

LEGEND FOR ECOLOGICAL SITES

15-19" Black Hills

Ecological sites are native rangeland sites that differ from each other in their ability to produce different kinds and/or amounts of vegetation. Soils, precipitation, and geographical location are combined to designate a specific ecological site. The sites are listed in alphabetical order according to the site name.

Names of the ecological sites occurring on your ranch operation are underlined, and these sites are separated by solid lines on your conservation plan and/or range inventory map.

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Site Name</u>	<u>Production</u>	<u>Brief Description for the 15-19" P.Z. Black Hills (15-19BI)</u>
Cy	Clayey	1400-2900	These are deep, silty clay loam to clay soils with slow permeability that occur in an upland position. Principal vegetation: decreaseers - green needlegrass, sideoats grama and western wheatgrass; increaseers - blue grama and big sagebrush.
CyO	Clayey Overflow	2000-4000	These are clay loam soils that are found along drainageways and receive extra moisture from run-in. Principal vegetation: decreaseers - big bluestem, slender wheatgrass and green needlegrass; increaseers - blue grama, wild rose and snowberry.
Ly	Loamy	1500-3000	These are deep, loam to clay loam soils that occur in an upland position. Principal vegetation: decreaseers - green needlegrass, needleandthread, big & little bluestem and western wheatgrass; increaseers - blue grama and big sagebrush.
LL	Lowland	2000-4000	These are well-drained soils along streams with a water table below 3 feet, but within rooting depth of woody plants. Principal vegetation: decreaseers - green needlegrass and rhizomatous wheatgrasses; increaseers - snowberry, wild rose and silver sagebrush;
Ov	Overflow	2000-4000	These are loamy soils that are found along drainageways and in playa areas. Principal vegetation: decreaseers - big bluestem, green needlegrass and slender & western wheatgrass; increaseers - American licorice, western yarrow, green sagewort and snowberry.
SL	Saline Lowland	1900-3500	These are saline soils usually found along a stream with a water table below 3 feet, but within rooting depth of woody plants. Principal vegetation: decreaseers - alkali sacaton and Nuttall's alkaligrass; increaseers - inland saltgrass and greasewood.
SS	Saline Subirrigated	2500-5000	These are saline soils with a water table near the surface most of the growing season. Principal vegetation: decreaseers - alkali sacaton and alkali cordgrass; increaseers - inland saltgrass and greasewood.
Sa	Sands	1800-3400	These are coarse textured soils that sometimes form dunes. Principal vegetation: decreaseers - sand bluestem, prairie sandreed and Indian ricegrass; increaseers - threadleaf sedge and sand dropseed.
Sy	Sandy	1500-3000	These are deep, sandy loam soils that occur in an upland position. Principal vegetation: decreaseers - Indian ricegrass, sand bluestem and prairie sandreed; increaseers - threadleaf sedge, needleandthread, and silver sagebrush.
SwCy	Shallow Clayey	900-1800	These are shallow, or shallow acting, clayey soils usually overlying clay shale bedrock, but sometimes with heavy clay increase in top 20 inches. Principal vegetation: decreaseers - green needlegrass, little bluestem, and bluebunch wheatgrass; increaseers - blue grama and big sagebrush.
SwLy	Shallow Loamy	900-1800	These are shallow, or shallow acting, loamy soils usually overlying shale. Principal vegetation: decreaseers - bluebunch wheatgrass, little bluestem and sideoats grama; increaseers - blue grama and big sagebrush.
SwSy	Shallow Sandy	900-1800	These are shallow, or shallow acting, sandy soils usually overlying sandstone or shale. Principal vegetation: decreaseers - little bluestem and prairie sandreed; increaseers - threadleaf sedge and fringed sagewort.
Sb	Subirrigated	3500-6000	These are deep, highly organic soils that have a water table near the surface for part or most of the growing season. Principal vegetation: decreaseers - tufted hairgrass, Nebraska sedge and northern & bluejoint reedgrasses; increaseers - spike sedge and Baltic rush; invaders - Canada thistle and Kentucky bluegrass.
VS	Very Shallow	500-900	These are very shallow soils with areas of exposed bedrock. Principal vegetation: decreaseers - bluebunch wheatgrass, little bluestem and spikefescue; increaseers - blue grama and Wyoming big sagebrush.

WL	Wetland	4500-7000	These are poorly drained soils that have a water table above the surface for part of the growing season. Principal vegetation: decreaseers - Nebraska sedge, tufted hairgrass and northern & bluejoint reedgrasses; increaseers - spike sedge and Baltic rush.
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