

Ecological site R011XB007ID Loamy 12-16 PZ ARTRT/LECI4

Last updated: 4/06/2020

Accessed: 05/21/2025

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)	Dave Franzen and Jacy Gibbs.
Contact for lead author	Brendan Brazee, State Range Conservationist USDA-NRCS 9173 W. Barnes Drive, Suite C Boise, ID 83709
Date	03/27/2007
Approved by	Kendra Moseley
Approval date	
Composition (Indicators 10 and 12) based on	Annual Production

Indicators

1. **Number and extent of rills:** Rills: rarely occur on this site. If rills are present they are likely to occur on slopes over 15 percent and immediately following wildfire. They are most likely to occur on silt loam surface textures.
-
2. **Presence of water flow patterns:** Water-Flow Patterns: rarely occur on this site except on slopes greater than 15 percent. If they occur, they are short and disrupted flows. They are disrupted by cool season grasses and tall shrubs and are not extensive.

-
3. **Number and height of erosional pedestals or terracettes:** Pedestals and/or Terracettes: are rare on this site. Where flow patterns and/or rills are present, a few pedestals may be expected.
-
4. **Bare ground from Ecological Site Description or other studies (rock, litter, lichen, moss, plant canopy are not bare ground):** Bare Gound: data is not available. On sites in mid-seral status bare ground may range from 50-65 percent.
-
5. **Number of gullies and erosion associated with gullies:** Gullies: do not occur on this site.
-
6. **Extent of wind scoured, blowouts and/or depositional areas:** Wind-Scoured, Blowouts, and/or Deposition Areas: are usually not present. Immediately following wildfire some soil movement may occur on lighter textured soils. Where sagebrush has repopulated the site after a fire, remnants of past wind scour may be present.
-
7. **Amount of litter movement (describe size and distance expected to travel):** Litter Movement: fine litter in the interspaces may move up to 2 feet following a significant run-off event. Coarse litter generally does not move.
-
8. **Soil surface (top few mm) resistance to erosion (stability values are averages - most sites will show a range of values):** Soil Surface Resistance to Erosion: values should range from 4 to 6 but needs to be tested.
-
9. **Soil surface structure and SOM content (include type of structure and A-horizon color and thickness):** Soil Surface Loss or Degradation: The surface horizon is typically 3 to 16 inches thick. Structure typically includes weak thin platy and weak fine and moderate fine granular. Soil organic matter (SOM) ranges from 1 to 2 percent.
-
10. **Effect of community phase composition (relative proportion of different functional**

groups) and spatial distribution on infiltration and runoff: Plant Community Composition and Distribution Relative to Infiltration: bunchgrasses, especially deep-rooted perennials, slow run-off and increase infiltration. Tall shrubs can catch snow in the interspaces.

11. **Presence and thickness of compaction layer (usually none; describe soil profile features which may be mistaken for compaction on this site):** Compaction Layer: not present.
-

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: Functional/ Structural Groups: cool season deep -rooted perennial bunchgrasses > tall shrubs = perennial forbs > shallow rooted grasses.

Sub-dominant:

Other:

Additional:

13. **Amount of plant mortality and decadence (include which functional groups are expected to show mortality or decadence):** Plant Mortality/ Decadence: basin big sagebrush and basin wildrye will become decadent in the absence of normal fire frequency. Grass and forb mortality will occur as tall shrubs increase.
-

14. **Average percent litter cover (%) and depth (in):** Litter Amount: additional litter cover data is needed but is expected to be 5-20 percent to a depth of 0.1 inches. Under mature shrubs litter is
-

15. **Expected annual annual-production (this is TOTAL above-ground annual-production, not just forage annual-production):** Annual Production: is 1200 pounds per acre (1344 kilograms per hectare) in a year with normal temperatures and precipitation. Perennial grasses produce 65-75 percent of the total production, forbs 10-20 percent and shrubs 10-20 percent.

-
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: Invasive Plants: includes cheatgrass, *Vulpia* sp., annual mustards, bulbous bluegrass, and spotted and diffuse knapweeds.
-

17. **Perennial plant reproductive capability:** Reproductive Capability of Perennial Plants: all functional groups have the potential to reproduce in most years.
-