USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service

Ecological site R102AY024SD
Shallow Loamy

Last updated: 8/20/2024
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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): 102A–Rolling Till Prairie

The Rolling Till Prairie (102A) is located within the Central Feed Grains and Livestock Land Resource Region. It spans 3 states (Minnesota 58 percent, South Dakota 42 percent, and small part in North Dakota), encompassing over 16,000 square miles (Figure 1). The elevation ranges from approximately over 2,000 feet above sea level (ASL) on the Prairie Coteau in Northeastern South Dakota to about 1,000 feet ASL on lowlands. The dominate landform in this area are stagnation moraines, end moraines, glacial outwash plains, terraces, and flood plains. The area is dominated by till covered moraines. The stagnation moraines are gently undulating to steep and have many depressions and poorly defined drainages. Small outwash areas are adjacent to the watercourses. The Cretaceous Pierre Shale underlies the till in the most of the area. Precambrian rocks also occur at depth. Granite is quarried near Milbank, South Dakota and outcrops of Sioux Quartzite are common. (USDA-NRCS 2006).

The dominant soil order in this MLRA is Mollisols. The soils in the area dominantly have a frigid soil temperature regime, an aquic or udic soil moisture regime, and mixed mineralogy. They generally are very deep, well drained to very poorly drained. This area supports true prairie vegetation characterized by big bluestem (*Andropogon gerardii*), little bluestem (Schizachyrium scoparium), porcupinegrass (*Hesperostipa spartea*), and green needlegrass (*Nassella viridula*). Prairie cordgrass (Spartina pectinata) commonly grows in wet areas. (USDA-NRCS 2006).

Classification relationships

Major Land Resource Area (MLRA): Rolling Till Prairie (102A) (USDA-NRCS 2006)

USFS Subregions: North Central Glaciated Plains Section (251B); Upper Minnesota River-Des Moines Lobe Subsection (251Ba); Outer Coteau des Prairies Subsection (251Bb); Northwest Iowa Plains Subsection (251Bd); Minnesota and Northeast Iowa Morainal-Oak Savannah Section (222M); Alexandria Moraine-Hardwood Hills Subsection (222Ma) (Cleland et al. 2007).

US EPA Level IV Ecoregion: Tewaukon/Big Stone Stagnation Moraine (46e), Prairie Coteau (46k), Prairie Coteau Escarpment (46l), Big Sioux Basin (46m), Minnesota River Prairie (46o), Des Moines Lobe (47b) , Lake Agassiz Plains (48d), Alexandria Moraines and Detroit Lakes Outwash Plain (51j) (USEPA 2013)

Ecological site concept

The Shallow Loamy ecological site typically occurs on upland areas. Soils are well drained to somewhat excessively drained and have a root restricting layer of bedrock, such as shale or granite within 10 to 20 inches of the soil surface. Surface texture is typically loam and slopes can range from 0 to 25 percent. Vegetation in the Reference State includes little bluestem, porcupine grass, and sideoats grama. Forbs include goldenrods, white sagebrush (cudweed sagewort), heath aster, western yarrow. Non-native grasses such as Kentucky bluegrass, smooth bromegrass may invade the site due to changes in disturbance regime.

Associated sites

R102AY010SD	**Loamy** These sites occur on upland areas. The soils are well drained and have less than 40 percent clay in the surface and subsoil. The central concept soil series is Barnes, Forman, and Poinsett, but other series are included.
R102AY012SD	**Thin Upland** These sites occur on uplands. Soils are well drained and will effervesce with acid at or near the surface. The central concept soil series is Buse, Langhei, and Zell, but other series are included.
R102AY020SD	**Loamy Overflow** These sites occur in upland swales. Soils are moderately well drained which have water flow into and over/through the site. The central concept soil series is Aastad, Brookings, Svea, and Waubay but other series are included.

Similar sites

R102AY012SD	**Thin Upland** The thin upland site occurs on shoulders in uplands. Soils are well drained and will effervesce with acid at or near the surface. Soils do not have a root restricting layer. The Thin Upland site will have more big bluestem, less needlegrasses and higher production than the Shallow Loamy site.

Table 1. Dominant plant species

Tree	Not specified
Shrub	Not specified
Herbaceous	(1) *Schizachyrium scoparium* (2) *Hesperostipa spartea*

Physiographic features

The Shallow Loamy ecological site typically occurs on upland terraces and moraines.

Table 2. Representative physiographic features

Landforms	(1) Upland > Terrace (2) Moraine
Runoff class	Low to very high
Flooding frequency	None
Ponding frequency	None
Elevation	305–610 m
Slope	0–25%
Ponding depth	0 cm
Water table depth	203 cm
Aspect	Aspect is not a significant factor

Climatic features

MLRA 102A is considered to have a continental climate – cold winters and relatively hot summers, low to moderate humidity, light rainfall, and much sunshine. Extremes in temperature may also abound. The climate is the result of this MLRA's location near the geographic center of North America. There are few natural barriers on the Northern Great Plains and air masses move freely across the plains and account for rapid changes in temperature.

Annual precipitation typically ranges from 21 to 27 inches per year. The average annual temperature is about 43°F. January is the coldest month with average temperatures ranging from about 5°F (Mahnomen 1 W, Minnesota (MN)), to about 14°F (Tracy, MN). July is the warmest month with temperatures averaging from about 69°F

(Mahnomen 1 W, MN), to about 73°F (Tracy, MN). The range of normal average monthly temperatures between the coldest and warmest months is about 62°F. This large annual range attests to the continental nature of this area's climate. Hourly winds are estimated to average about 11 miles per hour (mph) annually, ranging from about 13 mph during the spring to about 10 mph during the summer. Daytime winds are generally stronger than nighttime and occasional strong storms may bring brief periods of high winds with gusts to more than 50 mph.

Growth of cool-season plants begins in early to mid-March, slowing or ceasing in late June. Warm-season plants begin growth about mid-May and continue to early or mid-September. Greenup of cool-season plants may occur in September and October when adequate soil moisture is present.

Table 3. Representative climatic features

Frost-free period (characteristic range)	124-127 days
Freeze-free period (characteristic range)	141-152 days
Precipitation total (characteristic range)	610-635 mm
Frost-free period (actual range)	112-130 days
Freeze-free period (actual range)	131-153 days
Precipitation total (actual range)	610-635 mm
Frost-free period (average)	124 days
Freeze-free period (average)	143 days
Precipitation total (average)	635 mm

