

## Ecological site R041XC322AZ Shallow Upland 12-16" p.z.

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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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Date	03/07/2005
Approved by	Curtis Talbot
Approval date	
Composition (Indicators 10 and 12) based on	Annual Production

### Indicators

- 1. Number and extent of rills:** None

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- 2. Presence of water flow patterns:** Occupy <5% of the area, broken by rock and gravel cover, highly discontinuous.

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- 3. Number and height of erosional pedestals or terracettes:** Erosional pedestals are very uncommon (1 per 20 plants observed); Terracettes are fairly uncommon.

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- 4. Bare ground from Ecological Site Description or other studies (rock, litter, lichen, moss, plant canopy are not bare ground):** 15-25%

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

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

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- 7. Amount of litter movement (describe size and distance expected to travel):** All litter size classes are staying in

place.

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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):** No slake test done. Expect ratings of 1-3 in plant, rock and gravel interspaces.
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9. **Soil surface structure and SOM content (include type of structure and A-horizon color and thickness):** Weak granular; color is 2.5-7.5 YR4/4 Dry; 2.5-7.5YR3/4 Moist; thickness to 3 inches.
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10. **Effect of community phase composition (relative proportion of different functional groups) and spatial distribution on infiltration and runoff:** Canopy 25-35%, Basal 5-10%; Litter 10-20%: 60-70% of canopy cover is perennial mid grasses, 15-20% sub shrubs, 5-10% trees & shrubs, 5-10% annual forbs and grasses. Cover is well dispersed throughout 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: perennial grass > sub shrubs > annual forbs & grasses > perennial forbs > trees & shrubs > succulents

Sub-dominant:

Other:

Additional:

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13. **Amount of plant mortality and decadence (include which functional groups are expected to show mortality or decadence):** 15% of basal cover of perennial grass species has been slost due to prolonged drought.
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14. **Average percent litter cover (%) and depth ( in):**
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15. **Expected annual annual-production (this is TOTAL above-ground annual-production, not just forage annual-production):** 400 lbs/ac unfavorable precipitation; 650 lbs/ac normal precipitation; 900 lbs/ac favorable precipitation.
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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:** Lehmann lovegrass, mesquite, prickly pear, ocotillo

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17. **Perennial plant reproductive capability:** Not affected even following several years of prolonged drought period for region.
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