

United States Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service

Ecological Site Description

Site Type: Rangeland

Site Name: Igneous 15-19” Foothills and Mountains East Precipitation Zone,

Site ID: R043BY316WY

Major Land Resource Area: 43B – Central Rocky Mountains

Physiographic Features

This site occurs on steep slopes and ridge tops, but may occur on all slopes.

Landform: Hillslopes, footslopes, & ridges

Aspect: N/A

| | <u>Minimum</u> | <u>Maximum</u> |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| Elevation (feet): | 6000 | 9000 |
| Slope (percent): | 3 | 75 |
| Water Table Depth (inches): | None within 60 inches | |
| Flooding: | | |
| Frequency: | None | None |
| Duration: | None | None |
| Ponding: | | |
| Depth (inches): | None | None |
| Frequency: | None | None |
| Duration: | None | None |
| Runoff Class: | | |

Climatic features

Annual precipitation ranges from 15-19 inches per year. June is generally the wettest month. July, August, and September are somewhat less with daily amounts rarely exceeding one inch.

Snowfall is quite heavy in the area. Annual snowfall averages about 150 inches.

Because of the varied topography, the wind will vary considerably for different parts of the area. The wind is usually much lighter at the lower elevations and in the valleys as compared with the higher terrain. The average winter wind velocity is 8.5 mph while the summer wind velocity averages 7.5 mph. Winds during storms and on ridges may exceed 45 mph.

Growth of native cool-season plants begins about May 1 to May 15 and continues to about October 10.

The following information is from the “Crandall Creek” climate station, at the lower end of this precipitation zone:

| | <u>Minimum</u> | <u>Maximum</u> | <u>5 yrs. out of 10 between</u> |
|--|----------------|----------------|---------------------------------|
| Frost-free period (days): | 16 | 80 | July 8 – August 20 |
| Freeze-free period (days): | 37 | 120 | June 17 – September 5 |
| Mean Annual Precipitation (inches): | 10.24 | 21.23 | |

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Mean annual precipitation: 14.90 inches
 Mean annual air temperature: 38.16 °F (21.88°F Avg. Min. to 54.66°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. There are no other climate station(s) known to be representative of this precipitation zone.

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 associated with this site were derived from granitic or volcanic bedrock. These soils are generally less than 10” in depth and virtually impermeable to plant roots. Pockets of deep soil may occur in this site and are moderately acidic. The bedrock will include all kinds including igneous, metamorphic and other volcanic material. The soil characteristics having the most influence on the plant community are the shallow depths and heavy textures.

Parent Material Kind: alluvium and residuum
Parent Material Origin: igneous or metamorphic
Surface Texture: loam
Surface Texture Modifier: none
Subsurface Texture Group: clayey loam
Surface Fragments ≤ 3” (% Cover): 0 to 10
Surface Fragments > 3” (%Cover): 0 to 20
Subsurface Fragments ≤ 3” (% Volume): 0 to 15
Subsurface Fragments > 3” (% Volume): 0

| | <u>Minimum</u> | <u>Maximum</u> |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Drainage Class: | well drained | well drained |
| Permeability Class: | moderate | moderate |
| Depth (inches): | 4 | 10” |
| Electrical Conductivity (mmhos/cm) ≤20”: | 0 | 4 |
| Sodium Absorption Ratio ≤20”: | 0 | 5 |
| Soil Reaction (1:1 Water) ≤20”: | 6.6 | 7.8 |
| Soil Reaction (0.1M CaCl2) ≤20”: | NA | NA |
| Available Water Capacity (inches) ≤30”: | 2.2 | 6.6 |
| Calcium Carbonate Equivalent (percent) ≤20”: | 0 | 5 |

Plant Communities

Ecological Dynamics of the Site:

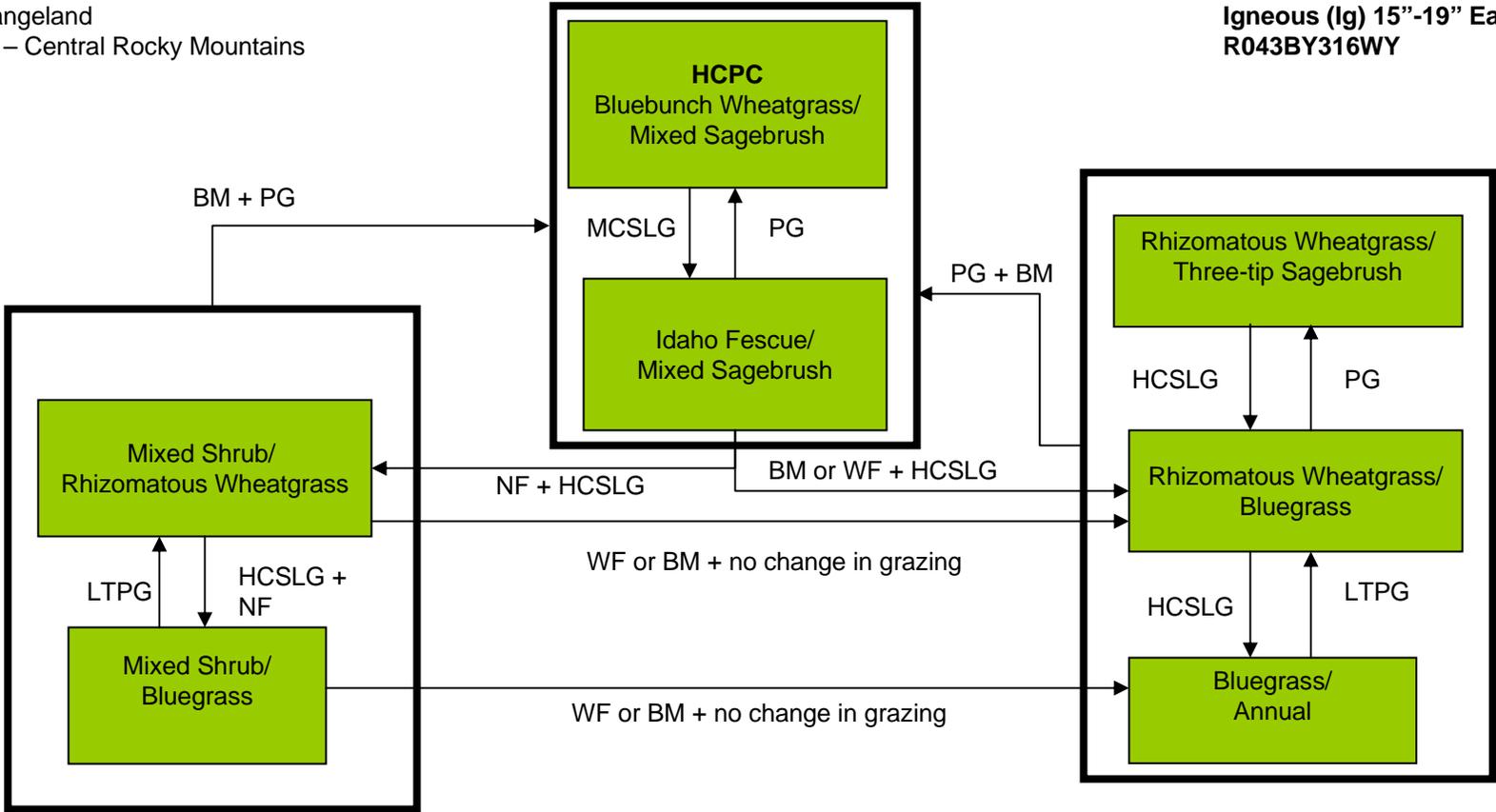
Potential vegetation on this site is dominated by mid cool-season perennial grasses. Other significant vegetation includes black sagebrush, three-tip sagebrush, and a variety of forbs. The expected potential composition for this site is about 75% grasses, 15% forbs and 10% woody plants. The composition and production will vary naturally due to historical use, fluctuating precipitation and fire frequency.

