USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service

Ecological site R027XY069NV
WET MEADOW 4-8 P.Z.

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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): 027X–Fallon-Lovelock Area

Physiography
Found in the Great Basin Section of the Basin and Range Province of the Intermontane Plateaus this area is characterized by isolated uplifted fault block mountain ranges trending north to south that are separated by broad, hydrologically closed basins. The entire area occurs in the rain-shadow of the Sierra Nevada mountains and is influenced by Pleistocene Lake Lahontan which reached its most recent high stand about 12,000 years ago. There is substantial evidence suggesting the western Great Basin has been the site of pluvial-interpluvial cycles for at least the past two million years.
The mountains and valleys are dissected by the Humboldt, Truckee, Carson, and Walker Rivers and their tributaries, all of which terminate within MLRA 27. Extensive playas can be found throughout this area and are the result of drying of ancient Lake Lahontan. Elevation generally ranges from 3,300 to 5,900 feet (1,005 to 1,800 meters) in valleys, but on some mountain peaks it is more than 7,870 feet (2,400 meters).

Geology
Landforms and soils of this MLRA have been heavily influenced by fluctuating lake level over the last 40,000 years. There is a level line evident on the higher slopes marking the former extent of glacial Lake Lahontan. Almost half of this area has surface deposits of alluvial valley fill influenced by lacustrine sediment. The rest has andesite and basalt rocks of different ages. Mesozoic and Tertiary intrusives are concentrated along the western border of the area, and Lower Volcanic Rocks (17 to 43 million years old) are common on the eastern side of the area. Also, some scattered outcrops of Mesozoic sedimentary and volcanic rocks and tuffaceous sedimentary rocks are in the mountains within the interior of this MLRA.

Climate
The average annual precipitation is 5 to 10 inches (125 to 255 millimeters) in most of the area but is as much as 19 inches (485 millimeters) on high mountain slopes. Most of the rainfall occurs as high-intensity, convective thunderstorms during the growing season. The amount of precipitation is very low from summer to midautumn. The precipitation in winter occurs mainly as snow. The average annual temperature is 43 to 54 degrees F (6 to 12 degrees C). The freeze-free period averages 155 days and ranges from 110 to 195 days, decreasing in length with elevation.

Water
The amount of precipitation is very low, and water for irrigation is obtained principally from diversions on the four large rivers in the area and from water stored in the Lahontan, Rye Patch, and Weber Reservoirs. Pyramid Lake and Walker Lakes are terminal lakes for the Truckee and Walker Rivers, respectively. Much of the annual flow of both rivers is diverted for irrigation, causing lake levels to fall and levels of dissolved salts to increase causing problems for the native Lahontan cutthroat trout.

Soils
The dominant soil orders are Aridisols and Entisols. The soils in the area are predominantly a mesic temperature

regime, aridic moisture regime, and have a mixed mineralogy. They are generally well drained, loamy or sandy, commonly skeletal, and shallow to very deep. Accumulation of salts, tufa deposits, and eolian sediments with soluble salts over lacustrine deposits influence most of the soils in the basin landforms of this MLRA. Soils on bedrock-controlled landforms are typically comprised of volcanic or tuffaceous sedimentary colluvium over residuum.

Biological Resources
This area supports extensive areas of salt-desert shrub vegetation. Shadscale and Bailey's greasewood are widespread, occurring both individually and together. Grasses are generally sparse, although Indian ricegrass is prominent, especially on the sandy soils. Fourwing saltbush, winterfat, spiny hopsage, wolfberry, ephedra, dalea, and bud sagebrush are common shrubs. Basin wildrye, creeping wildrye, alkali sacaton, saltgrass, black greasewood, rubber rabbitbrush, and big saltbush are important plants on saline bottom lands and terraces. A few marsh areas support cattail, bulrushes, sedges, and rushes. Big sagebrush, along with scattered Utah juniper and singleleaf pinyon, is associated with Thurber needlegrass, desert needlegrass, Sandberg bluegrass, and squirreltail on the higher elevation piedmont slopes and mountains.

