USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service

Ecological site R048AY229CO
Rocky Loam

Last updated: 3/05/2024
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.

MLRA notes

Major Land Resource Area (MLRA): 048A–Southern Rocky Mountains

MLRA 48A makes up about 45,920 square miles (119,000 square kilometers) and is the southern part of the Rocky Mountains. The Southern Rocky Mountains lies east of the Colorado Plateau, south of the Wyoming Basin, west of the Great Plains, and north of the Rio Grande Rift. It is in western and central Colorado, southeastern Wyoming, eastern Utah, and northern New Mexico. The headwaters of major rivers such as the Colorado, Yampa, Arkansas, Rio Grande, North Platte and South Plate rivers are located here. This MLRA has numerous national forests, including the Medicine Bow National Forest in Wyoming; the Routt, Arapaho, Roosevelt, Pike, San Isabel, White River, Gunnison, Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, Rio Grande, and San Juan National Forests in Colorado; the Carson National Forest and part of the Santa Fe National Forest in New Mexico. Rocky Mountain National Park also is in this MLRA.

MLRA 48A is the southern Rocky Mountains physiographic region. The Southern Rocky Mountains consist primarily of two belts of strongly sloping to precipitous mountain ranges trending north to south. Several basins, or parks, are between the belts. Some high mesas and plateaus are included. It is characterized by mountain ranges that were uplifted during the Laramide Orogeny and then had periods of glaciation. The ranges include the Sangre de Cristo Mountains, the Laramie Mountains, and the Front Range in the east and the San Juan Mountains and the Sawatch and Park Ranges in the west. The ranges are dissected by many narrow stream valleys having steep gradients. In some areas the upper mountain slopes and broad crests are covered by snowfields and glaciers. Elevation typically ranges from 6,500 to 14,400 feet (1,980 to 4,390 meters) in this area. The part of this MLRA in central Colorado includes the highest point in the Rockies, Mount Elbert, which reaches an elevation of 14,433 feet (4,400 meters). More than 50 peaks in the part of the MLRA in Colorado are at an elevation of more than 14,000 feet (4,270 meters). Many small glacial lakes are in the high mountains.

The mountains in this area were formed mainly by crustal uplifts during the late Cretaceous and early Tertiary periods. This large MLRA can be subdivided into at least 4 large general divisions. First is the Rockies on the east side of this area are called the “Front Range,” which is a fault block that has been tilted up on edge and uplifted and is largely igneous and metamorphic geology. It was tilted up on the east edge, so there is a steep front on the east and the west side is more gently sloping and in the south east there are rocks exposed in the mountains are mostly Precambrian igneous and metamorphic rocks. Second is the tertiary rocks, primarily basalt and andesitic lava flows, tuffs, breccias, and conglomerates, are throughout this area (San Juan Mountains Area). The third division is Northwest part of the MLRA is dominantly sedimentary rock from the cretaceous/tertiary and Permian/ Pennsylvanian periods. The fourth subset is the long and narrow Sangre de Cristos mountains uplifted in the Cenozoic are between the Rio Grande rift and the great plains. Many of the highest mountain ranges were reshaped by glaciation during the Pleistocene. Alluvial fans at the base of the mountains are recharge zones for local basin and valley fill aquifers. They also are important sources of sand and gravel.

The average annual precipitation ranges predominantly from 12 to 63 inches. Summer rainfall commonly occurs as high-intensity, convective thunderstorms. About half of the annual precipitation occurs as snow in winter; this proportion increases with elevation. In the mountains, deep snowpacks accumulate throughout the winter and

generally persist into spring or early summer, depending on elevation. Some permanent snowfields and small glaciers are on the highest mountain peaks. In the valleys at the lower elevations, snowfall is lighter and snowpacks can be intermittent. The average annual temperature is 26 to 54 degrees F (-3 to 12 degrees C). The freeze-free period averages 135 days and ranges from 45 to 230 days, decreasing in length with elevation. The climate of this area is strongly dependent upon elevation; precipitation is greater, and temperatures are cooler at the higher elevations. The plant communities vary with elevation, aspect and change in latitudes due to changing in precipitation kind and timing and temperature.

The dominant soil orders in this MLRA are Mollisols, Alfisols, Inceptisols, and Entisols. The soils in the area dominantly have a frigid or cryic soil temperature regime and an ustic or udic soil moisture regime. Mineralogy is typically mixed, smectitic, or paramicaceous. In areas with granite, gneiss, and schist bedrock, Glossocryalfs (Seitz, Granile, and Leadville series) and Haplocryolls (Rogert series) formed in colluvium on mountain slopes. Dystrocryepts (Leighcan and Mummy series) formed on mountain slopes and summits at the higher elevations. In areas of andesite and rhyolite bedrock, Dystrocryepts (Endlich and Whitecross series) formed in colluvium on mountain slopes. In areas of sedimentary bedrock, Haplustolls (Towave series) formed on mountain slopes at low elevations and with low precipitation. Haplocryolls (Lamphier and Razorba series), Argicryolls (Cochetopa series), and Haplocryalfs (Needleton series) formed in colluvium on mountain slopes at high elevations.

Classification relationships

NRCS:
Major Land Resource Area 48A, Southern Rocky Mountains (United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, 2006).

USFS:

M331F- Southern Parks and Rocky Mountain Range Section Southern Rocky Mountain Steppe - Open Woodland - Coniferous Forest - Alpine Meadow

M331G – South Central Highlands Section Southern Rocky Mountain Steppe - Open Woodland - Coniferous Forest - Alpine Meadow

M331H – North Central Highlands and Rocky Mountains Section Southern Rocky Mountain Steppe - Open Woodland - Coniferous Forest - Alpine Meadow

M331I – North Parks and Ranges Section Southern Rocky Mountain Steppe - Open Woodland - Coniferous Forest - Alpine Meadow

M341B – Tavaputs Plateau Section M341 Nevada-Utah Mountains Semi-Desert - Coniferous Forest - Alpine Meadow (Cleland, et al., 2007).

EPA:

21a – Alpine Zone, 21b – Crystalline Subalpine Forests, 21c – Crystalline Mid-Elevations Forests, 21d -Foothill Shrublands, 21e – Sedimentary Subalpine Forests, 21f – Sedimentary Mid-Elevation Forests, 21g – Volcanic Subalpine Forests, and 21h – Volcanic Mid-Elevation Forests < 21 Southern Rockies < 6.2 Western Cordillera < 6 Northwestern Forested Mountains North American Deserts (Griffith, 2006).
20c – Semiarid Benchlands and Canyonlands and 20e - Escarpements < 20 Colorado Plateau < 10.1 Cold Deserts < 10 North American Deserts (Griffith, 2006).

USGS: Southern Rocky Mountain Province and the southern part of Unita Basin Section Colorado Plateaus Province

Ecological site concept

R048AY229CO – Rocky Loam occurs on ridges, mountainside, mountain slopes and mountains. Soils are very shallow to shallow (less than 20 inches) loamy-skeletal soils derived from residuum from granite, gneiss, phyllite, schist, sandstone and/or limestone. Soil surface texture are generally coarse sandy loams to light clay loams. It is a

Mountain Big sagebrush – western wheatgrass community. It has a typic ustic moisture regime. The effective precipitation ranges from 16 to 20 inches.

Associated sites

R048AY222CO	**Loamy Park** Loamy Park occurs on alluvial and colluvial fans, hillsides, plains, sideslopes, terraces, valley sideslopes, and valley bottoms Slopes are from 0 to 30%. Soils are moderately deep to deep (20-60 inches) loamy soils derived from residuum from igneous and metamorphic rocks; alluvium from granite, gneiss, schist, or sandstone and shale. Soil surface texture are sandy loam to loam with loam subsurface. It is a Arizona Fescue – Mountain Muhly community. It has a typic ustic moisture regime. The effective precipitation ranges from 16 to 20 inches.
R048AY228CO	**Mountain Loam** Mountain Loam occurs mainly alluvial fans, mountain slopes, benches, terraces, or hills. Slopes average between 5 and 10% but can range from 0 to 30%. Soils are moderately deep to deep (20-60 inches) loamy soils derived from residuum from igneous and metamorphic rocks or sandstone and shale; slope alluvium from sandstone and shale, or igneous and metamorphic rocks; colluvium from igneous and metamorphic rocks or sandstone and shale, and/or alluvium from igneous and metamorphic rocks. Soil surface texture are loam, sandy loam or silt loam with loamy subsurface. It is a Mountain Big Sagebrush - Arizona Fescue community. It has a typic ustic moisture regime. The effective precipitation ranges from 16 to 20 inches.
R048AY230CO	**Shallow Loam** Shallow Loam occurs on mountains, and hills. Soils are very shallow to shallow (less than 20 inches) loamy-skeletal soils derived from slope alluvium from trachyte, volcanic breccia, gneiss, granite and/or sandstone; residuum from weathered volcanic breccia, tuff, igneous rock, sandstone or sandstone and shale. Soils surface textures are gravelly to very gravelly loam, gravelly to very gravelly sandy loam, cobbly loam. Or very cobbly sandy loam. It is an Arizona Fescue-Mountain Muhly community with scattered mountain mahogany, snowberry and current. It has a typic ustic moisture regime. The effective precipitation ranges from 16 to 20 inches.
R048AY237CO	**Stony Loam** Stony Loam occurs mainly alluvial fans, mountain slopes mountains and valley sides. Slopes is between 0 to 30%. Soils are deep (60 inches or more) loamy soils derived from outwash; till; colluvium from basalt, sandstone or granite and gneiss; and/or alluvium from igneous and metamorphic rocks; or basalt. Soil surface texture are stony to extremely stony loam, cobbly loam; or cobbly to very cobbly sandy loam with loamy-skeletal subsurface. It is a Mountain Big Sagebrush - Bluebunch wheatgrass community. It has a typic ustic moisture regime. The effective precipitation ranges from 16 to 20 inches.
R048AY240CO	**Shallow Pine** Shallow Pine occurs on mountains and mountainsides. Slopes are 5 to 50%. Soils are shallow (10 to 20 inches). Soils are derived from slope alluvium from volcanic breccia, gneiss, granite, or sandstone and/or residuum from granite, granodiorite and/or gneiss. Soil surface texture is a gravelly to very gravelly sandy loam or very gravelly loam with loamy-skeletal subsurface. It is a Ponderosa Pine - Arizona Fescue – Mountain Muhly community. It has a typic ustic moisture regime. The effective precipitation ranges from 16 to 20 inches.

Similar sites

R048AY218CO	**Dry Shallow Pine** Shallow Pine occurs on mountains, hills, and mountainside. Slopes is between 5 to 35%. Soils are shallow (10 to 20 inches) in depth. Soils are derived from slope alluvium from monzonite or gneiss or from residuum from granite, gneiss or granodiorite. Soil surface texture is very gravelly sandy loam with a loamy skeletal subsurface. It is a Gambel's oak – Mountain muhly community. It has an typic ustic moisture regime. The effective precipitation ranges from 16 to 20 inches.
F048AY448CO	**Mountain Pinyon** Mountain Pinyon occurs on mountains, ridges, hills, hillslopes and structural benches. Slopes is between 3 to 30%. Soils are very shallow to shallow (5 to 20 inches) in depth. Soils are derived from colluvium, residuum, slope alluvium from sandstone and/or siltstone. Soil surface texture is loam, gravelly to gravelly loam, channery loam or sandy loam with a loamy or loamy skeletal subsurface. It is a Two-needle pinyon – Gambel's oak – western wheatgrass community. It has an aridic ustic moisture regime and a frigid temperature regime. The effective precipitation ranges from 12 to 16 inches.

R048AY230CO	**Shallow Loam** Shallow Loam occurs on mountains, and hills. Soils are very shallow to shallow (less than 20 inches) loamy-skeletal soils derived from slope alluvium from trachyte, volcanic breccia, gneiss, granite and/or sandstone; residuum from weathered volcanic breccia, tuff, igneous rock, sandstone or sandstone and shale. Soils surface textures are gravelly to very gravelly loam, gravelly to very gravelly sandy loam, cobbly loam. Or very cobbly sandy loam. It is an Arizona Fescue-Mountain Muhly community with scattered mountain mahogany, snowberry and current. It has a typic ustic moisture regime. The effective precipitation ranges from 16 to 20 inches.
R048AY240CO	**Shallow Pine** Shallow Pine occurs on mountains and mountainsides. Slopes are 5 to 50%. Soils are shallow (10 to 20 inches). Soils are derived from slope alluvium from volcanic breccia, gneiss, granite, or sandstone and/or residuum from granite, granodiorite and/or gneiss. Soil surface texture is a gravelly to very gravelly sandy loam or very gravelly loam with loamy-skeletal subsurface. It is a Ponderosa Pine - Arizona Fescue – Mountain Muhly community. It has a typic ustic moisture regime. The effective precipitation ranges from 16 to 20 inches.

Table 1. Dominant plant species

Tree	Not specified
Shrub	(1) *Artemisia tridentata*
Herbaceous	(1) *Pascopyrum smithii* (2) *Koeleria macrantha*

Physiographic features

This site occupies gently sloping to fairly steep mountain slopes and ridges. Degree of slope ranges from 1 to 25 percent. Direction of slope varies from west to south. Elevation ranges from 7000 to 9500 feet above sea level.

Table 2. Representative physiographic features

Landforms	(1) Ridge (2) Mountainside (3) Mountain slope (4) Mountain
Runoff class	Medium to very high
Flooding frequency	None
Ponding frequency	None
Elevation	2,134–2,896 m
Slope	1–25%
Aspect	W, S, SW

Climatic features

Average annual precipitation is about 16 to 20 inches. Of this, approximately 45-55% falls as snow, and 45-55% falls as rain between middle of May to and the end of September. Summer moisture is mostly from thundershowers in July, August and September. December to February is the driest period of the year with the driest month being January. July thru September is the wettest period and the wettest month is usually August. The average annual total snowfall is 84.9 inches. The snow depth usually ranges from 1 to 5 inches during November thru March. The highest winter snowfall record in this area is 127 inches which occurred in 2007-2008. The lowest snowfall record is 46.5 inches during the 2017-2018 winter. The frost-free period typically ranges from 80 to 120 days. The last spring frost is typically the middle of June to the end of June. The first fall frost is usually the end of August to the middle of September. Mean daily annual air temperature ranges from about 25.5ºF to 60.3ºF, averaging about 24ºF for the winter and 61.8ºF in the summer. Summer high temperatures of mid-70ºF to low 80ºF are not unusual. The coldest winter temperature recorded was -36ºF on February 2, 1985 and the warmest winter temperature recorded was 65ºF on December 5, 1995. The coldest summer temperature recorded was 19ºF on June 2, 1990 and the warmest was 98ºF on July 31, 2002. Wide yearly and seasonal fluctuations are common for this climatic zone. Data taken

from Western Regional Climate Center (2018) for Ridgway, Colorado Climate Station.

