

Ecological site R022AZ036CA **MOIST CLAYPAN**

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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): 022A–Sierra Nevada and Tehachapi Mountains

This ESD was developed using older policy requirements which have been improved with the intent of improving ESD products overall. Users should approach these materials with some caution as the content herein, while likely useful for some purposes, was developed within parameters now recognized as needing varying levels of improvement. As always, a site-specific investigation is highly recommended when site-specific management alternatives are to be developed and/or management decisions are to be made.

Each ESD is an interpretation of the ecological relationships between biotic and abiotic aspects of the landscape. Users of this document should be aware of the limitations of this tool to the extent that specific local conditions may not be entirely captured within the ESD. In particular, management decisions should be supported by site-specific inventories, assessments and planning processes based on the best available information including and extending beyond the ESD.

An ESD is not a permanent determination of ecological dynamics. Rather, each ESD is an evolving body of work intrinsically tied to the soil surveys and data associated with soil map unit components of correlated soil-ecological site relationships. As new information becomes available, updates may be made or may be underway at any given time. Minor updates may be made without announcement when such changes do not modify the ecological site concept, the soils correlated or the state-and-transition model.

Associated sites

R022AY017NV	SEMI-WET MEADOW
R022AY018NV	DRY MEADOW

Table 1. Dominant plant species

Tree	Not specified
Shrub	(1) <i>Artemisia arbuscula</i>
Herbaceous	(1) <i>Poa</i> (2) <i>Carex</i>

Physiographic features

This site occurs on toeslopes in intermontane basins. Slopes range from 4 to 15 percent, but slope gradients of 2 to 8 are most typical. Elevations are 7000 to over 9000 feet.

Table 2. Representative physiographic features

Landforms	(1) Intermontane basin
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Elevation	7,000–9,000 ft
Slope	4–15%

Climatic features

The climate on this site is subhumid-continental, characterized by cold, moist winters, and cool dry summers. Average annual precipitation is 16 inches to 24 inches. Mean annual air temperature is 40 to 44 degrees F. The average growing season is about 40 to 70 days. Climate data used to support this section were derived from PRISM and is not specifically tied to any dominant climate station.

Table 3. Representative climatic features

Frost-free period (average)	70 days
Freeze-free period (average)	0 days
Precipitation total (average)	24 in

Influencing water features

There are no influencing water features associated with this site.

Soil features

The soils associated with this site are very deep, well drained soils that formed in alluvium derived from altered tuff, tuff-breccia, and andesite. An argillic horizon occurs from 2 to 60 inches, and a mollic epipedon occurs from the soil surface to 60 inches. Vertical cracks are present in the upper 30 to 45 inches and are open from July to October of most years. The soils are usually moist in the moisture control section during fall, winter, and spring and usually dry from July through early October. Soil series associated with this site include: Bagval.

CA729 Toiyabe National Forest Area, California
310;Bagval-Wetbag complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes;Bagval
350;Leroman-Chenhig-Celeridge association;Bagval
390;Heenlake-Loope-Chenhig association;Bagval

Table 4. Representative soil features

Parent material	(1) Alluvium–tuff breccia
Surface texture	(1) Clay loam (2) Extremely gravelly sandy loam (3) Extremely gravelly sandy clay loam
Family particle size	(1) Loamy
Drainage class	Well drained
Permeability class	Very slow
Soil depth	72 in
Surface fragment cover <=3"	10–15%
Available water capacity (0–40in)	6.7 in
Electrical conductivity (0–40in)	0 mmhos/cm
Sodium adsorption ratio (0–40in)	0

Soil reaction (1:1 water) (0-40in)	6.1–8.4
Subsurface fragment volume <=3" (Depth not specified)	8%
Subsurface fragment volume >3" (Depth not specified)	2%

Ecological dynamics

As ecological condition declines, big sagebrush, snowberry and other woody plants increase in prevalence as Letterman's needlegrass, mountain brome and other perennial grasses and forbs decline in the understory.

Fire Ecology:
Prior to 1897, mean fire return intervals for low sagebrush communities have been estimated to be from 35 to over 100 years. Fire most often occurs during wet years with high forage production. Low sagebrush is very susceptible to fire damage. Low sagebrush is usually killed by fire and does not re-sprout. The recovery in burned areas is usually via small, light, wind-dispersed seed for all low sagebrush subspecies. Partially injured low sagebrush may re-grow from living branches, but sprouting does not occur. Sedge is top-killed by fire, with rhizomes protected by insulating soil. The rhizomes of sedge species may be killed by high-severity fires that remove most of the soil organic layer. Reestablishment after fire occurs by seed establishment and/or rhizomatous spread.

State and transition model

Ecosystem states

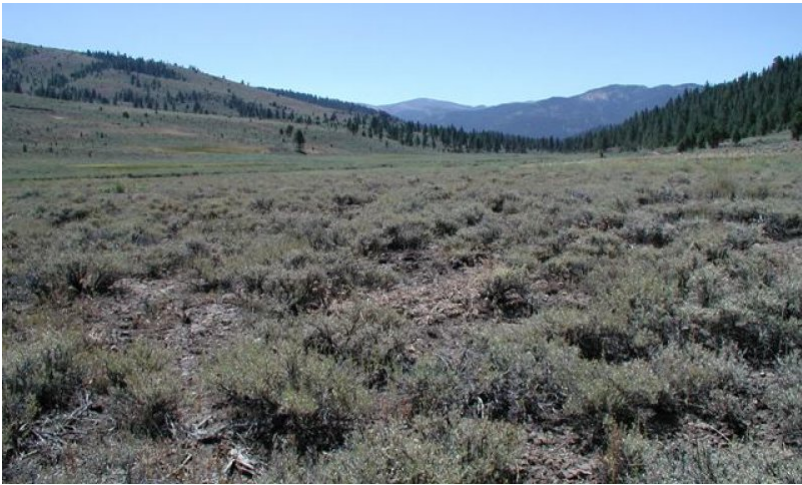
1. Reference State

State 1 submodel, plant communities

1.1. Reference Plant Community

State 1
Reference State

Community 1.1
Reference Plant Community



The reference plant community is characterized by an open canopy of soft-woody shrubs and a dense understory of perennial grasses. The representative plant community is dominated by bluegrasses, sedges and low sagebrush. Potential vegetative composition is about 55% grasses, 10% forbs, and 35% shrubs. Approximate ground cover(basal and crown) is 25 to 40 percent.

Table 5. Annual production by plant type

Plant Type	Low (Lb/Acre)	Representative Value (Lb/Acre)	High (Lb/Acre)
Grass/Grasslike	83	165	275
Shrub/Vine	52	105	175
Forb	15	30	50
Total	150	300	500

Additional community tables

Table 6. Community 1.1 plant community composition

Group	Common Name	Symbol	Scientific Name	Annual Production (Lb/Acre)	Foliar Cover (%)
Grass/Grasslike					
1	Primary Perennial Grasses/Grasslikes			105–165	
	bluegrass	POA	<i>Poa</i>	60–90	–
	sedge	CAREX	<i>Carex</i>	45–75	–
2	Secondary Perennial Grasses/Grasslikes			15–30	
	big squirreltail	ELMU3	<i>Elymus multisetus</i>	2–9	–
	slender wheatgrass	ELTR7	<i>Elymus trachycaulus</i>	2–9	–
	rush	JUNCU	<i>Juncus</i>	2–9	–
	basin wildrye	LECI4	<i>Leymus cinereus</i>	2–9	–
Forb					
3	Perennial Forbs			30–45	
	lupine	LUPIN	<i>Lupinus</i>	2–6	–
	phlox	PHLOX	<i>Phlox</i>	2–6	–
Shrub/Vine					
4	Primary Shrubs			75–105	
	little sagebrush	ARAR8	<i>Artemisia arbuscula</i>	75–105	–
5	Secondary Shrubs			6–24	
	yellow rabbitbrush	CHVI8	<i>Chrysothamnus viscidiflorus</i>	3–6	–
	antelope bitterbrush	PUTR2	<i>Purshia tridentata</i>	3–6	–
	mountain snowberry	SYOR2	<i>Symphoricarpos oreophilus</i>	3–6	–

Animal community

Livestock Interpretations:

This site is suited to livestock grazing. Grazing management should be keyed to bluegrass production. Domestic sheep and to a much lesser degree cattle consume low sagebrush, particularly during the spring, fall and winter. Bluegrass is a widespread forage grass. It is one of the earliest grasses in the spring and is sought by domestic livestock and several wildlife species. Sandberg bluegrass is a palatable species, but its production is closely tied to weather conditions. It produces little forage in drought years, making it a less dependable food source than other perennial bunchgrasses. Sedge provides good to fair forage for domestic grazing.

Stocking rates vary over time depending upon season of use, climate variations, site, and previous and current management goals. A safe starting stocking rate is an estimated stocking rate that is fine tuned by the client by adaptive management through the year and from year to year.

Wildlife Interpretations:

Low sagebrush is considered a valuable browse plant during the spring, fall and winter months. In some areas it is of little value in winter due to heavy snow. Mule deer utilize and sometimes prefer low sagebrush, particularly in winter and early spring. Bluegrass is an important forage species for several wildlife species. Sedges have a high to moderate resource value for elk and a medium value for mule deer. Elk consume beaked sedge later in the growing season.

Hydrological functions

Permeability is very slow.

Other information

Low sagebrush can be successfully transplanted or seeded in restoration.

Type locality

Location 1: Alpine County, CA	
Township/Range/Section	T9N R21E S22
Latitude	38° 36' 39"
Longitude	119° 28' 60"
General legal description	Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, approximately 1.22 miles from Bagley Valley.

Other references

Fire Effect Information System (Online; <http://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/plants/>).

USDA-NRCS Plants Database (Online; <http://plants.usda.gov/>).

Contributors

ALM/GKB

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:**
