Ecological site R078BY084TX
Rough Breaks 19-26" PZ

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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	Bryan Christensen
Approval date	
Composition (Indicators 10 and 12) based on	Annual Production

Indicators

1. **Number and extent of rills:** Due to the percent slopes, rills will be common.

2. **Presence of water flow patterns:** Due to the percent slopes, water flow patterns will be common.

3. **Number and height of erosional pedestals or terracettes:** Due to the percent slopes, pedestals/terracettes will be common.

4. **Bare ground from Ecological Site Description or other studies (rock, litter, lichen, moss, plant canopy are not bare ground):** 25-35% mineral soil.

5. **Number of gullies and erosion associated with gullies:** Due to the percent slopes, gullies will be common.

6. **Extent of wind scoured, blowouts and/or depositional areas:** Slight to moderate.

7. **Amount of litter movement (describe size and distance expected to travel):** Slight to moderate.

8. **Soil surface (top few mm) resistance to erosion (stability values are averages - most sites will show a range of values):** Not very resistant to surface erosion.

9. **Soil surface structure and SOM content (include type of structure and A-horizon color and thickness):** Very gravelly loam; friable; low SOM.

10. **Effect of community phase composition (relative proportion of different functional groups) and spatial distribution on infiltration and runoff:** Lack of vegetative cover and slope increases the erosion potential. This site is a moderately permeable soil, rapid runoff, and available water holding capacity is low.

11. **Presence and thickness of compaction layer (usually none; describe soil profile features which may be mistaken for compaction on this site):** None.

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 midgrasses >

    Sub-dominant: Warm-season tallgrasses > Shrubs/Vines >

    Other: Warm-season shortgrasses > Cool-season grasses > Forbs > Trees

    Additional:

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

14. **Average percent litter cover (%) and depth (in):** Litter is dominantly herbaceous.

15. **Expected annual annual-production (this is TOTAL above-ground annual-production, not just forage annual-production):** 750 to 1,200 pounds per acre.

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:** Juniper can be invasive.

17. **Perennial plant reproductive capability:** All plant species should be capable of reproduction except during periods of prolonged drought conditions, heavy natural herbivory, or intense wildfires.