USDA Natural Resources
Conservation Service

Ecological site R067BY056CO
Sandstone Breaks

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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 on gentle slopes, slight on steeper slopes.

2. **Presence of water flow patterns:** None to minimal on gentle slopes (< 15 percent). Flow paths should be broken, irregular in appearance. As slope steepness increases, flow paths become more apparent and may be connected.

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 percent.

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4. **Bare ground from Ecological Site Description or other studies (rock, litter, lichen, moss, plant canopy are not bare ground):** 5 percent or less bare ground, with bare patches generally less than 3 inches. Extended drought may increase bare ground 5 to 10 percent.

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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 to slight. Minor wind scouring may occur on steep ridges. Wind erosion can occur with disturbances such as wildfire or extended drought.

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7. **Amount of litter movement (describe size and distance expected to travel):** Litter movement is associated with water flow patterns and may move as much as 1 to 3 feet or more down slope during severe precipitation events, especially on steeper slopes.

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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 rating is anticipated to be 3 to 4 in interspaces at soil surface. These values need verification.

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9. **Soil surface structure and SOM content (include type of structure and A-horizon color and thickness):** Average SOM ranges from 1 to 3 percent. Soils are typically very shallow to shallow, somewhat excessively drained. A-horizon color is light brownish-gray with a weak fine granular structure. Exposed sandstone bedrock is inherent to the site.

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10. **Effect of community phase composition (relative proportion of different functional groups) and spatial distribution on infiltration and runoff:** Raindrop impact is reduced by the diverse grass, forb, shrub functional/structural groups and root structure. This slows overland flow and provides increased time for infiltration to occur. Extended drought, wildfire or both may reduce basal density, canopy cover, and litter amounts (primarily from tall, warm-

season bunch and rhizomatous grasses), resulting in decreased infiltration and increased runoff on steep slopes following intense rainfall events.

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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 mid bunchgrass = warm-season tall rhizomatous >

    Sub-dominant: Shrubs > warm-season tall bunchgrass > warm-season short bunchgrass > leguminous forbs = other forbs >

    Other: Grasslikes

    Additional:

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13. **Amount of plant mortality and decadence (include which functional groups are expected to show mortality or decadence):** None to slight. Decadence may exist on areas inaccessible to grazing animals.

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14. **Average percent litter cover (%) and depth (in):** Litter cover during and following extended drought can range from 20 to 30 percent.

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15. **Expected annual annual-production (this is TOTAL above-ground annual-production, not just forage annual-production):** 700 lbs./ac. low precip years; 1100 lbs./ac. average precip years; 1600 lbs./ac. high precip years. After extended drought or the first growing season following wildfire, production may be significantly reduced by 300-500 lbs./ac.

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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: Invasive plants should not occur in reference plant community. Following fire or extended drought, Russian thistle, burningbush, Rocky Mountain beeplant may invade assuming a seed source is available.

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17. **Perennial plant reproductive capability:** The only limitations are weather-related, fire, natural disease, and insects that may temporarily reduce reproductive capability.
