

Ecological site R047XC309UT

Upland Loam

(birchleaf mountain mahogany)

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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.

MLRA notes

Major Land Resource Area (MLRA): 047X–Wasatch and Uinta Mountains

MLRA 47 occurs in Utah (86 percent), Wyoming (8 percent), Colorado (4 percent), and Idaho (2 percent). It encompasses approximately 23,825 square miles (61,740 square kilometers). The northern half of this area is in the Middle Rocky Mountains Province of the Rocky Mountain System. The southern half is in the High Plateaus of the Utah Section of the Colorado Plateaus Province of the Intermontane Plateaus. Parts of the western edge of this MLRA are in the Great Basin Section of the Basin and Range Province of the Intermontane Plateaus. The MLRA includes the Wasatch Mountains, which trend north and south, and the Uinta Mountains, which trend east and west. The steeply sloping, precipitous Wasatch Mountains have narrow crests and deep valleys. Active faulting and erosion are a dominant force in controlling the geomorphology of the area. The Uinta Mountains have a broad, gently arching, elongated shape. Structurally, they consist of a broadly folded anticline that has an erosion-resistant quartzite core. The Wasatch and Uinta Mountains have an elevation of 4,900 to about 13,500 feet (1,495 to 4,115 meters). The mountains in this area are primarily fault blocks that have been tilted up. Alluvial fans at the base of the mountains are recharge zones for the basin fill aquifers. An ancient shoreline of historic Bonneville Lake is evident on the footslopes along the western edge of the area. Rocks exposed in the mountains are mostly Mesozoic and Paleozoic sediments, but Precambrian rocks are exposed in the Uinta Mountains. The Uinta Mountains are one of the few ranges in the United States that are oriented west to east. The southern Wasatch Mountains consist of Tertiary volcanic rocks occurring as extrusive lava and intrusive crystalline rocks. The average precipitation is from 8 to 16 inches (203 to 406 mm) in the valleys and can range up to 73 inches (1854 mm) in the mountains. In the northern and western portions of the MLRA, peak precipitation occurs in the winter months. The southern and eastern portions have a greater incidence of high-intensity summer thunderstorms; hence, a significant amount of precipitation occurs during the summer months. The average annual temperature is 30 to 50 degrees Fahrenheit (-1 to 15 C). The freeze-free period averages 140 days and ranges from 60 to 220 days, generally decreasing in length with elevation. The dominant soil orders in this MLRA are Aridisols, Entisols, Inceptisols, and Mollisols. The lower elevations are dominated by a frigid temperature regime, while the higher elevations experience cryic temperature regimes. Mesic temperature regimes come in on the lower elevations and south facing slopes in the southern portion of this MLRA. The soil moisture regime is typically xeric in the northern part of the MLRA, but grades to ustic in the extreme eastern and southern parts. The minerology is generally mixed and the soils are very shallow to very deep, generally well drained, and loamy or loamy-skeletal. This site is located on mountain slopes. The plant community consists of Birchleaf mountain mahogany; Bonneville big sagebrush; bitterbrush; snowberry; Indian ricegrass; needle-and-thread; scarlet globemallow; dustymaiden; basin daisy.

LRU notes

E47C is the Uinta Mountains portion of MLRA 47 that run east and west which includes the Uinta Wilderness and The Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area and towns such as Evanston, Wyoming, Hanna and Tabiona, Utah. Structurally these mountains consist of a broadly folded anticline that has an erosion resistance quartzite core. The Duchesne River and many other tributaries to the Green River run through this range, as well as the headwaters of the Bear River. The lower elevations are dominated by a frigid temperature regime, while the higher elevations experience cryic temperature regimes. The soil moisture regime is typically ustic. The minerology is generally mixed and the soils are very shallow to very deep, generally well drained, and loamy, sandy or sandy skeletal.

Ecological site concept

The soils of this site formed mostly in slope alluvium derived from sedimentary rock. Surface soils are silt loam in texture. Rock fragments may be present on the soil surface and throughout the profile, but make up less than 35 percent of the soil volume. These soils are deep to very deep, well-drained, and have moderately slow permeability. pH is slightly to moderately alkaline.. Available water-holding capacity ranges from 6.3 to 7.9 inches of water in the upper 60 inches of soil. The soil moisture regime is mostly aridic ustic and the soil temperature regime is frigid. Precipitation ranges from 12 to 16 inches annually.

Associated sites

R047XC308UT	Upland Loam (Wyoming big sagebrush) Sites can occur adjacent to each other.
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Similar sites

R047XC312UT	Upland Loam (shrub) Sites exhibit similar soils and floral characteristics. This site however has a more diverse deciduous shrub component.
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Table 1. Dominant plant species

Tree	Not specified
Shrub	(1) <i>Cercocarpus montanus</i>
Herbaceous	Not specified

Physiographic features

This ecological site typically occurs on hillslopes with slopes normally range from 10 to 40 percent but may occasionally be steeper. Slope steepness, aspect and elevation will influence the vegetative floristics of this site. Sites are typically located between 6,900 to 8,900 feet in elevation. Runoff is low to medium.

Table 2. Representative physiographic features

Landforms	(1) Hillslope
Runoff class	Low to medium
Flooding frequency	None
Ponding frequency	None
Elevation	2,100 – 2,710 m
Slope	10 – 40 %
Ponding depth	Not specified
Water table depth	Not specified

Climatic features

The climate of this site characterized by cold, snowy winters and cool summers. The average annual precipitation ranges from 12 to 16 inches. March thru May and August, are typically the wettest months with June and July being the driest. The most reliable sources of moisture for plant growth are the snow that accumulates over the winter, and spring rains. Summer thunderstorms are intermittent and sporadic in nature, and thus, are less reliable sources of moisture to support vegetative growth on this site.

Table 3 Representative climatic features

Frost-free period (characteristic range)	
Freeze-free period (characteristic range)	
Precipitation total (characteristic range)	310-410 mm

Influencing water features

Due to its landscape position, this site is not influenced by streams or wetlands.

Wetland description

N/A

Soil features

The soils of this site formed mostly in slope alluvium derived from sedimentary rock. Surface soils are silt loam in texture. Rock fragments may be present on the soil surface and throughout the profile, but make up less than 35 percent of the soil volume. These soils are deep to very deep, well-drained, and have moderately slow permeability. pH is slightly to moderately alkaline. Available water-holding capacity ranges from 6.3 to 7.9 inches of water in the upper 60 inches of soil. The soil moisture regime is mostly aridic ustic and the soil temperature regime is frigid. Precipitation ranges from 12 to 16 inches annually.

Table 4. Representative soil features

Parent material	(1) Slope alluvium – sedimentary rock
Surface texture	(1) Silt loam
Family particle size	(1) Fine
Drainage class	Well drained
Permeability class	Moderately slow
Depth to restrictive layer	150 cm
Soil depth	150 cm
Surface fragment cover <=3"	10 %

Surface fragment cover >3"	Not specified
Available water capacity (Depth not specified)	20 – 20.07 cm
Calcium carbonate equivalent (Depth not specified)	Not specified
Electrical conductivity (Depth not specified)	Not specified
Sodium adsorption ratio (Depth not specified)	Not specified
Soil reaction (1:1 water) (Depth not specified)	7.7 – 10
Subsurface fragment volume <=3" (Depth not specified)	Not specified
Subsurface fragment volume >3" (Depth not specified)	Not specified

Ecological dynamics

It is impossible to determine in any quantitative detail the reference state for this ecological site because of the lack of direct historical documentation preceding all human influence. In some areas, the earliest reports of dominant plants include the cadastral survey conducted by the General Land Office, which began in the late 19th century for this area. However, up to the 1870s the Shoshone Indians, prevalent in northern Utah and neighboring states, grazed horses and set fires to alter the vegetation for their needs. In the 1860s, Europeans brought cattle and horses to the area, grazing large numbers of them on unfenced parcels year-long. Itinerant and local sheep flocks followed, largely replacing cattle as the browse component increased.

Below is a State and Transition Model diagram to illustrate the “phases” (common plant communities), and “states” (aggregations of those plant communities) that can occur on the site. Differences between phases and states depend primarily upon observations of a range of disturbance histories in areas where this ESD is represented. These situations include grazing gradients to water sources, fence-line contrasts, patches with differing dates of fire, herbicide treatment, tillage, etc. Reference State 1 illustrates the common plant communities that probably existed just prior to European settlement.

The major successional pathways within states, (“community pathways”) are indicated by arrows between phases. “Transitions” are indicated by arrows between states. The drivers of these changes are indicated in codes decipherable by referring to the legend at the bottom of the page and by reading the detailed narratives that follow the diagram. The transition between Reference State 1 and State 2 is considered irreversible because of the naturalization of exotic species of both flora and fauna, possible extinction of native species, and climate change. There may have also been accelerated soil erosion.

When available, monitoring data (of various types) were employed to validate more subjective inferences made in this diagram. See the

complete files in the office of the State Range Conservationist for more details.

Plant Community Narratives:

The plant communities shown in this State and Transition Model may not represent every possibility, but are probably the most prevalent and recurring plant communities. As more monitoring data are collected, some phases or states may be revised, removed, and/or 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 & Pasture Handbook (USDA-NRCS 2003), 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 descriptions of a plant community is to capture the current knowledge at the time of this revision.

State 1: Reference State:

The Reference State is a description of this ecological site just prior to Euro-American settlement but long after the arrival of Native Americans. The description of the Reference State was determined by NRCS Soil Survey Type Site Location information and familiarity with rangeland relict areas where they exist. The least modified plant community would have been a tall shrub-dominated community with occasional Rocky Mountain juniper (*Juniperus scopulorum*), and a rich and productive understory of graminoids and forbs (1.1). Dominant shrubs would have included alderleaf mountain mahogany (*Cercocarpus montanus*), Utah serviceberry (*Amelanchier utahensis*), along with the associated shrubs mountain big sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata* ssp. *vaseyana*), mountain snowberry (*Symphoricarpos oreophilus*), and antelope bitterbrush (*Purshia tridentata*). Primary grasses would have included bluebunch wheatgrass (*Pseudoroegneria spicata*), sheep fescue (*Festuca ovina*), mountain brome (*Bromus marginatus*), and Columbia needlegrass (*Achnatherum nelsonii*). Dominant forbs would have included arrowleaf balsamroot (*Balsamorhiza sagittata*), tailcup lupine (*Lupinus caudatus* ssp. *caudatus*), and longleaf phlox (*Phlox longifolia*) among others. A more complete list of species by lifeform for the Reference State is available in accompanying tables in the “Plant Community Composition by Weight and Percentage” section of this document. Wildfires would have maintained a balance between woody and non-woody vegetation, as many of the primary shrub species are root-sprouters and respond quickly following fire.

Community Phase 1.1: alderleaf mountain mahogany, Utah serviceberry & other tall shrubs/ scattered Rocky Mountain juniper/ rich & productive herbaceous understory

This plant community would have been characterized by tall shrub-dominated vegetation, primarily alderleaf mountain mahogany and Utah serviceberry, with scattered Rocky Mountain juniper, and a rich and productive native perennial herbaceous understory. Other associated shrubs would have included mountain big sagebrush, mountain snowberry, and antelope bitterbrush. Understory grasses would have included bluebunch wheatgrass, sheep fescue, and Columbia needlegrass. Dominant forbs would have included arrowleaf balsamroot, tailcup lupine, and longleaf phlox among others.

Transition T1a: from State 1 to State 2 (Reference State to Alderleaf Mountain Mahogany/ Utah Serviceberry/ Introduced Non-natives State)

The simultaneous introduction of exotic species, both plants and animals, possible extinctions of native flora and fauna, and climate change has caused State 1 to transition to State 2. Reversal of such historic changes (i.e. a return pathway) back to State 1 is not practical.

State 2: Alderleaf Mountain Mahogany/ Utah Serviceberry/ Introduced Non-natives State:

State 2 is a description of the ecological site shortly following Euro-American settlement, which has been influenced by the introduction of several non-native plants and animals, possible extinctions of native species, and a different climate. The plant community will be very similar to State 1 with the exception that some introduced species are likely to be present. This state can be regarded as the current potential. The site is dominated by a mixture of tall shrubs including alderleaf mountain mahogany, Utah serviceberry, mountain big sagebrush, mountain snowberry, antelope bitterbrush and scattered Rocky Mountain juniper. A rich and productive native perennial herbaceous understory will also be present (2.1). Because of the steepness of these sites, the vegetation was not heavily used by cattle and horses. However, herding of sheep was quite prevalent during the first half of the 20th Century. This vegetation was and still remains a favorite of big game. Because these classes of animals focus on browse, the understory is more intact than less steep nearby sites. Wildfires are important in rejuvenating the woody component, as the majority of the shrubs on these sites respond and recover rapidly following fire. Because soils on this site are rocky, they are considered “self armoring,” thus making the site resistant to the effects of erosion. Another factor contributing to the resiliency of this state is that the most desirable species are long-lived and are root-sprouters. Resiliency, however, will be reduced by excessive utilization which results in insufficient regeneration of the desirable species. Without regeneration of desirable species, some populations over-mature making them susceptible to catastrophic, sudden losses, and as a result unpalatable invaders can take over the site.

Community Phase 2.1: alderleaf mountain mahogany, Utah serviceberry & other tall shrubs/ scattered Rocky Mountain juniper/ rich & productive herbaceous understory

This plant community is characterized by a mixture of tall shrubs including alderleaf mountain mahogany, Utah serviceberry, mountain big sagebrush, mountain snowberry, antelope bitterbrush and scattered Rocky Mountain juniper. The understory is composed of grasses including bluebunch wheatgrass, sheep fescue, and Columbia needlegrass. Dominant forbs would include arrowleaf balsamroot, tailcup lupine, and longleaf phlox among others.

Transition T2a: from State 2 to State 3 (Alderleaf Mountain Mahogany/ Utah Serviceberry Introduced Non-natives State to Taller Shrubs/ Rocky Mountain Juniper State)

Heavy utilization primarily by sheep and occasionally by cattle and horses during the first half of the 20th century, combined with fire

suppression, reduced much of the understory and allowed the shrubs to take over the site. Big game then hedged and high-lined the remaining shrubs. The survivors are all taller with the canopies having a marked browse line.

State 3: Taller Shrubs/ Rocky Mountain Juniper State:

Lengthening of the fire cycle directly through fire control and indirectly through heavy livestock grazing reduces the fine fuels, ultimately tipping the balance toward woody plants and increasing the proportion of non-sprouters such as Rocky Mountain juniper and mountain big sagebrush (3.1). Because soils on this site are rocky they are considered “self armoring,” thus making the site resistant to the effects of erosion. The state will maintain stability with cool season fires, whereas hot summer fires are likely to reduce state stability.

Community Phase 3.1: taller shrubs/ increased juniper & mountain big sagebrush/ reduced herbaceous understory

This plant community is characterized by taller, denser shrubs, including the non-sprouting species such as Rocky Mountain juniper and mountain big sagebrush. The herbaceous understory is diminished due to heavy livestock grazing during the growing season of grasses.

Transition T3a: from State 3 to State 4 (Taller Shrubs/ Rocky Mountain Juniper State to Shorter Shrubs/ Increased Seeded Herbs State)

Prescribed burning or wildfire accompanied by aerial seeding, followed by grazing deferment, offers the only logical way to proactively promote a more diverse state with a better balance between woody and non-woody plants. Shrubs will be shorter, with non-sprouting species temporarily be reduced. Fire may potentially produce an increase in invasive herbs. If increased grazing is allowed too soon after fire, introduced species are given an additional advantage. A key indicator of the approach to this transition is the build up of fuels, and fire is the trigger for the transition. Because of steep slopes on this site, a restoration pathway is impracticable.

State 4: Shorter Shrubs/ Increased Seeded Herbs State:

State 4 is dominated by shorter, mostly re-sprouting shrubs, and an herbaceous understory composed of both native and introduced perennials. Native shrubs include mountain big sagebrush and yellow rabbitbrush (*Chrysothamnus viscidiflorus*). Wildfire or prescribed burning followed by a period of grazing deferment will provide a balance between woody and non-woody plants. If increased grazing is allowed too soon after fire, introduced species may dominate the understory (4.1). This state will lose stability with the increase in exotics and the loss of native herbs and grasses.

Community Phase 4.1: shorter & fewer shrubs/ reduced juniper & mountain big sagebrush/ increased herbaceous understory

This plant community is dominated by re-sprouting shrubs, such as yellow rabbitbrush, with an understory of grazing-tolerant native herbs and invaded herbs, such as arrowleaf balsamroot.

State and transition model

Additional community tables

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.

Other references

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Contributors

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Approval

Sarah Quistberg, 2/11/2025

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	08/19/2026
Approved by	
Approval date	
Composition (Indicators 10 and 12) based on	Annual Production

Indicators

1. Number and extent of rills:

2. Presence of water flow patterns:

3. Number and height of erosional pedestals or terracettes:

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

5. Number of gullies and erosion associated with gullies:

6. Extent of wind scoured, blowouts and/or depositional areas:

7. Amount of litter movement (describe size and distance expected to travel):

8. Soil surface (top few mm) resistance to erosion (stability values are averages - most sites will show a range of values):

9. Soil surface structure and SOM content (include type of structure and A-horizon color and thickness):

10. Effect of community phase composition (relative proportion of different functional groups) and spatial distribution on infiltration and runoff:

11. Presence and thickness of compaction layer (usually none; describe soil profile features which may be mistaken for compaction on this site):

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:

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

14. Average percent litter cover (%) and depth (in):

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

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:

17. Perennial plant reproductive capability:
