

Ecological site R106XY074NE Clayey Upland

Last updated: 2/04/2019

Accessed: 05/20/2025

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)	Joseph A. May, State Rangeland Management Specialist Doug Whisenhunt Ecological Site Specialist
Contact for lead author	NRCS 1202 S cottonwood North Platte NE 69101 doug.whisenhunt@ne.usda.gov
Date	01/02/2015
Approved by	Nadine L Bishop
Approval date	
Composition (Indicators 10 and 12) based on	Annual Production

Indicators

1. **Number and extent of rills:** Few, if any. No active headcutting and sides are covered with vegetation.
-
2. **Presence of water flow patterns:** Little, if any, soil deposition or erosion. Water generally flows evenly over the entire landscape.

-
3. **Number and height of erosional pedestals or terracettes:** No pedestaled plant or terracettes.
-
4. **Bare ground from Ecological Site Description or other studies (rock, litter, lichen, moss, plant canopy are not bare ground):** 95% or more of the ground is covered by plant canopy, litter, and stones. When prescribed burning is practiced there is little litter the first half of the growing season.
-
5. **Number of gullies and erosion associated with gullies:** Few, if any. No active headcutting and sides are covered with vegetation
-
6. **Extent of wind scoured, blowouts and/or depositional areas:** Wind has not created, or enlarged, bare areas or denuded vegetation.
-
7. **Amount of litter movement (describe size and distance expected to travel):** Plant litter is distributed evenly throughout the site.
-
8. **Soil surface (top few mm) resistance to erosion (stability values are averages - most sites will show a range of values):** Plant canopy intercepts the majority of raindrops. There is no evidence of pedestaled plants or terracettes. A soil fragment will not "melt" or lose its structure when immersed in water for 30 seconds.
-
9. **Soil surface structure and SOM content (include type of structure and A-horizon color and thickness):** The topsoil layer has not been plowed or eroded.
-
10. **Effect of community phase composition (relative proportion of different functional groups) and spatial distribution on infiltration and runoff:** No negative effect due to plant composition or distribution. No rill formation or plant pedestalling has occurred. Any alteration to infiltration or runoff is due to cultural practices.

-
11. **Presence and thickness of compaction layer (usually none; describe soil profile features which may be mistaken for compaction on this site):** NO compacted soil layers due to cultural practices.
-

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 (tall bunchgrasses)- Big bluestem, Indiangrass, Switchgrass.

Sub-dominant: Warm sesason (mid-bunchgrasses) - Sideoats grama, Little bluestem.

Other: Minor (grasses) - Canada and Virginia wildrye, blue grama, Scribners rosette grass, sedges.

Additional: Minor (forbs) - Black sampson, compassplant, daisy fleabane, dotted gayfeather, heath aster, cudweed sagewort, scurfpea, spiderwort, ragweed, woolly plaintain.

Trace: Shrubs - lead plant, prairie rose.

Additional: Warm season bunch grasses comprise 40% to 100% of the plant composition.

13. **Amount of plant mortality and decadence (include which functional groups are expected to show mortality or decadence):** The vast majority of plants are healthy and vigorous.
-

14. **Average percent litter cover (%) and depth (in):** Plant litter is evenly distributed evenly throughout. There is no restriction to plant regeneration due to depth of litter. When prescribed burning is practiced there will be little litter the first half of the growing season.
-

15. **Expected annual annual-production (this is TOTAL above-ground annual-production, not just forage annual-production):** 2,800 - 6,000 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: Annual broomweed, common sunflower, fall witchgrass, kochia, little barley, silver bluestem, tansy mustard, Japanese brome, wild lettuce, flannel mullein, woolly verbena, windmill grass.

17. **Perennial plant reproductive capability:** Desirable perennial plants are healthy. The vast majority of perennial plants have a healthy root system that produces many rhizomes.
-