

## **Ecological site F123XY003TN Limestone Glades And Dry Woodlands**

Last updated: 9/06/2018  
Accessed: 05/17/2024

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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): 123X—Nashville Basin

#### **123—Nashville Basin**

This area is entirely in Tennessee (fig. 123-1). It makes up about 5,625 square miles (14,580 square kilometers). The cities of Nashville, Franklin, Hendersonville, Columbia, Murfreesboro, and Shelbyville are in this area.

#### **Physiography**

Most of this area is in the Nashville Basin Section of the Interior Low Plateaus Province of the Interior Plains. A small part of the northeast corner and the western and southern fourth of the area are in the Highland Rim Section of the same province and division. Most of the outer part of the Nashville Basin is deeply dissected and consists of steep slopes between narrow, rolling ridgetops and narrow valleys. The inner part of the basin is dominantly undulating and rolling. In many areas the land surface is deeply pitted by limestone sinks, and outcrops of limestone are almost everywhere. Elevation generally is about 650 feet (200 meters), but it is 1,000 to 1,325 feet (305 to 405 meters) on isolated hills and is as low as 450 feet (135 meters) in some of the more deeply cut stream channels.

#### **Geology**

The bedrock geology in this area consists of Ordovician limestone exposed by geologic erosion of the top of the Nashville Dome (a high part of the Cincinnati Arch) throughout this area. Sinkholes are common in the limestone and are either open to the subsurface or are covered by soils and colluvium that have collected in the depressions formed on the land surface above the sinkhole. Younger rocks occur as a rim just outside this area. Surficial deposits include loess on the less eroded landforms and alluvium along the rivers and streams.

Source: United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. 2006. Land Resource Regions and Major Land Resource Areas of the United States, the Caribbean, and the Pacific Basin. U.S. Department of Agriculture Handbook 296.

### **Classification relationships**

From NatureServe Explorer:

Scientific Name: Nashville Basin Limestone Glade and Woodland  
Unique Identifier: CES202.334

#### **Similar Ecological Systems**

Unique Identifier Name: CES202.691 Central Interior Highlands Calcareous Glade and Barrens

#### **Component Associations:**

CEGL003712 *Quercus stellata* / *Viburnum rufidulum* - *Forestiera ligustrina* / *Andropogon gerardii* Woodland  
CEGL003754 *Juniperus virginiana* var. *virginiana* - *Fraxinus quadrangulata* / *Polymnia canadensis* - (*Astranthium*

*integrifolium*) Woodland

CEGL003938 *Juniperus virginiana* var. *virginiana* - *Forestiera ligustrina* - *Rhus aromatica* - *Hypericum frondosum*  
Shrubland

CEGL004169 *Eleocharis* (*bifida*, *compressa*) - *Schoenolirion croceum* - *Carex crawei* - *Allium cernuum* Seep  
Grassland

CEGL004292 *Dalea foliosa* - *Mecardonia acuminata* - *Mitreola petiolata* Seep Grassland

CEGL004340 *Sporobolus* (*neglectus*, *vaginiflorus*) - *Aristida longespica* - *Panicum flexile* - *Panicum capillare*  
Grassland

CEGL004346 *Sedum pulchellum* - *Phemeranthus calcaricus* - *Leavenworthia* spp. / *Nostoc commune* Limestone  
Glade Vegetation

CEGL005131 *Quercus muehlenbergii* - *Juniperus virginiana* / *Schizachyrium scoparium* - *Manfreda virginica*  
Wooded Grassland

## Ecological site concept

The mapunits included in this group are shallow limestone soils and/or rock outcrop complex mapunits. Vegetation will be a mosaic of glades and dry woodlands. Future ESD development will likely result in multiple ecological sites being developed from soils in this initial PES group.

