

## **Ecological site F043AY559ID**

### **Ashy Mountains and Valleys 30-45" PZ Frigid Western Bitterroot Foothills**

Last updated: 10/14/2020  
Accessed: 05/12/2025

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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): 043A–Northern Rocky Mountains

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Description of MLRAs can be found in: 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.

Available electronically at: [http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/ref/?cid=nrcs142p2\\_053624#handbook](http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/ref/?cid=nrcs142p2_053624#handbook)

#### **LRU notes**

Most commonly found in LRU 43A09 (Western Bitterroot Foothills). Also found in 43A10 (Clearwater Mountains). Climate parameters were obtained from PRISM and other models for the area. Landscape descriptors are derived from USGS DEM products and their derivatives.

#### **Classification relationships**

Relationship to Other Established Classifications:

United States National Vegetation Classification (2008), A3612 Western Hemlock – Western Redcedar Cool-Mesic Central Rocky Mountain Forest & Woodland Alliance.

Washington Natural Heritage Program. Ecosystems of Washington State, A Guide to Identification, Rocchio and Crawford, 2015 - Northern Rocky Mt. Mesic Montane Mixed Conifer Forest (Cedar-Hemlock)

Description of Ecoregions of the United States, USFS PN # 1391, 1995 - M333 Northern Rocky Mt. Forest-Steppe-Coniferous Forest-Alpine Meadow Province

Level III and IV Ecoregions of WA, US EPA, June 2010 – 15y Selkirk Mountains, 15w Western Selkirk Maritime Forest.

This ecological site includes the following USDA Forest Service Plant Associations Western Hemlock Series: TSHE/CLUN, TSHE/ASCA. (Williams et. al. 1995)

#### **Ecological site concept**

This ecological site is the most productive in terms of forest production and biodiversity. It can be highly dynamic in forest succession depending on seed source, degree of disturbance, and shrub completion. Western larch has taken over the role of early successor since the western white pine blister rust epidemic. A whole range of tree species can be found through forest succession. Eventually, without major disturbance stands of Douglas-fir, larch,

grand fir and white pine are overtaken by western hemlock and western redcedar. These cedar-hemlock stands will perpetuate until a major stand replacing fire occurs. The soils have developed in thick (>7 inches) Mazama tephra deposits over alluvium and residuum and colluvium from various rock types. The soils range from deep to very deep and have adequate available water capacity to a depth of 40 inches. The soils are moderately well to well-drained. Some have a perched water table present from Feb-Apr. All are dry from May-Dec.

**Table 1. Dominant plant species**

Tree	(1) <i>Tsuga heterophylla</i> (2) <i>Thuja plicata</i>
Shrub	Not specified
Herbaceous	Not specified

## Physiographic features

### Physiographic Features

Landscapes: Mountains, Foothills, Valleys

Landform: mountain slopes, hillslopes, valley sides, escarpments, stream terraces, structural benches

Elevation: Total range = 490 to 1645 m

(1,605 to 5,395 feet)

Central tendency = 920 to 1210 m

(3,015 to 3,970 feet)

Slope (percent): Total range = 0 to 80 percent

Central tendency = 20 to 45 percent

Aspect: Total range: 225-10-180

Central tendency: 285-10-120

**Table 2. Representative physiographic features**

Landforms	(1) Mountains > Mountain slope (2) Foothills > Hillslope (3) Valley > Stream terrace
Flooding frequency	None
Ponding frequency	None
Elevation	919–1,210 m
Slope	20–45%
Water table depth	203 cm
Aspect	W, NW, N, NE, E

**Table 3. Representative physiographic features (actual ranges)**

Flooding frequency	None
Ponding frequency	None
Elevation	489–1,644 m
Slope	0–80%
Water table depth	30–203 cm

## Climatic features

### Climatic Features

Frost-free period (days): Total range = 75 to 125 days

Central tendency = 95 to 110 days

Mean annual precipitation (cm): Total range = 530 to 1620 mm  
(21 to 64 inches)  
Central tendency = 875 to 1170 mm  
(34 to 46 inches)

MAAT (C): Total range = 4.5 to 8.6  
(40 to 48 F)  
Central tendency = 6.0 to 7.1  
(43 to 45 F)

