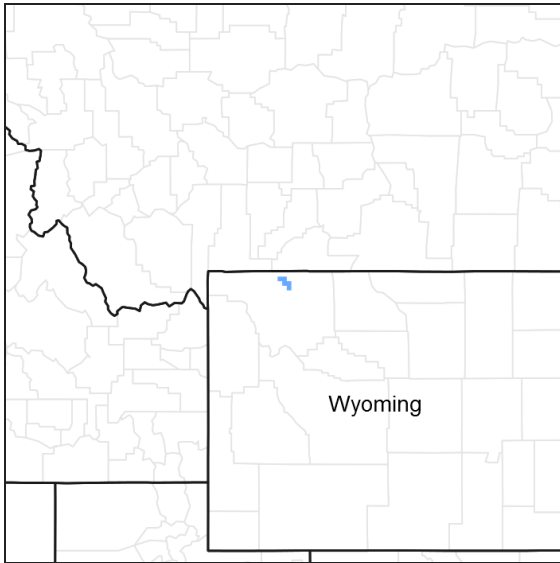


# Ecological site R043BY116WY Igneous High Mountains

Accessed: 05/06/2024

## 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

R043BY160WY	<b>Shallow Igneous High Mountains</b> Shallow Igneous
R043BY162WY	<b>Shallow Loamy High Mountains</b> Shallow Loamy

## Similar sites

R043BY216WY	<b>Igneous Foothills and Mountains West</b> Igneous (lg) 15-19W has lower production.
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**Table 1. Dominant plant species**

Tree	Not specified
Shrub	Not specified
Herbaceous	Not specified

## Physiographic features

This site occurs in an upland position on steep slopes. It is commonly found on ridge tops.

**Table 2. Representative physiographic features**

Landforms	(1) Hill (2) Ridge (3) Escarpment
Flooding frequency	None
Ponding frequency	None
Elevation	1,981–3,658 m
Slope	5–70%
Ponding depth	0 cm

### Climatic features

Annual precipitation is fairly evenly distributed through the year and averages over 20 inches. Snows are heavy and usually remain in place during the winter. Annual snowfall averages 150 to 200 inches per year. 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. This is predominantly due to the high elevation and dry air, which permits rapid incoming and outgoing radiation. Cold air outbreaks in winter move rapidly from northwest to southeast and account for extreme minimum temperatures.

Prevailing winds are from the southwest, and strong winds are less frequent than over other areas of Wyoming. Occasional storms, however, can bring brief periods of high winds with gusts exceeding 50 mph.

Growth of native cool season plants begins about June 1 at lower elevations, as late as July 15 at higher elevations, and continues until the beginning of September.

The following information is from the “Moran 5 WNW” climate station:

Minimum Maximum 5 yrs. out of 10 between  
 Frost-free period (days): 31 78 June 30 – August 24  
 Freeze-free period (days): 65 118 June 5 – September 9

Annual Precipitation (inches): <20.78 >29.35 (2 years in 10)

Mean annual precipitation: 25.23 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 36.5°F (22.1°F Avg. Min. to 50.9°F Avg. Max.)

For detailed information visit the Natural Resources Conservation Service National Water and Climate Center at <http://www.wcc.nrcs.usda.gov/cgibin/state.pl?state=wy> website. Other climate station representative of this precipitation zone include “Alta 1 NW”, “Lake Yellowstone”, “Moose”, “Old Faithful”, and “Snake River” in Teton County; “Bedford 3 SE” in Lincoln County; and “Bondurant” in Sublette County.

**Table 3. Representative climatic features**

Frost-free period (average)	78 days
Freeze-free period (average)	118 days
Precipitation total (average)	737 mm

### Influencing water features

## Soil features

The soils of this site are stony or cobbly and usually very shallow (less than 10" to igneous or volcanic bedrock). Some pockets of deep soil and areas of exposed bedrock may be included. This site is usually found on mountain sides.

**Table 4. Representative soil features**

Surface texture	(1) Cobbly sandy loam (2) Stony loamy sand (3) Bouldery loam
Family particle size	(1) Loamy
Drainage class	Well drained to somewhat excessively drained
Permeability class	Moderate to moderately rapid
Soil depth	10–25 cm
Surface fragment cover <=3"	10–25%
Surface fragment cover >3"	20–45%
Available water capacity (0-101.6cm)	0.64–2.54 cm
Calcium carbonate equivalent (0-101.6cm)	0%
Electrical conductivity (0-101.6cm)	0 mmhos/cm
Sodium adsorption ratio (0-101.6cm)	0
Soil reaction (1:1 water) (0-101.6cm)	5.6–7.2
Subsurface fragment volume <=3" (Depth not specified)	15–30%
Subsurface fragment volume >3" (Depth not specified)	30–45%

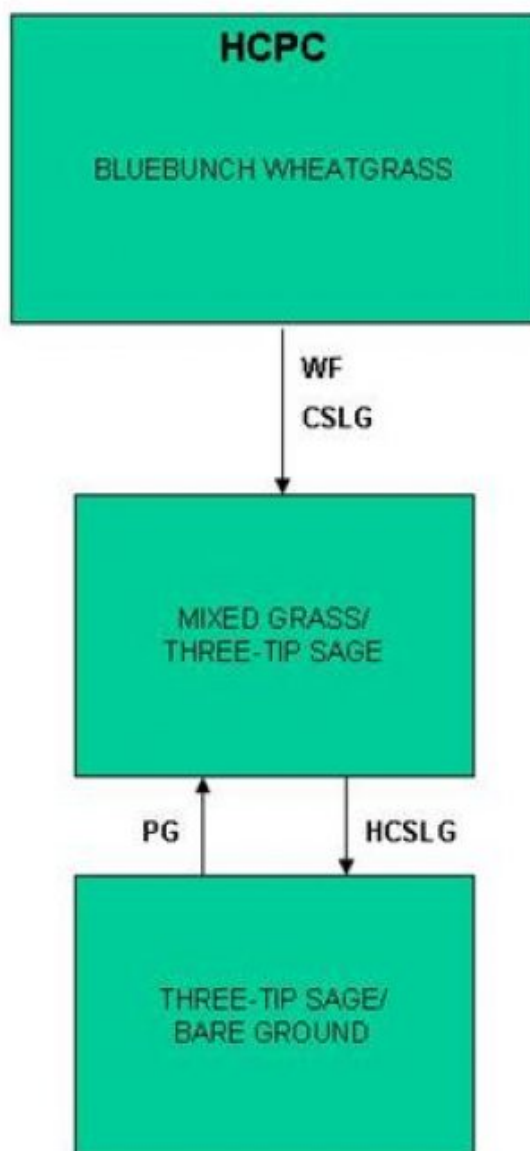
## Ecological dynamics

As this site deteriorates, species such as rhizomatous wheatgrass, three-tip sagebrush and bluegrasses will increase. Bluebunch wheatgrass will decrease in frequency and production. This site has relatively low productivity potential, and is not well suited to grazing improvement practices unless treated as part of a larger unit containing more productive areas.

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



BMA – Brush Management (all methods)  
BMC – Brush Management (chemical)  
BMF – Brush Management (fire)  
BMM – Brush Management (mechanical)  
CSP – Chemical Seedbed Preparation  
CSLG – Continuous Season-long Grazing  
DR – Drainage  
CSG – Continuous Spring Grazing  
HB – Heavy Browse  
HCSLG – Heavy Continuous Season-long Grazing  
HI – Heavy Inundation  
LPG – Long-term Prescribed Grazing  
MT – Mechanical Treatment (chiseling, ripping, pitting)

NF – No Fire  
NS – Natural Succession  
NWC – Noxious Weed Control  
NWI – Noxious Weed Invasion  
NU – Nonuse  
P&C – Plow & Crop (including hay)  
PG – Prescribed Grazing  
RPT – Re-plant Trees  
RS – Re-seed  
SGD – Severe Ground Disturbance  
SHC – Severe Hoof Compaction  
WD – Wildlife Damage (Beaver)  
WF – Wildfire

**State 1**  
**Bluebunch Wheatgrass Plant Community (HCPC)**

**Community 1.1**  
**Bluebunch Wheatgrass Plant Community (HCPC)**

The interpretive plant community for this site is the Historic Climax Plant Community. Potential vegetation is about 65% grasses or grass-like plants, 10% forbs, and 25% woody plants. The major grasses include bluebunch wheatgrass, big bluegrass, and timber oatgrass. Other grasses and grass-like plants include mutton and Canby bluegrass, thickspike wheatgrass, mountain muhly, bentgrass, spike fescue, mountain brome, Letterman and Columbia needlegrass, one-spike oatgrass, Idaho fescue, oniongrass, spike trisetum, and prairie junegrass. Major woody plants are black and three-tip sagebrush. Other woody plants include mountain big sagebrush, snowberry, and bitterbrush. A typical plant composition for this state consists of bluebunch wheatgrass 30-40%, up to 10% big bluegrass, up to 10% timber oatgrass, other grasses and grass-like plants 10-20%, perennial forbs 5-15%, three-tip sagebrush 5-10%, black sagebrush 5-10%, and 5-15% other woody plants. Ground cover, by ocular estimate, varies from 15-25%. The total annual production (air-dry weight) of this state is about 650 pounds per acre, but it can range from about 500 lbs./acre in unfavorable years to about 800 lbs./acre in above average years. The following is the growth curve of this plant community expected during a normal year: Growth curve number: WY0101 Growth curve name: 20+M, UPLAND SITES Growth curve description: ALL UPLAND SITES JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC 0 0 0 0 5 30 40 20 5 0 0 0 (Monthly percentages of total annual growth) The state is stable and well adapted to the Central Rocky Mountains climatic conditions. The diversity in plant species allows for high drought resistance. 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: • Wildfire and Continuous Season-Long Grazing will convert this plant community to the Mixed Grass/Three-tip Sage State.

Figure 4. Plant community growth curve (percent production by month). WY0101, 20+ upland sites.

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
				5	30	40	20	5			

**State 2**  
**Mixed Grass/Three-Tip Sage Plant Community**

**Community 2.1**  
**Mixed Grass/Three-Tip Sage Plant Community**

This plant community is a result of severe disturbance such as wildfire, heavy grazing, or ground disturbing activities. Three-tip sage, low growing grasses, and annual forbs are significant components of this plant community. The total annual production (air-dry weight) of this state is about 450 pounds per acre, but it can range from about 300 lbs./acre in unfavorable years to about 600 lbs./acre in above average years. The following is the growth curve of this plant community expected during a normal year: Growth curve number: WY0101 Growth curve name: 20+M, UPLAND SITES Growth curve description: ALL UPLAND SITES JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC 0 0 0 0 5 30 40 20 5 0 0 0 (Monthly percentages of total annual growth) The state is unstable and vulnerable to excessive erosion. However, rock fragment typically prevents serious erosion from occurring. The biotic integrity of this plant community is at risk depending on how far a shift has occurred in plant composition toward sprouting shrubs and annual forbs. The watershed is usually at risk or nonfunctioning due to an increase in bare ground. Transitional pathways leading to other plant communities are as follows: • Heavy Continuous Season-Long Grazing will convert this plant community to the Three-tip Sage/Bare Ground State.

Figure 5. Plant community growth curve (percent production by month). WY0101, 20+ upland sites.

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
				5	30	40	20	5			

### State 3 Three-Tip Sage/Bare Ground Plant Community

#### Community 3.1 Three-Tip Sage/Bare Ground Plant Community

This plant community is a result of long-term continued use and disturbance. Three-tip sage and bare ground dominate. The total annual production (air-dry weight) of this state is about 250 pounds per acre, but it can range from about 100 lbs./acre in unfavorable years to about 400 lbs./acre in above average years. The following is the growth curve of this plant community expected during a normal year: Growth curve number: WY0101 Growth curve name: 20+M, UPLAND SITES Growth curve description: ALL UPLAND SITES JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC 0 0 0 0 5 30 40 20 5 0 0 0 (Monthly percentages of total annual growth) The state is unstable and vulnerable to excessive erosion. However, rock fragment typically prevents serious erosion from occurring. The biotic integrity of this plant community has been compromised. The watershed is usually nonfunctioning due to an increase in bare ground. Transitional pathways leading to other plant communities are as follows: • Prescribed Grazing will convert this plant community to the Mixed Grass/Three-tip Sage State.

Figure 6. Plant community growth curve (percent production by month). WY0101, 20+ upland sites.

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
				5	30	40	20	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				219–291	
	bluebunch wheatgrass	PSSP6	<i>Pseudoroegneria spicata</i>	219–291	–
2				8–73	
3				8–73	
	timber oatgrass	DAIN	<i>Danthonia intermedia</i>	8–73	–
4				73–146	
	Grass, perennial	2GP	<i>Grass, perennial</i>	0–37	–
	Letterman's needlegrass	ACLE9	<i>Achnatherum lettermanii</i>	0–37	–
	Columbia needlegrass	ACNE9	<i>Achnatherum nelsonii</i>	0–37	–
	bentgrass	AGROS2	<i>Agrostis</i>	0–37	–
	mountain brome	BRMA4	<i>Bromus marginatus</i>	0–37	–
	California oatgrass	DACA3	<i>Danthonia californica</i>	0–37	–
	onespike danthonia	DAUN	<i>Danthonia unispicata</i>	0–37	–
	thickspike wheatgrass	ELLAL	<i>Elymus lanceolatus</i> ssp. <i>lanceolatus</i>	0–37	–
	Idaho fescue	FEID	<i>Festuca idahoensis</i>	0–37	–
	prairie Junegrass	KOMA	<i>Koeleria macrantha</i>	0–37	–
	spike fescue	LEKI2	<i>Leucopoa kingii</i>	0–37	–
	oniongrass	MEBU	<i>Melica bulbosa</i>	0–37	–
	mountain muhly	MUMO	<i>Muhlenbergia montana</i>	0–37	–
	muttongrass	POFE	<i>Poa fendleriana</i>	0–37	–

	spike trisetum	TRSP2	<i>Trisetum spicatum</i>	0–37	–
<b>Forb</b>					
5				37–110	
	Forb, perennial	2FP	<i>Forb, perennial</i>	0–37	–
	common yarrow	ACMI2	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	0–37	–
	pussytoes	ANTEN	<i>Antennaria</i>	0–37	–
	milkvetch	ASTRA	<i>Astragalus</i>	0–37	–
	balsamroot	BALSA	<i>Balsamorhiza</i>	0–37	–
	hawksbeard	CREPI	<i>Crepis</i>	0–37	–
	fleabane	ERIGE2	<i>Erigeron</i>	0–37	–
	buckwheat	ERIOG	<i>Eriogonum</i>	0–37	–
	stoneseed	LITHO3	<i>Lithospermum</i>	0–37	–
	creeping barberry	MARE11	<i>Mahonia repens</i>	0–37	–
	bluebells	MERTE	<i>Mertensia</i>	0–37	–
	phlox	PHLOX	<i>Phlox</i>	0–37	–
	stonecrop	SEDUM	<i>Sedum</i>	0–37	–
	aster	SYMPH4	<i>Symphyotrichum</i>	0–37	–
	clover	TRIFO	<i>Trifolium</i>	0–37	–
	American vetch	VIAM	<i>Vicia americana</i>	0–37	–
<b>Shrub/Vine</b>					
6				37–73	
	black sagebrush	ARNO4	<i>Artemisia nova</i>	37–73	–
7				37–73	
	threetip sagebrush	ARTR4	<i>Artemisia tripartita</i>	37–73	–
8				37–110	
	Shrub, deciduous	2SD	<i>Shrub, deciduous</i>	0–37	–
	Shrub, evergreen	2SE	<i>Shrub, evergreen</i>	0–37	–
	Tree, deciduous	2TD	<i>Tree, deciduous</i>	0–37	–
	Tree, evergreen	2TE	<i>Tree, evergreen</i>	0–37	–
	mountain big sagebrush	ARTRV	<i>Artemisia tridentata ssp. vaseyana</i>	0–37	–
	antelope bitterbrush	PUTR2	<i>Purshia tridentata</i>	0–37	–
	snowberry	SYMPH	<i>Symphoricarpos</i>	0–37	–

## Animal community

### Animal Community – Wildlife Interpretations

Bluebunch Wheatgrass Plant Community (HCPC): This plant community contributes important winter forage for mule deer and elk. It is not typically inhabited by burrowing animals due to the high volume of coarse fragments in the profile. It is mostly used by wildlife in transit to other habitats.

Mixed Grass/Three-Tip Sage Plant Community: This plant community exhibits a low level of plant species diversity. In most cases, it is not a desirable plant community to select as a wildlife habitat management objective.

Three-Tip Sage/Bare Ground Plant Community: This plant community exhibits a low level of plant species diversity. In most cases, it is not a desirable plant community to select as a wildlife habitat management objective.

### Animal Community – 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)  
Bluebunch Wheatgrass (HCPC) 500-800 0.2  
Mixed Grass/Three-Tip Sage 300-600 0.12  
Three-Tip Sage/Bare Ground 100-400 0.06

\* - 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

Water is the principal factor limiting forage production on this site. This site is highly variable and is dominated by soils in hydrologic group B and C, with localized areas in hydrologic group D. Infiltration ranges from slow to very rapid. Runoff potential for this site varies from moderate to high depending on soil hydrologic group, slope, and ground cover. In many cases, areas with greater than 75% ground cover have the greatest potential for high infiltration and lower runoff. Areas where ground cover is less than 50% have the greatest potential to have reduced infiltration and higher runoff (refer to Part 630, NRCS National Engineering Handbook for detailed hydrology information.)

Rills and gullies may be present, but should be small. Water flow patterns should be barely distinguishable. Pedestals are only slightly present in association with bunchgrasses such as bluebunch wheatgrass. Litter typically falls in place, and signs of movement are not common. Chemical and physical crusts are rare to non-existent. Cryptogamic crusts are present, but only cover 1-2% of the soil surface.

## Recreational uses

This site provides limited hunting opportunities for upland game species.

## Wood products

No appreciable wood products are present on the site.

## Inventory data references

Inventory Data References (narrative)

Information presented here has been derived from NRCS clipping data and other inventory data. Field observations from range trained personnel were also used. Those involved in developing this site include: Bill Christensen, Range Management Specialist, NRCS; Karen Clause, Range Management Specialist, NRCS; and Everet Bainter, Range Management Specialist, NRCS. 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



## Contributors

K. Clause

## 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	03/16/2007
Approved by	E. Bainter
Approval date	
Composition (Indicators 10 and 12) based on	Annual Production

## Indicators

1. **Number and extent of rills:** Some rills to be expected on this site.

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

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

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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 15-45%.

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5. **Number of gullies and erosion associated with gullies:** Active gullies, where present, should be rare.

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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 in moderate amounts. Large woody debris will show only slight movement down slope.

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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. Soil Organic Matter of 4-6% is expected.
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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 50-75% grasses, 15% forbs, and 10-35% shrubs. Sparse plant canopy (40-60%) and litter plus slow to moderate infiltration rates result in slight to moderate runoff. Basal cover is typically less than 10% and marginally affects runoff on this site. Surface rock outcrop of 10-30% provide stability to the site, but reduce infiltration. Runoff can be rapid on this site with a moderate to high erosion hazard associated with steep slopes.
- 

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:

Sub-dominant:

Other:

Additional: mid-size, cool season bunchgrasses>> perennial shrubs>perennial forbs>short cool season bunchgrasses>cool season rhizomatous grasses

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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.
- 

14. **Average percent litter cover (%) and depth ( in):** Litter ranges from 10-30% of total canopy measurement with total litter (including beneath the plant canopy) from 30-50% expected. Herbaceous litter depth typically ranges from 3-10mm. Woody litter can be up to several inches (>6 cm).
- 

15. **Expected annual annual-production (this is TOTAL above-ground annual-production, not just forage annual-production):** English: 500-800 lb/ac (650 lb/ac average); Metric 560-896 kg/ha (728 kg/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:** Bare ground greater than 65% is the most common indicator of a threshold being crossed. Rabbitbrush, Sandberg bluegrass, buckwheat, yarrow, and phlox are common increasers. Annual weeds such as cheatgrass and mustards are common invasive species in disturbed sites.

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