United States Department of Agriculture
Natural Resources Conservation Service

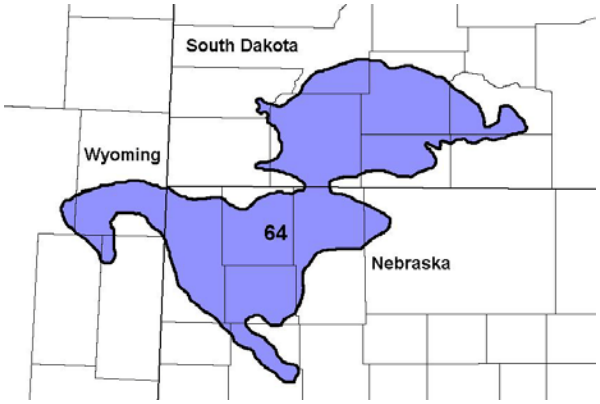
Ecological Site Description

Site Type: Rangeland

Site Name: Saline Subirrigated

Site ID: R064XY025NE

Major Land Resource Area (MLRA): 64 – Mixed Sandy and Silty Tableland



Physiographic Features

This site occurs on nearly level to gently sloping alluvial fans and floodplains. A water table generally occurs within reach of the plants for some portion of the growing season.

Landform: alluvial fan, floodplain **Aspect:** N/A

	Minimum	Maximum
Elevation (feet):	2,900	4,000
Slope (percent):	0	3
Water Table Depth (inches):	12	48
Flooding:		
Frequency:	Rare	Occasional
Duration:	Very brief	Brief
Ponding:		
Depth (inches):	None	None
Frequency:	None	None
Duration:	None	None
Runoff Class:	Negligible	Medium

Climatic Features

MLRA 64 is considered to have a continental climate; cold winters and hot summers, low humidity, light rainfall, and much sunshine. Extremes in temperature may also abound. The climate is the result of this MLRA's location near the geographic center of North America. There are few natural barriers on the Northern Great Plains and air masses move freely across the plains and account for rapid changes in temperature.

Annual precipitation ranges from 14 to 20 inches per year. The normal average annual temperature is about 47°F. January is the coldest month with average temperatures ranging from about 21°F (Wood, South Dakota (SD)), to about 25°F (Hemingford, Nebraska (NE)). July is the warmest month with temperatures averaging from about 70°F (Keeline 3 W, Wyoming (WY)), to about 76°F (Wood, SD). The range of normal average monthly temperatures between the coldest and warmest months is about 55°F. This large annual range attests to the continental nature of this area's climate. Hourly winds average about 11 miles per hour (mph) annually, ranging from about 13 mph during the spring to about 10 mph during the summer. 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 cool-season plants begins in early to mid-March, slowing or ceasing in late June. Warm-season plants begin growth about mid-May and continue to early or mid-September. Greenup of cool-season plants may occur in September and October when adequate soil moisture is present.

	Minimum	Maximum
Frost-free period (days):	115	143
Freeze-free period (days):	137	163
Mean Annual Precipitation (inches):	14	20

Average Monthly Precipitation (inches) and Temperature (°F):

	Precip. Min.	Precip. Max	Temp. Min.	Temp. Max.
January	0.42	0.52	9.0	35.8
February	0.48	0.61	14.6	40.7
March	0.90	1.22	21.0	47.5
April	1.83	2.15	28.9	61.3
May	2.22	3.38	38.3	72.2
June	2.05	3.27	47.3	82.1
July	1.63	2.73	53.9	90.1
August	1.09	1.96	52.3	89.3
September	1.09	1.58	42.4	79.5
October	0.80	1.38	32.6	66.6
November	0.56	0.65	20.4	49.0
December	0.42	0.50	13.4	38.4

Climate Stations		Period	
Station ID	**Location or Name**	**From**	**To**
NE3755	Hemingford, NE	1964	1999
WY5085	Keeline 3 W, WY	1953	1986
SD9442	Wood, SD	1948	1999

For local climate stations that may be more representative, refer to http://www.wcc.nrcs.usda.gov.

Riparian and Wetland Features

This ecological site (ES) has a combination of physical and hydrological features that: 1) provide season-long ground water within 3.5 feet of the surface, 2) allows relatively free movement of water and air in the upper part of the soil, and 3) are rarely, or occasionally flooded.

Wetland Description:	System	Subsystem	Class	Sub-class
Cowardin, et al., 1979	Palustrine	N/A	Emergent Wetland	Persistent

Representative Soil Features

The features common to soils in this site are the loam to loamy fine sand textured surface layers and slopes of zero to three percent. The soils in this site are somewhat poorly drained and formed in mixed alluvium. The surface layer is 2 to 18 inches thick. The texture of the subsurface ranges from loamy sand to silty clay loam. This site should show slight to no evidence of rills, wind scoured areas or pedestalled plants. Water flow paths are broken, irregular in appearance, or discontinuous with numerous debris dams or vegetative barriers. The soil surface is stable and intact.

