

United States Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service

Ecological Site Description

Site Type: Rangeland

Site Name: Loamy Overflow (LyO), 10-14" P.Z., High Plains Southeast

Site ID: R034AY326WY

Major Land Resource Area: 34A-Cool Central Desertic Basins and Plateaus

Physiographic Features

This site occurs on gently sloping to moderately sloping flood plains, canyons, and small valley bottoms along intermittent streams. This site is found on all exposures .

Landform: alluvial fans & stream terraces

Aspect: N/A

	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Maximum</u>
Elevation (feet):	5500	7500
Slope (percent):	0	10
Water Table Depth (inches):	none within 60 inches	
Flooding:		
Frequency:	frequent	frequent
Duration:	very brief	very brief
Ponding:		
Depth (inches):	0	0
Frequency:	none	none
Duration:	none	none
Runoff Class:	negligible	moderate

Climatic Features

Annual precipitation ranges from 10-14 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.

Daytime winds are generally stronger than nighttime and occasional strong storms may bring brief periods of high winds with gusts to more than 50 mph.

Growth of native cool season plants begins about April 15 and continues to about June 15. Some green up of cool season plants usually occurs in September.

The following information is from the "Laramie" climate station:

	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Maximum</u>	<u>5 yrs. out of 10 between</u>
Frost-free period (days):	57	149	June 1 – September 16
Freeze-free period (days):	94	183	May 15 – September 28
Annual Precipitation (inches):	5.8	17.34	

Mean annual precipitation: 11.53 inches
 Mean annual air temperature: 42.2°F (30.4°F Avg. Min. to 53.9°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 "Dixon " and "Medicine Bow".

Influencing Water Features

Wetland Description:	<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 deep and strata range in texture from sandy loam to light silty clay loam. These soils occur in playa areas or along stream courses which receive periodic overflow from adjacent slopes. Landscape position is very important to this site.

Major Soils correlated to this site include:

Parent Material Kind: alluvium
Parent Material Origin: mixed
Surface Texture: sandy loam, loam, and silty clay
Surface Texture Modifier: gravelly, cobbly
Subsurface Texture Group: sandy loam, loam, silty clay
Surface Fragments ≤ 3" (% Cover): 0-25
Surface Fragments > 3" (%Cover): 0-15
Subsurface Fragments ≤ 3" (% Volume): 0-25
Subsurface Fragments > 3" (% Volume): 0-15

