

LEGEND FOR ECOLOGICAL SITES 7-9" Green River & Great Divide Basins

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 7-9" P.Z. GREEN RIVER AND GREAT DIVIDE BASINS (7-9GR)</u>
Cy	Clayey	250-650	These are deep, silty clay loam to clay soils with slow permeability that occur in an upland position. Principal vegetation: decreaseers - Indian ricegrass; increaseers - bottlebrush squirreltail, rhizomatous wheatgrasses, and Wyoming big sagebrush.
DC	Dense Clay	250-550	These are deep, heavy clay soils with slow permeability that occur on relatively flat topography. Principal vegetation: decreaseers - Indian ricegrass and bud sagebrush; increaseers - bottlebrush squirreltail, rhizomatous wheatgrasses, and low sagebrush.
Gr	Gravelly	200-450	These are soils with high coarse fragments (>35% by volume) in top 20 inches. Principal vegetation: decreaseers - bluebunch wheatgrass, Indian ricegrass, needleandthread, and winterfat; increaseers - rhizomatous wheatgrasses, needleleaf sedge, Sandberg bluegrass, and green rabbitbrush.
IC	Impervious Clay	250-500	These are heavy clay soils with high amounts of sodium. Principal vegetation: decreaseers - Indian ricegrass; increaseers - bottlebrush squirreltail, rhizomatous wheatgrasses, and birdfoot sagebrush.
Ly	Loamy	300-700	These are deep, loam to clay loam soils that occur in an upland position. Principal vegetation: decreaseers - Indian ricegrass, prairie junegrass, needleandthread, and bluebunch wheatgrass; increaseers - bottlebrush squirreltail, Sandberg bluegrass, needleleaf sedge, rhizomatous wheatgrasses, and Wyoming big sagebrush.
LL	Lowland	1400-2700	These are well-drained soils along streams with a water table below 3 feet, but within rooting depth of woody plants. Principal vegetation: decreaseers - basin wildrye, needleandthread, Letterman needlegrass, buffaloberry, and cottonwood; increaseers - rhizomatous wheatgrasses, needleleaf sedge, and weedy forbs; invaders - Canada thistle and perennial pepperweed.
SL	Saline Lowland	800-2000	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 basin wildrye; increaseers - bottlebrush squirreltail, rhizomatous wheatgrasses, inland saltgrass, and greasewood.
SLdr	Saline Lowland, drained	400-900	These are saline soils found along a drainageway with a water table below rooting depth of woody plants, usually as a result of downcutting. Principal vegetation: decreaseers - basin wildrye, Indian ricegrass, and Gardner's saltbush; increaseers - bottlebrush squirreltail, rhizomatous wheatgrasses, and greasewood.
SS	Saline Subirrigated	2000-2800	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 bluegrass, alkali muhly, and inland saltgrass.
SU	Saline Upland	200-600	These are deep, saline soils usually in a low or flat position, but with no associated water table. Principal vegetation: decreaseers - Gardner's saltbush, bud sagebrush, and Indian ricegrass; increaseers - Sandberg bluegrass, spiny horsebrush, and forbs.
Sa	Sands	400-800	These are coarse textured soils that sometimes form dunes. Principal vegetation: decreaseers - Indian ricegrass, needleandthread, thickspike wheatgrass, and bitterbrush; increaseers - needleleaf sedge, phlox, sage gilia, and spiny hopsage.
Sy	Sandy	350-750	These are deep, sandy loam soils that occur in an upland position. Principal vegetation: decreaseers - Indian ricegrass, needleandthread, and bluebunch wheatgrass; increaseers - bottlebrush squirreltail, thickspike wheatgrass, phlox, sage gilia, and Wyoming big sagebrush.
Sh	Shale	150-300	These are very shallow, often salt influenced soils with areas of exposed clay shale bedrock. Runoff is rapid and erosion often severe. Principal vegetation: decreaseers - Indian ricegrass, Gardner's saltbush, and winterfat; increaseers - rhizomatous wheatgrasses, bottlebrush squirreltail, and Sandberg bluegrass.

SwB	Shallow Breaks	600-1100	These are shallow loamy soils with some coarse fragments, usually on south and west facing slopes. Principal vegetation: decreaseers - bluebunch wheatgrass, needleandthread, and Indian ricegrass; increaseers - needleleaf sedge, Wyoming big sagebrush, and juniper.
SwCy	Shallow Clayey	200-450	These are shallow, or acting shallow, clayey soils usually overlying clay shale bedrock, but sometimes with heavy clay increase in top 20 inches. Principal vegetation: decreaseers - bluebunch wheatgrass, Indian ricegrass, and winterfat; increaseers - western wheatgrass, Sandberg bluegrass, and early(alkali) sagebrush.
SwLy	Shallow Loamy	200-450	These are shallow, or acting shallow, loamy soils usually overlying limestone and shale. Principal vegetation: decreaseers - bluebunch wheatgrass, needleandthread, Indian ricegrass, and winterfat; increaseers - rhizomatous wheatgrasses, needleleaf sedge, Sandberg bluegrass, and Wyoming big sagebrush.
SwSy	Shallow Sandy	200-450	These are shallow, or acting shallow, sandy soils usually overlying sandstone or shale. Principal vegetation: decreaseers - Indian ricegrass and needleandthread; increaseers - galleta grass, thickspike wheatgrass, bottlebrush squirreltail, and rabbitbrushes.
Sb	Subirrigated	2300-3500	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 - inland sedge, rhizomatous wheatgrasses, forbs, and shrubby cinquefoil; invaders - Canada thistle, Kentucky bluegrass, and perennial pepperweed.
VS	Very Shallow	200-400	These are very shallow soils with areas of exposed bedrock. Principal vegetation: decreaseers - bluebunch wheatgrass, Indian ricegrass, and needleandthread; increaseers - bottlebrush squirreltail, needleleaf sedge, rhizomatous wheatgrasses, and sometimes juniper.
WL	Wetland	3000-5000	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, northern reedgrass, and willows; increaseers - inland sedge, Baltic rush, and weedy forbs.