

## **Ecological site DX034A02X122 Loamy Pinedale Plateau (Ly PP)**

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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.

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Approval date	
Composition (Indicators 10 and 12) based on	Annual Production

### Indicators

- Number and extent of rills:** None to Rare. Some very minor rills may occur after a major thunderstorm event or spring runoff. Rills may also occur in areas of greater slope (>10%) and near areas with exposed bedrock, but should heal during the following growing season.
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- Presence of water flow patterns:** Barely observable. Some minor evidence of water flow patterns may be found winding around perennial plant bases with little evidence of erosion and they are short (< 6 ft).

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3. **Number and height of erosional pedestals or terracettes:** None to Rare. Plant roots are covered and most litter remains in place around plant crowns.
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4. **Bare ground from Ecological Site Description or other studies (rock, litter, lichen, moss, plant canopy are not bare ground):** Bare ground can range from 20-30%.
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5. **Number of gullies and erosion associated with gullies:** Active gullies should not be present
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6. **Extent of wind scoured, blowouts and/or depositional areas:** Rare to nonexistent
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7. **Amount of litter movement (describe size and distance expected to travel):** Herbaceous litter expected to move only in small amounts (to leeward side of shrubs) due to wind. Large woody debris from sagebrush will show no movement.
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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 Index ratings range from 1 (interspaces) to 6 (under plant canopy), but average values should be 3.0 or greater.
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9. **Soil surface structure and SOM content (include type of structure and A-horizon color and thickness):** Soil data is limited for this site. Described A-horizons vary from 1-12 inches (3-30 cm) with OM of 1 to 2%.
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10. **Effect of community phase composition (relative proportion of different functional groups) and spatial distribution on infiltration and runoff:** Plant community consists of 45% grasses, 10% forbs, and 45% shrubs. Evenly distributed plant canopy (45-60%) and litter plus moderate to moderately rapid infiltration rates result in minimal runoff. Basal cover is typically less than 5% for this site and does very little to effect runoff on this 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):** None.
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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: Mid-size, cool season bunchgrasses, perennial shrubs
- Sub-dominant: cool season rhizomatous grasses perennial forbsshort cool season bunchgrasses
- Other:
- Additional:

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13. **Amount of plant mortality and decadence (include which functional groups are expected to show mortality or decadence):** Minimal decadence, typically associated with shrub component
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14. **Average percent litter cover (%) and depth ( in):** Litter ranges from 5-30% of total canopy measurement with total litter (including beneath the plant canopy) from 30-70% expected. Herbaceous litter depth typically ranges from 3-10mm. Woody litter can be up to a couple inches (4-6 cm).
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15. **Expected annual annual-production (this is TOTAL above-ground annual-production, not just forage annual-production):** English: 500-900 lb/ac (700lb/ac average); Metric 560-1008 kg/ha (785kg/ha average).
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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:** Annual weeds such as desert alyssum, kochia, mustards, lambsquarter, and Russian thistle are common invasive species in disturbed sites. Cheatgrass (*Bromus tectorum*) and hoary alyssum (*Berteroa incana*) are emerging invasive species to this site. Other noxious weeds that could potentially invade this site: Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*) and whitetop (*Cardaria draba*).
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17. **Perennial plant reproductive capability:** All species are capable of reproducing, with rhizomatous wheatgrass reproducing from tillers as well as seed, except in drought years.
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