

Ecological site R109XY010MO Interbedded Sedimentary Upland Savanna

Accessed: 05/03/2024

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.

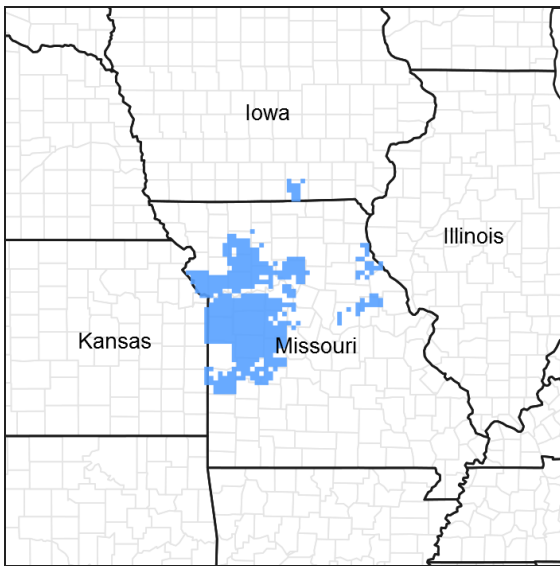


Figure 1. Mapped extent

Areas shown in blue indicate the maximum mapped extent of this ecological site. Other ecological sites likely occur within the highlighted areas. It is also possible for this ecological site to occur outside of highlighted areas if detailed soil survey has not been completed or recently updated.

MLRA notes

Major Land Resource Area (MLRA): 109X—Iowa and Missouri Heavy Till Plain

The Iowa and Missouri Heavy Till Plain (area outlined in red on the map) is an area of rolling hills interspersed with interfluvial divides and alluvial valleys. Elevation ranges from about 660 feet along the lower reaches of rivers, to about 980 feet on stable interfluvial summits in southern Iowa. Relief is about 80 to 160 feet between major streams and adjacent interfluvial summits. Most of the till plain drains south to the Missouri River via the Grand and Chariton River systems, but the northeastern portion drains southeast to the Mississippi River. Loess caps the pre-Illinoian aged till on interfluvial divides, whereas the till is exposed on side slopes. Mississippian aged limestone and Pennsylvanian aged sandstone and shale crop out on lower slopes in some areas.

Classification relationships

Terrestrial Natural Community Type in Missouri (Nelson, 2010):

The reference state for this ecological site is most similar to a Sandstone/Shale Savanna.

National Vegetation Classification System Vegetation Association (NatureServe, 2010):

The reference state for this ecological site is most similar to *Quercus stellata* - *Quercus marilandica* / *Schizachyrium scoparium* Wooded Herbaceous Vegetation (CEGL002391).

Geographic relationship to the Missouri Ecological Classification System (Nigh & Schroeder, 2002):

This ecological site occurs in several Land Type Associations, primarily within the following Subsections:
 Chariton River Hills
 Grand River Hills

Ecological site concept

NOTE: This is a “provisional” Ecological Site Description (ESD) that is under development. It contains basic ecological information that can be used for conservation planning, application and land management. As additional information is collected, analyzed and reviewed, this ESD will be refined and published as “Approved”.

Interbedded Sedimentary Upland Savannas are within the green areas on the map. Most areas are in the southwestern part of the MLRA and on similar landscapes south of the Missouri River, and in south-central Iowa. This ecological site is on Pennsylvanian aged sediments that are typically interbedded shale, sandstone, siltstone and limestone. Soils are moderately deep to deep over interbedded sedimentary bedrock, and typically have sedimentary fragments in clayey subsoils. The reference plant community is savanna with scattered bur oak, swamp white oak, post oak, American hazelnut, prairie willow and wild plum, shrubs, and a ground flora of grasses such as big bluestem, little bluestem, Indiangrass, switch grass, and eastern gamagrass, and a wide variety of prairie wildflowers.

Associated sites

F109XY004MO	Loamy Upland Drainageway Woodland Loamy Upland Drainageway Woodlands and other floodplain ecological sites are downslope.
R109XY002MO	Loess Upland Prairie Loess Upland Prairies are upslope, on summits and shoulders.
R109XY012MO	Interbedded Sedimentary Backslope Savanna Sedimentary Interbedded Backslope Savannas are downslope, on steep lower backslopes.
R109XY046MO	Till Upland Savanna Till Upland Savannas are upslope, on gently sloping upper backslopes.

Similar sites

R109XY012MO	Interbedded Sedimentary Backslope Savanna Interbedded Sedimentary Backslope Savannas are similar in composition and structure and are usually adjacent to Interbedded Sedimentary Upland Savannas but occur lower on the landscape and are generally less productive.
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Table 1. Dominant plant species

Tree	(1) <i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>
Shrub	(1) <i>Amorpha canescens</i> (2) <i>Ceanothus americanus</i>
Herbaceous	(1) <i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i> (2) <i>Andropogon gerardii</i>

Physiographic features

This site is on upland summits, shoulders and backslopes with slopes of 2 to 14 percent. The site generates runoff to adjacent, downslope ecological sites. This site does not flood.

The following figure (adapted from Preston, 1986) shows the typical landscape position of this ecological site, and landscape relationships among the major ecological sites of the uplands. The site is within the area labeled “3”, and is typically downslope from Till Upland Savanna or Loess Upland Prairie ecological sites. In most areas, Upland Drainageway or Floodplain ecological sites are directly downslope.

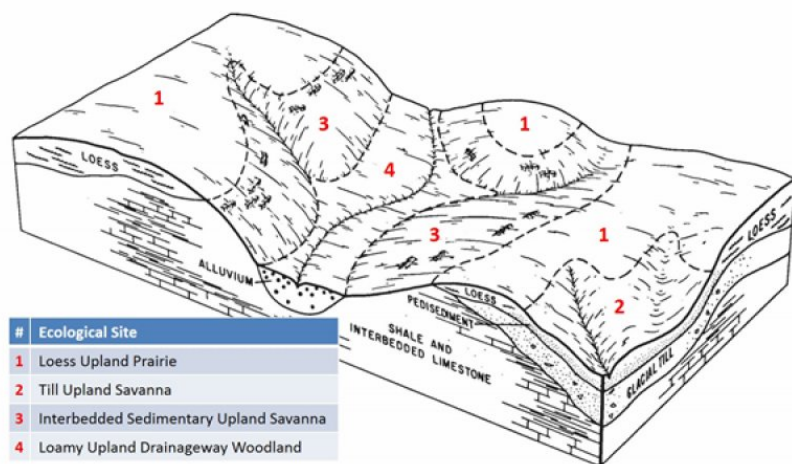


Figure 2. Landscape relationships for this ecological site

Table 2. Representative physiographic features

Landforms	(1) Ridge (2) Hill (3) Interfluve
Flooding frequency	None
Ponding frequency	None
Slope	2–14%
Water table depth	15–122 cm
Aspect	Aspect is not a significant factor

Climatic features

The Iowa and Missouri Heavy Till Plain MLRA has a continental type of climate marked by strong seasonality. In winter, dry-cold air masses, unchallenged by any topographic barriers, periodically swing south from the northern plains and Canada. If they invade reasonably humid air, snowfall and rainfall result. In summer, moist, warm air masses, equally unchallenged by topographic barriers, swing north from the Gulf of Mexico and can produce abundant amounts of rain, either by fronts or by convectional processes. In some summers, high pressure stagnates over the region, creating extended droughty periods. Spring and fall are transitional seasons when abrupt changes in temperature and precipitation may occur due to successive, fast-moving fronts separating contrasting air masses.

This MLRA experiences small regional differences in climates that grade inconspicuously into each other. The basic gradient for most climatic characteristics is along a line from north to south. Both mean annual temperature and precipitation exhibit fairly minor gradients along this line.

Mean January minimum temperature follows the north-to-south gradient. However, mean July maximum temperature shows hardly any geographic variation in the region. Mean July maximum temperatures have a range of only two to three degrees across the region.

Mean annual precipitation varies along the same gradient as temperature – lower annual precipitation in the north, higher in the south. Seasonality in precipitation is very pronounced due to strong continental influences. June precipitation, for example, averages four to five times greater than January precipitation.

During years when precipitation comes in a fairly normal manner, moisture is stored in the top layers of the soil during the winter and early spring, when evaporation and transpiration are low. During the summer months the loss of water by evaporation and transpiration is high, and if rainfall fails to occur at frequent intervals, drought will result. Drought directly influences ecological communities by limiting water supplies, especially at times of high temperatures and high evaporation rates. Drought indirectly affects ecological communities by increasing plant and animal susceptibility to the probability and severity of fire. Frequent fires encourage the development of grass/forb dominated communities and understories.

Superimposed upon the basic MLRA climatic patterns are local topographic influences that create topoclimatic, or microclimatic variations. For example, air drainage at nighttime may produce temperatures several degrees lower in valley bottoms than on side slopes. At critical times during the year, this phenomenon may produce later spring or earlier fall freezes in valley bottoms. Slope orientation is an important topographic influence on climate. Summits and south-and-west-facing slopes are regularly warmer and drier, supporting more grass dominated communities than adjacent north- and-east-facing slopes that are cooler and moister that support more woody dominated communities. Finally, the cooler microclimate within a canopied forest is measurably different from the climate of a more open and warmer grassland or savanna area.

Source: University of Missouri Climate Center - <http://climate.missouri.edu/climate.php>; Land Resource Regions and Major Land Resource Areas of the United States, the Caribbean, and the Pacific Basin, United States Department of Agriculture Handbook 296 - <http://soils.usda.gov/survey/geography/mlra/>

Table 3. Representative climatic features

Frost-free period (average)	157 days
Freeze-free period (average)	179 days
Precipitation total (average)	1,067 mm

Climate stations used

- (1) CENTERVILLE [USC00131354], Centerville, IA
- (2) KEARNEY 3E [USC00234382], Kearney, MO
- (3) HAMILTON 2W [USC00233568], Hamilton, MO

Influencing water features

This ecological site is not influenced by wetland or riparian water features. However, seeps may occur in headslope positions, particularly in the spring, and following heavy rainfall events. These seeps are source areas for first-order ephemeral streams, typically within Upland Drainageway ecological sites downslope. Where present, these headslope seeps are in the Slope wetlands class of the Hydrogeomorphic (HGM) classification system (Brinson, 1993).

Soil features

These soils are underlain with interbedded sedimentary bedrock at 20 to 60 inches deep. The soils were formed under prairie vegetation, and have dark, organic-rich surface horizons. Parent material is slope alluvium and residuum weathered from interbedded shale, sandstone, siltstone and limestone, overlying sedimentary bedrock. They have silty clay loam or silt loam surface layers. Subsoils are silty clay loam to silty clay. Soils in areas with interbedded sandstone have more sand in the subsoil. Most of these soils are affected by seasonal wetness in spring months. Soil series associated with this site include Clanton, Dawn, Newcomer, Sampsel and Snead.

Table 4. Representative soil features

Parent material	(1) Residuum–limestone, sandstone, and shale
Surface texture	(1) Silty clay loam (2) Silty clay
Family particle size	(1) Clayey
Drainage class	Poorly drained to moderately well drained
Permeability class	Very slow to slow
Soil depth	51–183 cm
Surface fragment cover <=3"	0–3%
Surface fragment cover >3"	0–10%

Available water capacity (0-101.6cm)	7.62–15.24 cm
Calcium carbonate equivalent (0-101.6cm)	0%
Electrical conductivity (0-101.6cm)	0–2 mmhos/cm
Sodium adsorption ratio (0-101.6cm)	0
Soil reaction (1:1 water) (0-101.6cm)	5.2–7.8
Subsurface fragment volume <=3" (Depth not specified)	0–10%
Subsurface fragment volume >3" (Depth not specified)	0–5%

Ecological dynamics

Information contained in this section was developed using historical data, professional experience, field reviews, and scientific studies. The information presented is representative of very complex vegetation communities. Key indicator plants, animals and ecological processes are described to help inform land management decisions. Plant communities will differ across the MLRA because of the naturally occurring variability in weather, soils, and aspect. The Reference Plant Community is not necessarily the management goal. The species lists are representative and are not botanical descriptions of all species occurring, or potentially occurring, on this site. They are not intended to cover every situation or the full range of conditions, species, and responses for the site.

The reference plant community is characterized as an upland savanna unit dominated by little and big bluestem, Indian grass, sideoats grama, and a wide variety of prairie wildflowers. Bur oak, swamp white oak, post oak, and wild plum occurred as widely scattered individuals across the savanna landscape.

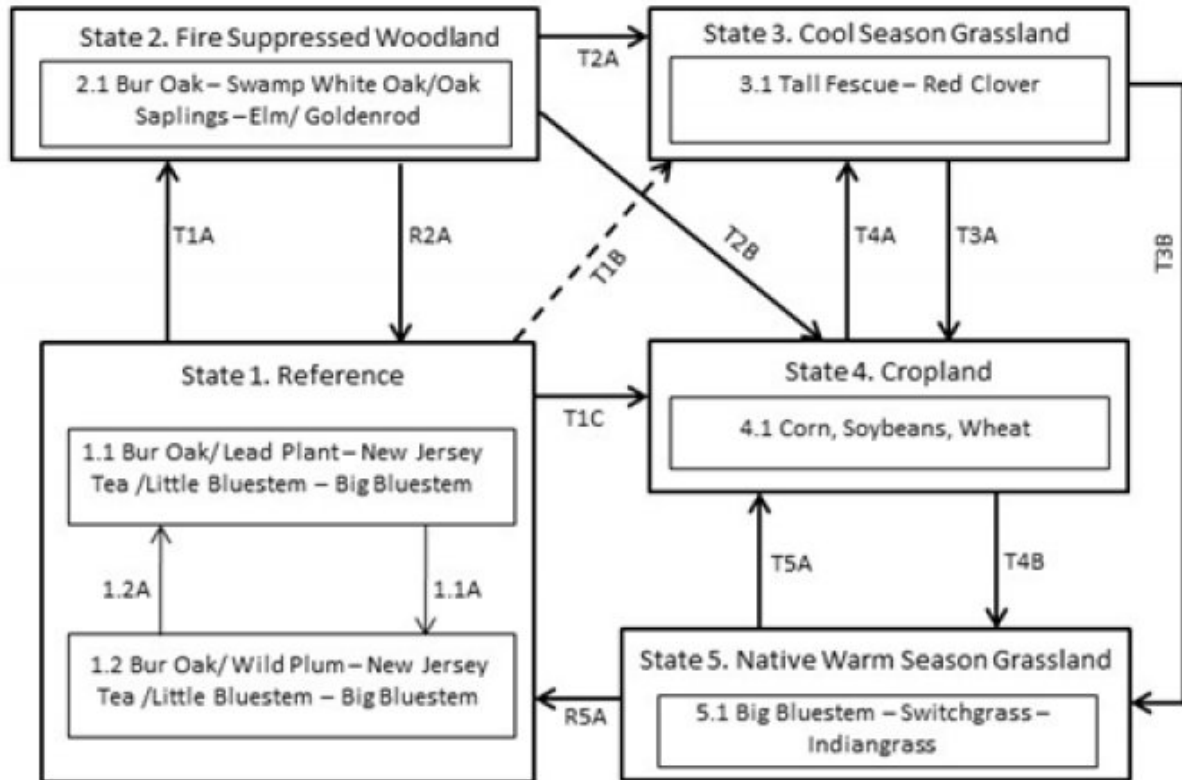
Located within a matrix of low relief prairie, this ecological site still burned every 1 to 3 years. Fire removed dead plant litter and provided room for a lush growth of prairie vegetation. Fire also kept woody species at bay. Grazing by native large herbivores, such as bison, elk, and deer, also impacted these sites. Their activities altered the composition, fuel loads and structure of the vegetation, creating a diversity of structure and composition. The partially wooded draws would have burned less intensely and less frequently. During fire free intervals woody species would have increased in abundance and spread out onto the prairie.

These sites are moderately productive. Today, Interbedded Sedimentary Upland Savannas are nearly extirpated from the region as the former prairies and savannas have been converted to intensive agriculture. A few known remnants exist but are degraded by fire suppression and grazing by domestic livestock. While re-establishing prairie and savanna on converted agriculture sites is beneficial to wildlife, restoration to the reference state from agricultural land is a long term proposition with uncertain outcomes.

A State and Transition Diagram follows. Detailed descriptions of each state, transition, plant community, and pathway follow the model. This model is based on available experimental research, field observations, professional consensus, and interpretations. It is likely to change as knowledge increases.

State and transition model

Interbedded Sedimentary Upland Savanna, R109XY010MO



Code	Event/Activity/Process
T1A	Fire suppression > 20 years; woody invasion
T1B	Tillage; vegetative seeding; grassland management
T1C, T3A, T5A	Tillage; conservation cropping system
T2A	Woody removal; tillage; vegetative seeding; grassland management
T2B	Woody removal; tillage; conservation cropping system
T4A	Vegetative seeding; grassland management
T3B, T4B	Vegetative seeding; prescribed fire; grassland management
1.1A	Fire-free interval 10+ years
1.2A	Fire interval 1-3 years
R2A	Woody removal; prescribed fire 1-3 years
R5A	Vegetative seeding; prescribed fire 1-3 years; tree planting; long rotation

Figure 7. State and transition diagram for this ecological s

State 1

Reference

This state is native oak savanna dominated by prairie cordgrass, big bluestem and a wide variety of prairie forbs. This state occurs on level to gently sloping soils. Bur oak, swamp white oak, post oak, elm, American hazelnut, prairie willow and wild plum occurred in small groves or as scattered individuals across the prairie landscape. Two phases can occur that will transition back and forth depending on fire frequencies. Longer fire free intervals will allow woody species to increase such as prairie willow, dogwoods and wild plum. When fire intervals shorten these woody species will decrease. This state is extinct. All former reference states have been converted to cool season grassland and intensive agriculture cropland or reverted to a woodland community.

Community 1.1

Bur Oak/ Lead Plant – New Jersey Tea /Little Bluestem – Big Bluestem

This phase is a savanna dominated by little bluestem, big bluestem and a wide variety of prairie wildflowers. Bur oak, post oak, swamp white oak, American hazelnut, lead plant and New Jersey tea occur in small groves or as scattered individuals across the open landscape.

Forest overstory. The Forest Overstory Species list is based on commonly occurring species listed in Nelson (2010).

Forest understory. The Forest Understory list is based on commonly occurring species listed in Nelson (2010).

Community 1.2

Bur Oak/ Wild Plum – New Jersey Tea /Little Bluestem – Big Bluestem

This phase is similar to community phase 1.1 but oaks and shrubs are increasing due to longer periods of fire suppression. Some displacement of grasses and forbs may be occurring due to shading and competition from the increased canopy cover.

State 2

Fire Suppressed Woodland

Degraded reference states that have experienced fire suppression and woody invasion for 20 or more years will transition to this state. With fire suppression, woody species such as bur oak, post oak and swamp white oak will begin to increase transitioning this state from a savanna to a woodland. Native herbaceous ground cover will also decrease.

Community 2.1

Bur Oak – Swamp White Oak/Oak Saplings – Elm/ Goldenrod

State 3

Cool Season Grassland

Conversion of other states to non-native cool season species such as tall fescue and red clover has been common in this area. Occasionally, these pastures will have scattered bur oaks and/or swamp white oak. Long term uncontrolled grazing and a lack of grassland management can cause significant soil erosion and compaction and increases in less productive species such as Kentucky bluegrass and weedy forbs such as ironweed. A return to the reference state may be impossible, requiring a very long term series of management options.

Community 3.1

Tall Fescue – Red Clover

State 4

Cropland

This is the dominant State that exists currently with intensive cropping of corn, wheat and soybeans occurring. Some conversion to cool season hayland occurs for a limited period of time before transitioning back to cropland.

Limited acres are sometimes converted to native warm season grassland through federal set-aside programs.

Community 4.1 Corn, Soybeans, Wheat

State 5 Native Warm Season Grassland

Conversion from the Cool Season Grassland (State 3) or the Cropland (State 4) to this state is increasing due to renewed interest in warm season grasses as a supplement to cool season grazing systems or as a native restoration activity. This state can be transformed back to a Reference State. Substantial restoration time and management inputs will still be needed.

Community 5.1 Big Bluestem – Switchgrass – Indiangrass

Additional community tables

Table 5. Community 1.1 forest overstory composition

Common Name	Symbol	Scientific Name	Nativity	Height (M)	Canopy Cover (%)	Diameter (Cm)	Basal Area (Square M/Hectare)
Tree							
swamp white oak	QUBI	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	Native	–	5–10	–	–
bur oak	QUMA2	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	Native	–	5–10	–	–
post oak	QUST	<i>Quercus stellata</i>	Native	–	5–10	–	–

Table 6. Community 1.1 forest understory composition

Common Name	Symbol	Scientific Name	Nativity	Height (M)	Canopy Cover (%)
Grass/grass-like (Graminoids)					
little bluestem	SCSC	<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>	Native	–	30–50
big bluestem	ANGE	<i>Andropogon gerardii</i>	Native	–	30–50
sideoats grama	BOCU	<i>Bouteloua curtipendula</i>	Native	–	10–20
Indiangrass	SONU2	<i>Sorghastrum nutans</i>	Native	–	10–20
eastern gamagrass	TRDA3	<i>Tripsacum dactyloides</i>	Native	–	5–10
switchgrass	PAVI2	<i>Panicum virgatum</i>	Native	–	5–10
Mead's sedge	CAME2	<i>Carex meadii</i>	Native	–	5–10
Bush's sedge	CABU5	<i>Carex bushii</i>	Native	–	5–10
slender spikerush	ELTET	<i>Eleocharis tenuis var. tenuis</i>	Native	–	5–10
Forb/Herb					
wild quinine	PAIN3	<i>Parthenium integrifolium</i>	Native	–	5–20
butterfly milkweed	ASTU	<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>	Native	–	5–20
prairie blazing star	LIPY	<i>Liatris pycnostachya</i>	Native	–	5–20
Missouri goldenrod	SOMI2	<i>Solidago missouriensis</i>	Native	–	5–20
ashy sunflower	HEMO2	<i>Helianthus mollis</i>	Native	–	5–20
button eryngo	ERYU	<i>Eryngium yuccifolium</i>	Native	–	5–20
prairie milkweed	ASSU3	<i>Asclepias sullivantii</i>	Native	–	5–20
longbract wild indigo	BABR2	<i>Baptisia bracteata</i>	Native	–	5–20
wholeleaf rosinweed	SIIN2	<i>Silphium integrifolium</i>	Native	–	5–20
purple milkwort	POSA3	<i>Polygala sanguinea</i>	Native	–	5–10
white wild indigo	BAAL	<i>Baptisia alba</i>	Native	–	5–10
Illinois bundleflower	DEIL	<i>Desmanthus illinoensis</i>	Native	–	5–10
Culver's root	VEVI4	<i>Veronicastrum virginicum</i>	Native	–	5–10
Shrub/Subshrub					
leadplant	AMCA6	<i>Amorpha canescens</i>	Native	–	5–20
prairie willow	SAHU2	<i>Salix humilis</i>	Native	–	5–10
American plum	PRAM	<i>Prunus americana</i>	Native	–	5–10
Carolina rose	ROCA4	<i>Rosa carolina</i>	Native	–	5–10
New Jersey tea	CEAM	<i>Ceanothus americanus</i>	Native	–	5–10

Animal community

Wildlife

Game species that utilize this ecological site include (Pitts and McGuire. 2000):

Northern Bobwhite will utilize this ecological site for food (seeds, insects) and cover needs (escape, nesting and roosting cover).

Cottontail rabbits will utilize this ecological site for food (seeds, soft mast) and cover needs.

Turkey will utilize this ecological site for food (seeds, green browse, soft mast, insects) and nesting and brood-rearing cover. Turkey poults feed heavily on insects provided by this site type.

White-tailed Deer will utilize this ecological site for browse (plant leaves in the growing season, seeds and soft mast in the fall/winter). This site type also can provide escape cover.

Bird species associated with this ecological site's reference state condition (Fitzgerald and Pashley. 2000b; Jacobs 2001):

Breeding birds as related to vegetation structure (related to time since fire, grazing, haying, and mowing):

Vegetation Height Short (< 0.5 meter, low litter levels, bare ground visible):

Grasshopper Sparrow, Horned Lark, Upland Sandpiper, Greater Prairie Chicken, Northern Bobwhite

Mid-Vegetation Height (0.5 – 1 meter, moderate litter levels, some bare ground visible):

Eastern Meadowlark, Dickcissel, Field Sparrow, Upland Sandpiper, Greater Prairie Chicken, Northern Bobwhite, Eastern Kingbird, Bobolink, Lark Sparrow

Tall Vegetation Height (> 1 meter, moderate-high litter levels, little bare ground visible):

Henslow's Sparrow, Dickcissel, Greater Prairie Chicken, Field Sparrow, Northern Bobwhite, Sedge Wren, Northern Harrier

Brushy – Mix of grasses, forbs, native shrubs (e.g., *Rhus copallina*, *Prunus americana*, *Rubus* spp., *Rosa carolina*) and small trees (e.g., *Cornus racemosa*): Bell's Vireo, Yellow-Breasted Chat, Loggerhead Shrike, Brown Thrasher, Common Yellowthroat

Winter Resident: Short-Eared Owl, Le Conte's Sparrow

Amphibian and reptile species associated with this ecological site's reference state condition (Johnson 2000): prairies with or nearby to fishless ponds/pools (may be ephemeral) may have Eastern Tiger Salamander (*Ambystoma tigrinum tigrinum*) and Western Chorus Frog (*Pseudacris triseriata triseriata*); prairies with crawfish burrows may have Northern Crawfish Frog (*Rana areolata circulosa*); other species include Northern Prairie Skink (*Eumeces septentrionalis septentrionalis*), Ornate Box Turtle (*Terrapene ornata ornata*), Western Slender Glass Lizard (*Ophisaurus attenuatus attenuatus*), Eastern Yellow-bellied Racer (*Coluber constrictor flaviventris*), Prairie Ring-necked Snake (*Diadophis punctatus arnyi*), and Bullsnake (*Pituophis catenifer sayi*).

Small mammals associated with this ecological site's reference state condition: Least Shrew (*Cryptotis parva*), Franklin's Ground Squirrel (*Spermophilus franklinii*), Plains Pocket Gopher (*Geomys bursarius*), Prairie Vole (*Microtus ochrogaster*), Southern Bog Lemming (*Synaptomys cooperi*), Meadow Jumping Mouse (*Zapus hudsonius*), Thirteen-lined Ground Squirrel (*Spermophilus tridecemlineatus*) and Badger (*Taxidea taxus*). (Schwartz and others 2001)

Invertebrates:

Many native insect species are likely associated with this ecological site, especially native bees, ants, beetles, butterflies and moths, and crickets, grasshoppers and katydids. However information on these groups is often lacking enough resolution to assign them to individual ecological sites.

Insect species known to be associated with this ecological site's reference state condition: Regal Fritillary butterfly (*Speyeria idalia*) whose larvae feed primarily on native prairie violets (*Viola pedata*, *V. pedatifida*, and *V. sagittata*); Mottled Dusky Wing butterfly (*Erynnis martialis*), Golden Byssus butterfly (*Problema byssus kumskaka*), Delaware Skipper butterfly (*Atryone logan logan*), and Crossline Skipper butterfly (*Polites origenes*). The larvae of the moth *Eucosma bipunctella* bore into compass plant (*Silphium laciniatum*) roots and feed and the larvae of the moth *Eucosma giganteana* bore into a number of *Silphium* species roots and feed. Native bees, important pollinators, that may be associated with this ecological site's reference condition include: *Colletes brevicornis*, *Andrena beameri*, *A. helianthiformis*, *Protandrena rudbeckiae*, *Halictus parallelus*, *Lasioglossum albipennis*, *L. coreopsis*, *L. disparilis*, *L. nymphaeum*, *Ashmeadiella buconis*, *Megachile addenda*, *Anthidium psoraleae*, *Eucera hamata*, *Melissodes coloradensis*, *M. coreopsis*, and *M. vernoniae*. The Short-winged Katydid (*Amblycorypha parvipennis*), Green Grasshopper (*Hesperotettix speciosus*) and Two-voiced Conehead katydid (*Neoconcephalus bivocatus*) are possible orthopteran associates of this ecological site. (Heitzman and Heitzman. 1996)

Other invertebrate associates include the Grassland Crayfish (*Procambarus gracilis*).

Other information

Forestry

Management: This ecological site is not recommended for traditional timber management activity. Historically this site was dominated by a ground cover of native prairie grasses and forbs. Scattered open grown trees were present. May be suitable for non-traditional forestry uses such as windbreaks, environmental plantings, alley cropping (a method of planting, in which rows of trees or shrubs are interspersed with rows of crops) or woody bio-fuels.

Inventory data references

EXTINCT in reference state

1 alternate state plot - Dorsett Hill Prairie CA – Snead soil

Other references

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Pitts, D.E. and W.D. McGuire. 2000. Wildlife management for Missouri landowners. 3rd ed. Missouri Department of Conservation, Jefferson City.

Preston, George D. 1986. Soil Survey of Clay and Ray Counties, Missouri. U.S. Dept. of Agric. Soil Conservation Service.

Schwartz, C.W., E.R. Schwartz and J.J. Conley. 2001. The wild mammals of Missouri. University of Missouri Press, Columbia and Missouri Department of Conservation, Jefferson City.

Contributors

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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	
Approved by	
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:**
-