Ecological site concept

The Wet Meadow 4-8 P.Z. site occurs on lake terraces, drainageways, and lake plains. Slope gradients of 0 to 2 percent are typical. Elevations are 3400 to about 4500 feet. The soils are very deep and poorly to somewhat poorly drained. The surface soil is moderately to strongly alkaline with alkalinity and salinity decreasing with depth. There is a water table at or near the surface in the spring that usually stabilizes between 20 and 40 inches below the surface during the summer.

Associated sites

R027XY001NV	**WETLAND** TYPHA-ELPA3 codominant grasses; soil typically saturated through growing season; soils have a histic epipedon.
R027XY005NV	**SALINE MEADOW** SPAI-DISP codominant grasses; soils saline/alkali

Similar sites

R027XY004NV	**WET MEADOW 8-12 P.Z.** Lower elevations; PONE3 dominant grass; DISP absent

Table 1. Dominant plant species

Tree	Not specified
Shrub	Not specified
Herbaceous	(1) *Poa juncifolia* (2) *Juncus*

Physiographic features

The Wet Meadow 4-8 P.Z. site occurs on lake terraces, drainageways, and lake plains. Slope gradients of 0 to 2 percent are typical. Elevations are 3400 to about 4500 feet.

Table 2. Representative physiographic features

Landforms	(1) Lake terrace (2) Drainageway (3) Lake plain
Runoff class	Very high
Flooding duration	Very brief (4 to 48 hours)

Flooding frequency	Rare
Ponding frequency	None
Elevation	3,400–4,500 ft
Slope	0–2%
Water table depth	14–24 in
Aspect	Aspect is not a significant factor

Climatic features

The climate is arid with cool, moist winters and hot, dry summers. Average annual precipitation is 4 to 8 inches. Mean annual air temperature is 49 to 60 degrees F. The average growing season is about 120 to 180 days.

Table 3. Representative climatic features

Frost-free period (average)	180 days
Freeze-free period (average)	
Precipitation total (average)	8 in

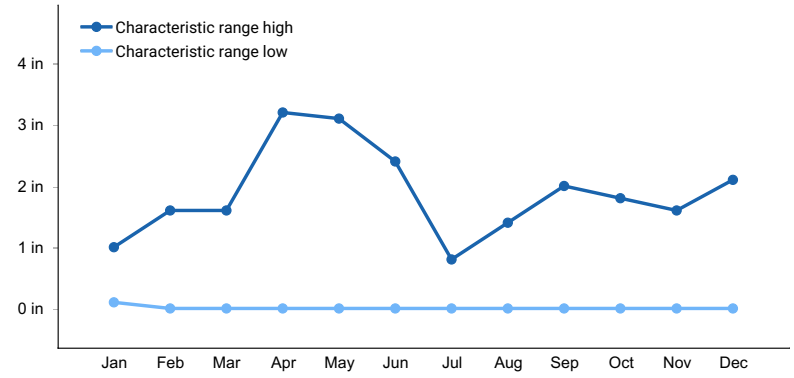


Figure 1. Monthly precipitation range

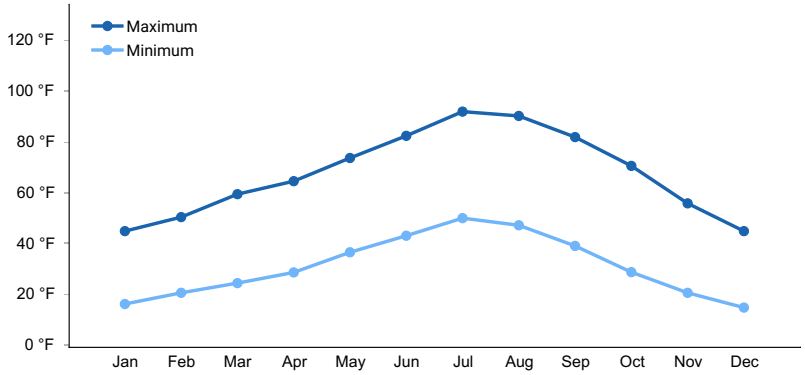


Figure 2. Monthly average minimum and maximum temperature

Influencing water features

This site is associated with drainageways and lake plains.

