

## United States Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service

### Ecological Site Description

**Site Type:** Rangeland

**Site Name:** Sands (Sa) 15-19” Black Hills Precipitation Zone,

**Site ID:** 061XY146WY

**Major Land Resource Area:** 61– Black Hills Foot Slopes

### Physiographic Features

This site occurs on gently undulating rolling land.

**Landform:** Hill sides & ridges

**Aspect:** N/A

	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Maximum</u>
<b>Elevation (feet):</b>	3500	5000
<b>Slope (percent):</b>	0	30
<b>Water Table Depth (inches):</b>	None within 60 inches	
<b>Flooding:</b>		
<b>Frequency:</b>	None	None
<b>Duration:</b>	None	None
<b>Ponding:</b>		
<b>Depth (inches):</b>	0	0
<b>Frequency:</b>	None	None
<b>Duration:</b>	None	None
<b>Runoff Class:</b>	negligible	medium

### Climatic features

Annual precipitation ranges from 15-19 inches per year. Wide fluctuations may occur in yearly precipitation and result in more dry years than those with more than normal precipitation.

Temperatures show a wide range between summer and winter and between daily maximums and minimums. This is predominantly due to the high elevation and dry air, which permits rapid incoming and outgoing radiation. Cold air outbreaks in winter move rapidly from northwest to southeast and account for extreme minimum temperatures. Extreme storms may occur during the winter, but most severely affect ranch operations during late winter and spring.

Strong winds are less frequent than over other areas of Wyoming. Occasional storms, however, can bring brief periods of high winds with gusts exceeding 50 mph.

Growth of native cool season plants begins about April 1 and continues to about July 1. Native warm season plants begin about May 15 and continue to about August 15. Fall green-up may occur in September and last through October.

The following information is from the “Devils Tower 2” climate station:

	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Maximum</u>	<u>5 yrs. out of 10 between</u>
<b>Frost-free period (days) (32°F):</b>	58	93	June 6 – September 7
<b>Freeze-free period (days) (28°F):</b>	95	125	May 18 – September 20
<b>Annual Precipitation (inches):</b>	14.81	20.17	

Mean annual precipitation: 17.66 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 44.4°F (28.6°F Avg. Min. to 60.1°F Avg. Max.)

For detailed information visit the Natural Resources Conservation Service National Water and Climate Center at <http://www.wcc.nrcs.usda.gov/> website. Other climate station(s) representative of this precipitation zone include "Hulett" and "Sundance".

## Influencing Water Features

<b>Wetland Description:</b>	<u>System</u>	<u>Subsystem</u>	<u>Class</u>	<u>Sub-class</u>
None	None	None	None	None

**Stream Type:** None

## Representative Soil Features

The soils of this site are moderately deep (greater than 20” to bedrock) to very deep well-drained soils formed in eolian deposits or alluvium. These soils have rapid permeability. The surface soil will be one or more of the following textures: loamy very fine sand, loamy fine sand, loamy sand, or sand. The soil will develop into active sand dunes, with the deterioration of cover.

**Parent Material Kind:** alluvium and residuum

**Parent Material Origin:** sandstone, unspecified

**Surface Texture:** loamy fine sand, loamy sand, fine sand, sand

**Surface Texture Modifier:** none

**Subsurface Texture Group:** loamy sand

**Surface Fragments ≤ 3” (% Cover):** 0

**Surface Fragments > 3” (%Cover):** 0

**Subsurface Fragments ≤ 3” (% Volume):** 0

**Subsurface Fragments > 3” (% Volume):** 0

	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Maximum</u>
<b>Drainage Class:</b>	well drained	excessively well drained
<b>Permeability Class:</b>	moderately rapid	very rapid
<b>Depth (inches):</b>	20	>60
<b>Electrical Conductivity (mmhos/cm) ≤20”:</b>	0	2
<b>Sodium Absorption Ratio ≤20”:</b>	0	3
<b>Soil Reaction (1:1 Water) ≤20”:</b>	6.6	8.4
<b>Soil Reaction (0.1M CaCl2) ≤20”:</b>	NA	NA
<b>Available Water Capacity (inches) ≤30”:</b>	1.0	3.9
<b>Calcium Carbonate Equivalent (percent) ≤20”:</b>	0	5

