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Date: 05/04/05 MLRA: 52XC Ecological Site: Clayey-Steep 10-14" p.z. This *must* be verified based on soils and climate (see Ecological Site Description). Current plant community *cannot* be used to identify the ecological site.

Indicators. For each indicator, describe the potential for the site. Where possible, (1) use numbers, (2) include expected range of values for above- and below-average years for each community within the reference state (when appropriate), and (3) cite data. Continue descriptions on separate sheet if needed. Weight factors are either 0.5, 1.0 or 2.0. The default factor is 1.0. A maximum of 8 indicators may be changed to 0.5 or 2.0. The rest remain at 1.0.	Wgt. Factor
1. Number and extent of rills: Careful examination will yield slight evidence of rills following a rainfall event in HCPC. If in Plant community A, careful examination will yield slight evidence of rills regardless of precipitation event. In HCPC and in plant community A, rill would be less than ½ inch deep, linear, but short in length. If in Plant community B, rills are readily observed; regularly spaced, ½ inch deep, linear and exceeding 1 foot but not exceeding 3 feet.	1.0
2. Presence of water flow patterns: Careful examination will yield slight evidence of water flow patterns following a rainfall event in HCPC. If in Plant community A, careful examination will yield slight evidence of water flow patterns regardless of precipitation event. If in Plant community B, water flow patterns are readily observed.	1.0
3. Number and height of erosional pedestals or terracettes: Pedestals or terracettes are nonexistent in HCPC. If in Plant community A, careful examination will yield occasional pedestals and terracettes approximately ¼ inch above the soil surface. If in Plant community B, pedestals and terracettes are frequent and ½ - ¾ inch above the soil surface.	1.0
4. Bare ground from Ecological Site Description or other studies (rock, litter, lichen, moss, plant canopy are not bare ground): Up to 10% of the soil surface is bare ground in HCPC & Plant community A. If in Plant Community B, 11 to 25% of the soil surface is bare ground.	1.0
5. Number of gullies and erosion associated with gullies: None.	1.0
6. Extent of wind scoured, blowouts and/or depositional areas: None.	1.0
7. Amount of litter movement (describe size and distance expected to travel): Some litter movement is evident following a rainfall event in HCPC. If in Plant community A, some litter movement is evident regardless of precipitation event. If in Plant community B, litter, both fine and coarse, movement is readily observable.	1.0
8. Soil surface (top few mm) resistance to erosion (stability values are averages – most sites will show a range of values for both plant canopy and interspaces, if different): Stability ratings of 5-6 under plant canopies and 3-5 in plant interspaces.	1.0
9. Soil surface structure and SOM content (include type and strength of structure, and A-horizon color and thickness for both plant canopy and interspaces, if different): The surface layer is usually < 7" thick and typically have clay loam, silty clay loam, silty clay, sandy clay, sandy clay loam, and clay textures. Surface color ranges from dark grayish brown to dark brown. Soil organic matter ranges from 0.5% to 3.0%	1.0
10. Effect of plant community composition (relative proportion of different functional groups) & spatial distribution on infiltration & runoff: In HCPC, 85-90% plant canopy and 75-80% basal cover with small gaps between plants should reduce raindrop impact and slow overland flow, providing increased time for infiltration to occur. Healthy, deep rooted native grasses enhance infiltration and reduce runoff. Infiltration rate is moderate to moderately slow. If in plant community A, 85-90% plant canopy and 75-80% basal cover with small gaps between plants will still reduce raindrop impact and decrease overland flow. If in plant community B, 30-60% plant canopy and 50-75% basal cover with moderate gaps between plants, intensifies raindrop impact and increases overland flow. The site tends to be more xeric as runoff increases.	1.0
11. Presence and thickness of compaction layer (usually none; describe soil profile features which may be mistaken for compaction on this site): None.	1.0
12. Functional/Structural Groups (list in order of descending dominance by above-ground weight using symbols: >>, >, = to indicate much greater than, greater than, and equal to): HCPC: Tall and mid-stature, cool season bunch grasses > mid-stature, cool season rhizomatous grasses > short stature, warm season rhizomatous grasses > shrubs > forbs. Plant community A: Mid-stature, cool season bunch grasses > mid-stature, cool season rhizomatous grasses > short stature, warm season rhizomatous > shrubs > forbs. Plant community B: Mid-stature cools season bunch grasses > mid-stature, cool season rhizomatous grasses > short stature, warm season rhizomatous grasses > shrubs > forbs.	1.0
13. Amount of plant mortality and decadence (include which functional groups are expected to show mortality or decadence): Plant mortality and decadence very low.	1.0
14. Average percent litter cover (50-60%) and depth (0.5 to 0.75 inches). Litter cover is in contact with soil surface. Litter decreases in Plant community A to 40-50% and depth is reduced to 0.5 inch. Litter decreases to about 10% in Plant community B and is less than ¼ inch deep.	1.0
15. Expected annual production (this is TOTAL above-ground production, not just forage production): 850 - 1450 #/acre from Plant community B to HCPC.	1.0
16. Potential invasive (including noxious) species (native and non-native). List species which characterize degraded states and which, after a threshold is crossed, "will continue to increase regardless of the management of the site" and may eventually dominate the site: Blue grama, needleleaf sedge, Hood's phlox, prickly pear, wooly plantain, fringed sagewort, broom snakeweed.	1.0
17. Perennial plant reproductive capability: All species are capable of reproducing in HCPC and Plant community A. In Plant community B, plant seedlings will be weighed in favor of marginal and undesirable species.	1.0