Climate Stations: Avery RS, Fernwood, Kellog, Kingston RS, Mullan

## Influencing water features

Water Table Depth: >80 inches during May-Dec  
12 to >80 inches during Feb-Apr (median = >80 inches)

Flooding:  
Frequency: None  
Duration: None

Ponding:  
Frequency: None  
Duration: None

## Soil features

### Representative Soil Features

This ecological subsite is associated with several soil series (e.g. Boulder creek, Jacot, Nakarna, Boulderjud, Township, Garveson, Dorb, Rettig, Brodeer, Scand, Lakestarr, Elkberry, and Grangemont). The soils are Typic Udivitrands, Alfic Udivitrands, Andic Hapludalfs, and Andic Glossudalfs. These soils have developed in thick (>7 inches) Mazama tephra deposits over alluvium and residuum and colluvium from granitic or metamorphic rock. The tephra layers are important for forest productivity in that they retain large amounts of water compared to other parent materials, have high cation exchange capacity and high availability of organically bound plant nutrients. The soils range from deep to very deep and have adequate available water capacity to a depth of 40 inches. The soils are moderately well to well-drained. Some have a perched water table present from Feb-Apr. All are dry from May-Dec.

**Table 4. Representative soil features**

Parent material	(1) Volcanic ash (2) Colluvium–granite (3) Colluvium–metamorphic rock (4) Residuum–granite (5) Residuum–metamorphic rock (6) Alluvium
Surface texture	(1) Ashy silt loam (2) Ashy loam (3) Gravelly, ashy silt loam
Drainage class	Well drained
Permeability class	Moderate

Depth to restrictive layer	203 cm
Surface fragment cover >3"	0%
Available water capacity (0-101.6cm)	14.48 cm
Calcium carbonate equivalent (0-152.4cm)	0%
Electrical conductivity (0-152.4cm)	0 mmhos/cm
Soil reaction (1:1 water) (0-152.4cm)	6.3
Subsurface fragment volume <=3" (25.4-152.4cm)	15%
Subsurface fragment volume >3" (25.4-152.4cm)	0%

**Table 5. Representative soil features (actual values)**

Drainage class	Moderately well drained to well drained
Permeability class	Slow to moderately rapid
Depth to restrictive layer	102–203 cm
Surface fragment cover >3"	0–3%
Available water capacity (0-101.6cm)	8.89–24.38 cm
Calcium carbonate equivalent (0-152.4cm)	0%
Electrical conductivity (0-152.4cm)	0 mmhos/cm
Soil reaction (1:1 water) (0-152.4cm)	5.1–7.3
Subsurface fragment volume <=3" (25.4-152.4cm)	0–75%
Subsurface fragment volume >3" (25.4-152.4cm)	0–65%

## Ecological dynamics

### Ecological Dynamics of the Site

This site occurs most commonly on north slopes, cool benches, and dissected drainages in Northern Idaho and NE Washington. The depth of volcanic ash in the soil along with high precipitation makes this site highly productive. It is recognized by USFS Forest Habitat Types of Northern Idaho as the Western hemlock / Queenscup beadlily and Western hemlock / Wild Ginger habitat types. The WH/beadlily habitat type is the most prolific and occurs on all aspects. The wild ginger type occurs on moister landscapes, usually on toe slopes or drainage areas. The cooler portions of this site occur at higher elevation lack western redcedar and have rusty menziesia as key shrub indicator.

This site has the highest ecological dynamics depending on type and degree of disturbance, and tree species seed source. Western hemlock and western redcedar will eventually dominate the overstory without major fire disturbance. Grand fir, Douglas-fir, western white pine, and western larch could be present in varying amounts. Understory reproduction and 2nd level overstory will be dominated by western hemlock and western redcedar due to their high degree of shade tolerance. There will be a large component of downed wood caused by windthrow, seral species die-out, and insect and disease mortality. Paper birch is a key deciduous tree species in this hemlock-cedar ecological site. It can be a prominent understory component in early to mature stands and eventually dies out in the late climax forest.

Fire frequency in these stands occurs in long intervals of 150+ years. Due to the large volume of wood, stand

replacing fires were the norm leaving the site naturally reforested by western white pine. After the white pine blister rust epidemic western larch, Douglas-fir, and in drier areas ponderosa pine gets established depending on seed source and competing shrub species. Grand fir, western hemlock, and western redcedar will also reestablish on the site through time. Lodgepole pine can be present and prevalent on sites after fire.

Ceanothus, alder species, and Douglas maple can reestablish quickly on these burnt sites slowing down natural reforestation. Reoccurring severe fires causing soil degradation can keep the site in a shrub dominated condition for long periods. Western larch is not as hardy as western white pine in competing with the brush species through natural regeneration. Larch needs to immediately establish on bare soil without much competition. The loss of the dominant white pine component again has caused a higher occurrence of Douglas-fir, grand fir, western hemlock, and western redcedar in developing stands.

The understory vegetation can be very rich in areas receiving enough sunlight. Key species include Queenscup beadlily, hooker fairybells, starry Solomon seal, wintergreen, huckleberry spp., and sword fern.

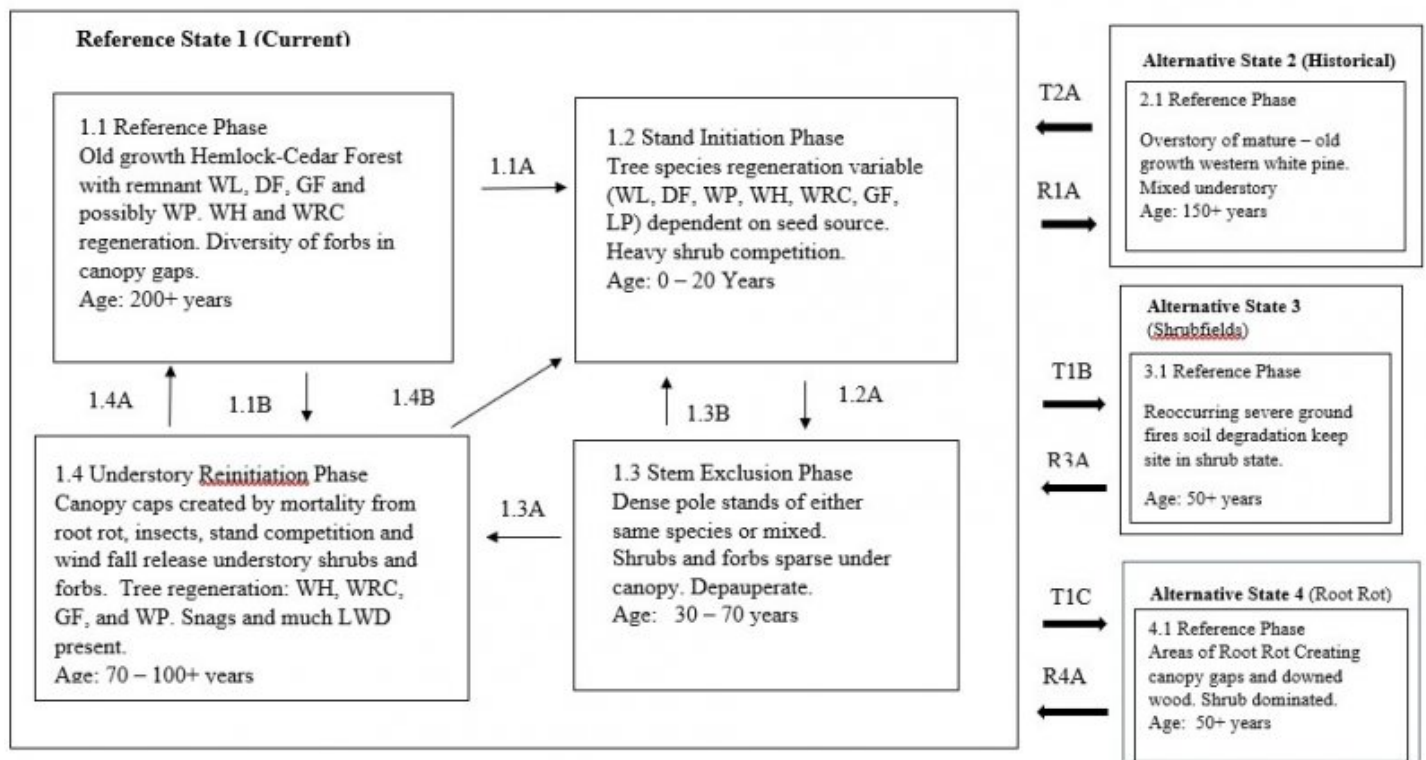
## State and transition model

### State and Transition Diagram

Ecological Site

Cool Frigid Udic Ashy footslopes/mountainsides (Western Hemlock Moist Forb)