Scientific Name: Nashville Basin Limestone Glade and Woodland

Unique Identifier: CES202.334

Summary: This system encompasses a range of plant communities associated with thin soils on flat areas of Ordovician limestone in the Nashville Basin of Tennessee (mostly inner basin, also outer basin), with a few disjunct occurrences in Kentucky. The vegetation of this system includes sparsely vegetated rock outcrops, annual *Sporobolus* spp.-dominated grasslands, *Schizachyrium scoparium*-dominated perennial grasslands, seasonally wet herbaceous washes and seeps, shrublands, as well as woodlands dominated by *Juniperus virginiana* and oaks. In addition, *Echinacea tennesseensis* and *Astragalus bibullatus* are completely endemic to this system. There are numerous other disjunct and near-endemic plants. ([www.explorer.natureserve.org](http://www.explorer.natureserve.org))

Table 1. Dominant plant species

Tree	(1) <i>Juniperus virginiana</i>
Shrub	(1) <i>Hypericum frondosum</i> (2) <i>Verbesina virginica</i>
Herbaceous	(1) <i>Andropogon</i> (2) <i>Sporobolus</i>

## Physiographic features

This ecosite is found on hills, plateaus, and basins of MLRA 123. NASIS lists the unique landform positions as backslope and footslope. Unique landforms are hillside, hillslope and flats.

Table 2. Representative physiographic features

Landforms	(1) Hill (2) Flat
Flooding frequency	None
Ponding frequency	None
Elevation	122–457 m
Slope	2–50%
Water table depth	152 cm
Aspect	Aspect is not a significant factor

## Climatic features

Climate:

The average annual precipitation in this area is 48 to 57 inches (1,220 to 1,450 millimeters). The maximum precipitation occurs in midwinter and early in spring, and the minimum occurs in autumn. Rainfall primarily occurs during high-intensity, convective thunderstorms. Some snow occurs in winter, but it does not remain on the ground for long periods.

The average annual temperature is 56 to 60 degrees F (14 to 16 degrees C). The freeze-free period averages 210 days and ranges from 195 to 230 days. The longer freeze-free periods occur in the southern part of the area.

Source: United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. 2006. Land Resource Regions and Major Land Resource Areas of the United States, the Caribbean, and the Pacific Basin. U.S. Department of Agriculture Handbook 296.

Table 3. Representative climatic features

Frost-free period (average)	170 days
Freeze-free period (average)	194 days
Precipitation total (average)	1,397 mm

