

Ecological site R013XY003ID

Steep South

16-22 PZ ARTRV/PSSPS

Last updated: 2/13/2025
Accessed: 09/01/2026

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.

MLRA notes

Major Land Resource Area (MLRA): 013X–Eastern Idaho Plateaus

013X-Eastern Idaho Plateaus Precipitation or Climate Zone: 16-22" P.Z. <https://soils.usda.gov/survey/geography/mlra/index.html>

Classification relationships

Artemisia vaseyana/ *Agropyron spicatum* HT in "Hironaka, M., M.A. Fosberg, A. H. Winward. 1983. Sagebrush-Grass Habitat Types of Southern Idaho. University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho. Bulletin Number "35". Land Resource Unit: B (Northwestern Wheat and Range)
MLRA: 13 (Eastern Idaho Plateaus) EPA EcoRegion: Level III (Middle Rockies)

Ecological site concept

Site does not receive any additional water. Soils are: not saline or saline-sodic. moderately deep, deep, with 35% stone (10-25") and boulder (>25") cover. not skeletal within 20" of soil surface, fragment percentage increasing with depth not strongly or violently effervescent in surface mineral 10". textures usually range from very fine sandy loam to clay loam in surface mineral 4". Slope is > 30%. Clay content is = 32% in surface mineral 4". Site does not have an argillic horizon with > 35% clay.

Associated sites

R013XY019ID	Stony Loam 16-22 PZ ARTRV/PSSPS
R013XY020ID	Loamy Tall Brush 16-22 PZ ACGL/BRMA4
R013XY022ID	Subalpine Loamy 16-22 PZ ARTRS2/ELTR7-BRMA4
R013XY024ID	Loamy 22+ PZ ARTRV/FEID-BRMA4

Similar sites

R013XY019ID	Stony Loam 16-22 PZ ARTRV/PSSPS
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Table 1. Dominant plant species

Tree	Not specified
Shrub	(1) <i>Artemisia tridentata ssp. vaseyana</i> (2) <i>Symphoricarpos albus var. albus</i>
Herbaceous	(1) <i>Pseudoroegneria spicata</i> (2) <i>Festuca idahoensis</i>

Physiographic features

This site occurs on rough broken steep slopes on mountain slopes, hills slopes and ridges and moderately level slopes of fan remnants. The slopes are usually greater than 30 percent on west and south aspects. Elevations range from 4500 to 9000 feet (1350 to 2750 meters).

Table 2. Representative physiographic features

Landforms	(1) Mountain slope (2) Fan remnant
Flooding frequency	None
Elevation	1,370 – 2,740 m
Slope	0 – 80 %
Water table depth	60 – 150 cm
Aspect	S, W

Climatic features

MLRA 13, the Eastern Idaho Plateaus, is part of the Northwestern Wheat and Range Region. Its elevation ranges from 4209 to 9331 feet above sea level, with an average elevation of 5787 feet. The average annual precipitation is 16.41 inches, with a range of 13.56 to 18.75 inches, based on ten long term climate stations located throughout the MLRA. A spike in precipitation amount often occurs in late spring, usually in May.

Temperatures vary widely in the MLRA throughout the year. A maximum temperature of 103° Fahrenheit occurred at the McCammon climate station (# 105716; elevation 4770 feet), while a minimum of -41° was recorded at the Kilgore station (#104908). At all stations temperatures throughout the year are usually below the national average. Kilgore also recorded the greatest annual snowfall amount of 217 inches. The average temperature is 41.4 degrees F. with an average high of 55.3 degrees and an average low of 27.5 degrees. The frost-free period ranges from 64 to 90 days, while the freeze-free period can be 98 to 123 days.

Table 3 Representative climatic features

Frost-free period (average)	90 days
Freeze-free period (average)	120 days

Precipitation total (average)	480 mm
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Influencing water features

This site is not influenced by adjacent wetlands, streams, or run on.

Soil features

The soils on this site are shallow to very deep to bedrock, somewhat poorly to well drained. The soils have silt loam, gravelly silt loam, very gravelly silt loam, very gravelly loam, loam, very cobbly silt loam and stony silt loam surface textures. They are formed in residuum, alluvium, and colluvium derived from quartzite, sandstone and limestone. Coarse fragments are present in the soil profile and generally increase with depth, and can exceed 35 percent by volume. Permeability is slow to moderately rapid and the available water holding capacity (AWC) is low to moderate. Surface runoff from bare soils is rapid or very rapid and the hazard of water erosion is very high with increased slope. These soils are characterized by a xeric soil moisture regime and either a frigid or cryic soil temperature regime.

Soil Series Correlated to this Ecological Site

- Bergquist
- Boyd hollow
- Broadhead
- Calpac
- Camelback
- Dipcreek
- Dra
- Dunford
- Falula
- Hades
- Hondoho
- Ireland
- Kabear
- Lanoak
- Lizdale
- Lonigan
- Polumar
- Povey
- Ricrest
- Ridgecrest
- Sagollow
- Searla
- Spollow
- Valmar
- Vitale
- Warshod

Table 4. Representative soil features

Surface texture	(1) Gravelly silt loam (2) Very cobbly loam (3) Very stony
Drainage class	Somewhat poorly drained to well drained

Permeability class	Slow to moderately rapid
Soil depth	30 – 150 cm
Surface fragment cover <=3"	0 – 30 %
Surface fragment cover >3"	0 – 30 %
Available water capacity (0-101.6cm)	2.54 – 21.08 cm
Calcium carbonate equivalent (0-101.6cm)	0 – 40 %
Electrical conductivity (0-101.6cm)	Not specified
Sodium adsorption ratio (0-101.6cm)	Not specified
Soil reaction (1:1 water) (0-101.6cm)	5.6 – 8.4
Subsurface fragment volume <=3" (Depth not specified)	0 – 80 %
Subsurface fragment volume >3" (Depth not specified)	0 – 30 %

Ecological dynamics

Ecological Dynamics of the Site:

The dominant visual aspect of this site is mountain big sagebrush and snowberry in the overstory and bluebunch wheatgrass in the understory. Composition by weight is approximately 50-60 percent grasses, 10-20 percent forbs, and 25-35 percent shrubs.

During the last few thousand years, this site has evolved in a semi-arid climate characterized by warm, dry summers and cold, wet winters. Herbivory has historically occurred on the site at low levels of utilization. Herbivores include mule deer, Rocky Mountain elk, sage grouse, lagomorphs, and small rodents.

Fire has historically occurred on this site every 20-35 years.

The Historic Climax Plant Community (HCPC), the Reference State (State 1), moves through many phases depending on the natural and man-made forces that impact the community over time. State 1, described later, indicates some of these phases. The Reference Plant Community Phase is Phase A. This plant community is dominated by mountain big sagebrush, snowberry, and bluebunch wheatgrass. Subdominant species include Idaho fescue, slender wheatgrass, Nevada bluegrass, western wheatgrass, Letterman's needlegrass, and sticky geranium. The plant species composition of Phase A is listed later under "Reference Plant Community Phase Plant Species Composition".

Total annual production is 1500 pounds per acre (1680 Kg/ha) in a normal year. Production in a favorable year is 2000 pounds per acre (2240 Kg/ha). Production in an unfavorable year is 850 pounds per acre (952 Kg/ha). Structurally, cool season deep-rooted perennial bunchgrasses are very dominant, followed by medium to tall shrubs being more dominant than perennial forbs.

FUNCTION:

This site is suited for grazing by domestic livestock in summer and early fall. This site provides habitat for a wide variety of birds, small mammals, and big game due to the wide variety of grasses, forbs, and shrubs. The site position generally occurs near or adjacent to a woodland or shrub site suffering excellent opportunities for edge effect for wildlife. The site provides winter habitat for mule deer and Rocky Mountain elk. The site has good aesthetic value and natural beauty. Large numbers of forbs and shrubs bloom in the spring, summer, and early fall seasons. The site offers wildlife viewing potential especially in winter. Due to the good vegetative cover and stony soils this site is fairly resistant to degradation from erosion.

Impacts on the Plant Community.

Influence of fire:

In the absence of normal fire frequency, mountain big sagebrush can gradually increase on the site. Grasses and forbs decrease as shrubs increase. Rocky Mountain juniper can invade the site if a seed source is in the proximity. With the continued absence of fire, mountain big sagebrush or Rocky Mountain juniper can displace most of the primary understory species. See "Influence of Rocky Mountain Juniper Invasion" below.

When fires become more frequent than historic levels (20-35 years), mountain big sagebrush and antelope bitterbrush are reduced significantly. Rabbitbrush and snowberry can increase slightly. With continued short fire frequency, mountain big sagebrush and antelope bitterbrush can be completely eliminated along with many of the desirable understory species such as bluebunch wheatgrass. These species may be replaced by Kentucky bluegrass along with a variety of annual and perennial forbs including noxious and invasive species. Cheatgrass will invade the site at lower elevations. These fine fuels will increase the fire frequency.

Influence of improper grazing management:

Season-long grazing and/or excessive utilization can be very detrimental to this site. This type of management leads to reduced vigor of the bunchgrasses. With reduced vigor, recruitment of these species declines. As these species decline, an increase in mountain big sagebrush and noxious and invasive plants will occur. Also the plant community becomes susceptible to Rocky Mountain juniper invasion. Mountain big sagebrush or Rocky Mountain juniper can completely dominate the site with continued improper grazing management.

Continued improper grazing management influences fire frequency by increasing fine fuels. As cheatgrass and other annuals increase, fires become more frequent, particularly at lower elevations.

Proper grazing management that addresses frequency, duration, and intensity of grazing can also keep fine fuels from developing, thereby reducing fire frequency. This can lead to gradual increases in mountain big sagebrush and/or Rocky Mountain juniper. A planned grazing system can be developed to intentionally accumulate fine fuels in preparation for a prescribed burn. Due to the extremely steep slopes on this site and the species involved, any brush management should be carefully planned as a reduction in shrubs in areas without a suitable understory of perennial grasses can lead to an increase in annuals which can result in a more frequent fire regime. Since this site can have shrub species that are extremely valuable to wildlife, they need to be protected during the application of the control measures selected.

Weather influences:

Above normal precipitation in April, May, and June can dramatically increase total annual production of the plant community. These weather patterns can also increase viable seed production of desirable species to provide for recruitment. Likewise, below normal precipitation during these spring months can significantly reduce total annual production and be detrimental to viable seed production. Overall plant composition is normally not affected when perennials have good vigor.

Below normal temperatures in the spring can have an adverse impact on total production regardless of the precipitation. An early, hard freeze can occasionally kill some plants.

Prolonged drought adversely affects this plant community in several ways. Vigor, recruitment, and production are usually reduced. Mortality can occur. Prolonged drought can lead to a reduction in fire frequency.

Influence of insects and disease:

Outbreaks can affect vegetation health. Bitterbrush can be severely affected by the western tent caterpillar (*Malacosoma fragilis*). Two consecutive years of defoliation by the tent caterpillar can cause mortality in bitterbrush. Mormon cricket and grasshopper outbreaks occur periodically. Outbreaks seldom cause plant mortality since defoliation of the plant occurs only once during the year of the outbreak. Snow mold can reduce the vigor of mountain big sagebrush.

Influence of noxious and invasive plants:

Many of these species add to the fine-fuel component and lead to increased fire frequency.

Perennial and annual invasive species compete with desirable plants for moisture and nutrients. The result is reduced production and change in composition of the understory.

Influence of wildlife:

Big game animals use this site in the spring, summer, and fall and in moderate winters. Their numbers are seldom high enough to adversely affect the plant community. Herbivory can be detrimental to bitterbrush when livestock grazing and browsing by big game occurs at the same time and season. This will occur when both kinds of animal are using the plant in the late summer or fall. The adverse impact is excessive use of the current year's leader growth. The deer mouse is beneficial to this site as it is the principal vector for planting bitterbrush seed.

Watershed:

Decreased infiltration and increased runoff occur with an increase in mountain big sagebrush. Desired understory species can be reduced. This composition change can affect nutrient and water cycles. Increased runoff also causes sheet and rill erosion. Abnormally short fire frequency also gives the same results, but to a lesser degree. The long-term effect is transition to a different state.

Influence of Rocky Mountain juniper invasion:

In plant communities that are invaded by Rocky Mountain juniper, the species has a competitive advantage for the following reasons:

- Rocky Mountain juniper is very drought tolerant.
- It has the ability to extract soil moisture from a wide range of soil depths.
- Rocky Mountain juniper has high evapo-transpiration rates.
- The species intercepts rain and snow before it reaches the soil surface.
- It has the ability to grow as long as there is soil moisture and the temperature is above freezing.
- Rocky Mountain juniper has a relatively rapid growth rate and is long-lived. It can readily over-top shade intolerant species which leads to mortality.
- Nutrient cycling is reduced.
- As the canopy closes, Rocky Mountain juniper gains control of energy capture.

As Rocky Mountain juniper extracts water, other plants are unable to acquire sufficient water and nutrients to sustain growth and reproduction, thus reducing cover and biomass in the interspaces. After the canopy closes, there is sufficient soil moisture available for shallow-rooted, shade tolerant species to persist directly under the tree.

The following hydrologic impacts occur on sites invaded by Rocky Mountain juniper:

- Infiltration in the interspaces is reduced.
- Run-off increases resulting in increased sheet and rill erosion with elevated sediment loads.
- Soil temperatures increase in the interspaces which results in accelerated drying of the soil surface.
- Increased bare ground in the interspaces.
- Soil moisture storage is reduced.

As bare ground and interconnectiveness of bare ground increases, flow rates are accelerated (reduction of flow sinuosity) and run-off out of the area increases.

Degradation of these systems can result in the formation of a feedback cycle in which greater Rocky Mountain juniper cover and density results in greater plant and soil disturbance between the canopies.

In summary, a closed Rocky Mountain juniper community takes control of the following ecological processes: (1) hydrology, (2) energy capture, and (3) nutrient cycling. The changes are primarily driven by the hydrologic processes. The development of a closed Rocky Mountain juniper canopy always results in a transition across the threshold to a different state. Generally, when Rocky Mountain juniper canopy cover nears 20%, the plant community is approaching the threshold.

Plant Community and Sequence:

Transition pathways between common vegetation states and phases:

State 1.

Phase A to B. Develops with improper grazing management and in the absence of fire. There is a Rocky Mountain juniper seed source present in the vicinity.

Phase A to C. Results from wildfire, prescribed burning or brush management.

Phase A to D. Results from improper grazing management and no fire. There is no Rocky Mountain juniper seed source present in the vicinity.

Phase B to C. Results from a wildfire or brush management.

Phase B to A. Occurs with prescribed grazing and brush management or prescribed burning.

Phase C to A. Results from prescribed grazing and no fire.

Phase D to A. Occurs with prescribed grazing.

Phase D to C. Occurs with fire or prescribed burning and prescribed grazing.

Phase C to D. Occurs with no fire and improper grazing management.

State 1 Phase C or D to State 2. Develops through improper grazing management and frequent fire. This site has crossed the threshold. It is economically impractical to return this state to State 1 with accelerated practices.

State 1, Phase B to State 3. Develops with no fire and improper grazing management from a juniper invaded phase of State 1. This site has crossed the threshold. It is economically impractical to return this state to State 1 with accelerated practices.

State 2 to unknown site. Excessive soil loss and changes in the hydrologic cycle caused by improper grazing management and no fire or frequent fire cause this state to cross the threshold and retrogress to a new site with reduced potential. It is economically impractical to return this state to State 1 with accelerated practices.

State 3 to unknown site. Continued lack of fire or improper grazing management cause this state to cross the threshold and retrogress to a new site with reduced potential due to significant soil loss and changes in hydrology. It is economically impractical to return this state to State 1 with accelerated practices.

Practice Limitations.

Severe limitations exist for seeding and brush management due to steep slopes.

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 (%)
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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 1.3 plant community composition

Group	Common Name	Symbol	Scientific Name	Annual Production ()	Foliar Cover (%)
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Table 8. Community 1.4 plant community composition

Group	Common Name	Symbol	Scientific Name	Annual Production ()	Foliar Cover (%)
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Table 9. Community 2.1 plant community composition

Group	Common Name	Symbol	Scientific Name	Annual Production ()	Foliar Cover (%)
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Table 10. Community 3.1 plant community composition

Group	Common Name	Symbol	Scientific Name	Annual Production ()	Foliar Cover (%)
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Table 11. Community 4.1 plant community composition

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

Wildlife Interpretations. Animal Community – Wildlife Interpretations This rangeland ecological site provides diverse habitat for many native wildlife species. The plant community exhibits a diverse mixture of forbs throughout the growing season offering excellent habitat for invertebrates. Mule deer and elk utilize the site throughout the year. The site provides seasonal habitat for resident and migratory animals including western toad, shrews, bats, ground squirrels, mice, coyote, red fox, badger, Ferruginous hawk, and prairie falcon. Area sensitive bird species include Brewer's sparrow, sage thrasher, sage sparrow, and sage-grouse. Water features are sparse provided by seasonal runoff, artificial water catchments, and springs. State 1 Phase 1.1 – Mountain Big Sagebrush/ Mountain Snowberry/ Idaho Fescue/ Bluebunch Wheatgrass Reference Plant Community (RPC): This plant community provides a diversity of grasses, forbs, and shrubs used by native insect communities that assist in pollination. An extensive array of forbs is represented throughout the growing season leading to a diverse insect community. Many avian and mammal species utilize this habitat based on the availability of invertebrate prey species. The reptile and amphibian community is represented by common sagebrush lizard, western rattlesnake, Great Basin spadefoot toad, western toad, and northern leopard frog. Amphibians are associated with springs and isolated water bodies adjacent to this plant community. Development of spring sites that collect all available water would exclude amphibian use on these sites. Native shrub-steppe obligate bird species utilizing the habitat include the Brewer's sparrow, sage sparrow, sage grouse, and sage thrasher. Sage-grouse habitat (leks, nesting, brood-rearing, and winter) is provided by this plant community. The plant community provides seasonal food and cover for large mammals including mule deer and elk. Winter habitat is provided for mule deer and elk. A diverse small mammal population including golden-mantled ground squirrels, jackrabbits, deer mice, and Great Basin pocket mice may utilize this plant community. Pika may be present at the higher elevations when adjacent to talus slopes. State 1 Phase 1.2- Mountain Big Sagebrush/ Mountain Snowberry/ Rocky Mountain Juniper/ Bluebunch Wheatgrass/ Bottlebrush Squirreltail Plant Community: This plant community is the result of improper grazing management and no fire. An increase in canopy cover of sagebrush and juniper contributes to a sparse herbaceous understory. A reduced herbaceous understory results in lower diversity and numbers of insects. The reptile and amphibian community will be similar to the State 1 Phase 1.1 community represented by common sagebrush lizard, western rattlesnake, Great Basin spadefoot toad, and western toad. The reduced diversity of insects and loss of understory cover may reduce quality of food and cover for reptile populations. As juniper increases, habitat cover for Brewer's sparrow, sage thrasher, and sage sparrow may increase. Remaining sagebrush provides brood-rearing, winter cover, and winter food for sage-grouse but as juniper encroaches the quality of this habitat is severely reduced or eliminated. The plant community supports limited seasonal habitat for mule deer and elk. The quality of winter habitat for mule deer and elk is reduced with the encroachment of juniper. As juniper encroaches the site will provide additional thermal cover for large mammals. The small mammal population would be similar to the State 1 Phase 1.1 animal community. State 1 Phase 1.3 – Bluebunch Wheatgrass/ Western Wheatgrass Plant Community Plant Community: This plant community is a result of recent wildfire, prescribed burning, or brush management. The plant community, dominated by herbaceous vegetation with little or no sagebrush would provide less vertical structure for animals. Patches of root sprouting shrubs (snowberry and rabbitbrushes) may be present and provide limited vertical structure for wildlife over time. Insect diversity would be reduced but a native forb plant community similar to that in State 1 Phase 1.1 would still support select pollinators. Habitat for sagebrush lizard, Great Basin spadefoot toad, and western toad would be limited due to the loss of sagebrush. Amphibian habitat would be tied to permanent spring sites in the area. Development of spring sites that collected all available water would exclude the use of amphibians on these sites. The dominance of herbaceous vegetation with little sagebrush would limit use of these areas as nesting habitat by Brewer's sparrow, sage sparrow, sage grouse, and sage thrasher. The dominant herbaceous vegetation improves habitat for grassland avian species (horned lark, savannah sparrow, vesper sparrow, and western meadowlark). Mule deer and elk use would be seasonal but the site would offer little thermal cover and young of year cover due to the loss of shrub cover. The populations of small mammals would be dominated by open grassland species. Large blocks of this plant community would fragment the reference plant community and reduce the quality of habitat for shrub-steppe obligate animal species. State 1 Phase 1.4 – Mountain Big Sagebrush/ Bluebunch Wheatgrass Plant Community: This plant community is the result of improper grazing management and no fire. An increase in canopy cover of sagebrush contributes to a sparse herbaceous understory. Grasses, forbs, and shrubs are used by native insects that assist in pollination but the reduced herbaceous understory results in lower diversity of insects. The reptile and amphibian community will be similar to State 1 Phase 1.1 and 1.2 community, represented by common sagebrush lizard, western rattlesnake, Great Basin spadefoot toad, and western toad. The reduced diversity of insects may reduce reptile diversity and populations. Reduced herbaceous understory is a key factor in limiting the use of this plant community by avian species. Key shrub-steppe obligate birds include Brewer's sparrow, sage sparrow, sage thrasher, and sage-grouse. Habitat (brood-rearing and nesting cover) quality for sage-grouse is limited due to a less diverse herbaceous plant community. Winter habitat (cover and food) for sage-grouse is provided. The reduced vigor of understory vegetation provides a shorter forage season for mule deer and elk. Young of year cover would be provided for deer. The quality of winter habitat for deer and elk may be reduced. Small mammal populations would be similar to those in State 1 Phase 1.1. State 2 – Bottlebrush Squirreltail/ Kentucky Bluegrass/ Annuals/ Cheatgrass Plant Community: This state has developed due to continued improper grazing management and frequent fire. The plant community does not support a diverse insect community. The reduced forb and shrub components in the plant community would support a very limited population of pollinators. Habitat for sagebrush lizard, Great Basin spadefoot toad, and western toad would be limited due to the loss of sagebrush. This plant community does not provide quality habitat for sage thrasher, Brewer's sparrow, sage-grouse, or sage sparrow. Diversity of grassland avian species is reduced due to poor cover and available food. Birds of prey including hawks and falcons may range throughout these areas looking for prey species. Large mammals may utilize the herbaceous vegetation in spring and summer when herbaceous vegetation is more palatable. The populations of small mammals would be dominated by open grassland species. Large blocks of this plant community would fragment the reference plant community and reduce the quality of habitat for shrub-steppe obligate animal species. State 3 – Rocky Mountain Juniper/ Bottlebrush Squirreltail/ Kentucky Bluegrass/ Annuals/

Cheatgrass Plant Community Plant Community: This state has developed due to improper grazing management and no fire. The loss of native forbs and understory vegetation will reduce insect diversity on the site. Habitat for sagebrush lizard, Great Basin spadefoot toad, and western toad would be limited due to the loss of sagebrush cover. This plant community does not support the habitat requirements for sage-grouse. Birds using this site as resident or migratory habitat include Juniper titmouse, western bluebird, and Virginia's warbler. The Juniper titmouse relies heavily on juniper seeds for winter food. Hunting success by raptors may decrease due to a heavy overstory of juniper. The plant community supports limited seasonal habitat for mule deer and elk in spring and fall. As juniper encroaches the site will provide additional thermal cover for large mammals. State 4 – Rangeland Seeding Plant Community: The seeding mixture (native or non-native) determines the animal species that utilize this site. A diverse seed mixture of grasses and forbs would provide similar habitat conditions as in the herbaceous plant community described in State 1 phase 1.3. A diverse seed mixture of grasses, forbs, and shrubs would provide similar habitat conditions as described in State 1 phase 1.1, 1.2, or 1.4. A monoculture of non-native grass species would not support diverse populations of insects, reptiles, birds, mammals, or shrub-steppe obligate animal species. Grassland animal species including western meadowlark, horned lark, savannah sparrow, deer mouse, kangaroo rat, mule deer, and elk would utilize this site for nesting and/or foraging. Birds of prey including hawks and falcons may range throughout this community looking for prey species. Large areas of State 4 with no shrubs in the plant community would fragment the reference plant community and would severely reduce the quality of habitat for shrub-steppe obligate animal species. Grazing Interpretations. This site is suited for grazing by domestic livestock in summer and early fall. Estimated initial stocking rate will be determined with the landowner or decision-maker. They will be based on the inventory which includes species composition, similarity index, production, past use history, season of use, and seasonal preference. Calculations used to determine estimated initial stocking rate will be based on forage preference ratings.

Hydrological functions

Soils on this site are in hydrologic group B. When the vegetative cover is good, the natural erosion hazard is slight.

Recreational uses

The site has good aesthetic value and natural beauty. Large numbers of forbs and shrubs bloom in the spring, summer, and early fall seasons. The site offers wildlife viewing potential especially in winter.

Wood products

none

Other products

none

Other information

Field Offices American Falls, ID Blackfoot, ID Burley, ID Driggs, ID Fort Hall, ID Idaho Falls, ID Malad, ID Pocatello, ID Rexburg, ID Soda Springs, ID St. Anthony, ID Revision Notes: "Previously Approved" Provisional This Provisional ecological site concept has passed Quality Control (QC) and Quality Assurance (QA) to ensure that the site meets the 2014 NESH standards for a Provisional ecological site description. This is an updated "Previously Approved" ESD that represents a first-generation tier of documentation that, prior to the release of the 2014 National Ecological Site Handbook (NESH), met all requirements as an "Approved" ESD as laid out in the 1997 (rev.1, 2003) National Range and Pasture Handbook (NRPH). The document fully described the Reference State and Community Phase in the State-and-Transition model. All other alternative states are at least described in narrative form. The "Previously Approved" ESD has been field-tested for a minimum of five years and is a proven functional document for conservation planning. The "Previously Approved" ESD does not contain all tabular and narrative entries as required in the current "Approved" level of documentation, but it is expected that the "Previously Approved" ESD will continue refinement toward an "Approved" status. Site Development and Testing Plan: Future work, as described in a Project Plan, is necessary to validate the information in this Provisional Ecological Site Description. This will include field activities to collect low-, medium-, and high-intensity sampling, soil correlations, and analysis of that data. Annual field reviews should be done by soil scientists and vegetation specialists. The final field review, peer review, quality control, and quality assurance reviews of the ESD will be required to produce the final document.

Inventory data references

Information presented here has been derived from NRCS clipping and other inventory data. Also, field knowledge of range-trained personnel was used. Those involved in developing this site description include: Dave Franzen, co-owner, Intermountain Rangeland Consultants, LLC Jacy Gibbs, co-owner, Intermountain Rangeland Consultants, LLC Jim Cornwell, Range Management Specialist, IASCD Brendan Brazee, State Rangeland Management Specialist, NRCS, Idaho Lee Brooks, Range Management Specialist, IASCD Kristen May, Resource Soil Scientist, NRCS, Idaho

Other references

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USDI Bureau of Land Management, US Geological Survey; USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service, Agricultural Research Service; Interpreting Indicators of Rangeland Health. Technical Reference 1734-6; Version 4-2005.

Contributors

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Approval

Kirt Walstad, 2/13/2025

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.

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Date	05/13/2008
Approved by	
Approval date	
Composition (Indicators 10 and 12) based on	Annual Production

Indicators

- 1. Number and extent of rills:** rills rarely occur on this site. They are most likely to occur immediately following a wildfire. Gravels and stones on the surface reduce erosion.

2. **Presence of water flow patterns:** water-flow patterns are rare on this site. When they do occur, they are short, disrupted by cool season perennial grasses, shrubs, surface stones and gravels and are not extensive.
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3. **Number and height of erosional pedestals or terracettes:** both are rare on this site.
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4. **Bare ground from Ecological Site Description or other studies (rock, litter, lichen, moss, plant canopy are not bare ground):** do not occur on this site.
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5. **Number of gullies and erosion associated with gullies:** usually not present.
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6. **Extent of wind scoured, blowouts and/or depositional areas:** fine litter in the interspaces may move up to 2-3 feet or further following a significant run-off event. Coarse litter generally does not move.
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7. **Amount of litter movement (describe size and distance expected to travel):** fine litter in the interspaces may move up to 2-3 feet or further following a significant run-off event. Coarse litter generally does not move.
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8. **Soil surface (top few mm) resistance to erosion (stability values are averages - most sites will show a range of values):** values should range from 4 to 6 but needs to be tested.
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9. **Soil surface structure and SOM content (include type of structure and A-horizon color and thickness):** structure ranges from weak very fine and fine granular to moderate very fine, fine, medium and coarse granular to strong very fine and fine granular to weak very thin, thin, and medium platy to weak fine and medium subangular blocky. Soil organic matter (SOM) ranges from 1 to 10 percent. Surface color ranges from black to very dark brown to dark yellowish brown. The A or A1 horizon is typically 2 to 26 inches thick.
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10. **Effect of community phase composition (relative proportion of different functional groups) and spatial distribution on infiltration and runoff:** bunchgrasses, especially deep-rooted perennials, slow run-off and increase infiltration.
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11. **Presence and thickness of compaction layer (usually none; describe soil profile features which may be mistaken for compaction on this site):** not present.
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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: cool season perennial bunchgrasses

Sub-dominant: medium and tall shrubs

Other: perennial forbs

Additional:

13. Amount of plant mortality and decadence (include which functional groups are expected to show mortality or decadence):
very little decadence is expected to occur on this site.
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14. Average percent litter cover (%) and depth (in): annual litter cover in the interspaces will be 5-10 percent to a depth of <0.1ft. Under the mature shrubs litter is greater than 0.5 inches.
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15. Expected annual annual-production (this is TOTAL above-ground annual-production, not just forage annual-production): is 1500 lbs. per acre in a year with normal precipitation and temperatures. Perennial grasses produce 50-60 percent of the total, forbs 10-20 percent, and shrubs 25-35 percent.
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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: includes Kentucky bluegrass, cheatgrass, annual kochia, annual mustards, Russian thistle, and halogeton.
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17. Perennial plant reproductive capability: all functional groups have the potential to reproduce in normal years.
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