Western Hemlock/Queenscup beadlily; Western Hemlock/wild ginger



## State 1

### Reference State



This state results in an old growth western hemlock and western redcedar forest. Fire return intervals are far apart due to its moist environment. It is highly dynamic in its seral stages after major disturbance with many tree species capable of establishing and growing to mature age. Western white pine used to be a dominant tree in this state establishing after a severe fire and be a major overstory component in the mature to old growth phase, however, the white pine blister rust epidemic in the 1930s reduced it to a minor component in stand composition of current forests. White pine stabilized the site for long periods due to its disease and insect resistance. Currently Western Larch, Douglas-fir, Grand fir, cedar, and hemlock have taken its place in early stand establishment through the mature and old growth phases. This has led to more root rot in mature stands with Douglas-fir, Grand fir, cedar, and hemlock. Eventually, western hemlock and western redcedar dominate regeneration in mature stands and a hemlock-cedar forest develops without major disturbance. This state can be floristically rich with shrubs and herbs when canopy gaps are created. Major shrub species include big huckleberry, twinflower, pachistima, prince's pine, pyrola, honeysuckle, and rose. Herbs include queencup, beadlily, violet, western rattlesnake plantain, wild ginger, sword fern, Hooker fairybells, and twisted stalk. A key understory tree species in this ecological site is paper birch. It is usually more prominent early to middle seral stages and notable snags present in mature to old growth phases. Another key seral species descriptive of this ecological site is Sitka alder. It is present during the stand initiation phase located in moisture receiving areas. Redstem and snowbrush ceanothus species can be prominent in fire disturbed areas. Black cottonwood is also prominent seral species and usually died out by the mature forest phase.

## Community 1.1

### Reference



Old growth stands of western hemlock and western redcedar 200+ years old. Grand fir, Douglas-fir, and western larch may be present in the overstory. Second level overstory mostly western hemlock, western redcedar. . Natural regeneration mostly western hemlock and some western redcedar, some grand fir, Douglas-fir, and white pine possible. Canopy openings from windthrow or root rot advance understory forb/shrub vegetation, and hemlock and cedar regeneration. Large volume of down and dead wood. Without major disturbance this community phase will perpetuate itself with hemlock and cedar.

### Dominant plant species



- western hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*), tree
- western redcedar (*Thuja plicata*), tree
- grand fir (*Abies grandis*), tree
- Rocky Mountain Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii* var. *glauca*), tree
- western larch (*Larix occidentalis*), tree
- western white pine (*Pinus monticola*), tree
- thinleaf huckleberry (*Vaccinium membranaceum*), shrub
- longtube twinflower (*Linnaea borealis* ssp. *longiflora*), shrub
- Oregon boxleaf (*Paxistima myrsinites*), shrub
- pipsissewa (*Chimaphila umbellata*), shrub
- wintergreen (*Pyrola*), shrub
- Utah honeysuckle (*Lonicera utahensis*), shrub
- dwarf rose (*Rosa gymnocarpa*), shrub
- bride's bonnet (*Clintonia uniflora*), other herbaceous
- darkwoods violet (*Viola orbiculata*), other herbaceous
- western rattlesnake plantain (*Goodyera oblongifolia*), other herbaceous
- western swordfern (*Polystichum munitum*), other herbaceous
- Canadian wildginger (*Asarum canadense*), other herbaceous
- Oregon drops of gold (*Prosartes hookeri* var. *oregana*), other herbaceous
- claspleaf twistedstalk (*Streptopus amplexifolius*), other herbaceous

## Community 1.2

### Stand Initiation



Stand replacing fire creates seedbed for natural regeneration. Natural regeneration species composition depends on available seed source and level of disturbance. Western white pine can no longer dominate natural regeneration due to blister rust. Western larch has taken over to a lesser degree and can dominate natural regeneration after hot burns exposing mineral soil and good seed dispersal years. Otherwise mixed species natural regeneration will occur with the whole tree species mix of this ecological site occurring. Severe disturbance can advance shrub competition from ceanothus species, alder, willow, snowberry, and ribes spp. which deter natural regeneration. Paper birch and black cottonwood can also be present in this early stage.

