LEGEND FOR ECOLOGICAL SITES
10-14" 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.

Symbol	Site Name	Production	Brief Description for the 10-14" P.Z. FOOTHILLS & BASINS WEST (10-14W)
Cy	Clayey	600-1400	These are deep, silty clay loam to clay soils with slow permeability that occur in an upland position. Principal vegetation: decreasers - Indian ricegrass and mutton bluegrass; increasers - bottlebrush squirreltail, rhizomatous wheatgrasses, and Wyoming big sagebrush.
CyO	Clayey Overflow	1200-2200	These are clay loam soils that are found along drainageways and in playa areas. Principal vegetation: decreasers - basin wildrye, slender wheatgrass, and Canby bluegrass; increasers - Letterman needlegrass, 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, needleandthread, and bitterbrush; increasers - rhizomatous wheatgrasses, needleleaf sedge, and big 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, rhizomatous wheatgrasses, 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 - rhizomatous wheatgrasses, needleleaf sedge, Sandberg bluegrass, and forbs.
Ig	Igneous	200-550	These are very shallow soils over igneous material with areas of exposed bedrock. Principal vegetation: decreasers - bluebunch wheatgrass, needleandthread, and Indian ricegrass; increasers - needleleaf sedge, bottlebrush squirreltail, rhizomatous wheatgrasses, and low sagebrush.
Ly	Loamy	600-1400	These are deep, loam to clay loam soils that occur in an upland position. Principal vegetation: decreasers - needleandthread and bluebunch wheatgrass; increasers - Letterman needlegrass, Sandberg bluegrass, needleleaf sedge, rhizomatous wheatgrasses, and Wyoming 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, Canby bluegrass, and cottonwood; increasers - rhizomatous wheatgrasses, needleleaf sedge, and weedy forbs; invaders - Canada thistle.
Ov	Overflow	1200-2200	These are loamy soils that are found along drainageways and in playa areas. Principal vegetation: decreasers - basin wildrye, slender wheatgrass, and needleandthread; increasers - needleleaf sedge, Letterman needlegrass, Sandberg bluegrass, lupine, and basin big sagebrush.
RH	Rocky Hills	700-1200	These are shallow, sandy and loamy soils over soft calcareous material with outcropping sedimentary bedrock. Principal vegetation: decreasers - bluebunch wheatgrass, needleandthread, and mountain mahogany; increasers - needleleaf sedge, rhizomatous wheatgrasses, and big 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, alkali muhly, and greasewood.
SLdr	Saline Lowland, drained	800-1700	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: decreasers - basin wildrye, Indian ricegrass, winterfat, and Gardner's saltbush; increasers - bottlebrush squirreltail, rhizomatous wheatgrasses, 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 - alkali muhly, alkali bluegrass, and inland saltgrass.
SU	Saline Upland	400-750	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 - rhizomatous wheatgrasses, Sandberg bluegrass, and forbs.

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, phlox, sage gilia, and big sagebrush.
Sy	Sandy	700-1500	These are deep, sandy loam soils that occur in an upland position. Principal vegetation: decreasers - Indian ricegrass, needleandthread, and bluebunch wheatgrass; increasers - needleleaf sedge, thickspike wheatgrass, phlox, sage gilia, and Wyoming big sagebrush.
Sh	Shale	150-350	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 - rhizomatous wheatgrasses, bottlebrush squirreltail, and greenmolly summercypress.
SwB	Shallow Breaks	900-1400	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, Wyoming big sagebrush, and juniper.
SwCy	Shallow Clayey	500-1000	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: decreasers - mutton bluegrass, Indian ricegrass, and winterfat; increasers - western wheatgrass, Sandberg bluegrass, Letterman needlegrass, and early(alkali) sagebrush.
SwIg	Shallow Igneous	600-1100	These are shallow soils over igneous material. Principal vegetation: decreasers - bluebunch wheatgrass, needleandthread, Indian ricegrass and bitterbrush; increasers - needleleaf sedge, Letterman needlegrass, rhizomatous wheatgrasses, and low sagebrush.
SwLy	Shallow Loamy	700-1200	These are shallow, or acting shallow, loamy soils usually overlying shale. Principal vegetation: decreasers - bluebunch wheatgrass and Indian ricegrass; increasers - rhizomatous wheatgrasses, needleleaf sedge, Sandberg bluegrass, and Wyoming big sagebrush.
SwLyca	Shallow Loamy, calcareous	500-900	These are shallow, or acting shallow, loamy soils usually overlying limestone. Principal vegetation: decreasers - bluebunch wheatgrass and Indian ricegrass; increasers - rhizomatous wheatgrasses, needleleaf sedge, sandberg bluegrass, and black sagebrush.
SwSy	Shallow Sandy	700-1200	These are shallow, or acting shallow, sandy soils usually overlying sandstone or shale. Principal vegetation: decreasers - Indian ricegrass and needleandthread; increasers - thickspike wheatgrass, needleleaf 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, Nebraska sedge, and willows; increasers - inland sedge, rhizomatous wheatgrasses, forbs, and shrubby cinquefoil; invaders - Canada thistle and Kentucky bluegrass.
VS	Very Shallow	200-500	These are very shallow soils with areas of exposed bedrock. Principal vegetation: decreasers - bluebunch wheatgrass, Indian ricegrass, and winterfat; increasers - needleleaf sedge, rhizomatous wheatgrasses, and sometimes juniper.
WL	Wetland	4000-6000	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 willows; increasers - inland sedge, Baltic rush, and weedy forbs.