

United States Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service

Ecological Site Description

Site Type: Rangeland

Site Name: Saline Subirrigated (SS), 10-14" P.Z., High Plains Southeast

Site ID: R034AY342WY

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

Physiographic Features

This site occurs on nearly level land along perennial or intermittent streams, near seeps, sloughs, or springs. It is also found on broad, low lake terraces, lake plains, on alluvial bottoms, and poorly-drained bottom lands adjacent to stream channels. These areas receive additional run-in water from higher sites and from a fluctuating water table, well within the root zone. Slopes are mostly less than 3%.

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):	12	40
Flooding:		
Frequency:	occasional	frequent
Duration:	very brief	brief
Ponding:		
Depth (inches):	0	0
Frequency:	none	none
Duration:	none	none
Runoff Class:	negligible	high

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: C (Rosgen)

Representative Soil Features

Soils of this site are mostly deep and somewhat poorly drained. Textures are loamy, sometimes stratified, with a seasonal high water table depth of 1 to 3 feet most years. The soil and soil water have enough salinity to restrict plant establishment and growth. Mottling or gleying may occur within 20 to 40 inches of the surface.

Major Soil Series correlated to this site include:

- Parent Material Kind: alluvium
- Parent Material Origin: mixed
- Surface Texture: loam, silt loam, silty clay loam
- Surface Texture Modifier: none
- Subsurface Texture Group: loam, sandy loam, clay loam, loamy sand
- Surface Fragments ≤ 3" (% Cover): 0-10
- Surface Fragments > 3" (%Cover): 0
- Subsurface Fragments ≤ 3" (% Volume): 0-30
- Subsurface Fragments > 3" (% Volume): 0-10

	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Maximum</u>
Drainage Class:	SW poorly	moderately well
Permeability Class:	moderately slow	moderate
Depth (inches):	40	>60
Electrical Conductivity (mmhos/cm) ≤20":	8	>16
Sodium Absorption Ratio ≤20":	0	10
Soil Reaction (1:1 Water) ≤20":	7.4	9.0
Soil Reaction (0.1M CaCl2) ≤20":	NA	NA
Available Water Capacity (inches) ≤30":	3	6
Calcium Carbonate Equivalent (percent) ≤20":	10	30

