

Ecological site FX052X01X006

Claypan (Cp)

Dry Grassland

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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): 052X–Brown Glaciated Plains

The Brown Glaciated Plains, MLRA 52, is an expansive and agriculturally and ecologically significant area. It consists of around 14.5 million acres and stretches across 350 miles from east to west, encompassing portions of 15 counties in north-central Montana. This region represents the southwestern limit of the Laurentide Ice Sheet and is considered to be the driest and westernmost area within the vast network of glacially derived prairie pothole landforms of the northern Great Plains. Elevation ranges from 2,000 feet (610 meters) to 4,600 feet (1,400 meters). Soils are primarily Mollisols, but Entisols, Inceptisols, Alfisols and Vertisols are also common. Till from continental glaciation is the predominant parent material, but alluvium and bedrock are also common. Till deposits are typically less than 50 feet thick, and in some areas glacially deformed bedrock occurs at or near the soil surface (Soller, 2001). Underlying sedimentary bedrock largely consisting of Cretaceous shale, sandstone, and mudstone (Vuke et al., 2007) is commonly exposed on hillslopes, particularly along drainageways. Significant alluvial deposits occur along glacial outwash channels and major drainages, including portions of the Missouri, Teton, Marias, Milk, and Frenchman Rivers. Large glacial lakes, particularly in the western half of the MLRA, deposited clayey and silty lacustrine sediments (Fullerton et al., 2013). Much of the western portion of this MLRA was glaciated towards the end of the Wisconsin age, with the maximum glacial extent occurring approximately 20,000 years ago (Fullerton et al., 2004). The result is a geologically young landscape that is predominantly a level till plain interspersed with lake plains and dominated by soils in the Mollisol and Vertisol orders. These soils are very productive and generally are well suited to dryland farming. Much of this area is aridic-ustic. Crop-fallow dryland wheat farming is the predominant land use. Areas of rangeland typically are on steep hillslopes along drainages. The rangeland, much of which is native mixedgrass prairie, increases in abundance in the eastern half of the MLRA. The Wisconsin-age till in the north-central part of this area typically formed large disintegration moraines with steep slopes and numerous poorly drained potholes. A large portion of Wisconsin-age till occurring on level terrain that would typically be optimal for farming has large amounts of less-suitable sodium-affected Natrustalfs. Significant portions of Blaine, Phillips, and Valley Counties were glaciated approximately 150,000 years ago during the Illinoian age. Due to erosion and dissection of the landscape, many of these areas have steeper slopes and more exposed bedrock than areas glaciated during the Wisconsin age (Fullerton and Colton, 1986). While much of the rangeland in the aridic-ustic portion of MLRA 52 is classified as belonging to the “dry grassland” climatic zone, sites in portions of southern MLRA 52 may belong to the “dry shrubland” climatic zone. The dry shrubland zone represents the northernmost extent of the big sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata*) steppe on the Great Plains. As similar soils occur in both southern and northern portions of the MLRA, it is currently hypothesized that climate is the primary driving factor affecting big sagebrush distribution in this area. However, the precise factors are not yet fully understood. Sizeable tracts of largely unbroken rangeland in the eastern half of the MLRA and adjacent southern Saskatchewan are home to the Northern Montana population of greater sage-grouse (*Centrocercus urophasianus*), and large portions of this area are considered to be a Priority Area for Conservation (PAC) by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 2013). This population is unique among sage grouse populations because many individuals overwinter in the big sagebrush steppe (dry shrubland) in the southern portion of the MLRA and then migrate to the northern portion of the MLRA, which lacks big sagebrush (dry grassland), to live the rest of the year (Smith, 2013). Areas of the till plain near the Bearpaw and Highwood Mountains as well as the Sweetgrass Hills and Rocky Mountain foothills are at higher elevations, receive higher amounts of precipitation, and have a typic-ustic moisture regime. These areas have significantly more rangeland production than the drier aridic-ustic portions of the MLRA and have enough moisture to produce crops annually rather than just bi-annually, as in the drier areas. Ecological sites in this higher precipitation area are classified as the moist grassland climatic zone.

