LEGEND FOR ECOLOGICAL SITES
12-14" Southern Plains

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 12-14" P.Z. Southern Plains (12-14SP)
CS	Choppy Sands	700-1500	The soils of this site are deep loose sands subject to severe wind erosion when bare. The principal vegetaion is: decreasers - prairie sandreed, little bluestem and sand bluestem; increasers - sand dropseed, sandhill muhly and hairy grama.
Cy	Clayey	750-1450	These are deep, silty clay loam to clay soils with slow permeability that occur in an upland position. Principal vegetation: decreasers - green needlegrass, prairie junegrass, needleandthread and western wheatgrass; increasers - blue grama and Wyoming big sagebrush.
CyO	Clayey Overflow	900-2700	These are clay loam soils that are found along drainageways and in playa areas. Principal vegetation: decreasers - green needlegrasss, slender wheatgrass, sideoats grama and leadplant; increasers - blue grama and basin big sagebrush.
Gr	Gravelly	450-650	These are well drained very gravelly sandy soils. Principal vegetation: decreasers - little bluestem, needleandthread and bluebunch wheatgrass; increasers - blue grama, sand dropseed, threadleaf sedge and fringed sagewort.
GrLy	Gravelly Loamy	600-1400	These are very gravelly well drained loamy soils. Principal vegetation: decreasers - little bluestem, bluebunch wheatgrass, and sideoats grama; increasers - blue grama, threeawns, threadleaf sedge and sand dropseed.
LiU	Limy Upland	600-1200	The soils of this site are deep calcareous loams. Principal vegetation: decreasers - sideoats grama, little bluestem and needleandthread; increasers - blue grama and threadleaf sedge.
Ly	Loamy	750-1750	These are deep, loam to clay loam soils that occur in an upland position. Principal vegetation: decreasers - green needlegrass, needleandthread and rhizomatous wheatgrasses; increasers - blue grama and threadleaf sedge.
LyL	Loamy Lowland	2000-3000	These are well-drained soils along streams with a water table below 3 feet, but within rooting depth of woody plants. Principal vegetation: decreasers -needleandthread, little bluestem and big bluestem; increasers - blue grama, threadleaf sedge and silver sagebrush.
LyO	Loamy Overflow	900-2700	These are loamy soils that are found along drainageways and in playa areas. They receive extra water from overflow of streams or from adjacent slopes. Principal vegetation: decreasers - big bluestem, little bluestem and green needlegrass; increasers - blue grama, threadleaf sedge and silver sagebrush.
SL	Saline Lowland	1100-1900	These are deep saline soils that receive extra water from overflow of streams or from adjacent slopes. Principal vegetation: decreasers - alkali sacaton, rhizomatous wheatgrasses, Nuttal's alkaligrass and fourwing saltbush; increasers - inland saltgrass, alkali bluegrass, bottlebrush squirreltail and greasewood.
SS	Saline Subirrigated	2600-3800	These are saline soils with a water table near the surface for most of the growing season. Principal vegetation: decreasers - alkali sacaton, alkali cordgrass, western wheatgrass and slender wheatgrass; increasers - alkali bluegrass and inland saltgrass.
SU	Saline Upland	500-1000	These are deep, saline soils usually in a low or flat position, but with no associated water table. Principal vegetation: decreasers - needleandthread, alkali sacaton and fourwing saltbush; increasers - inland saltgrass and buffalograss.
Sa	Sands	750-1750	These are coarse textured sands and loamy sands soils that sometimes form dunes. Principal vegetation: decreasers - sand bluestem and little bluestem; increasers - sandhill muhly, blue grama and sand dropseed.
Sy	Sandy	750-1750	These are deep, sandy loam soils that occur in an upland position. Principal vegetation: decreasers - Indian ricegrass, prairie sandreed and little bluestem; increasers - threadleaf sedge, blue grama and sand dropseed.

SyL	Sandy Lowland	2000-3000	The soils of this site are deep fine sandy loams to loamy sands that occur on alluvial fans and stream terraces. Principal vegetation: decreasers - needleandthread, sand bluestem, and little bluestem; increasers - blue grama, sand dropseed, threadleaf sedge and silver sagebrush.
SwLy	Shallow Loamy	600-1200	These are shallow, or shallow acting, loamy soils. Principal vegetation: decreasers - bluebunch wheatgrass, little bluestem, sideoats grama and needleandthread; increasers - blue grama, threeawns and threadleaf sedge.
SwSy	Shallow Sandy	600-1200	These are shallow, or shallow acting, sandy soils that usually occur on steep slopes and ridge tops. Principal vegetation: decreasers - little bluestem and sideoats grama; increasers - threadleaf sedge, blue grama, sand dropseed and fringed sagewort.
Sb	Subirrigated	3500-4500	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, big bluestem, little bluestem, prairie cordgrass, Indiangrass and switchgrass; increasers - scouring rush, low growing grasslikes and Baltic rush.
VS	Very Shallow	450-650	These are very shallow soils with areas of exposed bedrock. Principal vegetation: decreasers - little bluestem, bluebunch wheatgrass, sideoats grama and needleandthread; increasers - blue grama, threeawns and threadleaf sedge.
WL	Wetland	5000-6000	These are poorly drained soils that have a water table above the surface for part of the growing season. Principal vegetation: decreasers - Nebraska sedge, northern reedgrass, and bluejoint reedgrass; increasers - spike sedge, Baltic rush and weedy forbs.