

## LEGEND FOR ECOLOGICAL SITES 15-19" West

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. FOOTHILLS &amp; MOUNTAINS WEST (15-19W)</u>
Cy	Clayey	1200-2200	These are deep, silty clay loam to clay soils with slow permeability that occur in an upland position. Principal vegetation: decreaseers - bluebunch wheatgrass, slender wheatgrass, mountain brome, and serviceberry; increaseers - rhizomatous wheatgrasses, Idaho fescue, and mountain big sagebrush.
CyO	Clayey Overflow	1400-2800	These are clay loam soils that are found along drainageways and in playa areas. Principal vegetation: decreaseers - basin wildrye, slender wheatgrass, western needlegrass, and Canby bluegrass; increaseers - rhizomatous wheatgrasses, Letterman needlegrass, Idaho fescue, and mountain big sagebrush.
CU	Coarse Upland	1100-2000	These are deep soils with a very bouldery surface on rough topography. Water intake is fairly rapid. Principal vegetation: decreaseers - bluebunch wheatgrass, Columbia needlegrass, spike fescue, and bitterbrush; increaseers - rhizomatous wheatgrasses, Idaho fescue, and mountain big sagebrush.
DC	Dense Clay	800-1500	These are deep, heavy clay soils with slow permeability that occur on relatively flat topography. Principal vegetation: decreaseers - basin wildrye, spike fescue, mountain brome, western needlegrass, and slender wheatgrass; increaseers - rhizomatous wheatgrasses and low sagebrush.
Gr	Gravelly	650-1250	These are soils with high coarse fragments (>35% by volume) in top 20 inches. Principal vegetation: decreaseers - bluebunch wheatgrass, western needlegrass, and bitterbrush; increaseers - rhizomatous wheatgrasses, Sandberg bluegrass, and forbs.
Ig	Igneous	400-700	These are very shallow soils over igneous material with are of exposed bedrock on steep slopes. Principal vegetation: decreaseers - bluebunch wheatgrass and mountain mahogany; increaseers - rhizomatous wheatgrasses, black and three-tip sagebrush.
Ly	Loamy	1400-2400	These are deep, loam to clay loam soils that occur in an upland position. Principal vegetation: decreaseers - bluebunch wheatgrass, mountain brome, Columbia needlegrass, spike fescue, and blue wildrye; increaseers - Letterman needlegrass, Idaho fescue, Sandberg bluegrass, rhizomatous wheatgrasses, and mountain big and three-tip sagebrush.
Ov	Overflow	1500-3000	These are loamy soils that are found along drainageways and in playa areas. Principal vegetation: decreaseers - basin wildrye, slender wheatgrass, spike fescue, and Columbia needlegrass; increaseers - rhizomatous wheatgrasses, Letterman needlegrass, Idaho fescue, and mountain big and silver sagebrush.
SS	Saline Subirrigated	3000-4500	These are saline soils with a water table near the surface most of the growing season. Principal vegetation: decreaseers - alkali sacaton, basin wildrye, and Nuttall's alkaligrass; increaseers - alkali muhly, alkali bluegrass, and inland saltgrass.
SwI	Shallow Igneous	900-1500	These are shallow, coarse textured soils over igneous material. Principal vegetation: decreaseers - bluebunch wheatgrass and bitterbrush; increaseers - needleleaf sedge, rhizomatous wheatgrasses, and black sagebrush.
SwLy	Shallow Loamy	800-1700	These are shallow, or acting shallow, loamy soils usually overlying limestone, shale or siltstone. Principal vegetation: decreaseers - bluebunch wheatgrass, spike fescue, and bitterbrush; increaseers - rhizomatous wheatgrasses, Idaho fescue, needleleaf sedge, snowbush ceanothus, and mountain big and black sagebrush.
SSt	Steep Stony	1100-1900	These are stony soils that usually occur on south and west slopes. Principal vegetation: decreaseers - bluebunch wheatgrass, spike fescue, serviceberry, and mountain mahogany; increaseers - rhizomatous wheatgrasses, Idaho fescue, and mountain big sagebrush.
St	Stony	500-900	These are soils with high coarse fragments (>35% by volume) in top 20 inches, occur on outwash fans, and are dominated by shrubs. Principal vegetation: decreaseers - bluebunch wheatgrass, spike fescue, and bitterbrush; increaseers - rhizomatous wheatgrasses, Idaho fescue, timber oatgrass, and low sagebrush.

Sb	Subirrigated	3500-5500	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 - basin wildrye, tufted hairgrass, Nebraska sedge, and willows; increaseers - slim sedge, rhizomatous wheatgrasses, forbs, and shrubby cinquefoil; invaders - Kentucky bluegrass.
VS	Very Shallow	450-750	These are very shallow soils with areas of exposed bedrock. Principal vegetation: decreaseers - bluebunch wheatgrass; increaseers - rhizomatous wheatgrasses and snowberry.
WL	Wetland	5500-7500	These are poorly drained soils that have a water table above the surface for part of the growing season and usually occur near springs, seeps, or sloughs. Principal vegetation: decreaseers - Nebraska sedge, tufted hairgrass, bluejoint reedgrass, water birch, and willows; increaseers - slim sedge, Baltic rush, and weedy forbs.