

Ecological site R040XB229AZ Sandy Loam Drainage 7"-10" p.z.

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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): 040X–Sonoran Basin and Range

Major Land Resource Area (MLRA) 40 is the portion of Sonoran Desert that extends from northwest Mexico into southwestern Arizona and southeastern California. This MLRA is hot desert characterized by bimodal precipitation coupled with hot summers and mild winters. These conditions give rise to a rich biological diversity visually dominated by columnar cactus (saguaro) and leguminous trees (palo verde). This unit occurs within the Basin and Range Physiographic Province and is characterized by numerous mountain ranges that rise abruptly from broad, plain-like valleys and basins. Igneous and metamorphic rock classes dominate the mountain ranges, and basin sediments are combinations of fluvial, lacustrine, colluvial and alluvial deposits.

LRU notes

Land Resource Unit (LRU) 40-2, Middle Sonoran Desert, is characterized by desert scrub vegetation on relict fan remnants with a moderate amount of desert pavement. Trees are common in washes, bottoms and hillslopes. Elevations range from 1200 to 2000 feet, and precipitation averages 7 to 10 inches per year. Vegetation includes saguaro, palo verde, creosotebush, triangle bursage, brittlebush, prickly pear, cholla, desert saltbush, wolfberry bush muhly, threeawns, and big galleta. The soil temperature regime is hyperthermic and the soil moisture regime is typic aridic.

Classification relationships

USDA-NRCS Land Resource Regions and Major Land Resource Areas of the United States, the Caribbean, and the Pacific Basin: Western Range and Irrigated Region D Major Land Resource Area 40 - Sonoran Basin and Range Land Resource Unit 2 - Middle Sonoran Desert Ecological Site Sandy Loam Drainage, 7"-10" p.z.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Ecological Regions of North America: Level I, Region 10 North American Deserts Level II, 10.2 Warm Deserts Level III, Ecoregion 81, Sonoran Basin and Range Level IV, 81I, 81n, 81o

USDA-USFS Ecological Subregions: Sections of the Conterminous United States Section 322 American Semidesert and Desert Province Section 322B, Sonoran Desert

Ecological site concept

Sandy Loam Drainage, 7"-10" p.z., is a bottom position ecological site threading throughout Limy Upland, Deep, 7"-10" p.z., and Desert Pavement, 7"-10" p.z., ecological sites. Terrain is flat to very gently sloping, and active water flow paths are less than 4' wide. Water flows are ephemeral, but run-on water from surrounding landscapes support a productive shrubland community. Soil is sandy to sandy loam in texture. Aspect is desert shrubland.

Associated sites

R040XB208AZ	Limy Upland, Deep 7"-10" p.z. surrounding uplands
R040XB230AZ	Desert Pavement 7"-10" p.z. surrounding uplands
R040XB207AZ	Limy Fan 7"-10" p.z. surrounding uplands

Similar sites

R040XC330AZ	Sandy Loam Drainage 3"-7" p.z.
	Elevations 300' - 1,200'

Table 1. Dominant plant species

Tree	(1) Parkinsonia microphylla (2) Olneya tesota
Shrub	(1) Ambrosia dumosa (2) Salazaria mexicana
Herbaceous	(1) Pleuraphis rigida

Physiographic features

This site occurs on floodplains and alluvial fans and receives extra moisture from overbank flooding or run-on from adjacent sites on a regular basis. Slopes range from 0%–3% and elevations range from 1200 to 2000 feet.

Table 2. Representative physiographic features

Landforms	(1) Alluvial fan(2) Flood plain
Slope	0–3%

Climatic features

Annual precipitation ranges from 7 to 10 inches. Annual rainfall is bimodal, with distinct rainy seasons occurring from December to March (winter) and July to September (summer). Rainfall ratios range from 40:60 (winter:summer) in the southern part, and 60:40 in the central and northern parts. Rainfall intensity differs between rainfall seasons. Winter frontal storms develop in the Pacific Ocean and Gulf of California, producing widespread, low-intensity and long duration precipitation events. Winter precipitation is the most dependable water source for vegetation, and snowfall is very rare. During summer months, atmospheric activity in the Gulf of Mexico produces convective thunderstorms when crossing over the mountains in the afternoon. These storms travel across the plains and valleys, producing precipitation of short duration, usually less than 30 minutes, but of moderate to heavy intensity. Between these two seasons, little to no effective precipitation can occur for several months at a time. May and June are the driest months, and overall humidity is very low.