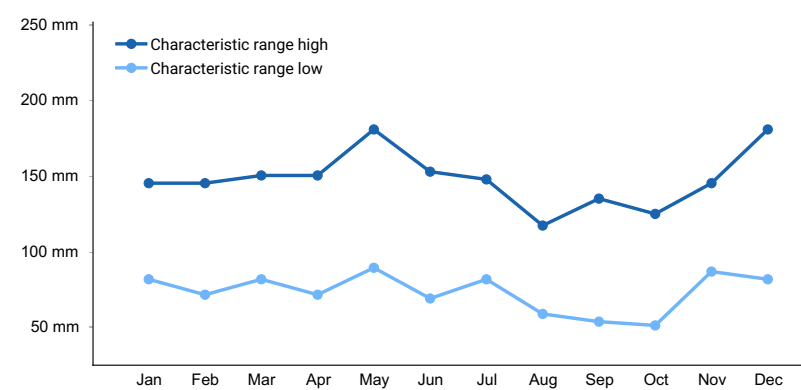


Figure 1. Monthly precipitation range

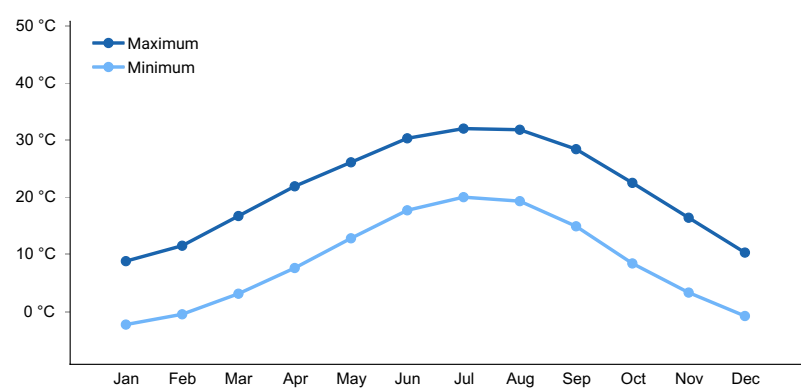


Figure 2. Monthly average minimum and maximum temperature

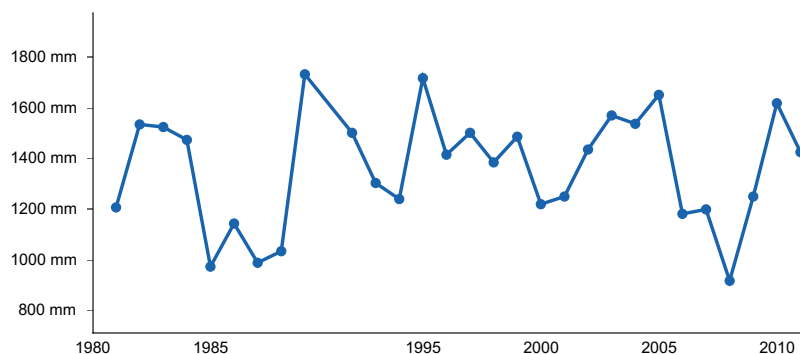


Figure 3. Annual precipitation pattern

### Climate stations used

- (1) FAYETTEVILLE WTP [USC00403074], Fayetteville, TN
- (2) NASHVILLE INTL AP [USW00013897], Nashville, TN
- (3) COLUMBIA 3 WNW [USC00401957], Columbia, TN
- (4) GAINESBORO [USC00403370], Gainesboro, TN

### Influencing water features

These sites have no influencing water features.

### Soil features

Soils in this group are shallow to moderately deep, slow to moderate permeability and formed in residuum of limestone.

Table 4. Representative soil features

Parent material	(1) Residuum–phosphatic limestone
Surface texture	(1) Very flaggy silt loam (2) Stony silty clay loam
Family particle size	(1) Loamy
Drainage class	Well drained
Permeability class	Very slow to moderate
Soil depth	23–97 cm
Surface fragment cover <=3"	0–10%
Surface fragment cover >3"	2–10%
Available water capacity (0-101.6cm)	2.54–10.16 cm
Calcium carbonate equivalent (0-101.6cm)	0%
Electrical conductivity (0-101.6cm)	0 mmhos/cm
Sodium adsorption ratio (0-101.6cm)	0
Soil reaction (1:1 water) (0-101.6cm)	5.6–7
Subsurface fragment volume <=3" (Depth not specified)	0–24%

Subsurface fragment volume >3" (Depth not specified)	0–25%
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## Ecological dynamics

Provisional Ecological Site (PES): F123XY003TN – Limestone Glades (and Dry Woodlands)

Major Land Resource Area (MLRA) 123

This PES describes ecological communities likely to be found on soil in the PES soil grouping. Future field work is required to develop detailed and accurate ecological site descriptions (ESDs) that can be used by conservation planners for restoration and planning activities. This PES describes hypotheses based on available data from many different sources and scales and has not been developed using site specific ecological field monitoring. Future ESD development will result in this initial PES group being split into more refined ecological communities.

Soil series currently included in this project are

Forest Vegetation as listed in Official Series Descriptions (OSDs):

Gladeville: Most areas are in forest consisting chiefly of redcedar and a few scattered hackberry, hickory, ash, sumac, and winged elm. Prickly pears and lichens are common on most areas with grasses in openings.

Barfield: original hardwood trees consisting chiefly of oak, hickory, red cedar, elm, maple, and redbud.

Dilton: About 50 percent has been cleared of original hardwood trees consisting chiefly of oak, hickory, red cedar, elm, maple, and redbud. Most of the cleared areas are used for pasture. (2003)

Talbott: Originally hardwoods, chiefly oak, hickory, elm, maple, and redcedar.

(Talbott mapunits in this PES group are Talbott- rock outcrop and Talbott very rocky mapunits)

Trees listed for PES map units in the USDA-NRCS Tennessee County Soil Surveys include eastern red cedar, southern red oak, loblolly pine, pignut hickory, and hackberry.

### Ecological Dynamics

This PES describes shallow, rocky limestone woodlands and glade communities on mapunits in the Nashville Basin of Tennessee. There are multiple zonal components on these landscapes. Variations in plant composition on these sites ranging from grass glades to dry woodlands to dry and dry-mesic oak forests. True edaphic glades are small acreage areas and may transition into cedar woodlands and dry oak forest communities. These shallow and rocky sites form a mosaic of unique plant communities on the landscape and plant communities on these mapunits will vary depending on aspect, soil depth, seed sources, management, disturbance history, fire regime, micro-topography and rock content. Future field work is required to develop a full ecological site description (ESD) and accurate plant community phases to support future conservation planning. Multiple MLRA 123 dry woodland, forest and glade communities have been identified by NatureServe for the Nashville Basin and detailed information is available at <http://explorer.natureserve.org/index.htm>. A summary of pertinent NatureServe Associations possible for rocky/shallow limestone soils is described at the end of this document. Multiple ESDs may result from this initial PES grouping.