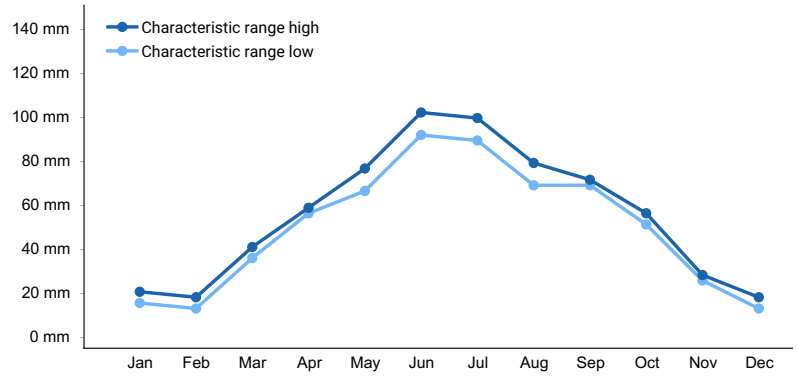


Figure 1. Monthly precipitation range

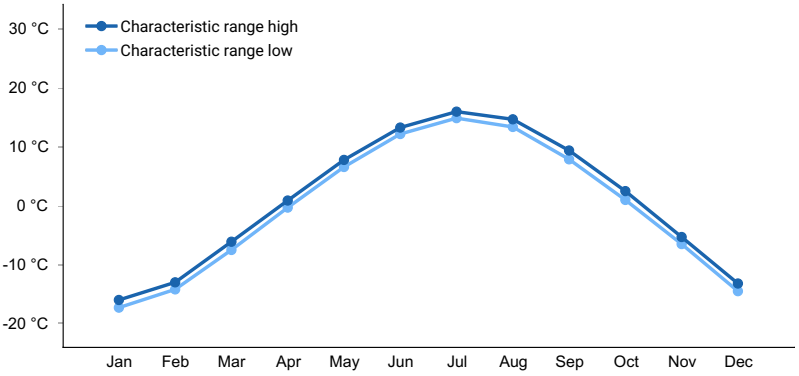


Figure 2. Monthly minimum temperature range

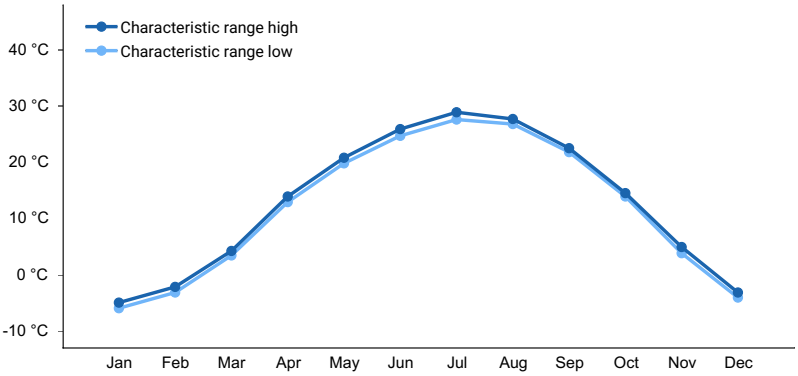


Figure 3. Monthly maximum temperature range

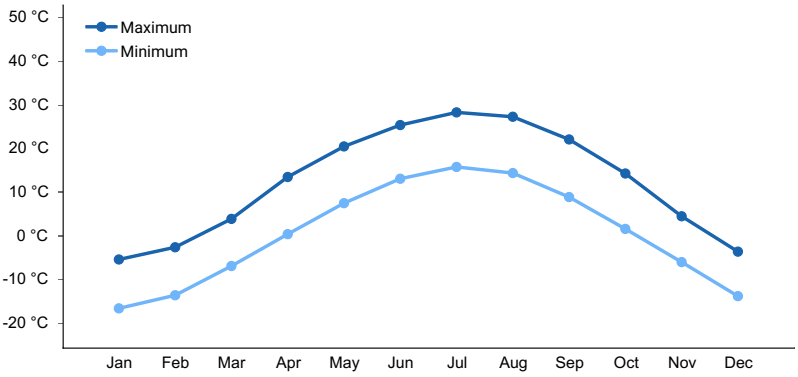


Figure 4. Monthly average minimum and maximum temperature

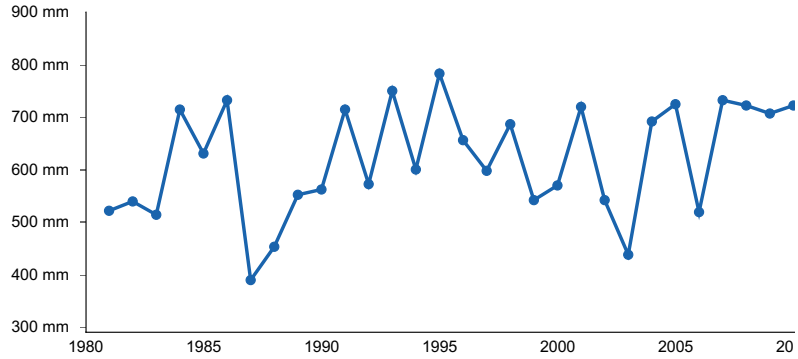


Figure 5. Annual precipitation pattern

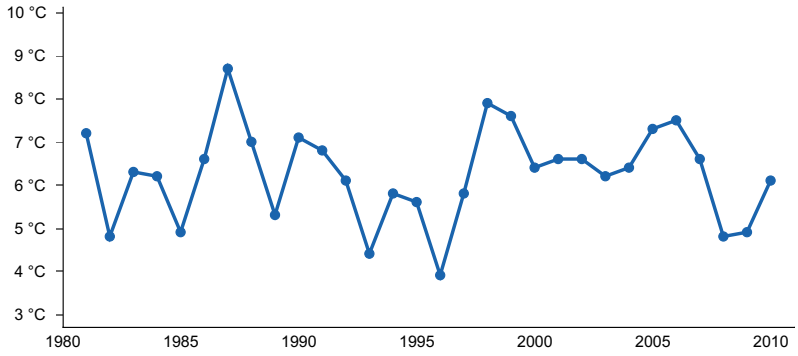


Figure 6. Annual average temperature pattern

Climate stations used

- (1) ARTICHOKE LAKE [USC00210287], Correll, MN
- (2) BROWNS VALLEY [USC00211063], Beardsley, MN
- (3) CASTLEWOOD [USC00391519], Castlewood, SD

- (4) MILBANK 4 NW [USC00395536], Milbank, SD
- (5) ROY LAKE [USC00397326], Lake City, SD
- (6) SISSETON [USC00397742], Sisseton, SD

Influencing water features

No riparian areas or wetland features are directly associated with this site.

Wetland description

Not Applicable.

Soil features

The Shallow Loamy ecological site occurs on upland areas. Soils are well drained to somewhat excessively drained and have a root restricting layer of bedrock, such as shale or granite within 10 to 20 inches of the soil surface. The central concept soil series are Kloten, and Yellowbank, but other series could be included as well.

Table 4. Representative soil features

Parent material	(1) Alluvium (2) Till
Surface texture	(1) Silt loam (2) Clay loam
Family particle size	(1) Loamy
Drainage class	Well drained to somewhat excessively drained
Permeability class	Moderate to moderately rapid
Depth to restrictive layer	28–51 cm
Soil depth	25–51 cm
Surface fragment cover <=3"	4–6%
Surface fragment cover >3"	2–4%
Available water capacity (0-101.6cm)	5.08 cm
Calcium carbonate equivalent (0-101.6cm)	0–10%
Electrical conductivity (0-101.6cm)	0 mmhos/cm
Sodium adsorption ratio (0-101.6cm)	0
Soil reaction (1:1 water) (0-101.6cm)	6.1–8.4
Subsurface fragment volume <=3" (0-101.6cm)	6–9%
Subsurface fragment volume >3" (0-101.6cm)	2–4%

Ecological dynamics

The site which is located in the Prairie Pothole Region developed under Northern Great Plains climatic conditions and included natural influence of large herding herbivores and occasional fire. Changes will occur in the plant communities due to weather fluctuations and/or management actions. Under adverse impacts, a relatively rapid decline in vegetative vigor and composition can occur. Under favorable conditions the site has the potential to resemble the Reference State. Interpretations for this site are based primarily on the 1.1 Little Bluestem-Porcupine

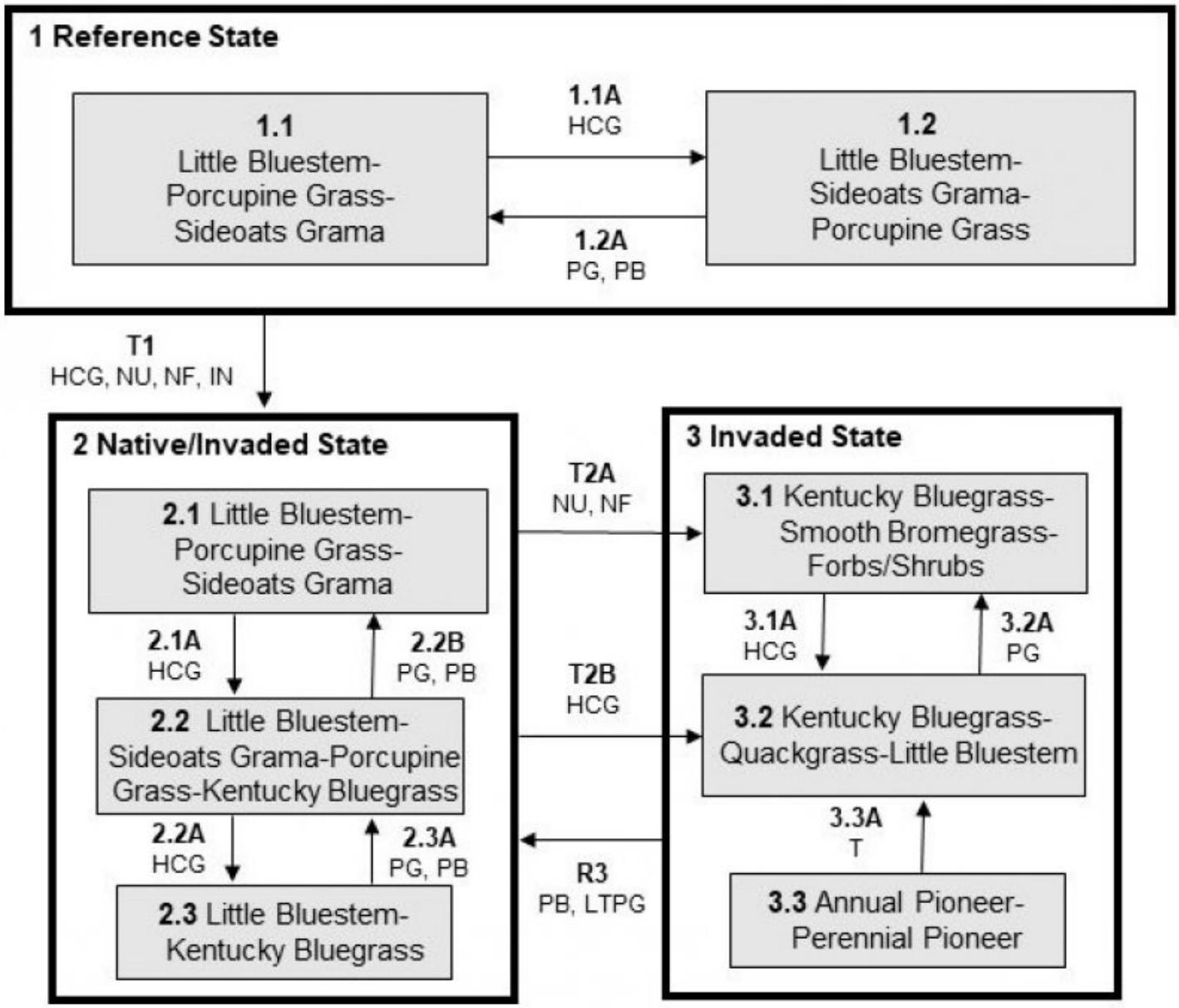
Grass-Sideoats Grama Plant Community Phase. This community phase and the Reference State have been determined by study of rangeland relic areas, areas protected from excessive disturbance, and areas under long-term rotational grazing regimes. Trends in plant community dynamics ranging from heavily grazed to lightly grazed areas, seasonal use pastures, and historical accounts also have been considered.

