

Ecological site R043BY304WY

Clayey (Cy) 15-19" Foothills and Mountains East Precipitation Zone

Accessed: 05/11/2025

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.

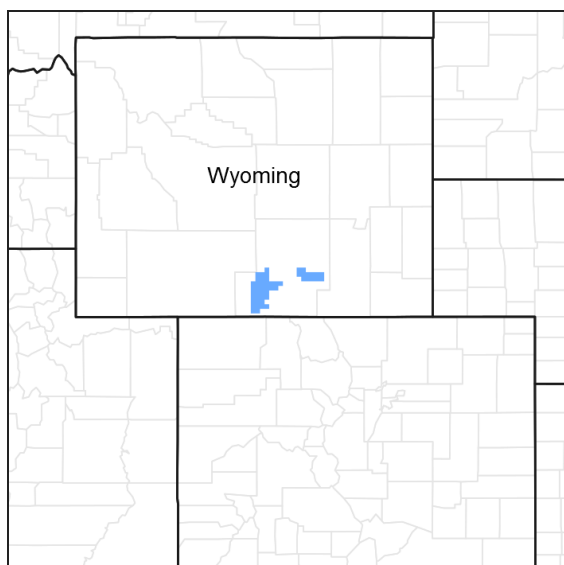


Figure 1. Mapped extent

Areas shown in blue indicate the maximum mapped extent of this ecological site. Other ecological sites likely occur within the highlighted areas. It is also possible for this ecological site to occur outside of highlighted areas if detailed soil survey has not been completed or recently updated.

Associated sites

R043BY322WY	Loamy (Ly) 15-19" Foothills and Mountains East Precipitation Zone Loamy
R043BY330WY	Overflow (Ov) 15-19" Foothills and Mountains East Precipitation Zone Overflow
R043BY358WY	Shallow Clayey (SwCy) 15-19" Foothills and Mountains East Precipitation Zone Shallow Clayey
R043BY362WY	Shallow Loamy (SwLy) 15-19" Foothills and Mountains East Precipitation Zone Shallow Loamy

Similar sites

R032XY304WY	Clayey (Cy) 10-14" East Precipitation Zone Clayey 10-14" Foothills & Basins East P.Z., R032XY304WY has lower production.
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Table 1. Dominant plant species

Tree	Not specified
Shrub	Not specified

Herbaceous	Not specified
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Physiographic features

This site occurs in upland positions on all slopes.

Table 2. Representative physiographic features

Landforms	(1) Hill (2) Alluvial fan (3) Ridge
Flooding frequency	None
Ponding frequency	None
Elevation	6,000–9,000 ft
Slope	0–30%
Ponding depth	0 in
Aspect	Aspect is not a significant factor

Climatic features

Annual precipitation ranges from 15-19 inches per year. June is generally the wettest month. July, August, and September are somewhat less with daily amounts rarely exceeding one inch.

Snowfall is quite heavy in the area. Annual snowfall averages about 150 inches.

Because of the varied topography, the wind will vary considerably for different parts of the area. The wind is usually much lighter at the lower elevations and in the valleys as compared with the higher terrain. The average winter wind velocity is 8.5 mph while the summer wind velocity averages 7.5 mph. Winds during storms and on ridges may exceed 45 mph.

Growth of native cool-season plants begins about May 1 to May 15 and continues to about October 10.

The following information is from the “Crandall Creek” climate station, at the lower end of this precipitation zone:

Minimum Maximum 5 yrs. out of 10 between

Frost-free period (days): 16 80 July 8 – August 20

Freeze-free period (days): 37 120 June 17 – September 5

Mean Annual Precipitation (inches): 10.24 21.23

Mean annual precipitation: 14.90 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 38.16 F (21.88 F Avg. Min. to 54.66 F Avg. Max.)

For detailed information visit the Natural Resources Conservation Service National Water and Climate Center at <http://www.wcc.nrcs.usda.gov/> website. There are no other climate station(s) known to be representative of this precipitation zone.

Table 3. Representative climatic features

Frost-free period (average)	80 days
Freeze-free period (average)	120 days
Precipitation total (average)	19 in

Influencing water features

Stream type: None

Soil features

The soils of this site are moderately deep (greater than 20" to bedrock) to very deep, moderately well to well-drained soils that formed in alluvium or alluvium over residuum. These soils have slow to moderate permeability. The surface soil will vary from 2 to 5 inches deep. These soils may develop severe cracks or become extremely hard when dry and very sticky when wet. The soil characteristics having the most influence on plants are the heavy texture, available moisture, and potential for elevated quantities of soluble salts.

Table 4. Representative soil features

Surface texture	(1) Clay loam (2) Silty clay loam (3) Clay
Family particle size	(1) Clayey
Drainage class	Moderately well drained to well drained
Permeability class	Slow to moderately slow
Soil depth	20–60 in
Surface fragment cover <=3"	0%
Surface fragment cover >3"	0–10%
Available water capacity (0-40in)	2.8–5.7 in
Calcium carbonate equivalent (0-40in)	0–5%
Electrical conductivity (0-40in)	0–4 mmhos/cm
Sodium adsorption ratio (0-40in)	0–5
Soil reaction (1:1 water) (0-40in)	6.6–8.4
Subsurface fragment volume <=3" (Depth not specified)	0–15%
Subsurface fragment volume >3" (Depth not specified)	0–10%

Ecological dynamics

Potential vegetation on this site is dominated by mid cool-season perennial grasses. Other significant vegetation includes big sagebrush and a variety of forbs. The expected potential composition for this site is about 75% grasses, 10% forbs and 15% woody plants. The composition and production will vary naturally due to historical use, fluctuating precipitation and fire frequency.

As this site deteriorates, species such as bluegrasses and big sagebrush will increase. Cool season grasses such as Columbia needlegrass and western wheatgrass will decrease in frequency and production. As conditions further deteriorate, species such as annuals forbs and cheatgrass will invade.

Big sagebrush and juniper may become dominant on some areas with an absence of fire. Wildfires are actively controlled in recent times so chemical and mechanical controls have replaced the historic role of fire on this site. Recently, prescribed burning has regained some popularity.

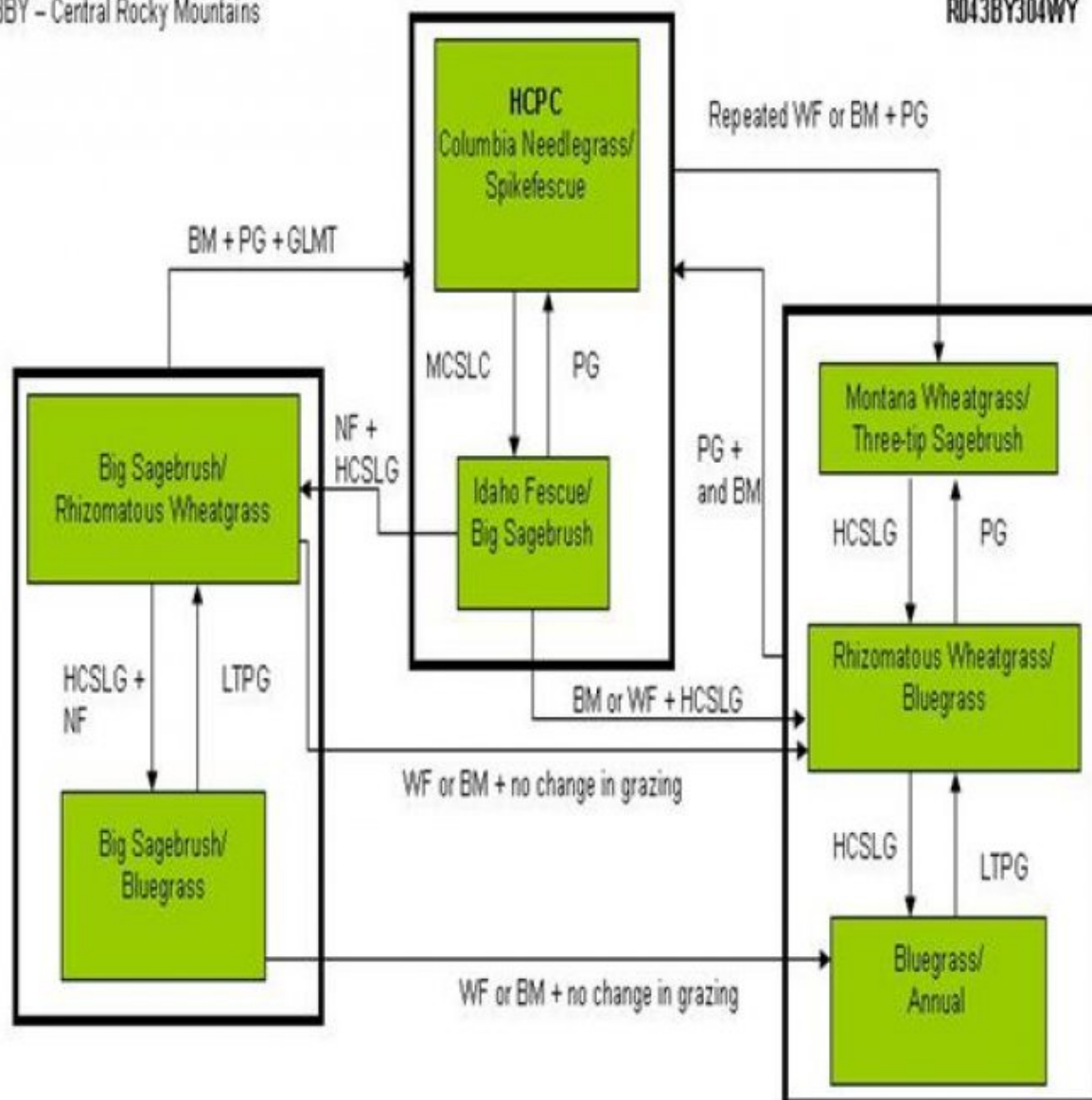
The big sagebrush component may not be as resilient once it has been removed or severely reduced, if a vigorous stand of grass exists and is maintained. The exception to this is where the herbaceous component is severely degraded at the time of treatment, growing conditions are unfavorable after treatment, and/or recovery of herbaceous species are inadequate due to poor grazing management. Regeneration of big sagebrush may also be suppressed if three-tip sagebrush and rubber rabbitbrush are established. This situation is more likely to develop in

areas where fires have occurred in a relatively short cycle. Three-tip and rubber rabbitbrush are strong resprouters and will out compete other shrubs where a site is disturbed. Any thinning project should be designed in a way to maintain the viability of the stand and to consider wildlife requirements.

The Historic Climax Plant Community (description follows the plant community diagram) has been determined by study of rangeland relic areas, or areas protected from excessive disturbance. Trends in plant communities going from heavily grazed areas to lightly grazed areas, seasonal use pastures, and historical accounts have also been used.

The following is a State and Transition Model Diagram that illustrates the common plant communities (states) that can occur on the site and the transitions between these communities. The ecological processes will be discussed in more detail in the plant community narratives following the diagram.

State and transition model



BM – Brush Management (fire, chemical, mechanical)

Freq. & Severe Grazing – Frequent and Severe Utilization of the Cool-season Mid-grasses during the Growing Season

GLMT – Grazing Land Mechanical Treatment

LTPG – Long-term Prescribed Grazing

MCSLG – Moderate, Continuous Season-long Grazing

HCSLG – Heavy, Continuous Season-long Grazing

NU, NF – No Use and No Fire

PG – Prescribed Grazing (proper stocking rates with adequate recovery periods during the growing season)

VLTPG – Very Long-term Prescribed Grazing (could possibly take generations)

Na – Moderate Sodium in Soil

WF – Wildfire

State 1
Columbia Needlegrass/Spikefescue Community

Community 1.1
Columbia Needlegrass/Spikefescue Community

The interpretive plant community for this site is the Historic Climax Plant Community. This state evolved with grazing by large herbivores and periodic fires. Potential vegetation is about 75% grasses or grass-like plants, 10% forbs, and 15% woody plants. The cyclical nature of the fire regime in this community prevents big sagebrush from being the dominant landscape. This plant community can be found on areas that are properly managed with grazing and/or prescribed burning, and on areas receiving periods of rest. Cool season mid-grasses dominate the state. The major grasses include Columbia needlegrass, spikefescue, Idaho fescue, bluebunch wheatgrass, and rhizomatous wheatgrasses. Big sagebrush is a conspicuous element of this state, occurs in a mosaic pattern, and makes up 5 to 10% of the annual production. A variety of forbs also occurs in this state and plant diversity is high (see Plant Composition Table). This state produces between 1100 and 1600 pounds annually, depending on the growing conditions. This plant community is extremely stable and well adapted to the Central Rocky Mountains climatic conditions. The diversity in plant species allows for high drought tolerance. This is a sustainable plant community (site/soil stability, watershed function, and biologic integrity). Transitions or pathways leading to other plant communities are as follows: • Moderate, continuous season-long grazing will convert the plant community to the Idaho Fescue/Big Sagebrush Plant Community. • Repeated WF or BM + PG will convert the HCPC to the Montana Wheatgrass/Three-tip Sagebrush Plant Community.

Figure 3. Plant community growth curve (percent production by month).
WY0601, 15-19E all upland sites.

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
			5	15	40	20	10	10			

State 2
Idaho Fescue/Big Sagebrush Plant Community

Community 2.1
Idaho Fescue/Big Sagebrush Plant Community

Historically, this plant community evolved under grazing by large ungulates and a low fire frequency. Currently, this site is normally found under a moderate, season-long grazing regime and will be exacerbated by prolonged drought conditions. In addition, the fire regime for this site has been modified and extended periods without fire is now common. Big sagebrush is an important component of this plant community. Cool-season grasses make up the majority of the understory with the balance made up of miscellaneous forbs. Dominant grasses include Idaho fescue, rhizomatous wheatgrass, bluebunch wheatgrass and of less frequency Columbia needlegrass and spikefescue. Grasses of secondary importance include prairie junegrass, bluegrasses, and spike trisetum. Forbs commonly found in this plant community include asters, phlox, buckwheat, pussytoes, lupine, groundsel, and larkspurs. Sagebrush canopy ranges from 15% to 20% of the total annual production. When compared to the Historical Climax Plant Community, big sagebrush, rhizomatous wheatgrasses, and bluegrasses have increased. Columbia needlegrass and spikefescue have decreased, often occurring only where protected from grazing by the sagebrush canopy. Some weedy species such as cheatgrass may have invaded the site but are in small patches. This state produces between 1000 and 1500 pounds annually, depending on the growing conditions. This plant community is resistant to change. The herbaceous species present are well adapted to grazing; however, species composition can be altered through long-term overgrazing. The herbaceous component is mostly intact and plant vigor and replacement capabilities are sufficient. Water flow patterns and litter movement may be occurring but only on steeper slopes. Incidence of pedestalling is minimal. Soils are mostly stable and the surface shows minimum soil loss. The watershed is functioning and the biotic community is intact. Transitions or pathways leading to other plant communities are as follows: • Prescribed grazing will convert this plant community to the HCPC. The probability of this occurring is high especially if rotational grazing along with short deferred grazing is implemented as part of the prescribed method of use. In addition, the removal of fire suppression will allow a somewhat natural fire regime to reoccur to more easily transition between this plant community and the HCPC. A prescribed fire treatment can be useful to hasten this transition if desired. • Heavy, continuous, season-long grazing plus no fires will convert the

plant community to the Big Sagebrush/Rhizomatous Wheatgrass Plant Community. The probability of this occurring is high. This is especially evident on areas where drought or heavy browsing does not adversely impact the shrub stand. • Heavy, continuous, season-long grazing plus wildfire or brush management, will convert the plant community to a Rhizomatous Wheatgrass/Bluegrass Plant Community. The probability for this is high especially on areas where the shrubs have been heavily browsed or removed by natural or human causes. Drought can also exacerbate this transition. • Repeated WF or BM + PG will convert the plant community to the Montana Wheatgrass/Three-tip Sagebrush/ Plant Community.

Figure 4. Plant community growth curve (percent production by month).
WY0601, 15-19E all upland sites.

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
			5	15	40	20	10	10			

State 3

Big Sagebrush/Rhizomatous Wheatgrass Plant Community

Community 3.1

Big Sagebrush/Rhizomatous Wheatgrass Plant Community

This plant community currently is found under heavy continuous season-long grazing by livestock and protection from fire. Big sagebrush is a significant component of this plant community although other shrubs may be as abundant. Cool-season grasses make up the majority of the understory, but some of the preferred grasses have been reduced or are absent. Dominant grasses include rhizomatous wheatgrass, prairie junegrass, bluegrasses and of less frequency Columbia needlegrass, spikefescue, Idaho fescue and bluebunch wheatgrass. Grasses of secondary importance include Lettermans needlegrass, slender wheatgrass, spike trisetum and mountain muhly. Forbs commonly found in this plant community include hawksbeard, biscuitroot, groundsel, buckwheat, phlox, lupine, larkspur, sneezeweed, and locoweed. Big sagebrush can make up to 30% of the total annual production. When compared to the Historic Climax Plant Community, big sagebrush, bluegrasses, prairie junegrass, and rhizomatous wheatgrasses have increased. Most of the preferred grasses have been reduced and some are absent. Some annuals, such as cheatgrass, as well as noxious weeds such as leafy spurge may have invaded the site, but are not yet abundant. Annual production ranges from 800 to 1300 pounds. This plant community is resistant to change as the shrubs become more abundant. These areas may actually be more resistant to fire as less fine fuels are available and the bare ground between the shrubs is increased. The herbaceous component is not as diverse and plant vigor and species regeneration capabilities of some cool-season perennials are deficient. The removal of grazing does not seem to affect the plant composition or structure of the plant community. Soil erosion is accelerated because of increased bare ground. Water flow patterns and pedestalling is more noticeable. Infiltration is reduced and runoff is increased. Rill channels may be noticeable in the interspaces on steeper areas and gullies may be establishing where rills have concentrated down slope. Transitions or pathways leading to other plant communities are as follows: • Prescribed grazing plus either grazing land mechanical treatment or brush management will convert this plant community to near HCPC. If prescribed fire is used as a means to reduce or remove the shrubs, sufficient fine fuels will need to be present. This may require deferment from grazing prior to treatment. Post management is critical to ensure success. This can range from two or more years of rest to partial growing season deferment, depending on the condition of the understory at the time of treatment and the growing conditions following treatment. Seeding will be required regardless of the brush treatment to reestablish the major cool-season grasses. • Heavy, continuous season-long grazing plus no fires will convert the plant community to the Big Sagebrush/Bluegrass Plant Community. The probability of this occurring is high and is especially evident on areas where drought or heavy browsing does not adversely impact the shrub stand. • Brush management or Wildfire with no change in grazing management will convert this plant community to the Rhizomatous Wheatgrass/Bluegrass Plant Community.

Figure 5. Plant community growth curve (percent production by month).
WY0601, 15-19E all upland sites.

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
			5	15	40	20	10	10			

State 4
Big Sagebrush/Bluegrass Plant Community

Community 4.1
Big Sagebrush/Bluegrass Plant Community

This plant community is the result of frequent and severe grazing and protection from fire. Big sagebrush is the dominant shrub of this plant community as the annual production of shrubs exceeds 30%. Big sagebrush is a significant component of the plant community and the preferred cool season grasses have been eliminated or greatly reduced. The interspaces between plants have expanded leaving the amount of bare ground more prevalent and more soil surface exposed to erosive elements. The dominant grasses are the bluegrass such as Sandberg, mutton, big, and Canby. Weedy annual species such cheatgrass, kochia, Russian thistle, and a variety of mustards may occupy the site. Big sagebrush is the dominant shrub. Noxious weeds such as Canada thistle and leafy spurge may invade the site if a seed source is available. When compared with the HCPC the annual production is less, as the major cool-season grasses are reduced, but the shrub production has increased significantly and compensates for some of the decline in the herbaceous production. Annual production ranges from 700 to 1000 pounds. This plant community is resistant to change as the stand becomes more decadent. These areas may actually be more resistant to fire as less fine fuels are available and the bare ground between the shrubs is increased. The herbaceous component is not as diverse and plant vigor and species regeneration capabilities of cool-season perennials are deficient. The removal of grazing does not seem to affect the plant composition or structure of the plant community. Soil erosion is accelerated because of increased bare ground. Water flow patterns and pedestalling are obvious. Infiltration is reduced and runoff is increased. Rill channels may be noticeable in the interspaces and gullies may be establishing where rills have concentrated down slope. Transitions or pathways leading to other plant communities are as follows: • Prescribed grazing plus either grazing land mechanical treatment or brush management will convert this plant community to near HCPC. If prescribed fire is used as a means to reduce or remove the shrubs, sufficient fine fuels will need to be present. This may require deferment from grazing prior to treatment. Post management is critical to ensure success. This can range from two or more years of rest to partial growing season deferment, depending on the condition of the understory at the time of treatment and the growing conditions following treatment. Seeding will be required regardless of the brush treatment to reestablish the major cool-season grasses. • Long-term prescribed grazing will convert this plant community to the Big Sagebrush/Rhizomatous Wheatgrass Plant Community. • Brush management or Wildfire with no change in grazing management will convert this plant community to the Bluegrass/ Annual Plant Community.

Figure 6. Plant community growth curve (percent production by month).
WY0601, 15-19E all upland sites.

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
			5	15	40	20	10	10			

State 5
Montana Wheatgrass/Three-tip Sagebrush Plant Community

Community 5.1
Montana Wheatgrass/Three-tip Sagebrush Plant Community

This plant community currently is found under prescribed grazing or possibly with no use by livestock and is perpetuated by a fire cycle, which maintains the removal of big sagebrush. Three-tip sagebrush is a significant component of this plant community. Cool-season grasses remain an important component, but some bunchgrasses are not as abundant. Dominant grasses include Montana wheatgrass, prairie junegrass, and rhizomatous wheatgrasses, and of less frequency Columbia needlegrass, Idaho fescue, bluebunch wheatgrass, and spikefescue. Grasses of secondary importance include one-spike oatgrass, slender wheatgrass, spike trisetum, and bluegrasses. Forbs commonly found in this plant community include phlox, groundsel, penstemon, larkspur, lupine, pussytoes, miner’s candle, hawksbeard, and milkvetch. Three-tip sagebrush can comprise as much as 25% of the total production. When compared to the Historical Climax Plant Community, Montana wheatgrass, rhizomatous wheatgrass, and three-tip sagebrush have increased. Columbia needlegrass, bluebunch wheatgrass, spikefescue, and Idaho fescue have decreased. Production of cool-season grasses has remained about the same. Cheatgrass can be common and in large patches, but mostly invaded areas are relatively small. Annual production ranges from

1000 to 1500 pounds. This plant community is resistant to change as once three-tip sagebrush and rubber rabbitbrush become the dominant shrubs it is difficult for other shrubs to become established. The herbaceous species present are well adapted to grazing; however, species composition can be altered through long-term overgrazing. The herbaceous component is mostly intact and plant vigor and replacement capabilities are sufficient. Water flow patterns and litter movement may be occurring but only on steeper slopes. Incidence of pedestalling is minimal. Soils are mostly stable and the surface shows minimum soil loss. The watershed is functioning and the biotic community is intact. Transitions or pathways leading to other plant communities are as follows: • Prescribed grazing and brush management will convert this plant community to the HCPC. Controlling three-tip sagebrush is difficult as it is a strong resprouter. Reestablishing the big sagebrush stand may be difficult and may take many years. • Heavy, continuous, season-long grazing will convert this plant community to a Rhizomatous Wheatgrass/Bluegrass Plant Community. More than likely, three-tip sage will persist in varying degrees as it is difficult to control and is a strong resprouter.

**Figure 7. Plant community growth curve (percent production by month).
WY0601, 15-19E all upland sites.**

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
			5	15	40	20	10	10			

State 6 Rhizomatous Wheatgrass/bluegrass Plant Community

Community 6.1 Rhizomatous Wheatgrass/bluegrass Plant Community

This plant community currently is found under heavy continuous season-long grazing by livestock and is perpetuated by either brush management or a wildfire, which removes big sagebrush from this plant community. Three-tip sagebrush can be a significant component of this plant community, but also may be lacking. Some of the major cool-season bunchgrasses associated with this ecological site have been reduced and some may have been removed. Dominant grasses include rhizomatous wheatgrasses, bluegrasses, prairie junegrass, spike trisetum, and Montana wheatgrass, and of less frequency Columbia needlegrass, Idaho fescue, bluebunch wheatgrass, and spikefescue. Forbs commonly found in this plant community include phlox, groundsel, biscuitroot, locoweed, larkspur, lupine, pussytoes, miner's candle, hawksbeard, and milkvetch. Three-tip sagebrush can comprise as much as 25% of the total production. When compared to the Historical Climax Plant Community, rhizomatous wheatgrass, prairie junegrass, Montana wheatgrass, and three-tip sagebrush have increased. Columbia needlegrass, bluebunch wheatgrass, Idaho fescue, and big sagebrush have decreased or been removed. Production of the preferred cool-season grasses has been reduced. Cheatgrass can be common and in large patches, but mostly invaded areas are relatively small. Annual production ranges from 700 to 1000 pounds. This plant community is resistant to change as the herbaceous species present are well adapted to grazing. If three-tip sagebrush and rubber rabbitbrush become the dominant shrubs it is difficult for other shrubs to become established. However, species composition can be altered through long-term overgrazing. The herbaceous component is mostly intact, but some cool-season bunchgrasses associated with the site have been reduced or removed. Plant vigor and replacement capabilities are sufficient for some species but not all. Water flow patterns and litter movement is occurring but only on steeper slopes. Incidence of pedestalling is moderate to slight. Soils are mostly stable and the surface shows minimum soil loss. The watershed is functioning and the biotic community is partially intact. Transitions or pathways leading to other plant communities are as follows: • Prescribed grazing plus brush management will convert this plant community to near HCPC. Controlling three-tip sagebrush and rubber rabbitbrush, if present, is difficult as these are strong resprouters. Reestablishing big sagebrush may be difficult and may take many years. Seeding may be required to reestablish any of the lost major bunchgrasses. • Prescribed grazing will convert this plant community to the Montana Wheatgrass/Three-tip Sagebrush Plant Community. • Heavy, continuous season-long grazing will convert this plant community to a Bluegrass/Annual Plant Community. If three-tip sage is present more than likely it will persist in varying degrees as it is difficult to control.

**Figure 8. Plant community growth curve (percent production by month).
WY0601, 15-19E all upland sites.**

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
			5	15	40	20	10	10			

State 7

Bluegrass/Annual Plant Community

Community 7.1

Bluegrass/Annual Plant Community

This plant community evolved under frequent and severe heavy grazing and the big sagebrush shrub component has been removed by heavy browsing, wildfire or human means. Weedy annuals and bluegrasses are the most dominant plants and occupy many open bare ground areas. Three-tip sagebrush may or may not be present on this site. However, it is common for this shrub to occur as it is a strong resprouter and may quickly establish after a disturbance. Compared to the HCPC, weedy annual species and bluegrasses are widespread and virtually all of the major cool-season mid-grasses are absent or severely decreased. Big sagebrush has also been removed. Weedy annuals may include cheatgrass, kochia, Russian thistle, and a variety of mustards. Bluegrass species will include Sandberg, mutton, Canby, and big. Noxious weeds such as Canada thistle and leafy spurge may invade the site, if a seed source is available. The interspaces between plants have expanded leaving the amount of bare ground more prevalent and more soil surface exposed to erosive elements. Annual production ranges from 350 to 650 pounds. This plant community is relatively stable and resistant to overgrazing. Annuals and bluegrasses are effectively competing against the establishment of perennial cool-season grasses. Plant diversity is greatly altered and the herbaceous component is not intact. Recruitment of the major perennial grasses is not occurring and the replacement potential is absent. The biotic integrity is missing. The soils are unstable and not protected from excessive erosion. Rill channels and maybe even gullies may be present on site and adjacent areas are impacted by excessive runoff. Water flow patterns and pedestalling are obvious. The watershed is not functioning. Transitions or pathways leading to other plant communities are as follows: • Prescribed grazing plus brush management may convert this plant community to near HCPC, although it will require major investment and time. Controlling three-tip sagebrush, if present, is difficult as it is a strong resprouter. Reestablishing big sagebrush may be difficult and may take many years. Seeding will be required to reestablish any of the lost major bunchgrasses. • Long Term Prescribed grazing will convert this plant community to the Rhizomatous Wheatgrass/Bluegrass Plant Community.

Figure 9. Plant community growth curve (percent production by month).
WY0601, 15-19E all upland sites.

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
			5	15	40	20	10	10			

Additional community tables

Table 5. Community 1.1 plant community composition

Group	Common Name	Symbol	Scientific Name	Annual Production (Lb/Acre)	Foliar Cover (%)
Grass/Grasslike					
1				130–325	
	Columbia needlegrass	ACNE9	<i>Achnatherum nelsonii</i>	130–325	–
2				65–195	
	spike fescue	LEKI2	<i>Leucopoa kingii</i>	65–195	–
3				65–195	
	Idaho fescue	FEID	<i>Festuca idahoensis</i>	65–195	–
4				65–195	
	western wheatgrass	PASM	<i>Pascopyrum smithii</i>	65–195	–
5				0–130	
	bluebunch wheatgrass	PSSP6	<i>Pseudoroegneria spicata</i>	0–130	–
6				130–260	
	Grass perennial	2GP	Grass perennial	0–65	–

	Grass, perennial	2C1	Grass, perennial	0–65	–
	Letterman's needlegrass	ACLE9	<i>Achnatherum lettermanii</i>	0–65	–
	nodding brome	BRAN	<i>Bromus anomalus</i>	0–65	–
	Pumpelly's brome	BRINP5	<i>Bromus inermis</i> ssp. <i>pumpellianus</i> var. <i>pumpellianus</i>	0–65	–
	mountain brome	BRMA4	<i>Bromus marginatus</i>	0–65	–
	onespike danthonia	DAUN	<i>Danthonia unispicata</i>	0–65	–
	Montana wheatgrass	ELAL7	<i>Elymus albicans</i>	0–65	–
	squirreltail	ELEL5	<i>Elymus elymoides</i>	0–65	–
	slender wheatgrass	ELTR7	<i>Elymus trachycaulus</i>	0–65	–
	prairie Junegrass	KOMA	<i>Koeleria macrantha</i>	0–65	–
	muttongrass	POFE	<i>Poa fendleriana</i>	0–65	–
	Sandberg bluegrass	POSE	<i>Poa secunda</i>	0–65	–
	spike trisetum	TRSP2	<i>Trisetum spicatum</i>	0–65	–
Forb					
7				65–195	
	Forb, perennial	2FP	<i>Forb, perennial</i>	0–65	–
	yarrow	ACHIL	<i>Achillea</i>	0–65	–
	rosy pussytoes	ANRO2	<i>Antennaria rosea</i>	0–65	–
	milkvetch	ASTRA	<i>Astragalus</i>	0–65	–
	field chickweed	CEAR4	<i>Cerastium arvense</i>	0–65	–
	tapertip hawksbeard	CRAC2	<i>Crepis acuminata</i>	0–65	–
	larkspur	DELPH	<i>Delphinium</i>	0–65	–
	fleabane	ERIGE2	<i>Erigeron</i>	0–65	–
	buckwheat	ERIOG	<i>Eriogonum</i>	0–65	–
	aster	EUCEP2	<i>Eucephalus</i>	0–65	–
	common sneezeweed	HEAU	<i>Helenium autumnale</i>	0–65	–
	desertparsley	LOMAT	<i>Lomatium</i>	0–65	–
	lupine	LUPIN	<i>Lupinus</i>	0–65	–
	locoweed	OXYTR	<i>Oxytropis</i>	0–65	–
	phlox	PHLOX	<i>Phlox</i>	0–65	–
	groundsel	TEPHR3	<i>Tephrosia</i>	0–65	–
	mule-ears	WYETH	<i>Wyethia</i>	0–65	–
Shrub/Vine					
8				0–130	
	big sagebrush	ARTR2	<i>Artemisia tridentata</i>	0–130	–
9				0–65	
	Shrub (>.5m)	2SHRUB	<i>Shrub (>.5m)</i>	0–65	–

Animal community

Animal Community – Wildlife Interpretations

Columbia Needlegrass/Spikefescue Plant Community (HCPC):

The predominance of grasses in this plant community favors grazers and mixed-feeders, such as deer, bison, elk,

and antelope. Suitable thermal and escape cover for deer may be limited due to the low quantities of woody plants. However, topographical variations could provide some escape cover. Due to the location of these sites on the foot slopes of mountains they are valuable for elk and deer winter ranges. When found adjacent to sagebrush dominated states, this plant community may provide brood rearing/foraging areas for sage grouse, as well as lek sites. Other birds that would frequent this plant community include western meadowlark, lark bunting, sage thrasher, horned larks, red-tail and ferruginous Hawks, and golden eagles. Many grassland obligate small mammals would occur here.

Idaho Fescue/Big Sagebrush Plant Community:

The combination of an overstory of big sagebrush and an understory of grasses and forbs provides a very diverse plant community for wildlife. The crowns of sagebrush tend to break up hard crusted snow on winter ranges, so mule deer and antelope may use this state for foraging and cover year-round, as would cottontail and jack rabbits. Due to the location of these sites on the foot slopes of mountains and important shrubs for browsing, these are valuable for elk and deer winter ranges. It provides important winter, nesting, brood-rearing, and foraging habitat for sage grouse. Brewer's sparrows' nest in big sagebrush plants and hosts of other nesting birds utilize stands in the 20-30% cover range. Other birds that would frequent this plant community include western meadowlark, lark bunting, sage thrasher, horned larks, red-tail and ferruginous Hawks, and golden eagles.

Big Sagebrush/Rhizomatous Wheatgrass Plant Community:

The combination of an overstory of big sagebrush and an understory of grasses and forbs provides a very diverse plant community for wildlife. The crowns of sagebrush tend to break up hard crusted snow on winter ranges, so mule deer and antelope may use this state for foraging and cover year-round, as would cottontail and jack rabbits. Due to the location of these sites on the foot slopes of mountains and important shrubs for browsing, these are valuable for elk and deer winter ranges. It provides important winter, nesting, brood-rearing, and foraging habitat for sage grouse. Brewer's sparrows' nest in big sagebrush plants and hosts of other nesting birds utilize stands in the 20-30% cover range. Other birds that would frequent this plant community include western meadowlark, lark bunting, sage thrasher, horned larks, red-tail and ferruginous Hawks, and golden eagles.

Big Sagebrush/Bluegrass Plant Community:

This plant community can provide important winter foraging for elk, mule deer and antelope, as sagebrush can approach 15% protein and 40-60% digestibility during that time. This community provides escape and thermal cover for large ungulates, as well as nesting and brood rearing habitat for sage grouse. Due to the lack of herbaceous production and diversity of mid cool season grasses on this site, it is not as beneficial to grazers.

Montana Wheatgrass/Three-tip Sagebrush Plant Community:

The production of herbaceous species provided for good foraging to grazers. However, the lack of tall or mid growing shrubs does not benefit browsers nor provides cover for many wildlife species. As these site greens-up sooner in the spring, this site tends to provide early new growth for foraging large and small mammals. If located adjacent to shrub dominated sites, it provides good foraging habitat for sage grouse. Other birds that would frequent this plant community include western meadowlark, lark bunting, sage thrasher, horned larks, red-tail and ferruginous Hawks, and golden eagles.

Rhizomatous Wheatgrass/Bluegrass Plant Community:

The production of herbaceous species provided for good foraging for grazers. However, the lack of tall or mid growing shrubs does not benefit browsers nor provides cover for many wildlife species. As these site greens-up sooner in the spring, this site tends to provide early new growth for foraging large and small mammals. If located adjacent to shrub dominated sites, it provides good foraging habitat for sage grouse.

Bluegrass/Annual Plant Community:

This community provides limited foraging for elk and other grazers. They may be used as a foraging site by sage grouse if proximal to woody cover. Generally, these are not target plant communities for wildlife habitat management.

Animal Community – Grazing Interpretations

The following table lists suggested stocking rates for cattle under continuous season-long grazing under normal growing conditions. These are conservative estimates that should be used only as guidelines in the initial stages of the conservation planning process. Often, the current plant composition does not entirely match any particular plant

community (as described in this ecological site description). Because of this, a field visit is recommended, in all cases, to document plant composition and production. More precise carrying capacity estimates should eventually be calculated using this information along with animal preference data, particularly when grazers other than cattle are involved. Under more intensive grazing management, improved harvest efficiencies can result in an increased carrying capacity. If distribution problems occur, stocking rates must be reduced to maintain plant health and vigor.

Plant Community Production Carrying Capacity*

(lb./ac) (AUM/ac)

Columbia Needlegrass/Spikefescue 1100-1600 .6

Idaho Fescue/Big Sagebrush 1000-1500 .5

Big Sagebrush/Rhizomatous WG 800-1300 .4

Big Sagebrush/Bluegrass 700-1000 .3

Montana WG/Three-tip Sagebrush 1000-1500 .5

Rhizomatous WG/Bluegrass 700-1000 .3

Bluegrass/Annual 350-650 .2

* - Continuous, season-long grazing by cattle under average growing conditions.

Grazing by domestic livestock is one of the major income-producing industries in the area. Rangeland in this area may provide seasonal forage for cattle, sheep, or horses. During the dormant period, the forage for livestock use needs to be supplemented with protein because the quality does not meet minimum livestock requirements.

Hydrological functions

Water is the principal factor limiting forage production on this site. This site is dominated by soils in hydrologic group C, with localized areas in hydrologic group D. Infiltration ranges from slow to moderately slow. Runoff potential for this site varies from moderate to high depending on soil hydrologic group and ground cover. In many cases, areas with greater than 75% ground cover have the greatest potential for high infiltration and lower runoff. An example of an exception would be where; short-grasses form a strong sod and dominate the site. Areas where ground cover is less than 50% have the greatest potential to have reduced infiltration and higher runoff (refer to Part 630, NRCS National Engineering Handbook for detailed hydrologic information).

Rills and gullies should not typically be present. Water flow patterns should be barely distinguishable if at all present. Pedestals are only slightly present in association with bunchgrasses. Litter typically falls in place, and signs of movement are not common. Chemical and physical crusts are rare to non-existent. Cryptogamic crusts are present, but only cover 1-2% of the soil surface.

Recreational uses

This site provides hunting opportunities for upland game species. The wide varieties of plants that bloom from spring until fall have an esthetic value that appeals to visitors. Other recreational uses may include hiking, camping, mountain biking, and in the winter snowshoeing and cross-country skiing.

Wood products

No appreciable wood products are present on the site.

Other products

None noted.

Inventory data references

Inventory Data References (narrative)

Information presented here has been derived from NRCS clipping data and other inventory data. Field observations from range trained personnel were also used. Those involved in developing this site include: Chris Krassin, Range Management Specialist, James Haverkamp, Range Management Specialist, Steven Gullion, Range Management Specialist, James Mischke, District Conservationist, and Everett Bainter, State Range Management Specialist. Other

sources used as references include USDA NRCS Water and Climate Center, USDA NRCS National Range and Pasture Handbook, and USDA NRCS Soil Surveys from various counties.

Contributors

J. Haverkamp

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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Date	05/01/2008
Approved by	E. Bainter
Approval date	
Composition (Indicators 10 and 12) based on	Annual Production

Indicators

1. **Number and extent of rills:** Rare to nonexistent. Where present, short and widely spaced.

2. **Presence of water flow patterns:** Barely observable.

3. **Number and height of erosional pedestals or terracettes:** Rare to nonexistent.

4. **Bare ground from Ecological Site Description or other studies (rock, litter, lichen, moss, plant canopy are not bare ground):** Bare ground can range from 0-20%.

5. **Number of gullies and erosion associated with gullies:** Active gullies should not be present.

6. **Extent of wind scoured, blowouts and/or depositional areas:** Rare to nonexistent.

7. **Amount of litter movement (describe size and distance expected to travel):** Herbaceous and large woody litter not expected to move.

8. **Soil surface (top few mm) resistance to erosion (stability values are averages - most sites will show a range of**

values): Soil Stability Index ratings range from 3 (interspaces) to 6 (under plant canopy), but average values should be 4.0 or greater.

9. **Soil surface structure and SOM content (include type of structure and A-horizon color and thickness):** Soil data is limited for this site. Soil OM of 2 to 5% is expected.
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10. **Effect of community phase composition (relative proportion of different functional groups) and spatial distribution on infiltration and runoff:** Plant community consists of 70-80% grasses, 15% forbs, and 5-15% shrubs. Evenly distributed plant canopy (60-95%) and litter, despite slow to moderate infiltration rates, results in minimal runoff. Basal cover is typically 5-15% for this site and does affect runoff on this site.
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11. **Presence and thickness of compaction layer (usually none; describe soil profile features which may be mistaken for compaction on this site):** None.
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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: Mid-size, cool season bunchgrasses>> cool season rhizomatous grasses>>perennial forbs>perennial shrubs>short cool season bunchgrasses
- Sub-dominant:
- Other:
- Additional:
-
13. **Amount of plant mortality and decadence (include which functional groups are expected to show mortality or decadence):** Minimal decadence, typically associated with shrub component.
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14. **Average percent litter cover (%) and depth (in):** Litter ranges from 5-35% of total canopy measurement with total litter (including beneath the plant canopy) from 50-85% expected. Herbaceous litter depth typically ranges from 5-15mm. Woody litter can be up to a couple inches (4-6 cm).
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15. **Expected annual annual-production (this is TOTAL above-ground annual-production, not just forage annual-production):** English: 1100 -1600 lb/ac (1350 lb/ac average); Metric 1232 -1792 kg/ha (1512 kg/ha average).
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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:** Bare ground greater than 30% is the most common indicator of a threshold being crossed.

Bluegrasses and big sagebrush are common increasers. Kentucky bluegrass, common dandelion, thistles, and annual weeds such as kochia and mustards are common invasive species in disturbed sites.

17. **Perennial plant reproductive capability:** All species are capable of reproducing, except in extreme drought years.
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