

# Ecological site R080BY152TX

## Loamy 26-33" PZ

Last updated: 9/19/2023

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)	Lem Creswell, Zone RMS, NRCS, Weatherford, Texas.
Contact for lead author	817-596-2865
Date	12/05/2007
Approved by	Bryan Christensen
Approval date	
Composition (Indicators 10 and 12) based on	Annual Production

### Indicators

1. **Number and extent of rills:** None.
- 

2. **Presence of water flow patterns:** None.
- 

3. **Number and height of erosional pedestals or terracettes:** Uncommon.
-

4. **Bare ground from Ecological Site Description or other studies (rock, litter, lichen, moss, plant canopy are not bare ground):** Expect no more than 10% bare ground randomly distributed throughout.
- 
5. **Number of gullies and erosion associated with gullies:** None.
- 
6. **Extent of wind scoured, blowouts and/or depositional areas:** None.
- 
7. **Amount of litter movement (describe size and distance expected to travel):** Under normal rainfall, little litter movement should be expected.
- 
8. **Soil surface (top few mm) resistance to erosion (stability values are averages - most sites will show a range of values):** Soil surface in HCPC is resistant to erosion. Stability class range is expected to be 5-6.
- 
9. **Soil surface structure and SOM content (include type of structure and A-horizon color and thickness):** 0-16 inches thick that has weak granular structure. SOM is approximately 1-6%. See soil survey for specific soils info.
- 
10. **Effect of community phase composition (relative proportion of different functional groups) and spatial distribution on infiltration and runoff:** The tallgrass prairie tallgrasses, midgrasses, and forbs have adequate litter and little bare ground. This allows maximum infiltration and little runoff under normal rainfall events.
- 
11. **Presence and thickness of compaction layer (usually none; describe soil profile features which may be mistaken for compaction on this site):** None
- 
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 tallgrasses >>

Sub-dominant: Warm-season midgrasses >

Other: Cool-season grasses > Warm-season shortgrasses > Forbs > Trees > Shrubs/Vines

Additional:

---

13. **Amount of plant mortality and decadence (include which functional groups are expected to show mortality or decadence):** Grasses due to their growth habit will exhibit some mortality and decadence, though very slight.
- 
14. **Average percent litter cover (%) and depth ( in):** Litter is dominantly herbaceous.
- 
15. **Expected annual annual-production (this is TOTAL above-ground annual-production, not just forage annual-production):** 3000 - 6500 pounds per acre.
- 
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:** Mesquite, prickly pear, johnsongrass, annual broomweed, and King Ranch bluestem.
- 
17. **Perennial plant reproductive capability:** All perennial plants should be capable of reproducing, except during periods of prolonged drought conditions, abusive grazing, and wildfires.
-