Soil features

The soils associated with this site are very deep and poorly to somewhat poorly drained. The surface soil is moderately to strongly alkaline with alkalinity and salinity decreasing with depth. There is a water table at or near the surface in the spring that usually stabilizes between 20 and 40 inches below the surface during the summer. Permeability is very slow. Runoff is negligible to very high with very brief ponding in depressional areas. Potential

for sheet and rill erosion is slight. The soil series associated with this site include: Umberland.

Table 4. Representative soil features

Parent material	(1) Lacustrine deposits
Surface texture	(1) Silty clay loam (2) Clay (3) Silty clay
Family particle size	(1) Clayey
Drainage class	Poorly drained to somewhat poorly drained
Permeability class	Very slow
Soil depth	72–84 in
Surface fragment cover <=3"	0%
Surface fragment cover >3"	0%
Available water capacity (0-40in)	7.1–7.2 in
Calcium carbonate equivalent (0-40in)	10–25%
Electrical conductivity (0-40in)	4–32 mmhos/cm
Sodium adsorption ratio (0-40in)	46–90
Soil reaction (1:1 water) (0-40in)	8.5–9.6
Subsurface fragment volume <=3" (Depth not specified)	0%
Subsurface fragment volume >3" (Depth not specified)	0%

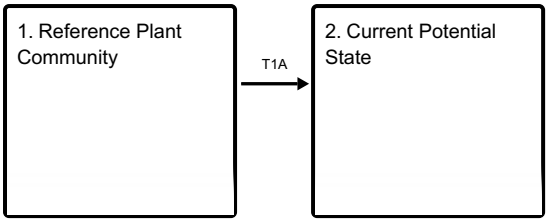
Ecological dynamics

As ecological condition declines, alkali bluegrass, and sedges decrease as rush, glasswort, saltgrass, and thistle increase. If the water table is lowered due to gullying or drainage pattern change, the potential natural community may be altered as more drought tolerant vegetation becomes established. Species likely to invade this site are thistle, common dandelion, and annual grasses and forbs.

Fire Ecology:
Fire in wet meadow communities often only top-kills plants. Prescribed fires are most effective in late summer, early fall, or during dry years when the water is below the soil surface. The sedges have deep buried rhizomes which usually survive all but the most severe fires.
Sedge is top-killed by fire, with rhizomes protected by insulating soil. The rhizomes of sedge species may be killed by high-severity fires that remove most of the soil organic layer. Reestablishment after fire occurs by seed establishment and/or rhizomatous spread.
Saltgrass rhizomes occur deep in the soil where they are insulated from the heat of most fires. Saltgrass survives fire by sending up new growth from rhizomes.

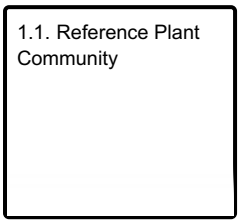
State and transition model

Ecosystem states



T1A - T1A- non-native plant introduction

State 1 submodel, plant communities



State 2 submodel, plant communities

State 1
Reference Plant Community

Community 1.1
Reference Plant Community

The reference plant community is dominated by alkali bluegrass, sedges, rushes and forbs. Potential vegetative composition is about 85 percent grasses and grass-like plants and 15 percent forbs. Approximate ground cover (basal and crown) is 75 to 85 percent.

Table 5. Annual production by plant type

Plant Type	Low (Lb/Acre)	Representative Value (Lb/Acre)	High (Lb/Acre)
Grass/Grasslike	1275	2125	2550
Forb	225	375	450
Total	**1500**	**2500**	**3000**

State 2
Current Potential State

Similar to the Reference State but with the inclusion of non-native plant species.

Community 2.1
Alkali bluegrass/grasslikes/non-native species

Similar to community 1.1, with the inclusion of non-native plants.