State 1, Phase 1.1:

Plant species dominants: eastern redcedar (*Juniperus virginiana*) / cedarglade St. Johnswort (*Hypericum frondosum*) - white crownbeard (*Verbesina virginica* L.) / Andropogon spp. (bluestem) – Sporobolus spp. (dropseed)

The shrub layer may be variable and include fragrant sumac (*Rhus aromatica*), smooth sumac (*Rhus glabra*), winged sumac (*Rhus copallinum*), winged elm (*Ulmus alata*), coral berry *Symphoricarpos orbiculatus*, blue ash (*Fraxinus quadrangulata*), and rusty blackhaw (*Viburnum rufidulum*). The herbaceous layer may vary greatly depending on soil depth, rock content, aspect, and disturbances. Detailed descriptions of probable NatureServe associations for these sites are included at the end of this narrative.

## State 2. Pastureland

### Phase 2.1: Managed Pasture.

Plant species dominants: *Schedonorus arundinaceus* (tall fescue)

Some mapunits in this group may be appropriate for managed pasture. Some of the mapunits in this group are too rocky and shallow to support a productive pasture or crops. The pasture state is included in this initial PES until field work can be conducted to better delineate mapunits into different ESDs.

The following are association descriptions taken directly from <http://explorer.natureserve.org/>

#### Classification Approach: International Vegetation Classification (IVC)

Unique Identifier: CEGLO03754

*Juniperus virginiana* var. *virginiana* - *Fraxinus quadrangulata* / *Polymnia canadensis* - (*Astranthium integrifolium*) Woodland

Translated Name: Eastern Red-cedar - Blue Ash / White-flower Leafcup - (Entireleaf Western-daisy) Woodland.

Common Name: Red-cedar - Blue Ash Limestone Woodland

Summary: This woodland community is found on shallow soils of limestone slopes in the Central Basin and Cumberland Plateau escarpment of Tennessee and the Moulton Valley of Alabama; it may occur in association with limestone glades, on isolated eroded limestone knobs, on limestone ridges in the Highland Rim escarpment, or as a small patch within a matrix of dry to dry-mesic limestone oak forest (e.g., *Quercus alba* - *Quercus rubra* - *Quercus muehlenbergii* / *Cercis canadensis* Forest (CEGL002070) or *Quercus muehlenbergii* - *Quercus shumardii* - *Carya* (carolinae-septentrionalis, ovata) Forest (CEGL007808)). *Fraxinus quadrangulata* and *Juniperus virginiana* var. *virginiana* dominate the canopy and the subcanopy, but the composition of these strata may vary. *Juniperus* may share canopy dominance with the *Fraxinus* or other deciduous trees or it may be present as a distinct subcanopy. *Quercus* spp. do not dominate the relatively short canopy or the open subcanopy, either of which may include *Celtis laevigata*, *Celtis occidentalis*, *Cercis canadensis*, *Ulmus alata*, and *Ulmus serotina*. The shrub stratum may include *Quercus muehlenbergii*, *Forestiera ligustrina*, *Rhus aromatica*, *Symphoricarpos orbiculatus*, *Frangula caroliniana*, *Hypericum frondosum*, and *Viburnum rufidulum*. Vines may include *Bignonia capreolata* and *Smilax rotundifolia*. Herbs which may be present include *Polymnia canadensis* (= var. *radiata*), *Symphyotrichum shortii* (= *Aster shortii*), *Astranthium integrifolium*, *Sedum pulchellum*, *Minuartia patula* (= *Arenaria patula*), *Verbesina virginica*, *Opuntia humifusa*, *Commelina erecta* var. *angustifolia*, *Croton monanthogynus*, *Ruellia humilis*, and *Euphorbia dentata*. The 'herbaceous' stratum in some examples may contain greater coverage of ferns (*Cheilanthes lanosa*, *Pellaea atropurpurea*), mosses (e.g., *Pleurochaete squarrosa*, *Thuidium delicatulum*, *Climacium americanum*), and foliose lichens (*Cladonia* spp.) than of flowering herbs. Scattered individuals of the near-endemic legume *Astragalus tennesseensis* may be found in some examples adjacent to glades. This woodland develops on rocky sites, which contain outcrops of Ordovician (or Mississippian) limestone. Soils primarily accumulate in fissures between the limestone. The exotics *Ailanthus altissima* and *Lonicera maackii* may invade examples of this vegetation in the vicinity of Nashville, Tennessee.

Global Status: G3 (13Dec1999) Rounded Global Status: G3 - Vulnerable

Reasons: This vegetation has a naturally restricted range of distribution, being limited to dry limestone rocky areas in central Tennessee, northern Alabama, and related areas of Kentucky. This association occurs on lands which are intermediate in soil depth and available moisture between hardwood forests and glade/barren environments. These areas are very slow to succeed to forest and maintain a *Juniperus*-dominated aspect. Most examples seen are limited in extent and restricted to a particular habitat type. The effect of fire on this association is not known; some examples are on isolated knobs or on slopes where fire might have been less frequent than in flatter areas.

Unique Identifier: CEGLO03938

*Juniperus virginiana* var. *virginiana* - *Forestiera ligustrina* - *Rhus aromatica* - *Hypericum frondosum* Shrubland

Translated Name: Eastern Red-cedar - Upland Swamp-privet - Fragrant Sumac - Cedar Glade St. John's-wort Shrubland

Common Name: Southern Limestone Glade Margin Shrubland

Summary: This shrubland is a zonal component of Central Basin (Tennessee) limestone cedar glades. It is also

found on limestone outcrops of the Alabama Cumberland Plateau and Moulton Valley glade systems, and as a component of cedar glade complexes at Chickamauga-Chattanooga National Military Park. It also occurs on the Pennyroyal Karst Plain of Kentucky. Alabama and Kentucky occurrences are rare and of restricted distribution and limited extent. The substrate consists of broken fragments of flat-bedded sedimentary limestone, with accumulations of shallow soil. Characteristic shrubs include *Juniperus virginiana* var. *virginiana*, *Rhus aromatica* var. *aromatica*, *Frangula caroliniana*, *Forestiera ligustrina*, *Berchemia scandens*, *Hypericum frondosum*, *Sideroxylon lycioides*, and stunted individuals of *Acer saccharum*, *Quercus muehlenbergii*, *Quercus shumardii*, *Fraxinus americana*, and *Ulmus alata*. Alabama occurrences may contain an occasional *Aesculus pavia*. A low 'herbaceous' stratum is dominated by *Cheilanthes lanosa*, *Pleurochaete squarrosa*, *Thuidium delicatulum*, *Climacium americanum*, *Cladonia* spp., and *Opuntia humifusa*. Typically grades into open, herbaceous-dominated glades, or into woodlands or forests commonly dominated by *Quercus muehlenbergii*, *Fraxinus americana*, and *Celtis laevigata*.

Global Status: G3G4 (31Jan2007). Rounded Global Status: G3 - Vulnerable

Reasons: This vegetation type is restricted to dry limestone substrates in the Nashville Basin of Tennessee and related areas of Alabama, Georgia and Kentucky. Although this shrubland type can be dominant at some extensive glade sites and is more stable than some other glade communities, its overall coverage of the landscape is limited, and it is threatened by development and land-use conversion in this area of rapidly increasing human population. Examples which are not conserved on national parks, nature preserves, state forests, or Army Corps of Engineers lands are highly vulnerable to development pressure. This shrub zone does not typically provide habitat for rare plant species, but it is an important component of this threatened landscape. Alabama, Georgia and Kentucky examples are rare and limited in extent.

Unique Identifier: CEGL003712

*Quercus stellata* / *Viburnum rufidulum* - *Forestiera ligustrina* / *Andropogon gerardii* Woodland

Translated Name: Post Oak / Rusty Blackhaw - Upland Swamp-privet / Big Bluestem Woodland

Common Name: Nashville Basin Post Oak Woodland

Classification Approach: International Vegetation Classification (IVC)

Summary: This woodland is restricted to the Inner Nashville Basin of Tennessee, where it occurs in association with Limestone Cedar Glades, in deeper soils than those of the annual grass zone. The prevalent tree is *Quercus stellata*. The open subcanopy may contain *Juniperus virginiana* var. *virginiana*. Shrubs include *Forestiera ligustrina*, *Hypericum frondosum*, *Rhus aromatica*, and *Viburnum rufidulum*. Fire suppression in these sites may lead to dense undergrowth of *Juniperus*.

