

Ecological site R028AY091NV LOAMY FAN 10-14 P.Z.

Accessed: 04/26/2024

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)	P NOVAK-ECHENIQUE
Contact for lead author	State Rangeland Management Specialist
Date	05/15/2013
Approved by	
Approval date	
Composition (Indicators 10 and 12) based on	Annual Production

Indicators

- Number and extent of rills:** Rills are not expected on this site due to gentle slopes.

- Presence of water flow patterns:** Water flow patterns are none to rare. A few can be expected after summer convection storms or rapid snowmelt. These are typically short (<1m), meandering and not connected.

- Number and height of erosional pedestals or terracettes:** Pedestals and terracettes are none to rare. Occurrence is usually limited to areas of water flow patterns.

- Bare ground from Ecological Site Description or other studies (rock, litter, lichen, moss, plant canopy are not bare ground):** Bare Ground \pm 10-20% depending on amount of surface rock fragments.

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

- Extent of wind scoured, blowouts and/or depositional areas:** None

- 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.

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. Areas of this site occurring on soils that have a physical crust will probably have stability values less than 3. (To be field tested.)
-

9. **Soil surface structure and SOM content (include type of structure and A-horizon color and thickness):** Surface structure is weak thin platy or medium subangular blocky. Soil surface colors are grayish browns and soils are typified by a mollic epipedon. Organic matter of the surface 2 to 3 inches is typically 1 to 2 percent dropping off quickly below. Organic matter content can be more or less depending on micro-topography.
-

10. **Effect of community phase composition (relative proportion of different functional groups) and spatial distribution on infiltration and runoff:** Perennial herbaceous plants (especially deep-rooted bunchgrasses [i.e., basin wildrye & needleandthread] 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. Subangular blocky, platy, or massive sub-surface 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: Reference State: Deep-rooted, cool season, perennial bunchgrasses (basin wildrye)

Sub-dominant: tall shrubs (basin big sagebrush and mountain big sagebrush) = cool season, rhizomatous grasses >>
associated shrubs > shallow-rooted, cool season, perennial bunchgrasses > deep-rooted, cool season, perennial forbs =
fibrous, shallow-rooted, cool season, perennial forbs = annual forbs

Other: evergreen trees

Additional: With an extended fire return interval, the shrub/tree component will increase and eventually dominate the site. The herbaceous component will greatly decrease.

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 25% of total woody canopy; some of the mature bunchgrasses (<20%) have dead centers.
-

14. **Average percent litter cover (%) and depth (in):** Within plant interspaces 25-35% and depth of litter is <¼ inch.
-

15. **Expected annual annual-production (this is TOTAL above-ground annual-production, not just forage annual-**

production): For normal or average growing season (through June) \pm 1000 lbs/ac. Favorable years \pm 1300 lbs/ac and unfavorable years \pm 700 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, halogeton, Russian thistle, bassia, and annual mustards. Singleleaf pinyon and Utah juniper may increase and dominate this site.
-

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