Classification relationships

NRCS Soil Geography Hierarchy • Land Resource Region: Northern Great Plains • Major Land Resource Area (MLRA): 052 Brown Glaciated Plains • Climate Zone: Dry Grassland National Hierarchical Framework of Ecological Units (Cleland et al., 1997; McNab et al., 2007) • Domain: Dry • Division: Temperate Steppe • Province: Great Plains-Palouse Dry Steppe Province 331 • Section: Northwestern Glaciated Plains 331D • Subsection: Montana Glaciated Plains 331Dh • Landtype association/Landtype phase: N/A National Vegetation Classification Standard (Federal Geographic Data Committee, 2008) • Class: Mesomorphic Shrub and Herb Vegetation Class (2) •

Subclass: Temperate and Boreal Grassland and Shrubland Subclass (2.B) • Formation: Temperate Grassland, Meadow, and Shrubland Formation (2.B.2) • Division: Great Plains Grassland and Shrubland Division (2.b.2.Nb) • Macrogroup: *Hesperostipa comata* – *Pascopyrum smithii* – *Festuca hallii* Grassland Macrogroup (2.B.2.Nb.2) • Group: *Pascopyrum smithii* – *Hesperostipa comata* – *Schizachyrium scoparium* – *Bouteloua* spp. Mixedgrass Prairie Group (2.B.2.Nb.2.c) • Alliance: *Pascopyrum smithii* – *Nassella viridula* Northwestern Great Plains Herbaceous Alliance • Association: *Pascopyrum smithii* – *Bouteloua gracilis* – *Carex filifolia* Herbaceous Vegetation EPA Ecoregions • Level 1: Great Plains (9) • Level 2: West-Central Semi-Arid Prairies (9.3) • Level 3: Northwestern Glaciated Plains (42) • Level 4: North Central Brown Glaciated Plains (42o) & Glaciated Northern Grasslands (42j)

Ecological site concept

This provisional ecological site occurs in the Dry Grassland climatic zone of MLRA 52. Figure 1 illustrates the distribution of this ecological site based on current data. This map is approximate, is not intended to be definitive, and may be subject to change. Onsite evaluations are necessary, particularly in boundary or intergrade areas where ecological sites from multiple climate zones may overlap. Claypan Dry Grassland is a somewhat extensive ecological site occurring on till plains, moraines, and fans in MLRA 52. This ecological site is especially prevalent on the Malta sublobe in Blaine and Phillips Counties where glacial till is underlain by the Bearpaw Shale Formation. This site is typically associated with Loamy, Panspot, and Thin Claypan ecological sites. The distinguishing characteristic of this site is the presence of a dense, sodium-affected (natric) horizon between depths of 5 to 10 inches from the surface. The natric horizon exhibits columnar structure, is very hard, and severely limits both root penetration and infiltration. Soil surface horizons (0 to 4 inches) are very fine sandy loam to loam, and the natric horizon is clay or clay loam. The root-restrictive natric horizon favors shallower-rooted rhizomatous species, particularly the rhizomatous wheatgrasses, over deep-rooted bunchgrasses. Both western wheatgrass (*Pascopyrum smithii*) and thickspike wheatgrass (*Elymus lanceolatus*) occur in this site; western wheatgrass is more prevalent in the southern extent of this site and transitions to thickspike wheatgrass to the north. Other common grasses include plains reedgrass (*Calamagrostis montanensis*), blue grama (*Bouteloua gracilis*), needle and thread (*Hesperostipa comata*), and Sandberg bluegrass (*Poa secunda*). The principal shrub on this site is silver sagebrush (*Artemisia cana*).

Associated sites

FX052X01X145	Panspot (Pn) Dry Grassland The Panspot site is on the lowest microtopography whereas the Claypan site occupies higher positions.
FX052X01X165	Thin Claypan (Tcp) Dry Grassland The Thin Claypan site is on lower microtopography, between areas of the Claypan and Panspot sites.
FX052X01X032	Loamy (Lo) Dry Grassland The Loamy site is on the highest microtopography whereas the Claypan site is somewhat lower.

