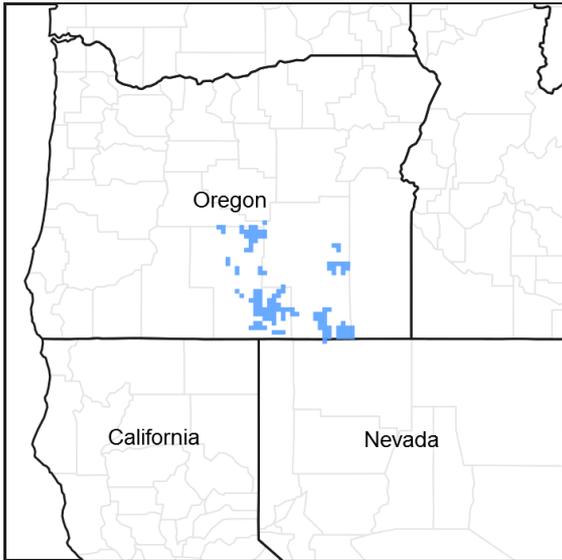


Figure 1. Mapped extent

Areas shown in blue indicate the maximum mapped extent of this ecological site. Other ecological sites likely occur within the highlighted areas. It is also possible for this ecological site to occur outside of highlighted areas if detailed soil survey has not been completed or recently updated.

Associated sites

R023XY216OR	CLAYPAN 12-16 PZ Claypan 12-16" PZ
R023XY218OR	THIN SURFACE CLAYPAN 10-16 PZ Thin Surface Claypan 10-16" PZ
R023XY310OR	NORTH SLOPES 12-16 PZ North Slopes 12-16" PZ
R023XY318OR	LOAMY 12-16 PZ Loamy 12-16" PZ

Similar sites

R023XY216OR	CLAYPAN 12-16 PZ Claypan 12-16" PZ (lower production)
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Table 1. Dominant plant species

Tree	Not specified
Shrub	(1) <i>Artemisia arbuscula</i>

Herbaceous | (1) *Festuca idahoensis*

Physiographic features

This site occurs on the north exposures of high elevation plateaus and mountains side slopes. Slopes range from 20 to 70%. Elevation varies from 5000 to 8000 feet.

Table 2. Representative physiographic features

Landforms	(1) Mountain slope
Flooding frequency	None
Ponding frequency	None
Elevation	5,000–8,000 ft
Slope	20–70%
Aspect	N

Climatic features

The annual precipitation ranges from 12 to 16 inches most of which occurs in the form of snow during the months of December through March. Localized convection storms occasionally occur during the summer. The soil temperature regime is frigid to cryic with a mean annual air temperature of 42 degrees F. Temperature extremes range from 100 to -30 degrees F. The frost-free period ranges from less than 30 to 60 days. The optimum growth period for native plants is from mid-May through mid-July.

Table 3. Representative climatic features

Frost-free period (average)	60 days
Freeze-free period (average)	0 days
Precipitation total (average)	16 in

Influencing water features

Soil features

The soils of this site are very shallow or shallow to a claypan, bedrock, or an extremely gravelly to stony substratum. The surface layer is a loam or clay-loam 5 to 12 inches thick with variable amounts of coarse fragments. The subsoil is typically a silty clay loam to clay 5 to 15 inches thick. Permeability is moderate to the bedrock or claypan and slow or very slow in the claypan. The available water holding capacity (AWC) is about 1 to 4 inches for the profile. The potential for water erosion is moderate to severe.

Table 4. Representative soil features

Parent material	(1) Colluvium–basalt (2) Residuum–andesite
Surface texture	(1) Very gravelly loam (2) Very stony clay loam
Family particle size	(1) Clayey
Drainage class	Well drained
Permeability class	Very slow to moderate
Soil depth	4–20 in
Surface fragment cover <=3"	0%

Surface fragment cover >3"	0–9%
Available water capacity (0-40in)	0.9–4.3 in
Calcium carbonate equivalent (0-40in)	0%
Electrical conductivity (0-40in)	0 mmhos/cm
Sodium adsorption ratio (0-40in)	0
Soil reaction (1:1 water) (0-40in)	6.6–7.8
Subsurface fragment volume <=3" (Depth not specified)	13–30%
Subsurface fragment volume >3" (Depth not specified)	5–35%

Ecological dynamics

Range in Characteristics:

The reference native plant community is dominated by Idaho fescue, and low sagebrush. bluebunch wheatgrass and Sandberg bluegrass are prominent. The vegetative composition of the community is approximately 80 percent grasses, 5 percent forbs, and 15 percent shrubs.