This zone in MLRA 48 will need to be broken up into at multiple land resources zones in future projects based on current knowledge of precipitation and temperature patterns.

West Central Zone Stations: Alterbern, Aspen, Avon, Glenwood Springs #2, Shoshone, Placerville and Ridgway. This LRU zone is use in write up above. Driest month is usually January, February and June and wettest months are July, August and September.

Northwest Zone Climate Stations: Meeker and Yampa are at the low end of this LRU zone. Driest months usually are January and February. Wettest months usually are April and August.

Southwest Zone Climate Stations (Precambrian sedimentary and igneous): There are no climate stations in this LRU zone.

Southwest Volcanics: There are no climate stations in this LRU zone.

Northeast (Front Range Igneous and Metamorphic): Cabin Creek, Caribou Ranch, Dillion 1 R, Fraser, Georgetown, Grand lake 1 NW, Hourglass Reservoir, Nederland 2 NNE, Red Feathers Lakes, Red Feather Lakes 2 SE and Victor. April, May, July and August are the wettest months. February, December, November and October are the driest. The climate stations is this zone are cryic. These areas have shorter growing seasons by 20 to 40 days over the frigid stations.

Southeast (Sangre de Cristo Mtns): There are no climate stations in this zone in MLRA 48A. Closest ones are in MLRA 49. The growing season appears to be longer on the Sangre de Cristos. Driest months are December to February and the wettest are July & August.

Cryic High elevation valleys: Pitkin, Taylor River and Meredith. These areas have shorter growing seasons by 20 to 40 days over the frigid stations.

Table 3. Representative climatic features

Frost-free period (characteristic range)	23-78 days
Freeze-free period (characteristic range)	75-111 days
Precipitation total (characteristic range)	432-457 mm
Frost-free period (actual range)	5-101 days
Freeze-free period (actual range)	43-134 days
Precipitation total (actual range)	432-483 mm
Frost-free period (average)	54 days
Freeze-free period (average)	92 days
Precipitation total (average)	457 mm

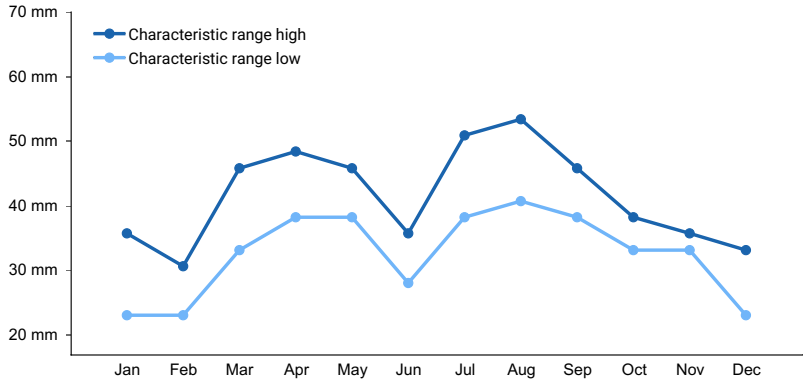


Figure 1. Monthly precipitation range

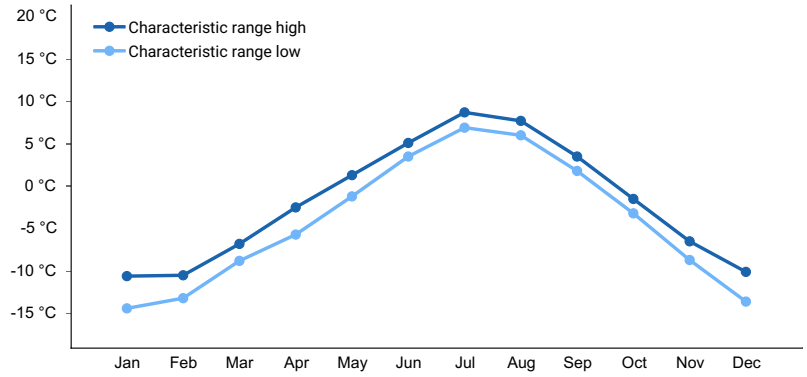


Figure 2. Monthly minimum temperature range

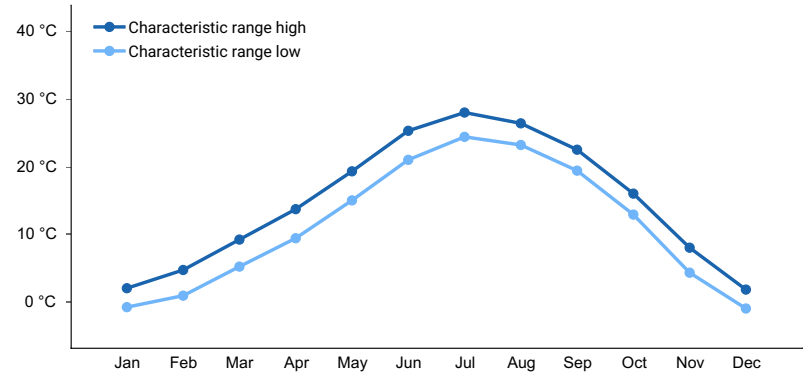


Figure 3. Monthly maximum temperature range

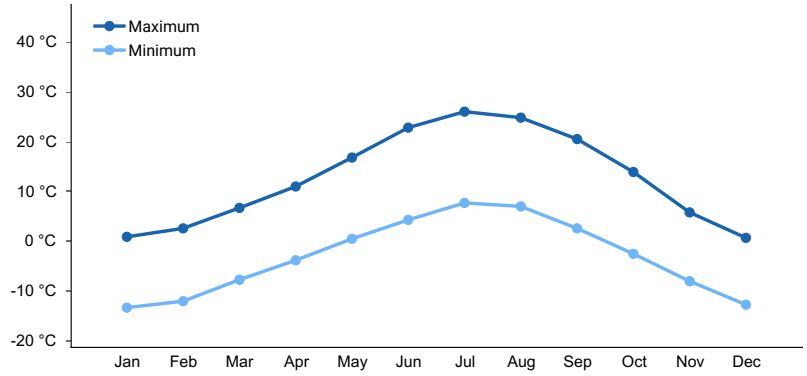


Figure 4. Monthly average minimum and maximum temperature

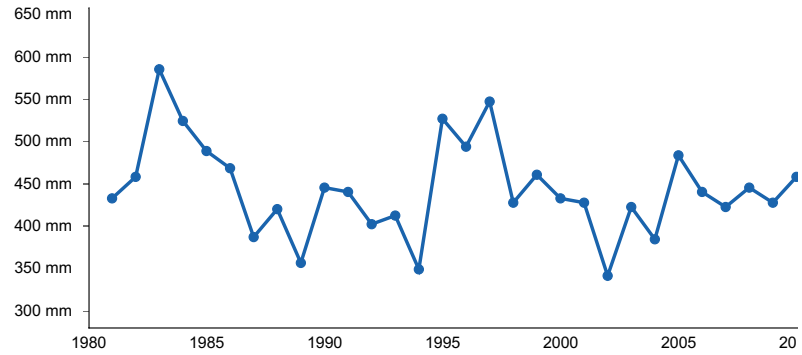


Figure 5. Annual precipitation pattern

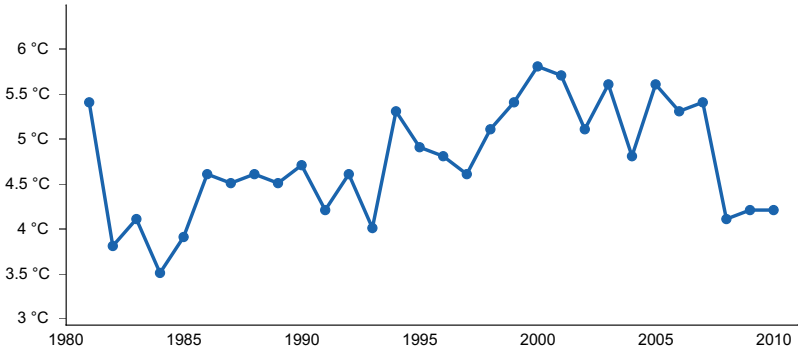


Figure 6. Annual average temperature pattern

Climate stations used

- (1) FRASER [USC00053116], Fraser, CO
- (2) GEORGETOWN [USC00053261], Idaho Springs, CO
- (3) GLENWOOD SPGS #2 [USC00053359], Glenwood Springs, CO
- (4) HOURGLASS RSVR [USC00054135], Bellvue, CO
- (5) RIDGWAY [USC00057020], Ridgway, CO
- (6) YAMPA [USC00059265], Toponas, CO
- (7) ASPEN PITKIN CO AP [USW00093073], Aspen, CO

Influencing water features

None

Soil features

Soils in this site are very shallow, coarse sandy loams to light clay loams over bedrock. Permeability and water holding capacity is low, and the profile is non-calcareous throughout. Water holding capacity is greatly reduced and soil-plant-water relationships are poor because of the shallow soil to bedrock.

Typical Soils series assigned to this site include:

Ratake, Rogert, Paunsaugunt & Pendergrass

Table 4. Representative soil features

Parent material	(1) Residuum–granite (2) Residuum–granite and gneiss (3) Residuum–phyllite (4) Residuum–schist (5) Residuum–sandstone (6) Residuum–limestone

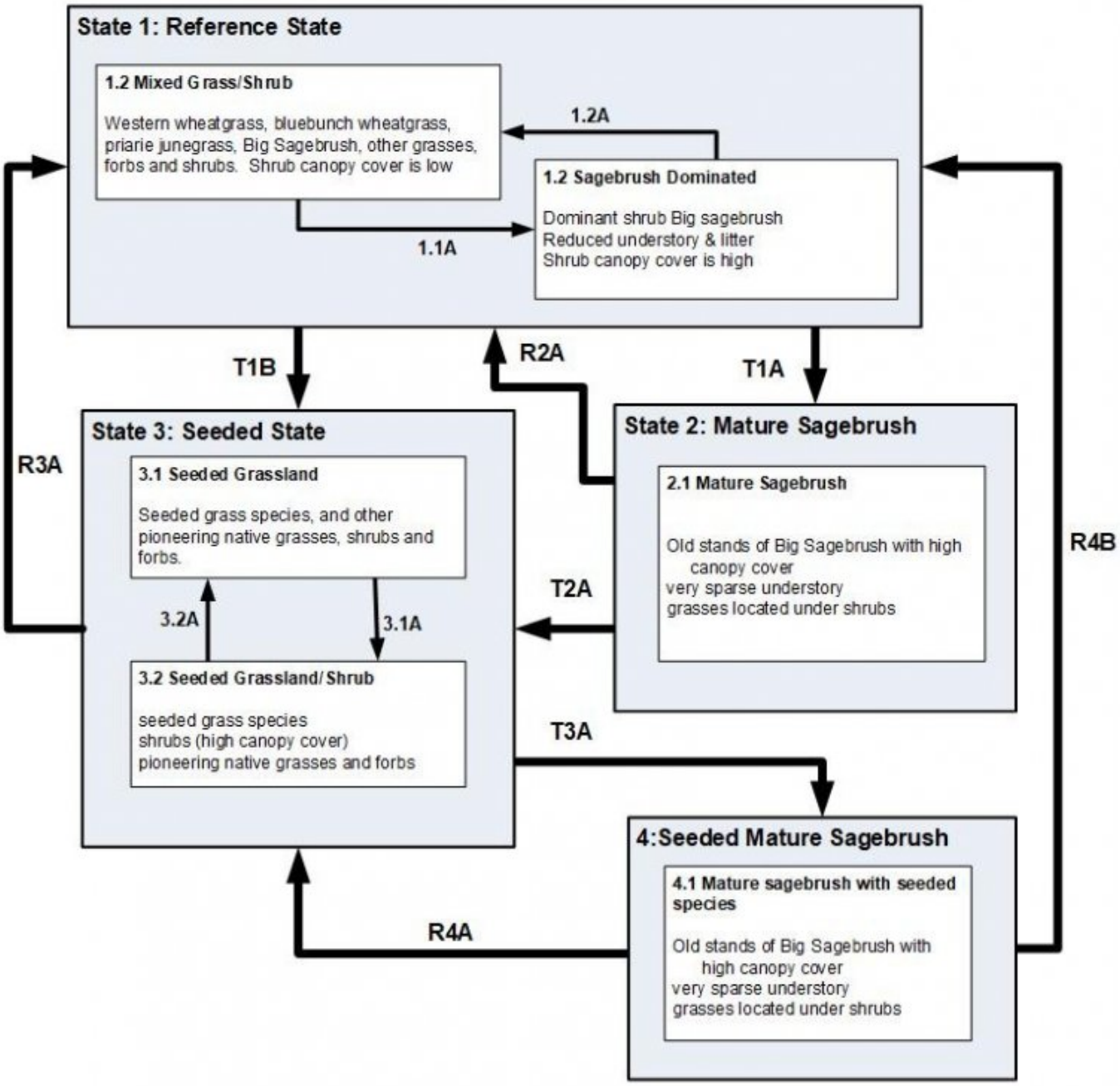
Surface texture	(1) Gravelly sandy loam (2) Channery loam (3) Fine sandy loam
Family particle size	(1) Loamy-skeletal
Drainage class	Well drained
Permeability class	Moderate to rapid
Soil depth	20–51 cm
Surface fragment cover <=3"	6–25%
Surface fragment cover >3"	4–10%
Available water capacity (Depth not specified)	1.52–5.33 cm
Calcium carbonate equivalent (Depth not specified)	0–5%
Electrical conductivity (Depth not specified)	0–2 mmhos/cm
Soil reaction (1:1 water) (Depth not specified)	6.1–7.8
Subsurface fragment volume <=3" (Depth not specified)	25–45%
Subsurface fragment volume >3" (Depth not specified)	4–20%

Ecological dynamics

The aspect of this site is a mixed grass-shrub community. About 40% of the annual production is made up of grasses. Bluebunch wheatgrass, needleandthread, Indian ricegrass, prairie Junegrass, mountain muhly, and Idaho fescue are the major grass species. Big sagebrush, antelope bitterbrush, gray horsebrush and low rabbitbrush are the principal shrubs. Significant forbs include iris, loco, milkvetch, buckwheat, hairy golden-aster, yarrow, and lupine. Additional plants present on this site include muttongrass, bottlebrush squirreltail, owl clover, Indian paintbrush and phlox.

State and transition model

R048AY229CO Rocky Loam



Legend

1.1A, 3.1A, T1A, T3A – Extended improper grazing, lack of fire, extended drought, time without disturbance, and/or lack of insect/pathogen outbreaks

1.2A, 3.2A – Fire, proper grazing, wet climatic cycles, vegetative treatments, and/or small scale insect/pathogen outbreaks

T1B, T2A – Seeded herbaceous species planted and/or shrub removal

R2A – fire, vegetation treatments, insect herbivory, drought, proper grazing, and/or encroached shrub removal

R3A, R4B – intensive management and inputs maybe required to return to reference state, wet climatic years, native plantings, vegetative treatments, proper grazing and/or fire

R4A – Fire, proper grazing, wet climatic cycles, small scale insect/pathogen outbreaks and/or seeding, vegetative treatments

State 1
Reference State

Community 1.1
Reference State

This site is treeless. Optimum ground cover is 40-50%. The dominant aspect of the plant community is bunchgrass and mountain big sagebrush. South of I-70 are found Arizona Fescue, Letterman's needle grass and Columbia needlegrass. are found; they are replaced by bluebunch wheatgrass and Idaho Fescue as you go North of approximately I-70 corridor. As this site deteriorates due to grazing pressure bunchgrass decrease while big sagebrush, western wheatgrass, letterman needlegrass, and lupine. Fire will kill mountain big sagebrush and often decreases bitterbrush while western wheatgrass, lupine and yellow rabbitbrush increase.

Table 5. Annual production by plant type

Plant Type	Low (Kg/Hectare)	Representative Value (Kg/Hectare)	High (Kg/Hectare)
Grass/Grasslike	460	673	975
Shrub/Vine	219	308	420
Forb	106	140	174
Total	**785**	**1121**	**1569**

Additional community tables

Table 6. Community 1.1 plant community composition

Group	Common Name	Symbol	Scientific Name	Annual Production (Kg/Hectare)	Foliar Cover (%)
Grass/Grasslike					
1	**Cool Season Bunchgrasses**			448–560	
	prairie Junegrass	KOMA	*Koeleria macrantha*	78–112	–
	muttongrass	POFE	*Poa fendleriana*	34–56	–
	Indian ricegrass	ACHY	*Achnatherum hymenoides*	34–56	–
	squirreltail	ELEL5	*Elymus elymoides*	34–56	–
	Arizona fescue	FEAR2	*Festuca arizonica*	11–56	–
	Letterman's needlegrass	ACLE9	*Achnatherum lettermanii*	11–56	–
	bluebunch wheatgrass	PSSP6	*Pseudoroegneria spicata*	0–56	–
	Idaho fescue	FEID	*Festuca idahoensis*	0–56	–
	mountain muhly	MUMO	*Muhlenbergia montana*	0–56	–
	Columbia needlegrass	ACNE9	*Achnatherum nelsonii*	0–56	–
	needle and thread	HECO26	*Hesperostipa comata*	0–56	–
	Sandberg bluegrass	POSE	*Poa secunda*	0–56	–
1	**Cool Season Rhizamatous**			112–224	
	western wheatgrass	PASM	*Pascopyrum smithii*	112–224	–
1	**Grass-Likes**			0–11	
	Geyer's sedge	CAGE2	*Carex geyeri*	0–11	–
Forb					
2	**Forbs**			112–224	
	white sagebrush	ARLU	*Artemisia ludoviciana*	11–45	–
	common yarrow	ACMI2	*Achillea millefolium*	11–22	–

	common yarrow	ACMI2	*Achillea millefolium*	11–22	
	Indian paintbrush	CASTI2	*Castilleja*	11–22	–
	hairy false goldenaster	HEVI4	*Heterotheca villosa*	11–22	–
	lupine	LUPIN	*Lupinus*	0–22	–
	longleaf phlox	PHLO2	*Phlox longifolia*	0–22	–
	rock goldenrod	PEPU7	*Petradoria pumila*	0–22	–
	pussytoes	ANTEN	*Antennaria*	0–22	–
	woolly locoweed	ASMO7	*Astragalus mollissimus*	0–22	–
	milkvetch	ASTRA	*Astragalus*	0–22	–
	buckwheat	ERIOG	*Eriogonum*	0–22	–
Shrub/Vine					
3	**Non-Sprouting Shrubs**			112–280	
	mountain big sagebrush	ARTRV	*Artemisia tridentata ssp. vaseyana*	112–224	–
	winterfat	KRLA2	*Krascheninnikovia lanata*	6–56	–
	black sagebrush	ARNO4	*Artemisia nova*	0–22	–
3	**re-sprouters**			84–168	
	yellow rabbitbrush	CHVI8	*Chrysothamnus viscidiflorus*	56–112	–
	antelope bitterbrush	PUTR2	*Purshia tridentata*	34–56	–
	spineless horsebrush	TECA2	*Tetradymia canescens*	11–45	–
	mountain snowberry	SYOR2	*Symphoricarpos oreophilus*	6–22	–
	Utah serviceberry	AMUT	*Amelanchier utahensis*	0–22	–
	Gambel oak	QUGA	*Quercus gambelii*	0–22	–
3	**Succulent**			0–11	
	plains pricklypear	OPPO	*Opuntia polyacantha*	0–11	–

Animal community

INTERPRETATIONS FOR GRAZING ANIMALS:
This site offers medium value for cattle and sheep.

INTERPRETATIONS FOR WILDLIFE:
It offers a medium value rating for deer, cottontail, jackrabbit, and upland game birds. The site offers a low value rating for elk and waterfoul do now use this site.

Hydrological functions

Watershed value is medium.

Recreational uses

Recreation and natural beauty value is medium.

Wood products

The site produces no wood products.

Other information

RARE THREATENED OR ENDANGERED PLANTS AND ANIMALS:
To be added when known

The site occurs in the Craig, Eagle, Glenwood Springs, Kremmling, Meeker, Steamboat Springs, and Walden field offices.

Type locality

Location 1: Routt County, CO	
Township/Range/Section	TT1S RR81W SSec 1
General legal description	SW1/4 Sec 1, T1S R81W, Grand County Colorado Benches above Trout Creek, 10 miles south of Milner, Routt County, Colorado

Other references

Chapman, S.S., G.E. Griffith, J.M. Omernik, A.B. Price, J. Freeouf, and D.L. Schrupp. 2006. Ecoregions of Colorado. (2 sided color poster with map, descriptive text, summary tables, and photographs). U.S. Geological Survey, Reston, VA. Scale 1:1,200,000.

Cleland, D.T.; Freeouf, J.A.; Keys, J.E.; Nowacki, G.J.; Carpenter, C.A.; and McNab, W.H. 2007. Ecological Subregions: Sections and Subsections for the conterminous United States. Gen. Tech. Report WO-76D [Map on CD-ROM] (A.M. Sloan, cartographer). Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, presentation scale 1:3,500,000; colored.

Soil Conservation Service (SCS). August 1975. Range Site Description for Rocky Loam #229. : USDA, Denver Colorado

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.

Western Regional Climate Center. Retrieved from http://www.wrcc.dri.edu/summary/Climsmco.html on Decenber 10, 2018

Contributors

Suzanne Mayne-Kinney

Approval

Kirt Walstad, 3/05/2024

Acknowledgments

Project Staff:
Suzanne Mayne-Kinney, Ecological Site Specialist, NRCS MLRA, Grand Junction SSO
Chuck Peacock, MLRA Soil Survey Leader, NRCS MLRA Grand Junction SSO

Program Support:
Rachel Murph, NRCS CO State Rangeland Management Specialist, Denver
Scott Woodhall, NRCS MLRA Ecological Site Specialist-QA Phoenix, AZ
Eva Muller, Regional Director, Rocky Mountain Regional Soil Survey Office, Bozeman, MT
B.J. Shoup, CO State Soil Scientist, Denver
Eugene Backhaus, CO State Resource Conservationist, Denver

Those involved in developing earlier versions of this site description include: Bob Rayer, retired NRCS Soil Scientist; Herman Garcia, retired CO State RMS and NRCS MLRA Ecological Site Specialist-QA Phoenix, AZ.

--Site Development and Testing Plan--:

Future work to validate and further refine the information in this Provisional Ecological Site Description is necessary. This will include field activities to collect low-, medium-, and high-intensity sampling, soil correlations, and analysis of that data.

Additional information and data is required to refine the Plant Production and Annual Production tables for this ecological site. The extent of MLRA 48A must be further investigated.

Field testing of the information contained in this Provisional ESD is required. As this ESD is moved to the Approved ESD level, reviews from the technical team, quality control, quality assurance, and peers will be conducted.

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	05/11/2025
Approved by	Kirt Walstad
Approval date	
Composition (Indicators 10 and 12) based on	Annual Production

Indicators

1. **Number and extent of rills:**

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

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

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

5. **Number of gullies and erosion associated with gullies:**

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

7. **Amount of litter movement (describe size and distance expected to travel):**

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

---

9. **Soil surface structure and SOM content (include type of structure and A-horizon color and thickness):**

---

10. **Effect of community phase composition (relative proportion of different functional groups) and spatial distribution on infiltration and runoff:**

---

11. **Presence and thickness of compaction layer (usually none; describe soil profile features which may be mistaken for compaction on this site):**

---

12. **Functional/Structural Groups (list in order of descending dominance by above-ground annual-production or live foliar cover using symbols: >>, >, = to indicate much greater than, greater than, and equal to):**

    Dominant:

    Sub-dominant:

    Other:

    Additional:

---

13. **Amount of plant mortality and decadence (include which functional groups are expected to show mortality or decadence):**

---

14. **Average percent litter cover (%) and depth (in):**

---

15. **Expected annual annual-production (this is TOTAL above-ground annual-production, not just forage annual-production):**

---

16. **Potential invasive (including noxious) species (native and non-native). List species which BOTH characterize degraded states and have the potential to become a dominant or co-dominant species on the ecological site if their future establishment and growth is not actively controlled by management interventions. Species that become dominant for only one to several years (e.g., short-term response to drought or wildfire) are not invasive plants. Note that unlike other indicators, we are describing what is NOT expected in the reference state for the ecological site:**

---

17. **Perennial plant reproductive capability:**
