

Ecological site R028AY034NV SHALLOW CALCAREOUS SLOPE 10-14 P.Z.

Accessed: 05/04/2024

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.

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Date	06/22/2006
Approved by	
Approval date	
Composition (Indicators 10 and 12) based on	Annual Production

Indicators

- Number and extent of rills:** Rills are none to rare. A few rills can be expected on steeper slopes in areas subjected to summer convection storms or rapid spring snowmelt. If formed, they will start to heal during the next growing season.
- Presence of water flow patterns:** A few water flow patterns can be expected in areas recently subjected to summer convection storms or rapid snowmelt, particularly on steeper slopes. If waterflow patterns are evident, they are typically short in length (<1 m), meandering and not extensive.
- Number and height of erosional pedestals or terracettes:** Pedestals are none to rare. Occurrence is usually limited to areas of water flow patterns. Frost heaving of shallow rooted plants should not be considered a "normal" condition.
- Bare ground from Ecological Site Description or other studies (rock, litter, lichen, moss, plant canopy are not bare ground):** Bare Ground \pm 25%
- Number of gullies and erosion associated with gullies:** None
- Extent of wind scoured, blowouts and/or depositional areas:** None - rock fragments protect the surface.

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 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):** Soil stability values should be 3 to 6 on most soil textures found on this site.
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9. **Soil surface structure and SOM content (include type of structure and A-horizon color and thickness):** Surface structure is typically subangular blocky. Soil surface colors are dark grayish browns and soils are typified by a mollic epipedon. Organic matter of the surface 2 to 3 inches is typically 1 to 1.5 percent dropping off quickly below. Organic matter content can be more or less depending on micro-topography.
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10. **Effect of community phase composition (relative proportion of different functional groups) and spatial distribution on infiltration and runoff:** Deep-rooted bunchgrasses (i.e., bluebunch wheatgrass & Indian ricegrass) slow runoff and increase infiltration. Although low statured, shrub canopy and associated litter break raindrop impact and provide some opportunity for snow catch 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. Massive sub-surface horizons or subsoil argillic horizons are not to be interpreted as compacted.
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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: Reference State: Deep-rooted, cool season, perennial bunchgrasses
- Sub-dominant: Low shrubs (black sagebrush) > associated shrubs = deep-rooted, cool season, perennial forbs = shallow-rooted/rhizomatous perennial grasses = fibrous, shallow-rooted, cool season, perennial and annual forbs.
- Other: Evergreen trees, annual forbs, and succulents.
- Additional: With an extended fire return interval, the shrub and tree component will increase at the expense of the understory component. Singleleaf pinyon and Utah juniper may eventually dominate this site.
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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 30% of total woody canopy; some of the mature bunchgrasses (<20%) have dead centers.
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14. **Average percent litter cover (%) and depth (in):** Between plant interspaces (15-25%) and litter depth is $\pm \frac{1}{4}$ 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 (through mid-June) ± 400 lbs/ac; Favorable years are ± 600 lbs/ac

and unfavorable years \pm 200 lbs/ac.

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, annual mustards, and Russian thistle. With an extended fire return interval, singleleaf pinyon and Utah Juniper can increase and eventually dominate this site.
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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 or reproduction occurs during extreme or extended drought periods.
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