Ecological site R067BY024CO
Sandy Plains

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

Indicators

1. **Number and extent of rills:** None

2. **Presence of water flow patterns:** Typically none to slight. If present, water patterns are broken, irregular in appearance or discontinuous with numerous debris dams or vegetative barriers.

3. **Number and height of erosional pedestals or terracettes:** Pedestalled plants caused by wind or water erosion would be minor.

4. **Bare ground from Ecological Site Description or other studies (rock, litter, lichen, moss, plant canopy are not bare ground):** 3 percent or less bare ground, with bare patches ranging from 3 to 5 inches in diameter. Prolonged drought or wildfire events will cause bare ground to increase upwards to 5 to10 percent with bare patches ranging from 8 to12 inches in diameter.

5. **Number of gullies and erosion associated with gullies:** None

6. **Extent of wind scoured, blowouts and/or depositional areas:** A minor amount of wind scouring may occur on naturally disturbed areas. Fire or extended drought can exacerbate the appearance. Typically, wind scouring should be

insignificant.

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7. **Amount of litter movement (describe size and distance expected to travel):** Litter should be uniformly distributed with little movement. On steep slopes or knolls, litter may move from a few inches to 1 to 2 feet depending on intensity of wind or rainfall event.

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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 rating anticipated to be 3 to 5 in the interspaces at soil surface.

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9. **Soil surface structure and SOM content (include type of structure and A-horizon color and thickness):** SOM ranges from 2 to 4. A-horizon ranges from 0 to 6 inches. Soils are deep, dark brown, weak fine granular structure.

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10. **Effect of community phase composition (relative proportion of different functional groups) and spatial distribution on infiltration and runoff:** Raindrop impact is reduced by the diverse grass, forb, shrub functional/structural groups and root structure. This slows overland flow and provides increased time for infiltration to occur. Extended drought, wildfire or both may reduce basal density, canopy cover, and litter amounts (primarily from tall, warm-season bunch and rhizomatous grasses), resulting in decreased infiltration and increased runoff on steep slopes following intense rainfall events.

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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):** 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: Warm-season tall rhizomatous >

    Sub-dominant: Warm-season short bunchgrass = warm-season tall bunchgrass > cool-season grasses/grasslikes > shrubs > warm-season mid bunchgrass >

    Other: Leguminous forbs > warm-season forbs > cool-season forbs

    Additional:

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13. **Amount of plant mortality and decadence (include which functional groups are expected to show mortality or decadence):** Minimal

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14. **Average percent litter cover (%) and depth (in):** Litter cover during and following drought can range from 20 to 30 percent and 5 to15 percent following wildfire.

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15. **Expected annual annual-production (this is TOTAL above-ground annual-production, not just forage annual-**

production): 800 lbs./ac. low precip years; 1650 lbs./ac. average precip years; 2200 lbs./ac. high precip years. After extended drought or the first growing season following wildfire, production may be significantly reduced by 300 to 650 lbs./ac. or more.

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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:** Invasive plants should not occur in reference plant community. Following fire or extended drought, cheatgrass, Russian thistle, and burningbush may invade assuming a seed source is available.

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17. **Perennial plant reproductive capability:** The only limitations are weather-related, wildfire, natural disease, and insects that may temporarily reduce reproductive capability.