Graminoids present may include *Andropogon gerardii* and/or *Schizachyrium scoparium*. Some other herbaceous species include *Baptisia australis* var. *aberrans* (= *Baptisia minor* var. *aberrans*), *Comandra umbellata*, *Eryngium yuccifolium*, *Hypoxis hirsuta*, *Lithospermum canescens*, *Parthenium integrifolium*, and *Viola pedata*.

The state-listed *Echinacea simulata*, *Liatris cylindracea*, and *Polygala boykinii* are also found here.

Global Status: G2? (31Dec1997) Rounded Global Status: G2 - Imperiled

Reasons: This oak woodland is restricted to the Inner Nashville Basin of Tennessee, where it occurs in association with Limestone Cedar Glades, in deeper soils than those of the annual grass zone. Few examples of this highly ranked association have been reported, and these are limited in extent. Many deeper soil areas of the Nashville Basin have been cleared of trees, pastured or cropped, and then allowed to succeed to shrub thicket or forest. Fire suppression in these sites may lead to dense undergrowth of *Juniperus*. Most of those occurrences which have not been destroyed are severely degraded.

Unique Identifier: CEGL004340

*Sporobolus* (neglectus, vaginiflorus) - *Aristida longispica* - *Panicum flexile* - *Panicum capillare* Grassland

Translated Name: (Barrens Dropseed, Poverty Dropseed) - Slimspike Three-awn - Wiry Panicgrass - Witchgrass Grassland

Common Name: Limestone Annual Grass Glade

Classification Approach: International Vegetation Classification (IVC)

Summary: This annual herbaceous community is a zonal component of Nashville Basin (Tennessee) and Moulton Valley (Alabama) Limestone Cedar Glades. Much of this vegetation is a mixture of annual grasses and perennial forbs, with enormous seasonal variation in dominance. Additional associations may be named. Relations with related vegetation in other ecoregions needs further investigation. Stands are dominated by *Sporobolus neglectus*, *Sporobolus vaginiflorus* var. *vaginiflorus*, and/or *Sporobolus vaginiflorus* var. *ozarkanus* (= *Sporobolus ozarkanus*). Some of the co-occurring forbs are the endemic or near-endemic *Dalea gattingeri* and *Pediomelum subacaule*, along with *Croton capitatus*, *Grindelia lanceolata*, *Hedyotis nigricans* var. *nigricans*, *Heliotropium tenellum*, *Isanthus brachiatus*, *Manfreda virginica*, and *Ruellia humilis*. *Dalea gattingeri* is present in most examples of this vegetation type. *Grindelia lanceolata* has become abundant in some examples; this may merit recognition as an association, or it may be a symptom of disturbance.

Global Status: G3 (20Dec2000) Rounded Global Status: G3 - Vulnerable

Reasons: This annual herbaceous community is restricted to the Nashville Basin (Tennessee) and Moulton Valley (Alabama) Limestone Cedar Glades. It may cover large parts of some glade sites. Succession is limited on the thin soils on which this type is found, so it is relatively stable. However, its overall coverage of the landscape is limited, and it is threatened by development and land-use conversion in areas of rapidly increasing human population (e.g., the Nashville Basin). Threats include destruction by recreational off-road vehicle traffic, gravel and mineral surface mining, and land-use change related to suburban development. It is restricted to the Inner Nashville Basin subsection of Tennessee and a few limited areas of Alabama and Kentucky. Examples which are not conserved on nature preserves, state forests, national forests, or U.S. Corps of Engineers lands are highly vulnerable to development pressure.

Unique Identifier: CEGLO05131

*Quercus muehlenbergii* - *Juniperus virginiana* / *Schizachyrium scoparium* - *Manfreda virginica* Wooded Grassland

Translated Name: Chinquapin Oak - Eastern Red-cedar / Little Bluestem - False Aloe Wooded Grassland

Common Name: Central Limestone Glade

Classification Approach: International Vegetation Classification (IVC)