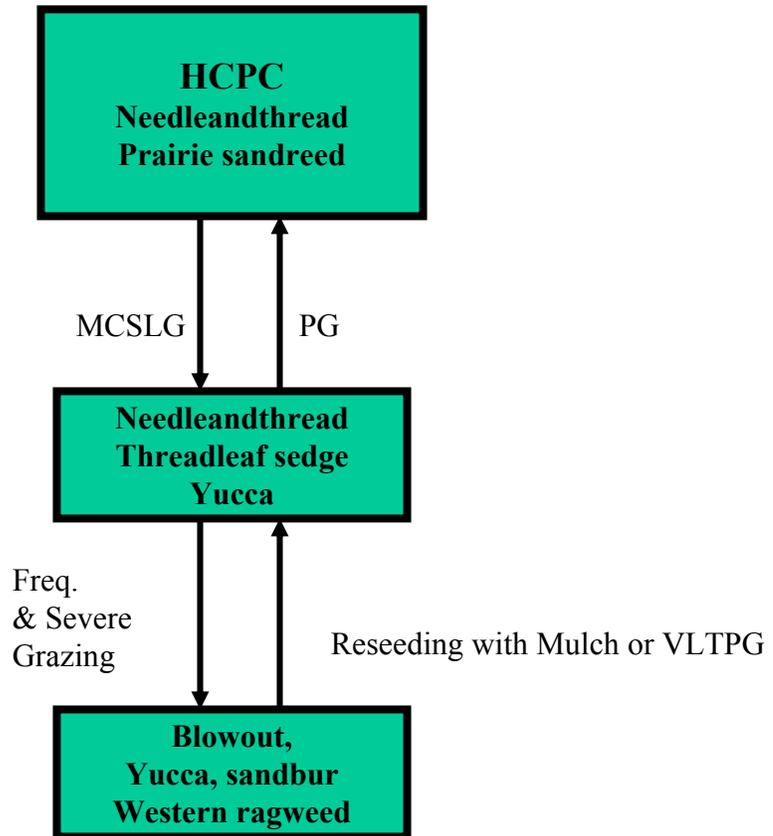
## **Plant Communities**

### **Ecological Dynamics of the Site:**

As this site deteriorates, species such as threadleaf sedge and sand dropseed will increase. Mid grasses such as sand bluestem, prairie sandreed and Indian ricegrass will decrease in frequency and production.

The Historic Climax Plant Community (description follows the plant community diagram) has been determined by study of rangeland relic areas, or areas protected from excessive disturbance. Trends in plant communities going from heavily grazed areas to lightly grazed areas, seasonal use pastures, and historical accounts have also been used.

The following is a State and Transition Model Diagram that illustrates the common plant communities (states) that can occur on the site and the transitions between these communities. The ecological processes will be discussed in more detail in the plant community narratives following the diagram.



