

Ecological site R047XC008UT Wet Fresh Meadow (sedge)

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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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Approval date	
Composition (Indicators 10 and 12) based on	Annual Production

Indicators

- 1. Number and extent of rills:** None. A very slight amount of rill development may be observed following large storm events or spring runoff periods, but they should heal within the following growing season. Very slight rill development may also be observed where the site is adjacent to ecological sites that produce large amounts of runoff (i.e. steep sites, slickrock, etc.).
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- 2. Presence of water flow patterns:** None to rare. Any flow patterns present should be sinuous and wind around perennial plant bases. They should be short (4 to 8 feet), < 6" wide, and spaced from 10 to 15 feet apart. They should be stable with only minor evidence of deposition. This site is periodically inundated with runoff water from adjacent sites. It also

acts as a filter and trap sediment.

3. **Number and height of erosional pedestals or terracettes:** None to rare. A few plants may show very minor pedestalling where they are adjacent to any water flow patterns present, but there will be no exposed roots. Terracettes are not present.
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4. **Bare ground from Ecological Site Description or other studies (rock, litter, lichen, moss, plant canopy are not bare ground):** 0 to 5% bare ground. Any bare ground openings present should be < 1 foot in size and should not be connected.
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5. **Number of gullies and erosion associated with gullies:** None at site level. Widely scattered landscape level gully channels, however, are a normal component of desert environments. Where landscape gullies are present, they should be stable, vegetated on both sides and bottoms, with no evidence of head-cutting. Some slight increase in disturbance may be evident following significant weather events or when gullies convey considerable runoff from higher elevation rocky or naturally eroding areas.
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6. **Extent of wind scoured, blowouts and/or depositional areas:** No evidence of wind generated soil movement. Wind scoured (blowouts) and depositional areas are not present.
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7. **Amount of litter movement (describe size and distance expected to travel):** The majority of litter accumulates in place at the base of plant canopies. Slight movement of the finest material (< 1/4 inch) may move 1 to 2 feet downslope when transported by water. Little accumulation is observed behind obstructions.
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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):** This site should have a soil stability rating of 6 under plant canopies and a rating of 5 to 6 in any interspaces present. The average should be 6. Surface textures typically vary from silt loams and silty clay loams to clay loams.
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9. **Soil surface structure and SOM content (include type of structure and A-horizon color**

and thickness): (Enochville) Soil surface is typically 0 to 7 inches deep. Surface texture is a silt loam which will often have a thin organic root-mat on the surface, structure is strong medium and fine granular. The A-horizon color is black, 10YR 2/1). Soils have an Mollic epipedon that extends 20 to 45 inches into the soil profile. Use the specific information for the soil you are assessing found in the published soil survey to supplement this description.

10. **Effect of community phase composition (relative proportion of different functional groups) and spatial distribution on infiltration and runoff:** Perennial vegetation breaks raindrop impact and reduces splash erosion. Dense distribution of plants slows runoff by obstructing surface flows, allowing time for increased infiltration. With the physiographic location of this site being in low lying areas, it often acts as a terminal accumulation site for runoff. The amount of sodium in the soil can affect infiltration and facilitate puddling on the surface.
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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. This site will normally have textural changes within its' profile. These should not be mistaken for compaction layers.
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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: Perennial Grasses and grass-likes (Nebraska sedge, leafy tussock sedge, tufted hairgrass) > Perennial Forbs (alpine aster, longstock clover).

Sub-dominant: Shrubs (Geyer willow, woods rose) > Rhizomatous Grasses and grasslikes (arctic rush, smallwing sedge) >> Perennial Forbs (field mint).

Other: Functional/structural groups may appropriately contain non-native species if their ecological function is the same as the native species in the reference state. Biological soil crust is variable in its' expression where present on this site and is measured as a component of ground cover. Perennial and annual forbs can be expected to vary widely in their expression in the plant community based upon departures from average growing conditions.

Additional: Disturbance regimes include insects, infrequent fire, and flooding. Temporal variability can be caused by fires, droughts, insects, etc. Spatial variability can be caused by

runoff, soil pH, and topography.

13. **Amount of plant mortality and decadence (include which functional groups are expected to show mortality or decadence):** During years with average to above average precipitation, there should be no mortality or decadence in either perennial grasses or grasslikes. During severe (multi-year) droughts that affect groundwater levels, up to 10% of the perennial plants may die. There may be partial mortality of individual grasses and grasslikes during less severe droughts.

14. **Average percent litter cover (%) and depth (in):** Litter cover ranges from 60 to 70%. Depth should be 1 inch thickness in any interspaces and from 2 to 3 inches under perennial plant canopies.

15. **Expected annual annual-production (this is TOTAL above-ground annual-production, not just forage annual-production):** Annual production in air-dry herbage should be approximately 4900 to 5000 pounds per acre on an average year. Production could vary from 3400 to 6500 pounds per acre during drought or above-average years.

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:** Phragmites, bullrush, Canada thistle, whitetop, mustard species and other non-native forbs and grasses.

17. **Perennial plant reproductive capability:** All perennial plants should have the ability to reproduce sexually or asexually in most years, except in drought years.