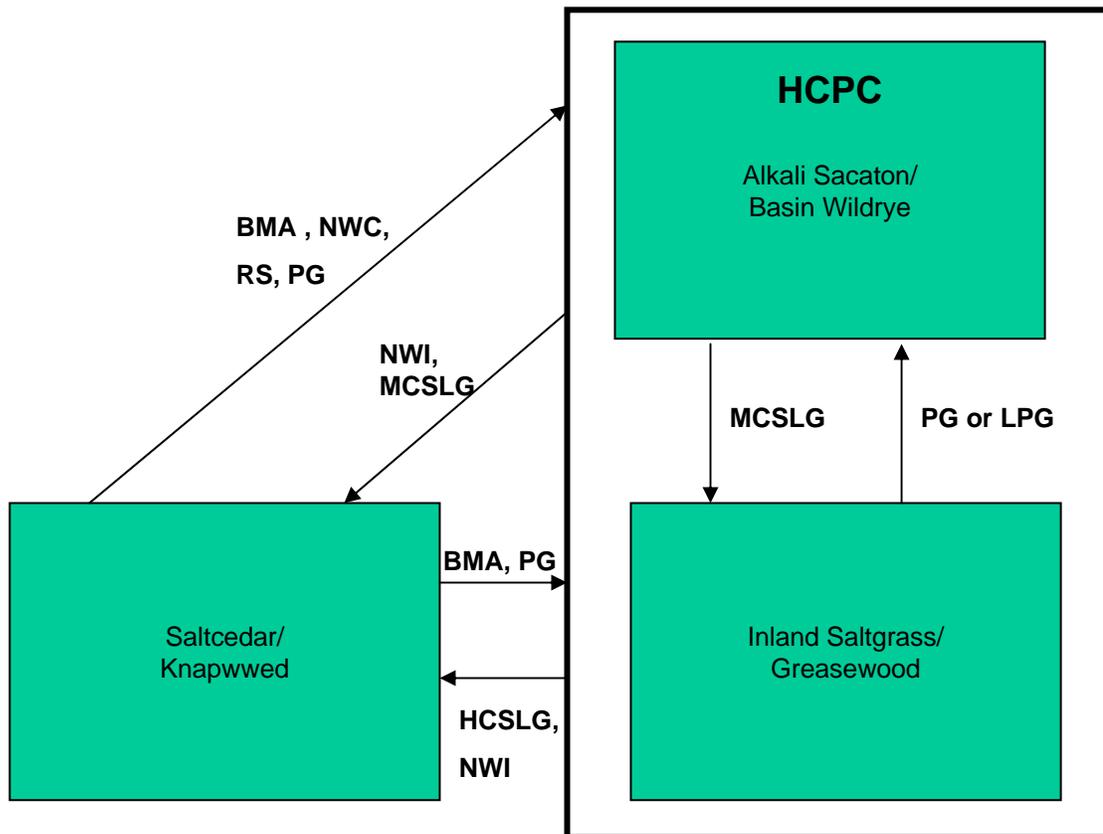
Plant Communities

Ecological Dynamics of the Site:

As this site deteriorates from improper grazing management, species such as inland saltgrass and greasewood increase. Grasses such as alkali sacaton, basin wildrye, and Nuttall's alkaligrass 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.



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)		
			Group	lbs./acre	% Comp.
GRASSES AND GRASS-LIKES			Total: 3000		
GRASSES/GRASSLIKES					
Alkali sacaton	Sporobolus airoides	SPAI	1	1500 - 1800	50 - 60
Basin wildrye	Leymus cinereus	LECI4	2	450 - 750	15 - 25
Alkali bluegrass	Poa juncifolius (syn. Poa secunda)	POSE	3	150 - 300	5 - 10
MISC. GRASSES/GRASSLIKES			4	150 - 450	5 - 15
Inland saltgrass	Distichlis spicata	DISP	4	0 - 150	0 - 5
Mat muhly	Muhlenbergia richardsonii	MURI	4	0 - 150	0 - 5
Nuttall alkaligrass	Puccinellia nuttalliana	PUNU2	4	0 - 150	0 - 5
Western wheatgrass	Pascopyrum smithii	PASM	4	0 - 150	0 - 5
other perennial grasses (native)		2GP	4	0 - 150	0 - 5
FORBS			5	150 - 300	5 - 10
Arrowgrass	Triglochin spp.	TRIGL	5	0 - 150	0 - 5
Milkvetch	Astragalus spp.	ASTRA	5	0 - 150	0 - 5
other perennial forbs (native)		2FP	5	0 - 150	0 - 5
TREES/SHRUBS					
Greasewood	Sarcobatus vermiculatus	SAVE4	6	0 - 150	0 - 5
Rubber rabbitbrush	Ericameria nauseosa	ERNA10	7	0 - 150	0 - 5
other shrubs & half shrubs (native)		2SHRUB	8	0 - 150	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.

Alkali Sacaton/Basin Wildrye Plant Community (HCPC)

The interpretive plant community for this site is the Historic Climax Plant Community. This state evolved with grazing by large herbivores and is suited for grazing by domestic livestock. Potential vegetation is estimated at 80% grasses or grass-like plants, 10% forbs and 10% woody plants. Saline tolerant species dominate the site. The major grasses include alkali sacaton, basin wildrye, Nuttall’s alkaligrass, western wheatgrass, alkali bluegrass, and inland saltgrass. Common woody plants are greasewood and rubber rabbitbrush.

A typical plant composition for this state consists of Alkali sacaton 50-60%, Basin wildrye 15-25%, alkali bluegrass 5-10%, perennial forbs 5-10%, greasewood 0-5%, and up to 5% rubber rabbitbrush. Ground cover, by ocular estimate, varies from 70-80%.

The total annual production (air-dry weight) of this state is about 3000 pounds per acre, but it can range from about 2500 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: WY0902

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

Growth curve description: WL, SB, SS FREE WATER SITES

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

(Monthly percentages of total annual growth)

The state is stable and well adapted to the Cool Central Desertic Basins and Plateaus climatic conditions. It is a critical state providing water and habitat for the surrounding area. It is resistant to drought due to a dependable water supply. 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 this plant community to the *Inland Saltgrass / Greasewood Plant Community*.
- Noxious Weed Invasion and Moderate Continuous Season-long Grazing will convert this plant community to the *Salt Cedar/Knapweed Plant Community*.

