

Ecological site R027XY078NV OUTWASH PLAIN

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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)	Patti Novak-Echenique
Contact for lead author	State Rangeland Management Specialist
Date	07/19/2013
Approved by	Kendra Moseley
Approval date	
Composition (Indicators 10 and 12) based on	Annual Production

Indicators

- Number and extent of rills:** Rills are none to rare. A few can be expected in areas subjected to summer convection storms or rapid spring snowmelt.

- Presence of water flow patterns:** Water flow patterns are often numerous in areas subjected to summer convection storms. Flow patterns short (< 3 m) and stable.

- Number and height of erosional pedestals or terracettes:** Pedestals are rare with occurrence typically limited to areas within water flow patterns.

- Bare ground from Ecological Site Description or other studies (rock, litter, lichen, moss, plant canopy are not bare ground):** Bare Ground up to 60%.

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

- Extent of wind scoured, blowouts and/or depositional areas:** None. Some wind-scouring may occur after wildfires.

7. **Amount of litter movement (describe size and distance expected to travel):** Fine litter (foliage from grasses and annual & perennial forbs) expected to move 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 runoff 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):** Soil stability values should be 1 to 4 on most soil textures found on this site. (To be field tested.)
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9. **Soil surface structure and SOM content (include type of structure and A-horizon color and thickness):** Structure of soil surface is typically moderate, medium platy. Soil surface colors are light brownish-grays and typified by an ochric epipedon. Organic matter of the surface 2 to 3 inches is less than to 1 percent. Surface soils are typically silt loams. The surface layer of these soils will normally develop a vesicular crust, inhibiting water infiltration and seedling emergence.
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10. **Effect of community phase composition (relative proportion of different functional groups) and spatial distribution on infiltration and runoff:** Sparse shrub canopy and associated litter provide some impact from raindrop impact.
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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. Platy or massive sub-surface 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: Tall shrubs (fourwing saltbush)
- Sub-dominant: deep-rooted, cool season, perennial bunchgrasses (i.e., Indian ricegrass) > associated salt-desert shrubs > shallow-rooted, cool season, perennial bunchgrasses = perennial forbs > annual forbs
- Other:
- Additional: After wildfires, deep-rooted, cool season perennial bunchgrasses and sprouting shrubs (rabbitbrush) will dominate. Four-wing saltbush and black greasewood may resprout depending on severity of fire.
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13. **Amount of plant mortality and decadence (include which functional groups are expected to show mortality or decadence):** Dead branches within individual shrubs common and standing dead shrub canopy material may be as much as 35% of total woody canopy; mature bunchgrasses commonly ($\pm 25\%$) have dead centers.
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14. **Average percent litter cover (%) and depth (in):** Between plant interspaces 10-20% and depth $< \frac{1}{4}$ -inch
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15. **Expected annual annual-production (this is TOTAL above-ground annual-production, not just forage annual-production):** For normal or average growing season (thru June) ± 400 lbs/ac; Favorable years ± 600 lbs/ac and unfavorable years ± 250 lbs/ac

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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 halogeton, Russian thistle, annual mustards, and cheatgrass.
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17. **Perennial plant reproductive capability:** All functional groups should reproduce in average and above average growing season years. Reduced growth or reproduction occurs during extended or extreme drought conditions.
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