This ecological site (ES) has been grazed by domestic livestock since they have been introduced into the area. The introduction of domestic livestock and the use of fencing and reliable water sources have changed the ecological dynamics of this site. Continuous season-long grazing (during the typical growing season of May through October) and/or repeated seasonal grazing (e.g., every spring, every summer) without adequate recovery periods following grazing events causes departure from the 2.1 Little Bluestem-Porcupine Grass-Sideoats Grama Plant Community Phase. Little bluestem, western wheatgrass (*Pascopyrum smithii*), sideoats grama, and blue grama (*Bouteloua gracilis*) will increase. Eventually, blue grama, quackgrass (*Elymus repens*), and Kentucky bluegrass (*Poa pratensis*) may develop into a sod. Indiangrass (*Sorghastrum nutans*), big bluestem (*Andropogon gerardii*), porcupine grass (*Hesperostipa spartea*), green needlegrass (*Nassella viridula*), sideoats grama, and little bluestem will decrease in frequency and production. Extended periods of nonuse and/or lack of fire will result in excessive litter and a plant community dominated by cool-season grasses such as Kentucky bluegrass, smooth bromegrass (*Bromus inermis*), and green needlegrass.

Following the state and transition diagram are narratives for each of the described states and community phases. These may not represent every possibility, but they are the most prevalent and repeatable states/community phases. The plant composition tables shown below have been developed from the best available knowledge at the time of this revision. As more data are collected, some of these community phases and/or states may be revised or removed, and new ones may be added. The main purpose for including the descriptions here is to capture the current knowledge and experience at the time of this revision.

State and transition model

Shallow Loamy – MLRA 102A



LEGEND
Shallow Loamy – R102AY024SD

HCG – Heavy continuous grazing
IN – Invasion
LTPG – Long-term prescribed grazing
NU – Non-use
NF – No fire
PB – Prescribed burning
PG – Prescribed grazing
T – Time w/wo disturbances

Code	Process
T1	Heavy continuous grazing, no use, no fire, invasion
T2A	No use, no fire
T2B	Heavy continuous grazing
1.1A	Heavy continuous grazing
1.2A	Prescribed grazing with recovery periods, prescribed burning
2.1A	Heavy continuous grazing
2.2A	Heavy continuous grazing
2.2B	Prescribed grazing with recovery periods, prescribed burning
2.3A	Prescribed grazing with recovery periods, prescribed burning
3.1A	Heavy continuous grazing
3.2A	Prescribed grazing with recovery periods
3.3A	Time w/wo disturbances
R3	Long term prescribed grazing, prescribed burning

State 1
Reference State

The Reference State represents the natural range of variability that dominates the dynamics of this ES. This state is typically dominated by cool-season grass and grass-like species. Before European settlement, the primary disturbance mechanisms for this site in the reference condition included periodic fire, grazing by large herding ungulates, and fluctuations in the water table and ponding frequency and duration. Frequent surface fires (3 to 5 years) and grazing coupled with weather events dictated the dynamics that occurred within the natural range of variability. Today, the primary disturbance is from a lack of fire, concentrated livestock grazing, and weather fluctuations. Species that are desirable for livestock and wildlife can decline and a corresponding increase in less desirable species will occur.

Dominant plant species

- little bluestem (*Schizachyrium scoparium*), grass
- porcupinegrass (*Hesperostipa spartea*), grass
- sideoats grama (*Bouteloua curtipendula*), grass
- big bluestem (*Andropogon gerardii*), grass
- Indiangrass (*Sorghastrum nutans*), grass
- green needlegrass (*Nassella viridula*), grass
- plains muhly (*Muhlenbergia cuspidata*), grass
- prairie sandreed (*Calamovilfa longifolia*), grass
- Canada wildrye (*Elymus canadensis*), grass
- slender wheatgrass (*Elymus trachycaulus*), grass
- needle and thread (*Hesperostipa comata*), grass
- western wheatgrass (*Pascopyrum smithii*), grass
- blue grama (*Bouteloua gracilis*), grass
- threadleaf sedge (*Carex filifolia*), grass
- goldenrod (*Oligoneuron*), other herbaceous
- white sagebrush (*Artemisia ludoviciana*), other herbaceous
- common yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*), other herbaceous
- white heath aster (*Symphyotrichum ericoides*), other herbaceous
- Cuman ragweed (*Ambrosia psilostachya*), other herbaceous

Community 1.1
Little Bluestem-Porcupine Grass-Sideoats Grama

Interpretations are based primarily on the 1.1 Little Bluestem-Porcupine Grass-Sideoats Grama Plant Community Phase (this is also considered to be climax). The potential vegetation was about 80 percent grasses or grass-like plants, 10 percent forbs, and 8 percent shrubs. The community was dominated by warm-season grasses with cool-season grasses being subdominant. The major grasses included little bluestem, big bluestem, Indiangrass, sideoats grama, porcupine grass, and green needlegrass. Other grass or grass-like species included plains muhly (*Muhlenbergia cuspidata*), prairie sandreed (*Calamovilfa longifolia*), Canada wildrye (Elymus Canadensis), slender

wheatgrass (*Elymus trachycaulus*), needleandthread (*Hesperostipa comata*), western wheatgrass, blue grama, and threadleaf sedge (*Carex filifolia*). This plant community was resilient and well adapted to the Northern Great Plains climatic conditions. The diversity in plant species allowed for high drought tolerance. This was a sustainable plant community in regards to site/soil stability, watershed function, and biologic integrity.

Table 5. Annual production by plant type

Plant Type	Low (Kg/Hectare)	Representative Value (Kg/Hectare)	High (Kg/Hectare)
Grass/Grasslike	1973	2571	3116
Shrub/Vine	135	228	347
Forb	135	228	347
Total	**2243**	**3027**	**3810**

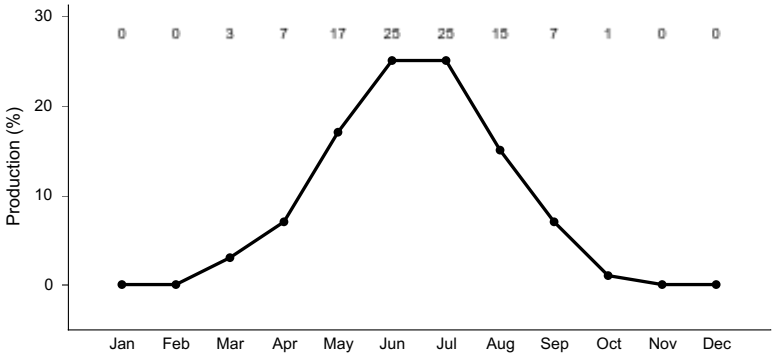


Figure 8. Plant community growth curve (percent production by month). SD0204, Rolling Till Prairie, warm-season dominant, cool-season subdominant.. Warm-season dominant, cool-season subdominant..

Community 1.2
Little Bluestem-Sideoats Grama-Porcupine Grass

This plant community evolved under heavy continuous grazing or from over utilization during extended drought periods. The potential plant community was made up of approximately 75 percent grasses and grass-like species, 15 percent forbs, and 10 percent shrubs. Dominant grasses included little bluestem, sideoats grama, and porcupine grass. Grasses of secondary importance included big bluestem, green needlegrass, blue grama, western wheatgrass, prairie dropseed (*Sporobolus heterolepis*), and threadleaf sedge. Forbs commonly found in this plant community included goldenrod (Oligoneuron), white sagebrush (local known as cudweed sagewort) (*Artemisia ludoviciana*), heath aster (*Symphyotrichum ericoides*), scurfpea (Psoralidium), western ragweed (*Ambrosia psilostachya*), and western yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*). This plant community had similar plant composition to the 2.2 Little Bluestem-Sideoats Grama-Porcupine Grass-Kentucky Bluegrass Plant Community Phase. The main difference is that this plant community phase did not have the presence of nonnative invasive species such as Kentucky bluegrass and smooth bromegrass. When compared to the 1.1 Little Bluestem-Porcupine Grass-Sideoats Grama Plant Community Phase, little bluestem and sideoats grama increased. Production of tall warm-season grasses was reduced. This plant community was moderately resistant to change. The herbaceous species present were well adapted to grazing; however, species composition could be altered through long-term overgrazing. If the herbaceous component was intact, it tended to be resilient if the disturbance was not long-term. Most of the components of the ecological processes would have been functioning at optimum levels. However, the vigor and reproductive capability of the tall warm-season grasses would have been reduced due to grazing pressure or a combination of stressors. A reduction of this dominant functional group allowed for an increase in shorter-statured (and shallower rooted) species.

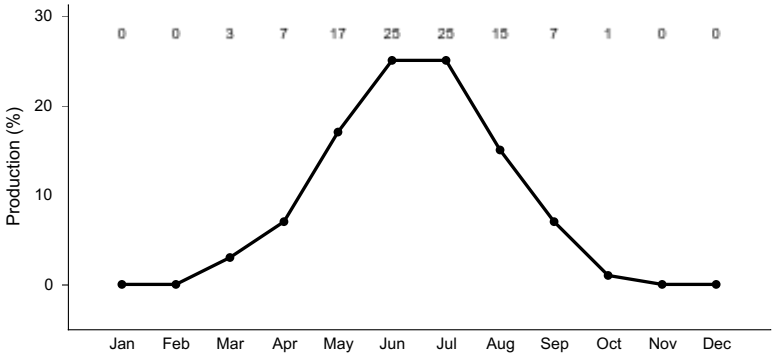


Figure 9. Plant community growth curve (percent production by month). SD0204, Rolling Till Prairie, warm-season dominant, cool-season subdominant.. Warm-season dominant, cool-season subdominant..

Pathway 1.1A
Community 1.1 to 1.2

Heavy continuous grazing which includes herbivory at moderate to heavy levels at the same time of year each year without adequate recovery periods, or during periods of below normal precipitation when grazing frequency and intensity increases on these sites due to limited forage availability on adjacent upland sites will shift this community to the 1.2 Little Bluestem-Sideoats Grama-Porcupine Grass Plant Community Phase.

Pathway 1.2A
Community 1.2 to 1.1

Prescribed Grazing, and/or prescribed burning returned to normal disturbance regime levels and frequencies or periodic light to moderate grazing possibly including periodic rest would have converted this plant community to the 1.1 Little Bluestem-Porcupine Grass-Sideoats Grama Plant Community Phase.

State 2
Native/Invaded State

This state represents the more common range of variability that exists with higher levels of grazing management but in the absence of periodic fire due to fire suppression. This state is dominated by cool- and warm-season grasses. It can be found on areas that are properly managed with grazing and/or prescribed burning and sometimes on areas receiving occasional short periods of rest. Taller warm-season species can decline and a corresponding increase in short-statured grass will occur.

Dominant plant species

- Kentucky bluegrass (*Poa pratensis*), grass
- smooth brome (*Bromus inermis*), grass
- little bluestem (*Schizachyrium scoparium*), grass
- porcupinegrass (*Hesperostipa spartea*), grass
- sideoats grama (*Bouteloua curtipendula*), grass
- big bluestem (*Andropogon gerardii*), grass
- slender wheatgrass (*Elymus trachycaulus*), grass
- needle and thread (*Hesperostipa comata*), grass
- western wheatgrass (*Pascopyrum smithii*), grass
- blue grama (*Bouteloua gracilis*), grass
- threadleaf sedge (*Carex filifolia*), grass
- prairie sandreed (*Calamovilfa longifolia*), grass
- Canada wildrye (*Elymus canadensis*), grass
- goldenrod (*Oligoneuron*), other herbaceous
- white sagebrush (*Artemisia ludoviciana*), other herbaceous
- white heath aster (*Symphyotrichum ericoides*), other herbaceous
- Cuman ragweed (*Ambrosia psilostachya*), other herbaceous
- common yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*), other herbaceous

Community 2.1
Little Bluestem-Porcupine Grass-Sideoats Grama

This plant community phase is similar to the 1.1 Little Bluestem-Porcupine Grass-Sideoats Grama Plant Community Phase, but it also contains minor amounts of nonnative invasive grass species such as Kentucky bluegrass and smooth bromegrass (up to about 10 percent by air-dry weight). The potential vegetation is about 80 percent grasses or grass-like plants, 10 percent forbs, and 8 percent shrubs. This community is dominated by warm-season grasses, with cool-season grasses being subdominant. The major grasses include little bluestem, big bluestem, porcupine grass, sideoats grama, Indiangrass plains muhly, and green needlegrass. Other grass or grass-like species include prairie dropseed, prairie sandreed, Canada wildrye, needleandthread, slender wheatgrass, western wheatgrass, blue grama, Kentucky bluegrass, and threadleaf sedge. This plant community is resilient and well adapted to the Northern Great Plains climatic conditions. The diversity in plant species allows for high drought tolerance. This is a sustainable plant community in regards to site/soil stability, watershed function, and biologic integrity.

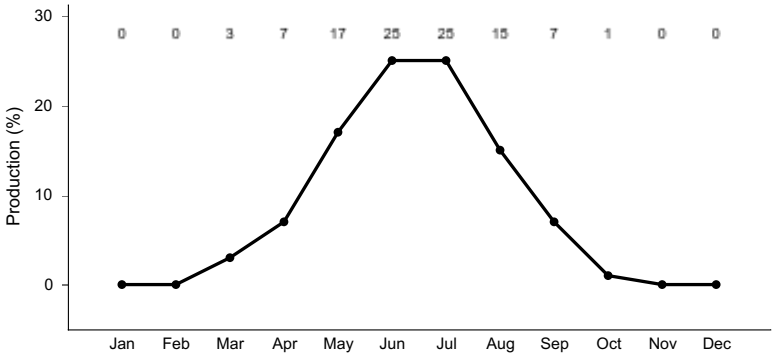


Figure 10. Plant community growth curve (percent production by month). SD0204, Rolling Till Prairie, warm-season dominant, cool-season subdominant.. Warm-season dominant, cool-season subdominant..

Community 2.2
Little Bluestem-Sideoats Grama-Porcupine Grass-Kentucky Bluegrass

This plant community is a result of heavy continuous grazing or from over utilization during extended drought periods. The potential plant community is made up of approximately 75 percent grasses and grass-like species, 15 percent forbs, and 10 percent shrubs. Dominant grasses include little bluestem, sideoats grama, and porcupine grass. Grasses of secondary importance include big bluestem, green needlegrass, blue grama, western wheatgrass, prairie dropseed, and threadleaf sedge. Forbs commonly found in this plant community include goldenrod, cudweed sagewort, heath aster, scurfpea, western ragweed, and western yarrow. When compared to the 1.1 Little Bluestem-Porcupine Grass-Sideoats Grama Plant Community Phase, little bluestem, sideoats grama, and Kentucky bluegrass have increased. Production of tall warm-season grasses is reduced. This plant community is moderately resistant to change. The herbaceous species present are well adapted to grazing; however, species composition can be altered through long-term overgrazing. If the herbaceous component is intact, it tends to be resilient if the disturbance is not long-term. Most of the components of the ecological processes are functioning at optimum levels. However, the vigor and reproductive capability of the tall warm-season grasses are reduced due to grazing pressure or a combination of stressors. A reduction of this dominant functional group allows for an increase in shorter-statured (and shallower rooted) species. The introduction of nonnative invasive species such as Kentucky bluegrass and smooth bromegrass results in alterations to the soil profile. Organic matter levels tend to decrease and begin to be concentrated more in the surface layers and the structure will begin to be modified. These changes favor the shallow-rooted species and hasten their eventual dominance if steps are not taken to reduce these species.

Table 6. Annual production by plant type

Plant Type	Low (Kg/Hectare)	Representative Value (Kg/Hectare)	High (Kg/Hectare)
Grass/Grasslike	1569	2034	2427
Forb	112	247	432
Shrub/Vine	112	185	280
Total	**1793**	**2466**	**3139**

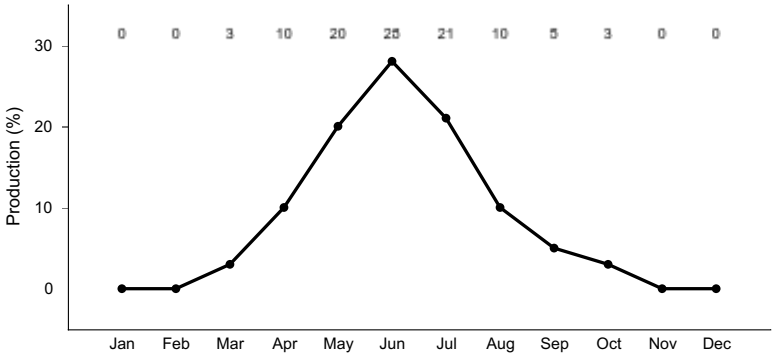


Figure 12. Plant community growth curve (percent production by month). SD0203, Rolling Till Prairie, cool-season/warm-season codominant.. Cool-season, warm-season codominant..

Community 2.3
Little Bluestem-Kentucky Bluegrass

This plant community is a result of heavy continuous grazing or from over utilization during extended drought periods. The potential plant community is made up of approximately 75 percent grasses and grass-like species, 15 percent forbs, and 10 percent shrubs. Dominant grasses include little bluestem and Kentucky bluegrass. Grass and grass-like species of secondary importance include sideoats grama, blue grama, western wheatgrass, threadleaf sedge, green needlegrass, big bluestem, and quackgrass. Forbs commonly found in this plant community include goldenrod, cudweed sagewort, heath aster, scurfpea, western ragweed, and western yarrow. When compared to the 1.1 Little Bluestem-Porcupine Grass-Sideoats Grama Plant Community Phase, little bluestem and Kentucky bluegrass have increased. Production of mid and tall warm- and cool-season grasses is reduced. This plant community is moderately resistant to change. The herbaceous species present are well adapted to grazing; however, species composition can be altered through long-term overgrazing. If the herbaceous component is intact, it tends to be resilient if the disturbance is not long-term. A reduction of the dominant functional groups as found in the interpretive plant community phase allows for an increase in shorter-statured (and shallower rooted) species. The introduction of nonnative invasive species such as Kentucky bluegrass and smooth bromegrass results in alterations to the soil profile. Organic matter levels tend to decrease and begin to be concentrated more in the surface layers and the structure will begin to be modified. These changes favor the shallow-rooted species and hasten their eventual dominance if steps are not taken to reduce these species.

