

Ecological site R048BY268CO

Dry Flood Plain Step

Last updated: 9/07/2023
Accessed: 04/27/2024

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.

MLRA notes

Major Land Resource Area (MLRA): 048B–Southern Rocky Mountain Parks and Valleys

This area is in Colorado (96 percent) and Wyoming (4 percent). It makes up about 2,325 square miles (6,020 square kilometers). The town of Walden, in the northern part of this MLRA, is in a wide valley locally known as North Park. The town of Kremmling is in a valley locally known as Middle Park. The town of Hartsel, in the center of the southern part of the MLRA, is in a broad intermontane basin locally known as South Park. The northern part is bordered by the Medicine Bow, Routt, and Arapaho National Forests, and the southern part is bordered by the San Isabel and Pike National Forests. The Arapaho National Wildlife Refuge is directly south of the town of Walden.

This area is within the Southern Rocky Mountains Province of the Rocky Mountain System. It consists of nearly level to rolling mountain parks and valleys and a few narrow mountain ridges. It occurs as two separate parts in the center of the Southern Rockies. The southern half of the northern part is on the west side of the Continental Divide, and the rest of the MLRA is on the east side of the divide. Elevation ranges from 7,850 to 10,850 feet (2,395 to 3,310 meters). The head waters of North Platte River leaves Colorado and enters Wyoming in the northern half of the northern part of the MLRA (North Park). The headwaters of Colorado River is in the southern half of the northern part of the MLRA (Middle Park). The headwaters of South Platte River is in the southern part of the MLRA (South Park).

The mountain valleys and parks that are characteristic of this MLRA are surrounded by high mountain peaks of the adjacent Southern Rocky Mountains MLRA (48A). Steep slopes give rise to steep-gradient streams that can move cobbles and gravel from the mountain slopes down into the valleys. The coarse textured sediments on the surface of this area were deposited by either glacial meltwater or present-day rivers. Buried deep beneath the sediments is a complex of sedimentary and igneous rocks. Residuum from sedimentary rocks is on the steeper slopes that were not covered by alluvium and glacial outwash.

The average annual precipitation is mainly 10 to 16 inches (255 to 405 millimeters), but it is as high as 28 inches (710 millimeters) at the higher elevations that border the Southern Rocky Mountains MLRA. Precipitation generally increases with elevation. Rainfall occurs as high-intensity, convective thunderstorms during the growing season. About half of the annual precipitation falls as snow. Soil moisture is unevenly distributed within short distances because of snowdrifts. The amount of precipitation is highly influenced by rain shadows. The surrounding peaks receive most of the precipitation as storm systems traverse the area. The average annual temperature is 35 to 42 degrees F (1 to 6 degrees C). The freeze-free period averages 95 days and ranges from 70 to 120 days, decreasing in length with elevation.

The dominant soil order in this MLRA is Mollisols. Alfisols are of lesser extent. The soils are very shallow to deep, generally well drained, and loamy or clayey and have mixed or smectitic mineralogy. The soil temperature regime is dominantly cryic, but it is frigid in some small areas, primarily on south- or west-facing slopes. The soil moisture regime is mainly ustic, but a marginal aridic regime has been identified in areas where the average annual precipitation is less than about 12 inches (305 millimeters). The most extensive great group is Argicryolls (Hodden, Lucky, Parlin, Tiagos, and Cabin series), which commonly formed in outwash and slope alluvium on outwash

terraces, fan remnants, hills, and mountain slopes. Haplocryolls (Redcloud and Tealson series) formed in outwash and slope alluvium on outwash terraces, valley side slopes, hills, and ridges. Haplocryalfs (Gebson and Harsha series) formed in slope alluvium and outwash on outwash terraces, fan remnants, hills, ridges, and mountain slopes. Cryaquolls (Dobrow and Randman series) formed in alluvium on stream terraces and flood plains.

Classification relationships

NRCS:

Major Land Resource Area 48B, Southern Rocky Mountain Parks (United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, 2006).

