

Ecological site R034AY278WY

Wetland

Foothills and Basins West (WL)

Accessed: 08/28/2026

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

R034AY228WY	Lowland Foothills and Basins West (LL) Lowland
R034AY238WY	Saline Lowland Foothills and Basins West (SL) Saline Lowland
R034AY242WY	Saline Subirrigated Foothills and Basins West (SS) Saline Subirrigated
R034AY274WY	Subirrigated Foothills and Basins West (Sb) Subirrigated

Similar sites

R034AY274WY	Subirrigated Foothills and Basins West (Sb) Subirrigated (Sb) 10-14W has a lower water table.
R034AY178WY	Wetland Green River and Great Divide Basins (WL) Wetland (WL) 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 on level or gently-sloping land near springs, seeps or sloughs. Elevations are mostly above 7000 feet.

Table 2. Representative physiographic features

Landforms	(1) Drainageway (2) Oxbow (3) Stream terrace
Flooding duration	Very brief (4 to 48 hours) to brief (2 to 7 days)
Flooding frequency	Occasional to frequent
Ponding duration	Brief (2 to 7 days) to very long (more than 30 days)
Ponding frequency	Frequent
Elevation	1,980 – 2,290 m
Slope	0 – 10 %
Ponding depth	0 – 30 cm
Water table depth	0 – 50 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 May 1 and continues to about September 1.

The following information is from the "Pinedale" climate station:
Minimum Maximum 5 yrs. out of 10 between

Frost-free period (days): 18 67 July 5 – August 15

Freeze-free period (days): 53 97 June 15 – August 24

Annual Precipitation (inches): <7.18 >13.94 (2 years in 10)

Average annual precipitation: 11.29 inches

Average annual air temperature: 35.9 F (20.4 F Avg. Min. to 51.4 F Avg. Max.)

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

Stream type: C (Rosgen)

Soil features

This site consists of moderately deep organic and deep loamy or silty soils with a seasonal high water table at or very near the surface. They are on nearly level to slightly depressed areas with poor surface drainage. Subsoils are usually mottled or gleyed.

Table 4. Representative soil features

Surface texture	(1) Loam (2) Clay loam (3) Sandy clay loam
Family particle size	(1) Loamy
Drainage class	Poorly drained
Permeability class	Slow to moderate
Soil depth	50 – 150 cm
Surface fragment cover <=3"	0 – 20 %
Surface fragment cover >3"	0 – 10 %
Available water capacity (0-101.6cm)	5.72 – 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)	6.1 – 8.4
Subsurface fragment volume <=3" (Depth not specified)	0 – 40 %
Subsurface fragment volume >3" (Depth not specified)	0 – 20 %

Ecological dynamics

As this site deteriorates, species such as inland sedge and Baltic rush increase. Grasses and grasslikes such as Nebraska sedge, tall mannagrass, northern and bluejoint reedgrass, and tufted hairgrass will decrease in frequency and production. Willows, when present, will lose density and age diversity with heavy browsing. This site is vulnerable to noxious weed invasion by such species as Canada thistle.

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				1121-2242	
	Nebraska sedge	CANE2	<i>Carex nebrascensis</i>	1121-2242	–
2				841-1121	
	tufted hairgrass	DECE	<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	841-1121	–

3				560-1121	
	northern reedgrass	CASTI3	<i>Calamagrostis stricta ssp. inexpansa</i>	560-1121	–
4				56-560	
	fowl mannagrass	GLST	<i>Glyceria striata</i>	56-560	–
5				56-560	
	Macoun's reedgrass	CACAM	<i>Calamagrostis canadensis var. macouniana</i>	56-560	–
6				280-841	
	Grass, perennial	2GP	<i>Grass, perennial</i>	0-280	–
	inland sedge	CAIN11	<i>Carex interior</i>	0-280	–
	American mannagrass	GLGR	<i>Glyceria grandis</i>	0-280	–
	mountain rush	JUARL	<i>Juncus arcticus ssp. littoralis</i>	0-280	–
Forb					
7				280-560	
	Forb, perennial	2FP	<i>Forb, perennial</i>	0-280	–
	water hemlock	CICUT	<i>Cicuta</i>	0-280	–
	horsetail	EQUIS	<i>Equisetum</i>	0-280	–
	waterleaf	HYDRO4	<i>Hydrophyllum</i>	0-280	–
	iris	IRIS	<i>Iris</i>	0-280	–
	elephanthead lousewort	PEGR2	<i>Pedicularis groenlandica</i>	0-280	–
	cinquefoil	POTEN	<i>Potentilla</i>	0-280	–
	blue-eyed grass	SISYR	<i>Sisyrinchium</i>	0-280	–
	groundsel	TEPHR3	<i>Tephroseris</i>	0-280	–
	arrowgrass	TRIGL	<i>Triglochin</i>	0-280	–
Shrub/Vine					
8				280-560	
	willow	SALIX	<i>Salix</i>	280-560	–
9				0-280	
	water birch	BEOC2	<i>Betula occidentalis</i>	0-280	–
	currant	RIBES	<i>Ribes</i>	0-280	–
	Woods' rose	ROWOW	<i>Rosa woodsii var. woodsii</i>	0-280	–

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 (%)
-------	-------------	--------	-----------------	----------------------	------------------

Animal community

Animal Community – Wildlife Interpretations

Sedge Plant Community (HCPC): This plant community is very important for most wildlife in the area. Over 80% of all wildlife use this site to fulfill some part of their habitat needs. It provides forage and thermal and hiding cover for mule deer and moose. It provides nesting habitat for shorebirds, songbirds, and waterfowl as well as ground nesting birds such as harriers. The lush herbaceous material produces insects for sage grouse brood rearing and foraging. Dense ground cover provides escape cover, forage, and breeding areas for small mammals which draw predators such as raptors, red fox and coyote. Other birds that would frequent this plant community include red-wing blackbirds, sandhill cranes, western meadowlarks, neotropical migrants, and golden eagles.

Cattail/Bulrush 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. Red-wing blackbird and sandhill crane habitat is excellent.

Willow/Sedge Plant Community: This plant community is beneficial for the same wildlife that would use the Historic Climax Plant Community. However, dominance of woody species may improve thermal and hiding cover for all species, especially structural diversity needed for neotropical migrants, as well as provide more foraging areas for moose.

Managed Noxious Weed 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. It may provide some foraging opportunities for sage grouse when it occurs proximal to woody cover due to enhanced insect populations.

Baltic Rush Plant Community: This plant community may be beneficial for some of the same wildlife that would use the Historic Climax Plant Community. However, the woody component is typically less productive and unable to support large browsers such as moose. As woody plants decrease, structural diversity is lost for neo-tropical migrants, cover decreased for deer, and nesting for shrub-nesting birds is impacted. It may provide some brood rearing and foraging opportunities for sage grouse when it occurs proximal to woody cover.

Noxious Weed Plant Community: This plant community is less diverse, and thus, less able to meet the habitat needs of many wildlife. Herbaceous forage and cover is not as dense and will aid in successful predation of nesting birds, therefore improving habitat for predators such as raptors, red fox, and coyote. It may provide some brood rearing and foraging opportunities for sage grouse when it occurs 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 Carrying Capacity* (lb./ac) (AUM/ac)
Sedge (HCPC)	4000-6000 1.6
Cattail/Bulrush	3500-5500 1.4
Willow/Sedge	2500-4500 1.3
Managed Noxious Weed	2500-4500 1.1
Baltic Rush	1500-3500 .8
Noxious Weed	500-2500 .5

* - 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

Climate is the principal factor limiting forage production on this site. This site is dominated by soils in hydrologic group D. Infiltration rate is very slow and runoff potential high for the soils of this site due to a high water table and saturated soil conditions. However, high forage production on this site diminishes runoff potential as long as site is managed for maintaining adequate residual vegetation. (Refer to Part 630, NRCS National Engineering Handbook for detailed hydraulic information). Rills and gullies should not typically be present. Water flow patterns may be present if associated with a perennial flowing stream. Litter typically falls in place, and signs of movement are not common unless associated with a perennial flowing stream. Chemical and physical crusts are rare to non-existent.

Recreational uses

This site provides a variety of hunting and fishing opportunities as well as providing popular camping areas for recreationists when not saturated. Waterfowl hunting opportunities exist when associated with open water. 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

Inventory Data References (narrative) 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

Contributors

K. 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.

Author(s)/participant(s)	K. Clause, E. Bainter
Contact for lead author	karen.clause@wy.usda.gov or 307-367-2257
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.

2. **Presence of water flow patterns:** Water flow patterns sometimes evident in floodplain zone where this site occurs.

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 is typically less than 1%.

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: Minimal to nonexistent.

7. Amount of litter movement (describe size and distance expected to travel): Herbaceous litter exhibits slight movement only associated with water flow patterns.

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 typically 6.0.

9. Soil surface structure and SOM content (include type of structure and A-horizon color and thickness): Soil surface variable, typically an A-horizon up to 12 inches (30 cm) colors with chromas of 2 or less and OM of 3-6%. Sometimes the A-horizon is overlain or replaced by an O-horizon of up to 30 inches (76 cm) with 40-60% OM.

10. Effect of community phase composition (relative proportion of different functional groups) and spatial distribution on infiltration and runoff: Plant community consists of 70-90% grasses, 10% forbs, and 0-15% shrubs. Dense plant canopy (95-100%) and litter plus moderate infiltration rates result in minimal to nonexistent runoff until soils are saturated. Basal cover is typically greater than 5% for this site and effectively reduces 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): No compaction layer exists.

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: rhizomatous grass-likes>>mid-size, cool season bunchgrasses>cool season rhizomatous grasses>perennial forbs=perennial shrubs

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 1-5% of total canopy measurement with total litter (including beneath the plant canopy) from 90-100% expected. Herbaceous litter depth typically ranges from 15-30 mm. Woody litter can be up to a couple inches (4-6cm).

15. Expected annual annual-production (this is TOTAL above-ground annual-production, not just forage annual-production):
English: 4000-6000 lb/ac (5000 lb/ac average); Metric: 4480-6720 kg/ha (5600 kg/ha average).
-

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 20% and presence of noxious weeds or creeping meadow foxtail are the most common indicators of a threshold being crossed. Baltic rush and inland sedge are common increasers. Canada thistle is a common invasive species.
-

17. Perennial plant reproductive capability: All species are capable of reproducing, except in drought years.
-