Transition T1A

State 1 to 2

Introduction of non-native plants.

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	**Primary Perennial Grasses**			1750–2750	
	rush	JUNCU	*Juncus*	625–875	–
	sedge	CAREX	*Carex*	250–375	–
	saltgrass	DISP	*Distichlis spicata*	125–250	–
2	**Secondary Perennial Grasses**			125–250	
	spikerush	ELEOC	*Eleocharis*	13–75	–
	foxtail barley	HOJU	*Hordeum jubatum*	13–75	–
	western wheatgrass	PASM	*Pascopyrum smithii*	13–75	–
	Lemmon's alkaligrass	PULE	*Puccinellia lemmonii*	13–75	–
	alkali sacaton	SPAI	*Sporobolus airoides*	13–75	–
Forb					
3	**Perennial Forbs**			175–500	
	pickleweed	SALIC	*Salicornia*	50–125	–
	horsetail	EQUIS	*Equisetum*	13–75	–
Shrub/Vine					
4	**Secondary Shrubs**			0–125	
	rubber rabbitbrush	ERNA10	*Ericameria nauseosa*	13–50	–
	greasewood	SAVE4	*Sarcobatus vermiculatus*	13–50	–
	silver buffaloberry	SHAR	*Shepherdia argentea*	13–50	–

Animal community

Livestock Interpretations:
This site is suitable for livestock grazing. Grazing management should be keyed to alkali bluegrass production. Saltgrass's value as forage depends primarily on the relative availability of other grasses of higher nutritional value and palatability. It can be an especially important late summer grass in arid environments after other forage grasses have deceased. Saltgrass is rated as a fair to good forage species only because it stays green after most other grasses dry. Livestock generally avoid saltgrass due to its coarse foliage. Saltgrass is described as an increaser under grazing pressure.
Sedge provides good to fair forage for domestic grazing.

Stocking rates vary over time depending upon season of use, climate variations, site, and previous and current management goals. A safe starting stocking rate is an estimated stocking rate that is fine tuned by the client by adaptive management through the year and from year to year.

Wildlife Interpretations:
Saltgrass provides cover for a variety of bird species, small mammals, and arthropods and is on occasion used as forage for several big game wildlife species.
Sedges have a high to moderate resource value for elk and a medium value for mule deer.

Hydrological functions

Runoff is negligible to very high. Permeability is very slow.

Other information

Given its extensive system of rhizomes and roots which form a dense sod, saltgrass is considered a suitable species for controlling wind and water erosion.

Inventory data references

NASIS soil component data.

Type locality

Location 1: Churchill County, NV	
Township/Range/Section	T22N R35E S18
General legal description	Dixie Hot Springs, Dixie Valley area, Churchill County, Nevada. This site also occurs in Lyon, Mineral, Pershing, Storey and Washoe Counties, Nevada.

Other references

Fire Effects Information System (Online; http://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/plants/).

USDA-NRCS Plants Database (Online; http://www.plants.usda.gov).

Contributors

GD

Approval

Kendra Moseley, 6/03/2024

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)	
Contact for lead author	
Date	06/30/2024
Approved by	Kendra Moseley
Approval date	
Composition (Indicators 10 and 12) based on	Annual Production

Indicators

1. **Number and extent of rills:**

2. **Presence of water flow patterns:**

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3. **Number and height of erosional pedestals or terracettes:**

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

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5. **Number of gullies and erosion associated with gullies:**

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6. **Extent of wind scoured, blowouts and/or depositional areas:**

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7. **Amount of litter movement (describe size and distance expected to travel):**

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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):**

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9. **Soil surface structure and SOM content (include type of structure and A-horizon color and thickness):**

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10. **Effect of community phase composition (relative proportion of different functional groups) and spatial distribution on infiltration and runoff:**

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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):**

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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:

    Sub-dominant:

    Other:

    Additional:

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13. **Amount of plant mortality and decadence (include which functional groups are expected to show mortality or decadence):**

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):**

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:**

17. **Perennial plant reproductive capability:**