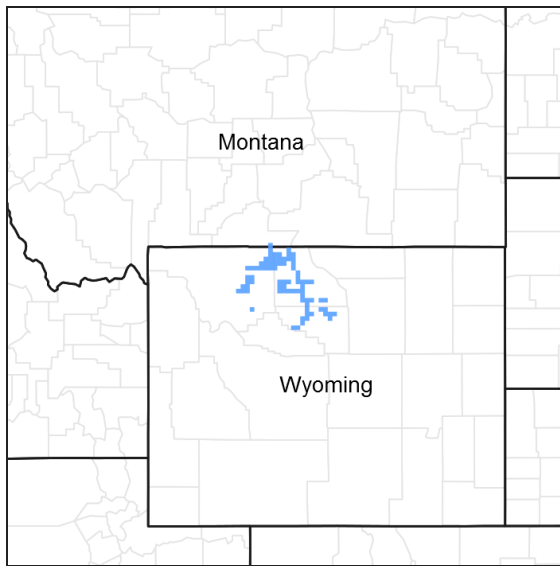


## Ecological site R032XY178WY Wetland (WL) 5-9" Big Horn Basin Precipitation Zone

Accessed: 05/03/2024

### 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.



**Figure 1. Mapped extent**

Areas shown in blue indicate the maximum mapped extent of this ecological site. Other ecological sites likely occur within the highlighted areas. It is also possible for this ecological site to occur outside of highlighted areas if detailed soil survey has not been completed or recently updated.

### Associated sites

R032XY128WY	<b>Lowland (LL) 5-9" Big Horn Basin Precipitation Zone</b>
R032XY138WY	<b>Saline Lowland (SL) 5-9" Big Horn Basin Precipitation Zone</b>
R032XY142WY	<b>Saline Subirrigated (SS) 5-9" Big Horn Basin Precipitation Zone</b>

### Similar sites

R032XY378WY	<b>Wetland (WL) 10-14" East Precipitation Zone</b> Wetland 10-14" Foothills and Basins East P.Z., 032XY378WY has higher production.
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**Table 1. Dominant plant species**

Tree	Not specified
Shrub	Not specified
Herbaceous	Not specified

### Physiographic features

This site normally occurs on level to nearly level bottomlands near springs, seeps and sloughs.

**Table 2. Representative physiographic features**

Landforms	(1) Drainageway (2) Oxbow (3) Stream terrace
Flooding duration	Very brief (4 to 48 hours) to long (7 to 30 days)
Flooding frequency	Occasional to frequent
Ponding duration	Brief (2 to 7 days) to very brief (4 to 48 hours)
Ponding frequency	Frequent
Elevation	1,128–1,829 m
Slope	0–6%
Ponding depth	0–30 cm
Water table depth	0–46 cm
Aspect	Aspect is not a significant factor

### Climatic features

Annual precipitation ranges from 5-9 inches per year. The normal precipitation pattern shows peaks in May and June and a secondary peak in September. This amounts to about 50% of the mean annual precipitation. Much of the moisture that falls in the latter part of the summer is lost by evaporation and much of the moisture that falls during the winter is lost by sublimation. Average snowfall is about 20 inches annually. Wide fluctuations may occur in yearly precipitation and result in more dry years than those with more than normal precipitation.

Temperatures show a wide range between summer and winter and between daily maximums and minimums, due to the high elevation and dry air, which permits rapid incoming and outgoing radiation. Cold air outbreaks from Canada in winter move rapidly from northwest to southeast and account for extreme minimum temperatures. Chinook winds may occur in winter and bring rapid rises in temperature. Extreme storms may occur during the winter, but most severely affect ranch operations during late winter and spring.

High winds are generally blocked from the basin by high mountains, but can occur in conjunction with an occasional thunderstorm.

Growth of native cool-season plants begins about April 1 and continues to about July 1. Cool weather and moisture in September may produce some green up of cool season plants that will continue to late October.

The following information is from the “Emblem” climate station:

Minimum Maximum 5 yrs. out of 10 between  
 Frost-free period (days): 98 171 May 13 – September 19  
 Freeze-free period (days): 120 184 May 1 – October 5  
 Mean Annual Precipitation (inches): 3.22 10.97

Mean annual precipitation: 7.42 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 45.01 F (31.2 F Avg. Min. to 58.7 F Avg. Max.)

For detailed information visit the Natural Resources Conservation Service National Water and Climate Center at <http://www.wcc.nrcs.usda.gov/> website. Other climate station(s) representative of this precipitation zone include “Basin”, “Deaver”, “Lovell” and “Worland”.

**Table 3. Representative climatic features**

Frost-free period (average)	171 days
Freeze-free period (average)	184 days
Precipitation total (average)	229 mm

## Influencing water features

Stream type: C (Rosgen)

## Soil features

This site consists of deep to very deep poorly drained soils formed in alluvium with a water table above the surface for part but not all of the growing season. They are on nearly level to slightly depressed areas with poor surface drainage. In some places the surface layers have high organic matter content. The soil characteristics having the most influence on the plant community are depth to a water table at or near the surface for all of the growing season.

Major Soil Series correlated to this site include: Fluvaquents

**Table 4. Representative soil features**

Surface texture	(1) Mucky clay (2) Clay loam (3) Loam
Family particle size	(1) Loamy
Drainage class	Poorly drained
Permeability class	Slow to moderate
Soil depth	51–152 cm
Surface fragment cover <=3"	0%
Surface fragment cover >3"	0%
Available water capacity (0-101.6cm)	5.59–16.76 cm
Calcium carbonate equivalent (0-101.6cm)	5–15%
Electrical conductivity (0-101.6cm)	4–16 mmhos/cm
Sodium adsorption ratio (0-101.6cm)	0–15
Soil reaction (1:1 water) (0-101.6cm)	6.6–8.4
Subsurface fragment volume <=3" (Depth not specified)	0%
Subsurface fragment volume >3" (Depth not specified)	0%

## Ecological dynamics

Potential vegetation on this site is dominated by plants that can tolerate soils which have a water table near the surface for most of the growing season and are slightly saline. The expected potential composition for this site is about 80% grasses, 10% forbs and 10% woody plants. The composition and production will vary naturally due to historical use, fluctuating precipitation and fire frequency.

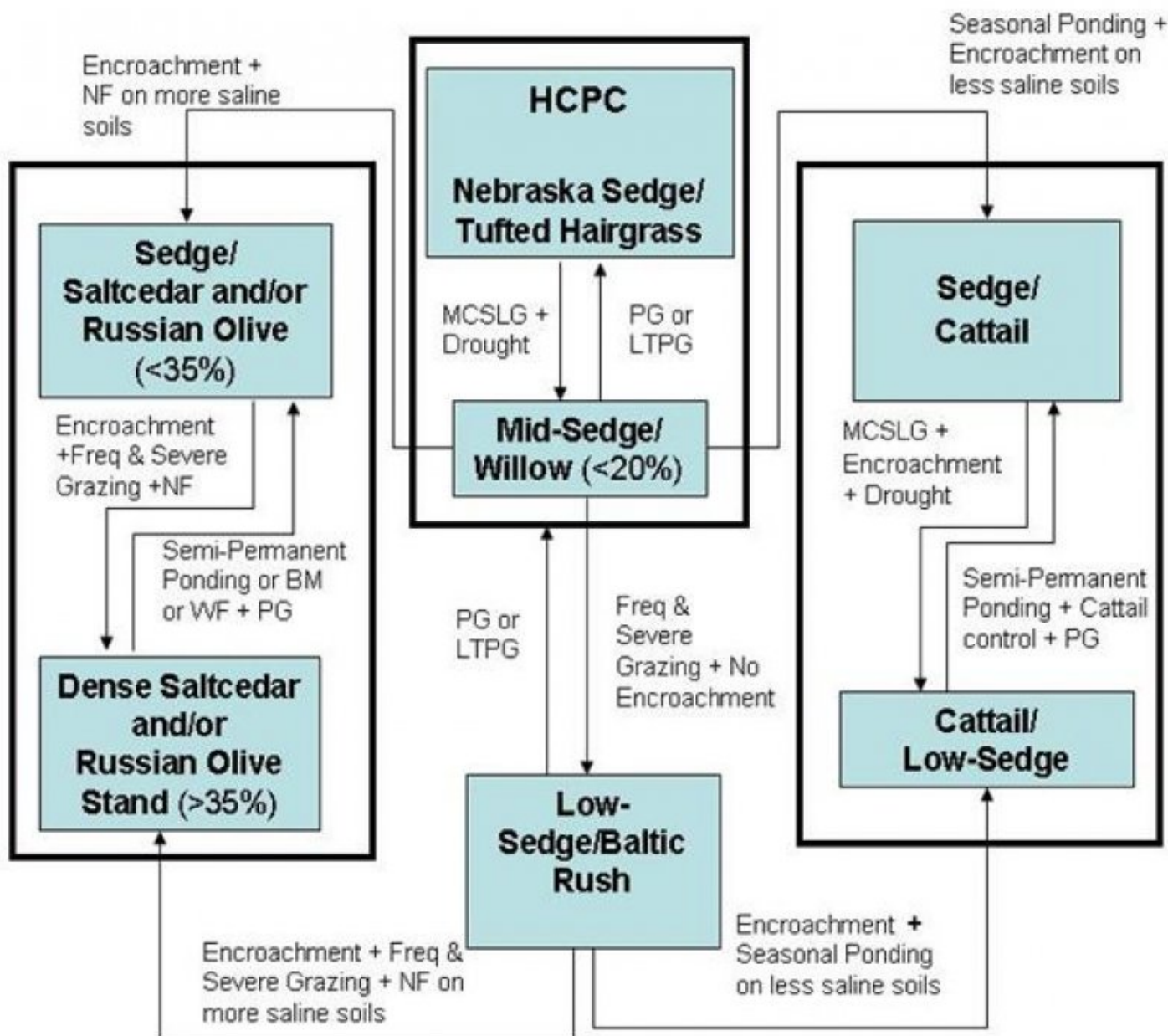
As this site deteriorates, species such as willows, rushes, and bulrush increase. Grasses such as Nebraska sedge and tufted hairgrass will decrease in frequency and production.

The Historic Climax Plant Community (description follows the plant community diagram) has been determined by study of rangeland relic areas, or areas protected from excessive disturbance. Trends in plant communities going from heavily grazed areas to lightly grazed areas, seasonal use pastures, and historical accounts have also been

used.

The following is a State and Transition Model Diagram that illustrates the common plant communities (states) that can occur on the site and the transitions between these communities. The ecological processes will be discussed in more detail in the plant community narratives following the diagram.

### **State and transition model**



- BM** - Brush Management (fire, chemical, mechanical)
- Freq. & Severe Grazing** - Frequent and Severe Utilization of the Cool-season Mid-grasses during the Growing Season
- GLMT** - Grazing Land Mechanical Treatment
- LTPG** - Long-term Prescribed Grazing
- MCSLG** - Moderate, Continuous Season-long Grazing
- NU, NF** - No Use and No Fire
- PG** - Prescribed Grazing (proper stocking rates with adequate recovery periods during the growing season)
- VLTPG** - Very Long-term Prescribed Grazing (could possibly take generations)
- WF** - Wildfire

**State 1**  
**Nebraska Sedge, Tufted Hairgrass Plant Community**

**Community 1.1**  
**Nebraska Sedge, Tufted Hairgrass Plant Community**

The interpretive plant community for this site is the Historic Climax Plant Community. This state evolved with grazing by large herbivores and a perched water table. Potential vegetation is about 80% grasses or grass-like plants, 10% forbs, and 10% woody plants. The major grasses/grass-likes include Nebraska sedge, water sedge, beaked sedge, and tufted hairgrass. Grasses/grasslikes of lesser importance are Baltic rush, reed canarygrass and alkali cordgrass. A variety of forbs also occurs in this state and plant diversity is high (see Plant Composition Table). The total annual production (air-dry weight) of this state is about 4500 pounds per acre, but it can range from about 3000 lbs. /acre in unfavorable years to about 6000 lbs. /acre in above average years. The state is well adapted to the Northern Intermountain Desertic Basins climatic conditions. It is a critical state providing water and habitat for the surrounding area. The diversity in plant species provides a variety of habitats for wildlife. It is resistant to drought due to a dependable water supply. This is a sustainable plant community (site/soil stability, watershed function, and biologic integrity). Transitions or pathways leading to other plant communities are as follows: • Moderate, continuous season-long grazing will convert this plant community to the Mid-sedge/Willow Plant Community.

Figure 4. Plant community growth curve (percent production by month).  
 WY0503, 5-9BH Free water sites - WL, Sb, SS.

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
			5	30	30	20	5	5	5		

**State 2**  
**Mid-Sedge/Willow Plant Community**

**Community 2.1**  
**Mid-Sedge/Willow Plant Community**

Historically, this plant community evolved under moderate grazing by large ungulates and low fire frequency. Currently, this site is normally found under a moderate, season-long grazing regime and in the absence of fire or brush control. Prolonged drought can also play an important role and will exacerbate these conditions. Flood tolerant perennial plants make up the dominant species in this plant community. Dominant grasses include water and beaked sedges, reed canarygrass, alkali cordgrass, bulrush and rushes. Willows comprise the majority of the shrubs, but wild rose can also be found near the dryer edges of this state. Forbs commonly found in this plant community include blue-eyed grass, smooth horsetail, seaside arrowgrass, and common plaitain. Some annuals as well as cattails may have invaded the site, but are in isolated pockets. When compared to the Historical Climax Plant Community, Nebraska sedge and tufted hairgrass have decreased. Lower growing sedges, bulrush, and rush have increased. Total production shows only minimal reduction as willows offset the reduction in some perennial species. The total annual production (air-dry weight) of this state is about 4250 pounds per acre, but it can range from about 2750 lbs. /acre in unfavorable years to about 5500 lbs. /acre in above average years. The state is reasonable stable but certain weedy species can quickly invade with minimal disturbance. This site is protected from excessive erosion and the biotic integrity of this plant community is intact. The watershed is functioning. Transitional pathways leading to other plant communities are as follows: • Prescribed grazing over the long-term will result in a plant community very similar to the Historic Climax Plant Community. • Frequent and Severe grazing plus no encroachment of cattails, saltcedar or Russian olive will convert this plant community to the Low-Sedge/Baltic Rush Plant Community. • Encroachment plus no fire on more saline soils will convert this plant community to the Sedge/Saltcedar and/or Russian Olive Plant Community. Frequent and severe or moderate season long grazing may increase the likelihood of this occurring but is not necessary for this to occur. • Seasonal ponding plus encroachment on less saline soils will convert this plant community to the Sedge/Cattail Plant Community. Frequent and severe grazing or moderate season long grazing may increase the likelihood of this occurring. Drought will exacerbate this occurrence.

Figure 5. Plant community growth curve (percent production by month).  
 WY0503, 5-9BH Free water sites - WL, Sb, SS.

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
			5	30	30	20	5	5	5		

### State 3

#### Low-Sedge/Baltic Rush Plant Community

##### Community 3.1

#### Low-Sedge/Baltic Rush Plant Community

This plant community is the result of long-term improper grazing use. Baltic rush and low growing sedges plus a host of forbs dominate this state. These forbs include both native and introduced. Shrubs are not a significant component of this state. The main grasses or grass-like plants are Baltic rush, low growing sedges, alkali cordgrass, bulrush, and rushes. Forbs are pervasive and include both native and introduced species. The kind of forb species present depends on the available seed source and the soluble salt content of the soil. Native forb species can include American licorice, wild iris, seaside arrowgrass, smooth horsetail, and silverweed cinquefoil. Introduced forb species include curly dock, swainsonpea, and smartweed. Cattails may be encroaching on the site but have not yet become established. This is especially true on less saline soils. If a seed source is available recruits of saltcedar and Russian olive may begin establishing on the more saline sites. Plant diversity is moderate to poor. When compared to the Historic Climax Plant Community, the mid-sedges and tall and medium grasses are significantly reduced or absent. Forbs and weedy annuals have significantly increased. Production has decreased and bare ground has increased. The total annual production (air-dry weight) of this state is about 2000 pounds per acre, but it can range from about 1200 lbs. /acre in unfavorable years to about 2500 lbs. /acre in above average years. This plant community is susceptible to change and species composition can be altered through long-term overgrazing and encroachment by weedy species. The herbaceous component is unstable and plant vigor and replacement capabilities may or may not be sufficient. The biotic community may or may not be intact as some of the mid sedges may be absent. Plant diversity is moderate to low. Soils are mostly stabilized and soil loss is minimal. Incidence of pedestalling is evident. The watershed may or may not be functional. Transitional pathways leading to other plant communities are as follows: • Prescribed Grazing over the long-term and possibly seeding will return this state to near Historic Climax Plant Community. If a seed source for saltcedar, Russian olive, or cattails are available or plants exist on adjacent lands or in small patches on site this will require vigilant treatment to reduce the likelihood of colonization of the site. • Encroachment plus seasonal ponding on less saline soils will convert this plant community to the Cattail/Low-Sedge Plant Community. Frequent and severe or moderate long-term grazing may increase the likelihood of this occurring. • Encroachment plus frequent and severe grazing plus no fire on more saline soils will convert this plant community to the Dense Saltcedar and/or Russian Olive Stand Plant Community.

Figure 6. Plant community growth curve (percent production by month).  
WY0503, 5-9BH Free water sites - WL, Sb, SS.

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
			5	30	30	20	5	5	5		

### State 4

#### Cattail/Low-Sedge Plant Community

##### Community 4.1

#### Cattail/Low-Sedge Plant Community

This plant community occurs where cattails encroach into a Low-Sedge Baltic Rush Plant Community and become established. This encroachment occurs on less saline soils and is exacerbated by seasonal ponding or fluctuating water levels. Encroachment occurs with or without grazing and is the result of conditions conducive to the colonization by this plant. Increase in bare ground is likely to increase the potential for colonization. However, areas that have been deferred or removed from grazing and had a relatively healthy stand of sedges can be infested. Flood tolerant plants make up the dominant understory species in this plant community. Dominant grasses and grass-like plants include cattails, mid and/or low sedges, alkali cordgrass, bulrush, reedgrasses, and Baltic rush. Forbs commonly found in this plant community include alkali seepweed, silverweed, American licorice, seaside arrowgrass, and smooth horsetail. Willows comprise the majority of the woody species and make up less than 35%

of the annual production. When compared to the Historical Climax Plant Community, the mid-sedges have been reduced. Cattails, low growing sedges, and forbs have increased. Willows have probably increased. Total production is lower as the mid sedges have decreased but the increase in cattails compensates for some of the loss. The total annual production (air-dry weight) of this state is about 3250 pounds per acre, but it can range from about 2750 lbs. /acre in unfavorable years to about 4000 lbs. /acre in above average years. This plant community is mostly resistant to change, but species composition will be altered through semi-ponding and flooding but can be exacerbated by drought and improper grazing. The herbaceous component may or may not be stable and plant vigor and replacement capabilities may or may not be sufficient. The biotic community is not intact due to the encroachment of these invasive species. Plant diversity is moderate. The state is stable and protected from excessive erosion as cattails are good soil stabilizers. Only minimal occurrences of water flow patterns and litter movement is evident. Incidence of pedestalling is minimal. Soils are mostly stable and the surface shows minimum soil loss. The watershed may or may not be functional. Transitional pathways leading to other plant communities are as follows: • Semi-permanent ponding plus chemical control of cattails and possibly seeding plus prescribed grazing will convert the plant community to a Sedge/Cattail Plant Community. Control of cattails is the key to this occurring and may require continued treatments to reduce the stand to allow other wetland plants to establish. • Recovery to near Historic Climax Plant Community condition is impractical and continued suppression or containment of cattails is optimal. Any methods of control should be followed by revegetation to reduce regeneration of these two species and other weeds.

**Figure 7. Plant community growth curve (percent production by month).**  
**WY0503, 5-9BH Free water sites - WL, Sb, SS.**

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
			5	30	30	20	5	5	5		

## **State 5**

### **Sedge/Cattail Plant Community**

#### **Community 5.1**

##### **Sedge/Cattail Plant Community**

This plant community occurs where control of cattails has been successful and the cattails are confined to localized patches. Mid-sedges and other perennial grasses have been allowed to reestablish. Flood tolerant plants make up the dominant understory species in this plant community. Dominant grasses and grass-like plants include mid and low sedges, tufted hairgrass, reedgrasses, alkali cordgrass, and Baltic rush. Forbs commonly found in this plant community include blue-eyed grass, alkali seepweed, silverweed, American licorice, seaside arrowgrass, and smooth horsetail. Willows comprise the majority of the woody species and make up less than 35% of the annual production. When compared to the Historical Climax Plant Community, the production of mid-sedges and perennial grasses are only slightly less. Cattails, low growing sedges, and forbs have increased. Willows may or may not have increased. Total production is only slightly lower. The total annual production (air-dry weight) of this state is about 4000 pounds per acre, but it can range from about 3000 lbs. /acre in unfavorable years to about 5000 lbs. /acre in above average years. This plant community is mostly resistant to change, but species composition can be altered through a change in water levels and improper grazing. The herbaceous component is stable, but does not comprise the composition of HCPC. Plant vigor and replacement capabilities are sufficient. The biotic community is not intact because of the cattail infestation. Plant diversity is moderate. Soils are mostly stable and recent soil loss is minimal. Water flow patterns and litter movement is stable. Incidence of pedestalling is improving. The watershed may or may not be functioning Transitional pathways leading to other plant communities are as follows: • Moderate continued season long grazing plus encroachment will convert this plant community to the Cattail/Low-Sedge Plant Community. Drought will exacerbate this conversion. • Recovery to near Historic Climax Plant Community condition is impractical and continued suppression or containment of cattails is optimal. Any methods of control should be followed by revegetation to reduce regeneration of these two species and other weeds.

**Figure 8. Plant community growth curve (percent production by month).**  
**WY0503, 5-9BH Free water sites - WL, Sb, SS.**

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
			5	30	30	20	5	5	5		



## State 6

### Sedge/Saltcedar and/or Russian Olive Plant Community

#### Community 6.1

##### Sedge/Saltcedar and/or Russian Olive Plant Community

This plant community occurs where saltcedar and/or Russian olive encroaches into a wetland site and becomes established. This encroachment occurs mostly on mildly to moderately saline soils. Encroachment occurs with or without grazing and is the result of conditions conducive to the colonization of these two plants. Increase in bare ground is likely to increase the potential for colonization. However, areas that have been deferred or removed from grazing and had a healthy stand of sedges can be infested. Flood tolerant and mild to moderate saline perennial plants make up the dominant understory species in this plant community. Dominant grasses and grass-like plants include mid and/or low sedges, alkali cordgrass, Bulrush, reedgrasses, and Baltic rush. Forbs commonly found in this plant community include alkali seepweed, silverweed, American licorice, seaside arrowgrass, and smooth horsetail. Saltcedar and/or Russian olive comprise the majority of the woody species and make up less than 35% of the annual production. Invasion of saltcedar or Russian olive should be considered serious and should be controlled. Weedy herbaceous species are likely present. When compared to the Historical Climax Plant Community, the mid-sedges have been reduced. Low growing sedges and forbs have increased. Saltcedar and Russian olive have invaded. Willows have been replaced. Total production is slightly lower as the mid sedges have decreased but the wood species have increased. The total annual production (air-dry weight) of this state is about 3000 pounds per acre, but it can range from about 2750 lbs. /acre in unfavorable years to about 4000 lbs. /acre in above average years. This plant community is mostly resistant to change, but species composition will be altered through further encroachment by saltcedar and/or Russian olive and long-term overgrazing can exacerbate this occurrence. The herbaceous component is or is not stable and plant vigor and replacement capabilities may or may not be sufficient. The biotic community is not intact due to the encroachment of these invasive species. Plant diversity is moderate. Soils are mostly stabilized. Only minimal occurrences of water flow patterns and litter movement is evident. Incidence of pedestalling is minimal. Soils are mostly stable and the surface shows minimum soil loss. The watershed may or may not be functional. Transitions or pathways leading to other plant communities are as follows: • Further encroachment plus frequent and severe grazing plus no fire will convert the plant community to the Dense Saltcedar and/or Russian Olive Stand Plant Community. • Recovery to near Historic Climax Plant Community condition is impractical and suppression or containment of these two species optimal. Any methods of control should be followed by revegetation to reduce regeneration of these two species and other weeds.

Figure 9. Plant community growth curve (percent production by month).  
WY0503, 5-9BH Free water sites - WL, Sb, SS.

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
			5	30	30	20	5	5	5		

## State 7

### Dense Saltcedar and/or Russian Olive Stand Plant Community

#### Community 7.1

##### Dense Saltcedar and/or Russian Olive Stand Plant Community

This plant community evolved under frequent and severe grazing with the absence of fire and encroachment of saltcedar and/or Russian olive. Saltcedar and/or Russian olive dominate this plant community. Most of the tall and medium grasses are eliminated and an understory of weedy herbaceous plants is prevalent. The interspaces between the woody plants have expanded, leaving more bare ground and more soil surface exposed to erosive elements or invaders. The weedy plants, such as foxtail barley, curly dock, kochia, halogeton, swainsonpea, and Russian knapweed, make up the dominant understory. Total annual production is mostly from shrubs and these weedy plants. Saltcedar and/or Russian olive make up greater than 35% of the total annual production. When compared with the HCPC, the annual production is slightly less due to the removal of the perennial grass and amount of bare ground. The increase in woody species, however, compensates for some of this loss. The total annual production (air-dry weight) of this state is about 2000 pounds per acre, but it can range from about 1750 lbs. /acre in unfavorable years to about 2500 lbs. /acre in above average years. This plant community is resistant to change as the stand becomes more decadent. These areas may actually be more resistant to fire as less fine fuels

are available and the bare ground between the shrubs is increased. Continued frequent and severe grazing or the removal of grazing does not seem to affect the plant composition or structure of the plant community. Saltcedar, Russian olive, annual grasses, weedy species and bare ground compromise the biotic integrity. Plant diversity is poor and the potential for native grasses to reproduce is absent. The shift in the vegetative structure and function is extreme and the biotic integrity is lost. The soil of this state is not protected as erosion has accelerated because of increased bare ground. Water flow patterns and pedestalling are obvious. Infiltration is reduced and runoff is increased. Rill channels may be noticeable in the interspaces and gullies may be establishing where rills have concentrated. The watershed is not functional due to excessive runoff, erosion and bare ground. Transitional pathways leading to other plant communities are as follows: • Semi-permanent ponding or Brush management and prescribed grazing will result in a Sedge/ Saltcedar and/or Russian Olive Plant Community. Controlling both saltcedar and Russian olive is a priority if these species have invaded. • Recovery to near Historic Climax Plant Community condition is impractical and suppression or containment of these two species is optimal. Any methods of control should be followed by revegetation to reduce regeneration of these two species.

Figure 10. Plant community growth curve (percent production by month). WY0503, 5-9BH Free water sites - WL, Sb, SS.

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
			5	30	30	20	5	5	5		

## Additional community tables

Table 5. Community 1.1 plant community composition

Group	Common Name	Symbol	Scientific Name	Annual Production (Kg/Hectare)	Foliar Cover (%)
<b>Grass/Grasslike</b>					
1				1261–1765	
	Nebraska sedge	CANE2	<i>Carex nebrascensis</i>	1261–1765	–
2				504–1261	
	water sedge	CAAQ	<i>Carex aquatilis</i>	504–1261	–
3				504–1261	
	beaked sedge	CARO6	<i>Carex rostrata</i>	504–1261	–
4				252–757	
	tufted hairgrass	DECE	<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	252–757	–
5				252–757	
	Grass, perennial	2GP	<i>Grass, perennial</i>	0–252	–
	American sloughgrass	BESY	<i>Beckmannia syzigachne</i>	0–252	–
	reedgrass	CALAM	<i>Calamagrostis</i>	0–252	–
	northern reedgrass	CASTI3	<i>Calamagrostis stricta</i> ssp. <i>inexpansa</i>	0–252	–
	flatsedge	CYPER	<i>Cyperus</i>	0–252	–
	fowl mannagrass	GLST	<i>Glyceria striata</i>	0–252	–
	mountain rush	JUARL	<i>Juncus arcticus</i> ssp. <i>littoralis</i>	0–252	–
	rush	JUNCU	<i>Juncus</i>	0–252	–
	reed canarygrass	PHAR3	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	0–252	–
	bluegrass	POA	<i>Poa</i>	0–252	–
	bulrush	SCIRP	<i>Scirpus</i>	0–252	–
	alkali cordgrass	SPGR	<i>Spartina gracilis</i>	0–252	–
<b>Forb</b>					
6				252–504	

	Forb, perennial	2FP	<i>Forb, perennial</i>	0–252	–
	silverweed cinquefoil	ARAN7	<i>Argentina anserina</i>	0–252	–
	smooth horsetail	EQLA	<i>Equisetum laevigatum</i>	0–252	–
	Rocky Mountain iris	IRMI	<i>Iris missouriensis</i>	0–252	–
	rough bugleweed	LYAS	<i>Lycopus asper</i>	0–252	–
	waterhorehound	LYCOP4	<i>Lycopus</i>	0–252	–
	wild mint	MEAR4	<i>Mentha arvensis</i>	0–252	–
	common plantain	PLMA2	<i>Plantago major</i>	0–252	–
	alkali buttercup	RACY	<i>Ranunculus cymbalaria</i>	0–252	–
	sagebrush buttercup	RAGL	<i>Ranunculus glaberrimus</i>	0–252	–
	blue-eyed grass	SISYR	<i>Sisyrinchium</i>	0–252	–
	marsh hedgenettle	STPA	<i>Stachys palustris</i>	0–252	–
	seaside arrowgrass	TRMA20	<i>Triglochin maritima</i>	0–252	–
<b>Shrub/Vine</b>					
7				252–757	
	Shrub (>.5m)	2SHRUB	<i>Shrub (&gt;.5m)</i>	0–252	–
	Woods' rose	ROWO	<i>Rosa woodsii</i>	0–252	–
	narrowleaf willow	SAEX	<i>Salix exigua</i>	0–252	–
	willow	SALIX	<i>Salix</i>	0–252	–

## Animal community

### Wildlife Interpretations

**Nebraska sedge/Tufted Hairgrass Plant Community:** The predominance of grasses in this plant community favors grazers and mixed-feeders, such as bison, elk, and antelope. Suitable thermal and escape cover for deer may be limited due to the low quantities of woody plants. This plant community may provide brood rearing/foraging areas for upland game birds. Other birds that would frequent this plant community include red-wing blackbirds, sand hill cranes, Wilson snipe, western meadowlarks, and golden eagles. Many small mammals would occur here.

**Mid-Sedge/Willow Plant Community:** The abundant production and proximity to water make this state important for livestock and wildlife such as birds, mule deer, and whitetail deer. This plant community is useful for the same large grazers that would use the Historic Climax Plant Community. The increase in willow production makes this even more attractive to some wildlife due to the increase in thermal and escape cover. It can provide foraging and nesting opportunities for upland game birds and songbirds.

**Low-Sedge/Baltic Rush Plant Community:** The abundant production and proximity to water make this state important for livestock and wildlife such as birds, mule deer and whitetail deer.

This plant community may be useful for the same large grazers that would use the Historic Climax Plant Community. However, the plant community composition is less diverse, and thus, less apt to meet the seasonal needs of these animals. It may provide some foraging opportunities for upland game birds and songbirds, when it occurs proximal to woody cover.

**Cattail/Low Sedge Plant Community:** The abundant production and proximity to water make this state important for livestock and wildlife such as birds, mule deer, and whitetail deer. This plant community is useful for the same large grazers that would use the Historic Climax Plant Community. The increase in cattail production makes this even more attractive to some wildlife due to the increase in thermal and escape cover. It can provide foraging and nesting opportunities for upland game birds and songbirds.

**Sedge/Cattail Plant Community:** The abundant production and proximity to water make this state important for livestock and wildlife such as birds, mule deer, and whitetail deer. This plant community is useful for the same large grazers that would use the Historic Climax Plant Community. The increase in cattail production makes this even

more attractive to some wildlife due to the increase in thermal and escape cover. It can provide foraging and nesting opportunities for upland game birds and songbirds.

**Sedge/Saltcedar and/or Russian Olive Plant Community:** The abundant production and proximity to water make this state important for livestock and wildlife such as birds, mule deer, and whitetail deer. This plant community is useful for the same large grazers that would use the Historic Climax Plant Community. The increase in tall shrub production makes this even more attractive to some wildlife due to the increase in thermal and escape cover. It can provide foraging and nesting opportunities for upland game birds and songbirds. Some species utilize the Russian olive berries for food and are attracted to these colonized areas.

**Dense Saltcedar and/or Russian Olive Stand Plant Community:** The proximity to water makes this state important for wildlife such as birds, mule deer, and whitetail deer. This is useful for the same large grazers that would use the Historic Climax Plant Community. The low production of herbaceous understory of this plant community decreases the foraging potential and cover for many wildlife species. The increase in tall shrubs, however, makes this an attractive site for thermal and escape cover for large grazers and upland birds. It can provide foraging and nesting opportunities for songbirds. Some species utilize the Russian olive berries for food and are attracted to these colonized areas.

### Grazing Interpretations

The following table lists suggested stocking rates for cattle under continuous season-long grazing under normal growing conditions. These are conservative estimates that should be used only as guidelines in the initial stages of the conservation planning process. Often, the current plant composition does not entirely match any particular plant community (as described in this ecological site description). Because of this, a field visit is recommended, in all cases, to document plant composition and production. More precise carrying capacity estimates should eventually be calculated using this information along with animal preference data, particularly when grazers other than cattle are involved. Under more intensive grazing management, improved harvest efficiencies can result in an increased carrying capacity. If distribution problems occur, stocking rates must be reduced to maintain plant health and vigor.