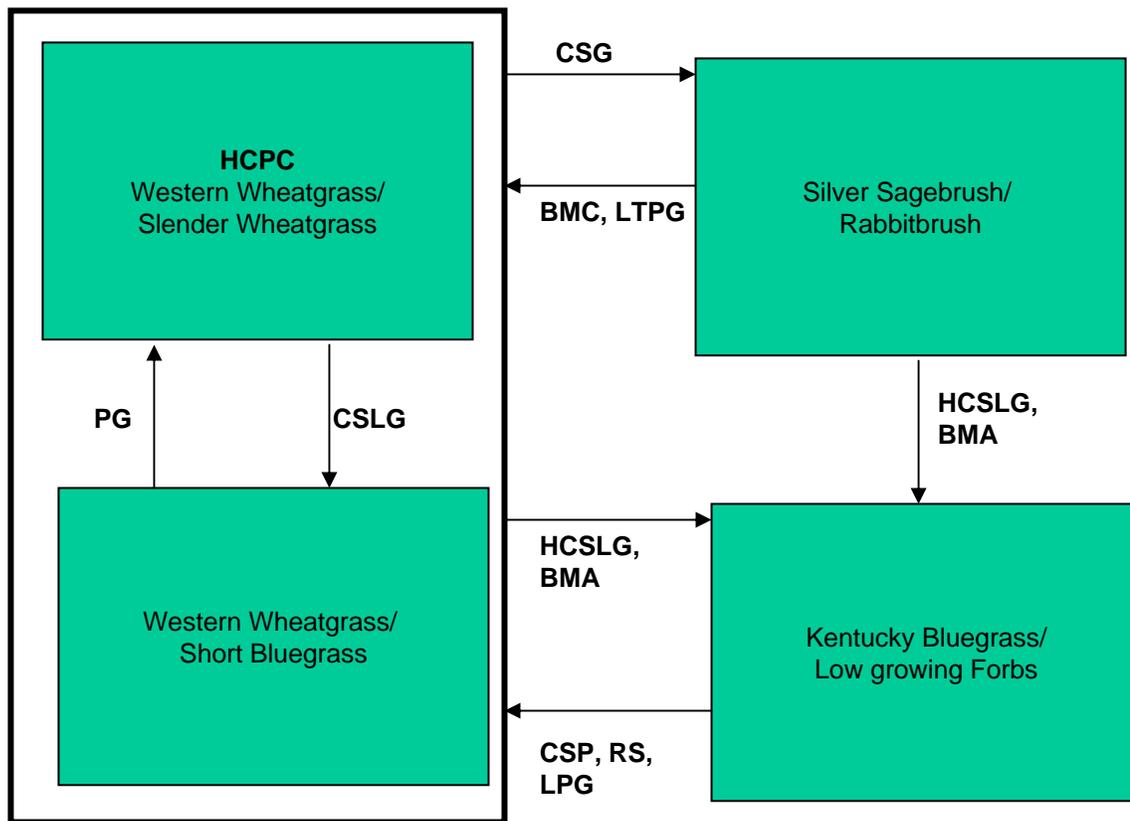
	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Maximum</u>
Drainage Class:	moderately well	well
Permeability Class:	slow	moderately rapid
Depth (inches):	40	>60
Electrical Conductivity (mmhos/cm) ≤20":	0	8
Sodium Absorption Ratio ≤20":	0	5
Soil Reaction (1:1 Water) ≤20":	7.2	8.8
Soil Reaction (0.1M CaCl2) ≤20":	NA	NA
Available Water Capacity (inches) ≤30":	3	4.5
Calcium Carbonate Equivalent (percent) ≤20":	0	15

Plant Communities

Ecological Dynamics of the Site:

As this site deteriorates woody species such as Silver sagebrush and rabbitbrush. As Improper grazing continues Kentucky bluegrass and low growing forbs become dominant.

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.



BMA – Brush Management (all methods)
 BMC – Brush Management (chemical)
 BMF – Brush Management (fire)
 BMM – Brush Management (mechanical)
 CSP – Chemical Seedbed Preparation
 CSLG – Continuous Season-long Grazing
 DR – Drainage
 CSG – Continuous Spring Grazing
 HB – Heavy Browse
 HCSLG – Heavy Continuous Season-long Grazing
 HI – Heavy Inundation
 LPG – Long-term Prescribed Grazing
 MT – Mechanical Treatment (chiseling, ripping, pitting)
 MCSLG – Moderate Continuous Season Long Grazing

NF – No Fire
 NS – Natural Succession
 NWC – Noxious Weed Control
 NWI – Noxious Weed Invasion
 NU – Nonuse
 P&C – Plow & Crop (including hay)
 PG – Prescribed Grazing
 RPT – Re-plant Trees
 RS – Re-seed
 SGD – Severe Ground Disturbance
 SHC – Severe Hoof Compaction
 WD – Wildlife Damage (Beaver)
 WF – Wildfire

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

COMMON NAME/GROUP NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	SYMBOL	Annual Production (Normal Year)		
			Total: 1800		
			Group	lbs./acre	% Comp.
GRASSES AND GRASS-LIKES					
GRASSES/GRASSLIKES					
Western wheatgrass	Pascopyrum smithii	PASM	1	450 - 630	25 - 35
Slender wheatgrass	Elymus trachycaulis	ELTR7	2	180 - 360	10 - 20
Basin wildrye	Leymus cinereus	LECI4	3	90 - 180	5 - 10
Canby bluegrass	Poa canbyi (syn. P. secunda)	POCA (POSE)	4	90 - 180	5 - 10
Green needlegrass	Nassella viridula	NAVI4	5	90 - 180	5 - 10
Mutton grass	Poa fendleriana	POFE	6	90 - 180	5 - 10
MISC. GRASSES/GRASSLIKES			7	90 - 270	5 - 15
Bloomer's ricegrass	Achnatherum bloomeri	ACBL	7	0 - 90	0 - 5
Bluebunch wheatgrass	Pseudoroegneria spicata	PSSP6	7	0 - 90	0 - 5
Bottlebrush squirreltail	Elymus elymoides	ELEL5	7	0 - 90	0 - 5
Canada wildrye	Elymus canadensis	ELCA4	7	0 - 90	0 - 5
Indian ricegrass	Achnatherum hymenoides	ACHY	7	0 - 90	0 - 5
Needleandthread	Hesperostipa comata	HECO26	7	0 - 90	0 - 5
Prairie junegrass	Koeleria macrantha	KOMA	7	0 - 90	0 - 5
Sandberg bluegrass	Poa secunda	POSE	7	0 - 90	0 - 5
Threadleaf sedge	Carex filifolia	CAFI	7	0 - 90	0 - 5
other perennial grasses (native)		2GP	7	0 - 90	0 - 5
FORBS			8	90 - 180	5 - 10
Biscuitroot	Lomatium spp.	LOMAT	8	0 - 90	0 - 5
Hawksbeard	Crepis acuminata	CRAC2	8	0 - 90	0 - 5
Penstemons	Penstemon spp.	PENST	8	0 - 90	0 - 5
Phlox	Phlox spp.	PHLOX	8	0 - 90	0 - 5
Scarlet globemallow	Sphacelalcea coccinea	SPCO	8	0 - 90	0 - 5
Yarrows	Achillea spp.	ACHIL	8	0 - 90	0 - 5
other perennial forbs (native)		2FP	8	0 - 90	0 - 5
TREES/SHRUBS					
Silver sagebrush	Artemisia cana	ARCA13	9	90 - 180	5 - 10
MISC. SHRUBS			10	90 - 180	5 - 10
Big sagebrush	Artemisia tridentata	ARTR2	10	0 - 90	0 - 5
Green rabbitbrush	Chrysothamnus viscidiflorus	CHVI8	10	0 - 90	0 - 5
Western snowberry	Symphoricarpos occidentalis	SYOC	10	0 - 90	0 - 5
other shrubs & half shrubs (native)		2SHRUB	10	0 - 90	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.

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.

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.

Western Wheatgrass / Slender Wheatgrass Plant Community (HCPC)

The interpretive plant community for this site is the Historic Climax Plant Community. Potential vegetation is estimated at 70% grasses or grass-like plants, 10% forbs and 20% woody plants. The major grasses include western wheatgrass, slender wheatgrass, basin wildrye, and green needlegrass. Silver sagebrush is the major woody plant. Other woody plants that may occur include rabbitbrush and snowberry.

A typical plant composition for this state consists of western wheatgrass 25-35%, slender wheatgrass 10-20%, others grass species 5-10%. Perennial forbs 5-10% and silver sagebrush 5-10%. Ground cover, by ocular estimate, varies from 40-50%.

The total annual production (air-dry weight) of this state is about 1800 pounds per acre, but it can range from about 1200 lbs./acre in unfavorable years to about 2200 lbs./acre in above average years.

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

Growth curve number: WY0902

Growth curve name: 10-14SE, EXTRA WATER SITES

Growth curve description: LL, OV, CYO, SL EXTRA WATER SITES

JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
0	0	0	5	15	35	35	10	0	0	0	0

(Monthly percentages of total annual growth)

This state is extremely stable and well adapted to the Cool Central Desertic Basins and Plateaus climate. The diversity in plant species allows for high drought resistance. 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:

- Continuous Spring Grazing will convert the plant community to the *Silver Sagebrush / Rabbitbrush plant community*.
- Continuous Season-long Grazing will convert the plant community to the *Western Wheatgrass/ Short Bluegrass Plant Community*.

Silver Sagebrush / Rabbitbrush Plant Community

This plant community is the result of continuous spring grazing of the HCPC. Woody species become dominant and mid bunch grasses have decreased in production. Silver sagebrush may exceed 40% of annual production.

The total annual production (air-dry weight) of this state is about 1000 pounds per acre, but it can range from about 400 lbs./acre in unfavorable years to about 1400 lbs./acre in above average years.

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

Growth curve number: WY0902

Growth curve name: 10-14SE, EXTRA WATER SITES

Growth curve description: LL, OV, CYO, SL EXTRA WATER SITES

JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
0	0	0	5	15	35	35	10	0	0	0	0

(Monthly percentages of total annual growth)

The state is moderately stable and somewhat vulnerable to excessive erosion. The biotic integrity of this plant community is usually intact. However, it can be at risk depending on how far a shift has occurred in plant composition toward silver sagebrush. The watershed is usually functioning. However, it can become at risk due to increase in canopy cover of woody species and bare ground.

Transitional pathways leading to other plant communities are as follows:

- Brush Management (chemical) with Long-term Prescribed Grazing will return this state to near *Historic Climax Plant Community- Western Wheatgrass/ Slender Wheatgrass Plant Community*
- Brush Management (chemical) with Prescribed Grazing will convert the plant community to the *Western Wheatgrass/ Short Bluegrass Plant Community*.
- Heavy Continuous Season Long Grazing following Brush Management will lead the community towards the *Kentucky Bluegrass/ Low Growing Forb Plant Community*.

Western Wheatgrass / Short Bluegrass Plant Community

This plant community is a result of heavy continuous season-long grazing. Mid bunchgrasses such as basin wildrye and green needlegrass are replaced by low growing Sandberg, Canby and mutton bluegrasses. This site becomes susceptible to change caused by grazing practices and fire.

The total annual production (air-dry weight) of this state is about 1500 pounds per acre, but it can range from about 1000 lbs./acre in unfavorable years to about 2000 lbs./acre in above average years.

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

Growth curve number: WY0902

Growth curve name: 10-14SE, EXTRA WATER SITES

Growth curve description: LL, OV, CYO, SL EXTRA WATER SITES

JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
0	0	0	5	15	35	35	10	0	0	0	0

(Monthly percentages of total annual growth)

This state is moderately stable but may be vulnerable to excessive erosion. The biotic integrity of this community is still intact for the most part lacking structural diversity. The watershed is usually functioning but may be at risk if bare soil increases.

Transitional pathways leading to other plant communities are as follows:

- Prescribed Grazing will return this state to near *Historic Climax Plant Community- Western Wheatgrass/ Slender Wheatgrass Plant Community*

- Heavy Continuous Season Long Grazing following Brush Management will lead the community towards the *Kentucky Bluegrass/ Low Growing Forb Plant Community*.

Kentucky Bluegrass/ Low Growing Forb Plant Community

This plant community is a result of heavy continuous season-long grazing alone or in combination with brush management practices.

The total annual production (air-dry weight) of this state is about 1500 pounds per acre, but it can range from about 1000 lbs./acre in unfavorable years to about 2000 lbs./acre in above average years.

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

Growth curve number: WY0902

Growth curve name: 10-14SE, EXTRA WATER SITES

Growth curve description: LL, OV, CYO, SL EXTRA WATER SITES

JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
0	0	0	5	15	35	35	10	0	0	0	0

(Monthly percentages of total annual growth)

This state is somewhat stable but is vulnerable to excessive erosion and noxious weed invasion. The biotic integrity of this community is at risk. The watershed is usually functioning at risk but trending toward non functioning.