### Dominant plant species

- western larch (*Larix occidentalis*), tree
- Rocky Mountain Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii* var. *glauca*), tree
- grand fir (*Abies grandis*), tree
- ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*), tree
- western white pine (*Pinus monticola*), tree
- paper birch (*Betula papyrifera*), tree
- black cottonwood (*Populus balsamifera* ssp. *trichocarpa*), tree
- ceanothus (*Ceanothus*), shrub
- Sitka alder (*Alnus viridis* ssp. *sinuata*), shrub
- Scouler's willow (*Salix scouleriana*), shrub

- common snowberry (*Symphoricarpos albus*), shrub
- currant (*Ribes*), shrub

### Community 1.3 Stem Exclusion

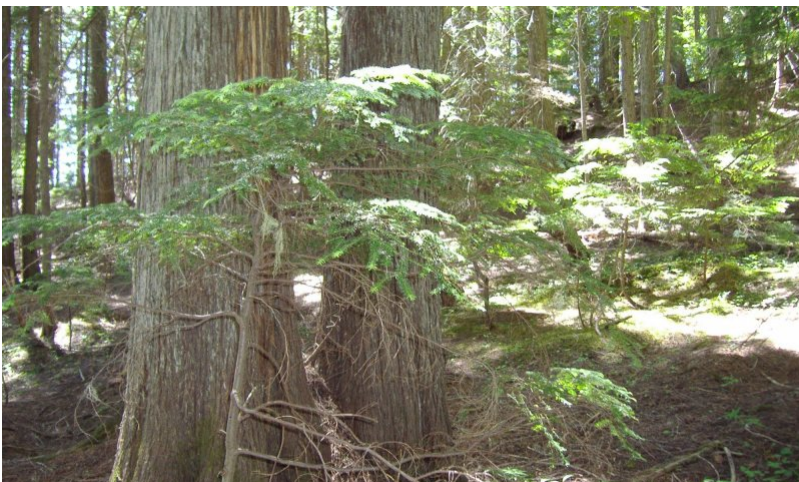


Dense pole to early mature stands 20 to 100 years old. Stand composition depending on natural regeneration. Stands could consist of mainly western hemlock and western redcedar, solid stands of western larch, or a mix of western larch, western white pine, Douglas-fir, and grand fir. Western hemlock and western redcedar may be present in understory of these mixed stands. Due to high moisture and ash depth in soils sites can carry high stand densities. Understory vegetation is depauperate.

#### Dominant plant species

- grand fir (*Abies grandis*), tree
- Rocky Mountain Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii* var. *glauca*), tree
- western larch (*Larix occidentalis*), tree
- western white pine (*Pinus monticola*), tree
- western redcedar (*Thuja plicata*), tree
- western hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*), tree
- pipsissewa (*Chimaphila umbellata*), shrub
- bride's bonnet (*Clintonia uniflora*), other herbaceous
- Canadian wildginger (*Asarum canadense*), other herbaceous

### Community 1.4 Understory Reinitiation



Canopy gaps for overstory mortality allow understory shrubs and herbs to increase. Stand competition, Armillaria root rot, bark beetles, and defoliators causes mortality in hemlock, grand fir and Douglas-fir. Western redcedar and western hemlock dominate regeneration. Overstory dominated by cedar and hemlock, however, western larch,



Douglas-fir, and grand fir can compose of good percentage of the overstory depending on initial stand establishment. Snags and downed wood scattered throughout stand.

### Dominant plant species

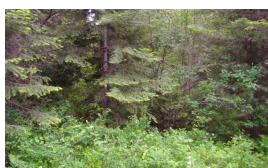
- western redcedar (*Thuja plicata*), tree
- western hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*), tree
- grand fir (*Abies grandis*), tree
- western larch (*Larix occidentalis*), tree
- Oregon boxleaf (*Paxistima myrsinites*), shrub
- pipsissewa (*Chimaphila umbellata*), shrub
- longtube twinflower (*Linnaea borealis ssp. longiflora*), shrub
- bride's bonnet (*Clintonia uniflora*), other herbaceous
- Canadian wildginger (*Asarum canadense*), other herbaceous
- Oregon drops of gold (*Prosartes hookeri var. oregana*), other herbaceous

### Pathway 1.1A

#### Community 1.1 to 1.2



Reference



Stand Initiation

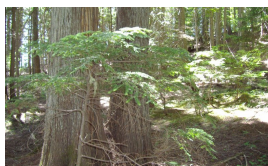
Stand Replacing Fire

### Pathway 1.1B

#### Community 1.1 to 1.4



Reference



Understory Reinitiation

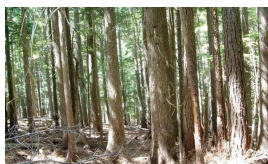
Canopy caps open form due to overstory mortality – root rot, insects, windthrow, and mixed severity fires (infrequent)

### Pathway 1.2A

#### Community 1.2 to 1.3



Stand Initiation



Stem Exclusion

– Time. Tree regeneration grows into dense pole stands

### Pathway 1.3B

#### Community 1.3 to 1.2



Stem Exclusion



Stand Initiation

Stand replacing fire

**Pathway 1.3A**  
**Community 1.3 to 1.4**



Stem Exclusion



Understory Reinitiation

Time. Crown competition from dense pole to early mature stands, root rot, insect mortality, and wind fall create canopy gaps

**Pathway 1.4A**  
**Community 1.4 to 1.1**



Understory Reinitiation



Reference

Time. Stand matures and stabilizes until severe disturbance.

**Pathway 1.4B**  
**Community 1.4 to 1.2**



Understory Reinitiation



Stand Initiation

Stand replacing fire

**State 2**  
**Historical – White Pine**



Before the 1910 outbreak of western white pine blister rust N. Idaho and parts of NE WA were covered with white pine stands from pole to old growth stages. Severe fires over large acreages allowed white pine to establish and dominate the area. Mature to old growth stands of pine stabilized the area due to its root rot and insect resistance. A mixed understory of shrubs and forbs existed due to sufficient light coming through the white pine canopy. Cedar and hemlock regeneration would also have been present. Large fires again would allow the white pine to establish and the cycle would start again. The blister rust epidemic basically wiped out the white pine and eliminated this stable forest cycle. In its place Douglas-fir, grand fir, western larch, cedar, and hemlock increased in abundance through the growth stages. More root rot and insect mortality are now present in the stands. In addition, more cedar-hemlock stands reach old stages without a white pine component. To address the white pine blister rust problem cooperative forestry organizations developed a blister rust resistant white pine that has been planted on hemlock and cedar sites. White pine can now be seen growing on these harvested areas.

## Community 2.1

### Reference

Mature to old growth stands of western white pine over a mixed understory of shrubs and forbs. Cedar and hemlock regeneration could be present. Douglas-fir, western larch, and grand fir could be present in the main white pine overstory.

### Dominant plant species

- western white pine (*Pinus monticola*), tree
- western hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*), tree
- western redcedar (*Thuja plicata*), tree
- grand fir (*Abies grandis*), tree
- Rocky Mountain Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii* var. *glauca*), tree
- pipsissewa (*Chimaphila umbellata*), shrub
- longtube twinflower (*Linnaea borealis* ssp. *longiflora*), shrub
- Utah honeysuckle (*Lonicera utahensis*), shrub
- bride's bonnet (*Clintonia uniflora*), other herbaceous
- Canadian wildginger (*Asarum canadense*), other herbaceous

## State 3

### Shrubfields





Multiple severe fires keep site in a shrub field state.

### Community 3.1

#### Reference

Major shrubs like ceanothus spp., Douglas maple, alder, snowberry, serviceberry, scouler willow, buffalo berry, and huckleberry will dominate site for long periods. Tree regeneration very slow depending on fire and soil degradation

#### Dominant plant species

- ceanothus (*Ceanothus*), shrub
- Rocky Mountain maple (*Acer glabrum*), shrub
- Sitka alder (*Alnus viridis* ssp. *sinuata*), shrub
- common snowberry (*Symphoricarpos albus*), shrub
- Saskatoon serviceberry (*Amelanchier alnifolia*), shrub
- Scouler's willow (*Salix scouleriana*), shrub
- russet buffaloberry (*Shepherdia canadensis*), shrub
- thinleaf huckleberry (*Vaccinium membranaceum*), shrub

### State 4

#### Root Rot



With the increased abundance of Douglas-fir, grand fir, and hemlock in stand development since the white pine blister rust epidemic Armillaria root rot has increased creating pockets to large areas of shrub/small deciduous trees. These root rot areas can exist for long periods until resistant species establish. In areas with metasedimentary parent material this situation is amplified. Species resistant to Armillaria include western larch, white pine, and western redcedar (after seedling stage).

### Community 4.1



## Reference

Shrub and small deciduous tree dominated areas created from root rot mortality in Douglas-fir, grand fir, and western hemlock. Much downed wood.

### Dominant plant species

- western redcedar (*Thuja plicata*), tree
- western larch (*Larix occidentalis*), tree
- western white pine (*Pinus monticola*), tree

### Transition R1A

#### State 1 to 2



Reference State



Historical – White Pine

To return to the historical state of white pine dominant late seral forests landscape level planting of blister rust resistant white pine after large stand replacing fires or clearcut regeneration harvests

### Transition T1B

#### State 1 to 3



Reference State



Shrubfields

Severe fire causing soil degradation or reoccurring fires in stand initiation phase keep state in a shrub state.

### Transition T1C

#### State 1 to 4



Reference State



Root Rot

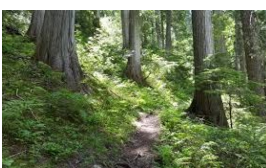
Root rot, mainly Armillaria, killing hemlock, Douglas-fir, and grand fir creates small to large areas dominated by shrubs or small deciduous trees.

### Restoration pathway T2A

#### State 2 to 1



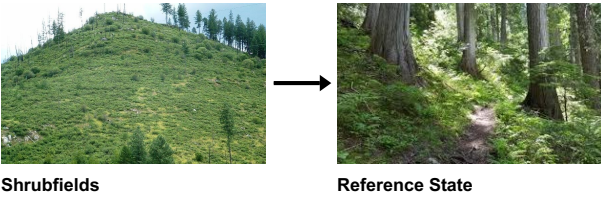
Historical – White Pine



Reference State

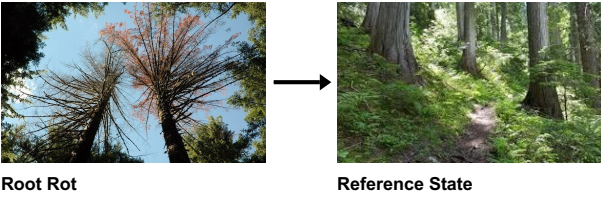
White pine blister rust eliminated white pine as a long term overstory dominant moving to cedar-hemlock forest

Restoration pathway R3A  
State 3 to 1



Site by site analysis to determine feasibility of tree planting.

Restoration pathway R4A  
State 4 to 1



Where feasible, planting blister rust resistant white pine, western larch, and western redcedar in root rot pockets.

Additional community tables

Wood products

sawtimber, pulp, cedar shakes and posts

Other products

Mushrooms, cedar boughs

Table 6. Representative site productivity

Common Name	Symbol	Site Index Low	Site Index High	CMAI Low	CMAI High	Age Of CMAI	Site Index Curve Code	Site Index Curve Basis	Citation
western white pine	PIMO3	60	93	118	180	100	—	—	
grand fir	ABGR	60	98	76	149	100	—	—	
western larch	LAOC	56	85	74	132	70	—	—	
Rocky Mountain Douglas-fir	PSMEG	72	85	83	116	110	—	—	
Rocky Mountain Douglas-fir	PSMEG	66	100	71	97	90	—	—	

References

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Zack, A. 1994. Early Succession in Western Hemlock Habitat Types of Northern Idaho.

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## Approval

Curtis Talbot, 10/14/2020

## 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	Curtis Talbot
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:

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### 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):

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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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