Overall, average annual rainfall is variable, but increases in variability from east to west across the region. For long-term precipitation data, the coefficient of variation, the ratio of the standard deviation to the mean expressed as a percentage, increases from 38% at Florence (east) to 46% at Aguila (west).

Winter temperatures are very mild, with very few days having short periods of freezing temperatures. Summertime temperatures are hot to very hot, with many days in June and July exceeding 105°F. The number of frost-free days ranges from 280 in major river valleys with cold air drainage to between 320 and 350 in upland areas.

Spring and the summer growing seasons are equally important for perennial grass, forb and shrub growth. With above average precipitation, cool and warm season annual forbs and grasses can be common in their respective seasons. Perennial forage species can remain green throughout the year with sufficient available moisture.

Frost-free period (average)	291 days
Freeze-free period (average)	344 days
Precipitation total (average)	229 mm







Figure 2. Monthly average minimum and maximum temperature

Influencing water features

Soil features

These very young soils develop in gravelly and sandy alluvium of mixed origin. Textures range from sandy loam to very cobbly sand, and coarse loamy textures can occur in subsurface layers. They are deep, excessively well drained, and have very good plant-soil moisture relationships due to the extra water from run-on and flooding events. Soils may or may not be calcareous.

Surface texture	(1) Gravelly loam(2) Very gravelly loamy sand(3) Sandy loam
Family particle size	(1) Sandy
Drainage class	Well drained to excessively drained
Permeability class	Moderately rapid to very rapid
Soil depth	152 cm
Surface fragment cover <=3"	5–45%
Surface fragment cover >3"	0%
Available water capacity (0-101.6cm)	6.1–18.29 cm

Table 4. Representative soil features

Calcium carbonate equivalent (0-101.6cm)	1–10%
Electrical conductivity (0-101.6cm)	0 mmhos/cm
Sodium adsorption ratio (0-101.6cm)	0
Soil reaction (1:1 water) (0-101.6cm)	7.4–8.4
Subsurface fragment volume <=3" (Depth not specified)	5–45%
Subsurface fragment volume >3" (Depth not specified)	0%

Ecological dynamics

Sandy Loam Drainage, 7"-10" p.z., supports a highly diverse and productive shrubland with additions of run-on rainfall from adjacent landscapes. The site has three states: State 1 - Gallery Shrubland (Reference); State 2 - Gallery Shrubland with Exotic Annuals; and State 3 - Eroded. i. Transition from Gallery Shrubland to Gallery Shrubland with Exotic Annuals is driven by introducing non-native annual forbs and grasses. Transitions from Gallery Shrubland or Gallery Shrubland with Exotic Annuals to Eroded are driven by long-term, unmanaged livestock grazing. Aspect is gallery shrubland.

State and transition model

40-2AZ Sandy Loam Drainage 7-10" p.z. (R040XB229AZ)

1. Gallery Shrubland State

1.1 Desert Shrub-Forb-Grass Community

Shrub dominated (creosote, Mexican bladdersage, whitethorn acacia, range ratany, white bursage), perennial forbs (globemallow) and shrublike perennial grasses (big galleta and bush muhly) with an overstory of ironwood and paloverde. Percentage canopy cover (from linepoint intercept) ranges 17% - 29%.

Transition Pathway T1A, T2A: continuous grazing T1B: introduction of non-native annuals <u>Plant Community Phase Pathway</u> 2.1a: prescribed grazing 2.2a: continuous grazing	 2. Gallery Shrubland State w/ Exotic Annuals 2.1 Desert Shrub-Forb-Grass Community Non-native annual forbs and grasses present in understory. Desert shrub-forb-grass community generally intact.
3. Eroded State	
3.1 Active Reduced cover, active erosion and pedestalli common along flow channel.	ng $3.1a$ 3.2 Stabilized Remnant perennial grasses, shrubs, forbs cover 3.2a increased to stabilize active erosion.

