

Ecological site R228XY180AK Gravelly Frozen Slopes

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General information

Provisional. A provisional ecological site description has undergone quality control and quality assurance review. It contains a working state and transition model and enough information to identify the ecological site.



Figure 1. Mapped extent

Areas shown in blue indicate the maximum mapped extent of this ecological site. Other ecological sites likely occur within the highlighted areas. It is also possible for this ecological site to occur outside of highlighted areas if detailed soil survey has not been completed or recently updated.

Table 1. Dominant plant species

| Tree | Not specified |
|------------|---------------|
| Shrub | Not specified |
| Herbaceous | Not specified |

| Physiographic features | | |
|---|---|--|
| Climatic features | | |
| Influencing water features | | |
| Soil features | | |
| Ecological dynamics | | |
| State and transition model | | |
| Contributors | | |
| Michelle Schuman | | |
| Rangeland health reference sheet | | |
| Interpreting Indicators of Rangeland Health determine ecosystem condition based on be Reference Sheet. A suite of 17 (or more) incassessment. The ecological site(s) represer known prior to applying the protocol and mu Current plant community cannot be used to | enchmark characted dicators are typical native of an asses ast be verified base | eristics described in the ly considered in an sment location must be led on soils and climate. |
| Author(s)/participant(s) | |] |
| Contact for lead author | |] |
| Date | | 1 |
| Approved by | | † |
| Approval date | | <u> </u> |
| Composition (Indicators 10 and 12) based on | Annual Production | |
| Indicators | | |
| 1. Number and extent of rills: | | |
| 2. Presence of water flow patterns: | | |

| 3. | Number and height of erosional pedestals or terracettes: |
|-----|--|
| 4. | Bare ground from Ecological Site Description or other studies (rock, litter, lichen, moss, plant canopy are not bare ground): |
| 5. | Number of gullies and erosion associated with gullies: |
| 6. | Extent of wind scoured, blowouts and/or depositional areas: |
| 7. | Amount of litter movement (describe size and distance expected to travel): |
| 8. | Soil surface (top few mm) resistance to erosion (stability values are averages - most sites will show a range of values): |
| 9. | Soil surface structure and SOM content (include type of structure and A-horizon color and thickness): |
| 10. | Effect of community phase composition (relative proportion of different functional groups) and spatial distribution on infiltration and runoff: |
| 11. | Presence and thickness of compaction layer (usually none; describe soil profile features which may be mistaken for compaction on this site): |
| 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: |
|-----|--|
| | Sub-dominant: |
| | Other: |
| | Additional: |
| 13. | Amount of plant mortality and decadence (include which functional groups are expected to show mortality or decadence): |
| 14. | Average percent litter cover (%) and depth (in): |
| 15. | Expected annual annual-production (this is TOTAL above-ground annual-production, not just forage annual-production): |
| 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: |
| 17. | Perennial plant reproductive capability: |