

## **Ecological site F043AY533WA**

### **Cool-Frigid, Dry-Xeric, Loamy Mountainsides (Aspen Cool Grass) *Populus tremuloides*/*Calamagrostis rubescens***

Last updated: 10/23/2020

Accessed: 05/18/2024

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#### **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.

#### **MLRA notes**

Major Land Resource Area (MLRA): 043A–Northern Rocky Mountains

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Description of MLRAs can be found in: United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. 2006. Land Resource Regions and Major Land Resource Areas of the United States, the Caribbean, and the Pacific Basin. U.S. Department of Agriculture Handbook 296.

Available electronically at:

[http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/ref/?cid=nrcs142p2\\_053624#handbook](http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/ref/?cid=nrcs142p2_053624#handbook)

#### **LRU notes**

Modal LRU – 43A01 Okanogan Plateau

This LRU is composed predominantly of mid to high elevation mountain slopes. The soils are loamy Xerolls,, Xerands or Xerepts with ashy surfaces. Till from sedimentary or other rock is the dominant parent material. Soil climate is a frigid or cryic temperature regime and xeric moisture regime with average annual precipitation around 470mm (19 inches).

#### **Classification relationships**

United States National Vegetation Classification (2019), CEG000575 *Populus tremuloides* / *Calamagrostis rubescens* Forest

Washington Natural Heritage Program. Ecosystems of Washington State, A Guide to Identification, Rocchio and Crawford, 2015 - Rocky Mountain Aspen Forest and Woodland

Description of Ecoregions of the United States, USFS PN # 1391, 1995 - M333 Northern Rocky Mt. Forest-Steppe-Coniferous Forest-Alpine Meadow Province

Level III and IV Ecoregions of WA, US EPA, June 2010 –15x Okanogan Highland Dry Forest, 15y Selkirk Mountains.

This ecological site includes the following USDA Forest Service Plant Association: POTR/CARU (Williams et. al. 1983)

#### **Ecological site concept**

## Ecological Site Concept:

The data below describes the physiographic, climatic and other parameters for the Quaking Aspen/Pinegrass. This vegetation alliance is of limited extent and frequently occurs as an inclusion in more extensive ecological types. Soils are loamy with some influence of volcanic ash in surface layers. A Perched water table is at >25 inches depth and available water holding capacity is moderate to high.

**Table 1. Dominant plant species**

Tree	(1) <i>Populus tremuloides</i> (2) <i>Larix occidentalis</i>
Shrub	(1) <i>Paxistima myrsinites</i> (2) <i>Shepherdia canadensis</i>
Herbaceous	(1) <i>Calamagrostis rubescens</i> (2) <i>Achillea millefolium</i>

## Physiographic features

### Physiographic Features

This ecological site occurs mainly on forested backslopes of mountains and side slopes of associated drainageways. Parent materials are till derived from mixed origins thinly mantled by mixed volcanic ash and loess.

Landscapes: Mountains

Landforms: Mountain slope, drainageways

### Elevation:

Total range = 915 to 1675 m; median = 1235 m  
(3,000 to 5,495 feet; median = 4,050 feet)

### Slope (percent):

Total range = 3 to 65 percent  
Median = 25 percent

### Water Table Depth:

90-170 cm  
(35-70 inches)

### Flooding:

Frequency: None  
Duration: None

### Ponding:

Frequency: None  
Duration: None

Aspect: 248-23-113

**Table 2. Representative physiographic features**

Landforms	(1) Mountains > Mountain slope (2) Mountains > Drainageway
Flooding frequency	None
Ponding frequency	None

Elevation	1,234 m
Slope	25%
Water table depth	107 cm
Aspect	W, NW, N, NE, E

**Table 3. Representative physiographic features (actual ranges)**

Flooding frequency	None
Ponding frequency	None
Elevation	914–1,675 m
Slope	3–65%
Water table depth	64–178 cm

## Climatic features

### Climatic Features

During the spring and summer, a circulation of air around a high-pressure center brings a prevailing westerly and northwesterly flow of comparatively dry, cool and stable air into the region. As the air moves inland, it becomes warmer and drier which results in a dry season beginning in the late spring and reaching a peak in mid-summer. In the fall and winter, a circulation of air around two pressure centers over the ocean brings a prevailing southwesterly and westerly flow of air into the Pacific Northwest. This air from over the ocean is moist and near the temperature of the water. Condensation occurs as the air moves inland over the cooler land and rises along the windward slopes of the mountains or highlands. This results in a wet season beginning in October, reaching a peak in winter, then gradually decreasing in the spring.

The elevation within the LRU varies from approximately 1,205 feet in the lower river valleys to over 7,200 feet in the higher terrain. The annual precipitation increases from 14 inches in the valleys to over 45 inches over the higher mountains. Winter season snowfall varies from 30 to 50 inches. Both rainfall and snowfall increase in the higher elevations. Snow can be expected after the first of November and to remain on the ground from the first of December until March or April.

In January, the average maximum temperature is near 31° F and the minimum temperature is 18° F. Minimum temperatures from -10° to -20°F are recorded almost every winter and temperatures ranging to -30° F have been recorded. In July, the average maximum temperature is 85° to 90° and the minimum temperature 45° to 50° F. Maximum temperatures reach 100° F on a few afternoons each summer and temperatures between 105° to 110° F have been recorded. Temperatures in the mountains decrease three to five degrees Fahrenheit with each 1,000 feet increase in elevation. The average date of the last freezing temperatures can be expected by mid-May and before mid-October in the warmer areas.