State 1 Gallery Shrubland (Reference)

Community 1.1 Mixed Desert Shrub



Figure 3. Sandy Loam Drainage, 7"-10" p.z. photo

The Gallery Shrubland community typically has a diverse mixture of desert trees, shrubs, vines and perennial and annual grasses and forbs. Annual production values and community composition change in relation to the quantity of run-on water present in different sections of the drainage system. In the upper portion of a drainage, with less run-on water contribution, the plant community is open and simple. Toward the end of the drainage, a larger run-off source area contributes more water, which supports a denser and more complex plant community.

Table 5. Annual production by plant type

Plant Type	Low (Kg/Hectare)	Representative Value (Kg/Hectare)	High (Kg/Hectare)
Grass/Grasslike	38	82	353
Tree	8	90	212
Shrub/Vine	1	27	101
Forb	1	3	6
Total	48	202	672

Table 6. Soil surface cover

Tree basal cover	0-7%
Shrub/vine/liana basal cover	0-8%
Grass/grasslike basal cover	1-10%

Forb basal cover	0-1%
Non-vascular plants	0-1%
Biological crusts	0-10%
Litter	7-34%
Surface fragments >0.25" and <=3"	11-48%
Surface fragments >3"	0-1%
Bedrock	0%
Water	0%
Bare ground	30-55%

Table 7. Canopy structure (% cover)

Height Above Ground (M)	Tree	Shrub/Vine	Grass/ Grasslike	Forb
<0.15	-	-	-	-
>0.15 <= 0.3	-	-	0-6%	-
>0.3 <= 0.6	-	0-8%	0-4%	-
>0.6 <= 1.4	-	0-3%	-	-
>1.4 <= 4	0-7%	0-6%	-	-
>4 <= 12	-	_	-	-
>12 <= 24	-	-	-	_
>24 <= 37	-	_	_	_
>37	-	_	_	-

State 2 Gallery Shrubland State w/ Exotic Annuals

Community 2.1 Desert Shrub-Forb-Grass w/ Non-Native Annuals

Non-native annual forbs and grasses are present in the understory. The desert shrub, forb and grass community remains relatively intact.

State 3 Eroded

Community 3.1 Active



The Sandy Loam Drainage site supports a relatively lush plant community in an otherwise relatively sparse resource zone. The lush vegetation attracts and concentrates livestock activity. Long-term, unmanaged grazing reduces plant community diversity. Perennial grass and subshrub cover is deeply reduced, with remnant perennial grasses persisting only within the protective canopy of cactus or shrubs. Soils exhibit active pedestaling. Water flow channels can become entrenched, resulting in increased discharge rates, low infiltration rates, and impaired plant-soil relationships.

Community 3.2 Stabilized

When grazing pressure is removed the plant community will begin to recover. With continued reduced grazing, remnant perennial grasses may expand into open areas. Flood waters will slow with increased woody litter and rock cover, stabilizing the active flow channel.

Pathway P3.1a Community 3.1 to 3.2

Prescribed grazing, removal of yearlong grazing pressure.

Pathway P3.2a Community 3.2 to 3.1

Yearlong grazing/unmanaged grazing.

Transition T1A State 1 to 2 Introduction of non-native annual forbs and grasses.

Transition T1B State 1 to 3

Yearlong grazing.

Transition T2A State 2 to 3

Yearlong grazing.