More information can be found in the various soil survey reports. Contact the local USDA Service Center for soil survey reports that include more detail specific to your location.

Parent Material Kind: alluvium
Parent Material Origin: mixed
Surface Texture: loam, very fine sandy loam, loamy fine sand
Surface Texture Modifier: none
Subsurface Texture Group: loamy
Surface Fragments ≤3" (% Cover): 0
Surface Fragments >3" (%Cover): 0
Subsurface Fragments ≤3" (% Volume): 0-5
Subsurface Fragments >3" (% Volume): 0

	Minimum	Maximum
Drainage Class:	somewhat poorly	somewhat poorly
Permeability Class:	moderately slow	moderate
Depth (inches):	>72	>72
Electrical Conductivity (mmhos/cm)*:	0	20
Sodium Absorption Ratio*:	0	90
Soil Reaction (1:1 Water)*:	6.6	9.9
Soil Reaction (0.1M CaCl2)*:	NA	NA
Available Water Capacity (inches)*:	5	8
Calcium Carbonate Equivalent (percent)*:	0	15

*These attributes represent 0-40 inches in depth or to the first restrictive layer.

Plant Communities

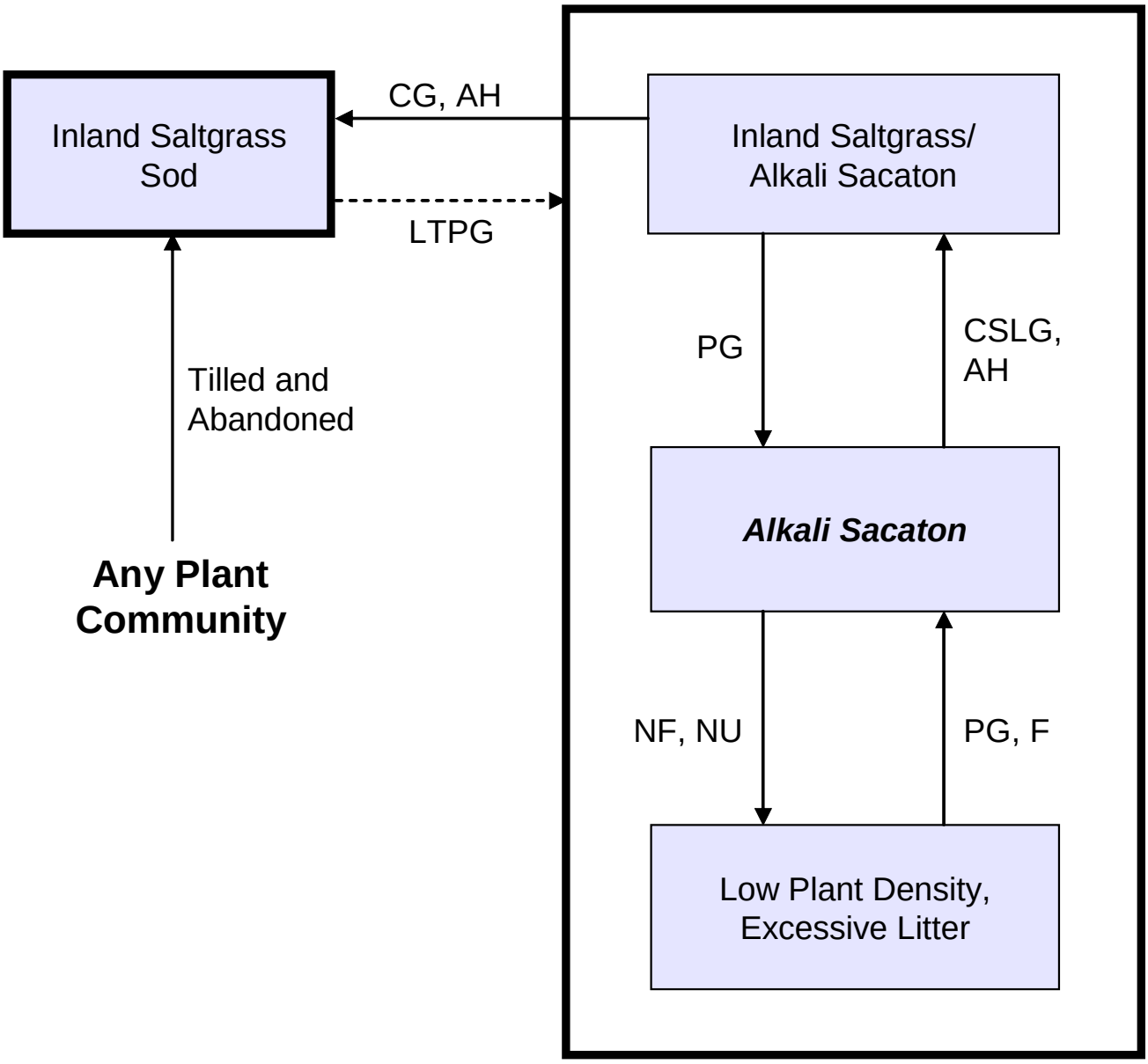
Ecological Dynamics of the Site:
This site developed under Northern Great Plains climatic conditions, light to severe grazing by bison and other large herbivores, sporadic natural or man-caused wildfire (often of light intensities), and other biotic and abiotic factors that typically influence soil/site development. Changes will occur in the plant communities due to short-term weather variations, impacts of native and/or exotic plant and animal species, and management actions. While the following plant community descriptions describe more typical transitions between communities that will occur, severe disturbances, such as periods of well below average precipitation, can cause significant shifts in plant communities and/or species composition.