Transitional pathways leading to other plant communities are as follows:

- Chemical Seedbed Preparation, Reseeding, and Long Term Prescribed Grazing will return this state to near *Historic Climax Plant Community- Western Wheatgrass/ Slender Wheatgrass Plant Community*. Some Remnants of Introduced species will remain.

Ecological Site Interpretations

Animal Community – Wildlife Interpretations

Western Wheatgrass/ Slender Wheatgrass Plant Community (HCPC): The predominance of grasses in this community favors foraging animals such as Elk, Antelope, and other small herbivores. Suitable thermal and escape cover for mule deer may be limited due to the low availability of woody species. When found adjacent to sagebrush dominated sites, this plant community may provide suitable brood rearing / foraging areas for sage grouse. Other birds that frequent this site include meadow larks, horned larks, raptors. Many small grassland obligates will also be seen here.

Silver Sagebrush/ Rabbitbrush Plant Community: This plant community is beneficial for the same wildlife species found with in the HCPC. The additional increase in Woody Species provides thermal and escape cover for deer, small mammals, and birds.

Western Wheatgrass/ Short Bluegrass Plant Community: This plant community may be beneficial for the same wildlife that would use the Historic Climax Plant Community. However, the plant community composition is less diverse, and thus, less apt to meet the seasonal needs of these animals.

Kentucky Bluegrass/ Low Growing Forb Plant Community: This plant community may be beneficial for the same wildlife that would use the Historic Climax Plant Community. However, the plant community composition is less diverse, and thus, less apt to meet the seasonal needs of these animals.

Animal Preferences (Quarterly - 1,2,3,4) for commonly occurring plants in MLRA 34A, 10-14 inch High Plains Southeast