Table 7. Annual production by plant type

Plant Type	Low (Kg/Hectare)	Representative Value (Kg/Hectare)	High (Kg/Hectare)
Grass/Grasslike	1356	1849	2275
Forb	106	224	387
Shrub/Vine	106	168	252
Total	**1568**	**2241**	**2914**

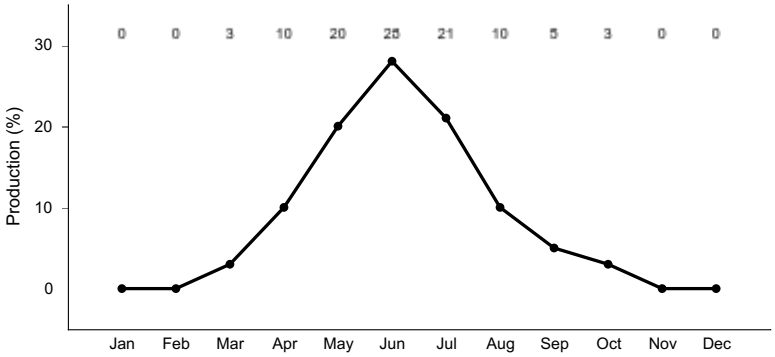


Figure 14. Plant community growth curve (percent production by month). SD0203, Rolling Till Prairie, cool-season/warm-season codominant.. Cool-season, warm-season codominant..

Pathway 2.1A
Community 2.1 to 2.2

Heavy continuous grazing which includes herbivory at moderate to heavy levels at the same time of year each year without adequate recovery periods, or during periods of below normal precipitation when grazing frequency and intensity increases on these sites due to limited forage availability on adjacent upland sites and no surface fire for extended periods of time (typically for 10 years or more) causing litter levels to become high enough to reduce native grass vigor, diversity, and density will shift this community to the 2.2 Little Bluestem-Sideoats Grama-Porcupine Grass-Kentucky Bluegrass Plant Community Phase.

Pathway 2.2B
Community 2.2 to 2.1

Prescribed grazing (alternating season of use and providing adequate recovery periods) or periodic light to moderate grazing possibly including periodic rest and/or prescribed burning with late season fire or at infrequent intervals (greater than 5 years) will convert this plant community to the 2.1 Little Bluestem-Porcupine Grass-Sideoats Grama Plant Community Phase.

Conservation practices

Prescribed Burning
Prescribed Grazing

Pathway 2.2A
Community 2.2 to 2.3

Heavy continuous grazing which includes herbivory at moderate to heavy levels at the same time of year each year without adequate recovery periods, or during periods of below normal precipitation when grazing frequency and intensity increases on these sites due to limited forage availability on adjacent upland sites and no surface fire for extended periods of time (typically for 10 years or more) causing litter levels to become high enough to reduce native grass vigor, diversity, and density will shift this community to the 2.3 Little Bluestem-Kentucky Bluegrass Plant Community Phase.

Pathway 2.3A
Community 2.3 to 2.2

Prescribed grazing (alternating season of use and providing adequate recovery periods) or periodic light to moderate grazing possibly including periodic rest and/or prescribed burning with late season fire or at infrequent intervals (greater than 5 years) will convert this plant community to the 2.2 Little Bluestem-Sideoats Grama-Porcupine Grass-Kentucky Bluegrass Plant Community Phase.

Conservation practices

Prescribed Burning
Prescribed Grazing

State 3
Invaded State

This state is a result of encroachment mainly by invasive introduced cool-season grasses. The ecological processes are not functioning, especially the biotic processes and the hydrologic functions. The introduced cool-season grasses cause reduced infiltration and increased runoff. Preliminary studies would tend to indicate this threshold may exist when Kentucky bluegrass exceeds 30 percent of the plant community and native grasses represent less than 40 percent of the plant community composition. The opportunity for high intensity spring burns is severely reduced by early greenup and increased moisture and humidity at the soil surface and grazing pressure cannot cause a reduction in sodgrass dominance. Production is limited to the sod forming species. Infiltration continues to decrease and runoff increases and energy capture into the system is restricted to early season low producing species. Nutrient cycling is limited by root depth of the dominant species.

Dominant plant species

- Kentucky bluegrass (*Poa pratensis*), grass
- smooth brome (*Bromus inermis*), grass
- quackgrass (*Elymus repens*), grass
- little bluestem (*Schizachyrium scoparium*), grass

Community 3.1
Kentucky Bluegrass-Smooth Bromegrass-Forbs/Shrubs

This plant community phase is a result of extended periods of nonuse and no fire or occasionally light levels of grazing over several years. It is characterized by dominance of smooth bromegrass and Kentucky bluegrass. The dominance is at times so complete that other species are difficult to find on the site. A thick duff layer also accumulates at or above the soil surface and eventually a thatch-mat layer may develop at the surface. Nutrient cycling is greatly reduced and native plants have great difficulty becoming established. When dominated by smooth bromegrass, infiltration is moderately reduced and runoff is moderate. Production can be equal to or higher than the interpretive plant community. However, when dominated by Kentucky bluegrass, infiltration is greatly reduced and runoff is high. Production in this case will likely be significantly less. In either case, the period that palatability is high is relatively short as these cool-season species mature rapidly. Energy capture is also reduced. The dominance of these introduced species has been shown to alter the biotic component of the soil, as well as, organic matter levels and eventually the soil structure. These alterations perpetuate the dominance of Kentucky bluegrass and smooth bromegrass and tend to make establishment of native species extremely difficult.

Table 8. Annual production by plant type

Plant Type	Low (Kg/Hectare)	Representative Value (Kg/Hectare)	High (Kg/Hectare)
Grass/Grasslike	1771	2242	2589
Shrub/Vine	123	280	499
Forb	123	280	499
Total	**2017**	**2802**	**3587**

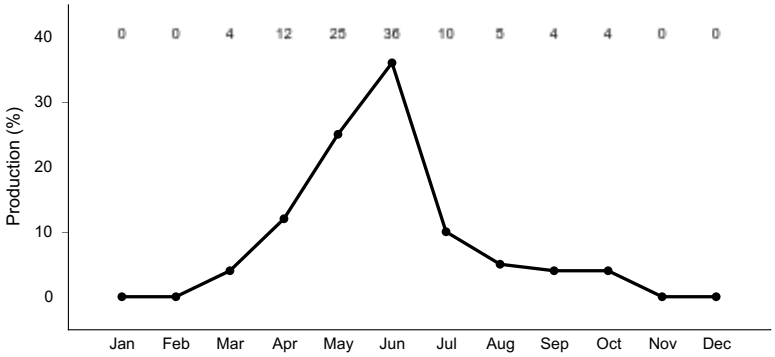


Figure 16. Plant community growth curve (percent production by month). SD0201, Rolling Till Prairie, cool-season dominant.. Cool-season dominant..

Community 3.2
Kentucky Bluegrass-Quackgrass-Little Bluestem

This plant community phase is a result of heavy continuous grazing or a combination of disturbances such as extended periods of below-average precipitation combined with heavy continuous grazing. It is characterized by a dominance of Kentucky bluegrass and quackgrass and occasionally with significant levels of little bluestem. The dominance is at times so complete that other species are difficult to find on the site. A relatively thick duff layer can sometimes accumulate at or above the soil surface and a thatch-mat layer often develops at the surface. Nutrient cycling is greatly reduced and native plants have great difficulty becoming established. Infiltration is greatly reduced and runoff is high. Production will be significantly reduced when compared to the interpretive plant community. The period that palatability is high is relatively short as Kentucky bluegrass matures rapidly. Energy capture is also reduced. Biological activity in the soil is likely reduced significantly in this phase.

Table 9. Annual production by plant type

Plant Type	Low (Kg/Hectare)	Representative Value (Kg/Hectare)	High (Kg/Hectare)
Grass/Grasslike	1115	1506	1956
Forb	84	179	308
Shrub/Vine	34	108	202
Total	**1233**	**1793**	**2466**

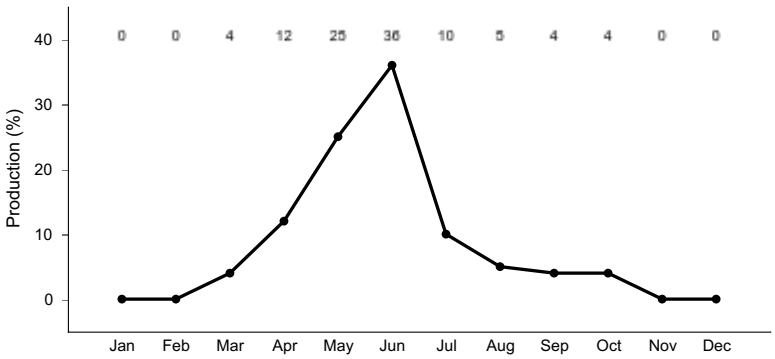


Figure 18. Plant community growth curve (percent production by month). SD0201, Rolling Till Prairie, cool-season dominant.. Cool-season dominant..

Community 3.3
Annual Pioneer-Perennial Pioneer

This plant community developed under continuous heavy grazing or other excessive disturbances. The potential plant community is made up of approximately 40 to 80 percent grasses and grass-like species, 20 to 60 percent forbs, and 0 to 5 percent shrubs. The species present in this phase are highly variable, but often include nonnative invasive and/or early seral species. Plant diversity is low (plant richness may be high but areas are often dominated by a few species). The ecological processes are difficult to restore because of the loss of plant diversity and overall

soil disturbance. Soil erosion is potentially very high because of the bare ground and shallow rooted herbaceous plant community. Water runoff will increase and infiltration will decrease due to animal related soil compaction and loss of root mass due to low plant diversity and vigor. This plant community will require significant economic inputs and time to move towards another plant community. This movement is highly variable in its succession. This is due to the loss of diversity (including the loss of the seed bank), within the existing plant community, and the plant communities on adjacent sites.

Pathway 3.1A
Community 3.1 to 3.2

Heavy continuous grazing which includes herbivory at moderate to heavy levels at the same time of year each year without adequate recovery periods, or during periods of below normal precipitation when grazing frequency and intensity increases on these sites due to limited forage availability on adjacent upland sites and no surface fire for extended periods of time (typically for 10 years or more) causing litter levels to become high enough to reduce native grass vigor, diversity, and density will shift this community to the 3.2 Kentucky Bluegrass-Quackgrass-Little Bluestem Plant Community Phase.

Pathway 3.2A
Community 3.2 to 3.1

Prescribed grazing (alternating season of use and providing adequate recovery periods) or periodic light to moderate grazing possibly including periodic rest may convert this plant community to the 3.1 Kentucky Bluegrass-Smooth Bromegrass-Forbs/Shrubs Plant Community Phase.

Pathway 3.3A
Community 3.3 to 3.2

This community pathway occurs with the passage of time as successional processes take place and perennial plants gradually begin to establish on the site again. This pathway will lead to the 3.2 Kentucky Bluegrass-Quackgrass-Little Bluestem Plant Community Phase.

Transition T1
State 1 to 2

Non-use and/or no surface fire for extended periods of time (typically for 10 or more years) causing litter levels to become high enough to reduce native grass vigor, diversity, and density, and/or heavy continuous grazing or invasion of non-native plant species will likely lead this state over a threshold resulting in the Native/Invaded State (State 2).

Transition T2A
State 2 to 3

Non-use and/or no surface fire for extended periods of time (typically for 10 or more years) causing litter levels to become high enough to reduce native grass vigor, diversity, and density, will likely lead this state over a threshold leading to the 3.1 Smooth Bromegrass-Kentucky Bluegrass-Forbs/Shrubs Plant Community Phase within the Invaded State (State 3). Heavy continuous grazing (stocking levels well above carrying capacity for extended portions of the growing season and often at the same time of year each year), will likely lead this state over a threshold leading to the 3.2 Kentucky Bluegrass-Quackgrass-Little Bluestem Plant Community Phase within the Invaded State (State 3). Grazing repeatedly in the early growing season can expedite this shift by causing mechanical disturbance due to trampling.

Restoration pathway R3
State 3 to 2

Long-term prescribed grazing (moderate stocking levels coupled with adequate recovery periods, or other grazing systems such as high-density, low-frequency intended to treat specific species dominance, or periodic light to moderate stocking levels possibly including periodic rest) coupled with prescribed burning may lead this this

Invaded State (State 3) over a threshold to the Native/Invaded State (State 2).

Conservation practices

Prescribed Grazing
Integrated Pest Management (IPM)

Additional community tables

Table 10. Community 1.1 plant community composition

Group	Common Name	Symbol	Scientific Name	Annual Production (Kg/Hectare)	Foliar Cover (%)
Grass/Grasslike					
1	**Mid Warm-season Grasses**			605–1059	
	little bluestem	SCSC	*Schizachyrium scoparium*	303–757	–
	sideoats grama	BOCU	*Bouteloua curtipendula*	151–454	–
	plains muhly	MUCU3	*Muhlenbergia cuspidata*	61–303	–
	prairie dropseed	SPHE	*Sporobolus heterolepis*	30–151	–
2	**Cool-season Bunchgrasses**			454–1059	
	porcupinegrass	HESP11	*Hesperostipa spartea*	303–757	–
	green needlegrass	NAVI4	*Nassella viridula*	61–303	–
	needle and thread	HECOC8	*Hesperostipa comata ssp. comata*	30–151	–
	Canada wildrye	ELCA4	*Elymus canadensis*	30–91	–
3	**Tall Warm-season Grasses**			303–605	
	big bluestem	ANGE	*Andropogon gerardii*	151–454	–
	Indiangrass	SONU2	*Sorghastrum nutans*	61–303	–
	prairie sandreed	CALO	*Calamovilfa longifolia*	30–151	–
4	**Wheatgrass**			61–151	
	slender wheatgrass	ELTR7	*Elymus trachycaulus*	30–151	–
	western wheatgrass	PASM	*Pascopyrum smithii*	30–151	–
5	**Other Native Grasses**			61–151	
	Graminoid (grass or grass-like)	2GRAM	*Graminoid (grass or grass-like)*	0–151	–
	blue grama	BOGR2	*Bouteloua gracilis*	30–91	–
	prairie Junegrass	KOMA	*Koeleria macrantha*	30–91	–
	Scribner's rosette grass	DIOLS	*Dichanthelium oligosanthes var. scribnerianum*	0–61	–
6	**Grass-likes**			61–151	
	Grass-like (not a true grass)	2GL	*Grass-like (not a true grass)*	30–91	–
	sun sedge	CAINH2	*Carex inops ssp. heliophila*	30–91	–
Forb					
7	**Forbs**			151–303	
	Forb, native	2FN	*Forb, native*	30–91	–
	blacksamson echinacea	ECAN2	*Echinacea angustifolia*	30–91	–
	stiff sunflower	HEPA19	*Helianthus pauciflorus*	30–61	–
	blazing star	LIATR	*Liatris*	30–61	–

	Indian breadroot	PEDIO2	*Pediomelum*	0–61	–
	scurfpea	PSORA2	*Psoralidium*	30–61	–
	cutleaf anemone	PUPAM	*Pulsatilla patens ssp. multifida*	30–61	–
	upright prairie coneflower	RACO3	*Ratibida columnifera*	30–61	–
	compassplant	SILA3	*Silphium laciniatum*	30–61	–
	goldenrod	SOLID	*Solidago*	30–61	–
	white heath aster	SYER	*Symphyotrichum ericoides*	30–61	–
	purple prairie clover	DAPU5	*Dalea purpurea*	30–61	–
	American vetch	VIAM	*Vicia americana*	30–61	–
	white sagebrush	ARLU	*Artemisia ludoviciana*	30–61	–
	Nuttall's sensitive-briar	MINU6	*Mimosa nuttallii*	30–61	–
	purple locoweed	OXLA3	*Oxytropis lambertii*	0–30	–
	milkvetch	ASTRA	*Astragalus*	0–30	–
	wavyleaf thistle	CIUN	*Cirsium undulatum*	0–30	–
	aromatic aster	SYOB	*Symphyotrichum oblongifolium*	0–30	–
	lacy tansyaster	MAPI	*Machaeranthera pinnatifida*	0–30	–
	western yarrow	ACMIO	*Achillea millefolium var. occidentalis*	0–30	–
	onion	ALLIU	*Allium*	0–30	–
	Cuman ragweed	AMPS	*Ambrosia psilostachya*	0–30	–
	pussytoes	ANTEN	*Antennaria*	0–30	–
	field sagewort	ARCA12	*Artemisia campestris*	0–30	–
Shrub/Vine					
8	**Shrubs**			151–303	
	Shrub (>.5m)	2SHRUB	*Shrub (>.5m)*	0–121	–
	leadplant	AMCA6	*Amorpha canescens*	30–121	–
	prairie sagewort	ARFR4	*Artemisia frigida*	30–61	–
	American plum	PRAM	*Prunus americana*	0–61	–
	chokecherry	PRVI	*Prunus virginiana*	0–61	–
	smooth sumac	RHGL	*Rhus glabra*	0–61	–
	rose	ROSA5	*Rosa*	30–61	–
	snowberry	SYMPH	*Symphoricarpos*	30–61	–

Table 11. Community 2.2 plant community composition

Group	Common Name	Symbol	Scientific Name	Annual Production (Kg/Hectare)	Foliar Cover (%)
Grass/Grasslike					
1	**Mid Warm-Season Grasses**			616–1110	
	little bluestem	SCSC	*Schizachyrium scoparium*	493–986	–
	sideoats grama	BOCU	*Bouteloua curtipendula*	123–493	–
	plains muhly	MUCU3	*Muhlenbergia cuspidata*	0–74	–
	prairie dropseed	SPHE	*Sporobolus heterolepis*	0–49	–
2	**Cool-Season Bunchgrasses**			123–370	
	green needlegrass	NAVI4	*Nassella viridula*	49–247	–
	porcupinegrass	HESP11	*Hesperostipa spartea*	0–197	–
	needle and thread	HECOC8	*Hesperostipa comata ssp. comata*	0–99	–

	Canada wildrye	ELCA4	*Elymus canadensis*	0–49	–
3	**Tall Warm-Season Grasses**			25–247	
	big bluestem	ANGE	*Andropogon gerardii*	25–197	–
	Indiangrass	SONU2	*Sorghastrum nutans*	0–74	–
	prairie sandreed	CALO	*Calamovilfa longifolia*	0–49	–
4	**Wheatgrass**			0–148	
	western wheatgrass	PASM	*Pascopyrum smithii*	0–148	–
	slender wheatgrass	ELTR7	*Elymus trachycaulus*	0–49	–
5	**Other Native Grasses**			25–173	
	blue grama	BOGR2	*Bouteloua gracilis*	25–148	–
	Graminoid (grass or grass-like)	2GRAM	*Graminoid (grass or grass-like)*	0–123	–
	Scribner's rosette grass	DIOLS	*Dichanthelium oligosanthes var. scribnerianum*	0–49	–
	prairie Junegrass	KOMA	*Koeleria macrantha*	0–49	–
6	**Grass-likes**			25–123	
	sun sedge	CAINH2	*Carex inops ssp. heliophila*	25–123	–
	Grass-like (not a true grass)	2GL	*Grass-like (not a true grass)*	0–74	–
7	**Non-Native Grasses**			25–296	
	Kentucky bluegrass	POPR	*Poa pratensis*	25–247	–
	smooth brome	BRIN2	*Bromus inermis*	0–123	–
	quackgrass	ELRE4	*Elymus repens*	0–74	–
Forb					
8	**Forbs**			123–370	
	goldenrod	SOLID	*Solidago*	25–74	–
	white heath aster	SYER	*Symphyotrichum ericoides*	25–74	–
	scurfpea	PSORA2	*Psoralidium*	25–74	–
	Forb, introduced	2FI	*Forb, introduced*	25–74	–
	Forb, native	2FN	*Forb, native*	0–74	–
	white sagebrush	ARLU	*Artemisia ludoviciana*	25–74	–
	western yarrow	ACMIO	*Achillea millefolium var. occidentalis*	25–49	–
	Cuman ragweed	AMPS	*Ambrosia psilostachya*	25–49	–
	blacksamson echinacea	ECAN2	*Echinacea angustifolia*	0–49	–
	blazing star	LIATR	*Liatris*	25–49	–
	field sagewort	ARCA12	*Artemisia campestris*	0–49	–
	cutleaf anemone	PUPAM	*Pulsatilla patens ssp. multifida*	0–25	–
	upright prairie coneflower	RACO3	*Ratibida columnifera*	0–25	–
	compassplant	SILA3	*Silphium laciniatum*	0–25	–
	American vetch	VIAM	*Vicia americana*	0–25	–
	lacy tansyaster	MAPI	*Machaeranthera pinnatifida*	0–25	–
	Nuttall's sensitive-briar	MINU6	*Mimosa nuttallii*	0–25	–
	purple locoweed	OXLA3	*Oxytropis lambertii*	0–25	–
	Indian breadroot	PEDIO2	*Pediomelum*	0–25	–
	stiff sunflower	HERA19	*Helianthus pauciflorus*	0–25	

	stiff sunflower	HEPA19	*Helianthus pauciflorus*	0–25	–
	pussytoes	ANTEN	*Antennaria*	0–25	–
	onion	ALLIU	*Allium*	0–25	–
	milkvetch	ASTRA	*Astragalus*	0–25	–
	wavyleaf thistle	CIUN	*Cirsium undulatum*	0–25	–
	purple prairie clover	DAPU5	*Dalea purpurea*	0–25	–
Shrub/Vine					
9	**Shrubs**			123–247	
	snowberry	SYMPH	*Symphoricarpos*	25–123	–
	smooth sumac	RHGL	*Rhus glabra*	0–74	–
	rose	ROSA5	*Rosa*	25–49	–
	Shrub (>.5m)	2SHRUB	*Shrub (>.5m)*	0–49	–
	leadplant	AMCA6	*Amorpha canescens*	0–49	–
	prairie sagewort	ARFR4	*Artemisia frigida*	0–49	–
	American plum	PRAM	*Prunus americana*	0–49	–
	chokecherry	PRVI	*Prunus virginiana*	0–25	–

Table 12. Community 2.3 plant community composition

Group	Common Name	Symbol	Scientific Name	Annual Production (Kg/Hectare)	Foliar Cover (%)
Grass/Grasslike					
1	**Mid Warm-Season Grasses**			560–1121	
	little bluestem	SCSC	*Schizachyrium scoparium*	560–1121	–
	sideoats grama	BOCU	*Bouteloua curtipendula*	45–336	–
2	**Cool-season Bunchgrasses**			0–179	
	green needlegrass	NAVI4	*Nassella viridula*	0–135	–
	porcupinegrass	HESP11	*Hesperostipa spartea*	0–67	–
	needle and thread	HECOC8	*Hesperostipa comata ssp. comata*	0–45	–
3	**Tall Warm-Season Grasses**			0–112	
	big bluestem	ANGE	*Andropogon gerardii*	0–112	–
4	**Wheatgrass**			0–157	
	western wheatgrass	PASM	*Pascopyrum smithii*	0–157	–
5	**Other Native Grasses**			45–179	
	blue grama	BOGR2	*Bouteloua gracilis*	45–179	–
	Graminoid (grass or grass-like)	2GRAM	*Graminoid (grass or grass-like)*	0–112	–
	Scribner's rosette grass	DIOLS	*Dichanthelium oligosanthes var. scribnerianum*	0–22	–
	prairie Junegrass	KOMA	*Koeleria macrantha*	0–22	–
6	**Grass-likes**			22–157	
	sun sedge	CAINH2	*Carex inops ssp. heliophila*	22–157	–
	Grass-like (not a true grass)	2GL	*Grass-like (not a true grass)*	0–112	–
7	**Non-Native Grasses**			112–448	
	Kentucky bluegrass	POPR	*Poa pratensis*	45–448	–
	quackgrass	ELRE4	*Elymus repens*	0–112	–

	smooth brome	BRIN2	*Bromus inermis*	0–67	–
Forb					
8	**Forbs**			112–336	
	Forb, introduced	2FI	*Forb, introduced*	22–135	–
	white sagebrush	ARLU	*Artemisia ludoviciana*	22–112	–
	goldenrod	SOLID	*Solidago*	22–112	–
	white heath aster	SYER	*Symphyotrichum ericoides*	22–90	–
	Cuman ragweed	AMPS	*Ambrosia psilostachya*	22–90	–
	western yarrow	ACMIO	*Achillea millefolium var. occidentalis*	22–90	–
	Forb, native	2FN	*Forb, native*	0–67	–
	field sagewort	ARCA12	*Artemisia campestris*	0–67	–
	scurfpea	PSORA2	*Psoralidium*	22–67	–
	pussytoes	ANTEN	*Antennaria*	0–22	–
	onion	ALLIU	*Allium*	0–22	–
	milkvetch	ASTRA	*Astragalus*	0–22	–
	wavyleaf thistle	CIUN	*Cirsium undulatum*	0–22	–
	blacksamson echinacea	ECAN2	*Echinacea angustifolia*	0–22	–
	blazing star	LIATR	*Liatris*	0–22	–
Shrub/Vine					
9	**Shrubs**			112–224	
	snowberry	SYMPH	*Symphoricarpos*	22–157	–
	smooth sumac	RHGL	*Rhus glabra*	0–90	–
	prairie sagewort	ARFR4	*Artemisia frigida*	0–67	–
	American plum	PRAM	*Prunus americana*	0–67	–
	Shrub (>.5m)	2SHRUB	*Shrub (>.5m)*	0–45	–
	rose	ROSA5	*Rosa*	22–45	–

Table 13. Community 3.1 plant community composition

Group	Common Name	Symbol	Scientific Name	Annual Production (Kg/Hectare)	Foliar Cover (%)
Grass/Grasslike					
1	**Mid Warm-Season Grasses**			0–280	
	little bluestem	SCSC	*Schizachyrium scoparium*	0–224	–
	sideoats grama	BOCU	*Bouteloua curtipendula*	0–140	–
2	**Cool-Season Bunchgrasses**			0–224	
	green needlegrass	NAVI4	*Nassella viridula*	0–224	–
	porcupinegrass	HESP11	*Hesperostipa spartea*	0–140	–
	needle and thread	HECOC8	*Hesperostipa comata ssp. comata*	0–84	–
	Canada wildrye	ELCA4	*Elymus canadensis*	0–56	–
3	**Tall Warm-Season Grasses**			0–140	
	big bluestem	ANGE	*Andropogon gerardii*	0–140	–
4	**Wheatgrass**			0–196	
	western wheatgrass	PASM	*Pascopyrum smithii*	0–196	–
	slender wheatgrass	ELTR7	*Elymus trachycaulus*	0–84	–

5	**Other Native Grasses**			0–140	
	Graminoid (grass or grass-like)	2GRAM	*Graminoid (grass or grass-like)*	0–140	–
	blue grama	BOGR2	*Bouteloua gracilis*	0–112	–
	Scribner's rosette grass	DIOLS	*Dichanthelium oligosanthes var. scribnerianum*	0–28	–
	prairie Junegrass	KOMA	*Koeleria macrantha*	0–28	–
6	**Grass-likes**			28–140	
	sun sedge	CAINH2	*Carex inops ssp. heliophila*	28–140	–
	Grass-like (not a true grass)	2GL	*Grass-like (not a true grass)*	0–84	–
7	**Non-Native Grasses**			841–1681	
	Kentucky bluegrass	POPR	*Poa pratensis*	420–1541	–
	smooth brome	BRIN2	*Bromus inermis*	140–981	–
	quackgrass	ELRE4	*Elymus repens*	0–168	–
Forb					
8	**Forbs**			140–420	
	Forb, introduced	2FI	*Forb, introduced*	28–280	–
	white sagebrush	ARLU	*Artemisia ludoviciana*	28–168	–
	goldenrod	SOLID	*Solidago*	28–168	–
	white heath aster	SYER	*Symphyotrichum ericoides*	28–112	–
	Cuman ragweed	AMPS	*Ambrosia psilostachya*	28–112	–
	scurfpea	PSORA2	*Psoralidium*	28–112	–
	Forb, native	2FN	*Forb, native*	0–84	–
	western yarrow	ACMIO	*Achillea millefolium var. occidentalis*	0–56	–
	pussytoes	ANTEN	*Antennaria*	0–28	–
	field sagewort	ARCA12	*Artemisia campestris*	0–28	–
	American vetch	VIAM	*Vicia americana*	0–28	–
	blazing star	LIATR	*Liatris*	0–28	–
Shrub/Vine					
9	**Shrubs**			140–420	
	snowberry	SYMPH	*Symphoricarpos*	140–420	–
	smooth sumac	RHGL	*Rhus glabra*	0–280	–
	American plum	PRAM	*Prunus americana*	0–140	–
	chokecherry	PRVI	*Prunus virginiana*	0–56	–
	rose	ROSA5	*Rosa*	0–56	–
	Shrub (>.5m)	2SHRUB	*Shrub (>.5m)*	0–56	–
	prairie sagewort	ARFR4	*Artemisia frigida*	0–28	–

Table 14. Community 3.2 plant community composition

Group	Common Name	Symbol	Scientific Name	Annual Production (Kg/Hectare)	Foliar Cover (%)
Grass/Grasslike					
1	**Mid Warm-Season Grasses**			18–215	
	little bluestem	SCSC	*Schizachyrium scoparium*	18–215	–
	sideoats grama	BOCU	*Bouteloua curtipendula*	0–54	–

2	**Cool-Season Bunchgrasses**			0–54	
	green needlegrass	NAVI4	*Nassella viridula*	0–54	–
	needle and thread	HECOC8	*Hesperostipa comata ssp. comata*	0–36	–
3	**Tall Warm-Season Grasses**			0–54	
	big bluestem	ANGE	*Andropogon gerardii*	0–54	–
4	**Wheatgrass**			0–36	
	western wheatgrass	PASM	*Pascopyrum smithii*	0–36	–
5	**Other Native Grasses**			0–90	
	blue grama	BOGR2	*Bouteloua gracilis*	0–90	–
	Graminoid (grass or grass-like)	2GRAM	*Graminoid (grass or grass-like)*	0–54	–
	Scribner's rosette grass	DIOLS	*Dichanthelium oligosanthes var. scribnerianum*	0–18	–
	prairie Junegrass	KOMA	*Koeleria macrantha*	0–18	–
6	**Grass-likes**			36–179	
	sun sedge	CAINH2	*Carex inops ssp. heliophila*	18–126	–
	Grass-like (not a true grass)	2GL	*Grass-like (not a true grass)*	18–108	–
7	**Non-Native Grasses**			628–1255	
	Kentucky bluegrass	POPR	*Poa pratensis*	359–1076	–
	quackgrass	ELRE4	*Elymus repens*	90–538	–
	smooth brome	BRIN2	*Bromus inermis*	0–90	–
Forb					
8	**Forbs**			90–269	
	goldenrod	SOLID	*Solidago*	18–108	–
	Forb, introduced	2FI	*Forb, introduced*	18–108	–
	white sagebrush	ARLU	*Artemisia ludoviciana*	18–108	–
	western yarrow	ACMIO	*Achillea millefolium var. occidentalis*	18–72	–
	Cuman ragweed	AMPS	*Ambrosia psilostachya*	18–72	–
	white heath aster	SYER	*Symphyotrichum ericoides*	18–72	–
	scurfpea	PSORA2	*Psoralidium*	18–54	–
	Forb, native	2FN	*Forb, native*	0–36	–
	pussytoes	ANTEN	*Antennaria*	0–36	–
	field sagewort	ARCA12	*Artemisia campestris*	0–36	–
Shrub/Vine					
9	**Shrubs**			36–179	
	snowberry	SYMPH	*Symphoricarpos*	18–108	–
	smooth sumac	RHGL	*Rhus glabra*	0–72	–
	prairie sagewort	ARFR4	*Artemisia frigida*	18–72	–
	Shrub (>.5m)	2SHRUB	*Shrub (>.5m)*	0–36	–
	American plum	PRAM	*Prunus americana*	0–18	–
	rose	ROSA5	*Rosa*	0–18	–

Animal community

Animal Community – Grazing Interpretations
The following table lists annual, suggested initial stocking rates with average growing conditions. These are conservative estimates that should be used only as guidelines in the initial stages of conservation planning. Often, the current plant composition does not entirely match any particular plant community (as described in this ecological site description). Because of this a resource inventory is necessary to document plant composition and production. More accurate carrying capacity estimates should eventually be calculated using the following stocking rate information along with animal preference data and actual stocking records, particularly when grazers other than cattle are involved. With consultation of the land manager, more intensive grazing management may result in improved harvest efficiencies and increased carrying capacity.

Bluestem/Needlegrass/Sideoats Grama (1.1 & 2.1)
Average Annual Production (lbs./acre, air-dry): 2700
Stocking Rate* (AUM/acre): 0.74

Little Bluestem/Grama/Needlegrass/Bluegrass (2.2)
Average Annual Production (lbs./acre, air-dry): 2200
Stocking Rate* (AUM/acre): 0.60

Little Bluestem/Bluegrass (2.3)
Average Annual Production (lbs./acre, air-dry): 2000
Stocking Rate* (AUM/acre): 0.55

Kentucky Bluegrass/Smooth Bromegrass/Forbs/Shrubs (3.1)
Average Annual Production (lbs./acre, air-dry): 2500
Stocking Rate* (AUM/acre): 0.69

Kentucky Bluegrass/Quackgrass/Little Bluestem (3.2)
Average Annual Production (lbs./acre, air-dry): 1600
Stocking Rate* (AUM/acre): 0.44

Annual/Pioneer, Non-Native Perennial (3.3)
Average Annual Production (lbs./acre, air-dry): 1000
Stocking Rate* (AUM/acre): 0.27

* Based on 912 lbs./acre (air-dry weight) per Animal Unit Month (AUM), and on 25% harvest efficiency (refer to USDA NRCS, National Range and Pasture Handbook).

Grazing by domestic livestock is one of the major income-producing industries in the area. Rangeland in this area may provide yearlong forage. During the dormant period, the forage for livestock will likely be lacking protein to meet livestock requirements, and added protein will allow ruminants to better utilize the energy stored in grazed plant materials. A forage quality test (either directly or through fecal sampling) should be used to determine the level of supplementation needed.

Hydrological functions

Water is the principal factor limiting forage production on this site. This site is dominated by soils in hydrologic group D. Infiltration is typically moderate to moderately slow and runoff potential for this site varies from medium to high depending on soil hydrologic group, slope and ground cover. In many cases, areas with greater than 75% ground cover have the greatest potential for high infiltration and lower runoff. An example of an exception would be where shortgrasses form a strong sod and dominate the site. Dominance by blue grama, bluegrass, and/or smooth bromegrass will result in reduced infiltration and increased runoff. Areas where ground cover is less than 50% have the greatest potential to have reduced infiltration and higher runoff (refer to Section 4, NRCS National Engineering Handbook for runoff quantities and hydrologic curves).

Recreational uses

This site provides hunting, hiking, photography, bird watching and other opportunities. The wide variety of plants

that bloom from spring until fall have an esthetic value that appeals to visitors.

Wood products

No appreciable wood products are typically present on this site.

Other products

Seed harvest of native plant species can provide additional income on this site.

Inventory data references

There is no NRCS clipping data and other inventory currently available for this site. Information presented here has been derived using field observations from range-trained personnel. Those involved in developing this site include: Stan Boltz, Range Management Specialist, NRCS; and Bruce Kunze, Soil Scientist, NRCS.

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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.

Author(s)/participant(s)	
Contact for lead author	
Date	11/24/2024
Approved by	Suzanne Mayne-Kinney
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):**

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:**

17. **Perennial plant reproductive capability:**