

Ecological site R034AY210WY

Dense Clay

Foothills and Basins West (DC)

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

R034AY204WY	Clayey Foothills and Basins West (Cy) Clayey
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Similar sites

R034AY258WY	Shallow Clayey Foothills and Basins West (SwCy) Shallow Clayey (SwCy) 10-14W does not have extreme soil cracking and has early sagebrush instead of low sagebrush.
R034AY110WY	Dense Clay Green River and Great Divide Basins (DC) Dense Clay (DC) 7-9GR has lower production.

Table 1. Dominant plant species

Tree	Not specified
Shrub	Not specified
Herbaceous	Not specified

Physiographic features

This site will usually occur in a lowland position, on flat to moderately sloping land. It is found on all exposures. Slopes are mostly 5 to 40%. The elevations range from 6500 to 7500 feet, with most of the area above 7000 feet.

Table 2. Representative physiographic features

Landforms	(1) Alluvial fan (2) Stream terrace
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Flooding frequency	None
Ponding frequency	None
Elevation	1,980 – 2,290 m
Slope	0 – 60 %
Ponding depth	0 cm
Aspect	Aspect is not a significant factor

Climatic features

Annual precipitation ranges from 10-14 inches per year. 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. This is predominantly due to the high elevation and dry air, which permits rapid incoming and outgoing radiation. Cold air outbreaks in winter move rapidly from northwest to southeast and account for extreme minimum temperatures. Extreme storms may occur during the winter, but most severely affect ranch operations during late winter and spring.

Daytime winds are generally stronger than nighttime and occasional strong storms may bring brief periods of high winds with gusts to more than 50 mph.

Growth of native cool season plants begins about April 15 and continues to about August 15. Some green up of cool season plants usually occurs in September depending upon fall moisture occurrences.

For detailed information visit the Natural Resources Conservation Service National Water and Climate Center at <http://www.wcc.nrcs.usda.gov/cgibin/state.pl?state=wy> website. Other climate stations representative of this precipitation zone include "Border 3 N " and Kemmerer Wtr Trtmt" in Lincoln County; "Evanston 1 E" in Uinta County; and "Merna" in Sublette County.

Table 3 Representative climatic features

Frost-free period (average)	70 days
Freeze-free period (average)	100 days
Precipitation total (average)	360 mm

Influencing water features

There are no water features associated with this site.

Soil features

The soils of this site are moderately deep to very deep (greater than 20" to bedrock), well to poorly drained soils formed in alluvium. These soils have slow to very slow permeability. The topsoil, except for thin ineffectual layers, will be heavy clays and/or soils that develop large cracks when dry and are very sticky when wet. These soils are not high in salinity and /or alkalinity.

Major Soil Series correlated to this site include: Kildor, Kissick, and Elkol.

Table 4. Representative soil features

Surface texture	(1) Clay (2) Sandy clay
Family particle size	(1) Clayey
Drainage class	Well drained
Permeability class	Very slow to slow
Soil depth	50 – 150 cm
Surface fragment cover ≤ 3 "	Not specified
Surface fragment cover > 3 "	Not specified
Available water capacity (0-101.6cm)	7.62 – 11.43 cm
Calcium carbonate equivalent (0-101.6cm)	0 – 20 %
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)	Not specified
Subsurface fragment volume > 3 " (Depth not specified)	Not specified

Ecological dynamics

As this site deteriorates from improper grazing management, low sagebrush and green rabbitbrush will increase. Indian ricegrass will decrease in frequency and production.

These plant communities narratives may not represent every possibility, but they probably are the most prevalent and repeatable plant communities. The plant composition tables shown above have been developed from the best available knowledge at the time of this revision. As more data is collected, some of these plant communities may be revised or removed, and new ones may be added. None of these plant communities should necessarily be thought of as “Desired Plant Communities”. According to the USDA NRCS National Range and Pasture Handbook, Desired Plant Communities (DPC’s) will be determined by the decision-makers and will meet minimum quality criteria established by the NRCS. The main purpose for including any description of a plant community here is to capture the current knowledge and experience at the time of this revision.

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				252-336	
	western wheatgrass	PASM	<i>Pascopyrum smithii</i>	252-336	–
2				43-84	
	muttongrass	POFE	<i>Poa fendleriana</i>	43-84	–
3				43-127	
	squirreltail	ELEL5	<i>Elymus elymoides</i>	43-127	–
4				84-168	
	Grass, perennial	2GP	<i>Grass, perennial</i>	0-43	–
	Indian ricegrass	ACHY	<i>Achnatherum hymenoides</i>	0-43	–
	plains reedgrass	CAMO	<i>Calamagrostis montanensis</i>	0-43	–
	needle and thread	HECO26	<i>Hesperostipa comata</i>	0-43	–
	prairie Junegrass	KOMA	<i>Koeleria macrantha</i>	0-43	–
	Sandberg bluegrass	POSE	<i>Poa secunda</i>	0-43	–
Forb					
5				43-127	
	Forb, perennial	2FP	<i>Forb, perennial</i>	0-43	–
	common yarrow	ACMI2	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	0-43	–
	textile onion	ALTE	<i>Allium textile</i>	0-43	–
	rosy pussytoes	ANRO2	<i>Antennaria rosea</i>	0-43	–
	milkvetch	ASTRA	<i>Astragalus</i>	0-43	–
	bastard toadflax	COUM	<i>Comandra umbellata</i>	0-43	–
	tapertip hawksbeard	CRAC2	<i>Crepis acuminata</i>	0-43	–
	fleabane	ERIGE2	<i>Erigeron</i>	0-43	–
	buckwheat	ERIOG	<i>Eriogonum</i>	0-43	–

	aster	EUCEP2	<i>Eucephalus</i>	0-43	–
	desertparsley	LOMAT	<i>Lomatium</i>	0-43	–
	bluebells	MERTE	<i>Mertensia</i>	0-43	–
	phlox	PHLOX	<i>Phlox</i>	0-43	–
	scarlet globemallow	SPCO	<i>Sphaeralcea coccinea</i>	0-43	–
	groundsel	TEPHR3	<i>Tephrosieris</i>	0-43	–
Shrub/Vine					
6				84-168	
	little sagebrush	ARAR8	<i>Artemisia arbuscula</i>	84-168	–
7				43-84	
	yellow rabbitbrush	CHVI8	<i>Chrysothamnus viscidiflorus</i>	0-43	–
	winterfat	KRLA2	<i>Krascheninnikovia lanata</i>	0-43	–

Table 6. Community 2.1 plant community composition

Group	Common Name	Symbol	Scientific Name	Annual Production ()	Foliar Cover (%)
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Table 7. Community 3.1 plant community composition

Group	Common Name	Symbol	Scientific Name	Annual Production ()	Foliar Cover (%)
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Table 8. Community 4.1 plant community composition

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

Animal Community – Wildlife Interpretations Rhizomatous Wheatgrass/Low Sagebrush Plant Community (HCPC): Suitable thermal and escape cover for mule deer may be limited due to the low height and density of woody plants. However, sagebrush, which can approach 15% protein and 40-60% digestibility, provides important winter forage for mule deer and antelope. Year-round habitat is provided for sage grouse and many other sagebrush obligate species such as the sage sparrow, sage thrasher, pygmy rabbit, sagebrush vole, horned lizard, and pronghorn antelope. Open spaces in the sagebrush canopy are potential sage grouse lek locations. Other birds that would frequent this plant community include horned larks and golden eagles. Low Sagebrush/Bunchgrass Plant Community: This plant community may be beneficial for the same wildlife that would use the Historic Climax Plant Community. However, the plant community composition is less diverse, and thus, less apt to meet the seasonal needs of these animals. Rhizomatous Wheatgrass Plant Community: This plant community has a low level of diversity. Due to the dominance of grasses, feed for browsing animals is limited. Areas of bare ground may provide lek locations for sage grouse. Heavy Low Sagebrush Plant Community: This plant community may be beneficial for the same wildlife that would use the Historic Climax Plant Community. However, the plant community composition is less diverse, and thus, less apt to meet the seasonal needs of these animals. 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. Plant Community Production (lb./ac) and Carrying Capacity* (AUM/ac) Rhizomatous Wheatgrass/Low Sagebrush (HCPC) 450-1000 lb./ac and .2 AUM/ac Low Sagebrush/Bunchgrass 400-900 lb./ac and .18 AUM/ac Rhizomatous Wheatgrass 300-700 lb./ac and .16 AUM/ac Heavy Low Sagebrush 100-400 lb./ac and .03 AUM/ac * - 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 D. Infiltration is very slow. Runoff potential for this site is very high depending on ground cover. 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. Cryptogammic crusts are present, but only cover 1-2% of the soil

surface.

Recreational uses

This site provides limited hunting opportunities.

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 clipping data and other inventory data. Field observations from range trained personnel were also used. Those involved in developing this site include: Bill Christensen, Range Management Specialist, NRCS; Karen Clause, 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, and USDA NRCS Soil Surveys from various counties.

Contributors

Karen Clause

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	03/16/2007
Approved by	
Approval date	
Composition (Indicators 10 and 12) based on	Annual Production

Indicators

1. **Number and extent of rills:** Rare to nonexistent. Where present, short and widely spaced.
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2. Presence of water flow patterns: Barely observable.

3. Number and height of erosional pedestals or terracettes: Rare to nonexistent.

4. Bare ground from Ecological Site Description or other studies (rock, litter, lichen, moss, plant canopy are not bare ground): Bare ground can range from 20-45%.

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: Rare to nonexistent.

7. Amount of litter movement (describe size and distance expected to travel): Herbaceous litter expected to move only in small amounts (to leeward side of shrubs) due to wind. Large woody debris from sagebrush will show no movement.

8. Soil surface (top few mm) resistance to erosion (stability values are averages - most sites will show a range of values): Soil Stability Index ratings range from 3 (interspaces) to 6 (under plant canopy), but average values should be 4.0 or greater.

9. Soil surface structure and SOM content (include type of structure and A-horizon color and thickness): Soil data is limited for this site. Described A-horizons are around 4 inches (10 cm) with OM of .5 to 1%.

10. Effect of community phase composition (relative proportion of different functional groups) and spatial distribution on infiltration and runoff: Plant community consists of 60-80% grasses, 10% forbs, and 10-30% shrubs. Evenly distributed plant canopy (45-70%) and litter, despite very slow to slow infiltration rates result in slight to minimal runoff. Basal cover is typically less than 5% for this site and does very little to effect runoff on this site.

11. Presence and thickness of compaction layer (usually none; describe soil profile features which may be mistaken for compaction on this site): None, but some soil cracking and crusting in dry conditions is typical.

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: cool season rhizomatous grasses>> perennial shrubs>Mid-size, cool season bunchgrasses>short cool season bunchgrasses=perennial forbs

13. Amount of plant mortality and decadence (include which functional groups are expected to show mortality or decadence):
Some decadence, typically associated with shrub component.
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14. Average percent litter cover (%) and depth (in): Litter ranges from 5-20% of total canopy measurement with total litter (including beneath the plant canopy) from 20-50% expected. Herbaceous litter depth typically ranges from 3-10mm. Woody litter can be up to a couple inches (4-6 cm).
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15. Expected annual annual-production (this is TOTAL above-ground annual-production, not just forage annual-production):
English: 450-1000 lb/ac (750 lb/ac average); Metric 504-1120 kg/ha (840 kg/ha average).
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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: Bare ground greater than 60% is the most common indicator of a threshold being crossed. Rabbitbrush, low sage, Sandberg bluegrass, mutton bluegrass, and phlox are common increasers. Annual weeds such as kochia, mustards, lambsquarter, and Russian thistle are common invasive species in disturbed sites.
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17. Perennial plant reproductive capability: All species are capable of reproducing, except in drought years.
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