

Ecological site R034AY222WY
Loamy
Foothills and Basins West (Ly)

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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.

Associated sites

R034AY204WY	Clayey Foothills and Basins West (Cy)
R034AY230WY	Overflow Foothills and Basins West (Ov)
R034AY250WY	Sandy Foothills and Basins West (Sy)
R034AY262WY	Shallow Loamy Foothills and Basins West (SwLy)

Similar sites

R034AY204WY	Clayey Foothills and Basins West (Cy) Clayey (Cy) 10-14W has heavier soil textures and more rhizomatous wheatgrass.
R034AY250WY	Sandy Foothills and Basins West (Sy) Sandy (Sy) 10-14W has coarser soil textures and more needleandthread and Indian ricegrass.
R034AY122WY	Loamy Green River and Great Divide Basins (Ly) Loamy (Ly) 7-9GR has lower production.

Table 1. Dominant plant species

Tree	Not specified
Shrub	Not specified

Herbaceous	Not specified
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Physiographic features

This site will usually occur in an upland position on relatively flat to moderately sloping land on all exposures. Elevations are mostly above 7000 feet.

Table 2. Representative physiographic features

Landforms	(1) Alluvial fan (2) Ridge (3) Stream terrace
Flooding frequency	None
Ponding frequency	None
Elevation	1,980 – 2,290 m
Slope	0 – 30 %
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
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Influencing water features

There are no water features associated with this site.

Soil features

The soils of this site are deep to moderately deep (greater than 20" to bedrock), and well-drained. Textures range from loams to very fine sandy loam. Parent material is alluvium and residuum from sedimentary rock.

Major Soil Series correlated to this site includes: Almy, Bancroft, Diamondville, Evanston, Forelle, Poposhia, Rickman, and Sinkson.

Other Soil Series correlated to this site in MLRA 34A include: Alcova, Blueirim, Causey, Chaperton, Circlebar, Hickey, Quealman, Keaton, Rootel, Satanka, Adel, Michelson, Babb, Hartig, Simon, Swahlen, Pancheri, Paulson, Midfork, Redthayne, Ulric and Yamac. Also included are phases of Attewan, Cushool, Relsob, and Rock River series.

Table 4. Representative soil features

Surface texture	(1) Loam (2) Fine sandy loam (3) Silt loam
Family particle size	(1) Loamy
Drainage class	Moderately well drained to well drained
Permeability class	Moderately slow to moderate
Soil depth	50 – 150 cm
Surface fragment cover <=3"	0 – 20 %
Surface fragment cover >3"	Not specified
Available water capacity (0-101.6cm)	6.35 – 15.24 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)	0 – 10 %
Subsurface fragment volume >3" (Depth not specified)	0 – 10 %

Ecological dynamics

As this site deteriorates because of a combination of frequent and severe grazing, species such as big sagebrush, rabbitbrush, phlox, and yarrow will increase. Cool-season bunchgrasses such as bluebunch wheatgrass, Indian ricegrass, and needleandthread will decrease in frequency and production.

Big sagebrush will become dominant on some areas with an absence of fire. Wildfires are often actively controlled so chemical control using herbicides has replaced the historic role of fire on this site. Recently, prescribed burning has regained some popularity.

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				123-370	

	western wheatgrass	PASM	<i>Pascopyrum smithii</i>	123-370	–
2				62-185	
	bluebunch wheatgrass	PSSP6	<i>Pseudoroegneria spicata</i>	62-185	–
3				62-185	
	Letterman's needlegrass	ACLE9	<i>Achnatherum lettermanii</i>	62-185	–
4				62-123	
	needle and thread	HECO26	<i>Hesperostipa comata</i>	62-123	–
5				62-123	
6				123-247	
	Grass, perennial	2GP	<i>Grass, perennial</i>	0-62	–
	Indian ricegrass	ACHY	<i>Achnatherum hymenoides</i>	0-62	–
	needleleaf sedge	CADU6	<i>Carex duriuscula</i>	0-62	–
	threadleaf sedge	CAFI	<i>Carex filifolia</i>	0-62	–
	plains reedgrass	CAMO	<i>Calamagrostis montanensis</i>	0-62	–
	squirreltail	ELEL5	<i>Elymus elymoides</i>	0-62	–
	prairie Junegrass	KOMA	<i>Koeleria macrantha</i>	0-62	–
	muttongrass	POFE	<i>Poa fendleriana</i>	0-62	–
	Sandberg bluegrass	POSE	<i>Poa secunda</i>	0-62	–
Forb					
7				62-185	
	Forb, perennial	2FP	<i>Forb, perennial</i>	0-62	–
	common yarrow	ACMI2	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	0-62	–
	agoseris	AGOSE	<i>Agoseris</i>	0-62	–
	rosy pussytoes	ANRO2	<i>Antennaria rosea</i>	0-62	–
	milkvetch	ASTRA	<i>Astragalus</i>	0-62	–
	castilla	CASTI	<i>Castilla</i>	0-62	–
	tapertip hawksbeard	CRAC2	<i>Crepis acuminata</i>	0-62	–
	larkspur	DELPH	<i>Delphinium</i>	0-62	–
	fleabane	ERIGE2	<i>Erigeron</i>	0-62	–
	buckwheat	ERIOG	<i>Eriogonum</i>	0-62	–
	aster	EUCEP2	<i>Eucephalus</i>	0-62	–
	American licorice	GLLE3	<i>Glycyrrhiza lepidota</i>	0-62	–
	granite prickly phlox	LIPU11	<i>Linanthus pungens</i>	0-62	–
	desertparsley	LOMAT	<i>Lomatium</i>	0-62	–
	lupine	LUPIN	<i>Lupinus</i>	0-62	–
	nailwort	PARON	<i>Paronychia</i>	0-62	–
	beardtongue	PENST	<i>Penstemon</i>	0-62	–
	phacelia	PHACE	<i>Phacelia</i>	0-62	–
	spiny phlox	PHHO	<i>Phlox hoodii</i>	0-62	–
	buttercup	RANUN	<i>Ranunculus</i>	0-62	–
	scarlet globemallow	SPCO	<i>Sphaeralcea coccinea</i>	0-62	–
	stemless mock goldenweed	STAC	<i>Stenotus acaulis</i>	0-62	–
	groundsel	TEPHR3	<i>Tephrosieris</i>	0-62	–
	clover	TRIFO	<i>Trifolium</i>	0-62	–
	American vetch	VIAM	<i>Vicia americana</i>	0-62	–
	violet	VIOLA	<i>Viola</i>	0-62	–

Shrub/Vine					
8				123-247	
	big sagebrush	ARTR2	<i>Artemisia tridentata</i>	123-247	–
9				62-123	
	yellow rabbitbrush	CHV18	<i>Chrysothamnus viscidiflorus</i>	0-62	–
	winterfat	KRLA2	<i>Krascheninnikovia lanata</i>	0-62	–

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 Mixed Grass/Big Sagebrush Plant Community (HCPC): This plant community provides suitable thermal and escape cover for mule deer, elk, and antelope. 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, Brewer's sparrow, sage thrasher, pygmy rabbit, sagebrush vole, horned lizard, and pronghorn antelope. Other birds that would frequent this plant community include horned larks and golden eagles. Big Sagebrush/Bunchgrass Plant Community: This plant community may be useful for the same wildlife that would use the Historic Climax Plant Community. Big Sagebrush/Rhizomatous Wheatgrass 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. Rabbitbrush/Rhizomatous Wheatgrass Plant Community: This plant community provides limited forage for antelope and mule deer due to low production and lack of sagebrush. The site may be used as a foraging site by sage grouse if proximal to woody cover. 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) Mixed Grass/Big Sagebrush (HCPC) 600-1400 lb./ac and .33 AUM/ac Big Sagebrush/Bunchgrass 400-1200 lb./ac and .25 AUM/ac Big Sagebrush/Rhizomatous Wheatgrass 100-800 lb./ac and .15 AUM/ac Rabbitbrush/Rhizomatous Wheatgrass 100-500 lb./ac and .08 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 B, with localized areas in hydrologic groups A and C. Infiltration ranges from rapid to moderate. 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. 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 and shrubs. 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 hunting opportunities for upland game species. The wide variety of plants which bloom from spring until fall have esthetic values that appeal 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 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 Everett 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.

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 10-30%.

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 1 (interspaces) to 6 (under plant canopy), but average values should be 3.0 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 vary from 1-12 inches (3-30 cm) with OM of 1 to 2%.

10. Effect of community phase composition (relative proportion of different functional groups) and spatial distribution on infiltration and runoff: Plant community consists of 55-75% grasses, 15% forbs, and 10-30% shrubs. Evenly distributed plant canopy (50-75%) and litter plus moderate to moderately rapid infiltration rates result in 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.

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

13. Amount of plant mortality and decadence (include which functional groups are expected to show mortality or decadence): Minimal decadence, typically associated with shrub component.

14. **Average percent litter cover (%) and depth (in):** Litter ranges from 5-30% of total canopy measurement with total litter (including beneath the plant canopy) from 30-70% 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: 600-1400 lb/ac (1100 lb/ac average); Metric 672-1568 kg/ha (1232 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 50% is the most common indicator of a threshold being crossed. Rabbitbrush, granite prickly phlox, Sandberg bluegrass, buckwheat, 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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