Inland Saltgrass / Greasewood Plant Community

This plant community evolved under continuous grazing by domestic livestock. Saline tolerant grasses make up the majority of the understory. Dominant grasses include inland saltgrass and western wheatgrass

The total annual production (air-dry weight) of this state is about 2000 pounds per acre, but it can range from about 1500 lbs./acre in unfavorable years to about 2400 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, FREE WATER SITES

Growth curve description: WL, SB, SS FREE WATER SITES

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

(Monthly percentages of total annual growth)

The state is moderately stable and susceptible to excessive erosion. The biotic integrity of this plant community is at risk due to decreased species diversity. The watershed is usually functioning.

Transitional pathways leading to other plant communities are as follows:

- Prescribed Grazing will result in a plant community very similar to the *Historic Climax Plant Community (Alkali Sacaton/Basin Wildrye State)*.
- Noxious Weed Invasion and Heavy Continuous Season Long Grazing will convert this plant community to the *Salt Cedar/Knapweed State*.

Salt Cedar / Knapweed Plant Community

This plant community is the result of continuous grazing and invasion of non native species. Some salt tolerant species remain but are limited in total production. Invasive species such as Russian knapweed, cheatgrass, and salt cedar replace desirable species.

The total annual production (air-dry weight) of this state is about 1000 pounds per acre, but it can range from about 500 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, FREE WATER SITES

Growth curve description: WL, SB, SS FREE WATER SITES

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

(Monthly percentages of total annual growth)

Bare ground has increased. The soil of this state is not well protected from erosion. The watershed is at risk and may produce excessive runoff.

Transitional pathways leading to other plant communities are as follows:

- Brush Management Chemical, Noxious Weed Control, Reseeding, and Prescribed grazing will convert this plant community to a state similar to the HCPC.
- Brush Management Chemical, and Prescribed grazing will return this community towards the Inland Saltgrass / Greasewood state.

Ecological Site Interpretations

Animal Community – Wildlife Interpretations

Alkali Sacaton/Basin Wildrye Plant Community (HCPC): This plant community is very important for many of the wildlife species in the area. With the presence of water at or near the soil surface, over 80% of all wildlife will use this site to fulfill some part of their habitat needs. It provides forage for mule deer and antelope. It provides nesting habitat for shorebirds, songbirds, and waterfowl as well as ground nesting birds such as harriers. The lush herbaceous material produces insects for sage grouse brood rearing and foraging. Dense ground cover provides escape cover, forage, and breeding areas for small mammals which draw predators such as raptors, red fox and coyote. Other birds that would frequent this plant community include red-wing blackbirds, sandhill cranes, western meadowlarks, and neotropical migrants.

Inland Saltgrass / Greasewood 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. It may provide some foraging opportunities for sage grouse when it occurs proximal to woody cover.

Salt Cedar/Knapweed Plant Community: This plant community exhibits a low level of plant species diversity due to the accumulation of salts in the soil. It may provide some thermal and escape cover for deer and small animals if no other woody community is nearby, but in most cases it is not a desirable plant community to select as a wildlife habitat management objective.

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	MUR1	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	UDUU	NDNU	UDUU	UDUU	UDUU	UDUU
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	UUUU	UUUU	UPPU	UUUU	UUUU
scurfpea	Psoraleum 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	PDDD	PDDD	DDUD	PDDP	PDDP	PDDP
big sagebrush	Artemisia tridentata	ARTR2	UUUU	UUUU	UNNU	PPPP	PUPD	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	PUPD	PUPD	DUUD
greennolly 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	PUPD	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	PUPD	PUPD	DUUD	UUUU	PUPD	PUPD
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)
Alkali Sacaton/Basin Wildrye (HCPC)	2500-3400	.9
Inland Saltgrass/Greasewood	1500-2400	.6
Salt Cedar/Knapweed	500-1400	.3

* - 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

Salinity/alkalinity is the principal factor limiting forage production on this site. This site is dominated by soils in hydrologic groups C and D. Infiltration ranges from moderately slow to moderately well. 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 sometimes present.

Recreational Uses

This site provides a variety of hunting opportunities as well providing popular camping areas for recreationists. This site has a wide variety of forbs which bloom throughout spring and summer, providing 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