Continuous season-long grazing (during the typical growing season of May through October), and/or repeated seasonal grazing (e.g., every spring, every summer), without adequate recovery periods following each grazing occurrence, causes this site to depart from the Alkali Sacaton Plant Community. Species such as inland saltgrass and foxtail barley increase. Grasses such as alkali sacaton, alkali cordgrass, western wheatgrass, and slender wheatgrass will decrease in frequency and production.

Interpretations are primarily based on the Alkali Sacaton Plant Community. It has been determined by study of rangeland relic areas, areas protected from excessive disturbance, and areas under long-term rotational grazing regimes. Trends in plant community dynamics ranging from heavily grazed to lightly grazed areas, seasonal use pastures, and historical accounts also have been used. Plant communities, states, transitional pathways, and thresholds have been determined through similar studies and experience.

The following is a diagram that illustrates the common plant communities that can occur on the site and the transition pathways between communities. The ecological processes will be discussed in more detail in the plant community descriptions following the diagram.

Plant Communities and Transitional Pathways



AH - Annual haying; **CSLG** - Continuous season-long grazing (grazing a unit for an entire growing season); **F-** Fire; **LTPG –** Long term prescribed grazing (> 40 years); **NF-** No fire; **NU** - Non-use; **PG** - Prescribed grazing (planned, controlled harvest of vegetation with grazing or browsing animals – see FOTG, Section IV, 528).