**BM** - Brush Management (fire, chemical, mechanical)

**Freq. & Severe Grazing** - Frequent and Severe Utilization of the Cool-season Mid-grasses during the Growing Season

**GLMT** - Grazing Land Mechanical Treatment

**LTPG** - Long-term Prescribed Grazing

**MCSLG** - Moderate, Continuous Season-long Grazing

**NU, NF** - No Use and No Fire

**PG** - Prescribed Grazing (proper stocking rates with adequate recovery periods during the growing season)

**VLTPG** - Very Long-term Prescribed Grazing (could possibly take generations)

**Na** - found adjacent to a saline site

**Plant Community Composition and Group Annual Production**  
**Reference Plant Community (HCPC)**

COMMON NAME/GROUP NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	SYMBOL	Annual Production (Normal Year)		
			Group	lbs./acre	% Comp.
			<b>Total: 2600</b>		
<b>GRASSES AND GRASS-LIKES</b>					
<b>GRASSES/GRASSLIKES</b>					
Sand bluestem	Andropogon hallii	ANHA	1	650 - 1300	25 - 50
Prairie sandreed	Calamovilfa longifolia	CALO	2	520 - 780	20 - 30
Indian ricegrass	Achnatherum hymenoides	ACHY	3	130 - 390	5 - 15
Needleandthread	Hesperostipa comata	HECO26	4	130 - 260	5 - 10
<b>MISC. GRASSES/GRASSLIKES</b>			<b>5</b>	<b>260 - 520</b>	<b>10 - 20</b>
Blue grama	Bouteloua gracilis	BOGR2	5	0 - 130	0 - 5
Canada wildrye	Elymus canadensis	ELCA4	5	0 - 130	0 - 5
Needleleaf sedge	Carex duriuscula	CADU6	5	0 - 130	0 - 5
Sand dropseed	Sporobolus cryptandrus	SPCR	5	0 - 130	0 - 5
Sandberg bluegrass	Poa secunda	POSE	5	0 - 130	0 - 5
Threadleaf sedge	Carex filifolia	CAFI	5	0 - 130	0 - 5
Western wheatgrass	Pascopyrum smithii	PASM	5	0 - 130	0 - 5
other perennial grasses (native)		2GP	5	0 - 130	0 - 5
<b>FORBS</b>			<b>6</b>	<b>130 - 260</b>	<b>5 - 10</b>
Cudweed sagewort	Artemisia ludoviciana	ARLU	6	0 - 130	0 - 5
Green sagewort	Artemisia glauca (syn. A. dracunculus)	ARDR4	6	0 - 130	0 - 5
Prairie coneflower	Ratibida columnifera	RACO3	6	0 - 130	0 - 5
Prairieclovers	Dalea spp.	DALEA	6	0 - 130	0 - 5
other perennial forbs (native)		2FP	6	0 - 130	0 - 5
<b>TREES/SHRUBS</b>					
Snowberry	Symphoricarpus occidentalis	SYOC	7	0 - 130	0 - 5
Wild rose	Rosa woodsii var. woodsii	SALIX	8	0 - 130	0 - 5
other shrubs & half shrubs (native)		2SHRUB	9	0 - 130	0 - 5

This list of plants and their relative proportions are based on near normal years. Fluctuations in species composition and relative production may change from year to year dependent upon precipitation or other climatic factors.

### Plant Community Narratives

Following are the narratives for each of the described plant communities. These plant communities may not represent every possibility, but they probably are the most prevalent and repeatable plant communities. The plant composition tables shown above have been developed from the best available knowledge at the time of this revision. As more data is collected, some of these plant communities may be revised or removed, and new ones may be added. None of these plant communities should necessarily be thought of as “Desired Plant Communities”. According to the USDA NRCS National Range and Pasture Handbook, Desired Plant Communities (DPC’s) will be determined by the decision-makers and will meet minimum quality criteria established by the NRCS. The main purpose for including any description of a plant community here is to capture the current knowledge and experience at the time of this revision.

#### Needleandthread/Prairie sandreed Plant Community

The interpretive plant community for this site is the Historic Climax Plant Community (HCPC). This state evolved with grazing by large herbivores and is well suited for grazing by domestic livestock. Potential vegetation is about 85% grasses or grass-like plants, 10% forbs, and 5% woody plants. This state is a mix of warm and cool season midgrasses. The major grasses include needleandthread, prairie sandreed, sand bluestem, and Indian ricegrass. Other grasses occurring in this state include Sandberg bluegrass, sand dropseed, blue grama, and threadleaf sedge. Snowberry and wild rose are conspicuous elements of this state, occurring in a mosaic pattern, and make up 5 to 10% of the annual production.

The total annual production (air-dry weight) of this state is about 2600 pounds per acre, but it can range from about 1800 lbs/acre in unfavorable years to about 3400 lbs/acre in above average years.

The following is the growth curve of this plant community expected during a normal year:

Growth curve number: WY1601

Growth curve name: 15-19BL, Upland Sites

Growth curve description: All Upland Sites

JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
0	0	0	5	20	40	15	5	10	5	0	0

(Monthly percentages of total annual growth)

This plant community is extremely stable and well adapted to the Black Hills Foot Slopes climatic conditions. The diversity in plant species allows for high drought tolerance. This is a sustainable plant community (site/soil stability, watershed function, and biologic integrity).

Transitions or pathways leading to other plant communities are as follows:

- Moderate Continuous Season-Long grazing will convert the plant community to the *Needleandthread/ Threadleaf sedge/ Yucca Plant Community*.
- Frequent and Severe grazing will convert the plant community to a blowout with a *Yucca/ Sandbur/ Western ragweed Plant Community*.

#### Needleandthread/Threadleaf sedge/Yucca plant community

This plant community is the result of moderate season long grazing. The understory of grass includes needleandthread, threadleaf sedge, and sand dropseed. Threadleaf sedge and needleandthread have increased. Yucca and broom snakeweed have increased. When compared to the Historic Climax Plant Community, prairie sandreed, sand bluestem and Indian ricegrass have decreased. This

community is well suited to grazing by both domestic livestock and wildlife, during the spring summer and fall. Care must be taken not to create bare areas which will result in blowouts.

The total annual production (air-dry weight) of this state is about 1200 pounds per acre, but it can range from about 900 lbs/acre in unfavorable years to about 1500 lbs/acre in above average years.

The following is the growth curve of this plant community expected during a normal year:

Growth curve number: WY1601  
 Growth curve name: 15-19BL, Upland Sites  
 Growth curve description: All Upland Sites

JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
0	0	0	5	20	40	15	5	10	5	0	0

(Monthly percentages of total annual growth)

The communities’ soil biotic integrity and watershed is intact, although more than normal runoff may occur. Transitional pathways leading to other plant communities are as follows:

- Prescribed grazing use over a long-term will return this state to near Historic Climax Plant Community. The sod forming nature of threadleaf sedge and needleandthread will make the transition to *Historic Climax Plant Community* difficult.
- Frequent and Severe grazing will convert this state to a *blowout with the Yucca/ Sandbur/ Western ragweed Plant Community*.

**Blowout with Yucca, Sandbur, and Western ragweed Plant Community**

This plant community is the result of long-term, heavy, continuous, improper grazing. It is dominated by bare sand with yucca, western ragweed, broom snakeweed and sandbur.

The total annual production (air-dry weight) of this state is about 750 pounds per acre, but it can range from about 600 lbs/acre in unfavorable years to about 900 lbs/acre in above average years.

The following is the growth curve of this plant community expected during a normal year:

Growth curve number: WY1601  
 Growth curve name: 15-19BL, Upland Sites  
 Growth curve description: All Upland Sites

JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
0	0	0	5	20	40	15	5	10	5	0	0

(Monthly percentages of total annual growth)

The soil is not protected and the blowout will increase in area if management is not changed. The biotic integrity may be reduced due to low vegetative production and blowing sand.

Transitional pathways leading to other plant communities are as follows:

- Reseeding with mulch is necessary to return a protective vegetation cover to this state. Although Very Long Term Prescribed Grazing, that may take generations, may also return protective vegetation cover to this state. The grazing prescription most commonly used is complete deferment during the growing season, with limited use in the winter, so as to maintain as much plant litter on the soil surface as possible.

## Ecological Site Interpretations

### Animal Community – Wildlife Interpretations

**Historic Climax Plant Community:** The predominance of grasses in this plant community favors grazers and mixed-feeders, such as bison, elk, and antelope. Suitable thermal and escape cover for deer may be limited due to the low quantities of woody plants. However, topographical variations could provide some escape cover. When found adjacent to sagebrush dominated states, this plant community may provide brood rearing/foraging areas for sage grouse, as well as lek sites. Other birds that would frequent this plant community include western meadowlarks, horned larks, and golden eagles. Many grassland obligate small mammals would occur here.

**Needleandthread/ Threadleaf sedge/ Yucca:** These communities provide limited foraging for antelope and other grazers. They may be used as a foraging site by sage grouse if proximal to woody cover. Generally, these are not target plant communities for wildlife habitat management.

**Blowout: Yucca/Sandbur/ Western ragweed:** These communities are unstable due to moving sand dunes. They provide a unique temporary habitat for some small mammals and birds.

Animal Preferences (Quarterly - 1,2,3,4) for commonly occurring plants in MLRA 61, 15-19 inch Black Hills

COMMON NAME/	SCIENTIFIC NAME	SCI. SYMBOL	Cattle	Sheep	Horses	Mule Deer	Antelope
<b>GRASSES/GRASSLIKES</b>							
alkali bluegrass	<i>Poa secunda</i> ssp. <i>juncifolia</i>	POSEJ	DDDD	PPPP	DDDD	PPPP	PPPP
alkali cordgrass	<i>Spartina gracilis</i>	SPGR	DDDD	UUUU	DDDD	UUUU	UUUU
alkali sacaton	<i>Sporobolus airoides</i>	SPA1	PPPP	DDDD	PPPP	DDDD	DDDD
bearded wheatgrass	<i>Elymus caninus</i>	ELCA	PPPP	DDDD	PPPP	DDDD	DDDD
Big bluegrass	<i>Poa ampla</i> (syn. <i>To Poa secunda</i> )	POAM (POSE)	PPPP	PPPP	PPPP	PPPP	PPPP
big bluestem	<i>Andropogon gerardii</i>	ANGE	PPPP	PPPP	PPPP	DDDD	DDDD
blue grama	<i>Bouteloua gracilis</i>	BOGR2	DDDD	DDDD	DDDD	DDDD	DDDD
Blue wildrye	<i>Elymus glaucus</i>	ELGL	DDDD	DDDD	DDDD	DDDD	DDDD
bluebunch wheatgrass	<i>Pseudoroegneria spicata</i>	PSSP6	PPPP	PPPP	PPPP	DDDD	DDDD
bluejoint reedgrass	<i>Calamagrostis canadensis</i>	CACA4	PPPP	DDDD	PPPP	UUUU	UUUU
buffalograss	<i>Buchloe dactyloides</i>	BUDA	DDDD	DDDD	DDDD	DDDD	DDDD
Canada wildrye	<i>Elymus canadensis</i>	ELCA4	PPPP	PPPP	PPPP	DDDD	DDDD
Canby bluegrass	<i>Poa canbyi</i> (syn. <i>to Poa secunda</i> )	POCA (POSE)	PPPP	PPPP	PPPP	PPPP	PPPP
Columbia needlegrass	<i>Achnatherum nelsonii</i>	ACNE9	PPPP	PPPP	DDDD	DDDD	DDDD
Cusick's bluegrass	<i>Poa cusickii</i>	POCU3	PPPP	PPPP	PPPP	PPPP	PPPP
fowl bluegrass	<i>Poa palustris</i>	POPA2	DDDD	DDDD	DDDD	UUUU	UUUU
green needlegrass	<i>Nassella viridula</i>	NAV14	PPPP	PPPP	PPPP	PPPP	PPPP
hairy grama	<i>Bouteloua hirsuta</i>	BOHI2	DDDD	DDDD	DDDD	DDDD	DDDD
Indian ricegrass	<i>Achnatherum hymenoides</i>	ACHY	PPPP	PPPP	PPPP	PPPP	PPPP
inland saltgrass	<i>Distichlis spicata</i>	DISP	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU
inland sedge	<i>Carex interior</i>	CAIN11	DDDD	DDDD	DDDD	UUUU	UUUU
little bluestem	<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>	SCSC	PPPP	PPPP	PPPP	DDDD	DDDD
mat muhly	<i>Muhlenbergia richardsonis</i>	MURI	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU
Nebraska sedge	<i>Carex nebraskensis</i>	CANE2	PPPP	PPPP	PPPP	DDDD	DDDD
needleandthread	<i>Hesperostipa comata</i>	HECO26	PPPP	PPPP	PPPP	PPPP	PPPP
needleleaf sedge	<i>Carex duriuscula</i>	CADU6	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU
northern reedgrass	<i>Calamagrostis stricta</i>	CAS113	PPPP	DDDD	PPPP	UUUU	UUUU
Nuttall's alkaligrass	<i>Puccinellia nuttalliana</i>	PUNU2	PPPP	PPPP	PPPP	PPPP	PPPP
plains reedgrass	<i>Calamagrostis montanensis</i>	CAMO	DDDD	DDDD	DDDD	DDDD	DDDD
prairie cordgrass	<i>Spartina pectinata</i>	SPPE	PPPP	DDDD	PPPP	UUUU	UUUU
prairie junegrass	<i>Koeleria macrantha</i>	KOMA	DDDD	DDDD	DDDD	DDDD	DDDD
prairie sandreed	<i>Calamovilfa longifolia</i>	CALO	PPPP	DDDD	PPPP	UUUU	UUUU
Pumpelly brome	<i>Bromus inermis</i> spp. <i>pumpellianus</i>	BRINP5	PPPP	PPPP	DDDD	DDDD	UUUU
Richardson's needlegrass	<i>Achnatherum richardsonii</i>	ACRI8	PPPP	DDDD	DDDD	DDDD	DDDD
sand bluestem	<i>Andropogon halli</i>	ANHA	PPPP	DDDD	PPPP	UUUU	UUUU
sand dropseed	<i>Sporobolus cryptandrus</i>	SPCR	DDDD	DDDD	DDDD	UUUU	UUUU
Sandberg bluegrass	<i>Poa secunda</i>	POSE	DDDD	DDDD	DDDD	DDDD	DDDD
sideoats grama	<i>Bouteloua curtipendula</i>	BOCU	PPPP	PPPP	PPPP	DDDD	UUUU
slender wheatgrass	<i>Elymus trachycaulus</i>	ELTR7	PPPP	DDDD	PPPP	DDDD	DDDD
spike oatgrass	<i>Helictotrichon hookeri</i>	HEHO8	PPPP	DDDD	PPPP	DDDD	DDDD
spike sedge	<i>Carex nardina</i>	CANA2	DDDD	DDDD	DDDD	UUUU	UUUU
Spikefescue	<i>Leucopoa kingii</i>	LEK12	PPPP	DDDD	PPPP	PPPP	DDDD
stonehills (plains) muhly	<i>Muhlenbergia cuspidata</i>	MUCU3	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU
switchgrass	<i>Panicum virgatum</i>	PAVI2	UDPD	UDDU	UDPD	UUUU	UUUU
thickspike wheatgrass	<i>Elymus lanceolatus</i>	ELLAL	DDDD	DDDD	DDDD	DDDD	DDDD
threadleaf sedge	<i>Carex filifolia</i>	CAFI	DDDD	DDDD	DDDD	DDDD	PPPP
threeawn	<i>Aristida</i> spp.	ARIS1	NNNN	NNNN	NNNN	NNNN	NNNN
Timber oatgrass (danthonia)	<i>Danthonia intermedia</i>	DAIN	DDDD	DDDD	DDDD	UUUU	UUUU
tufted hairgrass	<i>Deschampsia caespitosa</i>	DECA18	PPPP	PPPP	PPPP	DDDD	DDDD
western wheatgrass	<i>Pascopyrum smithii</i>	PASM	DDDD	DDDD	DDDD	DDDD	DDDD
<b>FORBS</b>							
alkali (pursh) seepweed	<i>Suaeda calceoliformis</i>	SUCA2	NNNN	NNNN	NNNN	NNNN	NNNN
American licorice	<i>Glycyrrhiza lepidota</i>	GLLE3	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU
American vetch	<i>Vicia americana</i>	VIAM	PPPP	PPPP	PPPP	PPPP	PPPP
arrowgrass	<i>Triglochin</i> spp.	TRIGL	T	T	T	T	T
biscuitroots	<i>Lomatium</i> spp.	LOMAT	DDDD	DDDD	UUUU	DDDD	DDDD
bluebells	<i>Mertensia</i>	MERTE	DDDD	PPPP	DDDD	DDDD	DDDD
blue-eyed grass	<i>Sisyrinchium</i> spp.	SISYR	DDDD	PPPP	DDDD	DDDD	DDDD
breadroot scurfpea	<i>Pediemelum esculentum</i>	PEES	DDDD	DDDD	DDDD	DDDD	DDDD
cattail, broad-leaf	<i>Typha latifolia</i>	TYLA	DDDD	UUUU	DDDD	UUUU	UUUU
cattail, narrow-leaf	<i>Typha angustifolia</i>	TYAN	DDDD	UUUU	DDDD	UUUU	UUUU
common comandra (toadflax)	<i>Comandra umbellata</i>	COUMP	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU
cutweed sagewort	<i>Artemisia ludoviciana</i>	ARLU	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU
deathcamas	<i>Zigadenus venenosus</i>	ZIVE	TTTT	TTTT	TTTT	TTTT	TTTT
dotted gayfeather	<i>Liatris punctata</i>	LIPU	UPPU	UPPU	UPPU	UPPU	UPPU
erigeron (fleabanes)	<i>Erigeron</i> spp.	ERIGE2	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU
erigonum (buckwheat)	<i>Eriogonum</i> spp.	ERIGO	UUUU	DDDD	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU
fringed sagewort	<i>Artemisia frigida</i>	ARFR4	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU
goldenrod	<i>Oligoneuron</i>	OLIGO3	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU
green sagewort	<i>Artemisia dracuncul</i>	ARDR4	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU
gromwell	<i>Buglossoides arvensis</i>	BUAR3	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU
groundsel	<i>Tephrosia</i>	TEPHR3	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU
hawksbeard	<i>Crepis acuminata</i>	CRAC2	UUUU	PPPP	UUUU	DDDD	DDDD
horsetails	<i>Equisetum</i> spp.	EQUI5	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU
iris	<i>Iris</i> spp.	IRIS	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU
mountain thermopsis	<i>Thermopsis divaricarpa</i>	THDI4	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU
Nailworts	<i>Paronychia</i> spp.	PARON	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU
penstemons	<i>Penstemon</i> spp.	PENST	PPPP	PPPP	PPPP	PPPP	PPPP
prairie coneflower	<i>Ratibida columnifera</i>	RACO3	DDDD	PPPP	DDDD	PPPP	PPPP
prairie clovers	<i>Dalea</i> spp.	DALEA	UPPU	UPPU	UPPU	UPPU	UPPU
scurfpeas	<i>Psoraleum</i> spp.	PSORA2	NNNN	UUUU	NNNN	UUUU	UUUU
starwort	<i>Callitriche</i> spp.	CALL16	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU
stonecrop	<i>Sedum</i> spp.	SEDUM	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU
twogrooved milkvetch	<i>Astragalus bisulcatus</i>	ASBI2	T	T	T	T	T
violets	<i>Viola</i> spp.	VIOLA	DDDD	DDDD	DDDD	DDDD	DDDD
water hemlocks	<i>Cicuta</i> spp.	CICUT	T	T	T	T	T
western virginibower	<i>Clematis occidentalis</i>	CLOC2	UUUU	DDDD	UUUU	DDDD	DDDD
western wallflower	<i>Erysimum capitatum</i>	ERICAC	DDDD	DDDD	DDDD	DDDD	DDDD
western yarrow	<i>Achillea lanulosa</i>	ACHIL	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU
wild onion	<i>Allium textile</i>	ALTE	DDDD	DDDD	DDDD	DDDD	DDDD
<b>TREES, SHRUBS &amp; HALF-SHRUBS</b>							
big sagebrush	<i>Artemisia tridentata</i>	ARTR2	UUUU	DDDD	UUUU	DDDD	DDDD
black greasewood	<i>Sarcobatus vermiculatus</i>	SAVE4	DDDD	DDDD	UUUU	DDDD	DDDD
green rabbitbrush	<i>Chrysothamnus viscidiflorus</i>	CHVI8	DDDD	DDDD	DDDD	DDDD	DDDD
plains cottonwood (sprouts)	<i>Populus deltoides</i>	PODEM	DDDD	DDDD	DDDD	DDDD	DDDD
rubber rabbitbrush	<i>Encameria nauseosa</i>	ERNA10	UUUU	DDDD	UUUU	DDDD	DDDD
silver sagebrush	<i>Artemisia cana</i>	ARCA5	DDDD	DDDD	DDDD	PPPP	PPPP
skunkbush sumac	<i>Rhus trilobata</i>	RHTR	DDDD	DDDD	DDDD	DDDD	DDDD
western snowberry	<i>Symphoricarpos occidentalis</i>	SYOC	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU	DDDD	UUUU
wildrose	<i>Rosa woodsii</i> var. <i>woodsii</i>	ROWOW	DDDD	DDDD	UUUU	DDDD	DDDD
willows	<i>Salix</i> L.	SALIX	PPPP	PPPP	DDDD	PPPP	UUUU
winterfat	<i>Krascheninnikovia lanata</i>	KRLA2	PPPP	PPPP	PPPP	PPPP	PPPP
yucca	<i>Yucca glauca</i>	YUGL	DDDD	DDDD	DDDD	DDDD	DDDD