COMMON NAME/ GROUP NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	SCIENTIFIC SYMBOL	Cattle	Sheep	Horses	Mule Deer	Antelope	Elk
GRASSES/GRASSLIKES								
alkali bluegrass	Poa junifolia	POJU	UDUD	NDNU	UDUD	UDUU	UDUU	DPDD
alkali sacaton	Sporobolus airoides	SPA1	DDPU	UPDU	UPDU	UDUU	UDUU	UDPU
American mannegrass	Glyceria grandis	GLGR	DDDD	DDDD	DDDD	UUUU	UUUU	DDDD
Baltic rush	Juncus balticus	JUBA	NNNN	NNNN	NNNN	NNNN	NNNN	NNNN
basin wildrye	Leymus cinereus	LEC4	DPDD	UPDU	DPDD	UDUU	UDUU	DPDD
Bloomer's ricegrass	Oryzopsis bloomeri	ORBL	PPPP	PPPP	PPPP	PPPP	PPPP	PPPP
blowout grass	Redfieldia flexuosa	REFL	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU
blue grama	Bouteloua gracilis	BOGR2	UDPU	UDPU	UDPU	UDUU	UDUU	UDUU
bluebunch wheatgrass	Pseudoroegneria spicata	PSSP6	DPDD	UPDD	DPDD	UDUU	UDUU	DPDD
bluejoint reedgrass	Calamagrostis canadensis	CACA4	UPDU	UDUU	UDUU	UDUU	UDUU	UPDU
bottlebrush squirreltail	Elymus elymoides	ELELE	DDDD	DDDD	DDDD	UUUU	UUUU	DDDD
Canada wildrye	Elymus canadensis	ELCA4	UDUU	NUNN	UDUU	NUNN	NUNN	UDUU
Canby bluegrass	Poa canbyi (syn. to Poa secunda)	POCA (POSE)	PPPP	PPPP	PPPP	PPPP	PPPP	PPPP
green needlegrass	Nassella viridula	NAV4	DPDD	UPDU	DPDD	UDUU	UDUU	DPDD
Indian ricegrass	Achnatherum hymenoides	ACHY	DPDD	UPDU	DPDD	UDUU	UDUU	DPDD
inland saltgrass	Distichlis spicata	DISP	NUUN	NUUN	NUUN	NUUN	NUUN	NUUN
little bluestem	Schizachyrium scoparium	SCSC	UDPU	UPDU	UDPU	UDUU	UDUU	UDPU
mat muhly	Muhlenbergia richardsonis	MURI	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU
mountain muhly	Muhlenbergia montana	MUMO	DDDD	DDDD	DDDD	DDDD	DDDD	DDDD
muttongrass	Poa fendleriana	POFE	PPPP	PPPP	PPPP	PPPP	PPPP	PPPP
Nebraska sedge	Carex nebrascensis	CANE2	UDUD	UPND	UDUD	UPND	UPND	UDUD
needleandthread	Hesperostipa comata ssp. comata	HECO8	DPDD	UPDU	DPDD	UDUU	UDUU	DPDD
needleleaf sedge	Carex duriuscula	CADU6	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU
northern reedgrass	Calamagrostis stricta ssp. inexpansa	CAST3	UPDU	UDUU	UPDU	UDUU	UDUU	UPDU
Nuttall's alkaligrass	Puccinellia nuttalliana	PUNU2	DPUD	NPND	DPUD	UDUU	UDUU	DPDD
plains reedgrass	Calamagrostis montanensis	CAMO	UPDU	UDUU	UPDU	UDUU	UDUU	UPDU
prairie junegrass	Koeleria macrantha	KOMA	UUUU	NDNU	UUUU	UDUU	UDUU	UUUU
sand dropseed	Sporobolus cryptandrus	SPCR	NUUN	NUUN	NUUN	NUUN	NUUN	NUUN
Sandberg bluegrass	Poa secunda	POSE	NPUN	NPUN	NPUN	NDUN	NDUN	NPUN
slender wheatgrass	Elymus trachycaulus	ELTR7	DPDD	UPDD	DPDD	UDUU	UDUU	DPDD
thickspike wheatgrass	Elymus lanceolatus ssp. lanceolatus	ELLAL	DPDD	UPDD	DPDD	UDUU	UDUU	DPDD
threadleaf sedge	Carex filifolia	CAFI	UDUD	UPND	UDUD	UPND	UPND	UDUD
tufted hairgrass	Deschampsia caespitosa	DECA18	PPPP	PPPP	PPPP	DDDD	DDDD	PPPP
western wheatgrass	Pascopyrum smithii	PASM	DPDD	UPDD	DPDD	UDUU	UDUU	DPDD
FORBS								
American bistort	Polygonum bistortoides	POBI6	DDDD	DDDD	DDDD	DDDD	DDDD	DDDD
arrowgrass	Triglochin spp.	TRIGL	TTTT	TTTT	TTTT	TTTT	TTTT	TTTT
aster	Eucephalus spp.	EUCEP2	NNNN	NNNN	NNNN	NNNN	NNNN	NNNN
biscuitroot	Lomatium spp.	LOMAT	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU
blue-eyed grass	Sisyrinchium spp.	SISYR	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU
buckwheats	Eriogonum spp.	ERIOG	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU
clovers	Trifolium spp.	TRIFO	PPPP	PPPP	PPPP	PPPP	PPPP	PPPP
deathcamas	Zigadenus venenosus	ZIVE	TTTT	TTTT	TTTT	TTTT	TTTT	TTTT
desert princesplume	Stanleya pinnata	STPI	TTTT	TTTT	TTTT	TTTT	TTTT	TTTT
dock	Rumex spp.	RUMEX	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU
fleabanes	Erigeron spp.	ERIGE2	DDDD	DDDD	DDDD	DDDD	DDDD	DDDD
fringed sagewort	Artemisia frigida	ARFR4	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU
hawksbeard	Crepis acuminata	CRAC2	UUUU	PPPP	UUUU	DDDD	DDDD	UUUU
Hoods phlox	Phlox hoodii	PHHO	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU
horsetails	Equisetum spp.	EQUIS	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU
iris	Iris spp.	IRIS	NUUN	NUUN	NNNN	NUUN	NUUN	NUUN
larkspur	Delphinium spp.	DELPH	TTTT	TTTT	TTTT	TTTT	TTTT	TTTT
milkvelch	Astragalus spp.	ASTRA	UDUU	UDUU	UDUU	UDUU	UDUU	UDUU
navelwort	Paronychia spp.	PARON	NNNN	NNNN	NNNN	NNNN	NNNN	NNNN
paintbrushes	Castilleja spp.	CAST	DDDD	DDDD	DDDD	DDDD	DDDD	DDDD
penstemons	Penstemon spp.	PENST	UPPU	UPPU	UPPU	UPPU	UPPU	UPPU
phlox	Phlox spp.	PHLOX	NNNN	NNNN	NNNN	NNNN	NNNN	NNNN
primrose	Primula spp.	PRIMU	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU
pussytoes	Antennaria spp.	ANTEN	NNNN	NNNN	NNNN	NNNN	NNNN	NNNN
Rush skeletonplant	Lygodesmia juncea	LYJU	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU
sagebrush gilia (granite prickly phlox)	Leptodactylon pungens	LEPU	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU
sandwort	Arenaria spp.	ARENA	NNNN	NNNN	NNNN	NNNN	NNNN	NNNN
scarlet globemallow	Sphaeralcea coccinea	SPCO	UUUU	UDUU	UUUU	UPPU	UDDD	UUDD
scurfpea	Psoraleidum spp.	PSORA2	NNNN	NUUN	NNNN	NUUN	NUUN	NUUN
stemless goldenweed	Stenotus acaulis	STAC	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU
stonecrop	Sedum spp.	SEDUM	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU
toadflax	Comandra umbellata	COUMP	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU
violets	Viola spp.	VIOLA	DDDD	DDDD	DDDD	DDDD	DDDD	DDDD
water hemlock	Cicuta spp.	CICUT	TTTT	TTTT	TTTT	TTTT	TTTT	TTTT
waterleaf	Hydrophyllum	HYDR04	DDDD	PPPP	DDDD	PPPP	DDDD	DDDD
western ragweed	Ambrosia psilostachya	AMPS	NNNN	NNNN	NNNN	NNNN	NNNN	NNNN
western yarrow	Achillea millefolium	ACMI2	NUUN	NUUN	NNNN	NUUN	NUUN	NUUN
wild onion	Allium textile	ALTE	UDUU	UDUU	UDUU	UDUU	UDUU	UDUU
woodyaster	Xylorhiza spp.	XYLOR	TTTT	TTTT	TTTT	TTTT	TTTT	TTTT
TREES, SHRUBS & HALF-SHRUBS								
antelope bitterbrush	Purshia tridentata	PUTR2	PDDP	PDDP	DDUD	PDDP	PDDP	PDDP
big sagebrush	Artemisia tridentata	ARTR2	UUUU	UUUU	UNNU	PPPP	PDDP	UUUU
birdfoot sagebrush	Artemisia pedatifida	ARPE6	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU
black sagebrush	Artemisia nova	ARNO4	UUUU	PPPP	UUUU	PPPP	PPPP	UUUU
chokecherry (toxic in large amounts)	Prunus virginiana	PRVI	DDDD	DDDD	DDDD	PPPP	DDDD	DDDD
currant	Ribes spp.	RIBES	DDDD	DDDD	DDDD	PPPP	DDDD	DDDD
dogwood	Cornus spp.	CORNU	DDDD	DDDD	DDDD	DDDD	UUUU	DDDD
