

Ecological site R032XY228WY

Lowland (LL)

5-9" Wind River Basin Precipitation Zone

Accessed: 08/18/2026

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

R032XY204WY	Clayey (Cy) 5-9" Wind River Basin Precipitation Zone
R032XY222WY	Loamy (Ly) 5-9" Wind River Basin Precipitation Zone

Similar sites

R032XY328WY	Lowland (LL) 10-14" East Precipitation Zone Lowland 10-14" East P.Z. has higher production.
-------------	--

Table 1. Dominant plant species

Tree	Not specified
Shrub	Not specified
Herbaceous	Not specified

Physiographic features

This site is located on nearly level land adjacent to streams that run water at least during the major part of the growing season.

Table 2. Representative physiographic features

Landforms	(1) Alluvial fan (2) Drainageway (3) Stream terrace
Flooding duration	Brief (2 to 7 days) to long (7 to 30 days)

Flooding frequency	Occasional to frequent
Ponding frequency	None
Elevation	1,370 – 2,010 m
Slope	0 – 10 %
Ponding depth	0 cm
Water table depth	30 – 150 cm
Aspect	Aspect is not a significant factor

Climatic features

Annual precipitation ranges from 5-9 inches per year. The normal precipitation pattern shows peaks in May and June and a secondary peak in September. This amounts to about 50% of the mean annual precipitation. Much of the moisture that falls in the latter part of the summer is lost by evaporation and much of the moisture that falls during the winter is lost by sublimation. Average snowfall is about 20 inches annually. Wide fluctuations may occur in yearly precipitation and result in more dry years than those with more than normal precipitation.

Temperatures show a wide range between summer and winter and between daily maximums and minimums, due to the high elevation and dry air, which permits rapid incoming and outgoing radiation. Cold air outbreaks from Canada in winter move rapidly from northwest to southeast and account for extreme minimum temperatures. Chinook winds may occur in winter and bring rapid rises in temperature. Extreme storms may occur during the winter, but most severely affect ranch operations during late winter and spring.

High winds are generally blocked from the basin by high mountains, but can occur in conjunction with an occasional thunderstorm.

Growth of native cool-season plants begins about April 1 and continues to about July 1. Cool weather and moisture in September may produce some green up of cool season plants that will continue to late October.

The following information is from the "Pavillion" climate station:

Minimum Maximum 5 yrs. out of 10 between

Frost-free period (days): 95 175 May 19 – September 19

Freeze-free period (days): 98 185 May 6 – October 3

Mean Annual Precipitation (inches): 2.50 12.54

Mean annual precipitation: 7.85 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 44.53 F (30.5 F Avg. Min. to 58.5 F Avg. Max.)

For detailed information visit the Natural Resources Conservation Service National Water and Climate Center at <http://www.wcc.nrcs.usda.gov/> website. Other climate station(s) representative of this precipitation zone include "Riverton", "Arminto", and "Lost Cabin".

Table 3 Representative climatic features

Frost-free period (average)	180 days
Freeze-free period (average)	190 days

Precipitation total (average)	230 mm
-------------------------------	--------

Influencing water features

Stream Type: C (Rosgen)

Soil features

The soils of this site are moderately deep to very deep poorly drained to well-drained soils formed in mixed alluvium. These soils have slow to rapid permeability. The surface soil will be highly variable and vary from 2 to 8 inches in thickness over gravel or bedrock. Layers of the soil most influential to the plant community vary from 3 to 6 inches thick. A fluctuating water table occurs in these areas and ranges from 1 to 5 feet, but is usually deeper than 3 feet. The soil characteristics having the most influence on the plant community are depth to a water table during the growing season and the minimal amount of soluble salts.

Table 4. Representative soil features

Surface texture	(1) Loam (2) Clay loam (3) Fine sandy loam
Family particle size	(1) Loamy
Drainage class	Well drained to poorly drained
Permeability class	Slow to rapid
Soil depth	50 – 150 cm
Surface fragment cover ≤3"	0 – 10 %
Surface fragment cover >3"	0 – 10 %
Available water capacity (0-101.6cm)	2.54 – 15.24 cm
Calcium carbonate equivalent (0-101.6cm)	0 – 10 %
Electrical conductivity (0-101.6cm)	0 – 10 mmhos/cm

Sodium adsorption ratio (0-101.6cm)	0 – 10
Soil reaction (1:1 water) (0-101.6cm)	6.6 – 8.4
Subsurface fragment volume <=3" (Depth not specified)	0 – 10 %
Subsurface fragment volume >3" (Depth not specified)	0 – 10 %

Ecological dynamics

Potential vegetation on this site is dominated by tall and mid cool-season perennial grasses, which are adapted to occasional periodic flooding and overflow and a fluctuating water table, and narrowleaf cottonwoods. Other significant vegetation includes a variety of riparian shrubs and forbs. The expected potential composition for this site is about 60% grasses, 10% forbs and 30% woody plants. The composition and production will vary naturally due to historical use, fluctuating precipitation and fire frequency.

As this site deteriorates, species such as wild rose, silver buffaloberry, big sagebrush, and greasewood will increase. Weedy annuals will invade. Cool season grasses such as basin wildrye, needleandthread and slender wheatgrass will decrease in frequency and production. Cottonwoods mature and become decadent and do not reproduce.

Fire behavior plays an important role in this plant community especially due to the addition of tree species as part of the vegetative composition. The intensity of a fire determines vegetative succession and structure. Low intensive or ground fires typically results in thinning of cottonwood stands and provides microsites, which can quickly be colonized by new saplings. These transitions are relatively short lived and tend to be mosaic in nature. As such, these areas maintain a mixed age stand of mature and younger trees with a sapling understory.

Moderate or severe fires, however, usually result in total stand mortality, as cottonwood trees are not very resistant to high temperatures. Under these scenarios, cottonwood seedlings may or may not quickly become established depending on if the soils are sterilized. Eventually, if the conditions are right, seedlings will establish, but it may take decades to return to a multi-age mature stand. As a result of any wildfire, shrubs can also play an important role as to what plants will emerge first and what will the species composition develop into after fire succession. The effects of fire in these plant communities have not been adequately studied and the understanding of fire succession is minimal.

The Historic Climax Plant Community (description follows the plant community diagram) has been determined by study of rangeland relic areas, or areas protected from excessive disturbance. Trends in plant communities going from heavily grazed areas to lightly grazed areas, seasonal use pastures, and historical accounts have also been used.

The following is a State and Transition Model Diagram that illustrates the common plant communities (states) that can occur on the site and the transitions between these communities. The ecological processes will be discussed in more detail in the plant community narratives following the diagram.

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				303-706	
	basin wildrye	LECI4	<i>Leymus cinereus</i>	269-706	–
2				101-303	
	slender wheatgrass	ELTR7	<i>Elymus trachycaulus</i>	101-303	–
3				101-303	
	western wheatgrass	PASM	<i>Pascopyrum smithii</i>	101-303	–
4				0-202	
	squirreltail	ELELE	<i>Elymus elymoides ssp. elymoides</i>	0-202	–
5				202-504	
	Grass, perennial	2GP	<i>Grass, perennial</i>	0-101	–
	Indian ricegrass	ACHY	<i>Achnatherum hymenoides</i>	0-101	–
	blue grama	BOGR2	<i>Bouteloua gracilis</i>	0-101	–
	prairie sandreed	CALO	<i>Calamovilfa longifolia</i>	0-101	–
	Canada wildrye	ELCA4	<i>Elymus canadensis</i>	0-101	–
	needle and thread	HECO26	<i>Hesperostipa comata</i>	0-101	–
	Sandberg bluegrass	POSE	<i>Poa secunda</i>	0-101	–
Forb					
6				101-303	
	Forb, perennial	2FP	<i>Forb, perennial</i>	0-101	–
	textile onion	ALTE	<i>Allium textile</i>	0-101	–
	silverweed cinquefoil	ARAN7	<i>Argentina anserina</i>	0-101	–
	plains pricklypear	OPPO	<i>Opuntia polyacantha</i>	0-101	–
	spiny phlox	PHHO	<i>Phlox hoodii</i>	0-101	–
	curly dock	RUCR	<i>Rumex crispus</i>	0-101	–
	smooth woodyaster	XYGL	<i>Xylorhiza glabriuscula</i>	0-101	–
Tree					
7				202-404	
	narrowleaf cottonwood	POAN3	<i>Populus angustifolia</i>	202-404	–
Shrub/Vine					
8				202-504	
	Shrub (>.5m)	2SHRUB	<i>Shrub (>.5m)</i>	0-101	–
	silver sagebrush	ARCA13	<i>Artemisia cana</i>	0-101	–
	basin big sagebrush	ARTRT	<i>Artemisia tridentata ssp. tridentata</i>	0-101	–
	rubber rabbitbrush	ERNA10	<i>Ericameria nauseosa</i>	0-101	–
	golden currant	RIAU	<i>Ribes aureum</i>	0-101	–
	Woods' rose	ROWOW	<i>Rosa woodsii var. woodsii</i>	0-101	–
	greasewood	SAVE4	<i>Sarcobatus vermiculatus</i>	0-101	–
	silver buffaloberry	SHAR	<i>Shepherdia argentea</i>	0-101	–
	western snowberry	SYOC	<i>Symphoricarpos occidentalis</i>	0-101	–

Table 6. Community 2.1 plant community composition

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

Table 7. Community 3.1 plant community composition

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

Table 8. Community 4.1 plant community composition

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

Table 9. Community 5.1 plant community composition

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

Table 10. Community 6.1 plant community composition

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

Table 11. Community 7.1 plant community composition

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

Table 12. Community 8.1 plant community composition

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

Animal community

Animal Community – Wildlife Interpretations Historic Climax Plant Community: The abundant production and proximity to water make this state important for grazers and mixed-feeders, such as bison, elk, deer, and antelope. This also provides suitable thermal and escape cover for these animals. This plant community may provide brood rearing/foraging areas for upland game birds. Other birds that would frequent this plant community include western meadowlarks, horned larks, and golden eagles. Bald eagles may also frequent this area if adjacent to large streams or rivers and may even nest in this site. Many grassland obligate small mammals would occur here. Mature Cottonwood/Cool Season Mid-Grass: The abundant production and proximity to water make this state important for grazers and mixed-feeders, such as bison, elk, deer, and antelope. This also provides suitable thermal and escape cover for these animals. This plant community may provide brood rearing/foraging areas for upland birds and sage grouse. Other birds that would frequent this plant community include western meadowlarks, horned larks, and golden eagles. Bald eagles may also frequent this area if adjacent to large streams or rivers and may even nest in this site. Many grassland obligate small mammals would occur here. Cottonwood Sapling/Riparian Shrub Regeneration: This plant community may be useful for the same large grazers that would use the Historic Climax Plant Community. Usually after a fire, young succulent plants and young shrubs are preferred by these large ungulates. Once reestablished this site may provide foraging and nesting opportunities for upland game birds as well as songbirds. Many grassland obligate small mammals would occur here. Kentucky Bluegrass Sod/Over-Mature Cottonwood Stand: The proximity to water makes this state important for wildlife such as birds, mule deer, and whitetail deer. Grazers may find the sod grass preferable, however, mixed-feeders will find less diverse and less productive plants. Some thermal and escape cover exists but is not as common as found in some of the other states. It may provide some foraging opportunities for upland game birds and sage grouse. Good grasshopper habitat equals good foraging for birds. Many grassland obligate small mammals would occur here. Dense Shrub/Warm-Season Grass: The proximity to water makes this state important for wildlife such as birds, mule deer, and whitetail deer. However, the plant community composition is less diverse and productive, and thus, less apt to meet the seasonal needs of these animals. The dense shrub cover does provide good thermal and escape cover for both large animals and upland birds. However, it provides little foraging opportunities for upland game birds, as fewer forbs are available. Many grassland obligate small mammals would occur here. Cool-Season Grass/Mixed Shrub: The proximity to water makes this state important for wildlife such as birds, mule deer, and whitetail deer. However, the plant community composition is less diverse, and thus less apt to meet the seasonal needs of these animals. It may provide some foraging opportunities for upland game birds and sage grouse. Good grasshopper habitat equals good foraging for birds. Many grassland obligate small mammals would occur here. Russian Olive/Dense Shrub: The proximity to water makes this state important for wildlife such as birds, mule deer, and whitetail deer. This is useful for the same large grazers that would use the Historic Climax Plant Community. The low production of herbaceous understory of this plant community decreases the foraging potential and cover for many wildlife species. The increase in tall shrubs, however, makes this an attractive site for thermal and escape cover for large grazers and upland birds. It can provide foraging and nesting opportunities for songbirds. Some species utilize the Russian olive berries for food and are attracted to these colonized areas. Perennial Grass/Russian Olive: The abundant production and proximity to water make this state important for wildlife such as birds, mule deer, and whitetail deer. This plant community is useful for the same large grazers that would use the Historic Climax Plant Community. The increase in tall shrub production makes this even more attractive to some wildlife due to the increase in thermal and escape cover. It can provide foraging and nesting opportunities for upland game birds and songbirds. Some species utilize the Russian olive berries for food and are attracted to these colonized areas. Animal Community – Grazing Interpretations The following table lists suggested stocking rates for cattle under continuous season-long grazing under normal growing conditions. These are conservative estimates that should be used only as guidelines in the initial stages of the conservation planning process. Often, the current plant composition does not entirely match any particular plant community (as described in this ecological site description). Because of this, a field visit is recommended, in all cases, to document plant composition and production. More precise carrying capacity estimates should eventually be calculated using this information along with animal preference data, particularly when grazers other than cattle are involved. Under more intensive grazing management, improved harvest efficiencies can result in an increased carrying capacity. If distribution problems occur, stocking rates must be reduced to maintain plant health and vigor. Plant Community Production Carrying Capacity* (lb./ac) (AUM/ac) Historic Climax Plant Community 1400-2400 .4 Mature Cottonwood/Cool Season Mid-Grass 1000-2000 .33 Cottonwood Sapling/Riparian Shrub Regeneration 1000-1800 .33 Kentucky B. Sod/O-M Cottonwood Stand 900-1600 .33 Dense Shrub/Warm-Season Grass 500-1200 .1 Cool-Season Grass/Mixed Shrub 600-1400 .2 Russian Olive/Dense Shrub 750-1200 .05

Perennial Grass/Russian Olive 600-1600 .2 * - Continuous, season-long grazing by cattle under average growing conditions. Grazing by domestic livestock is one of the major income-producing industries in the area. Rangeland in this area may provide yearlong forage for cattle, sheep, or horses. During the dormant period, the forage for livestock use needs to be supplemented with protein because the quality does not meet minimum livestock requirements.

Hydrological functions

Water is the principal factor limiting forage production on this site. This site is dominated by soils in hydrologic group B and C, with localized areas in hydrologic group D. Infiltration ranges from moderately slow to rapid. Runoff potential for this site varies from low to moderate depending on soil hydrologic group and ground cover. In many cases, areas with greater than 75% ground cover have the greatest potential for high infiltration and lower runoff. An example of an exception would be where short-grasses form a strong sod and dominate the site. Areas where ground cover is less than 50% have the greatest potential to have reduced infiltration and higher runoff (refer to Part 630, NRCS National Engineering Handbook for detailed hydrology information). Rills and gullies should not typically be present. Water flow patterns should be barely distinguishable if at all present. Pedestals are only slightly present in association with bunchgrasses. Litter typically falls in place, and signs of movement are not common. Chemical and physical crusts are rare to non-existent. Cryptogamic crusts are present, but only cover 1-2% of the soil surface.

Recreational uses

This site provides hunting opportunities for upland game species. The wide variety of plants which bloom from spring until fall have an esthetic value that appeals to visitors.

Wood products

No appreciable wood products are present on the site.

Other products

None noted.

Inventory data references

Information presented here has been derived from NRCS inventory data. Field observations from range trained personnel were also used. Those involved in developing this site include: Chris Krassin, Range Management Specialist, NRCS and Everet Bainter, Range Management Specialist, NRCS. Other sources used as references include USDA NRCS Water and Climate Center, USDA NRCS National Range and Pasture Handbook, USDI and USDA Interpreting Indicators of Rangeland Health Version 3, and USDA NRCS Soil Surveys from various counties.

Contributors

C. Krassin

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	07/01/2005
Approved by	

Approval date	
Composition (Indicators 10 and 12) based on	Annual Production

Indicators

1. Number and extent of rills: Rills should not be present

2. Presence of water flow patterns: Barely observable

3. Number and height of erosional pedestals or terracettes: Essentially non-existent

4. Bare ground from Ecological Site Description or other studies (rock, litter, lichen, moss, plant canopy are not bare ground):
Bare ground is 15-25% occurring in small areas throughout site

5. Number of gullies and erosion associated with gullies: Active gullies should not be present

6. Extent of wind scoured, blowouts and/or depositional areas: None

7. Amount of litter movement (describe size and distance expected to travel): Little to no plant litter movement. Plant litter remains in place and is not moved by erosional forces.

8. Soil surface (top few mm) resistance to erosion (stability values are averages - most sites will show a range of values):
Plant cover and litter is at 75% or greater of soil surface and maintains soil surface integrity. Soil Stability class is anticipated to be 5 or greater.

9. Soil surface structure and SOM content (include type of structure and A-horizon color and thickness): Use Soil Series description for depth and color of A-horizon

10. Effect of community phase composition (relative proportion of different functional groups) and spatial distribution on infiltration and runoff: Grass canopy and basal cover should reduce raindrop impact and slow overland flow providing increased time for infiltration to occur. Healthy deep rooted native grasses enhance infiltration and reduce runoff. Infiltration is moderately slow to moderate.

11. Presence and thickness of compaction layer (usually none; describe soil profile features which may be mistaken for compaction on this site): No compaction layer or soil surface crusting should be present.

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: Mid stature Grasses >> Shrubs > Trees > Forbs > Short Grasses/grasslikes

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

14. Average percent litter cover (%) and depth (in): Average litter cover is 30-40% with depths of 0.25 to 1.0 inches

15. Expected annual annual-production (this is TOTAL above-ground annual-production, not just forage annual-production): 1800 lbs/ac

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: Wild rose, Silver buffaloberry, Big sagebrush, Greasewood, Russian olive, Kentucky bluegrass, Smooth Brome, Annuals, other exotics, and Species found on Noxious Weed List

17. Perennial plant reproductive capability: All species are capable of reproducing
