

Ecological site R102CY047NE SALINE SUBIRRIGATED

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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	Suzanne Mayne-Kinney
Approval date	
Composition (Indicators 10 and 12) based on	Annual Production

Indicators

1. **Number and extent of rills:** None. Rills are not expected on this site.

2. **Presence of water flow patterns:** None. Water flow patterns are not expected on this site.

3. **Number and height of erosional pedestals or terracettes:** None. Bunchgrasses may have a hummocky appearance, which may appear to be pedestalled.

4. **Bare ground from Ecological Site Description or other studies (rock, litter, lichen, moss, plant canopy are not bare ground):** Bare ground is 5 percent or less.

Bare ground is exposed mineral soil that is not covered by vegetation (basal and/or foliar canopy), litter, standing dead vegetation, gravel/rock, and visible biological crust (e.g., lichen, mosses, algae).

5. **Number of gullies and erosion associated with gullies:** None. Gullies are not expected on this site.

6. **Extent of wind scoured, blowouts and/or depositional areas:** None. Wind-scoured and/or depositional areas should not be present.

7. **Amount of litter movement (describe size and distance expected to travel):** None. Litter falls into place. Litter movement is not expected on this site.

8. **Soil surface (top few mm) resistance to erosion (stability values are averages - most sites will show a range of values):** Soil stability ratings will be 5 to 6, typically 6. Surface organic matter adheres to the soil surface. Soil surface fragments will typically retain structure indefinitely when dipped in distilled water.

9. **Soil surface structure and SOM content (include type of structure and A-horizon color and thickness):** The A-horizon varies significantly with soil series; as salinity increases, the horizon decreases in depth. Typically, the combined thickness of the A-horizons ranges from 5 to 7 inches (13 to 18 cm). The surface layer of Gayville, Lute, and Napa soils is an E-horizon which ranges from 0.5 to 3 inches (1.5 to 8 cm) thick.

Soil colors are gray to very dark gray when dry (Hue: 10YR; value: 3 to 6; chroma: 1) and black, very dark gray, dark gray, very dark grayish brown when moist (Hue: 10YR; value: 2 to 4; chroma: 1 or 2).

Soil structure in the A-horizon ranges from weak thin platy to weak fine granular.

See Official Soils Descriptions for additional details; major soil series correlated to the site are Gayville, Lute, Napa, Salmo, and Saltine.

10. **Effect of community phase composition (relative proportion of different functional groups) and spatial distribution on infiltration and runoff:** Plant community composition is approximately 80 to 95 percent perennial grasses and grass-like, 5 to 10 percent forbs, and 0 to 5 percent shrubs which optimizes infiltration on the site. The perennial grass and grass-like component is made up of cool-season (C3), rhizomatous grasses, warm-season (C4), tallgrasses; cool-season (C3), bunchgrasses, warm-season (C4), shortgrasses, warm-season (C4), midgrasses, and grass-like. The functional/structural groups provide a combination of rooting depths and structure which positively influences infiltration.

Invasion of introduced cool-season grasses such as Kentucky bluegrass and increase of native grasses such as foxtail barley may have an adverse impact infiltration and runoff. Woody encroachment of native tree species may also negatively impact 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):** None. No compaction layers are expected 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: Phase 1.1

1. Native, perennial, cool-season, rhizomatous grass (1 species minimum): western wheatgrass.

2. Native, perennial, warm-season, tallgrasses (1 species minimum): switchgrass, alkali cordgrass.

3. Native, perennial, cool-season bunchgrass (2 species minimum): Slender wheatgrass, Canada wildrye, foxtail barley, fowl manna grass, Indian ricegrass, plains bluegrass.

Phase 1.2

1. Native, perennial, warm-season, tallgrasses (1 species minimum): switchgrass, alkali cordgrass.
2. Native, perennial, warm-season, shortgrass (1 species minimum): inland saltgrass, alkali muhly (scratchgrass).

Sub-dominant: Phase 1.1

1. Native, perennial, warm-season, shortgrass (1 species minimum): inland saltgrass, alkali muhly (scratchgrass).

Phase 1.2

1. Native, perennial, cool-season, rhizomatous grass (1 species minimum): western wheatgrass.
2. Native, perennial, cool-season bunchgrass (2 species minimum): Slender wheatgrass, Canada wildrye, foxtail barley, fowl manna grass, Indian ricegrass, plains bluegrass.
3. Native, perennial, warm-season, midgrass (1 species minimum): little bluestem.

Other: Minor - Phase 1.1

1. Native, perennial, warm-season, midgrass (1 species minimum): little bluestem.
2. Grass-likes: sedges
3. Native forbs: forbs present vary from location to location.
4. Shrubs: shrubs present vary from location to location.

Minor - Phase 1.2

1. Native forbs: forbs present will vary from location to location.
2. Grass-likes: sedges.
3. Shrubs: shrubs present will vary from location to location.

Additional: The Western-Wheatgrass – Switchgrass – Slender wheatgrass Community or Reference Community (1.1) includes eight F/S groups which include in order of relative abundance, native, perennial, cool-season (C3), rhizomatous grass; native, perennial, warm-season (C4) tallgrass; native, perennial, cool-season (C3), bunchgrass; grass-likes, native, perennial, warm-season (C4), shortgrass; native, perennial, warm-season (C4), midgrass; native forbs; and shrubs.

The Switchgrass – Inland Saltgrass Community (1.2) includes eight F/S groups which include in order of relative abundance, native, perennial, warm-season (C4) tallgrass; native, perennial, cool-season (C3), bunchgrass; native, perennial, cool-season (C3), rhizomatous grass; native, perennial, warm-season (C4), mid-grass; native, perennial, warm-season (C4), shortgrass; native forbs; grass-likes; and shrubs.

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13. **Amount of plant mortality and decadence (include which functional groups are expected to show mortality or decadence):** Bunchgrasses have strong, healthy centers with few (less than 3 percent) dead centers. Shrubs may show some dead branches (less than 5 percent) as plants age.
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14. **Average percent litter cover (%) and depth (in):** Plant litter cover is evenly distributed throughout the site and is expected to be 60 to 80 percent and at a depth of approximately inch (0.65 to 1.3 cm).
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15. **Expected annual annual-production (this is TOTAL above-ground annual-production, not just forage annual-production):** The representative value (RV) for annual production is 5,000 pounds per acre in a year with normal precipitation and temperatures. Low and High production years should yield 4,300 and 5,600 pounds per acre respectively.
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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: No non-native invasive species are present. Canada thistle, Russian thistle, kochia, and eastern red cedar, are known invasives that have the potential to become dominant or co-dominant on the site. Note: species that become dominant for only one to several years (e.g., short-term response to drought or wildfire) are not invasive plants.
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17. **Perennial plant reproductive capability:** All perennial species exhibit high vigor relative to climatic conditions. Perennial grasses should have vigorous rhizomes or tillers; vegetative and reproductive structures are not stunted. All perennial species should be capable of reproducing annually.
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