

## **Ecological site R025XY063OR SKELETAL CLAYPAN 11+ PZ**

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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)	C. TACKMAN, K. MUNDAY, A.RICE, M. KRUEGER, J. FERGUSON, T. ALLAI
Contact for lead author	State Rangeland Management Specialist for NRCS in Oregon
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Approved by	Kendra Moseley
Approval date	
Composition (Indicators 10 and 12) based on	Annual Production

### Indicators

1. **Number and extent of rills:** None.

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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.

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3. **Number and height of erosional pedestals or terracettes:** Pedestals are common on this site. Occurrence is usually limited to shallow rooted perennial grasses (Sandbergs bluegrass) and in areas of water flow patterns and shrub interspaces.

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4. **Bare ground from Ecological Site Description or other studies (rock, litter, lichen, moss, plant canopy are not bare ground):** Bare Ground 20-25% depending on amount of surface gravels. This site typically has high amount of surface gravels and cobbles.

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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:** None.

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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.

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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):** Low to moderate resistance to erosion. Aggregate stability values should be 1 to 3 on most soil textures found on this site. High amount of surface cobbles and gravels.

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9. **Soil surface structure and SOM content (include type of structure and A-horizon color and thickness):** Surface texture is typically gravelly ashy silt loam. Soil surface color is typically light to pale brown (10YR6/3)(dry). Weak fine and very fine subangular blocky structure (A-- 0-10 cm) Surface is covered with 20 percent gravels and 5 percent cobble. (Salheur ) ////Surface texture is typically extremely cobbly loam. Soil surface color is typically brown(10YR4/3)(dry). Fine platy structure (A-- 0-5 cm)(Ninemile). Surface is covered with 36 percent cobbles and 20 percent gravels (Ninemile)  
\*Draft Soil Survey-subject to change.

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10. **Effect of community phase composition (relative proportion of different functional groups) and spatial distribution on infiltration and runoff:** Typical vegetation composition is 50 percent grasses. 10 percent forbs and 40 percent shrubs. Perennial herbaceous plants (dominated by Sandbergs's bluegrass ) help slow runoff and increase infiltration. Shrub canopy and associated litter break raindrop impact and provide opportunity for snow catch and accumulation on site.

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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):** Compacted layers are none. Subangular blocky structure or subsoil argillic horizons are not to be interpreted as compacted layers.

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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: Shallow rooted perennial bunch grasses (Sandbergs's bluegrass)

Sub-dominant: Low sagebrush

Other: Other perennial grasses > forbs = other shrubs

Additional:

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13. **Amount of plant mortality and decadence (include which functional groups are expected to show mortality or decadence):** Rare to slight decadence and mortality on low sagebrush. Slight to none decadence on perennial bunch grasses.

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14. **Average percent litter cover (%) and depth ( in):** Between plant interspaces.

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15. **Expected annual annual-production (this is TOTAL above-ground annual-production, not just forage annual-production):** Favorable – 300 lbs/ac, Average -- 250 lbs/ac, Unfavorable – 200 lbs/ac. Spring moisture significantly affects total production.

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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:** Potential invaders include cheatgrass, medusahead, annual mustards.

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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.

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