USFS:

M331I – North Parks and Ranges Section Southern Rocky Mountain Steppe - Open Woodland - Coniferous Forest - Alpine Meadow

EPA:

21i – Sagebrush Parks and 21j – Grassland Parks < 21 Southern Rockies < 6.2 Western Cordillera < 6 Northwestern Forested Mountains North American Deserts (Griffith, 2006).

USGS: Southern Rocky Mountain Province

Ecological site concept

R048BY268CO Dry Flood-Plain Step occurs on flood plain steps in South Park. Slopes is between 0 to 5 percent. Soils are very deep (60 inches or greater). Soils are derived from alluvium. Soil surface texture is usually loam or clay loam with fine-loamy over sandy or sandy-skeletal textured subsurface. This site has a strongly contrasting textural stratification at 20 to approximately 30 inches. It is a tufted hairgrass – Nebraska sedge community. It has an aridic ustic moisture regime. The effective precipitation ranges from 12 to 16 inches.

Associated sites

R048BY221CO	Dry Salt Flat R048BY221CO Dry Salt Flat occurs on flood-plain steps and alluvial flats. Slopes is between 0 to 5%. Soils are deep to very deep (40 to 80 inches). Soils are derived from colluvium or residuum from sandstone. Soil surface texture is usually loam with fine-loamy textured subsurface. It is a winterfat – alkali sacaton – western wheatgrass community.
R048BY224CO	Dry Salt Playa R048BY224CO Dry Salt Playa occurs drainageways, alluvial flats and playas. Slopes are between 0 to 5%. Soils are deep to very deep (40 to 80 inches). Soils are derived from alluvium. Soil surface texture is usually coarse sandy loam with fine textured subsurface. This soil has gypsum and salt accumulations. It is a seepweed – alkali cordgrass – saltgrass community.
R048BY222CO	Loamy Park R048BY221CO Dry Salt Flat occurs on flood-plain steps and alluvial flats. Slopes is between 0 to 5%. Soils are deep to very deep (40 to 80 inches). Soils are derived from colluvium or residuum from sandstone. Soil surface texture is usually loam with fine-loamy textured subsurface. It is a winterfat – alkali sacaton – western wheatgrass community.
R048BY241CO	Mountain Meadow R048BY241CO Mountain Meadow occurs on flood plains, stream terraces, drainageways and alluvial flats. Slopes is between 0 to 5%. Soils are moderately deep to very deep (25 to 100 inches). Soils are derived from alluvium from igneous and metamorphic rock. Soil surface texture is usually loam, fine sandy loam, silty clay loam or sandy clay loam with fine-loamy, fine-loamy over sandy-skeletal or coarse-loamy textured subsurface. It is a tufted hairgrass – Nebraska sedge community. It has a typic ustic moisture regime. The effective precipitation ranges from 16 to 20 inches.

R048BY225CO	Mountain Loam 10-16 PZ South Park R048BY225CO Mountain Loam 10-16" South Park occurs fan remnants, pediments and hills. Slopes is between 1 to 25%. Soils are deep to very deep (40 to 80 inches). Soils are derived from alluvium; slope alluvium from volcanic breccia, limestone, sandstone, and/or shale; and outwash from sedimentary rock or granite and gneiss. Soil surface texture is usually loam, sandy loam, gravelly loam or very gravelly sandy loam with either a fine-loamy or loamy-skeletal textured subsurface. It is an Arizona fescue – western wheatgrass community. It has an aridic ustic moisture regime. The effective precipitation ranges from 10 to 16 inches.
R048BY280CO	Dry Mountain Swale R048BY280CO Dry Mountain Swale occurs on alluvial flat, stream terraces, drainageways, flood plains and flood-plain steps. Slopes is between 0 to 5%. Soils are very deep (60+ inches). Soils are derived from alluvium. Soil surface texture is usually loam, sandy loam or clay loam with fine-loamy, fine-silty or fine textured subsurface. This site receives extra moisture from surrounding uplands that drain into the area. It is a western wheatgrass – slender wheatgrass community.

Similar sites

R048BY241CO	Mountain Meadow R048BY241CO Mountain Meadow occurs on flood plains, stream terraces, drainageways and alluvial flats. Slopes is between 0 to 5%. Soils are moderately deep to very deep (25 to 100 inches). Soils are derived from alluvium from igneous and metamorphic rock. Soil surface texture is usually loam, fine sandy loam, silty clay loam or sandy clay loam with fine-loamy, fine-loamy over sandy-skeletal or coarse-loamy textured subsurface. It is a tufted hairgrass – Nebraska sedge community. It has a typic ustic moisture regime. The effective precipitation ranges from 16 to 20 inches.
R048BY265CO	Salt Meadow R048BY265CO Salt Meadow occurs on swales, drainageways. Flood plains, and valley floor. Slopes is between 0 to 5%. Soils are very deep (60+ inches). Soils are derived from alluvium. Soil surface texture is clay loam or silty clay loam with fine textured subsurface. It is a western wheatgrass – saltgrass community. It has an ustic aridic moisture regime. The effective precipitation ranges from 9 to 12 inches.
R048BY224CO	Dry Salt Playa R048BY224CO Dry Salt Playa occurs drainageways, alluvial flats and playas. Slopes is between 0 to 5%. Soils are deep to very deep (40 to 80 inches). Soils are derived from alluvium. Soil surface texture is usually coarse sandy loam with fine textured subsurface. This soil has gypsum and salt accumulations. It is a seepweed – alkali cordgrass – saltgrass community.
R048BY268CO	Dry Flood Plain Step R048BY268CO Dry Flood-Plain Step occurs on flood plain steps in South Park. Slopes is between 0 to 5%. Soils are very deep (60+ inches). Soils are derived from alluvium. Soil surface texture is usually loam or clay loam with fine-loamy over sandy or sandy-skeletal textured subsurface. This site has a strongly contrasting textural stratification at 20 to approximately 30 inches. It is a tufted hairgrass – Nebraska sedge community.

Table 1. Dominant plant species

Tree	Not specified
Shrub	Not specified
Herbaceous	(1) <i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i> (2) <i>Carex nebrascensis</i>

Physiographic features

This site occurs on flood plain steps in South Park. The slope of this site is usually less than five percent. The direction of this slope is not important.

Elevation ranges from 8700 feet to 9000 feet above sea level.

Table 2. Representative physiographic features

Landforms	(1) Flood-plain step
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Runoff class	Low
Flooding duration	Brief (2 to 7 days)
Flooding frequency	None to rare
Ponding frequency	None
Elevation	8,700–9,000 ft
Slope	0–5%
Water table depth	12–20 in
Aspect	Aspect is not a significant factor

Climatic features

Average annual precipitation is about 12 to 16 inches. Of this, approximately 65 to 75 percent falls as snow, and 25 to 35 percent falls as rain between middle of June to and the end of September. Summer moisture is mostly from thundershowers in June thru September. November thru March is the driest period of the year with the driest month being February. July and August are the wettest months.

The average annual total snowfall is 77.1 inches. The snow depth usually ranges from 1 to 16 inches during September thru May. The highest winter snowfall record in this area is 174.8 inches which occurred in 1983-1984. The lowest snowfall record is 35 inches during the 1980-1981 winter.

The frost-free period typically ranges from 50 to 85 days; however, can range from 20 days to 96 days in some years. The last spring frost is typically the middle of June to the first of July. The first fall frost is usually the middle of August to the second week of September.

Mean daily annual air temperature ranges from about 21.8 degrees F to 51.1 degrees F, averaging about 16 degrees F for the winter and 56 degrees F in the summer. Summer high temperatures of low-70 degrees F to mid-70 degrees F are not unusual. The coldest winter temperature recorded was -46 degrees F on January 10, 1962 and the warmest winter temperature recorded was 58 degrees F on December 24, 1971. The coldest summer temperature recorded was 21 degrees F on June 1, 1990 and the warmest was 89 degrees F on July 1, 2002.

Wide yearly and seasonal fluctuations are common for this climatic zone. Data taken from Western Regional Climate Center (2018) for Grand Lake 6 SSW, Colorado Climate Station.

This zone in MLRA 48B will need to be broken up into at least 2 land resources zones in future projects based on current knowledge of precipitation and temperature patterns based on North Park-Middle Park and South Park. Lake George 8 SW is in South Park. Green Mountain Dam, Spicer, and Rand are in North Park, Williams Fork Dam, Hot Sulphur Springs 2 SW and Grand Lake 6SSW are in Middle Park. Middle Park is used in the write-up above.

North Park has growing season of 15-45 days; July and August are the wettest months; and the driest months is February. North Park: Green Mountain Dam, Spicer, and Rand. Middle Park: Hot Sulphur Springs 2 SW and Grand Lake 6SSW

South Park has a growing season of 80 to 110 days with July and August being the wettest months and January is the driest month. Lake George 8 SW

Effective precipitation is limited by the low water intake rate of the soil. Over fifty percent of the precipitation falls in the form of snow. Optimum growing season for native plants is mid-April to the first of July. Winters are cold with deep snow cover. Native plants are favored by spring moisture from accumulated snow. July and August are normally dry months during the growing season.

Table 3. Representative climatic features

Frost-free period (characteristic range)	28-62 days
Freeze-free period (characteristic range)	67-90 days

Precipitation total (characteristic range)	12-14 in
Frost-free period (actual range)	20-70 days
Freeze-free period (actual range)	61-96 days
Precipitation total (actual range)	12-16 in
Frost-free period (average)	45 days
Freeze-free period (average)	79 days
Precipitation total (average)	13 in

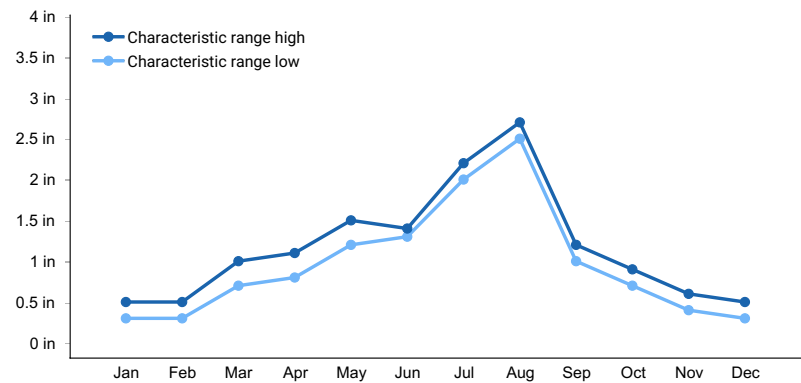


Figure 1. Monthly precipitation range

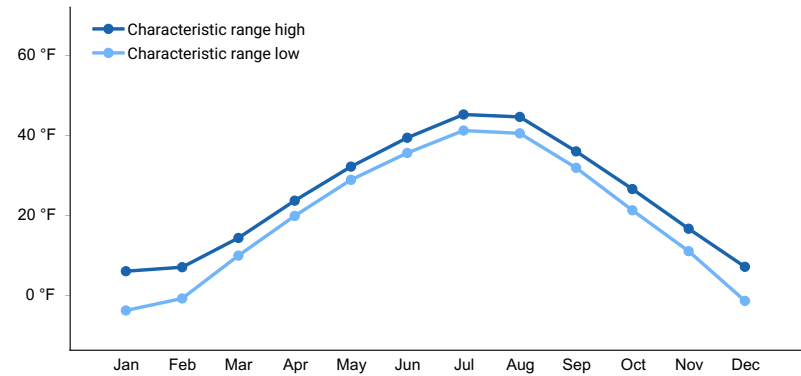


Figure 2. Monthly minimum temperature range

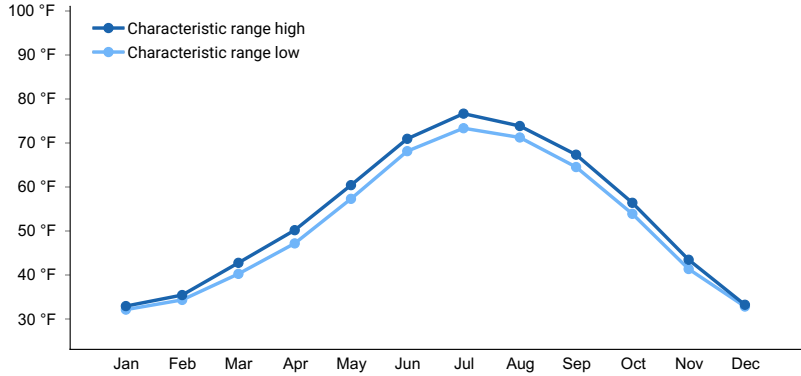


Figure 3. Monthly maximum temperature range

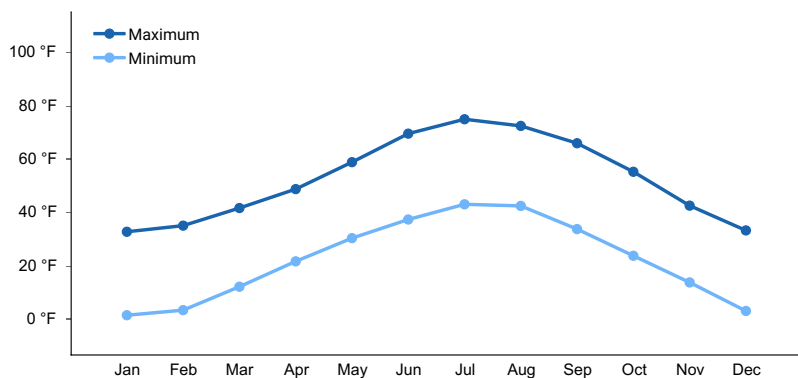


Figure 4. Monthly average minimum and maximum temperature

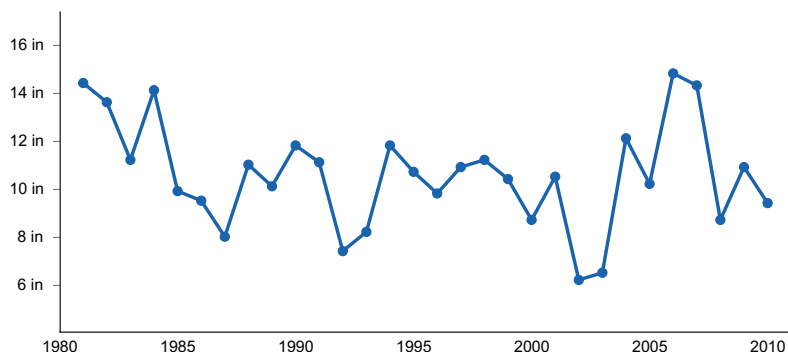


Figure 5. Annual precipitation pattern

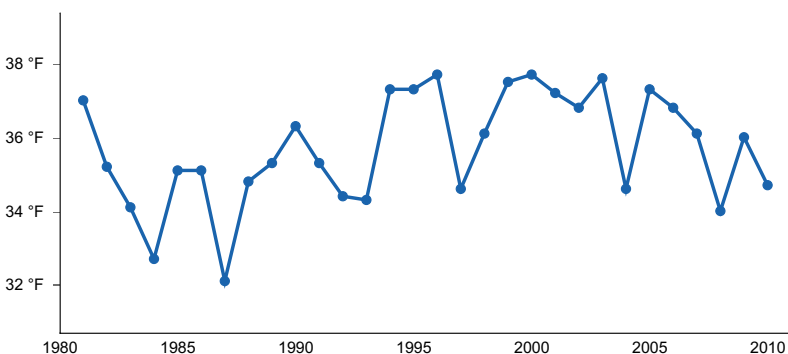


Figure 6. Annual average temperature pattern

Climate stations used

- (1) LAKE GEORGE 8 SW [USC00054742], Lake George, CO
- (2) FAIRPLAY S PARK RD [USC00052816], Fairplay, CO
- (3) ANTERO RSVR [USC00050263], Fairplay, CO

Influencing water features

This ecological site is located on flood plain steps. It receives extra moisture from surrounding uplands that drain into the area. It has a water table from 12 to 20 inches during the months of April thru August. Periodic flooding is brief as it is less than 7 days.

Wetland description

N/A

Soil features

The soils of this site are deep and formed from alluvium. Surface textures are usually a loam. This site has a

strongly contrasting textural stratification at 20 to approximately 30 inches. The soil textures change from fine-loamy to sandy or sandy skeletal. The subsurface textures are loam or clay loam with 18 to 35 percent clay content above the discontinuity. Below the textures are gravelly sand, very gravelly coarse sand, very gravelly loamy sand, very gravelly loamy coarse sand extremely gravelly coarse sand, extremely gravelly loamy coarse sand, extremely gravelly loamy sand, or extremely gravelly with two to 10 percent clay content. Depth to aquic conditions and seasonal endosaturation is 0 to 20 inches (April through August). Depth to redoximorphic features is 0 to 20 inches.

Table 4. Representative soil features

Parent material	(1) Alluvium
Surface texture	(1) Loam (2) Clay loam
Family particle size	(1) Fine-loamy over sandy or sandy-skeletal
Drainage class	Very poorly drained to poorly drained
Permeability class	Moderately slow to moderate
Soil depth	60–100 in
Surface fragment cover <=3"	0–5%
Available water capacity (Depth not specified)	2.8–4.9 in
Calcium carbonate equivalent (Depth not specified)	0–5%
Electrical conductivity (Depth not specified)	0–2 mmhos/cm
Soil reaction (1:1 water) (Depth not specified)	6.6–8.4
Subsurface fragment volume <=3" (Depth not specified)	15–70%
Subsurface fragment volume >3" (Depth not specified)	0–25%

Ecological dynamics

Grasses and sedges give the site its characteristic appearance. Nebraska sedge or other sedges are dominant on the lowest, usually permanently wet, areas. Tufted hairgrass dominates slightly higher ground, which may be dry on the surface at times. Other common grasses or grass-like plants are slender wheatgrass, smallwing sedge, Baltic rush, and elk sedge.

This site is treeless.

State and transition model

R048BY268CO Dry Flood Plain Step

State 1: Reference State

1.1 Grass Dominated

Tufted Hairgrass, Nebraska sedge, slender wheatgrass, other grasses other sedges and rushes.

1.2 Grass with Mixed Shrubs

Rushes have increased. Nebraska sedge, slender wheatgrass, tufted haorgrass, willows, shrubby cinquefoil. other grasses other sedges and rushes are present.

1.1A

1.2A

T1A

State 2: Current Potential State

2.1 Grass Dominated

Tufted Hairgrass, Nebraska sedge, slender wheatgrass, other grasses other sedges and rushes. Present of introduced grasses (Kentucky blugrass, timothy, redtop) and forbs.

2.1A

2.2A

2.2 Grasses with Mixed Shrubs

Kentucky bluegrass, timothy and redtop are dominant. Other grasses, sedges and rushes with willows are present introduced grasses and forbs are present.

T2A

State 3: Altered State

3.1 Grass Dominated

Seeded grass species, other grasses, shrubs and forbs. Present of introduced grasses and forbs.

3.2A

3.1A

3.2 Grasses with Shrubs

Seeded grass species, shrubs and forbs. Present of introduced grasses and forbs.

Legend

1.1A, 2.1A, 3.1A – lack of fire, improper grazing, prolonged drought, time without disturbance

1.2A, 2.2A, 3.2A – disturbance, fire, insect herbivory of shrubs, proper grazing, wetter climate cycles

T1A – Establishment of non-native invasive plants

T2A – Vegetation and/or mechanical treatments of the landscape

State 1

Reference State

Native vegetation consists of sedges, western wheatgrass, foxtail barley, prairie junegrass, slender wheatgrass, alkali sacaton, Sandberg bluegrass, alkali bluegrass, inland saltgrass, plantain, Rocky Mountain iris, and Baltic rush. The plant composition table is built from data and information in the soil survey where it occurs and NASIS data.

Community 1.1

Reference State

Table 5. Annual production by plant type

Plant Type	Low (Lb/Acre)	Representative Value (Lb/Acre)	High (Lb/Acre)
Grass/Grasslike	1045	1425	1805
Forb	55	75	95
Total	1100	1500	1900

Additional community tables

Table 6. Community 1.1 plant community composition

Group	Common Name	Symbol	Scientific Name	Annual Production (Lb/Acre)	Foliar Cover (%)
Grass/Grasslike					
1	Grasses and Grass-likes			1200–1600	
	tufted hairgrass	DECE	<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	500–750	–
	Nebraska sedge	CANE2	<i>Carex nebrascensis</i>	250–500	–
	western wheatgrass	PASM	<i>Pascopyrum smithii</i>	200–400	–
	slender wheatgrass	ELTR7	<i>Elymus trachycaulus</i>	75–250	–
	smallwing sedge	CAMI7	<i>Carex microptera</i>	50–100	–
	mountain rush	JUARL	<i>Juncus arcticus ssp. littoralis</i>	50–100	–
	prairie Junegrass	KOMA	<i>Koeleria macrantha</i>	50–100	–
	alkali sacaton	SPAI	<i>Sporobolus airoides</i>	30–60	–
	Geyer's sedge	CAGE2	<i>Carex geyeri</i>	30–60	–
	saltgrass	DISP	<i>Distichlis spicata</i>	15–45	–
	Sandberg bluegrass	POSE	<i>Poa secunda</i>	15–45	–
	foxtail barley	HOJU	<i>Hordeum jubatum</i>	15–45	–
Forb					
2				50–125	
	Forb, native	2FN	<i>Forb, native</i>	5–50	–
	plantain	PLANT	<i>Plantago</i>	15–45	–
	Rocky Mountain iris	IRMI	<i>Iris missouriensis</i>	5–25	–

Other references

Chapman, S.S., G.E. Griffith, J.M. Omernik, A.B. Price, J. Freeouf, and D.L. Schrupp. 2006. Ecoregions of Colorado. (2-sided color poster with map, descriptive text, summary tables, and photographs). U.S. Geological Survey, Reston, VA. Scale 1:1,200,000.

Cleland, D.T.; Freeouf, J.A.; Keys, J.E.; Nowacki, G.J.; Carpenter, C.A.; and McNab, W.H. 2007. Ecological Subregions: Sections and Subsections for the conterminous United States. Gen. Tech. Report WO-76D [Map on CD-ROM] (A.M. Sloan, cartographer). Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, presentation scale 1:3,500,000; colored.

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.

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Contributors

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Approval

Kirt Walstad, 9/07/2023

Acknowledgments

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--Site Development and Testing Plan--:

Future work to validate and further refine the information in this Provisional Ecological Site Description is necessary. This will include field activities to collect low-, medium-, and high-intensity sampling, soil correlations, and analysis of that data.

Additional information and data is required to refine the Plant Production and Annual Production tables for this ecological site. The extent of MLRA 48A must be further investigated.

Field testing of the information contained in this Provisional ESD is required. As this ESD is moved to the Approved ESD level, reviews from the technical team, quality control, quality assurance, and peers will be conducted.

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	04/27/2024
Approved by	Kirt Walstad
Approval date	
Composition (Indicators 10 and 12) based on	Annual Production

Indicators

1. **Number and extent of rills:**

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

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

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

-
5. **Number of gullies and erosion associated with gullies:**
-
6. **Extent of wind scoured, blowouts and/or depositional areas:**
-
7. **Amount of litter movement (describe size and distance expected to travel):**
-
8. **Soil surface (top few mm) resistance to erosion (stability values are averages - most sites will show a range of values):**
-
9. **Soil surface structure and SOM content (include type of structure and A-horizon color and thickness):**
-
10. **Effect of community phase composition (relative proportion of different functional groups) and spatial distribution on infiltration and runoff:**
-
11. **Presence and thickness of compaction layer (usually none; describe soil profile features which may be mistaken for compaction on this site):**
-
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:
-
13. **Amount of plant mortality and decadence (include which functional groups are expected to show mortality or decadence):**
-
14. **Average percent litter cover (%) and depth (in):**
-
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:**
-