(Compiled from WRCC: Climate of Washington and available station data)

Frost-free period (days):

Total range = 70 to 120 days

Median = 115 days

Mean annual precipitation (cm):

Total range = 355 to 760 mm

(14 to 30 inches)

Median = 480 mm

(19 inches)

MAAT (C)

Total range = 2.8 to 6.7

(37 to 44 F)

Median = 5.6

(42 F)

Climate stations: none

## Influencing water features

Water Table Depth:

90-170 cm

(35-70 inches)

## Soil features

### Representative Soil Features

This ecological site is associated the soil component Koepke . This component is Vitrandic Haploxerolls. These soils have developed in mixed Mazama tephra deposits over glacial till. The tephra influenced layers are important for forest productivity. Where present in sufficient thickness they can: retain large amounts of water compared to other parent materials, increase cation exchange capacity and have high availability of organically bound plant nutrients.

Parent Materials:

Kind: Tephra (volcanic ash)

Origin: mixed

Kind: Till,

Origin: mixed

Surface Texture: (<2mm fraction)

(1) Ashy Silt Loam

(2) Ashy Loam

### Surface Fragments

**Table 4. Representative soil features**

Parent material	(1) Volcanic ash (2) Till
Surface texture	(1) Ashy silt loam (2) Ashy loam
Drainage class	Moderately well drained
Permeability class	Moderate
Depth to restrictive layer	66–107 cm
Available water capacity (0-101.6cm)	13.72 cm
Calcium carbonate equivalent (0-152.4cm)	0%
Soil reaction (1:1 water) (25.4-152.4cm)	6.7
Subsurface fragment volume <=3" (25.4-152.4cm)	30%
Subsurface fragment volume >3" (25.4-152.4cm)	5%

**Table 5. Representative soil features (actual values)**

Drainage class	Moderately well drained to well drained
Permeability class	Slow to moderate
Depth to restrictive layer	51–152 cm
Available water capacity (0-101.6cm)	13.21–16 cm
Calcium carbonate equivalent (0-152.4cm)	0%
Soil reaction (1:1 water) (25.4-152.4cm)	6.1–7.3
Subsurface fragment volume <=3" (25.4-152.4cm)	5–35%
Subsurface fragment volume >3" (25.4-152.4cm)	0–30%

## Ecological dynamics

### State and transition model

#### Ecosystem states

1. Reference State Mature Aspen Stand
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#### State 1 submodel, plant communities

1.1. Reference Phase
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### State 1

#### Reference State Mature Aspen Stand

Mature overstory of aspen with an occasional larch, Douglas-fir, lodgepole pine or ponderosa pine possible. Heavy coverage of pinegrass in the understory along with some common snowberry. There could be an occasional conifer in the understory. The aspen in this reference state are a stable plant community with conifers not able to overtake the site. This site appears sporadically on the landscape adjacent to the Douglas-fir/pinegrass or Douglas-fir/huckleberry plant associations. Any severe disturbance will activate aspen regeneration through root sprouting. Aspen will be smaller on this site as compared to the aspen/snowberry site.

#### Dominant plant species

- quaking aspen (*Populus tremuloides*), tree
- pinegrass (*Calamagrostis rubescens*), grass

### Community 1.1

#### Reference Phase

Reference Plant community is maintained by reoccurring disturbance (usually wildfire) and root cloning. 1.1A is not a pathway from one community phase to another but an indicator of a disturbance dependent community phase. The community phase usually remains stable until the disturbance regime or return-cycle is disrupted.

## Dominant plant species

- quaking aspen (*Populus tremuloides*), tree
- western larch (*Larix occidentalis*), tree
- lodgepole pine (*Pinus contorta* var. *latifolia*), tree
- Rocky Mountain Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii* var. *glauca*), tree
- ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*), tree
- Oregon boxleaf (*Paxistima myrsinites*), shrub
- russet buffaloberry (*Shepherdia canadensis*), shrub
- mountain snowberry (*Symphoricarpos oreophilus*), shrub
- pinegrass (*Calamagrostis rubescens*), grass
- common yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*), other herbaceous
- arrowleaf balsamroot (*Balsamorhiza sagittata*), other herbaceous
- broadleaf lupine (*Lupinus latifolius*), other herbaceous

## Additional community tables

## References

Williams, C.K., B.F. Kelley, B.G. Smith, and T.R. Lillybridge. October, 1995. Forested Plant Associations of the Colville National Forest.

Williams, C.K. and T.R. Lillybridge. 1983. Forested Plant Associations of the Okanogan National Forest R6-Ecol-132b-1983.

## Approval

Curtis Talbot, 10/23/2020

## 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)	
Contact for lead author	
Date	05/18/2024
Approved by	Curtis Talbot
Approval date	
Composition (Indicators 10 and 12) based on	Annual Production

## Indicators

### 1. Number and extent of rills:

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### 2. Presence of water flow patterns:

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3. **Number and height of erosional pedestals or terracettes:**

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

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5. **Number of gullies and erosion associated with gullies:**

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6. **Extent of wind scoured, blowouts and/or depositional areas:**

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7. **Amount of litter movement (describe size and distance expected to travel):**

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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):**

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9. **Soil surface structure and SOM content (include type of structure and A-horizon color and thickness):**

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10. **Effect of community phase composition (relative proportion of different functional groups) and spatial distribution on infiltration and runoff:**

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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):**

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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:

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):**

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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):**

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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:**

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17. **Perennial plant reproductive capability:**

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