Similar sites

FX052X03X006	Claypan (Cp) Dry Shrubland This site differs from the Claypan site in that the root-restricting layer (evidenced by columnar structure) is more than 1 inch to 4 inches below the soil surface.
FX052X01X032	Loamy (Lo) Dry Grassland This site differs from the Claypan site in that the root-restricting layer (evidenced by columnar structure) is either absent or more than 10 inches below the soil surface.
FX052X01X145	Panspot (Pn) Dry Grassland This site differs from the Claypan site in that the root-restricting layer (evidenced by columnar structure) is 1 inch or less from the surface.

FX052X03X006	Claypan (Cp) Dry Shrubland This site differs from Claypan Dry Grassland in that it has slightly warmer annual temperatures and supports big sagebrush rather than silver sagebrush.
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Figure 1. Figure 3. Associated and Similar Sites Diagram.

Table 2. Dominant plant species

Tree	Not specified
Shrub	Not specified
Herbaceous	Not specified

Legacy ID

R052XY006MT

Physiographic features

The Claypan Dry Grassland ecological site is a common ecological site occurring on moraines, outwash fans, and terraces. This site is moderately extensive across MLRA 52 but is most prevalent on the Malta sublobe, which stretches from southeastern Alberta and southwestern Saskatchewan through northeastern Hill, central Blaine, and southern Phillips Counties. Much of this lobe consists of an extensive ground moraine with slopes between 0 to 4 percent. The till incorporated physical and chemical properties of the underlying clayey Bearpaw Shale, which in MLRA 52 tends to have appreciable amounts of sodium, magnesium, and calcium sulfates but little to no calcium carbonate. It is hypothesized that during and immediately after deglaciation, the combination of water-restricting bedrock underlying the sodium-rich clayey till at depths of 10 feet or less and the gentler slopes of the till plain, water could pond and, by matric potential, concentrate enough salts to create the natric horizon and its distinctive columnar structure (Miller and Brierly, 2011). The present-day hydrology of this site lacks a water table. As is the case with the Thin Claypan and Panspot sites, complex micro-topography is typical on landforms dominated by natric soils. In relation to the Panspot and Thin Claypan Ecological Sites; the Claypan is found on microhighs, whereas when in complex with Loamy sites is found on microlows or microslopes. This site is not affected by aspect.

Figure 1. Figure 1. General distribution of the Claypan Dry Grassland ecological site by map unit extent.

Table 3. Representative physiographic features

Landforms	(1) Till plain > Moraine (2) Till plain > Fan
Elevation	610 – 1,180 m
Slope	0 – 10 %
Aspect	Aspect is not a significant factor

Climatic features

The Brown Glaciated Plains is a semi-arid region with a temperate continental climate that is characterized by frigid winters and warm to hot summers (Cooper et al., 2001). The average frost-free period for this ecological site is 120 days. The majority of precipitation occurs as steady, soaking, frontal system rains in late spring to early summer. Summer rainfall comes mainly from convection thunderstorms that typically deliver scattered amounts of rain in intense bursts. These storms may be accompanied by damaging winds and large-diameter hail and result in flash flooding along low-order streams. Severe drought occurs on average in 2 out of 10 ten years. Annual precipitation ranges from 10 to 14 inches, and 70 to 80 percent of this occurs during the growing season (Cooper et al., 2001). Extreme climatic variations, especially droughts, have the greatest influence on species cover and production (Coupland, 1958, 1961; Biondini et al., 1998).

During the winter months, the western half of MLRA 52 commonly experiences chinook winds, which are strong west to southwest surface winds accompanied by abrupt increases in temperature. The chinook winds are strongest on the western boundary of the MLRA near the Rocky Mountain foothills and decrease eastward. In addition to producing damaging winds, prolonged chinook episodes can result in drought or vegetation kills due to the reaction of plants to a “false spring” (Oard, 1993).

Table 4 Representative climatic features

Frost-free period (average)	120 days
Freeze-free period (average)	140 days
Precipitation total (average)	310 mm

- (1) CARTER 14 W [USC00241525], Floweree, MT
- (2) CHESTER [USC00241692], Chester, MT
- (3) TIBER DAM [USC00248233], Chester, MT
- (4) HARLEM [USC00243929], Harlem, MT
- (5) MALTA 7 E [USC00245338], Malta, MT
- (6) TURNER 11N [USC00248415], Turner, MT
- (7) CONRAD [USC00241974], Conrad, MT
- (8) SHELBY [USC00247500], Shelby, MT
- (9) GLASGOW [USW00094008], Glasgow, MT
- (10) HAVRE CITY CO AP [USW00094012], Havre, MT

Influencing water features

This site is a dry upland ecological site, but it has unique hydrology because infiltration is severely limited by the dense natric horizon 5 to 10 inches below the soil surface. Evapotranspiration exceeds precipitation on this site, and a state of moisture deficit persists for the majority of the year. In typical precipitation events, the upper 5 to 10 inches of the soil profile is filled to field capacity, then moisture amounts are quickly diminished by evapotranspiration. Abnormally wet years or very intense precipitation events can saturate the soil surface layer and cause very brief (less than 2 days) ponding and lateral flow via surface runoff into adjacent microlows. Lateral water movement is typically limited to a localized area due to the flat topography. Frequency and duration of saturation are not sufficient for the development of hydric soil features.

Soil features

The soil that best represents the central concept for this ecological site is the Thoeny series which occurs in more than 280,000 acres of MLRA 52. This soil is in the Natrustalfs great group and is characterized by a surface horizon that lacks enough organic matter to have a mollic epipedon and by a dense, root-limiting, non-cemented restrictive layer 5 to 10 inches below the soil surface. This restrictive layer is referred to as a natric horizon and is essentially an argillic horizon that has been affected by sodium salts. The natric horizon exhibits distinctive columnar structure that is especially visible when the soil is dry. The Thoeny soil is in the fine family and has smectitic minerology. Clayey till (28 to 42 percent clay) is the typical parent material, for this series but the Claypan Dry Shrubland ecological site may also occur on soils derived from glaciofluvial deposits, shale residuum, or till over residuum. The soil moisture regime for this and all other soils in this ecological site concept is ustic bordering on aridic, which means that the soils are moist in some or all parts for either 180 cumulative days or 90 consecutive days during the growing season but are dry in some or all parts for over 90 cumulative days. These soils have a frigid soil temperature regime (Soil Survey Staff, 2014).

Surface textures found in this site are most frequently loam but can range from fine sandy loam to silty clay loam and typically contain between 15 to 30 percent clay. The underlying natric horizons typically contain 35 to 50 percent clay and have clay, clay loam, or silty

clay loam textures. Organic matter content in the surface horizon typically ranges from 1 to 2 percent, and moist colors vary from brown (10YR 5/3) to dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2). Depth to secondary carbonates and soluble sulfate salts is typically about 8 inches. Calcium carbonate equivalent is typically less than 5 percent in the upper 5 inches and typically less than 10 percent in lower horizons. In the upper 20 inches, electrical conductivity is at some point more than 2 and less than 8 and the sodium absorption ratio is typically less than 15. These salts lower the amount of plant available water. Soil pH is moderately acid to slightly alkaline in the surface horizon and neutral to strongly alkaline in the subsurface horizons. The soil depth class for this site can be moderately deep (between 20 and 40 inches too bedrock)) in places where bedrock is present but is typically very deep. Content of coarse fragments is less than 35 percent in the upper 20 inches of soil and typically less than 15 percent.

Table 5. Representative soil features

Parent material	(1) Till (2) Glaciofluvial deposits (3) Residuum – shale
Surface texture	(1) Loam (2) Fine sandy loam (3) Silty clay loam
Drainage class	Well drained
Depth to restrictive layer	10 – 30 cm
Soil depth	50 – 180 cm
Available water capacity (0-101.6cm)	11.68 – 13.46 cm
Calcium carbonate equivalent (0-12.7cm)	Not specified
Electrical conductivity (0-50.8cm)	0 – 10 mmhos/cm
Sodium adsorption ratio (0-50.8cm)	0 – 10
Soil reaction (1:1 water) (0-101.6cm)	5.6 – 10

Subsurface fragment volume ≤3" (0-50.8cm)	0 – 30 %
Subsurface fragment volume >3" (0-50.8cm)	0 – 30 %

Ecological dynamics

The information in this ecological site description, including the state-and-transition model (STM), was developed based on historical data, current field data, professional experience, and a review of the scientific literature. As a result, all possible scenarios or plant species may not be included. Key indicator plant species, disturbances, and ecological processes are described to inform land management decisions.

The Claypan provisional ecological site in MLRA 52 Dry Grassland consists of five states: The Reference State (1.0), the Shortgrass State (2.0), the Invaded State (3.0), the Cropland State (4.0), and the Post-Cropland State (5.0). Plant communities associated with the Claypan ecological site evolved under the combined influences of climate, grazing, and fire. Extreme climatic variability results in frequent droughts, which have the greatest influence on the relative contribution of species cover and production (Coupland, 1958, 1961; Biondini et al., 1998). Due to the dominance of cool-season graminoids, annual production is highly dependent upon mid- to late-spring precipitation (Heitschmidt and Vermeire, 2005; Anderson, 2006).

Native grazers also shaped these plant communities. American bison (*Bison bison*) were the dominant historic grazer, but pronghorn (*Antilocapra americana*), elk (*Cervus canadensis*), and deer (*Odocoileus* spp.) were also common. Small mammals such as prairie dogs (*Cynomys* spp.) and ground squirrels (*Urocitellus* spp.) also influenced this plant community (Salo et al. 2004). Grasshoppers and periodic outbreaks of Rocky Mountain locusts (*Melanoplus spretus*; Lockwood, 2004) also played an important role in the ecology of these communities.

The historic ecosystem also experienced relatively frequent lightning-caused fires with estimated fire return intervals of 6 to 25 years (Bragg, 1995). Historically, Native Americans also set periodic fires. The majority of lightning-caused fires occurred in July and August, whereas Native Americans typically set fires during spring and fall to correspond with the movement of bison (Higgins, 1986). Generally, the mixedgrass ecosystem is resilient to fire and the historic fire return interval had neutral or slightly positive effects on the plant community (Vermeire et al., 2011, 2014). However, studies have shown that shorter fire return intervals can have a negative effect, shifting species composition toward warm-season, short-statured grasses (Shay et al., 2001; Smith and McDermid, 2014). Conversely, long-term fire suppression in the 20th century removed periodic fire from the ecosystem altogether. Lack of periodic fires can result in an increase in litter accumulation, which in some cases provides ideal conditions for seed germination and seedling establishment of non-native annual brome species, such as field, or Japanese, brome (*Bromus arvensis*; Whisenant, 1990). These species have become naturalized in relatively undisturbed grasslands (Ogle et al., 2003; Harmsen, 2007) and can be present in any state within the scope of this ecological site. They typically do not have a significant ecological impact; however, their presence can reduce the production of cool-season perennial grasses in some cases (Haferkamp et al., 1997). Their abundance varies depending on precipitation and germination conditions.

Improper grazing of this site can result in a reduction in the cover of the cool-season midgrasses and an increase in blue grama. (Smoliak et al., 1972; Smoliak, 1974). Improper grazing practices include any practices that do not allow sufficient opportunity for plants to physiologically recover from a grazing event or multiple grazing events within a given year and/or that do not provide adequate cover to prevent soil erosion over time. These practices may include, but are not limited to, overstocking, continuous grazing, and/or inadequate seasonal rotation moves over multiple years. Periods of extended drought (approximately 3 years or more) can reduce mid-statured, cool-season grasses, shifting the species composition of this community to one dominated by blue grama (Coupland, 1958, 1961). Further degradation of the site due to improper grazing can result in a community dominated by shortgrasses such as blue grama and Sandberg bluegrass. Cover of mid-statured grasses and sedges is severely reduced or absent. Cover of prairie sagewort can increase.

Due to the presence of a sodium-affected natric horizon, this ecological site is not generally regarded as productive cropland. Regardless, many acres have been cultivated and planted to cereal grain crops, such as winter wheat, spring wheat, and barley. When this site is taken out of production, the site is either allowed to revert back to perennial grassland or is seeded with introduced species. Sites left to undergo natural plant succession after cultivation can, over several decades, support native vegetation similar to the Reference State (Christian and Wilson, 1999), but it may take over 75 years for soil organic matter to return to its pre-disturbed state (Dormaer and Willms, 1990). However, those sites seeded with non-native species, particularly crested wheatgrass, may persist as this cover type indefinitely (Christian and Wilson, 1999).

The STM diagram suggests possible pathways that plant communities on this site may follow as a result of a given set of ecological processes and management. The site may also support states not displayed in the STM diagram. Landowners and land managers should

seek guidance from local professionals before prescribing a particular management or treatment scenario. Plant community responses vary across this MLRA due to variability in weather, soils, and aspect. The reference community phase may not necessarily be the management goal. The lists of plant species and species composition values are provisional and are not intended to cover the full range of conditions, species, and responses for the site. Species composition by dry weight is provided when available and is considered provisional based on the sources identified in the narratives associated with each community phase.

State 1: Reference State

The Reference State contains two community phases. This state evolved under the combined influences of climate, grazing, and fire with climatic variation having the greatest influence on cover and production. In general, this state was resilient to grazing and fire, although these factors could influence species composition in localized areas. Vegetation is characterized by mid-statured cool-season rhizomatous grasses, mid-statured cool-season bunchgrasses, and shortgrasses such as blue grama. Dense spikemoss (*Selaginella densa*), also known as dense clubmoss, is frequently present and may constitute significant ground cover; however, there are also cases where it is absent. Its dynamics are not well understood, and abundance appears to vary greatly from site to site without discernable reason.

Phase 1.1: Mixedgrass Community Phase

The Mixedgrass Community Phase is dominated by mid-statured, cool-season rhizomatous grasses, which commonly comprise 50 percent or more of the total production on the site. The rhizomatous wheatgrass species comprise the majority of this group, but plains reedgrass is also common, comprising approximately 15 percent of total production. Needle and thread is the only mid-statured bunchgrass common on this site. Blue grama is a common shortgrass in this phase, although its production is much less than that of the mid-statured grasses. Short-statured, cool-season grasses, such as prairie Junegrass (*Koeleria macrantha*) and Sandberg bluegrass, are common, although cover and production are low. Common forbs are scarlet globemallow (*Sphaeralcea coccinea*) and spiny, or Hood's, phlox (*Phlox hoodii*). Shrubs and subshrubs are not abundant on this site; however, prairie sagewort (*Artemisia frigida*) and silver sagebrush commonly occur at low cover. The approximate species composition of the reference plant community is as follows:

Percent composition by weight*

Rhizomatous Wheatgrass 50%

Plains Reedgrass 15%

Needle and Thread 10%

Blue Grama 5%

Other Native Grasses 5%

Perennial Forbs 5-15%

Shrubs/Subshrubs 0-5%

Estimated Total Annual Production*

Low - 350

Representative Value - 600

High - 850

*Estimated based on current data – subject to revision

Phase 1.2: At Risk Community Phase

The At Risk Community Phase is characterized by a shortgrass – mid stature rhizomatous grass plant community. The shortgrass species, particularly blue grama, have increased in abundance and are about equal in amount to the rhizomatous midgrasses. Other shortgrass species that increase in this phase include prairie Junegrass and Sandberg bluegrass. The mid-statured rhizomatous species are declining, and needle and thread becomes rare in this phase. Bare ground may increase in extent, making the site more susceptible to erosion by wind and water.

Community Phase Pathway 1.1a

Drought, improper grazing management, multiple fires in close succession, or a combination of these factors can shift the reference community phase (1.1) to the At Risk Community Phase (1.2). These factors favor an increase in blue grama and a decrease in cool-season midgrasses (Coupland, 1961; Shay et al., 2001).

Community Phase Pathway 1.2a

The At Risk Community Phase (1.2) can return to the reference community phase (1.1) with normal or above-normal spring precipitation and proper grazing management.

Transition T1A

Prolonged drought, improper grazing practices, or a combination of these factors weaken the resilience of the Reference State (1) and drive its transition to the Shortgrass State (2). The Reference State (1) transitions to the Shortgrass State (2) when mid-statured graminoids become rare and contribute little to production. Shortgrasses, particularly the warm-season, mat-forming blue grama, dominate the plant community. Mid-statured rhizomatous grass cover is reduced and vigor is low, while needle and thread is rare or absent.

Transition T1B

The Shortgrass State (2) transitions to the Invaded State (3) when aggressive perennial grasses or noxious weeds invade the Shortgrass

State (2). Crested wheatgrass, in particular, is a concern when native plant communities are adjacent to seeded pastures. Exotic plant species dominate the site in terms of cover and production. Site resilience has been substantially reduced. In addition, other rangeland health attributes, such as reproductive capacity of native grasses (Henderson and Naeth, 2005) and soil quality (Smoliak and Dormaar, 1985; Dormaar et al., 1995), have been substantially altered from the Reference State.

Transition T1C

Tillage or application of herbicide followed by seeding of cultivated crops, such as winter wheat, spring wheat, and barley, transitions the Reference State (1) to the Cropland State (4).

State 2: Shortgrass State

The Shortgrass State consists of one community phase. The dynamics of this state are driven by long-term drought, improper grazing management, or a combination of these factors. The Shortgrass Community Phase (2.1) is dominated by short-statured grasses, such as blue grama, Sandberg bluegrass, and prairie Junegrass. Mid-statured grasses, such as western wheatgrass and needle and thread, have been eliminated or nearly so. Dense clubmoss is present in some areas and may constitute significant ground cover; however, there are also cases where it is absent. Its dynamics are not well understood, and abundance appears to vary greatly from site to site without discernable reason.

Phase 2.1: Shortgrass Community Phase

In the Shortgrass Community Phase, mid-statured grasses have been largely eliminated and replaced by short-statured species, such as blue grama, prairie Junegrass, and Sandberg bluegrass. Blue grama resists grazing due to its low stature and extensive root system. Once established, blue grama-dominated communities can alter soil properties, creating conditions that resist establishment of other grass species (Dormaar and Willms, 1990; Dormaar et al., 1994). Prairie sagewort may also increase in this phase. When clubmoss is absent, there can be a high amount of bare ground, which exposes the soil to wind and water erosion.

Transition T2A

The Shortgrass State (2) transitions to the Invaded State (3) when aggressive perennial grasses or noxious weeds invade the Shortgrass State (2). Crested wheatgrass is the most common concern, particularly when native plant communities are adjacent to seeded pastures. Exotic plant species dominate the site in terms of cover and production. Site resilience has been substantially reduced. In addition, other rangeland health attributes, such as reproductive capacity of native grasses (Henderson and Naeth, 2005) and soil quality (Smoliak and Dormaar, 1985; Dormaar et al., 1995), have been substantially altered from the Reference State.

Transition T2B

Tillage or application of herbicide followed by seeding of cultivated crops, such as winter wheat, spring wheat, and barley, transitions the Shortgrass State (2) to the Cropland State (4).

Restoration Pathway R2A

Blue grama can resist displacement by other species (Dormaar and Willms, 1990; Laycock, 1991; Dormaar et al., 1994; Lacey et al., 1995). A reduction in livestock grazing pressure alone may not be sufficient to reduce the cover of blue grama in the Shortgrass State (3) (Dormaar and Willms, 1990), and mechanical treatments may be necessary (Hart et al., 1985). Therefore, returning the Shortgrass State (2) to the Reference State (1) can require considerable cost, energy, and time.

State 3: Invaded State

The Invaded State (3) occurs when invasive plant species invade adjacent native grassland communities. Crested wheatgrass is a common concern, especially when native plant communities are adjacent to seeded pastures. An estimated 20 million acres of crested wheatgrass have been planted in the western U.S. (Holechek, 1981). Crested wheatgrass produces abundant seeds that can dominate the seed bank of invaded grasslands (Henderson and Naeth, 2005), although crested wheatgrass cover decreases with increasing distance from seeded areas (Heidinga and Wilson, 2002). The early growth of crested wheatgrass allows this species to take advantage of early season soil moisture, which may result in competitive exclusion of native cool-season rhizomatous wheatgrasses and bunchgrasses, such as needle and thread and prairie Junegrass (Christian and Wilson, 1999; Heidinga and Wilson, 2002; Henderson and Naeth, 2005). Reduced soil quality (Dormaar et al., 1995), reduced plant species diversity, and simplified structural complexity (Henderson and Naeth, 2005) result in a state that is substantially departed from the Reference State (1).

Noxious weeds such as leafy spurge are uncommon on this site, but they may also invade and displace native species. Although very aggressive, these species can sometimes be suppressed through intensive management (herbicide application, biological control, or intensive grazing management). Control efforts are unlikely to eliminate noxious weeds, but their density can be sufficiently suppressed so that species composition and structural complexity are similar to that of the Reference State (1). However, cessation of control methods will most likely result in recolonization of the site by the noxious species.

Transition T3A

The Invaded State (3) will transition to the Cropland State (4) when the site is placed under cultivation.

State 4: Cropland State

The Cropland State (4) occurs when land is put into cultivation. Major crops in MLRA 52 include winter wheat, spring wheat, and barley.

Transition T4A

The transition from the Cropland State (4) to the Post-Cropland State (5) occurs with the cessation of cultivation. The site may also be seeded to perennial forage species. Such seedings may be comprised of introduced grasses and legumes, or a mix of native species.

State 5: Post-Cropland State

The Post-Cropland State (5) occurs when cultivated cropland is abandoned and allowed to either re-vegetate naturally or is seeded back to perennial species for grazing or wildlife use. This state can transition back to the Cropland State (4) if the site is put back into cultivation.

Phase 5.1: Abandoned Cropland Phase

In the absence of active management, the site can re-vegetate naturally and, over time, potentially return to a perennial grassland community with needle and thread and blue grama. Shortly after cropland is abandoned, annual and biennial forbs and annual brome grasses invade the site (Samuel and Hart, 1994). The site is highly susceptible to erosion due to the absence of perennial species. Eventually, these pioneering annual species are replaced by perennial forbs and perennial shortgrasses, such as Sandberg bluegrass and blue grama. Depending on the historical management of the site, perennial bunchgrasses such as needle and thread may also return; however, species composition will depend upon the seed bank. Cover and production of cool-season rhizomatous wheatgrasses is low, even after several decades (Dormaar and Smoliak, 1985; Dormaar et al., 1994; Christian and Wilson, 1999). Invasion of the site by exotic species, such as crested wheatgrass, and annual bromes will depend upon the site's proximity to a seed source.

Fifty or more years after cultivation, these sites may have species composition similar to phases in the Reference State (1); however, soil quality is consistently lower than under conditions prior to cultivation (Dormaar and Smoliak, 1985; Christian and Wilson, 1999), and a shift to the Reference State (1) is unlikely within a reasonable timeframe.

Phase 5.2: Perennial Grass Phase

When the site is seeded to perennial forage species, particularly introduced perennial grasses, this community phase can persist for several decades. Crested wheatgrass, in particular, is very aggressive and may form monocultures persisting for at least 60 years (Krzic et al., 2000; Henderson and Naeth, 2005). A mixture of native species may also be seeded to provide species composition and structural complexity similar to that of the reference state (1). However, soil quality conditions have been substantially altered and are unlikely return to pre-cultivation conditions within a reasonable timeframe (Dormaar and Willms, 1990).

Transition 5A

The Post-Cropland State (5) transitions back to the Cropland State (4) when the site is converted to cropland.

State and transition model

Figure 4. Figure 2 (cont)

Additional community tables

Inventory data references

Data for this provisional ecological site was obtained from a total of 3 plots of Tier 1 and Tier 3 intensity. The Reference State (1) was represented by one Tier 3 plot and two Tier 1 plots. No quantitative data were obtained for other community phases. All community phases are considered provisional based on these plots and the sources identified in the narratives associated with each community phase.

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Approval

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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	
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:
