

## **Ecological site R052XC214MT** **Shallow (Sw) 10-14" 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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	Reference site used? No
Date	05/04/2005
Approved by	Kirt Walstad
Approval date	
Composition (Indicators 10 and 12) based on	Annual Production

### **Indicators**

- Number and extent of rills:** Rills should not be present in HCPC except on slopes > 15%, careful examination will yield slight evidence of rills following a rainfall event. On slopes > 15%, if in Plant community A, careful examination will yield slight evidence of rills regardless of precipitation event. On slopes > 15%, in HCPC and in plant community A, rill would be less than ½ inch deep, linear, but short in length. On slopes > 15%, if in Plant community B, rills are readily observed; regularly spaced, ½ inch deep, linear and exceeding 1 foot but not exceeding 3 feet.
- Presence of water flow patterns:** Careful examination will yield slight evidence of water flow patterns following a rainfall event in HCPC on slopes > 15%. On slopes > 15%, if in Plant community A, careful examination will yield slight evidence of water flow patterns regardless of precipitation event. On slopes > 15%, if in Plant community B, water flow patterns are readily observed.
- Number and height of erosional pedestals or terracettes:** Pedestals or terracettes would essentially be nonexistent in HCPC. On slopes > 8%, if in Plant community A, careful examination will yield occasional pedestals and terracettes approximately ¼ inch above the soil surface. On slopes > 8%, if in Plant community B, pedestals and terracettes are frequent and ½ - ¾ inch above the soil surface.
- Bare ground from Ecological Site Description or other studies (rock, litter, lichen, moss, plant canopy are not**

**bare ground):** Up to 10% of the soil surface is bare ground in HCPC & Plant community A. If in Plant Community B, 11 to 20% of the soil surface is bare ground.

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5. **Number of gullies and erosion associated with gullies:** Active gullies should not be present. On slopes > 15%, existing gullies should be “healed” with a good vegetative cover in all State 1 reference plant communities.
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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):** Some litter movement is evident following a rainfall event in HCPC and in Plant community A on slopes > 8%. If in Plant community B, litter, both fine and coarse, movement is readily observable on slopes > 8%.
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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):** Stability class anticipated to be 3 to 6, depending on soil surface texture.
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9. **Soil surface structure and SOM content (include type of structure and A-horizon color and thickness):** The surface layer is 1 to 5” thick and typically have loam, silt loam or silty clay loam textures. Surface color ranges brown and dark grayish brown. Soil organic matter ranges between 1-5%.
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10. **Effect of community phase composition (relative proportion of different functional groups) and spatial distribution on infiltration and runoff:** In HCPC, 65-70% plant canopy and 50-60% basal cover with small gaps between plants should reduce raindrop impact and slow overland flow, providing increased time for infiltration to occur. Healthy, deep rooted native grasses enhance infiltration and reduce runoff. Infiltration rate is moderate to moderately slow. If in plant community A, 65-70% plant canopy and 50-60% basal cover with small gaps between plants will still reduce raindrop impact and decrease overland flow. If in plant community B, 30-60% plant canopy and 40-50% basal cover with moderate gaps between plants, intensifies raindrop impact and increases overland flow. The site tends to be more xeric as runoff increases.
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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):** No compaction layer or soil surface crusting should be evident in any of the State 1 plant communities. Sandstone bedrock or weakly consolidated sedimentary beds begin at 18 – 20 inches.
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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: HCPC: Tall and mid stature cool season bunch grasses = mid stature warm season bunch grasses > mid-

stature cool season rhizomatous grasses > shrubs > forbs. Plant community A: Mid-stature cool season bunch grasses > mid-stature cool season rhizomatous grasses > short warm season rhizomatous grasses > shrubs > forbs. Plant community B: Mid-stature and short cool season bunch grasses > short warm season rhizomatous grasses > shrubs > forbs.

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13. **Amount of plant mortality and decadence (include which functional groups are expected to show mortality or decadence):** Plant mortality and decadence very low in HCPC and Plant community A. In periods of drought, shrubs would exhibit decadence in the state 1 reference communities.
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14. **Average percent litter cover (%) and depth ( in):** Litter cover is in contact with soil surface. Litter decreases in Plant community A to 10% and depth is reduced to 0.5 inch. Litter decreases to less than 10% in Plant community B and is less than ¼ inch deep.
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15. **Expected annual annual-production (this is TOTAL above-ground annual-production, not just forage annual-production):** 600 - 1000 #/acre from Plant community B to HCPC.
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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:** Needle and thread, threadleaf sedge, plains prickly pear, blue grama, Hood's phlox, hairy goldenaster, dense clubmoss and fringed sagewort.
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17. **Perennial plant reproductive capability:** All species are capable of reproducing in HCPC and Plant community A. In Plant community B, plant seedlings will be weighed in favor of marginal and undesirable species. Replacement of desirable species will be very few.
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