Idaho fescue will increase on deeper soils and at the upper end of the precipitation zone. Low sagebrush will increase on shallower soils. Bluebunch wheatgrass will increase as the aspect varies to the east and northwest.

Four states have been identified for this site: a reference state; a state with the presence of annuals; a state that has juniper and low sagebrush co-dominant on the site, and a state with annual dominance.

Reference State: Stable plant community affected infrequently by fire. Sites are dominated with low sagebrush with some sites exhibiting a small percentage of old growth juniper. Infrequent fire (> 80 to 100 year intervals) maintained site dynamics. Fire reduced shrub cover in a mosaic, patchy pattern. The introduction of invasive annual grasses and forbs transitions into the state 2.

State 2: Compositionally similar to the reference state with a trace of cheatgrass and/or medusahead and other annual weeds. Ecological function has not changed, however the resiliency of the state has been reduced by the presence of invasive weeds. Infrequent fire (> 80 to 100 years) reduces shrub cover, removes young juniper and promotes grass production while time since fire allows shrub recovery. Mismanagement of grazing facilitates an increase in Sandberg's bluegrass, weedy species, young juniper, and low sagebrush. Bunchgrasses decline in production and density. Prescribed grazing can reverse the trend. Loss of deep-rooted perennial bunchgrasses and an increase in young juniper brings the site to State 3.

State 3: Low sagebrush and possibly young juniper dominate the site with minimal perennial, deep-rooted grasses. Cheatgrass and/or medusahead along with other weedy forbs are increased in density and cover. Sandberg's bluegrass cover and vigor is declining. Water flow paths are evident. Sagebrush and possibly juniper control site resources. Catastrophic wildfire leading to annual dominated plant community will take the site to State 4.

State 4: Cheatgrass and/or medusahead dominated. Few old growth juniper may be present. Rabbitbrush has increased with few to no low sagebrush. Wind and water erosion drive site processes.

Response to Disturbance:

If the condition of the site deteriorates as a result of overgrazing, Idaho fescue will decrease while low sagebrush, bluebunch wheatgrass, and Sandbergs bluegrass will increase. Idaho fescue is the preferred species during all seasons. With further deterioration, bluebunch wheatgrass and Sandberg bluegrass will increase. Idaho fescue is the preferred species during all seasons. With further deterioration, bluebunch wheatgrass will decrease while Sandberg bluegrass and low sagebrush will continue to increase. Annuals invade and bare ground markedly

increases. Excessive erosion in the bare soil interspaces reduces the site productivity and contributes to downstream sedimentation.