Plant Community Composition and Group Annual Production

		Alkali Sacaton			Inland Saltgrass/Alkali Sacaton			Inland Saltgrass Sod			Low Plant Density, Excessive Litter		
COMMON/GROUP NAME	**SYMBOL**	**Grp**	**lbs./acre**	**% Comp**	**Grp**	**lbs./acre**	**% Comp**	**Grp**	**lbs./acre**	**% Comp**	**Grp**	**lbs./acre**	**% Comp**
GRASSES			*2240 - 2660*	*80 - 95*		*1360 - 1615*	*80 - 95*		*800 - 950*	*80 - 95*		*1425 - 1710*	*75 - 90*
alkali sacaton	SPAI	1	560 - 1120	20 - 40	1	255 - 340	15 - 20	1	0 - 100	0 - 10	1	285 - 570	15 - 30
inland saltgrass	DISP	2	280 - 560	10 - 20	2	510 - 680	30 - 40	2	600 - 900	60 - 90	2	285 - 570	15 - 30
western wheatgrass	PASM	3	280 - 560	10 - 20	3	0 - 85	0 - 5	3			3	190 - 380	10 - 20
WARM-SEASON GRASSES		**4**	**140 - 700**	**5 - 25**	**4**	**34 - 170**	**2 - 10**	**4**	**0 - 50**	**0 - 5**	**5**	**190 - 475**	**10 - 25**
switchgrass	PAVI2	4	0 - 420	0 - 15	4	0 - 34	0 - 2				5	95 - 285	5 - 15
sand dropseed	SPCR	4	0 - 280	0 - 10	4	0 - 85	0 - 5	4	0 - 20	0 - 2	5	0 - 95	0 - 5
alkali cordgrass	SPGR	4	0 - 280	0 - 10	4	0 - 85	0 - 5				5	0 - 95	0 - 5
alkali muhly	MUAS	4	0 - 140	0 - 5	4	0 - 85	0 - 5	4	0 - 20	0 - 2	5	0 - 95	0 - 5
blue grama	BOGR2	4	0 - 140	0 - 5	4	0 - 34	0 - 2	4	0 - 20	0 - 2	5	0 - 38	0 - 2
little bluestem	SCSC	4	0 - 140	0 - 5	4	0 - 34	0 - 2				5	95 - 190	5 - 10
OTHER NATIVE GRASSES		**5**	**280 - 560**	**10 - 20**	**5**	**85 - 255**	**5 - 15**	**5**	**50 - 150**	**5 - 15**	**5**	**285 - 475**	**15 - 25**
plains bluegrass	POAR3	5	140 - 280	5 - 10	5	0 - 85	0 - 5	5	0 - 20	0 - 2	5	95 - 190	5 - 10
slender wheatgrass	ELTRT	5	140 - 280	5 - 10	5	0 - 85	0 - 5				5	190 - 285	10 - 15
foxtail barley	HOJU	5	0 - 140	0 - 5	5	85 - 170	5 - 10	5	50 - 150	5 - 15	5	0 - 95	0 - 5
other perennial grasses	2GP	5	0 - 140	0 - 5	5	0 - 34	0 - 2	5	0 - 20	0 - 2	5	0 - 38	0 - 2
NON-NATIVE GRASSES		**6**			**6**	**0 - 85**	**0 - 5**	**6**	**0 - 20**	**0 - 2**	**6**	**0 - 38**	**0 - 2**
Kentucky bluegrass	POPR				6	0 - 85	0 - 5	6	0 - 20	0 - 2	6	0 - 38	0 - 2
GRASS-LIKES		*7*	*140 - 420*	*5 - 15*	*7*	*85 - 255*	*5 - 15*	*7*	*50 - 150*	*5 - 15*	*7*	*190 - 380*	*10 - 20*
sedge	CAREX	7	0 - 280	0 - 10	7	0 - 170	0 - 10	7	0 - 50	0 - 5	7	95 - 285	5 - 15
Baltic rush	JUBA	7	0 - 140	0 - 5	7	0 - 85	0 - 5	7	0 - 50	0 - 5	7	0 - 190	0 - 10
rush	JUNCU	7	0 - 140	0 - 5	7	0 - 85	0 - 5	7	0 - 50	0 - 5	7	0 - 190	0 - 10
spikerush	ELEOC	7	0 - 140	0 - 5	7	0 - 85	0 - 5	7	0 - 50	0 - 5	7	0 - 190	0 - 10
bulrush	SCHOE6	7	0 - 140	0 - 5	7	0 - 85	0 - 5	7	0 - 50	0 - 5	7	0 - 190	0 - 10
FORBS		*8*	*0 - 140*	*0 - 5*	*8*	*0 - 85*	*0 - 5*	*8*	*0 - 50*	*0 - 5*	*8*	*0 - 95*	*0 - 5*
arrowgrass	TRPA6	8	0 - 28	0 - 1	8	0 - 17	0 - 1	8	0 - 10	0 - 1	8	0 - 19	0 - 1
common dandelion	TAOF	8	0 - 28	0 - 1	8	0 - 17	0 - 1	8	0 - 10	0 - 1	8	0 - 19	0 - 1
cudweed sagewort	ARLU	8	0 - 28	0 - 1	8	0 - 34	0 - 2	8	0 - 20	0 - 2	8	0 - 19	0 - 1
heath aster	SYER	8	0 - 28	0 - 1	8	0 - 17	0 - 1	8	0 - 10	0 - 1	8	0 - 19	0 - 1
milkvetch	ASTRA	8	0 - 28	0 - 1	8	0 - 17	0 - 1	8	0 - 10	0 - 1	8	0 - 19	0 - 1
prairie gentian	EUEXR	8	0 - 28	0 - 1	8	0 - 17	0 - 1	8	0 - 10	0 - 1	8	0 - 19	0 - 1
Pursh seepweed	SUCA2	8	0 - 28	0 - 1	8	0 - 17	0 - 1	8	0 - 10	0 - 1	8	0 - 19	0 - 1
scouringrush	EQHY	8	0 - 28	0 - 1	8	0 - 17	0 - 1	8	0 - 10	0 - 1	8	0 - 19	0 - 1
western ragweed	AMPS	8	0 - 28	0 - 1	8	0 - 34	0 - 2	8	0 - 20	0 - 2	8	0 - 19	0 - 1
other perennial forbs	2FP	8	0 - 56	0 - 2	8	0 - 34	0 - 2	8	0 - 20	0 - 2	8	0 - 38	0 - 2

Annual Production lbs./acre	LOW RV HIGH	LOW RV HIGH	LOW RV HIGH	LOW RV HIGH
GRASSES	1965 · 2450 - 2905	1220 - 1488 - 1735	755 · 875 - 990	1215 · 1568 - 1900
GRASS-LIKES	135 · 280 - 450	80 - 170 - 275	45 · 100 - 155	185 · 285 - 400
FORBS	0 · 70 - 145	0 - 43 - 90	0 · 25 - 55	0 · 48 - 100
TOTAL	2100 · 2800 - 3500	1300 - 1700 - 2100	800 · 1000 - 1200	1400 · 1900 - 2400

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. RV = Representative value. Refer to PLANTS database for scientific names and codes: http://plants.usda.gov

Plant Community and Vegetation State Narratives

Following are the narratives for each of the described plant communities. These plant communities may not represent every possibility but they 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 are 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” (DPCs). According to the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) National Range and Pasture Handbook, DPCs 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 Plant Community

Interpretations are primarily based on the Alkali Sacaton Plant Community (this is also considered to be climax). This plant community can be found on areas that are properly managed with grazing and/or prescribed burning and sometimes on areas receiving occasional short periods of rest.

This plant community consists mainly of mid-warm and cool-season grasses. The principle dominant plants are alkali sacaton, inland saltgrass, and western wheatgrass. Grasses of secondary importance are alkali cordgrass, slender wheatgrass, little bluestem, and foxtail barley. Blue grasses, sedges, and spike rushes occur as an understory. Forbs such as heath aster, milkvetch, and prairie gentian are significant. This plant community is about 80 percent grasses, 15 percent grass-likes, and 5 percent forbs by air-dry weight.

This plant community is adapted to high salt content inherent of the soils. White crusts can occupy many areas of the soil surface due to seasonal fluctuations in the water table. This is a healthy and sustainable plant community in terms of soil stability, watershed function, and biological integrity.

The following growth curve shows the estimated monthly percentages of total annual growth of the dominant species expected during an average year:
Growth curve number: NE6409
Growth curve name: Pine Ridge/Badlands, warm-season dominant, cool-season subdominant.
Growth curve description: Warm-season dominant, cool-season subdominant, lowland.

JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
0	0	3	8	18	27	23	12	6	3	0	0

Transitional pathways and/or community pathways leading to other plant communities are as follows:

- Continuous grazing without adequate recovery periods following grazing events or annual haying will convert this plant community to the *Inland Saltgrass/Alkali Sacaton Plant Community*.

- Nonuse and no fire will convert this plant community to the *Low Plant Density, Excessive Litter Plant Community.*

Inland Saltgrass, Alkali Sacaton Plant Community

This plant community developed with relatively short-term continuous grazing without periodic rest, or with annual haying. Plants resistant to removal are maintaining vigor. The potential vegetation is about 80 percent grasses, 15 percent grass-like plants, and 5 percent forbs. Inland saltgrass is increasing and alkali sacaton has decreased in abundance. Most of the palatable plants such as western wheatgrass, slender wheatgrass, and alkali cordgrass are present but occur in lesser amounts.

The soil is stable; however, water cycle, nutrient cycle, and energy flow are altered but continue to adequately function.

This community indicates key management concerns. Proper grazing management techniques at this point will stabilize the community at or near the Alkali Sacaton Plant Community. Increased disturbance can easily move the community to a more degraded scenario.

The following growth curve shows the estimated monthly percentages of total annual growth of the dominant species expected during an average year:
Growth curve number: NE6410
Growth curve name: Pine Ridge/Badlands, lowland warm-season dominant.
Growth curve description: Warm-season dominant, lowland.

JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
0	0	3	7	15	25	25	17	6	2	0	0

Transitional pathways and/or community pathways leading to other plant communities are as follows:

- Continuous grazing or annual haying with no recovery opportunity shifts this plant community to the *Inland Saltgrass Sod Plant Community*.

- Prescribed grazing with adequate recovery opportunity will restore this community back to the *Alkali Sacaton Plant Community*.

Low Plant Density, Excessive Litter Plant Community

This plant community occurs after extended periods of nonuse by domestic livestock. Fire is rare or has been eliminated. Litter amounts have increased causing plant density to decrease. Typically, bunchgrasses (alkali sacaton) have developed dead centers and rhizomatous grasses (inland saltgrass) form small colonies because of a lack of tiller stimulation. Salt crusts and/or annual plant species such as kochia and Russian thistle commonly fill bare ground areas. Plant frequency and production have decreased. The potential vegetation is about 75 percent grasses, 20 percent grass-like plants, and 5 percent forbs. Soil erosion is not a concern due to increased litter levels and landscape position.

The following growth curve shows the estimated monthly percentages of total annual growth of the dominant species expected during an average year:
Growth curve number: NE6409
Growth curve name: Pine Ridge/Badlands, warm-season dominant, cool-season subdominant.
Growth curve description: Warm-season dominant, cool-season subdominant, lowland.

JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
0	0	3	8	18	27	23	12	6	3	0	0

Transitional pathways and/or community pathways leading to other plant communities are as follows:

- Prescribed grazing or fire with adequate recovery opportunity or prescribed burning will shift this plant community towards the *Alkali Sacaton Plant Community*.

Inland Saltgrass Sod Plant Community

This plant community developed with further continuous grazing or areas that have been tilled and abandoned. Inland saltgrass dominates and has developed into a sod bound condition. Alkali sacaton has been greatly reduced. Slender and western wheatgrass are gone and have been replaced by increased amounts of foxtail barley, plains pricklypear and non-native plants such as kochia and Russian thistle. The potential vegetation is about 80 percent grasses, 15 percent grass-like plants, and 5 percent forbs. The plant community lacks diversity. Evaporation has increased resulting in a higher salt content on the soil surface. Organic matter/carbon reserves are severely diminished. Renovation of this plant community would be very costly due to high salt content and water table.

The following growth curve shows the estimated monthly percentages of total annual growth of the dominant species expected during an average year:
Growth curve number: NE6410
Growth curve name: Pine Ridge/Badlands, lowland warm-season dominant.
Growth curve description: Warm-season dominant, lowland.

JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
0	0	3	7	15	25	25	17	6	2	0	0

Transitional pathways and/or community pathways leading to other plant communities are as follows:

- Long-term prescribed grazing with adequate recovery periods between grazing events will move this plant community to the *Inland Saltgrass/Alkali Sacaton Plant Community* and eventually to the *Alkali Sacaton Plant Community*. This process will require a long period of time, and may be difficult to attain depending on the degree of degradation.

Ecological Site Interpretations

Animal Community – Wildlife Interpretations

MLRA 64 lies within the drier portion of northern mixed-grass prairie ecosystem where sagebrush steppes to the west yield to grassland steppes to the east. Prior to European settlement, this area consisted of diverse grass/shrub land habitats interspersed with varying densities of depressional, instream wetlands, and woody riparian corridors. These habitats provided critical life cycle components for many of its users. Many species of grassland birds, small mammals, reptiles, amphibians, and herds of roaming bison, elk, and pronghorn were among the inhabitants adapted to this semi-arid region. Roaming herbivores, as well as, several small mammal and insect species, were the primary consumers linking the grassland resources to predators such as the wolf, mountain lion, and grizzly bear, as well as, smaller carnivores such as the coyote, bobcat, fox, and raptors. The prairie dog was once abundant; however, the species remains a keystone species within its range. The black-footed ferret, burrowing owl, ferruginous hawk, mountain plover, and swift fox were associated with prairie dog complexes.

Historically, the northern mixed-grass prairie was a disturbance-driven ecosystem with fire, herbivory and climate functioning as the primary disturbance factors either singly or in combination. Following European settlement, livestock grazing, cropland conversion, elimination of fire, energy development and other anthropogenic factors influenced species composition and abundance. Introduced and invasive species further impacted plant and animal communities. The bison was a historical keystone species but have been extirpated as a free-ranging herbivore. The loss of the bison and reduction of prairie dog populations and fire as ecological drivers greatly influenced the character of the remaining native plant communities and altered wildlife habitats. Human development has reduced habitat quality for area-sensitive species.

Within MLRA 64, the Saline Subirrigated ES provides upland grassland cover with an associated forb, shrub, and tree component. It was typically part of a an expansive grassland landscape that included combinations of Badlands, Thin Breaks, Clayey, Claypan, Dense Clay, Loamy, Saline, Sandy, Shallow, Overflow, Subirrigated, and Terrace ESs.

This site may have sufficient hydrology to support hydrophytic vegetation and wildlife species associated with saturated saline soil conditions. Due to high salinity concentrations, both plant and wildlife species diversity is limited.

Alkali Sacaton (HCPC) and Inland Saltgrass/Alkali Sacaton: The predominance of grasses and grass-like plants provides adequate forage for grazers and mixed-feeders, such as deer, pronghorn, and small mammals. Insects, such as pollinators, play a large role in maintaining the forb community and provide a forage base for grassland birds and other species. Chestnut-collared longspur, vesper sparrow, long-billed curlew, western meadowlark, and sharp-tailed grouse benefit from the shorter structure and composition this plant community provides. Greater-sage grouse may use the site for brood rearing if big sagebrush is present on adjacent sites. Prey populations are likely less dense but may be more available for grassland raptors such as ferruginous hawk, Swainson's hawk, and northern harrier. This plant community provides lower quality habitat for Great Plains toad, bull snake, and western rattlesnake.

Resulting from continuous season-long grazing or annual haying, inland saltgrass and alkali sacaton will dominate. Inland saltgrass increases and provides suboptimal forage opportunity for herbivores. Both forb diversity and abundance increase, providing a suitable forage base for insects, small mammals, and their predators.

