

Major Land Resource Area 032X

Northern Intermountain Desertic Basins

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Ecological site keys

MLRA 32 Wind River Basin Rim (LRU 02 Subset B) Ecological Site Key

I. Site receives additional effective moisture¹ (If No, Go to II.)

A. Site with a water table present for at least part of the growing season, site dominated by hydrophytic plants (ie. Wetland sedges, bulrushes, willows, tufted hairgrass, etc)

1 Site has water above soil surface for part of the growing season, and a water table present within 0-12" (0-30 cm) annually ... R032XD178WY – Wetland (WL) 10-14" Mesic Wind River Basin

2 Site has a seasonal water table

i. Soil is saline, saline-sodic, or sodic⁵ ($SAR \geq 13$, or an $EC \geq 4$ dS/m) in the upper 4" (10 cm) of mineral soil; salt tolerant plants dominate site (i.e. greasewood, alkali sacaton, Nuttall's alkaligrass, alkali bluegrass, alkali cordgrass, inland saltgrass, etc)²

a. Seasonal water table is between 12-40" (30-100 cm) below the soil surface

b. Seasonal water table > 40" (100 cm) below mineral soil surface; site regularly receives higher than normal soil moisture because of run in or stream overflow

ii. Soil is non-saline, non-saline-sodic, or non-sodic

a. Seasonal Water table is between 12-40" (30-100 cm) below the soil surface ... R032XD174WY – Subirrigated (Sb) 10-14" Mesic Wind River Basin

b. Seasonal water table > 40" (100 cm) below the mineral soil surface; site regularly receives higher than normal soil moisture because of run in or stream overflow ... R032XD128WY – Lowland (LL) 10-14" Mesic Wind River Basin

B. Site receives periodic overflow from adjacent slopes, but no water table within 78" (200 cm)

1 Soil is saline, saline-sodic, or sodic⁵; site typically occurs on stream terraces along incised channels, and is dominated by greasewood² and other salt tolerant plants (i.e. Gardner's saltbush, alkali sacaton)²

2 Soil is non-saline, non-saline-sodic, or non-sodic, occur on floodplain steps, terraces, concave landscape positions, and positions lower in the landscape

i. Soil has $\geq 35\%$ clay in the upper 8" (20 cm) of mineral soil surface ... R032XD106WY – Clayey Overflow 10-14" Mesic Wind River Basin

ii. Soil has < 35% clay in the upper 8" (20 cm) of mineral soil surface ... R032XD130WY – Overflow 10-14" Mesic Wind River Basin

II. Site does not receive additional effective moisture¹

A. Soil is saline, saline-sodic, or sodic⁵ ($SAR \geq 13$, or an $EC \geq 4$ dS/m) in the upper 20" (50 cm) of the mineral soil surface; site is dominated by salt tolerant plants (i.e. Gardner's saltbush, greasewood, alkali sacaton, alkali seepweed, etc)

1 Soil is very shallow (< 10" (25 cm) to shale (lithic or paralithic contact)); productivity very low ... R032XD154WY – Shale (Sh) 10-14" Mesic Wind River Basin

2 Soil is shallow to very deep (≥ 10 " (25 cm) to bedrock (lithic or paralithic contact)) ... DX032X02B144 – Saline Upland (SU) Wind River Basin Rim

B. Soil is non-saline, non-saline-sodic, or non-sodic

1 Soil is very shallow (< 10" (25 cm) or shallow (< 20" (50 cm) to bedrock (lithic or paralithic contact))

i. Soil is very shallow to bedrock, commonly on windswept ridges and escarpments, productivity very low

(if productivity is higher than expected and > 35% rock fragments are present use II.B.2i.a.1) Gravelly (Gr) ... R032XD176WY – Very Shallow (VS) 10-14" Mesic Wind River Basin

ii. Soil is shallow to bedrock

- a. Soil has $\geq 35\%$ clay starting within 4" (10 cm) of the mineral soil surface ... R032XD158WY – Shallow Clayey (Swcy) 10-14" Mesic Wind River Basin
- b. Soil has < 18% clay starting within 4" (10 cm) of the mineral soil surface ... R032XD166WY – Shallow Sandy (Swsy) 10-14" Mesic Wind River Basin
- c. Soil has $\geq 18\%$ but < 35% clay starting within 4" (10 cm) of the mineral soil surface ... DX032X02B162 – Shallow Loamy (SwLy) Wind River Basin Rim

2 Soil is moderately deep to very deep ($\geq 20"$ (50 cm) to bedrock (lithic or paralithic contact)

i. Soil is skeletal ($\geq 35\%$ rock fragments⁷) in the upper 20" (50 cm) of mineral soil surface

- a. Soil is skeletal throughout the upper 20" (50 cm) of mineral soil surface
 - 1) Soil has < 18% clay; surface fragments and fragments in the soil profile are dominantly < 3" (76mm) in diameter, but may range in size ... R032XD112WY – Gravelly (Gr) 10-14" Mesic Wind River Basin
 - 2) Soil has $\geq 18\%$ but < 60% clay; surface fragments and fragments in the soil profile are dominantly $\geq 3"$ (76mm) in diameter but < 10" (250 mm), but may range in size
 - a) Violent³ effervescence starting within 4" (10 cm) of the mineral soil surface, calcium carbonate increases with depth ... DX032X02B121 – Limy Skeletal (LiSk) Wind River Basin Rim
 - b) None to strong³ effervescence in the upper 4" (10 cm) of mineral soil surface ... DX032X02B175 – Skeletal (Sk) Wind River Basin Rim
- b. Soil is skeletal starting within 8-20" (20-50 cm) of the mineral soil surface
 - 1) Soil has $\geq 18\%$ but < 60% clay in the upper 10" (25 cm) of mineral soil, decreasing to < 18% clay within 10-20" (25-50 cm) of the mineral soil surface
 - a) Violent³ effervescence starting within 4" (10 cm) of the mineral soil surface, calcium carbonate increases with depth ... DX032X02B169 – Shallow To Gravel Limy (SwGrLi) Wind River Basin Rim
 - b) None to strong³ effervescence in the upper 4" (10 cm) of the mineral soil surface ... DX032X02B167 – Shallow To Gravel (SwGr) Wind River Basin Rim
 - 2) Soil has $\geq 18\%$ but < 60% clay throughout the upper 20" (50 cm) of the mineral soil surface
 - a) Fragments typically consisting of stones and boulders (fragments > 10" (250 mm) in diameter), surface fragments (5-15%) are dominantly stones and boulders
 - b) Fragments typically consisting of cobbles (fragments are dominantly > 3" (76 mm) but < 10" (250 mm) in diameter); few stones and boulders (0-5%) are present ... DX032X02B109 – Cobbly Upland (CoU) Wind River Basin Rim

ii. Soil is not skeletal in the upper 20" (50 cm) of the mineral soil surface

- a. Soil has $\geq 35\%$ clay throughout the upper 20" (50 cm) of the mineral soil – may have a lighter textured cap or may decrease lower in the profile
 - 1) Abrupt clay increase⁶ to > 40% clay present within 4-8" (10-20 cm) of the mineral soil surface, severe surface cracking during dry conditions; plant dominated by birdfoot sagebrush ... DX032X02B110 – Dense Clay (DC) Wind River Basin Rim
 - 2) Soil has $\geq 35\%$ clay starting within the upper 4" (10 cm) and continues throughout the upper 20" (50 cm) of mineral soil surface ... R032XD104WY – Clayey (Cy) 10-14" Mesic Wind River Basin
- b. Soil has < 35% clay throughout the upper 20" (50 cm) of the mineral soil – may see individual horizons that are above 35% clay, but on average, the soil profile is less than 35% clays
 - 1) Soil has < 18% clay throughout the upper 20" (50 cm) of mineral soil surface; clay may increase below 8" (20 cm) of mineral soil surface

- a) Soil has < 15% clay starting within the upper 4" (10 cm) from the mineral soil surface and lacks structure; soil textures include coarse sands to loamy fine sands ... R032XD146WY – Sands (Sa) 10-14" Mesic Wind River Basin
 - b) Soil has < 18% clay starting within the upper 4" (10 cm) from the mineral soil surface; soil textures include loamy very fine sands to loams ... DX032X02B150 – Sandy (Sy) Wind River Basin Rim
 - c) Site intermixed with a distinct band of sandstone with Desert Wyethia present, and a distinct band of shales running below supporting minimal vegetation. ... R032XD148WY – Sandstone Breaks (Sab) 10-14" Mesic Wind River Basin
- 2) Soil has ≥ 18% but < 35% clay starting within the upper 8" (20 cm) of mineral soil surface
- a) Soil is calcareous (violent effervescence³) within 20" (50 cm) of the mineral soil surface
 - (1) Soil is calcareous within the upper 8" (20 cm) of mineral soil, calcium carbonate increases with depth ... DX032X02B120 – Limy Upland (LiU) Wind River Basin Rim
 - (2) Soil is calcareous starting within the upper 8-20" (20 to 50 cm) of the mineral soil surface ... DX032X02B123 – Loamy Calcareous (LyCa) Wind River Basin Rim
 - b) Soil is non-calcareous within 20" (50 cm) of the mineral soil surface ... DX032X02B122 – Loamy (Ly) Wind River Basin Rim

⁴ 4. Ecological site does not fit within one LRU, written to encompass Subset A and B (was LRU C and D), labeled 032X02B or 032XD for the WRB.

¹ 1. For areas that receive additional moisture through snow trapping, consider adjusting to a wetter LRU or Subset consistent with the vegetation observed for the site keyed. It is anticipated that most snow-trap sites will not have a water table.

² 2. Specific plant species listed in the key are not to be used as the only determining factor. Management or disturbance may have removed or altered the plant composition that could reflect the wrong ecological site.

³ 3. Soils derived from Dolomite or similar geology may not react as "violently" as other calcareous parent materials; dolomite site may be limy or loamy calcareous with only a strong effervescence. Soils with <18% clays only need a CCE of 5% to be calcic or calcareous, while soils with >18% clays need a CCE of 15%.

⁵ 5. Saline, saline sodic, and sodic soils have a pH of 7.9 to 9.0 and an EC (electrical conductivity) > 4 dS/m [dS/m = mmhos/cm]. Salts, including gypsum will lower the pH without affecting the EC, but may still fit into the salt effected sites. Soils that are sodic generally have a SAR of ≥ 13 typically have a pH of 8.8 or higher.

⁶ 6. The Dense Clay ecological site will have a lighter textured cap or "A" horizon with an abrupt clay increase, commonly the clay percent will then decrease as move lower in the profile. The abrupt increase in the upper portion of the profile with significant cracking is the key for this site. The Clayey ecological site may have a lighter textured cap but typically maintains or increases in clay as move through the profile. The presence of birdfoot sagebrush and lack of Wyoming sagebrush is a plant indicator for the Dense Clay ecological site.

⁷ 7. When calculating percent rock fragments in the profile to determine if a site is skeletal, pararock fragments (parachanners) are not considered, however, channers are. The difference between a parachanner and a channer is how "hard" the rock is. Soft flat fragments (ruptured by hand) are parachanners, while harder flat fragments are channers.