As this site deteriorates species such as bluegrasses, black sagebrush, and three-tip sagebrush will increase. Cool season grasses such as bluebunch wheatgrass, mountain muhly, spikefescue and Idaho fescue will decrease in frequency and production. As the site continues to deteriorate, annual forbs and grasses such as cheatgrass will invade.

Due to the heavy browsing, the antelope bitterbrush component may not be resilient once it has been removed or severely reduced if a vigorous stand of grass exists and is maintained. The exception to this is where the herbaceous component is severely degraded at the time of treatment, growing conditions are unfavorable after treatment, and/or recovery of herbaceous species are inadequate due to improper grazing management. Regeneration of antelope bitterbrush and black sagebrush may also be suppressed if three-tip sagebrush is established. This situation is more likely to develop in areas where fires have occurred in a relatively short cycle. Three-tip is a strong resprouter and will out compete other shrubs where a site is disturbed.

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
- HCSLG** – 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** – Moderate Sodium in Soil
- 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. |
| | | | Total: 600 | | |
| GRASSES AND GRASS-LIKES | | | | | |
| GRASSES/GRASSLIKES | | | | | |
| Bluebunch wheatgrass | <i>Pseudoroegneria spicata</i> | PSSP6 | 1 | 60 - 150 | 10 - 25 |
| Mountain muhly | <i>Muhlenbergia montana</i> | MUMO | 2 | 0 - 60 | 0 - 10 |
| Spikefescue | <i>Leucopoa kingii</i> | LEK12 | 3 | 0 - 60 | 0 - 10 |
| Idaho fescue | <i>Festuca idahoensis</i> | FEID | 4 | 0 - 60 | 0 - 10 |
| Prairie junegrass | <i>Koeleria macrantha</i> | KOMA | 5 | 0 - 60 | 0 - 10 |
| Rhizomatous wheatgrass | <i>Pascopyrum smithii</i> | PASM | 6 | 0 - 60 | 0 - 10 |
| MISC. GRASSES/GRASSLIKES | | | 7 | 60 - 120 | 10 - 20 |
| Canby bluegrass | <i>Poa canbyi</i> (syn. <i>P. secunda</i>) | POCA (POSE) | 7 | 0 - 30 | 0 - 5 |
| Montana wheatgrass | <i>Elymus albicans</i> | ELAL7 | 7 | 0 - 30 | 0 - 5 |
| One-spike oatgrass | <i>Danthonia unispicata</i> | DAUN | 7 | 0 - 30 | 0 - 5 |
| Slender wheatgrass | <i>Elymus trachycaulus</i> | ELTR7 | 7 | 0 - 30 | 0 - 5 |
| Spike trisetum | <i>Trisetum spicatum</i> | TRSP2 | 7 | 0 - 30 | 0 - 5 |
| Timber oatgrass | <i>Danthonia intermedia</i> | DAIN | 7 | 0 - 30 | 0 - 5 |
| other perennial grasses (native) | | 2GP | 7 | 0 - 30 | 0 - 5 |
| FORBS | | | 8 | 30 - 90 | 5 - 15 |
| American vetch | <i>Vicia americana</i> | VIAM | 8 | 0 - 30 | 0 - 5 |
| Arnica | <i>Arnica</i> spp. | ARNIC | 8 | 0 - 30 | 0 - 5 |
| Aster | <i>Eucephalus</i> spp. | EUCEP2 | 8 | 0 - 30 | 0 - 5 |
| Balsamoroot | <i>Balsamorhiza</i> spp. | BALSA | 8 | 0 - 30 | 0 - 5 |
| Buckwheat | <i>Eriogonum</i> spp. | ERIOG | 8 | 0 - 30 | 0 - 5 |
| Fleabane | <i>Erigeron</i> spp. | ERIGE2 | 8 | 0 - 30 | 0 - 5 |
| Hawksbeard | <i>Crepis acuminata</i> | CRAC2 | 8 | 0 - 30 | 0 - 5 |
| Lupine | <i>Lupinus</i> spp. | LUPIN | 8 | 0 - 30 | 0 - 5 |
| Milkvetch | <i>Astragalus</i> spp. | ASTRA | 8 | 0 - 30 | 0 - 5 |
| Pussytoes | <i>Antennaria rosea</i> | ANRO2 | 8 | 0 - 30 | 0 - 5 |
| Sandwort | <i>Arenaria</i> spp. | ARENA | 8 | 0 - 30 | 0 - 5 |
| Stonecrop | <i>Sedum</i> spp. | SEDUM | 8 | 0 - 30 | 0 - 5 |
| Western yarrow | <i>Achillea lanulosa</i> | ACHIL | 8 | 0 - 30 | 0 - 5 |
| other perennial forbs (native) | | 2FP | 8 | 0 - 30 | 0 - 5 |
| TREES/SHRUBS | | | | | |
| Black sagebrush and/or | <i>Artemisia nova</i> | ARNO4 | 9 | 0 - 60 | 0 - 10 |
| Antelope bitterbrush | <i>Purshia tridentata</i> | PUTR2 | 9 | 0 - 60 | 0 - 10 |
| Threetip sagebrush | <i>Artemisia tripartita</i> | ARTR4 | 10 | 0 - 30 | 0 - 5 |
| Juniper | <i>Juniperus scopulorum</i> | JUSC2 | 11 | 0 - 30 | 0 - 5 |
| other shrubs & half shrubs (native) | | 2SHRUB | 12 | 0 - 30 | 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.

Bluebunch Wheatgrass/Mixed Sagebrush Plant Community:

The interpretive plant community for this site is the Historic Climax Plant Community. This state evolved with grazing by large herbivores, soil less than 10 inches, and an occasional wildfire. The cyclical nature of the fire regime in this community prevents sagebrush from being the dominant landscape. Potential vegetation is about 75% grasses or grass-like plants, 15% forbs, and 10% woody plants.

The major grasses include bluebunch wheatgrass, mountain muhly, spikefescue, Idaho fescue, prairie junegrass, and rhizomatous wheatgrass. Woody plants are black and three-tip sagebrush and antelope bitterbrush. A variety of forbs also occurs in this state and plant diversity is high (see Plant Composition Table).

This state produces between 400 and 800 pounds annually, depending on the growing conditions.

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

Growth curve number:

Growth curve name:

Growth curve description:

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

(Monthly percentages of total annual growth)

This plant community is extremely stable and well adapted to the Central Rocky Mountains 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 HCPC to the *Idaho Fescue/Mixed Sagebrush Plant Community*. Prolonged drought will exacerbate this transition.

Idaho Fescue/Mixed Sagebrush Plant Community

Historically, this plant community evolved under grazing by large ungulates and a low fire frequency. Currently, it occurs under moderate, season-long grazing by livestock and is exacerbated by prolonged drought conditions. In addition, the fire regime for this site has been modified and extended periods without fire is now common. Shrubs are significant components of this plant community. Cool-season grasses make up the majority of the understory with the balance made up of miscellaneous forbs.

Dominant grasses include Idaho fescue, mountain muhly, prairie junegrass, western wheatgrass and of less frequency bluebunch wheatgrass and spikefescue. Grasses of secondary importance include spike trisetum, bluegrasses, and onespikes oatgrass. Forbs commonly found in this plant community include hawksbeard, balsamroot, asters, buckwheat, phlox, and penstemons. Shrubs such as black sagebrush

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and/or three-tip sagebrush, antelope bitterbrush, and juniper can make up to 20% of the total annual production.

When compared to the Historic Climax Plant Community, black sagebrush and three-tip sagebrush, bluegrasses, and prairie junegrass have increased. Production of specific species such as bluebunch wheatgrass and spikefescue, has been reduced. Some weedy species such as cheatgrass may have invaded the site but are in small patches.

Annual production ranges from 350 to 750 pounds.

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

Growth curve number:

Growth curve name:

Growth curve description:

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

(Monthly percentages of total annual growth)

This plant community is resistant to change. The herbaceous species present are well adapted to grazing; however, species composition can be altered through long-term overgrazing. The herbaceous component is mostly intact and plant vigor and replacement capabilities are sufficient. Water flow patterns and litter movement is not uncommon especially on steeper slopes. Incidence of pedestalling is minimal but normal. Soils are mostly stable and the surface shows minimum soil loss. The watershed is functioning and the biotic community is intact.

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

- Prescribed grazing will convert this plant community to the *HCPC*. The probability of this occurring is high especially if rotational grazing along with short deferred grazing is implemented as part of the prescribed method of use. In addition, the removal of fire suppression will allow a somewhat natural fire regime to reoccur, to more easily transition between this plant community and the *HCPC*. A prescribed fire treatment can be useful to hasten this transition if desired.
- Heavy, continuous, season-long grazing plus no fires will convert the plant community to the *Mixed Shrub/Rhizomatous Wheatgrass Plant Community*. The probability of this occurring is high. This is especially evident on areas where drought or heavy browsing does not adversely impact the shrub stand.
- Heavy, continuous, season-long grazing plus wildfire or brush management will convert the plant community to a *Rhizomatous Wheatgrass/Bluegrass Plant Community*. The probability for this is high, especially on areas where the shrubs have been heavily browsed or removed by natural or human causes. Drought can also exacerbate this transition.

Mixed Shrub/Rhizomatous Wheatgrass Plant Community

This plant community currently is found under heavy continuous season-long grazing by livestock and protection from fire. Shrubs are a significant component of this plant community. Cool-season grasses make up the majority of the understory, but some of the preferred grasses have been reduced or are absent.