State and transition model

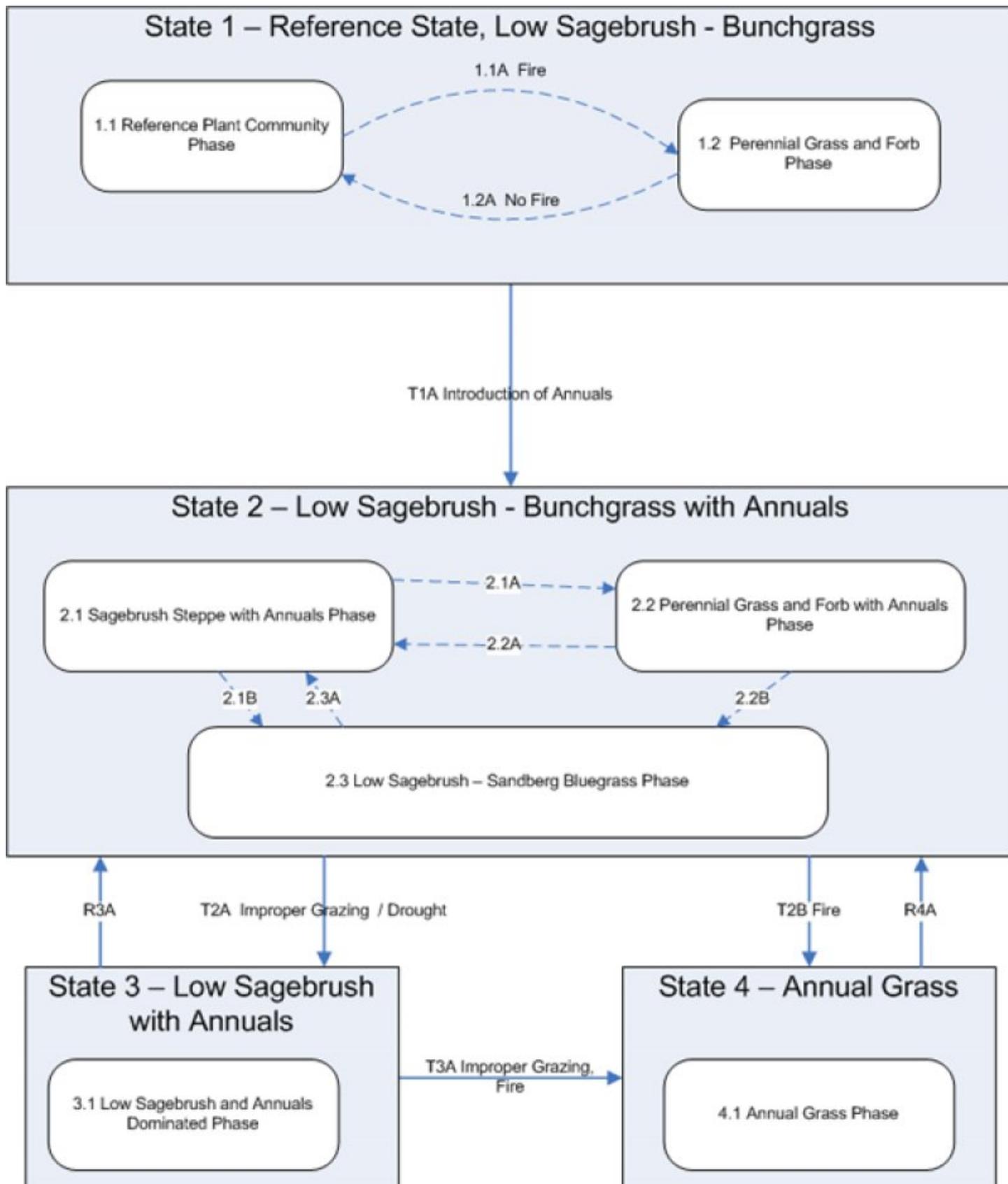


Figure 2. Group 10, STM

State 1 Reference State

Community 1.1 Reference Plant Community

The potential native plant community is dominated by Idaho fescue and low sagebrush. Bluebunch wheatgrass and Sandberg bluegrass are prominent. The vegetative composition of the community is approximately 80% grass, 5% forbs and 15% shrubs.

Table 5. Annual production by plant type

Plant Type	Low (Lb/Acre)	Representative Value (Lb/Acre)	High (Lb/Acre)
Grass/Grasslike	400	560	800
Shrub/Vine	75	105	150
Forb	25	35	50
Total	500	700	1000

Additional community tables

Table 6. Community 1.1 plant community composition

Group	Common Name	Symbol	Scientific Name	Annual Production (Lb/Acre)	Foliar Cover (%)
Grass/Grasslike					
1	Perennial, moderately-deep rooted, bunchgrass			350–490	
	Idaho fescue	FEID	<i>Festuca idahoensis</i>	350–490	–
2	Perennial, moderately-deep rooted, bunchgrass			35–105	
	bluebunch wheatgrass	PSSPS	<i>Pseudoroegneria spicata</i> ssp. <i>spicata</i>	35–105	–
5	Perennial, shallow-rooted, bunchgrass			14–35	
	Sandberg bluegrass	POSE	<i>Poa secunda</i>	14–35	–
6	Other perennial grasses, all			14–56	
	Thurber's needlegrass	ACTH7	<i>Achnatherum thurberianum</i>	0–14	–
	squirreltail	ELEL5	<i>Elymus elymoides</i>	0–14	–
	prairie Junegrass	KOMA	<i>Koeleria macrantha</i>	0–14	–
	basin wildrye	LECI4	<i>Leymus cinereus</i>	0–14	–
	Cusick's bluegrass	POCU3	<i>Poa cusickii</i>	0–14	–
Forb					
7	Perennial Forbs			28–84	
	aster	ASTER	<i>Aster</i>	7–21	–
	tapertip hawksbeard	CRAC2	<i>Crepis acuminata</i>	7–21	–
	lupine	LUPIN	<i>Lupinus</i>	7–21	–
	phlox	PHLOX	<i>Phlox</i>	7–21	–
9	Other Perennial Forbs			7–35	
	common yarrow	ACMI2	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	0–7	–
	agoseris	AGOSE	<i>Agoseris</i>	0–7	–
	sandwort	ARENA	<i>Arenaria</i>	0–7	–
	balsamroot	BALSA	<i>Balsamorhiza</i>	0–7	–
	Indian paintbrush	CASTI2	<i>Castilleja</i>	0–7	–
	maiden blue eyed Mary	COPA3	<i>Collinsia parviflora</i>	0–7	–
	fleabane	FRIGE2	<i>Eriogonum</i>	0–7	–

	buckwheat	ERIOG	<i>Eriogonum</i>	0-7	-
	stoneseed	LITHO3	<i>Lithospermum</i>	0-7	-
	desertparsley	LOMAT	<i>Lomatium</i>	0-7	-
Shrub/Vine					
11	Evergreen			70-140	
	little sagebrush	ARAR8	<i>Artemisia arbuscula</i>	70-140	-
14	Other, Deciduous			0-21	
	yellow rabbitbrush	CHVI8	<i>Chrysothamnus viscidiflorus</i>	0-7	-
	antelope bitterbrush	PUTR2	<i>Purshia tridentata</i>	0-7	-
	spineless horsebrush	TECA2	<i>Tetradymia canescens</i>	0-7	-
Tree					
15	Evergreen			0-7	
	Saskatoon serviceberry	AMAL2	<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>	0-24	-
	curl-leaf mountain mahogany	CELE3	<i>Cercocarpus ledifolius</i>	0-24	-
	yellow rabbitbrush	CHVI8	<i>Chrysothamnus viscidiflorus</i>	0-24	-
	slender buckwheat	ERMI4	<i>Eriogonum microthecum</i>	0-24	-
	currant	RIBES	<i>Ribes</i>	0-24	-
	rose	ROSA5	<i>Rosa</i>	0-24	-
	western juniper	JUOC	<i>Juniperus occidentalis</i>	0-7	-

Animal community

Livestock Grazing:

This stie is suited to use by cattle, sheep and horses in late spring, summer and fall under a planned grazing system. Use should be postponed until the soils are firm enough to avoid trampling damage and soil compaction.

Wildlife:

Thiss tie will offer food and cover fro antelope, mule deer, rodents and a variety of birds. It is an importantsummer and fall use area for antelope and mule deer.

Native Wildlife Associated With the Potential Climax Community:

Mule deer, pronghorn antelope, hawks, songbirds, and rodents.

Hydrological functions

The soils are in hydrologic group D. The soils of this site have high runoff potential.

Contributors

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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)	Jeff Repp and Bruce Franssen
Contact for lead author	State Rangeland Management Specialist for NRCS in Oregon
Date	08/17/2012
Approved by	Bob Gillaspay
Approval date	
Composition (Indicators 10 and 12) based on	Annual Production

Indicators

1. **Number and extent of rills:** None, Moderate to severe sheet & rill erosion hazard

2. **Presence of water flow patterns:** None

3. **Number and height of erosional pedestals or terracettes:** None to very few terracettes

4. **Bare ground from Ecological Site Description or other studies (rock, litter, lichen, moss, plant canopy are not bare ground):** 8-30%

5. **Number of gullies and erosion associated with gullies:** None

6. **Extent of wind scoured, blowouts and/or depositional areas:** None, Moderate wind erosion hazard

7. **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):** Moderately resistant to erosion: aggregate stability = 3-5

9. **Soil surface structure and SOM content (include type of structure and A-horizon color and thickness):** Shallow to very shallow loam soils (5-20 inches thick) with weak fine granular to moderate platy structure, dry color value 4-6 and 3-8 inches thick; Low to Moderate OM (1-5%)

10. **Effect of community phase composition (relative proportion of different functional groups) and spatial distribution on infiltration and runoff:** Moderate ground cover (50-60%) and gentle to very steep slopes (20-70%) moderately limit rainfall impact and overland flow

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: Idaho fescue > Low sagebrush > Bluebunch wheatgrass > forbs > other grasses > 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
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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: 1000, Normal: 700, Unfavorable: 500 lbs/acre/year at high RSI (HCPC)
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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:** Western Juniper readily invades the site. Cheatgrass and Medusahead invade sites that have lost deep rooted perennial grass functional groups.
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17. **Perennial plant reproductive capability:** All species should be capable of reproducing annually
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