Summary: This limestone glade or barrens community is found in the central and eastern United States. Stands occur on gentle to steep slopes of hills, knobs, ridges, bluffs along streams, and broad terraces. Aspect is variable, but this vegetation is generally best developed on southern and western exposures. Parent material is limestone, cherty limestone, dolomite, or calcareous shale which is exposed at the surface, resulting in a very shallow, well-drained substrate. Soils are neutral to alkaline, shallow to moderately deep, and contain a homogenous mixture of rock fragments of various sizes. Herbaceous cover is very uneven, ranging from very dense in some areas to absent in others. Some dominant or characteristic grasses include *Schizachyrium scoparium*, *Sorghastrum nutans*, *Aristida* spp., and *Sporobolus compositus*. In deeper soil areas *Andropogon gerardii* may be present. At some sites *Bouteloua curtipendula* is present, but it may be rare or absent at others. Forbs vary in dominance by site. *Quercus muehlenbergii* and *Juniperus virginiana* var. *virginiana* can form a sparse canopy. *Quercus stellata* may be common in parts of the range. Other scattered trees which may be present include *Cercis canadensis*, *Fraxinus quadrangulata*, *Quercus velutina*, *Quercus alba*, *Quercus marilandica*, and *Liriodendron tulipifera*. The subcanopy is absent or very sparse. Commonly encountered shrubs include *Celtis tenuifolia*, *Cornus florida*, *Ulmus alata*, *Rhus aromatica*, *Rhus copallinum*, and *Symphoricarpos orbiculatus*. This vegetation may exist as more extensive areas, or in some southeastern cases, it may be limited to a more narrow zone between vegetation dominated by woody plants and that dominated by annual grasses.

Global Status: G2G3 (02Nov1999) Rounded Global Status: G2 - Imperiled

Reasons: There are probably over 100 occurrences range wide. Eighty-three have been documented: 32 in Illinois (S2), 48 in Indiana (S2S3), and 3 in Ohio (S2). Although no other occurrences are documented, the community is also reported in Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, West Virginia, and Virginia (all S?). It is found in 15 ecoregional subsections. The present range of this community is probably very close to its pre-settlement range, but lack of fire permits increased dominance by woody species.

**State and transition model**



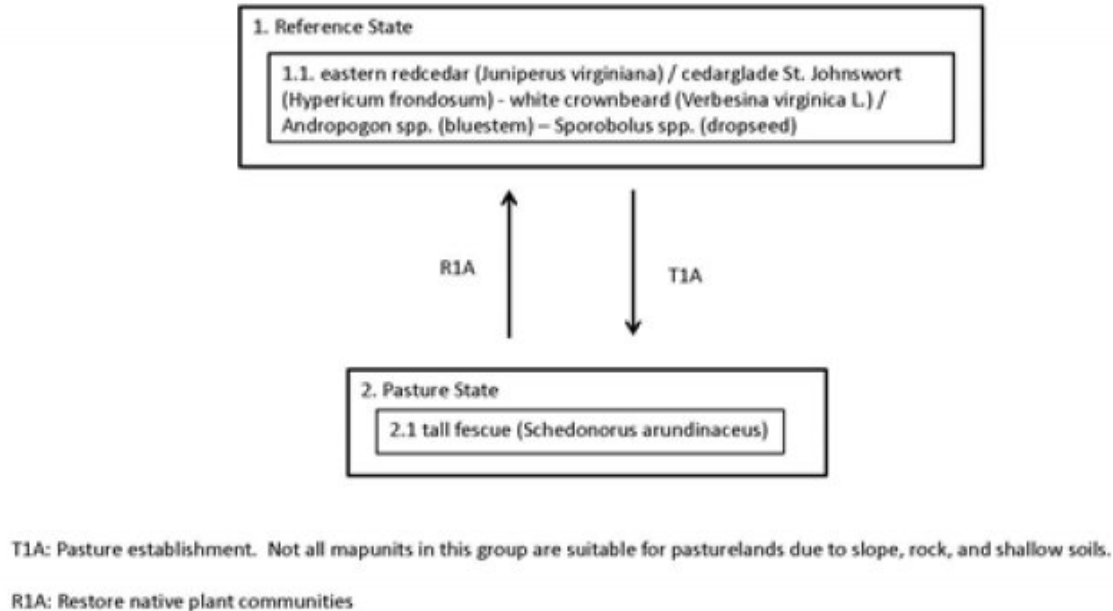


Figure 5. Limestone Glades (shallow and/or rock outcrop mapu

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## Approval

Nels Barrett, 9/06/2018

## 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:

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### 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):**

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

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16. **Potential invasive (including noxious) species (native and non-native). List species which BOTH characterize degraded states and have the potential to become a dominant or co-dominant species on the ecological site if their future establishment and growth is not actively controlled by management interventions. Species that become dominant for only one to several years (e.g., short-term response to drought or wildfire) are not invasive plants. Note that unlike other indicators, we are describing what is NOT expected in the reference state for the ecological site:**

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17. **Perennial plant reproductive capability:**

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