Dominant grasses include rhizomatous wheatgrasses, mountain muhly, prairie junegrass, and of less frequency Columbia needlegrass, spikefescue, Idaho fescue and bluebunch wheatgrass. Grasses of secondary importance include slender wheatgrass, spike trisetum, one-spike oatgrass, and bluegrasses. Forbs commonly found in this plant community include balsamroot, agoseris, buckwheat, arnica, phlox,

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lupine, larkspur, asters, pussytoes, and stoneseed. Three-tip sagebrush, black sagebrush, and juniper can make up to 30% of the total annual production.

When compared to the Historic Climax Plant Community, black sagebrush, three-tip sagebrush, bluegrasses, prairie junegrass, and rhizomatous wheatgrasses have increased. Most of the preferred grasses have been reduced and some are absent. Some annuals, such as cheatgrass, have invaded the site, but are not yet abundant.

Annual production ranges from 300 to 700 pounds.

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

Growth curve number:

Growth curve name:

Growth curve description:

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

(Monthly percentages of total annual growth)

This plant community is resistant to change as the shrubs become more abundant. These areas may actually be more resistant to fire as less fine fuels are available and the bare ground between the shrubs is increased. The herbaceous component is not as diverse and plant vigor and species regeneration capabilities of some cool-season perennials are deficient. The removal of grazing does not seem to affect the plant composition or structure of the plant community.

Soil erosion is accelerated because of increased bare ground. Water flow patterns and pedestalling is more noticeable. Infiltration is reduced and runoff is increased. Rill channels may be noticeable in the interspaces on steeper areas and gullies may be establishing where rills have concentrated down slope.

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

- Prescribed grazing plus brush management will convert this plant community to near HCPC. If prescribed fire is used as a means to reduce or remove the shrubs, sufficient fine fuels will need to be present. This may require deferment from grazing prior to treatment. Post management is critical to ensure success. This can range from two or more years of rest to partial growing season deferment, depending on the condition of the understory at the time of treatment and the growing conditions following treatment. Seeding may be required regardless of the brush treatment to reestablish the major cool-season grasses.
- Heavy, continuous season-long grazing plus no fires will convert the plant community to the *Mixed Shrub/Bluegrass Plant Community*. The probability of this occurring is high and is especially evident on areas where drought or heavy browsing does not adversely impact the shrub stand.
- Brush management or Wildfire with no change in grazing management will convert this plant community to the *Rhizomatous Wheatgrass/Bluegrass Plant Community*.

Mixed Shrub/Bluegrass Plant Community

This plant community is the result of frequent and severe grazing and protection from fire. Shrubs are a dominant component of this plant community and annual production can exceed 30%. Black sagebrush, three-tip sagebrush, and bluegrasses are the primary components of the plant community as the preferred cool season grasses have been eliminated or greatly reduced. The interspaces between plants have expanded leaving the amount of bare ground more prevalent and more soil surface exposed to erosive elements.

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Bluegrasses such as Sandberg, mutton, big, and Canby dominate the understory. Weedy annual species such as cheatgrass, kochia, Russian thistle, and a variety of mustards may occupy the site. Noxious weeds such as Canada thistle may invade the site if a seed source is available. When compared with the HCPC, the annual production is less, as the major cool-season grasses are reduced, but the shrub production has increased significantly and compensates for some of the decline in the herbaceous production.

Annual production ranges from 200 to 550 pounds.

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

Growth curve number:

Growth curve name:

Growth curve description:

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

(Monthly percentages of total annual growth)

This plant community is resistant to change as the stand becomes more decadent. These areas may actually be more resistant to fire as less fine fuels are available and the bare ground between the shrubs is increased. The herbaceous component is not as diverse and plant vigor and species regeneration capabilities of cool-season perennials are deficient. The removal of grazing does not seem to affect the plant composition or structure of the plant community.

Soil erosion is accelerated because of increased bare ground. Water flow patterns and pedestalling are obvious. Infiltration is reduced and runoff is increased. Rill channels may be noticeable in the interspaces and gullies may be establishing where rills have concentrated down slope.

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

- Prescribed grazing plus brush management will convert this plant community to near HCPC. If prescribed fire is used as a means to reduce or remove the shrubs, sufficient fine fuels will need to be present. This may require deferment from grazing prior to treatment. Post management is critical to ensure success. This can range from two or more years of rest to partial growing season deferment, depending on the condition of the understory at the time of treatment and the growing conditions following treatment. Seeding may be required regardless of the brush treatment to reestablish the major cool-season grasses.
- Long-term prescribed grazing will convert this plant community to the *Mixed Shrub/Rhizomatous Wheatgrass Plant Community*.
- Brush management or Wildfire with no change in grazing management will convert this plant community to the *Bluegrass/Annual Plant Community*.

Rhizomatous Wheatgrass/Three-tip Sagebrush Plant Community

This plant community currently is found under prescribed grazing or possibly no use by livestock and is perpetuated by a fire cycle, which maintains the removal of shrubs with the exception of three-tip sagebrush. Three-tip sagebrush is a significant component of this plant community. Cool-season grasses remain an important component, but some bunchgrasses are not as abundant.

Dominant grasses include Montana wheatgrass, Lettermans needlegrass, and rhizomatous wheatgrasses, and of less frequency Columbia needlegrass, Idaho fescue, bluebunch wheatgrass, and spikefescue. Grasses of secondary importance include prairie junegrass, slender wheatgrass, spike trisetum, and bluegrasses. Forbs commonly found in this plant community include balsamroot, paintbrush, phlox, groundsel, penstemon, larkspur, lupine, pussytoes, hawksbeard, and American vetch. Three-tip sagebrush can comprise as much as 25% of the total production.

When compared to the Historical Climax Plant Community, Montana wheatgrass, rhizomatous wheatgrass, three-tip sagebrush and rubber rabbitbrush have increased. Columbia needlegrass, bluebunch wheatgrass, spikefescue, and Idaho fescue have decreased. Production of cool-season grasses has remained about the same. Cheatgrass can be common and in large patches, but most of the invaded areas are relatively small.

