

## Ecological site R077DY041TX Lakebed 12-17" PZ

Last updated: 9/11/2023  
Accessed: 04/26/2024

### 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.

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Date	08/18/2009
Approved by	Bryan Christensen
Approval date	
Composition (Indicators 10 and 12) based on	Annual Production

### Indicators

- Number and extent of rills:** None to slight.  
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- Presence of water flow patterns:** None to slight.  
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- Number and height of erosional pedestals or terracettes:** None to slight.  
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- Bare ground from Ecological Site Description or other studies (rock, litter, lichen, moss, plant canopy are not bare ground):** 20-25% bare ground.  
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- Number of gullies and erosion associated with gullies:** None to slight.  
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- Extent of wind scoured, blowouts and/or depositional areas:** None to slight.  
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- Amount of litter movement (describe size and distance expected to travel):** None to slight.  
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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):** Moderate to high resistance to erosion.
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9. **Soil surface structure and SOM content (include type of structure and A-horizon color and thickness):** Moderate fine granular structure and moderate medium subangular blocky; very hard, very firm; few fine roots; moderate to high SOM.
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10. **Effect of community phase composition (relative proportion of different functional groups) and spatial distribution on infiltration and runoff:** Basal cover and density with small interspaces should make rainfall impact minimal. This site is poorly drained, permeability is very slow to moderately slow, and available water holding capacity varies from excessive to non-available.
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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 evidence of compaction.
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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 shortgrasses >
- Sub-dominant: Warm-season midgrasses > Sedges/Grasslikes >
- Other: Forbs > Cool-season grasses
- Additional:
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13. **Amount of plant mortality and decadence (include which functional groups are expected to show mortality or decadence):** Mortality and decadence varies from low to high depending on the water regime (flooding).
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14. **Average percent litter cover (%) and depth ( in):** Litter is primarily herbaceous.
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15. **Expected annual annual-production (this is TOTAL above-ground annual-production, not just forage annual-production):** 500 lbs./ac. (dry periods) to 5,000 lbs./ac. (wet periods)
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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 annual & perennial forbs, Willows, and Baccharis.
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17. **Perennial plant reproductive capability:** All perennial species should be capable of reproducing every year depending on water regime unless disrupted by extended drought, overgrazing, wildfire, insect damage, or other events occurring immediately prior to, or during the reproductive phase.
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