

Ecological site R043BY272WY

Stony

Foothills and Mountains West

Accessed: 09/25/2026

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

R043BY262WY	Shallow Loamy Foothills and Mountains West Shallow Loamy
R043BY270WY	Steep Stony Foothills and Mountains West Steep Stony

Similar sites

R043BY212WY	Gravelly Foothills and Mountains West Gravelly (Gr) 15-19W has western needlegrass and different shrub species.
R043BY270WY	Steep Stony Foothills and Mountains West Steep Stony (St) 15-19W has higher production and different shrub species.
R043BY208WY	Coarse Upland Foothills and Mountains West Coarse Upland (CU) 15-19W has higher production, larger coarse fragments (boulders), and different shrub species.

Table 1. Dominant plant species

Tree	Not specified
Shrub	Not specified
Herbaceous	Not specified

Physiographic features

This site usually occurs on gentle mountain slopes, valley bottoms, and outwash fans.

Table 2. Representative physiographic features

Landforms	(1) Hill (2) Alluvial fan (3) Ridge
Flooding frequency	None
Ponding frequency	None
Elevation	1,710 – 2,530 m
Slope	0 – 30 %
Ponding depth	0 cm

Climatic features

Annual precipitation ranges from 15-19 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.

Prevailing winds are from the southwest, and strong winds are less frequent than over other areas of Wyoming. Occasional storms, however, can bring brief periods of high winds with gusts exceeding 50 mph.

Growth of native cool season plants begins about May 15 and continues to about August 15.

The following information is from the “Jackson” climate station:

Minimum Maximum 5 yrs. out of 10 between

Frost-free period (days): 12 60 July 9 – August 12

Freeze-free period (days): 42 100 June 20 – August 26

Annual Precipitation (inches): <11.98 >19.69 (2 years in 10)

Mean annual precipitation: 17.00 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 38.9°F (23.3°F Avg. Min. to 54.5°F Avg. Max.)

For detailed information visit the Natural Resources Conservation Service National Water and Climate Center at <http://www.wcc.nrcs.usda.gov/cgibin/state.pl?state=wy> website. Other climate stations representative of this precipitation zone include “Afton” in Lincoln County; and “Darwin Ranch” in Teton County.

Table 3 Representative climatic features

Frost-free period (average)	60 days
Freeze-free period (average)	100 days

Precipitation total (average)	480 mm
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Influencing water features

Soil features

The soils of this site are moderately deep to deep (greater than 20" to bedrock), well-drained, and stony and/or bouldery. Coarse fragments are greater than 35 percent, by volume, within the first 20 inches of soil, usually increasing with depth. Roots penetrate the soil material to at least 20 inches in most places.

Table 4. Representative soil features

Surface texture	(1) Gravelly loam
Family particle size	(1) Loamy
Drainage class	Well drained to somewhat excessively drained
Permeability class	Moderately slow to moderately rapid
Soil depth	50 – 150 cm
Surface fragment cover <=3"	0 – 20 %
Surface fragment cover >3"	0 – 10 %
Available water capacity (0-101.6cm)	5.08 – 10.16 cm
Calcium carbonate equivalent (0-101.6cm)	0 – 20 %
Electrical conductivity (0-101.6cm)	Not specified
Sodium adsorption ratio (0-101.6cm)	Not specified

Soil reaction (1:1 water) (0-101.6cm)	6.6 – 8.4
Subsurface fragment volume <=3" (Depth not specified)	10 – 30 %
Subsurface fragment volume >3" (Depth not specified)	0 – 20 %

Ecological dynamics

As this site deteriorates, species such as rhizomatous wheatgrass, Idaho fescue, timber oatgrass, green rabbitbrush, and low sagebrush will increase. Bluebunch wheatgrass, spike fescue, and bitterbrush will decrease in frequency and production. Cheatgrass and annual forbs often invade. This site has relatively low productivity potential, and is not well suited to grazing improvement practices unless treated as part of a larger unit containing more productive areas.

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				78-275	
	bluebunch wheatgrass	PSSP6	<i>Pseudoroegneria spicata</i>	78-275	–
2				39-78	
	Idaho fescue	FEID	<i>Festuca idahoensis</i>	39-78	–
3				39-78	
	western wheatgrass	PASM	<i>Pascopyrum smithii</i>	39-78	–
4				39-78	
	spike fescue	LEKI2	<i>Leucopoa kingii</i>	39-78	–
5				39-78	
	timber oatgrass	DAIN	<i>Danthonia intermedia</i>	39-78	–
6				78-157	
	Grass, perennial	2GP	<i>Grass, perennial</i>	0-39	–
	Letterman's needlegrass	ACLE9	<i>Achnatherum lettermanii</i>	0-39	–
	Columbia needlegrass	ACNE9	<i>Achnatherum nelsonii</i>	0-39	–
	threadleaf sedge	CAFI	<i>Carex filifolia</i>	0-39	–

	squirreltail	ELEL5	<i>Elymus elymoides</i>	0-39	—
	slender wheatgrass	ELTR7	<i>Elymus trachycaulus</i>	0-39	—
	prairie Junegrass	KOMA	<i>Koeleria macrantha</i>	0-39	—
	basin wildrye	LECI4	<i>Leymus cinereus</i>	0-39	—
	oniongrass	MEBU	<i>Melica bulbosa</i>	0-39	—
	mountain muhly	MUMO	<i>Muhlenbergia montana</i>	0-39	—
	muttongrass	POFE	<i>Poa fendleriana</i>	0-39	—
	Sandberg bluegrass	POSE	<i>Poa secunda</i>	0-39	—
Forb					
7				39-78	
	Forb, perennial	2FP	<i>Forb, perennial</i>	0-39	—
	common yarrow	ACMI2	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	0-39	—
	agoseris	AGOSE	<i>Agoseris</i>	0-39	—
	pussytoes	ANTEN	<i>Antennaria</i>	0-39	—
	sandwort	ARENA	<i>Arenaria</i>	0-39	—
	milkvetch	ASTRA	<i>Astragalus</i>	0-39	—
	arrowleaf balsamroot	BASA3	<i>Balsamorhiza sagittata</i>	0-39	—
	sego lily	CANU3	<i>Calochortus nuttallii</i>	0-39	—
	Indian paintbrush	CASTI2	<i>Castilleja</i>	0-39	—
	hawksbeard	CREPI	<i>Crepis</i>	0-39	—
	fleabane	ERIGE2	<i>Erigeron</i>	0-39	—
	buckwheat	ERIOG	<i>Eriogonum</i>	0-39	—
	aster	EUCEP2	<i>Eucephalus</i>	0-39	—
	bitter root	LERER	<i>Lewisia rediviva</i> var. <i>rediviva</i>	0-39	—
	stoneseed	LITHO3	<i>Lithospermum</i>	0-39	—
	desertparsley	LOMAT	<i>Lomatium</i>	0-39	—
	lupine	LUPIN	<i>Lupinus</i>	0-39	—
	creeping barberry	MARE11	<i>Mahonia repens</i>	0-39	—
	bluebells	MERTE	<i>Mertensia</i>	0-39	—
	locoweed	OXYTR	<i>Oxytropis</i>	0-39	—
	beardtongue	PENST	<i>Penstemon</i>	0-39	—
	phacelia	PHACE	<i>Phacelia</i>	0-39	—
	phlox	PHLOX	<i>Phlox</i>	0-39	—
	stonecrop	SEDUM	<i>Sedum</i>	0-39	—
	clover	TRIFO	<i>Trifolium</i>	0-39	—
	American vetch	VIAM	<i>Vicia americana</i>	0-39	—
Shrub/Vine					
8				8-78	
	antelope bitterbrush	PUTR2	<i>Purshia tridentata</i>	8-78	—
9				8-78	
	little sagebrush	ARAR8	<i>Artemisia arbuscula</i>	8-78	—
10				39-118	
	Saskatoon serviceberry	AMAL2	<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>	0-39	—
	black sagebrush	ARNO4	<i>Artemisia nova</i>	0-39	—
	big sagebrush	ARTR2	<i>Artemisia tridentata</i>	0-39	—
	threetip sagebrush	ARTR4	<i>Artemisia tripartita</i>	0-39	—

	snowbrush ceanothus	CEVE	<i>Ceanothus velutinus</i>	0-39	–
	yellow rabbitbrush	CHV18	<i>Chrysothamnus viscidiflorus</i>	0-39	–
	American red raspberry	RUID	<i>Rubus idaeus</i>	0-39	–

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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Animal community

Animal Community – Wildlife Interpretations Bluebunch Wheatgrass/Bitterbrush Plant Community (HCPC): When blown clear, this plant community provides limited winter forage for large grazers when snow depth prevents foraging on other sites. Otherwise, it is mostly used by wildlife in transit to other habitats. Low Sage/Rhizomatous Wheatgrass Plant Community: This plant community may be useful 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. Cheatgrass/Forb Plant Community: This plant community exhibits a low level of plant species diversity. In most cases, it is not a desirable plant community to select as a wildlife habitat management objective. 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) Bluebunch Wheatgrass/Bitterbrush (HCPC) 500-900 .25 Low Sage/Rhizomatous Wheatgrass 200-700 .12 Cheatgrass/Forb 100-600 .08 * - 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 moderate. Runoff potential for this site varies from low to moderate depending on soil hydrologic group and ground cover (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.

Wood products

No appreciable wood products are present on the site.

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 Pasture Handbook, and USDA NRCS Soil Surveys from various counties. Inventory Data References Data Source Number of Records Sample Period State County SCS-RANGE-417 58 1966-1986 WY Lincoln & others

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.

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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 0-30%.

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 and large woody litter not expected to move.

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 2 (interspaces) to 6 (under plant canopy), but average values should be 3.5 or greater.

9. Soil surface structure and SOM content (include type of structure and A-horizon color and thickness): Currently no soil series are correlated to this ecological site. Soil Organic Matter of less than 3% is expected.

10. Effect of community phase composition (relative proportion of different functional groups) and spatial distribution on infiltration and runoff: Plant community consists of 50-80% grasses, 10% forbs, and 10-40% shrubs. Evenly distributed plant canopy (50-75%) and litter plus moderate infiltration rates result in minimal runoff. Basal cover is typically less than 10% and marginally affects runoff on this site. Surface rock fragments of 20-50% provide stability to the site, but reduce infiltration.

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>perennial forbs=cool season rhizomatous grasses=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 15-20% of total canopy measurement with total litter (including beneath the plant canopy) from 40-60% expected. Herbaceous litter depth typically ranges from 3-10mm. Woody litter can be up to a couple inches (4-6 cm).

15. Expected annual annual-production (this is TOTAL above-ground annual-production, not just forage annual-production): English: 500-900 lb/ac (700 lb/ac average); Metric 560-1008 kg/ha (784 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 50% is the most common indicator of a threshold being crossed. Rabbitbrush, Sandberg bluegrass, buckwheat, and phlox are common increasers. Annual weeds such as cheatgrass and mustards are common invasive species in disturbed sites.

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