Annual production ranges from 350 to 750 pounds.

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

Growth curve number:

Growth curve name:

Growth curve description:

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

(Monthly percentages of total annual growth)

This plant community is resistant to change as once three-tip sagebrush and rubber rabbitbrush become the dominant shrubs it is difficult for other shrubs to become established. The herbaceous species present are well adapted to grazing; however, species composition can be altered through long-term overgrazing. The herbaceous component is mostly intact and plant vigor and replacement capabilities are sufficient. Water flow patterns and litter movement may be occurring but only on steeper slopes. Incidence of pedestalling is minimal. Soils are mostly stable and the surface shows minimum soil loss. The watershed is functioning and the biotic community is intact.

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

- Prescribed grazing and brush management will convert this plant community to the *HCPC*. Controlling three-tip sagebrush and rubber rabbitbrush is difficult as both are strong resprouters. Reestablishing the black sagebrush and antelope bitterbrush stand may be difficult and may take many years.
- Heavy, continuous, season-long grazing will convert this plant community to a *Rhizomatous Wheatgrass/Bluegrass Plant community*. More than likely, three-tip sage will persist in varying degrees, as it is difficult to control and is a strong resprouter.

Rhizomatous Wheatgrass/bluegrass Plant Community

This plant community currently is found under heavy continuous season-long grazing by livestock and is perpetuated by either brush management or a wildfire, which removes or greatly reduces the shrubs. Three-tip sagebrush may still be a component of this plant community, but can also be lacking. Some of the major cool-season bunchgrasses associated with this site have been reduced and some may have been removed.

Dominant grasses include rhizomatous wheatgrasses, bluegrasses, prairie junegrass, spike trisetum, and Montana wheatgrass, and of less frequency Columbia needlegrass, Idaho fescue, bluebunch wheatgrass, and spikefescue. Forbs commonly found in this plant community include balsamroot, agoseris, buckwheat, arnica, phlox, lupine, larkspur, asters, pussytoes, and stoneseed. Three-tip sagebrush as well as pockets of black sagebrush can comprise as much as 15% of the total production.

When compared to the Historical Climax Plant Community, rhizomatous wheatgrass, prairie junegrass, Montana wheatgrass, and three-tip sagebrush have increased. Columbia needlegrass, bluebunch wheatgrass, and Idaho fescue have decreased or been removed. Production of the preferred cool-season grasses has been reduced. Cheatgrass can be common and in large patches, but most of the invaded areas are relatively small.

Annual production ranges from 250 to 600 pounds.

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

Growth curve number:

Growth curve name:

Growth curve description:

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

(Monthly percentages of total annual growth)

This plant community is resistant to change as the herbaceous species present are well adapted to grazing and if three-tip sagebrush and rubber rabbitbrush become the dominant shrubs it is difficult for other shrubs to become established. However, species composition can be altered through long-term overgrazing. The herbaceous component is mostly intact, but some cool-season bunchgrasses associated with the site have been reduced or removed. Plant vigor and replacement capabilities are sufficient for some species but not all. Water flow patterns and litter movement is occurring but only on steeper slopes. Incidence of pedestalling is moderate to slight. Soils are mostly stable and the surface shows minimum soil loss. The watershed is functioning and the biotic community is partially intact.

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

- Prescribed grazing plus brush management will convert this plant community to near HCPC. Controlling three-tip sagebrush and rubber rabbitbrush, if present, is difficult as these are strong resprouters. Reestablishing the big sagebrush and antelope bitterbrush may be difficult and may take many years. Seeding may be required to reestablish any of the lost major bunchgrasses.
- Heavy, continuous season-long grazing will convert this plant community to a *Bluegrass/Annual Plant Community*. If three-tip sage is present more than likely it will persist in varying degrees as it is difficult to control.

Bluegrass/Annual Plant Community

This plant community evolved under frequent and severe heavy grazing and the shrub component has been removed by heavy browsing, wildfire or human means. Weedy annuals and bluegrasses are the most dominant plants and occupy any open bare ground area. Three-tip sagebrush may or may not be present. However, it is common for this shrub to occur as it is a strong resprouter and may quickly re-establish the site after a disturbance.

Compared to the HCPC, weedy annual species and bluegrasses are widespread and virtually all of the major cool-season mid-grasses are absent or severely decreased. Weedy annuals may include cheatgrass, kochia, Russian thistle, and a variety of mustards. Bluegrass species will include Sandberg, mutton, Canby, and big. Noxious weeds such as Canada thistle may invade if a seed source is available. The interspaces between plants have expanded leaving the amount of bare ground more prevalent and more soil surface exposed to erosive elements.

Annual production ranges from 100 to 500 pounds.

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

Growth curve number:

Growth curve name:

Growth curve description:

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

(Monthly percentages of total annual growth)

This plant community is resistant to overgrazing. Annuals and bluegrasses are effectively competing against the establishment of perennial cool-season grasses. Plant diversity is greatly altered and the herbaceous component is not intact. Recruitment of the major perennial grasses is not occurring and the replacement potential is absent. The biotic integrity is missing.

The state is unstable and is not protected from excessive erosion. Rill channels and maybe even gullies may be present on site and adjacent areas are impacted by excessive runoff. Water flow patterns and pedestalling are obvious. The watershed is not functioning.

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

- Prescribed grazing plus brush management may convert this plant community to near HCPC, although it will require major investment and time. Controlling three-tip sagebrush, if present, is difficult as it is a strong resprouter. Reestablishing the big sagebrush stand may be difficult and may take many years. Seeding will be required to reestablish any of the lost major bunchgrasses.
- Prescribed grazing over the Long Term will convert this plant community to the *Rhizomatous Wheatgrass/Bluegrass Plant community*.

Ecological Site Interpretations

Animal Community – Wildlife Interpretations

Bluebunch Wheatgrass/Mixed Sagebrush Plant Community (HCPC):

The predominance of grasses in this plant community favors grazers and mixed-feeders, such as deer, 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. Due to the location of these sites on the foot slopes of mountains they are valuable for elk and deer winter ranges. 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 meadowlark, lark bunting, sage thrasher, horned larks, red-tail and ferruginous Hawks, and golden eagles.

Many grassland obligate small mammals would occur here.

Idaho Fescue/Mixed Sagebrush Plant Community:

The combination of an overstory of sagebrush and an understory of grasses and forbs provides a very diverse plant community for wildlife. The crowns of sagebrush tend to break up hard crusted snow on winter ranges, so mule deer, elk, and antelope may use this state for foraging and cover year-round, as would cottontail and jack rabbits. It provides important winter, nesting, brood-rearing, and foraging habitat for sage grouse. Brewer's sparrows' nest in big sagebrush plants and hosts of other nesting birds utilize stands in the 20-30% cover range. Other birds that would frequent this plant community include western meadowlark, lark bunting, sage thrasher, horned larks, red-tail and ferruginous Hawks, and golden eagles.

Mixed Shrub/Rhizomatous Wheatgrass Plant Community:

The combination of an overstory of big sagebrush and an understory of grasses and forbs provides a very diverse plant community for wildlife. The crowns of sagebrush tend to break up hard crusted snow on winter ranges, so mule deer, elk, and antelope may use this state for foraging and cover year-round, as would cottontail and jack rabbits. It provides important winter, nesting, brood-rearing, and foraging habitat for sage grouse. Brewer's sparrows' nest in big sagebrush plants and hosts of other nesting birds

Site Type: Rangeland

Igneous (Ig) 15-19"East P.Z.

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utilize stands in the 20-30% cover range. Other birds that would frequent this plant community include western meadowlark, lark bunting, sage thrasher, horned larks, red-tail and ferruginous Hawks, and golden eagles.

Mixed Shrub/Bluegrass Plant Community:

This plant community can provide important winter foraging for elk, mule deer and antelope, as sagebrush can approach 15% protein and 40-60% digestibility during that time. This community provides escape and thermal cover for large ungulates, as well as nesting and brood rearing habitat for sage grouse. Due to the lack of herbaceous production and diversity of mid cool season grasses on this site, it is not as beneficial to grazers. Other birds that would frequent this plant community include western meadowlark, lark bunting, sage thrasher, horned larks, red-tail and ferruginous Hawks, and golden eagles.

Rhizomatous Wheatgrass/Three-tip Sagebrush Plant Community:

The production of herbaceous species provided for good foraging to grazers. However, the lack of tall or mid growing shrubs does not benefit browsers nor provides cover for many wildlife species. As these site greens-up sooner in the spring, this site tends to provide early new growth for foraging large and small mammals. If located adjacent to shrub dominated sites, It provides good foraging habitat for sage grouse.

Rhizomatous Wheatgrass/Bluegrass Plant Community:

The production of herbaceous species provided for good foraging for grazers. However, the lack of tall or mid growing shrubs does not benefit browsers nor provides cover for many wildlife species. As these site greens-up sooner in the spring, this site tends to provide early new growth for foraging large and small mammals. If located adjacent to shrub dominated sites, It provides good foraging habitat for sage grouse.

Bluegrass/Annual Plant Community:

This community provides limited foraging for elk 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.

Animal Preferences (Quarterly - 1,2,3,4) for commonly occurring plants in MLRA 43BY, 15-19 inch Foothills and Mountains East

| COMMON NAME/ GROUP NAME | SCIENTIFIC NAME | SCIENTIFIC SYMBOL | Cattle | Sheep | Horses | Mule Deer | Antelope | Elk | Moose | Mtn. Sheep |
|--|--------------------------------------|----------------------|--------|-------|--------|-----------|----------|------|-------|---------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| GRASSES/GRASSLIKES | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alpine timothy | Phleum alpinum | PHAL2 | PPPP | PPPP | PPPP | DDDD | UUUU | PPPP | DDDD | DDDD |
| Baltic rush | Juncus balticus | JUBA | DDDD | UUUU | DDDD | UUUU | UUUU | DDDD | UUUU | UUUU |
| Big bluegrass | Poa ampla (syn. To Poa secunda) | POAM (POSE) | PPPP | PPPP | PPPP | PPPP | PPPP | PPPP | PPPP | PPPP |
| Bluebunch wheatgrass | Pseudoroegneria spicata | PSP6 | PPPP | PPPP | PPPP | DDDD | DDDD | PPPP | DDDD | DDDD |
| Bluejoint reedgrass | Calamagrostis canadensis | CACAM | PPPP | DDDD | PPPP | UUUU | UUUU | PPPP | DDDD | DDDD |
| Bottlebrush squirreltail | Elymus elymoides | ELELE | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD |
| California oatgrass (danthonia) | Danthonia californica | DACA3 | PPPP | PPPP | PPPP | DDDD | DDDD | PPPP | DDDD | DDDD |
| Canby bluegrass | Poa canbyi (syn. to Poa secunda) | POCA (POSE) | PPPP | PPPP | PPPP | PPPP | PPPP | PPPP | PPPP | PPPP |
| Columbia needlegrass | Achnatherum nelsonii | ACNE9 | PPPP | PPPP | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD | PPPP | DDDD | DDDD |
| Dunehead sedge | Carex phaeocephala | CAPH2 | UUUU | UUUU | UUUU | UUUU | UUUU | UUUU | UUUU | UUUU |
| Idaho fescue | Festuca idahoensis | FEID | PPPP | PPPP | PPPP | PPPP | PPPP | PPPP | PPPP | PPPP |
| Indian ricegrass | Achnatherum hymenoides | ACHY | PPPP | PPPP | PPPP | PPPP | PPPP | PPPP | PPPP | PPPP |
| Letterman needlegrass | Achnatherum lettermanii | ACLE9 | PPPP | PPPP | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD | PPPP | DDDD | DDDD |
| Low growing sedges (low sedge) | Carex spp. | CAREX | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD |
| Mat mully | Muhlenbergia richardsonis | MURI | UUUU | UUUU | UUUU | UUUU | UUUU | UUUU | UUUU | UUUU |
| Meadow barley | Hordeum brachyantherum | HOB2 | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD |
| Montana wheatgrass (Griffiths wheatgrass) | Elymus albicans | ELAL7 | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD |
| Mountain brome | Bromus marginatus | BRMA4 | PPPP | PPPP | DDDD | DDDD | UUUU | PPPP | DDDD | DDDD |
| Mountain mully | Muhlenbergia montana | MUMO | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD | UUUU | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD |
| Mutton bluegrass | Poa fendleriana | POFE | PPPP | PPPP | PPPP | PPPP | PPPP | PPPP | PPPP | PPPP |
| Nebraska sedge | Carex nebrascensis | CANE2 | PPPP | PPPP | PPPP | DDDD | DDDD | PPPP | DDDD | DDDD |
| Needleandthread | Hesperostipa | HESPE11 | PPPP | PPPP | PPPP | PPPP | PPPP | PPPP | PPPP | PPPP |
| Nodding brome | Bromus anomalus | BRAN | PPPP | PPPP | DDDD | DDDD | UUUU | PPPP | DDDD | DDDD |
| Northern reedgrass | Calamagrostis stricta ssp. inexpansa | CAST13 | PPPP | DDDD | PPPP | UUUU | UUUU | PPPP | DDDD | DDDD |
| One-spike oatgrass | Danthonia unispicata | DAUN | DDDD | PPPP | DDDD | PPPP | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD |
| Prairie junegrass | Koeleria macrantha | KOMA | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD |
| Pumpelly brome | Bromus inermis spp. pumpellianus | BRINP5 | PPPP | PPPP | DDDD | DDDD | UUUU | PPPP | DDDD | DDDD |
| Sandberg bluegrass | Poa secunda | POSE | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD |
| Slender wheatgrass | Elymus trachycaulus | ELTR7 | PPPP | DDDD | PPPP | DDDD | DDDD | PPPP | DDDD | DDDD |
| Slough sedge | Carex obnupta | CAOB3 | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD |
| Spikefescue | Leucopoa kingii | LEK12 | PPPP | DDDD | PPPP | PPPP | DDDD | PPPP | DDDD | DDDD |
| Spike trisetum | Trisetum spicatum | TRSP2 | PPPP | DDDD | PPPP | DDDD | DDDD | PPPP | DDDD | DDDD |
| Tall mannagrass | Glyceria elata (syn. G. striata) | GLEL (GLST) | DDDD | UUUU | DDDD | UUUU | UUUU | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD |
| Thickspike wheatgrass | Elymus lanceolatus ssp. lanceolatus | ELLAL | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD |
| Timber oatgrass (danthonia) | Danthonia intermedia | DAIN | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD | UUUU | UUUU | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD |
| Tufted hairgrass | Deschampsia caespitosa | DECA18 | PPPP | PPPP | PPPP | DDDD | DDDD | PPPP | DDDD | DDDD |
| Upland sedges | Carex spp. | CAREX | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD |
| Western wheatgrass | Pascopyrum smithii | PASM | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD |
| FORBS | | | | | | | | | | |
| American bistort | Polygonum bistortoides | POB16 | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD |
| Arnica | Arnica | ARNIC | UUUU | UUUU | UUUU | DDDD | UUUU | UUUU | UUUU | UUUU |
| Asters | Eucephalus spp. | EUCEP2 | UUUU | UUUU | UUUU | UUUU | UUUU | UUUU | UUUU | UUUU |
| Chickweed (field chickweed) | Cerastium arvense | CEAR4 | UUUU | UUUU | UUUU | UUUU | UUUU | UUUU | UUUU | UUUU |
| Docks | Rumex spp. | RUMEX | UUUU | UUUU | UUUU | UUUU | UUUU | UUUU | UUUU | UUUU |
| Fleabanes | Erigeron spp. | ERIGE2 | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD |
| Goldenrod | Oligoneuron | OLIGO3 | UUUU | UUUU | UUUU | UUUU | UUUU | UUUU | UUUU | UUUU |
| Iris | Iris spp. | IRIS | UUUU | UUUU | UUUU | UUUU | UUUU | UUUU | UUUU | UUUU |
| Larkspur (poisonous in spring before flowering) | Delphinium spp. | DELPH | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD |
| Lupine (may be poisonous after seedpots mature) | Lupinus spp. | LUPIN | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD |
| Mule-ears wyethia | Wyethia | WYETH | UUUU | UUUU | UUUU | UUUU | UUUU | UUUU | UUUU | UUUU |
| Pale agoseris | Agoseris glauca | AGGL | DDDD | PPPP | DDDD | PPPP | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD |
| Phlox | Phlox spp. | PHLOX | UUUU | UUUU | UUUU | UUUU | UUUU | UUUU | UUUU | UUUU |
| Pussytoes | Antennaria spp. | ANTEN | UUUU | UUUU | UUUU | UUUU | UUUU | UUUU | UUUU | UUUU |
| Sandwort | Arenaria spp. | ARENA | UUUU | UUUU | UUUU | UUUU | UUUU | UUUU | UUUU | UUUU |
| Stonewort | Sedum spp. | SEDUM | UUUU | UUUU | UUUU | UUUU | UUUU | UUUU | UUUU | UUUU |
| Water hemlock | Cicuta spp. | CICUT | TTTT | TTTT | TTTT | TTTT | TTTT | TTTT | TTTT | TTTT |
| Waterleaf | Hydrophyllum | HYDRO4 | DDDD | PPPP | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD |
| Water sedge | Carex aquatilis | CAAQ | DDDD | UUUU | DDDD | UUUU | UUUU | DDDD | DDDD | UUUU |
| Western yarrow | Achillea millefolium | ACMIO | UUUU | UUUU | UUUU | UUUU | UUUU | UUUU | UUUU | UUUU |
| Wild strawberry (false strawberry) | Fragaria vesca | FRVE | DDDD | PPPP | DDDD | PPPP | PPPP | DDDD | PPPP | PPPP |
| TREES, SHRUBS & HALF-SHRUBS | | | | | | | | | | |
| Antelope bitterbrush | Purshia tridentata | PUTR2 | PPPP | PPPP | DDDD | PPPP | PPPP | PPPP | PPPP | PPPP |
| Alpine laurel (bog kalmia) | Kalmia microphylla | KAMI | TTTT | TTTT | TTTT | TTTT | TTTT | TTTT | TTTT | TTTT |
| Big sagebrush | Artemisia tridentata | ARTR2 | DDDD | DDDD | UUUU | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD |
| Black sagebrush | Artemisia nova | ARNO4 | DDDD | DDDD | UUUU | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD |
| Bog birch | Beula pumila | BEPU4 | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD |
| Boxelder | Acer negundo L. var. Interius | ACNE12 | UUUU | UUUU | UUUU | UUUU | UUUU | UUUU | UUUU | UUUU |
| Chokecherry (leaves are poisonous in sheep & cattle) | Prunus virginiana | PRVIV | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD | UUUU | UUUU | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD |
| Limber pine | Pinus flexilis | PIFL2 | UUUU | UUUU | UUUU | UUUU | UUUU | UUUU | UUUU | UUUU |
| Mountainmahogany | Cercocarpus spp. | CERCO | PPPP | PPPP | DDDD | PPPP | UUUU | PPPP | PPPP | DDDD |
| Ponderosa pine | Pinus ponderosa | PIPO | UUUU | UUUU | UUUU | UUUU | UUUU | UUUU | UUUU | UUUU |
| Rabbitbrush | Chrysothamnus spp. | CHRS9 | UUUU | PPPP | UUUU | DDDD | PPPP | UUUU | UUUU | DDDD |
| Redosier Dogwood | Cornus sericea | COCA16 | UUUU | UUUU | UUUU | PPPP | UUUU | PPPP | PPPP | UUUU |
| Serviceberry | Amelanchier alnifolia | AMAL2 | DDDD | PPPP | UUUU | PPPP | UUUU | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD |
| Shrubby cinquefoil | Dasiphora floribunda | DAFL3 | UUUU | UUUU | UUUU | UUUU | UUUU | UUUU | UUUU | UUUU |
| Silver sagebrush | Artemisia cana | ARCA13 | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD | PPPP | PPPP | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD |
| Snowberry | Symphoricarpos occidentalis | SYOC | UUUU | UUUU | UUUU | DDDD | UUUU | UUUU | UUUU | UUUU |
| Snowbrush ceanothus | Ceanothus velutinus | CEVE | PPPP | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD | UUUU | PPPP | DDDD | DDDD |
| Three-tip sagebrush | Artemisia tripartita | ARTR4 | UUUU | DDDD | UUUU | UUUU | DDDD | UUUU | DDDD | DDDD |
| Water birch | Beula occidentalis | BEOC2 | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD | DDDD |
| Willow | Salix spp. | SALIX | DDDD | PPPP | DDDD | PPPP | UUUU | DDDD | PPPP | 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 (Lb./ac) | Carrying Capacity* (AUM/ac) |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Bluebunch WG/Mixed Sagebrush | 400-800 | .2 |
| Idaho Fescue/Mixed Sagebrush | 350-750 | .15 |
| Mixed Shrub/Rhizomatous WG | 300-700 | .12 |
| Mixed Shrub/Bluegrass | 200-550 | .1 |
| Rhizomatous WG/Three-tip Sagebrush | 350-750 | .15 |
| Rhizomatous WG/Bluegrass | 250-600 | .1 |
| Bluegrass/Annual | 100-500 | .05 |

* - 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 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

Climate is the principal factor limiting forage production on this site. This site is dominated by soils in hydrologic group D due to its shallow feature. Infiltration and runoff potential for this site varies from moderate to high depending on soil hydrologic group and water table. Runoff will be high on this site since the soil saturate easy and due to its shallow characteristic and water holding capacity. (Refer to Part 630, NRCS National Engineering Handbook for detailed hydraulic information.

Rills and gullies should not typically be present. Water flow patterns should be barely distinguishable if at all present. 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 varieties of plants that bloom from spring until fall have an esthetic value that appeals to visitors. Other recreational uses may include hiking, and mountain biking.

Wood Products

No appreciable wood products are present on the site.

Site Type: Rangeland
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**Igneous (Ig) 15-19" East P.Z.
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Other Products

None noted.

Supporting Information

Associated Sites

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| Clayey | 043BY304WY Foothills and Mountains East P.Z. |
| Shallow Igneous | 043BY360WY Foothills and Mountains East P.Z. |
| Loamy | 043BY322WY Foothills and Mountains East P.Z. |

Similar Sites

() – Igneous 20"+ High Mountains P.Z., 043BY116WY has higher 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. Those involved in developing this site include: Chris Krassin, Range Management Specialist, James Haverkamp, Range Management Specialist, Steven Gullion, Range Management Specialist, James Mischke, District Conservationist, and Everet Bainter, State Range Management Specialist. 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

Site Correlation

Type Locality

Field Offices

Cody, Dubois, Fort Washakie, Greybull, Lander, Powell, Riverton, Thermopolis, Worland

Relationship to Other Established Classifications

Other References

Site Description Approval

State Range Management Specialist

Date