N = not used; U = undesirable; D = desirable; P = preferred; T = toxic

## Animal Community – Grazing Interpretations

The following table lists suggested stocking rates for cattle under continuous season-long grazing under normal growing conditions. These are conservative estimates that should be used only as guidelines in the initial stages of the conservation planning process. Often, the current plant composition does not entirely match any particular plant community (as described in this ecological site description). Because of this, a field visit is recommended, in all cases, to document plant composition and production. More precise carrying capacity estimates should eventually be calculated using this information along with animal preference data, particularly when grazers other than cattle are involved. Under more intensive grazing management, improved harvest efficiencies can result in an increased carrying capacity. If distribution problems occur, stocking rates must be reduced to maintain plant health and vigor.

Plant Community	Production (Lbs/acre)	Carrying Capacity* (AUM/ac)
Historic Climax Plant Community	1800-3400	.5
Threadleaf sedge/Needleandthread/ Yucca	900-1500	.4
Blowout /Yucca /Western ragweed/Sand bur	600-900	.1

\* - Continuous, season-long grazing by cattle under average growing conditions.

Grazing by domestic livestock is one of the major income-producing industries in the area. Rangeland in this area may provide yearlong forage for cattle, sheep, or horses. During the dormant period, the forage for livestock use needs to be supplemented with protein because the quality does not meet minimum livestock requirements.

## Hydrology Functions

Water is the principal factor limiting forage production on this site. This site is dominated by soils in hydrologic group A and B. Infiltration potential for this site varies from moderately rapid to very rapid depending on soil hydrologic group and ground cover. Runoff is from low to moderate. Areas where ground cover is less than 50% have the greatest potential to have reduced infiltration and higher runoff (refer to Part 630, NRCS National Engineering Handbook for detailed hydrology information).

Rills and gullies should not typically be present. Water flow patterns should be barely distinguishable if at all present. Pedestals are only slightly present in association with bunchgrasses. Litter typically falls in place, and signs of movement are not common. Chemical and physical crusts are rare to non-existent. Cryptogamic crusts are present, but only cover 1-2% of the soil surface.

## Recreational Uses

This site provides hunting opportunities for upland game species. The wide variety of plants which bloom from spring until fall have an esthetic value that appeals to visitors.

## Wood Products

No appreciable wood products are present on the site.

Site Type: Rangeland  
MLRA: 61 – Black Hills Foot Slopes

Sands 15-19” P.Z.  
R061XY146WY

## Other Products

None noted.

## Supporting Information

### Associated Sites

Sandy 061XY150WY

### Similar Sites

(058BY246WY) – Sands 15-17” Northern Plains P.Z. has lower production.

### Inventory Data References (narrative)

Information presented here has been derived from NRCS clipping data and other inventory data. Field observations from range trained personnel were also used. Other sources used as references include: USDA NRCS Water and Climate Center, USDA NRCS National Range and Pasture Handbook, and USDA NRCS Soil Surveys from various counties.

### Inventory Data References

<u>Data Source</u>	<u>Number of Records</u>	<u>Sample Period</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>County</u>
SCS-RANGE-417		1971-1994	WY	Weston & others
Ocular estimates		1990-1999	WY	Weston & others

### State Correlation

This site occurs entirely within Wyoming.

### Type Locality

### Field Offices

Newcastle, Sundance

### Relationship to Other Established Classifications

### Other References

### Site Description Approval

\_\_\_\_\_  
State Range Management Specialist

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date