LEGEND FOR ECOLOGICAL SITES
10-14" South East

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.

Symbol	Site Name	Production	Brief Description for the 10-14" P.Z. High Plains South East (10-14SE)
Cy	Clayey	500-1300	These are deep, silty clay loam to clay soils with slow permeability that occur in an upland position. Principal vegetation: decreasers - green needlegrass, Gardners saltbush and mutton bluegrass; increasers - blue grama, unpalatable forbs and birdfoot sagewort.
CyO	Clayey Overflow	1200-2200	These are clay loam soils that are found along drainageways and in playa areas. Principal vegetation: decreasers - green needlegrass and slender wheatgrass; increasers - western wheatgrass, Sandberg bluegrass, and basin big sagebrush.
CU	Coarse Upland	600-1400	These are deep soils with a very bouldery surface on rough topography. Water intake is fairly rapid. Principal vegetation: decreasers - bluebunch wheatgrass, little bluestem, serviceberry and bitterbrush; increasers - rhizomatous wheatgrasses, threadleaf sedge, blue grama and black sagebrush.
DC	Dense Clay	450-1000	These are deep, heavy clay soils with slow permeability that occur on relatively flat topography. Principal vegetation: decreasers - Indian ricegrass and mutton bluegrass; increasers - bottlebrush squirreltail, green rabbitbrush and low sagebrush.
Gr	Gravelly	300-650	These are soils with high coarse fragments (>35% by volume) in top 20 inches. Principal vegetation: decreasers - bluebunch wheatgrass, Indian ricegrass and needleandthread; increasers - needleleaf sedge, Sandberg bluegrass and woody plants.
IC	Impervious Clay	350-700	These are heavy clay soils with high amounts of sodium. Principal vegetation: decreasers - Indian ricegrass and Gardners saltbush; increasers - Sandberg bluegrass, and birdfoot sagebrush.
Ly	Loamy	600-1400	These are deep, loam to clay loam soils that occur in an upland position. Principal vegetation: decreasers - needleandthread, mutton grass and bluebunch wheatgrass; increasers - blue grama, Sandberg bluegrass, threadleaf sedge, prairie junegrass and Wyoming big sagebrush.
LyO	Loamy Overflow	1200-2200	These are loamy soils that are found along drainageways and in playa areas. Principal vegetation: decreasers - basin wildrye, slender wheatgrass and green needlegrass; increasers - western wheatgrass, threadleaf sedge, prairie junegrass, silver sagebrush and basin big sagebrush.
LL	Lowland	1600-3000	These are well-drained soils along streams with a water table below 3 feet, but within rooting depth of woody plants. Principal vegetation: decreasers - basin wildrye, needleandthread, Indian ricegrass and green needlegrass; increasers - rhizomatous wheatgrasses, threadleaf sedge and silver sagebrush.
RH	Rocky Hills	350-800	These are shallow, sandy and loamy soils over soft calcareous material with outcroppings of sedimentary bedrock. Principal vegetation: decreasers - bluebunch wheatgrass, needleandthread and true mountain mahogany; increasers - threadleaf sedge, green rabbitbrush and big sagebrush.
SnLy	Saline Loamy	500-900	These are deep soils with excessive amounts of sodium and strongly alkaline reactions at a depth of 10 to 20 inches.These horizons restrict deep root penetration by all but alkali tolerant species. Principal vegetation: decreasers - bluebunch wheatgrass, needleandthread and Gardners saltbush; increasers - blue grama, threadleaf sedge, Sandberg bluegrass and birdfoot sagebrush.
SL	Saline Lowland	1200-2500	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: decreasers - alkali sacaton and basin wildrye; increasers - inland saltgrass, mat muhly, and greasewood.
SS	Saline Subirrigated	2500-3400	These are saline soils with a water table near the surface most of the growing season. Principal vegetation: decreasers - alkali sacaton, basin wildrye, and Nuttall's alkaligrass; increasers - inland saltgrass, mat muhly and greasewood.
SU	Saline Upland	300-650	These are deep, saline soils usually in a low or flat position, but with no associated water table. Principal vegetation: decreasers - Gardner's saltbush, winterfat, and Indian ricegrass; increasers - inland saltgrass, threadleaf sedge, Sandberg bluegrass, and birdfoot sagebrush.

Sa	Sands	900-1700	These are coarse textured soils that sometimes form dunes. Principal vegetation: decreasers - Indian ricegrass, thickspike wheatgrass, and needleandthread; increasers - needleleaf sedge, Sandberg bluegrass, phlox and spiny horsebrush.
Sy	Sandy	700-1500	These are deep, sandy loam soils that occur in an upland position. Principal vegetation: decreasers - Indian ricegrass, needleandthread, mutton grass and winterfat; increasers - threadleaf sedge, thickspike wheatgrass, blue grama, green rabbitbrush and sagebrushes.
Sh	Shale	200-400	These are very shallow, often salt influenced soils with areas of exposed clay shale bedrock. Runoff is rapid and erosion often severe. Principal vegetation: decreasers - Indian ricegrass, Gardner's saltbush, and winterfat; increasers - inland saltgrass, threadleaf sedge, greenmolly summercypress and birdfoot sagebrush.
SwB	Shallow Breaks	800-1300	These are shallow loamy soils with some coarse fragments, usually on south and west facing slopes. Principal vegetation: decreasers - bluebunch wheatgrass, needleandthread and Indian ricegrass; increasers - needleleaf sedge, Sandberg bluegrass, Wyoming big sagebrush, and juniper.
SwCy	Shallow Clayey	500-1000	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: decreasers - mutton bluegrass, bluebunch wheatgrass, western wheatgrass, Indian ricegrass, and winterfat; increasers - prairie junegrass, Sandberg bluegrass, threadleaf sedge and Wyoming big sagebrush.
SwLy	Shallow Loamy	700-1200	These are shallow, or shallow acting, loamy soils usually overlying shale. Principal vegetation: decreasers - bluebunch wheatgrass, western wheatgrass and Indian ricegrass; increasers - blue grama, prairie junegrass, threadleaf sedge, Sandberg bluegrass and black sagebrush.
SwSy	Shallow Sandy	700-1200	These are shallow, or shallow acting, sandy soils usually overlying sandstone or shale. Principal vegetation: decreasers - bluebunch wheatgrass, Indian ricegrass and mutton grass; increasers - threadleaf sedge, blue grama, prairie junegrass and black sagebrush.
Sly	Steep Loamy	400-1100	These are deep loamy soils on steep slopes. Principal vegetation: decreasers - western wheatgrass, needleandthread, mutton grass and bluebunch wheatgrass; increasers - blue grama, Sandberg bluegrass, threadleaf sedge and Wyoming big sagebrush.
Sb	Subirrigated	3000-4300	These are deep, highly organic soils that have a water table near the surface for part or most of the growing season. Principal vegetation: decreasers - basin wildrye, tufted hairgrass and slender wheatgrass; increasers - western wheatgrass, unpalatable forbs and shrubby cinquefoil.
VS	Very Shallow	250-600	These are very shallow soils with areas of exposed bedrock. Principal vegetation: decreasers - bluebunch wheatgrass, Indian ricegrass, and antelope bitterbrush; increasers - Sandberg bluegrass, unpalatable forbs and sometimes juniper.
WL	Wetland	3500-6000	These are poorly drained soils that have a water table above the surface for part of the growing season. Principal vegetation: decreasers - Nebraska sedge, tufted hairgrass, northern reedgrass and bluejoint reedgrass; increasers - Baltic rush, and weedy forbs.