

Ecological site R011XY016OR

Sandy 8-11 PZ

Accessed: 09/14/2026

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.

Associated sites

R011XY012OR	Silty 8-11 PZ Silty 8-11 PZ
R011XY020OR	South Slopes 8-11 PZ South Slopes 8-11 PZ
R011XY034OR	Sandy North Slopes 8-11 PZ Sandy North Slopes 8-11 PZ

Similar sites

R011XY034OR	Sandy North Slopes 8-11 PZ Sandy North 8-11 PZ (north aspect, higher production)
R011XY012OR	Silty 8-11 PZ Silty 8-11 PZ (silty to fsl surface, different composition - beardless wheatgrass dominant)

Table 1. Dominant plant species

Tree	Not specified
Shrub	(1) <i>Atriplex canescens</i> (2) <i>Artemisia tridentata</i> ssp. <i>wyomingensis</i>
Herbaceous	(1) <i>Hesperostipa comata</i> (2) <i>Poa secunda</i>

Physiographic features

This site occurs on low elevation terraces in the Malheur, Owyhee and adjacent Snake River drainage. Slopes typically range from 0 to 12%. Elevations vary from 2,100 to 3,000 feet.

Table 2. Representative physiographic features

Landforms	(1) Terrace
Elevation	640 – 910 m
Slope	0 – 10 %
Aspect	Aspect is not a significant factor

Climatic features

The annual precipitation ranges from 8 to 11 inches, most of which occurs in the form of rain during the months of December through April. The soil temperature regime is mesic with a mean air temperature of 53 degrees F. Temperature extremes range from 110 to -10 degrees F. The frost free period ranges from 150 to 190 days. The optimum growth period for plant growth is late March through June.

Table 3 Representative climatic features

Frost-free period (average)	190 days
Freeze-free period (average)	0 days
Precipitation total (average)	280 mm

Influencing water features

Soil features

The soils of this site are typically deep and well to somewhat excessively drained. Typically the surface layer is a fine sandy loam to a loamy fine sand. The subsoil is a loamy sand to sand 15 to 40 inches thick. Depth to lacustrine, alluvial or tuffaceous sediments ranges from 40 to greater than 60 inches. An indurated pan may be present. Permeability is moderately rapid to rapid. The available water holding capacity (AWC) is about 4 to 6 inches for the profile. The erosion potential, both wind and water, is severe.

Table 4. Representative soil features

Surface texture	(1) Fine sandy loam (2) Loamy fine sand
Family particle size	(1) Sandy
Drainage class	Well drained to somewhat excessively drained

Permeability class	Moderately rapid to rapid
Soil depth	100 – 150 cm
Available water capacity (0-101.6cm)	10.16 – 15.24 cm

Ecological dynamics

The potential native plant community is dominated by four-wing saltbush and needle and thread. Wyoming big sagebrush, Indian ricegrass and Thurber's needlegrass are prominent. Sandberg bluegrass, a variety of forbs and other shrubs are present. Vegetative composition of the community is approximately 80 percent grasses, 5 percent forbs and 15 percent shrubs. The approximate ground cover is 60 to 70 percent (basal and crown).

Range in Characteristics:

Variability in plant composition on this site results from variations in soil surface texture. Four-wing saltbush and needle and thread increase on loamy sand surfaces. Indian ricegrass increases on coarse sandy surfaces. Thurber's needlegrass increases on fine sandy loam surfaces. Antelope bitterbrush occurs over gravels. Production increases at the upper end of the precipitation zone. Fourwing saltbush and Wyoming Sagebrush are the dominant shrubs.

Response to Disturbance:

When the condition of the site deteriorates as a result of over grazing four-wing saltbush, needle and thread and Indian ricegrass decrease. Wyoming big sagebrush, rabbitbrush, broom snakeweed and sand dropseed increase. Cheatgrass invades along with other annuals and biennial weeds. Bare ground increases. With fire and continued disturbance fourwing saltbush sagebrush is severely impacted. Rabbitbrush increases slightly and annuals and noxious biennial forbs continue to invade. Under deteriorated conditions excessive wind erosion in the bare soil interspaces reduces the site potential. Small migration dunes, blowouts and hummocks develop. Water erosion increases with excessive erosion most pronounced in drainage areas where deep incised gully's form.

States: ARTRW/B RTE-bare ground; B RTE/biennial forbs-bare ground (following fire on degraded range)

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	Dominant, perennial, deep rooted bunchgrass			471-628	
	needle and thread	HECO26	<i>Hesperostipa comata</i>	471-628	–
2	Sub-dominant, perennial, deep-rooted bunchgrass			78-157	
	Indian ricegrass	ACHY	<i>Achnatherum hymenoides</i>	39-78	–
	Thurber's needlegrass	ACTH7	<i>Achnatherum thurberianum</i>	39-78	–
4	Sub-dominant, perennial, shallow-rooted grass			16-39	
	Sandberg bluegrass	POSE	<i>Poa secunda</i>	16-39	–
5	Other perennial grasses			17-101	
	squirreltail	ELEL5	<i>Elymus elymoides</i>	6-16	–
	thickspike wheatgrass	ELLA3	<i>Elymus lanceolatus</i>	6-16	–
	basin wildrye	LECI4	<i>Leymus cinereus</i>	6-16	–
	beardless wheatgrass	PSSPI	<i>Pseudoroegneria spicata ssp. inermis</i>	0-16	–
	sand dropseed	SPCR	<i>Sporobolus cryptandrus</i>	0-11	–
	foxtail wheatgrass	PSSA2	<i>×Pseudelymus saxicola</i>	0-11	–
Forb					

8	Dominant, perennial forb			35-62	
	arrowleaf balsamroot	BASA3	Balsamorhiza sagittata	16-24	–
	buckwheat	ERIOG	Eriogonum	8-16	–
	phlox	PHLOX	Phlox	6-11	–
	fleabane	ERIGE2	Erigeron	6-11	–
9	Other forbs			13-62	
	milkvetch	ASTRA	Astragalus	3-8	–
	common yarrow	ACMI2	Achillea millefolium	3-8	–
	desertparsley	LOMAT	Lomatium	3-8	–
	lupine	LUPIN	Lupinus	3-8	–
	plains pricklypear	OPPO	Opuntia polyacantha	0-8	–
	showy penstemon	PESP3	Penstemon spectabilis	0-4	–
	scarlet globemallow	SPCO	Sphaeralcea coccinea	0-4	–
	deathcamas	ZIGAD	Zigadenus	0-4	–
	onion	ALLIU	Allium	0-4	–
	common woolly sunflower	ERLA6	Eriophyllum lanatum	0-4	–
Shrub/Vine					
11	Dominant shrubs			55-118	
	fourwing saltbush	ATCA2	Atriplex canescens	39-78	–
15	Other shrubs			13-31	
	basin big sagebrush	ARTRT	Artemisia tridentata ssp. tridentata	3-8	–
	rubber rabbitbrush	ERNA10	Ericameria nauseosa	3-8	–
	spiny hopsage	GRSP	Grayia spinosa	3-8	–
	broom snakeweed	GUSA2	Gutierrezia sarothrae	0-8	–
	winterfat	KRLA2	Krascheninnikovia lanata	0-8	–
	antelope bitterbrush	PUTR2	Purshia tridentata	0-8	–
	littleleaf horsebrush	TEGL	Tetradymia glabrata	0-8	–

Animal community

Livestock Grazing: This site is suitable for livestock grazing use in the late winter, spring, and fall under a planned grazing system. Use should be postponed until the soils are firm enough to prevent trampling damage and soil compaction. Grazing management should be keyed to four wing saltbush, needle and thread and Thurber's needlegrass. Deferred grazing or rest is recommended at least once every three years. Native Wildlife Associated with the Potential Climax Community: This site is commonly used by pronghorn antelope, mule deer, rabbits, rodents, upland birds and various predators. Antelope and mule deer make excellent use of the site for winter and spring forage.

Hydrological functions

The soils of this site are subject to both wind and water erosion. When the hydrologic cover is high they have high wind erosion resistance, low runoff potential and high infiltration rates. Hydrologic cover is high when needle and thread, Thurber's needlegrass and other deep rooted bunchgrass components is greater than 70 percent of potential.

Contributors

T. Bloomer, E.Petersen, A.Bahn
T.Bloomer, E.Petersen, A.Bahn

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	
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:
