

## Ecological site EX043B23A178 Wetland (WL) Absaroka Lower Foothills

Last updated: 10/04/2019

Accessed: 04/28/2024

### 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)	Ray Gullion, E. Bainter
Contact for lead author	ray.gullion@wy.usda.gov or 307-347-2456
Date	05/02/2008
Approved by	E. Bainter
Approval date	
Composition (Indicators 10 and 12) based on	Annual Production

### Indicators

- Number and extent of rills:** Rare to nonexistent.  

---
- Presence of water flow patterns:** Water flow patterns sometimes evident in floodplain zone where this site occurs.  

---
- Number and height of erosional pedestals or terracettes:** Rare to nonexistent.  

---
- Bare ground from Ecological Site Description or other studies (rock, litter, lichen, moss, plant canopy are not bare ground):** Bare ground is typically less than 1%.  

---
- Number of gullies and erosion associated with gullies:** Active gullies should not be present.  

---
- Extent of wind scoured, blowouts and/or depositional areas:** Minimal to nonexistent.  

---
- Amount of litter movement (describe size and distance expected to travel):** Herbaceous litter exhibits slight movement only associated with water flow patterns.

- 
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 typically 6.0.
- 
9. **Soil surface structure and SOM content (include type of structure and A-horizon color and thickness):** Soil surface variable, typically an A-horizon up to 12 inches (30 cm) colors with chromas of 2 or less and OM of 3-6%. Sometimes the A-horizon is overlain or replaced by an O-horizon of up to 30 inches (76 cm) with 40-60% OM.
- 
10. **Effect of community phase composition (relative proportion of different functional groups) and spatial distribution on infiltration and runoff:** Plant community consists of 70-90% grasses, 10% forbs, and 0-15% shrubs. Dense plant canopy (95-100%) and litter plus moderate infiltration rates result in minimal to nonexistent runoff. Basal cover is typically greater than 5% for this site and effectively reduces runoff on this site.
- 
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 exists.
- 
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: rhizomatous grass-likes
- Sub-dominant: mid-size, cool season bunchgrasses cool season rhizomatous grasses
- Other: perennial forbs = perennial shrubs
- Additional:
- 
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.
- 
14. **Average percent litter cover (%) and depth ( in):** Litter ranges from 1-5% of total canopy measurement with total litter (including beneath the plant canopy) from 90-100% expected. Herbaceous litter depth typically ranges from 15-30 mm. Woody litter can be up to a couple inches (4-6cm).
- 
15. **Expected annual annual-production (this is TOTAL above-ground annual-production, not just forage annual-production):** English: 4500-6500 lb/ac (5500 lb/ac average); Metric: 5040-7280 kg/ha (6160 kg/ha average).
- 
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:** Bare ground greater than 20% and presence of noxious weeds or creeping meadow foxtail are the most common indicators of a threshold being crossed. Willows, low-growing sedges, cattails and Baltic rush are common increasers. Canada thistle, foxtail barley and water hemlock are common invasive species.

---

17. **Perennial plant reproductive capability:** All species are capable of reproducing, except in drought years.
-