fourwing saltbush	Atriplex canescens	ATCA2	PDDP	PDDP	PDDP	PDDP	PDDP	PDDP
Gardner's saltbush	Atriplex gardneri	ATGA	PDDP	PDDP	DUUD	PDDP	PDDP	PDDP
greasewood (toxic in large amounts)	Sarcobatus vermiculatus	SAVE4	DUUD	DUUD	DUUD	DUUD	DUUD	DUUD
green rabbitbrush	Chrysothamnus viscidiflorus	CHVI8	DUUD	DUUD	UNNU	PDDP	PDDP	DUUD
greenmolly summercypress	Kochia americana	KOAM	UUUU	DDDD	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU
junipers	Juniperus scopulorum	JUSC2	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU
limber pine	Pinus flexilis	PIFL2	NNNN	NNNN	NNNN	NNNN	NNNN	NNNN
plains cottonwood	Populus deltoides ssp. monilifera	PODEM	DUUD	DUUD	DUUD	DUUD	DUUD	DUUD
rubber rabbitbrush	Ericameria nauseosa	ERNA10	UUUU	DUUD	UUUU	UDUU	DUUD	DUUU
serviceberry	Amelanchier alnifolia	AMAL2	DDDD	PPPP	DDDD	PPPP	DDDD	DDDD
shadscale saltbush	Atriplex confertifolia	ATCO	UUUU	DDDD	UUUU	DDDD	UUUU	UUUU
shrubby cinquefoil	Dasiphora floribunda	DAFL3	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU
silver buffaloberry	Shepherdia argentea	SHAR	DUUU	DUUU	UUUU	UUUU	PDDP	DUUU
silver sagebrush	Artemisia cana	ARCA13	DUUD	DUUD	UNNU	PPPP	PDDP	DUUD
skunkbush sumac	Rhus trilobata	RHTR	DUUD	DUUD	UUUU	DUUD	DUUD	DUUD
spineless horsebrush	Tetradymia canescens	TECA2	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU
spiny horsebrush	Tetradymia spinosa	TESP2	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU
true mountainmahogany	Cercocarpus montanus	CEMO2	DDDD	PDDP	DDDD	UNNU	PDDP	PDDP
western snowberry	Symphoricarpos occidentalis	SYOC	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU	UUUU	DUUD	DUUU
wildrose	Rosa woodsii var. woodsii	ROWOW	UDUU	UDUU	NUUN	UDUU	UDUU	UDUU
willows	Salix spp.	SALIX	PDDP	PDDP	DUUD	UUUU	PDDP	PDDP
winterfat	Krascheninnikovia lanata	KRLA2	PPPP	PPPP	PPPP	PPPP	PPPP	PPPP

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 (lb./ac)	Carrying Capacity* (AUM/ac)
Western Wheatgrass/ Slender Wheatgrass (HCPC)	1200-2200	0.6
Silver Sagebrush/ Rabbitbrush	400-1400	0.33
Western Wheatgrass/ Short Bluegrass	1000-2000	0.5
Kentucky Bluegrass/ Low Growing Forbs	1000-2000	0.5

* - 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 B and C. Infiltration ranges from moderate to rapid. Runoff potential for this site varies from moderate to high depending on soil hydrologic group and ground cover. In many cases, areas with greater than 75% ground cover have the greatest potential for high infiltration and lower runoff. 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. Cryptogammic 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 esthetic values that appeal to visitors.

Wood Products

No appreciable wood products are present on the site.

Other Products

None noted.

Supporting Information

Associated Sites

Similar Sites

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	69	1967-1988	WY	Carbon & others

State Correlation

Type Locality

Field Offices

Baggs, Casper, Lander, Laramie, Medicine Bow, Riverton, Saratoga

Relationship to Other Established Classifications

Other References

Site Description Approval

State Range Management Specialist

Date