#### Plant Community Production Carrying Capacity\*

(lb. /ac) (AUM/ac)

Historic Climax Plant Community 3000-6000 2.5

Mid-Sedge/Willow 2750-5500 1.8

Low-Sedge/Baltic Rush 1200-2500 0.8

Cattail/Low Sedge 2750-4000 1.0

Sedge/Cattail 3000-5000 1.2

Sedge/Saltcedar and/or Russian Olive 3000-5000 1.2

Dense Saltcedar and/or Russian Olive Stand 1750-2500 0.5

\* - Continuous, season-long grazing by cattle under average growing conditions.

Grazing by domestic livestock is one of the major income-producing industries in the area. Rangeland in this area may provide yearlong forage for cattle, sheep, or horses. During the dormant period, the forage for livestock use needs to be supplemented with protein because the quality does not meet minimum livestock requirements.

### Hydrological functions

Climate is the principal factor limiting forage production on this site. This site is dominated by soils in hydrologic group D. Infiltration rate is slow and runoff potential high for the soils of this site due to a high water table and saturated soil conditions. However, high forage production on this site diminishes runoff potential as long as site is managed for maintaining adequate residual vegetation. (Refer to Part 630, NRCS National Engineering Handbook for detailed hydraulic information).

Rills and gullies should not typically be present. Water flow patterns may be present if associated with a perennial flowing stream. Litter typically falls in place, and signs of movement are not common unless associated with a perennial flowing stream. Chemical and physical crusts are rare to non-existent.

## Recreational uses

This site provides hunting opportunities for upland game species. The wide varieties of plants which bloom from spring until fall have an esthetic value that appeals to visitors.

## Wood products

No appreciable wood products are present on the site.

## Other products

None noted.

## Inventory data references

Information presented here has been derived from NRCS inventory data. Field observations from range trained personnel were also used. Other sources used as references include: USDA NRCS Water and Climate Center, USDA NRCS National Range and Pasture Handbook, and USDA NRCS Soil Surveys from various counties.

### Inventory Data References

Data Source Number of Records Sample Period State County  
SCS-RANGE-417 19 1965-1986 WY Park & others

## Contributors

Ray Gullion

## 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	05/02/2008
Approved by	E. Bainter
Approval date	
Composition (Indicators 10 and 12) based on	Annual Production

## Indicators

1. **Number and extent of rills:** Rills should not be present
- 

2. **Presence of water flow patterns:** Barely observable
- 

3. **Number and height of erosional pedestals or terracettes:** Essentially non-existent

- 
4. **Bare ground from Ecological Site Description or other studies (rock, litter, lichen, moss, plant canopy are not bare ground):** Bare ground is less than 5%
- 
5. **Number of gullies and erosion associated with gullies:** Active gullies should not be present
- 
6. **Extent of wind scoured, blowouts and/or depositional areas:** None
- 
7. **Amount of litter movement (describe size and distance expected to travel):** Little to no plant litter movement. Plant litter remains in place and is not moved by erosional forces.
- 
8. **Soil surface (top few mm) resistance to erosion (stability values are averages - most sites will show a range of values):** Plant cover and litter is at 95% or greater of soil surface and maintains soil surface integrity. Soil Stability class is anticipated to be 5 or greater.
- 
9. **Soil surface structure and SOM content (include type of structure and A-horizon color and thickness):** Use Soil Series description for depth and color of A-horizon
- 
10. **Effect of community phase composition (relative proportion of different functional groups) and spatial distribution on infiltration and runoff:** Grass canopy and basal cover should reduce raindrop impact and slow overland flow providing increased time for infiltration to occur. Healthy deep rooted native grasses enhance infiltration and reduce runoff. Infiltration varies from moderate to low and runoff is high since the soil is usually saturated.
- 
11. **Presence and thickness of compaction layer (usually none; describe soil profile features which may be mistaken for compaction on this site):** No compaction layer or soil surface crusting should be present.
- 
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 Grasses and Grasslike > Mid stature Grasses/Grasslike = Shrubs/Trees > Forbs
- Sub-dominant:
- Other:
- Additional:
- 
13. **Amount of plant mortality and decadence (include which functional groups are expected to show mortality or decadence):** Very Low
-

14. **Average percent litter cover (%) and depth ( in):** Average litter cover is 50-55% with depths of 0.75 to 1.5 inches

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15. **Expected annual annual-production (this is TOTAL above-ground annual-production, not just forage annual-production):** 4500 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:** Baltic rush, Bulrush, Arrowgrass, Horsetails, Kentucky Bluegrass, Saltcedar, Russian olive, Cattails, Annuals, other Exotics, and other Species found on Noxious Weed List.

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17. **Perennial plant reproductive capability:** All species are capable of reproducing

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