Inland Saltgrass Sod: Resulting from further continuous grazing or from repeated annual haying, inland saltgrass sod will dominate. Inland saltgrass significantly increases and provides suboptimal forage opportunity for herbivores. Other grasses and grass-likes comprise a small component of the plant community. The lack of seed producing plants decreases forage opportunities for small mammals. Forb diversity and abundance remain at the same low levels but do provide a suitable forage base for insects. Insects, such as pollinators, play a large role in maintaining the forb community and provide a forage base for grassland birds and other species. Chestnut-collared longspur, vesper sparrow, long-billed curlew, and western meadowlark benefit from the structure and composition this plant community provides. Prey populations are likely less dense but may be more available for grassland raptors such as ferruginous hawk, Swainson's hawk, and northern harrier. This plant community provides lower quality habitat for Great Plains toad, bull snake, and western rattlesnake.

Decadent Plants, Excessive Litter: Resulting from extended periods of nonuse or no fire, the plant community will become decadent and buildup litter. As plant litter accumulates, the grassland nesting bird composition may shift to favor those species that prefer dense litter (nonshort grass species), otherwise the wildlife community will remain largely unchanged.

Animal Preferences (Quarterly – 1,2,3,4†)

Common Name	Cattle	Sheep	Horses	Deer	Antelope	Bison	Elk
Grasses							
alkali cordgrass	U D D U	N U N N	U D D U	N U N N	N U N N	U D D U	U D D U
alkali muhly	U U D U	U U D U	U U D U	N N N N	N N N N	U U D U	U U D U
alkali sacaton	U D D U	N U N N	U D D U	N U N N	N U N N	U D D U	U D D U
blue grama	U D P U	D P P D	U D P U	D P P D	D P P D	U D P U	U D P U
foxtail barley	U D N N	N P N N	U D N N	N P N N	N P N N	U D N N	U D N N
inland saltgrass	N U U N	N N N N	N U U N	N N N N	N N N N	N U U N	N U U N
little bluestem	U D D U	N D N N	U D D U	N D N N	N D N N	U D D U	U D D U
plains bluegrass	U D U D	N D N U	U D U D	U P N D	U P N D	U D U D	U D U D
sand dropseed	N U N N	N U N N	N U N N	N U N N	N U N N	N U N N	N U N N
slender wheatgrass	U P U U	N D U N	U P U U	N D U N	N D U N	U P U U	U P U U
switchgrass	U D D U	U D U U	U D D U	N N N N	N N N N	U D D U	U D D U
western wheatgrass	U P D U	N D N N	U P D U	N D N N	N D N N	U P D U	U P D U
Grass-likes							
Baltic rush	N N N N	N N N N	N N N N	N N N N	N N N N	N N N N	N N N N
bulrush	U U U U	N N N N	U U U U	N N N N	N N N N	U U U U	U U U U
rush	N N N N	N N N N	N N N N	N N N N	N N N N	N N N N	N N N N
sedge	U D U D	U P N D	U D U D	U D U D	U D U D	U D U D	U D U D
spikerush	U U U U	U U U U	U U U U	U U U U	U U U U	U U U U	U U U U
Forbs							
arrowgrass	T T T T	T T T T	T T T T	T T T T	T T T T	T T T T	T T T T
cudweed sagewort	U U U U	U U D U	U U U U	U U D U	U U D U	U U U U	U U D U
dandelion	U D U U	U P P U	U D U U	U P P U	U P P U	U D U U	U P P U
heath aster	U U D U	U U P U	U U D U	U U P U	U U P U	U U D U	U U P U
milkvetch	U U U U	U D U U	U U U U	U D U U	U D U U	U U U U	U D U U
prairie gentian	U U U U	N U U N	U U U U	N U U N	N U U N	U U U U	N U U N
Pursh seepweed	U U U U	U U U U	U U U U	U U U U	U U U U	U U U U	U U U U
scouringrush	T T T T	T T T T	T T T T	T T T T	T T T T	T T T T	T T T T
western ragweed	U U U U	N N N N	U U U U	N N N N	N N N N	U U U U	N N N N

N = not used; **U** = undesirable; **D** = desirable; **P** = preferred; **T** = toxic
† Quarters: 1 – Jan., Feb., Mar.; 2 – Apr., May, Jun.; 3 – Jul., Aug., Sep.; 4 – Oct., Nov., Dec.

Animal Community – Grazing Interpretations

The following table lists annual, suggested initial stocking rates with average growing conditions. These are conservative estimates that should be used only as guidelines in the initial stages of conservation planning. Often, the current plant composition does not entirely match any particular plant community (as described in this ES Description). Because of this a resource inventory is necessary to document plant composition and production. More accurate carrying capacity estimates should eventually be calculated using the following stocking rate information along with animal preference data and actual stocking records, particularly when grazers other than cattle are involved. With consultation of the land manager, more intensive grazing management may result in improved harvest efficiencies and increased carrying capacity.

Plant Community	Average Annual Production (lbs./acre, air-dry)	Stocking Rate* (AUM/acre)
Alkali Sacaton	2,800	0.87
Inland Saltgrass/Alkali Sacaton	1,700	0.54
Inland Saltgrass Sod	1,000	0.32
Low Plant Density, Excessive Litter	1,900	0.60

*Based on 790 lbs./acre (air-dry weight) per Animal Unit Month (AUM) and on 25 percent harvest efficiency (refer to USDA NRCS, National Range and Pasture Handbook).

Grazing by domestic livestock is one of the major income-producing industries in the area. Rangeland in this area may provide yearlong forage. During the dormant period, the forage for livestock will likely be lacking protein to meet livestock requirements, and added protein will allow ruminants to better utilize the energy stored in grazed plant materials. A forage quality test (either directly or through fecal sampling) should be used to determine the level of supplementation needed.

Hydrology Functions
Forage production on these sites is limited by saline conditions. Proper management is critical to the continued productivity of these sites. Grass reestablishment on overgrazed or tilled sites is often slow and difficult because increased evaporation (from exposed soil surfaces) causes increased salt concentration at the soil surface. The soils on this site are in hydrologic soil group C, with localized areas in group D. Infiltration rates for these soils are high but high water tables provide subirrigation of salt tolerant vegetation. Surrounding upland areas tend to have permeable soils and surface inflow peaks on these sites are often muted. These sites do not flood or are flooded only occasionally for brief periods.

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

Wood Products
No appreciable wood products are present on the site.

Other Products
Seed harvest of native plant species can provide additional income on this site.

Supporting Information

Associated Sites
(064XY030NE) – Saline Lowland
(064XY022NE) – Wet Land
(064XY002NE) – Wet Subirrigated
(064XY024NE) – Subirrigated

Similar Sites
(064XY024NE) – Subirrigated [big bluestem, Indiangrass dominant; less prairie cordgrass; more productive]

Inventory Data References

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: Stan Boltz, Range Management Specialist, NRCS; Jill Epley, Range Management Specialist, NRCS; Rick Peterson, Range Management Specialist, NRCS; David Steffen, Range Management Specialist, NRCS; Jeff Vander Wilt; Range Management Specialist, NRCS; and Phil Young, Soil Scientist, NRCS.

Data Source	Number of Records	Sample Period	State	County
SCS-RANGE-417				

State Correlation

This site has been correlated with NE, SD, and WY.

Field Offices/Counties

Alliance, NE	Box Butte	Kadoka, SD	Jackson	Rushville, NE	Sheridan
Bridgeport, NE	Morrill	Lusk, WY	Niobrara	Scottsbluff, NE	Scottsbluff
Chadron, NE	Dawes/Sioux	Martin, SD	Bennett/Shannon	Torrington, WY	Goshen
Custer, SD	Custer	Pine Ridge, SD	Pine Ridge IR	Valentine, NE	Cherry
Douglas, WY	Converse	Rapid City, SD	Pennington	Wall, SD	East Pennington
Hot Springs, SD	Fall River	Rosebud, SD	Rosebud IR	Wheatland, WY	Platte
White River, SD	Mellette/Todd				

Relationship to Other Established Classifications

Level IV Ecoregions of the Conterminous United States: 25a – Pine Ridge Escarpment, 43h – White River Badlands, and 43i – Keya Paha Tablelands.

Other References

High Plains Regional Climate Center, University of Nebraska, 830728 Chase Hall, Lincoln, NE 68583-0728. (http://www.hprcc.unl.edu/)
USDA, NRCS. National Water and Climate Center, 101 SW Main, Suite 1600, Portland, OR 97204-3224. (http://www.wcc.nrcs.usda.gov)
USDA, NRCS. National Range and Pasture Handbook, September 1997.
USDA, NRCS. National Soil Information System, Information Technology Center, 2150 Centre Avenue, Building A, Fort Collins, CO 80526. (http://soils.usda.gov/technical/nasis/)
USDA, NRCS. 2001. The PLANTS Database, Version 3.1 (http://plants.usda.gov). National Plant Data Center, Baton Rouge, LA 70874-4490 USA.
USDA, NRCS, Various Published Soil Surveys.

Site Description Approval

_____ _____
NE, State Range Management Specialist Date

_____ _____
SD, State Range Management Specialist Date

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WY, State Range Management Specialist Date