Additional community tables

Table 8. Community 1.1 plant community composition

Group	Common Name	Symbol	Scientific Name	Annual Production (Kg/Hectare)	Foliar Cover (%)	
Grass	Grass/Grasslike					
1	Dominant Perennial	Grasses		38–353		
	big galleta	PLRI3	Pleuraphis rigida	9–353	_	
	bush muhly	MUPO2	Muhlenbergia porteri	0–82	_	
2	Perennial Three-awn	S		0–6		
3	Annual Grasses			1–55		
	sixweeks fescue	VUOC	Vulpia octoflora	1–10	_	
	Arizona brome	BRAR4	Bromus arizonicus	1–10	_	
	sixweeks grama	BOBA2	Bouteloua barbata	1–8	_	
	sixweeks threeawn	ARAD	Aristida adscensionis	1–6	_	
	needle grama	BOAR	Bouteloua aristidoides	1–6	_	
	mucronate sprangletop	LEPA6	Leptochloa panicea	0–1	-	
Forb						
4	Perennial Forbs			1–6		
	brownfoot	ACWR5	Acourtia wrightii	0–3	-	
	Parry's beardtongue	PEPA24	Penstemon parryi	0–3	_	
	brownplume wirelettuce	STPA4	Stephanomeria pauciflora	0–3	-	
	Coulter's lyrepod	LYCO4	Lyrocarpa coulteri	0–3	_	
	trailing windmills	ALIN	Allionia incarnata	0–3	_	
	narrowleaf silverbush	ARLA12	Argythamnia lanceolata	0–3	_	
	desert marigold	BAMU	Baileya multiradiata	0–3	_	
	climbing wartclub	BOSC	Boerhavia scandens	0–3	_	
	whitemargin sandmat	CHAL11	Chamaesyce albomarginata	0–3	-	
	desert trumpet	ERIN4	Eriogonum inflatum	0–3	-	
	Parry's false prairie- clover	MAPA7	Marina parryi	0–3	-	
	lacy tansyaster	MAPIP4	Machaeranthera pinnatifida ssp. pinnatifida var. pinnatifida	0–3	-	
	desert tobacco	NIOB	Nicotiana obtusifolia	0–3	_	
	desert evening primrose	OEPR	Oenothera primiveris	0–3	-	
	desert globemallow	SPAM2	Sphaeralcea ambigua	0–3	_	

	slender poreleaf	POGR5	Porophyllum gracile	0–3	_
5	Annual Forbs	•		84–168	
	woolly tidestromia	TILA2	Tidestromia lanuginosa	0–1	_
	coastal bird's-foot trefoil	LOSAB	Lotus salsuginosus var. brevivexillus	0–1	_
	devil's spineflower	CHRI	Chorizanthe rigida	0–1	_
	brittle spineflower	CHBR	Chorizanthe brevicornu	0–1	_
	aridland goosefoot	CHDE	Chenopodium desiccatum	0–1	_
	common fiddleneck	AMMEI2	Amsinckia menziesii var. intermedia	0–1	_
	bristly nama	NAHI	Nama hispidum	0–1	_
	Gila manroot	MAGI	Marah gilensis	0–1	_
	blazingstar	MENTZ	Mentzelia	0–1	_
	glandular threadplant	NEGL	Nemacladus glanduliferus	0–1	_
	lineleaf whitepuff	OLLI	Oligomeris linifolia	0–1	_
	Florida pellitory	PAFL3	Parietaria floridana	0–1	-
	combseed	PECTO	Pectocarya	0–1	-
	hideseed	EUCRY	Eucrypta	0–1	-
	phacelia	PHACE	Phacelia	0–1	_
	chia	SACO6	Salvia columbariae	0–1	_
	sleepy silene	SIAN2	Silene antirrhina	0–1	_
	Coulter's globemallow	SPCO2	Sphaeralcea coulteri	0–1	_
	woollyhead neststraw	STMI2	Stylocline micropoides	0–1	-
	spurge	EUPHO	Euphorbia	0–1	_
	fringed twinevine	FUCY	Funastrum cynanchoides	0–1	_
	hairy desertsunflower	GECA2	Geraea canescens	0–1	_
	gilia	GILIA	Gilia	0–1	_
	shaggyfruit pepperweed	LELA	Lepidium lasiocarpum	0–1	_
	smallflowered milkvetch	ASNU4	Astragalus nuttallianus	0–1	_
	catnip noseburn	TRNE	Tragia nepetifolia	0–1	_
	Arizona poppy	KAGR	Kallstroemia grandiflora	0–1	-
	Gordon's bladderpod	LEGO	Lesquerella gordonii	0–1	-
	pygmy poppy	ESMI	Eschscholzia minutiflora	0–1	_
	weakleaf bur ragweed	AMCO3	Ambrosia confertiflora	0–1	_
	fringed amaranth	AMFI	Amaranthus fimbriatus	0–1	-
	Arizona lupine	LUAR4	Lupinus arizonicus	0–1	_
	carelessweed	AMPA	Amaranthus palmeri	0–1	-
	bristly fiddleneck	AMTE3	Amsinckia tessellata	0–1	-
	scarlet spiderling	BOCO	Boerhavia coccinea	0–1	_
	yellow tackstem	CAPA7	Calycoseris parryi	0–1	-
	hoary bowlesia	BOIN3	Bowlesia incana	0–1	_
	New Mexico thistle	CINE	Cirsium neomexicanum	0–1	_
	aand hyamitwaad	00000	Crocoulo connoto vor connoto	∩ 1	

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	hairy prairie clover	DAMO	Dalea mollis	0–1	_
	manybristle chinchweed	PEPA2	Pectis papposa	0–1	-
	desert Indianwheat	PLOV	Plantago ovata	0–1	-
	doubleclaw	PRPA2	Proboscidea parviflora	0–1	-
	New Mexico plumeseed	RANE	Rafinesquia neomexicana	0–1	-
	white tackstem	CAWR	Calycoseris wrightii	0–1	-
	Coulter's spiderling	BOCO2	Boerhavia coulteri	0–1	-
	flax	LINUM	Linum	0–1	-
	cryptantha	CRYPT	Cryptantha	0–1	-
	fingerleaf gourd	CUDI	Cucurbita digitata	0–1	-
	exserted Indian paintbrush	CAEXE	Castilleja exserta ssp. exserta	0–1	-
	desert thorn-apple	DADI2	Datura discolor	0–1	_
	pricklyburr	DAIN2	Datura inoxia	0–1	-
	American wild carrot	DAPU3	Daucus pusillus	0–1	-
	western tansymustard	DEPI	Descurainia pinnata	0–1	-
	touristplant	DIWI2	Dimorphocarpa wislizeni	0–1	_
	whisperingbells	EMPE	Emmenanthe penduliflora	0–1	_
	flatcrown buckwheat	ERDE6	Eriogonum deflexum	0–1	_
	miniature woollystar	ERDI2	Eriastrum diffusum	0–1	-
	erigenia	ERIGE	Erigenia	0–1	_
	woolly sunflower	ERIOP2	Eriophyllum	0–1	-
	Texas stork's bill	ERTE13	Erodium texanum	0–1	_
	California poppy	ESCAM	Eschscholzia californica ssp. mexicana	0–1	-
	Coulter's lupine	LUSP2	Lupinus sparsiflorus	0–1	-
Tree					
6	Dominant Trees			8–212	
	desert ironwood	OLTE	Olneya tesota	27–212	-
	yellow paloverde	PAMI5	Parkinsonia microphylla	29–159	-
	blue paloverde	PAFL6	Parkinsonia florida	29–159	-
	catclaw acacia	ACGR	Acacia greggii	3–31	-
	velvet mesquite	PRVE	Prosopis velutina	3–31	-
Shrub/Vine					
7	Large Shrubs			1–74	
	creosote bush	LATR2	Larrea tridentata	1–73	-
	whitethorn acacia	VACO9	Vachellia constricta	3–31	
	water jacket	LYAN	Lycium andersonii	1–6	_
	Arizona desert-thorn	LYEX	Lycium exsertum	1–6	-
	desert wolfberry	LYMA	Lycium macrodon	1–6	
	Fremont's desert- thorn	LYFR	Lycium fremontii	1–6	_
	Berlandier's wolfberry	LYBE	Lycium berlandieri	1–6	

	lotebush	ZIOB	Ziziphus obtusifolia	0–6	_
	ocotillo	FOSP2	Fouquieria splendens	0–2	
	longleaf jointfir	EPTR	Ephedra trifurca	0–2	_
	fringed twinevine	FUCY	Funastrum cynanchoides	0–2	_
8	Sub-Shrubs		•	8–16	
	burrobush	AMDU2	Ambrosia dumosa	6–50	_
	white ratany	KRGR	Krameria grayi	6–50	_
	littleleaf ratany	KRER	Krameria erecta	6–50	_
	triangle bur ragweed	AMDE4	Ambrosia deltoidea	0–8	_
	holywood	GUSA	Guaiacum sanctum	0–8	_
	alkali goldenbush	ISACA2	Isocoma acradenia var. acradenia	0–8	_
	burroweed	ISTE2	Isocoma tenuisecta	0–8	_
	whitestem paperflower	PSCO2	Psilostrophe cooperi	0–2	_
	brittlebush	ENFA	Encelia farinosa	0–2	_
	beloperone	JUCA8	Justicia californica	0–2	_
	Arizona water-willow	JUCA9	Justicia candicans	0–2	_
9	Cactus and Succuler	nts	•	40–80	
	Christmas cactus	CYLE8	Cylindropuntia leptocaulis	1–43	_
	branched pencil cholla	CYRA9	Cylindropuntia ramosissima	1–43	_
	Arizona pencil cholla	CYAR14	Cylindropuntia arbuscula	0–6	_
	teddybear cholla	CYBI9	Cylindropuntia bigelovii	0–6	_
	jumping cholla	CYFU10	Cylindropuntia fulgida	0–6	_
	walkingstick cactus	CYSP8	Cylindropuntia spinosior	0–6	_
	staghorn cholla	CYVE3	Cylindropuntia versicolor	0–6	_
	nightblooming cereus	PEGR3	Peniocereus greggii	0–6	_
	candy barrelcactus	FEWI	Ferocactus wislizeni	0–3	_
	buck-horn cholla	CYAC8	Cylindropuntia acanthocarpa	0–3	_
10	Misc. Shrubs	•	•	8–40	
	rayless goldenhead	ACSP	Acamptopappus sphaerocephalus	0–8	_
	poreleaf dogweed	ADPO2	Adenophyllum porophyllum	0–8	_
	ambrosia leaf bur ragweed	AMAM2	Ambrosia ambrosioides	0–8	_
	Tucson bur ragweed	AMCO4	Ambrosia cordifolia	0–8	_
	woolly fruit bur ragweed	AMER	Ambrosia eriocentra	0–8	_
	horsetail milkweed	ASSU2	Asclepias subverticillata	0–8	_
	fourwing saltbush	ATCA2	Atriplex canescens	0–8	_
	Nevada jointfir	EPNE	Ephedra nevadensis	0–8	_
	Eastern Mojave buckwheat	ERFA2	Eriogonum fasciculatum	0–8	_
	desert lavender	HYEM	Hyptis emoryi	0–8	-
	sangre de cristo	JACA2	Jatropha cardiophylla	0–8	-
	Arizona nettlespurge	JACI	Jatropha cinerea	0–8	-
	alandar ianuaia		lonuoio gradilio	n 0	

sienuei janusia	JAGK	Janusia yracilis	U—0	—
rough menodora	MESC	Menodora scabra	0–8	-
desertbroom	BASA2	Baccharis sarothroides	0–8	-
sweetbush	BEJU	Bebbia juncea	0–8	_
Coulter's brickellbush	BRCO	Brickellia coulteri	0–8	-
crucifixion thorn	CAEM4	Castela emoryi	0–8	-
fairyduster	CAER	Calliandra eriophylla	0–8	-
slender poreleaf	POGR5	Porophyllum gracile	0–8	_
Thurber's sandpaper plant	PETH4	Petalonyx thurberi	0–8	-
arrow poision plant	SEBI9	Sebastiania bilocularis	0–8	-
jojoba	SICH	Simmondsia chinensis	0–8	-
Hall's shrubby- spurge	TEHA	Tetracoccus hallii	0–8	-
American threefold	TRCA8	Trixis californica	0–8	-
Parish's goldeneye	VIPA14	Viguiera parishii	0–8	_
cattle saltbush	ATPO	Atriplex polycarpa	0–8	_
shortleaf baccharis	BABR	Baccharis brachyphylla	0–8	_

Other references

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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.

Contributors

Wilma Renken

Approval

Kendra Moseley, 10/17/2024

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	05/12/2025
Approved by	Kendra Moseley
Approval date	

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 annualproduction):
- 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: