

## Ecological site R025XY016OR SHALLOW CLAYPAN 11-13 PZ

Last updated: 4/24/2024  
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)	C. TACKMAN, K. MUNDAY, A.RICE, M. KRUEGER, J. FERGUSON, T. ALLAI
Contact for lead author	State Rangeland Management Specialist for NRCS in Oregon
Date	05/15/2017
Approved by	Kendra Moseley
Approval date	
Composition (Indicators 10 and 12) based on	Annual Production

### Indicators

- 1. Number and extent of rills:** None to some; moderate sheet and rill erosion hazard.

---

- 2. Presence of water flow patterns:** Water flow patterns are none to rare. In areas subject to summer convection storms and rapid snowmelt, short (<1m) and stable flow patterns can be expected. Flow paths are not connected.

---

- 3. Number and height of erosional pedestals or terracettes:** Pedestals are none to few on this site. As clay content in soil increases slight pedestalling may occur.

---

- 4. Bare ground from Ecological Site Description or other studies (rock, litter, lichen, moss, plant canopy are not bare ground):** Bare Ground 30-40% depending on amount of surface gravels.

---

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

---

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

---

- 
7. **Amount of litter movement (describe size and distance expected to travel):** Fine litter (foliage from grasses and annual & perennial forbs) – limited movement; expected to move no more than the distance of slope length during intense summer convection storms or rapid snowmelt events. Persistent litter (large woody material) will remain in place except during large rainfall events.
- 
8. **Soil surface (top few mm) resistance to erosion (stability values are averages - most sites will show a range of values):** Low to moderate resistance to erosion. Aggregate stability values should be 1 to 3 on most soil textures found on this site.
- 
9. **Soil surface structure and SOM content (include type of structure and A-horizon color and thickness):** Surface texture is typically stony ashy silty clay loam. Soil surface color is typically grayish brown (10YR 5/2) (dry). Surface structure is weak fine and medium granular structure (A--0-10 cm) and weak thin platy (AB—10-36 cm)(Drice). Soil surface is partly covered by 20 percent stones . \*Draft Soil Survey-subject to change.
- 
10. **Effect of community phase composition (relative proportion of different functional groups) and spatial distribution on infiltration and runoff:** Typical vegetation composition is 85 percent grasses, 5 percent forbs, and 10 percent shrubs. Perennial herbaceous plants (i.e. Idaho fescue & bluebunch wheatgrass) slow runoff and increase infiltration. Shrub canopy and associated litter break raindrop impact and provide opportunity for snow catch and accumulation on site.
- 
11. **Presence and thickness of compaction layer (usually none; describe soil profile features which may be mistaken for compaction on this site):** Compacted layers are none. Weak thin platy structure or subsoil argillic horizons are not to be interpreted as compacted layers.
- 
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: Deep-rooted, cool season, perennial bunchgrasses(Idaho fescue > bluebunch wheatgrass)
- Sub-dominant: Low sagebrush
- Other: Other perennial grasses > forbs
- Additional:
- 
13. **Amount of plant mortality and decadence (include which functional groups are expected to show mortality or decadence):** Normal decadence and mortality for this site is expected to be low <2%. As composition of sagebrush increases decadence and mortality will also increase.
- 
14. **Average percent litter cover (%) and depth ( in):** Between plant interspaces.
-

15. **Expected annual annual-production (this is TOTAL above-ground annual-production, not just forage annual-production):** Favorable – 1000 lbs/ac, Average -- 700 lbs/ac, Unfavorable – 500 lbs/ac. Spring moisture significantly affects total production.
- 

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:** Potential invaders include cheatgrass, medusahead, annual mustards in response to disturbance.
- 

17. **Perennial plant reproductive capability:** All functional groups should reproduce in average (or normal) and above average growing season years. Reduced growth and reproduction occur during extreme or extended drought conditions.
-