

Ecological site R030XC030NV MOUNTAIN RIDGE

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Rangeland health reference sheet

Interpreting Indicators of Rangeland Health is a qualitative assessment protocol used to determine ecosystem condition based on benchmark characteristics described in the Reference Sheet. A suite of 17 (or more) indicators are typically considered in an assessment. The ecological site(s) representative of an assessment location must be known prior to applying the protocol and must be verified based on soils and climate. Current plant community cannot be used to identify the ecological site.

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Approved by	Sarah Quistberg
Approval date	
Composition (Indicators 10 and 12) based on	Annual Production

Indicators

- Number and extent of rills:** None. Rock fragments armor the soil surface.

- Presence of water flow patterns:** Water flow patterns are none to rare (not connected, <3 ft) but may be expected on steeper slopes in areas recently subjected to summer convection storms or rapid snowmelt.

- Number and height of erosional pedestals or terracettes:** None

- Bare ground from Ecological Site Description or other studies (rock, litter, lichen, moss, plant canopy are not bare ground):** Bare Ground 2-10% depending on amount of surface rock fragments.

- Number of gullies and erosion associated with gullies:** None

- Extent of wind scoured, blowouts and/or depositional areas:** None

- Amount of litter movement (describe size and distance expected to travel):** Fine litter (foliage from grasses and

annual & perennial forbs) expected to move distance of slope length during intense summer convection storms or rapid snowmelt events. High winds over ridge top landscapes limit accumulation of fine litter. Persistent litter (large woody material) will remain in place except during large runoff events.

8. **Soil surface (top few mm) resistance to erosion (stability values are averages - most sites will show a range of values):** Soil stability values should be 3 to 6 on most soil textures found on this site. (To be field tested.)

9. **Soil surface structure and SOM content (include type of structure and A-horizon color and thickness):** Surface structure is typically subangular blocky. Soil surface colors are dark and soils are typified by a mollic epipedon. Organic matter of the surface 2 to 4 inches is typically 1.0 to 3.0 percent dropping off quickly below. Organic matter content can be more or less depending on micro-topography.

10. **Effect of community phase composition (relative proportion of different functional groups) and spatial distribution on infiltration and runoff:** Perennial herbaceous plants (especially bunchgrasses [muttongrass] slow runoff and increase infiltration. Low stature and sparseness of shrub canopy coupled with high velocity ridge-top winds, limit snow catch and accumulation on site.

11. **Presence and thickness of compaction layer (usually none; describe soil profile features which may be mistaken for compaction on this site):** Compacted layers are none. Subangular blocky structure is not to be interpreted as compaction.

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: Low evergreen shrubs (black sagebrush)

Sub-dominant: medium depth rooted, cool season, perennial bunchgrasses>associated shrubs > cool season, perennial forbs> shallow-rooted, tufted, warm-season bunchgrasses> annual forbs.

Other: Evergreen trees

Additional:

13. **Amount of plant mortality and decadence (include which functional groups are expected to show mortality or decadence):** Dead branches within individual shrubs common; standing dead shrub canopy material may be as much as 10% of total woody canopy; some of the mature bunchgrasses (<10%) have dead centers.

14. **Average percent litter cover (%) and depth (in):** Between plant interspaces and under canopy 15-20% and litter depth is $\pm \frac{1}{4}$ inch.

15. **Expected annual annual-production (this is TOTAL above-ground annual-production, not just forage annual-production):** For normal or average growing season (through mid-June) \pm 600 lbs/ac. Favorable years 750 lbs/ac,

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: Potential invaders on this site include cheatgrass.
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17. **Perennial plant reproductive capability:** All functional groups should reproduce in average (or normal) and above average growing season years
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