

Ecological site R002XN202WA

Prairie Bald

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General information

Provisional. A provisional ecological site description has undergone quality control and quality assurance review. It contains a working state and transition model and enough information to identify the ecological site.

MLRA notes

Major Land Resource Area (MLRA): 002X–Willamette and Puget Sound Valleys

Major Land Resource Area-[MLRA][LRU]: 002X N Willamette and Puget Sound Valleys, North Puget. The Land Resource Unit (LRU) is described in detail in the reference Washington NRCS Pasture TN-101 Forage Zones available on the eFOTG. For more information on MLRA's, refer to the following web site: http://www.essc.psu.edu/soil_info/soil_lrr/. Additional information on Common Resource Areas is available on the eFOTG for NRCS Washington: http://efotg.nrcs.usda.gov/efotg_locator.aspx?map=WA and the following website: <http://soils.usda.gov/survey/geography/cra.html>. This ecological site occurs in the following Common Resource Areas: 2.10 - Fraser Lowland; 2.11 - Eastern Puget Riverine Lowlands; 2.11 - Eastern Puget Mountain River Valleys; 2.12 - San Juan Islands; 2.13 - Olympic Rainshadow; 2.5 - Eastern Puget Uplands; and 2.6 - Central Puget Lowland

Table 1. Dominant plant species

Tree	Not specified
Shrub	Not specified
Herbaceous	Not specified

Physiographic features

Balds consist of distinct, small patches of non-forested areas within the forest matrix. Balds usually occur as a complex with rock outcrops. Site factors that contribute to creating droughty sites include: limited soil depth to a restricting layer (shallow and very shallow soils), upper slopes and ridgetops positions, southern to western aspects, slope (steeper is drier), coarse soil texture, and/or a high percentage of coarse fragments in the soil profile. Portions of these sites can be seasonally moist to wet in winter and spring where water is perched above an impervious layer.

Table 2. Representative physiographic features

Landforms	(1) Hill (2) Mountain (3) Mountain slope
Flooding frequency	None

Ponding frequency	None
Elevation	0 – 460 m
Slope	0 – 80 %
Aspect	E, S, W

Climatic features

The average annual precipitation ranges from 18 to 60 inches, although most areas range from 30 to 50 inches. Annual precipitation less than 30 inches occurs in the rainshadow of the Olympic Mountains along the western border of this area. Higher average annual precipitation, 50 to 60 inches, occurs next to the foothills of the surrounding mountains. Most of the precipitation occurs as low intensity, Pacific frontal storms (75%-fall and winter, 15%-spring.) Rain turns to snow at the higher elevations, although accumulations are usually small and of short duration. The number of days with snow on the ground varies from 0 to 9, with an average of 3 days. Summers are cool and dry. Recorded temperature extremes range from -1 degrees to 107 degrees fahrenheit. See the climate tables in this document for information on temperatures and frost-free periods.

Table 3 Representative climatic features

Frost-free period (average)	200 days
Freeze-free period (average)	260 days
Precipitation total (average)	990 mm

Influencing water features

Soil features

The soils that support this native plant community typically occur on south or west-facing slopes, in complex with stringers of deeper soil, and patches of rock outcrop. The soils are generally shallow, with very dark A horizons in the soil profile. Typical soil components are Haro, Hiddenridge, and Rainier-Rock Outcrop complex.

The soils have a mesic soil temperature regime, a xeric soil moisture regime, and mixed mineralogy. Soils vary widely in their characteristics and range from shallow to moderately deep. Moderately well drained soils formed in till on till plains and moraines. Gently sloping to steep, well drained soils formed in colluviums and residuum on foothills. Moderately well drained soils formed in a mixture of till, loess, and volcanic ash on hills.

These soils typically have a restrictive layer of dense material or bedrock present, ranging from 15 to 40 inches below the soil surface. The impervious layer in the soil can cause a high subsurface water table to develop rapidly during the rainy season. The water table is generally a concern between November and March, although the depth to the water table during this period will fluctuate depending on rainfall and depth to the restrictive layer in the soil profile.

The soil series that have been correlated to this site are Haro and Hiddenridge.

Table 4. Representative soil features

Parent material	(1) Drift – metasedimentary rock
Surface texture	(1) Loam (2) Gravelly coarse sandy loam

Family particle size	(1) Loamy
Drainage class	Well drained
Permeability class	Moderately rapid to moderate
Soil depth	30 – 150 cm
Surface fragment cover <=3"	0 – 10 %
Surface fragment cover >3"	Not specified
Available water capacity (0-101.6cm)	2.29 – 9.14 cm
Soil reaction (1:1 water) (0-101.6cm)	5.1 – 5.5
Subsurface fragment volume <=3" (Depth not specified)	20 – 60 %
Subsurface fragment volume >3" (Depth not specified)	0 – 10 %

Ecological dynamics

Historically, balds were more extensive due to indigenous human burning practices. Most sites are marginal for Douglas-fir establishment and growth to maturity due to extreme summer drought conditions, except at edges or moist, convex microsites and seep areas. In the absence of fire, most sites eventually convert to coniferous woodlands or forest, especially small ones or ones with more abundant moist microsites. This is grassland, dominated or co-dominated by the bunchgrass Idaho fescue ssp. roemerii. The evergreen shrub tall oregongrape and the dwarf-shrub kinnikinnick occur on the site. Frequent native forb species include camas, western buttercup, yarrow, woolly sunflower, field chickweed, meadow death-camas, chocolate lily, small-flowered deervetch, and spring-gold. Wallace's selaginella (habit similar to a moss) is usually present on small rock outcrops within the association. The other native grasses and grasslikes include long-stolon sedge, woodrush, California oatgrass, prairie junegrass, California brome, and blue wildrye. Mosses and lichens typically cover the space between grasses and forbs.

Some disturbance is natural in these plant communities, including: fire, both natural and human caused; soil perturbation resulting from causes such as small mammals, earthworms, root activity; freeze-thaw cycles; and harvest of bulbs and rhizomes; and wildlife grazing. . Disturbances can be reduced or eliminated through actions such as fire control, or cessation of activities such as mowing, soil disturbance, livestock grazing or vehicle access. If no disturbance occurs, this plant community will be invaded by shrub and tree species. Typical shrub and tree species include snowberry, rose, Douglas fir and lodgepole pine. Disturbance will affect the different plant classes in varying ways. Timing of disturbance will also affect shifts in plant communities. The Disturbance Effects on Plant Classes table summarizes some of these effects.

If nonnative species are present in the area, these will invade the site whether or not disturbance is maintained, increased, or eliminated. Their dominance in the community will be affected by the type and intensity of disturbance, as will the dominance of the different plant classes. If disturbance such as tillage, herbicide use, or intensive vehicle traffic eliminates the plant community, then a nonnative plant

community will be established, either through planting, or invasion of introduced seral species.

Restoration – It's possible to reestablish plant communities on suitable soils. Native species can be replanted and the site managed to maintain or increase the percentage cover of these species. The Disturbance Effects table lists appropriate types of disturbance to help establish the desired plant community. If nonnatives are present on the site, there will always be a presence in the community as these species are adapted to a wide range of soils, climates and disturbance regimes. However, the management of disturbance types can affect the balance of species on a site.

State and transition model

Additional community tables

Table 5. Community 1.1 plant community composition

Group	Common Name	Symbol	Scientific Name	Annual Production ()	Foliar Cover (%)
Grass/Grasslike					
1				0	
	Lemmon's needlegrass	ACLE8	<i>Achnatherum lemmonii</i>	0	–
	California oatgrass	DACA3	<i>Danthonia californica</i>	0	–
	blue wildrye	ELGL	<i>Elymus glaucus</i>	0	–
	slender wheatgrass	ELTR7	<i>Elymus trachycaulus</i>	0	–
	Roemer's fescue	FEIDR2	<i>Festuca idahoensis ssp. roemerii</i>	0	–
	red fescue	FERU2	<i>Festuca rubra</i>	0	–
	prairie Junegrass	KOMA	<i>Koeleria macrantha</i>	0	–
	Sandberg bluegrass	POSE	<i>Poa secunda</i>	0	–
2	Perennial Grasslike			0	
	long-stolon sedge	CAIN9	<i>Carex inops</i>	0	–
	Pacific woodrush	LUCO6	<i>Luzula comosa</i>	0	–
3	Annual Grasses			0	
	Howell's bluegrass	POHO6	<i>Poa howellii</i>	0	–
Forb					
6	Bulbs			0	
	tapertip onion	ALAC4	<i>Allium acuminatum</i>	0	–
	crown brodiaea	BRCO3	<i>Brodiaea coronaria</i>	0	–
	large camas	CALE5	<i>Camassia leichtlinii</i>	0	–
	small camas	CAQU2	<i>Camassia quamash</i>	0	–
	checker lily	FRAFA2	<i>Fritillaria affinis var. affinis</i>	0	–
	meadow deathcamas	ZIVE	<i>Zigadenus venenosus</i>	0	–
7	Perennial Forbs/Fibrous-rooted			0	
	darkthroat shootingstar	DOPU	<i>Dodecatheon pulchellum</i>	0	–
	hookedspur violet	VIAD	<i>Viola adunca</i>	0	–
8	biscuitroots			0	
	barestem biscuitroot	LONU2	<i>Lomatium nudicaule</i>	0	–
	common lomatium	LOUT	<i>Lomatium utriculatum</i>	0	–
9	Balsamroot			0	
	deltoid balsamroot	BADE2	<i>Balsamorhiza deltoidea</i>	0	–
10	Perennial Forbs			0	
	common yarrow	ACMI2	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	0	–
	field chickweed	CEAR4	<i>Cerastium arvense</i>	0	–
	Menzies' larkspur	DEME	<i>Delphinium menziesii</i>	0	–

	common woolly sunflower	ERLA6	<i>Eriophyllum lanatum</i>	0	–
	Virginia strawberry	FRVI	<i>Fragaria virginiana</i>	0	–
	western buttercup	RAOC	<i>Ranunculus occidentalis</i>	0	–
11	Ferns			0	
	western brackenfern	PTAQ	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	0	–
12	Perennial Legume			0	
	American vetch	VIAM	<i>Vicia americana</i>	0	–
13	Annual			0	
	giant blue eyed Mary	COGR2	<i>Collinsia grandiflora</i>	0	–
14	Annual Legume			0	
	desert deervetch	LOMI	<i>Lotus micranthus</i>	0	–
	smallflower lupine	LUPO3	<i>Lupinus polycarpus</i>	0	–
Shrub/Vine					
20	Shrubs			0	
	Nootka rose	RONU	<i>Rosa nutkana</i>	0	–
	common snowberry	SYAL	<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	0	–
Tree					
25	Tree			0	
	Pacific madrone	ARME	<i>Arbutus menziesii</i>	0	–
	lodgepole pine	PICO	<i>Pinus contorta</i>	0	–
	Douglas-fir	PSME	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	0	–
	Oregon white oak	QUGA4	<i>Quercus garryana</i>	0	–

Table 6. Community 1.2 plant community composition

Group	Common Name	Symbol	Scientific Name	Annual Production ()	Foliar Cover (%)
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Table 7. Community 2.1 plant community composition

Group	Common Name	Symbol	Scientific Name	Annual Production ()	Foliar Cover (%)
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Table 8. Community 2.2 plant community composition

Group	Common Name	Symbol	Scientific Name	Annual Production ()	Foliar Cover (%)
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Table 9. Community 3.1 plant community composition

Group	Common Name	Symbol	Scientific Name	Annual Production ()	Foliar Cover (%)
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Contributors

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Approval

Kirt Walstad, 12/09/2024

Rangeland health reference sheet

Interpreting Indicators of Rangeland Health is a qualitative assessment protocol used to determine ecosystem condition based on benchmark characteristics described in the Reference Sheet. A suite of 17 (or more) indicators are typically considered in an assessment. The ecological site(s) representative of an assessment location must be known prior to applying the protocol and must be verified based on soils and climate. Current plant community cannot be used to identify the ecological site.

Author(s)/participant(s)	
Contact for lead author	
Date	11/27/2024
Approved by	
Approval date	
Composition (Indicators 10 and 12) based on	Annual Production

Indicators

1. Number and extent of rills:

2. Presence of water flow patterns:

3. Number and height of erosional pedestals or terracettes:

4. Bare ground from Ecological Site Description or other studies (rock, litter, lichen, moss, plant canopy are not bare ground):

5. Number of gullies and erosion associated with gullies:

6. Extent of wind scoured, blowouts and/or depositional areas:

7. Amount of litter movement (describe size and distance expected to travel):

8. Soil surface (top few mm) resistance to erosion (stability values are averages - most sites will show a range of values):

9. Soil surface structure and SOM content (include type of structure and A-horizon color and thickness):

10. Effect of community phase composition (relative proportion of different functional groups) and spatial distribution on infiltration and runoff:

11. Presence and thickness of compaction layer (usually none; describe soil profile features which may be mistaken for compaction on this site):

12. Functional/Structural Groups (list in order of descending dominance by above-ground annual-production or live foliar cover using symbols: >>, >, = to indicate much greater than, greater than, and equal to):

Dominant:

Sub-dominant:

Other:

Additional:

13. Amount of plant mortality and decadence (include which functional groups are expected to show mortality or decadence):

14. Average percent litter cover (%) and depth (in):

15. Expected annual annual-production (this is TOTAL above-ground annual-production, not just forage annual-production):

16. Potential invasive (including noxious) species (native and non-native). List species which BOTH characterize degraded states and have the potential to become a dominant or co-dominant species on the ecological site if their future establishment and growth is not actively controlled by management interventions. Species that become dominant for only one to several years (e.g., short-term response to drought or wildfire) are not invasive plants. Note that unlike other indicators, we are describing what is NOT expected in the reference state for the ecological site:

17. Perennial plant reproductive capability:
