

Ecological site R072XY113KS Gravelly Hills

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Rangeland health reference sheet

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

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Approved by	David Kraft
Approval date	
Composition (Indicators 10 and 12) based on	Annual Production

Indicators

1. **Number and extent of rills:** None
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2. **Presence of water flow patterns:** None to minimal on gentle slopes (< 15%). Flow paths should be broken, irregular in appearance. As slope steepness increases, flow paths become more apparent and may be connected.
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3. **Number and height of erosional pedestals or terracettes:** None to slight on gentle slopes. Expect some evidence of pedestalled plants when slopes exceed 15%.
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4. **Bare ground from Ecological Site Description or other studies (rock, litter, lichen, moss, plant canopy are not bare ground):** Less than 5% bare ground is found on this site.
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5. **Number of gullies and erosion associated with gullies:** None
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6. **Extent of wind scoured, blowouts and/or depositional areas:** None

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7. **Amount of litter movement (describe size and distance expected to travel):** Expect minimal size litter to travel short distances, associated with water flow patterns following extremely high intensity storms.
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8. **Soil surface (top few mm) resistance to erosion (stability values are averages - most sites will show a range of values):** Stability class of 4-5 under canopies and in intercanopy spaces.
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9. **Soil surface structure and SOM content (include type of structure and A-horizon color and thickness):** Typical A is 0-6 inches; very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/3), moist; weak fine granular structure; soft, very friable; neutral; clear smooth boundary.
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10. **Effect of community phase composition (relative proportion of different functional groups) and spatial distribution on infiltration and runoff:** High grass canopy and basal cover and small gaps between plants should reduce raindrop impact and slow overland flow, providing increased time for infiltration to occur.
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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: Warm Season midgrass some tallgrasses (50%) sideoats grama > little bluestem > big bluestem > switchgrass > sand dropseed
- Sub-dominant: Shortgrasses-warm season (22%) blue grama > hairy grama > buffalograss
- Other: Forbs (10%) cool season grasses (5%) shrubs (5%) sedges (3%)
- Additional:
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13. **Amount of plant mortality and decadence (include which functional groups are expected to show mortality or decadence):** The majority of plants are alive and vigorous. Some mortality and decadence is expected for the site. This in part is due to drought, unexpected wildfire or a combination of the two events. This would be expected for both dominant and sub-dominant groups.
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14. **Average percent litter cover (%) and depth (in):** Plant litter is distributed evenly throughout the site. 25-40% litter cover at 0.25 or less inch depth. Litter cover during and following extended drought can range from 10-20%.
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15. **Expected annual annual-production (this is TOTAL above-ground annual-production, not just forage annual-production):** 600-1700 lbs/acre. Representative value is 1200 lbs/forage/acre. Below normal precipitation during the growing season expect 600 lbs/forage/acre and above normal precipitation during the growing season expect 1700 lbs/forage/acre. If utilization has occurred, estimate the annual production removed or expected and include this amount

when making the total site production estimate.

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: None
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17. **Perennial plant reproductive capability:** The number and distribution of tillers or rhizomes is assessed relative to the expected production of the perennial warm season midgrass and shortgrasses.
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