

Ecological site R067BY036CO

Overflow

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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): 067B—Central High Plains, Southern Part

MLRA 67B occurs in eastern Colorado and consists of rolling plains and river valleys. Some canyonlands occur in the southeast portion. The major rivers are the South Platte and Arkansas which flow from the Rocky Mountains to Nebraska and Kansas. Other rivers in the MLRA include the Cache la Poudre and Republican and associated tributaries. This MLRA is traversed by Interstate 25, 70 and 76; and U.S. Highways 50 and 287. Major land uses include 54 percent rangeland, 35 percent cropland, and 2 percent pasture and hayland. Urban, developed open space, and miscellaneous land occupy approximately 9 percent. Major Cities in this area include Fort Collins, Greeley, Sterling, and Denver. Other cities include Limon, Cheyenne Wells, and Springfield. Land ownership is mostly private. Federal lands include Pawnee and Comanche National Grasslands (U.S. Forest Service), Sand Creek Massacre National Historic Site (National Park Service), and Rocky Mountain Arsenal National Wildlife Refuge (U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service). State Parks include Cherry Creek and Chatfield Reservoirs, and Barr and Jackson Lakes. This region is periodically affected by severe drought, including the historic "Dust Bowl" of the 1930s. Dust storms may form during drought years in windy periods. Elevations range from 3,400 to 6,000 feet. The Average annual precipitation ranges from 14 to 17 inches per year and ranges from 13 inches to over 18 inches, depending upon location. Precipitation occurs mostly during the growing season, often during rapidly developing thunderstorms. Mean annual air temperature (MAAT) is 48 to 52 degrees Fahrenheit. Summer temperatures may exceed 100 degrees Fahrenheit. Winter temperatures may be sub-zero, and snowfall varies from 20 to 40 inches per year. Snow cover frequently melts between snow events.

LRU notes

Land Resource Unit (LRU) A is the northeast portion of MLRA 67B, to an extent of approximately 9 million acres. Most of the LRU is rangeland, and includes the Pawnee National Grassland. Dryland winter wheat/fallow rotations (that may include dryland corn, sunflowers, and sorghum) are grown in most counties. Irrigated cropland is utilized in the South Platte Valley. Small acreage and urban ownership are more concentrated on the Front Range. This LRU is found in portions of Adams, Arapahoe, Elbert, Kit Carson, Larimer, Lincoln, Logan, Washington, and Weld counties. Other counties include Boulder, Cheyenne, Denver, Jefferson, and Yuma. The soil moisture regime is aridic ustic. The mean annual air temperature (MAAT) is 50 degrees Fahrenheit. LRU B is in the southeast portion of MLRA 67B (2.6 million acres) and includes portions of Baca, Bent, Cheyenne, Kiowa, Las Animas, and Prowers counties. Most of the LRU remains in rangeland and includes the Comanche National Grassland. On the farmed land, a system of dryland winter wheat/fallow rotations (that may include dryland corn, sunflowers, and sorghum) is implemented. Irrigated cropland is found in the Arkansas Valley. The soil moisture regime is aridic ustic and the MAAT is 52 degrees Fahrenheit. LRU C occurs in portions of Morgan and Weld counties (approximately 1.2 million acres). Most of LRU C is in rangeland. On the farmed land, a system of dryland winter wheat/fallow rotations (that may include dryland corn, sunflowers, and sorghum) is implemented. The soil moisture regime is ustic aridic and the MAAT is 48 degrees Fahrenheit.

Classification relationships

MLRA 67B is in the Colorado Piedmont and Raton Sections of the Great Plains Province (USDA, 2006). The MLRA is further defined by Land Resource Units (LRUs) A, B, and C. Features such as climate, geology, landforms, and key vegetation further refine these concepts and are described in other sections of the Ecological Site Description (ESD). NOTE: To date, these LRUs are DRAFT. Relationship to Other Hierarchical Classifications: NRCS Classification Hierarchy: Physiographic Division, Physiographic Province, Physiographic Section, Land Resource Region, Major Land Resource Area, Land Resource Unit (Fenneman, 1946). USFS Classification Hierarchy: Domain, Division, Province, Section, Subsection, Land Type Association: Land Type, Land Type Phase (Cleland et al, 1997). REVISION NOTES: The Overflow Ecological Site was developed from an earlier version (2004, revised 2007). This earlier version was based on input from the Natural Resources Conservation Service (formerly Soil Conservation Service) and historical information obtained from the Overflow Range Site descriptions (1975). This ESD meets the Provisional requirements of the National Ecological Site Handbook (NESH). This ESD will continue refinement towards an Approved status according to the NESH.

Ecological site concept

The Overflow Ecological Site is a run-on site that has no redoximorphic mottles and a water table deeper than four feet. It is subject to flooding but but doesn't have sandy subsoil textures. There are no visible salts in the soil subsurface or on the surface.

Associated sites

R067BY002CO	Loamy Plains This ecological site is commonly adjacent.
R067BY039CO	Shallow Siltstone This ecological site is commonly adjacent.

Similar sites

R067BY037CO	Saline Overflow This ecological site has visible salts on the surface or in the soil profile.
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Table 1. Dominant plant species

Tree	Not specified
Shrub	(1) <i>Atriplex canescens</i> (2) <i>Krascheninnikovia lanata</i>
Herbaceous	(1) <i>Pascopyrum smithii</i> (2) <i>Nassella viridula</i>

Physiographic features

This site occurs on the floodplains of ephemeral or intermittent streams, but may also occur on drainageways or draws that may or may not have a channel. These sites receive water from channel flooding or from runoff from surrounding areas during precipitation events.

Figure 1. The distribution of the Overflow site in MLRA 67B.

Table 2. Representative physiographic features

Landforms	(1) Flood plain (2) Drainageway (3) Draw
Runoff class	Low to medium
Flooding duration	Very brief (4 to 48 hours) to brief (2 to 7 days)

Flooding frequency	Rare to frequent
Ponding frequency	None
Elevation	1,040 – 1,830 m
Slope	0 %
Ponding depth	0 cm
Water table depth	200 cm
Aspect	Aspect is not a significant factor

Climatic features

Average annual precipitation across the MLRA extent is 14 to 17 inches, and ranges from 13 to over 18 inches, depending on location. Precipitation increases from north to south. Mean Annual Air Temperature (MAAT) is 50 degrees Fahrenheit in the northern part and increases to 52 degrees Fahrenheit in the southern part. Portions of Morgan and Weld counties are cooler and drier, the MAAT is 48 degrees Fahrenheit, and average precipitation is 13 to 14 inches per year.

Two-thirds of the annual precipitation occurs during the growing season from mid-April to late September. Snowfall averages 30 inches per year, area-wide, but varies by location from 20 to 40 inches per year. Winds are estimated to average 9 miles per hour annually. Daytime winds are generally stronger than at night, and occasional strong storms may bring periods of high winds with gusts to more than 90 mph. High-intensity afternoon thunderstorms may arise. The average length of the freeze-free period (28 degrees Fahrenheit) is 155 days from April 30th to October 3rd. The average frost-free period (32 degrees Fahrenheit) is 136 days from May 11th to September 24th. July is the hottest month, and December and January are the coldest months. Summer temperatures average 90 degrees Fahrenheit and occasionally exceed 100 degrees Fahrenheit. Summer humidity is low and evaporation is high. Winters are characterized with frequent northerly winds, producing severe cold with temperatures occasionally dropping to -30 degrees Fahrenheit or lower. Blizzard conditions may form quickly. For detailed information, visit the Western Regional Climate Center website:

Western Regional Climate Center Historical Data Western U.S. Climate summaries, NOAA Coop Stations Colorado
<http://www.wrcc.dri.edu/summary/Climsmco.html>.

Table 3 Representative climatic features

Frost-free period (characteristic range)	120-130 days
Freeze-free period (characteristic range)	130-150 days
Precipitation total (characteristic range)	360-430 mm
Frost-free period (actual range)	100-130 days
Freeze-free period (actual range)	130-160 days
Precipitation total (actual range)	360-430 mm

Frost-free period (average)	120 days
Freeze-free period (average)	140 days
Precipitation total (average)	380 mm

- (1) BRIGHTON 3 SE [USC00050950], Brighton, CO
- (2) BYERS 5 ENE [USC00051179], Byers, CO
- (3) GREELEY UNC [USC00053553], Greeley, CO
- (4) NUNN [USC00056023], Nunn, CO
- (5) KIT CARSON [USC00054603], Kit Carson, CO
- (6) LIMON WSMO [USW00093010], Limon, CO
- (7) CHEYENNE WELLS [USC00051564], Cheyenne Wells, CO
- (8) FT MORGAN [USC00053038], Fort Morgan, CO
- (9) SPRINGFIELD 7 WSW [USC00057866], Springfield, CO
- (10) BRIGGSDALE [USC00050945], Briggsdale, CO
- (11) FLAGLER 1S [USC00052932], Flagler, CO

Influencing water features

There are no water features affecting this ecological site.

Soil features

The soils on this site are very deep, well drained soils that formed from alluvium. They typically have a moderate to moderately slow permeability class, but can range to slow. The available water capacity is typically moderate to high. The soil moisture regime is typically aridic ustic. The soil temperature regime is mesic.

The surface layer of the soils in this site are typically loam or silt loam, but may include clay loam. The surface layer ranges from 3 to 15 inches thick. The subsoil is typically loam or clay loam, but may include silt loam. Some subsoil horizons may be stratified with varying textures. Soils in this site typically are leached of free carbonates at the surface, but some soils may range from 0 to 34 inches. These soils are susceptible to erosion by water and wind. The potential for erosion increases where vegetative cover is inadequate. Channel cutting, deposition, and removals may occur adjacent to ephemeral or intermittent streams.

Major soil series correlated to this ecological site include: Goshen, Haverson, Lohmiller, Manzanst, Paoli, Rago (occasional overflow), Sampson, and Table Mountain.

Other soil series that have been correlated to this site, but may eventually be re-correlated include: Clayey Alluvial Land and Loamy Alluvial Land.

*Feature listed in "()" relates to the flooding frequency of the soil.

The attributes listed below represent 0 to 40 inches in depth or to the first restrictive layer.

Note: Revisions to soil surveys are on-going. For the most recent updates, visit the Web Soil Survey, the official site for soils information: <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/WebSoilSurvey.aspx>.

The attributes listed below represent 0 to 40 inches in depth or to the first restrictive layer.

Table 4. Representative soil features

Parent material	(1) Alluvium
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Surface texture	(1) Loam (2) Silt loam (3) Clay loam
Drainage class	Well drained
Permeability class	Slow to moderate
Soil depth	200 cm
Surface fragment cover <=3"	Not specified
Surface fragment cover >3"	Not specified
Available water capacity (0-101.6cm)	15.24 – 30.48 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)	0 – 20 %
Subsurface fragment volume >3" (Depth not specified)	Not specified

Ecological dynamics

The Overflow Ecological Site is characterized by four states: Reference, Warm-Season Shortgrass, Increased Bare Ground, and Tilled. The Reference State is characterized by cool-season mid-rhizomatous (western wheatgrass) and bunchgrass (green needlegrass). The Warm-Season Shortgrass State is characterized by a warm-season short bunchgrass (blue grama) and stoloniferous grass (buffalograss). The Increased Bare Ground State is characterized by early successional warm-season and cool-season short bunchgrass (Fendler threeawn, squirreltail), annual grasses (sixweeks fescue, annual barley), and forbs (hairy goldenaster). Common annual invasives (cheatgrass, Russian thistle), and perennial invasives (bindweed) may also occur. The Tilled State has been mechanically disturbed by equipment and includes either a variety of reseeded warm- and cool-season grasses or early successional plants as well as annual grasses and forbs.

Grazing by large herbivores, without adequate recovery periods following each grazing occurrence, causes blue grama and buffalograss to increase. Blue grama and buffalograss may eventually form a sod-bound appearance. Cool-season grasses such as western wheatgrass and green needlegrass decrease in frequency and production. Key shrubs such as fourwing saltbush and winterfat also decrease in frequency and production, as do American vetch and other highly palatable forbs. Fendler threeawn, annuals, and bare ground increases under heavy, continuous grazing, excessive defoliation, or long-term non-use. Areas of this ecological site have been tilled and used for crop production. Other areas of this ecological site have been converted to small acreages, especially near the larger communities.

The degree of grazing has a significant impact on the ecological dynamics of the site. This region was historically occupied by large grazing animals, such as bison, elk, pronghorn, and mule deer. Grazing by these large herbivores, along with climatic and seasonal weather fluctuations, had a major influence on the ecological dynamics of the site. Deer and pronghorn are widely distributed throughout the MLRA. Secondary influences of herbivory by species such as prairie dogs and other small rodents, insects, and root-feeding organisms continues to impact the vegetation.

Historically, grazing patterns by herds of large ungulates were driven by water distribution, precipitation events, drought events, and fire. It is believed that grazing periods would have been shorter, followed by longer recovery periods. These large migrating herds impacted the ecological processes of nutrient and hydrologic cycles, by urination, trampling (incorporation of litter into the soil surface), and breaking of surface crust, (which increases water infiltration).

Today, livestock grazing, especially beef cattle has been a major influence on the ecological dynamics of the site. Grazing management, coupled with the effects of annual climatic variations, largely dictates the plant communities for the site.

Recurrent drought has historically impacted the vegetation of this region. Changes in species composition vary depending upon the duration and severity of the drought cycle and prior grazing management. Drought events since 2002 have significantly increased mortality of blue grama and buffalograss in some locales.

This site developed with occasional fire as part of the ecological processes. Historic fire frequency (pre-industrial) is estimated at 10 to14 years (Guyette, 2012), randomly distributed, and started by lightning at various times throughout the growing season. Early human inhabitants also were likely to start fires for various reasons (deliberate or accidental). It is believed that fires were set as a management tool for attracting herds of large migratory herbivores (Stewart, 2002). The impact of fire over the past 100 years has been relatively insignificant due to the human control of wildfires and the lack of acceptance of prescribed fire as a management tool.

Mechanical treatment consisting of contour pitting, furrowing, terracing, chiseling, and disking has been practiced in the past. It was theorized that the use of this high-input technology would improve production and plant composition on rangeland. These high-cost practices have shown to have no significant long-term benefits on production or plant composition and have only resulted in a permanently rough ground surface. Prescribed grazing that mimics the historic grazing of herds of migratory herbivores, as described earlier, has been shown to result in desired improvements based on management goals for this ecological site.

Eastern Colorado was strongly affected by extended drought conditions in the “Dust Bowl” period of the 1930's, with recurrent drought cycles in the 1950s and 1970s. Extreme to exceptional drought conditions have re-visited the area from 2002 to 2012, with brief interludes of near normal to normal precipitation years. Long-term effects of these latest drought events have yet to be determined. Growth of native cool-season plants begins about April 1 and continues to mid-June. Native warm-season plants begin growth about May 1 and continue to about August 15. Regrowth of cool-season plants occurs in September in most years, depending on the availability of moisture.

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				1681-2018	
	western wheatgrass	PASM	<i>Pascopyrum smithii</i>	785-897	–

	green needlegrass	NAVI4	<i>Nassella viridula</i>	336-560	–
	switchgrass	PAVI2	<i>Panicum virgatum</i>	224-448	–
	big bluestem	ANGE	<i>Andropogon gerardii</i>	224-448	–
	blue grama	BOGR2	<i>Bouteloua gracilis</i>	112-224	–
	Indiangrass	SONU2	<i>Sorghastrum nutans</i>	112-224	–
	Canada wildrye	ELCA4	<i>Elymus canadensis</i>	22-157	–
	slender wheatgrass	ELTR7	<i>Elymus trachycaulus</i>	0-112	–
	sideoats grama	BOCU	<i>Bouteloua curtipendula</i>	0-112	–
	Grass, perennial	2GP	<i>Grass, perennial</i>	22-112	–
	little bluestem	SCSC	<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>	22-112	–
	buffalograss	BODA2	<i>Bouteloua dactyloides</i>	22-67	–
	sun sedge	CAINH2	<i>Carex inops ssp. heliophila</i>	22-45	–
	composite dropseed	SPCOC2	<i>Sporobolus compositus var. compositus</i>	0-22	–
	sand dropseed	SPCR	<i>Sporobolus cryptandrus</i>	0-22	–
	sixweeks fescue	VUOC	<i>Vulpia octoflora</i>	0-22	–
	Fendler threeawn	ARPUL	<i>Aristida purpurea var. longiseta</i>	0-22	–
	needle and thread	HECOC8	<i>Hesperostipa comata ssp. comata</i>	0-22	–
	prairie Junegrass	KOMA	<i>Koeleria macrantha</i>	0-22	–
	tumblegrass	SCPA	<i>Schedonnardus paniculatus</i>	0-13	–
Forb					
2				112-224	
	Forb, perennial	2FP	<i>Forb, perennial</i>	22-112	–
	American vetch	VIAM	<i>Vicia americana</i>	22-45	–
	upright prairie coneflower	RACO3	<i>Ratibida columnifera</i>	22-45	–
	Missouri goldenrod	SOMI2	<i>Solidago missouriensis</i>	0-45	–
	purple prairie clover	DAPU5	<i>Dalea purpurea</i>	0-22	–
	Carolina larkspur	DECAV2	<i>Delphinium carolinianum ssp. virescens</i>	0-22	–
	scarlet beeblossom	GACO5	<i>Gaura coccinea</i>	0-22	–
	curlycup gumweed	GRSQ	<i>Grindelia squarrosa</i>	0-22	–
	hairy false goldenaster	HEVI4	<i>Heterotheca villosa</i>	0-22	–
	prairie groundsel	PAPL12	<i>Packera plattensis</i>	0-22	–
	slimflower scurpea	PSTE5	<i>Psoraleidium tenuiflorum</i>	0-22	–
	scarlet globemallow	SPCO	<i>Sphaeralcea coccinea</i>	0-22	–
	Cuman ragweed	AMPS	<i>Ambrosia psilostachya</i>	0-22	–
	white sagebrush	ARLU	<i>Artemisia ludoviciana</i>	0-22	–
	Missouri milkvetch	ASMI10	<i>Astragalus missouriensis</i>	0-22	–
	narrowleaf milkvetch	ASPE5	<i>Astragalus pectinatus</i>	0-22	–
	false boneset	BREU	<i>Brickellia eupatorioides</i>	0-22	–
Shrub/Vine					
3				112-336	
	fourwing saltbush	ATCA2	<i>Atriplex canescens</i>	112-336	–
	winterfat	KRLA2	<i>Krascheninnikovia lanata</i>	22-112	–
	Shrub (>.5m)	2SHRUB	<i>Shrub (>.5m)</i>	22-67	–
	prairie sagewort	ARFR4	<i>Artemisia frigida</i>	0-22	–
	plains pricklypear	OPPO	<i>Opuntia polyacantha</i>	0-22	–
	rubber rabbitbrush	ERNAN5	<i>Ericameria nauseosa ssp. nauseosa var. nauseosa</i>	0-22	–

Table 6. Community 1.2 plant community composition

Group	Common Name	Symbol	Scientific Name	Annual Production ()	Foliar Cover (%)
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Table 7. Community 1.3 plant community composition

Group	Common Name	Symbol	Scientific Name	Annual Production ()	Foliar Cover (%)
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Table 8. Community 2.1 plant community composition

Group	Common Name	Symbol	Scientific Name	Annual Production ()	Foliar Cover (%)
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Table 9. Community 3.1 plant community composition

Group	Common Name	Symbol	Scientific Name	Annual Production ()	Foliar Cover (%)
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Table 10. Community 4.1 plant community composition

Group	Common Name	Symbol	Scientific Name	Annual Production ()	Foliar Cover (%)
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Table 11. Community 4.2 plant community composition

Group	Common Name	Symbol	Scientific Name	Annual Production ()	Foliar Cover (%)
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Animal community

WILDLIFE INTERPRETATIONS: The combination of grasses, forbs, and shrubs found on the ecological site provide habitat for numerous wildlife species. Historic large grazers that influenced these communities were bison, elk, mule deer, and pronghorn. Bison are no longer widely distributed in their historic range. Pronghorn are the most abundant ungulates using this ecological site, followed by mule deer. Domestic grazers share these habitats with wildlife. The grassland communities of eastern Colorado are home to many bird species. Changes in the composition of the plant community when moving from the Reference Community to other communities on this ecological site may result in species shifts in bird species. The occasional wetland or spring found on this site provides essential seasonal water needed for reproductive habitat by some reptiles and amphibians. Because of a lack of permanent water, fish are not common.

1.1 Reference Plant Community: Western Wheatgrass, Green Needlegrass, Big Bluestem, Fourwing Saltbush Pronghorn are the most abundant ungulate on this site, followed by mule deer. This site also supports a high diversity of migratory grassland birds including grasshopper sparrow, McCown's longspur, chestnut-collared longspur, and loggerheaded shrike among others. Reptiles using this community include prairie rattlesnake. Swift fox also use this community, especially for denning activities.

1.2 Community: Increased Blue Grama, Decreased Big Bluestem, Decreased Western Wheatgrass This community is very similar to the Reference Community therefore the value for wildlife is not significantly different.

1.3 Community: Excessive Litter, Increased Standing Dead Canopy The wildlife species found here are similar to those in the Reference Community.

2.1 Community: Blue Grama, Buffalograss The loss of tall structure grasses and reduced forb diversity affects the diversity of wildlife species using this community. Pronghorn use this community but it has reduced forage value. Swift fox continue to use these areas due to decreased visual obstruction. Grassland birds preferring shorter structure grasses are also found, and these include horned lark, McCown's and chestnut collared longspurs, and loggerheaded shrike among others. If prairie dogs are present, ferruginous hawks, burrowing owls, and mountain plover may be as well.

3.1 Community: Fendler Threeawn, Annual Grasses/Forbs, Bare Ground Wildlife species using this this community is similar to those using the 2.1 Community. Black-tailed prairie dogs and their obligate species may use the plant community.

4.1 Community: Fendler Threeawn, Annual Grasses & Forbs This community is very similar to the Increased Bare Ground Community and the value for wildlife is not significantly different. Wildlife values change over time, as plant succession progresses from annuals and bare ground after plow-out, to early successional perennials (Fendler threeawn, sand dropseed, etc.).

4.2 Seeded Plant Community Wildlife use of tilled and replanted fields is dependent on the plant species used in the planted seed mix.

GRAZING INTERPRETATIONS: The following table lists suggested initial stocking rates for an animal unit (1000-pound beef cow) under continuous grazing (yearlong grazing or growing-season-long grazing) based on normal growing conditions. However, continuous grazing is not recommended. These estimates should only be used as preliminary guidelines in the initial stages of the conservation planning process. Often, the existing plant composition does not entirely match any particular plant community described in this ecological site description. Therefore, field inventories are always recommended to document plant composition, total production, and palatable forage production. Carrying capacity estimates that reflect on-site conditions should be calculated using field inventories. If the following production estimates are used, they should be adjusted based on animal kind or class and on the specific palatability of the forage plants in the various plant community descriptions. Under a properly stocked, properly applied, prescribed grazing management system that provides adequate recovery periods following each grazing event, improved harvest efficiencies eventually result in increased carrying capacity. See USDA-NRCS Colorado Prescribed Grazing Standard and Specification Guide (528). The stocking rate calculations are based on the total annual forage production in a normal year multiplied by 25 percent harvest efficiency divided by 912.5 pounds of ingested air-dry vegetation for an animal unit per month (AUM). Western Wheatgrass, Green Needlegrass, Big Bluestem, Fourwing Saltbush Plant Community (Reference Plant Community) - (2000) (0.55) Increased Blue Grama, Decreased Big Bluestem, Decreased Western Wheatgrass Community - (800) (0.22) Blue Grama/Buffalograss Community - (650) (0.18) Grazing by domestic livestock is one of the major income-producing industries in the area. Rangelands in this area provide year-long forage under prescribed grazing for cattle, sheep, horses and other herbivores. An on-site inventory is required prior to developing a grazing plan.

Hydrological functions

Water is the principal factor limiting forage production on this site. This site is dominated by soils in hydrologic group B and D. Infiltration is moderate and runoff potential for this site varies from moderate to high depending on soil hydrologic group and ground cover. In many cases, areas with greater than 75 percent ground cover have the greatest potential for high infiltration and lower runoff. An example of an exception would be where short grasses form a strong sod and dominate the site. Areas where ground cover is less than 50 percent have the greatest potential to have reduced infiltration and higher runoff (refer to NRCS Section 4, National Engineering Handbook (USDA–NRCS, 1972–2012) for runoff quantities and hydrologic curves).

Recreational uses

This site provides hunting, hiking, photography, bird watching, and other opportunities. The wide varieties of plants that bloom from spring until fall have an aesthetic value that appeals to visitors.

Wood products

No appreciable wood products are present on the site.

Other products

Site Development and Testing Plan General Data (MLRA and Revision Notes, Hierarchical Classification, Ecological Site Concept, Physiographic, Climate, and Water Features, and Soils Data): Updated. All “Required” items complete to Provisional level. Community Phase Data (Ecological Dynamics, STM, Transition & Recovery Pathways, Reference Plant Community, Species Composition List, Annual Production Table): Updated. All “Required” items complete to Provisional level. NOTE: Annual Production Table is from the “Previously Approved” ESD 2004. The Species Composition List is also from the 2004 version, with minor edits. These will need review for future updates at Approved level. Each Alternative State/Community: Complete to Provisional level Supporting Information (Site Interpretations, Assoc. & Similar Sites, Inventory Data References, Agency/State Correlation, References): Updated. All “Required” items complete to Provisional level. Livestock Interpretations updated to reflect Total Annual Production revisions in each plant community. Wildlife interpretations, general narrative, and individual plant communities updated to the Provisional level. Hydrology, Recreational Uses, Wood Products, Other Products, Plant Preferences table, and Rangeland Health Reference Sheet carried over from previously “Approved” ESD 2004. Reference Sheet The Reference Sheet was previously approved in 2007. It will be updated at the next “Approved” level. “Future work, as described in a project plan, to validate the information in this provisional ecological site description is needed. This will include field activities to collect low and medium intensity sampling, soil correlations, and analysis of that data. Annual field reviews should be done by soil scientists and vegetation specialists. A final field review, peer review, quality control, and quality assurance reviews of the ESD will be needed to produce the final document.” (NI 430_306 ESI and ESD, April, 2015).

Other information

Relationship to Other Hierarchical Classifications: NRCS Classification Hierarchy: Physiographic Divisions of the United States (Fenneman, 1946): Physiographic DivisionPhysiographic ProvincePhysiographic SectionLand Resource RegionMajor Land Resource Area (MLRA)Land Resource Unit (LRU). USFS Classification Hierarchy: National Hierarchical Framework of Ecological Units (Cleland et al, 181-200): DomainDivisionProvinceSectionSubsectionLandtype AssociationLandtypeLandtype Phase.

Inventory data references

NRI: references to Natural Resource Inventory data Information presented here has been derived from data collection on private and federal lands using: • Double Sampling (clipped 2 of 5 plots)* • Rangeland Health (Pellant et al., 2005) • Soil Stability (Pellant et al., 2005) • Line Point Intercept : Foliar canopy, basal cover (Forb, Graminoid, Shrub, subshrub, Lichen, Moss, Rock fragments, bare ground, % Litter) (Herrick et al., 2005) • Soil pedon descriptions collected on site (Schoeneberger et al., 2012) *NRCS double-sampling method, CO NRCS Similarity Index Worksheet 528(1). Additional reconnaissance data collection using numerous ocular estimates and other inventory data; NRCS clipping data for USDA program support; Field observations from experienced range trained personnel. Specific data information is contained in individual landowner/user case files and other files located in county NRCS field offices. Those involved in developing the 2004 site description include: Harvey Sprock, Rangeland Management Specialist, CO-NRCS; Ben Berlinger, Rangeland Management Specialist, CO-NRCS; James Borchert, Soil Scientist, CO-NRCS; Terri Skadeland, Biologist, CO-NRCS.

References

Guyette, R.P., M.C. Stambaugh, D.C. Dey, and R. Muzika. 2012. **Predicting Fire Frequency with Chemistry and Climate**. Ecosystems 15:322–335.

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Data collection for this ecological site was done in conjunction with the progressive soil surveys within the 67B Central High Plains (Southern Part) of Colorado. It has been mapped and correlated with soils in the following soil surveys: Adams County, Arapahoe County, Baca County, Bent County, Boulder County, Cheyenne County, El Paso County Area, Elbert County, Eastern Part, Kiowa County, Kit Carson County, Larimer County Area, Las Animas County Area, Lincoln County, Logan County, Morgan County, Prowers County, Washington County, Weld County, Northern Part, and Weld County, Southern Part.

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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)	Harvey Sprock, Ben Berlinger, Daniel Nosal
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Date	11/19/2004
Approved by	
Approval date	
Composition (Indicators 10 and 12) based on	Annual Production

Indicators

1. Number and extent of rills: None

2. Presence of water flow patterns: Typically none, if water flow patterns are present, they are short and not connected.

3. Number and height of erosional pedestals or terracettes: None

4. Bare ground from Ecological Site Description or other studies (rock, litter, lichen, moss, plant canopy are not bare ground):
3 percent or less bare ground, with bare patches generally less than 2 to 3 inches in diameter. Extended drought can cause bare ground to increase upwards to 10 to 20 percent with bare patches reaching upwards to 6 to 12 inches in diameter.

5. Number of gullies and erosion associated with gullies: None

6. Extent of wind scoured, blowouts and/or depositional areas: None

7. Amount of litter movement (describe size and distance expected to travel): Minimal and short. Extreme flooding events causes litter to be displaced or captured.

8. Soil surface (top few mm) resistance to erosion (stability values are averages - most sites will show a range of values): Stability class rating is anticipated to be 5 to 6 in interspace at soil surface. Soil surface is stabilized by decomposing organic matter. Biological crusts (lichens, algae, cyanobacteria, mosses) may be present on or just below soil surface.

9. Soil surface structure and SOM content (include type of structure and A-horizon color and thickness): Average SOM is 2 to 4 percent. Soils are typically deep and well drained. Surface texture ranges from loam to silt loam. A-horizon ranges from 0 to 7 inches in depth with a pale brown color. Structure is weak medium sub-angular blocky to strong fine granular.

10. Effect of community phase composition (relative proportion of different functional groups) and spatial distribution on infiltration and runoff: Raindrop impact is reduced by the diverse grass, forb, shrub functional/structural groups and root structure. This slows overland flow and provides increased time for infiltration to occur. Extended drought, wildfire or both may reduce basal density, canopy cover, and litter amounts (primarily from tall, warm-season bunch and rhizomatous grasses), resulting in decreased infiltration and increased runoff on steep slopes following intense rainfall events.

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: Cool-season mid rhizomatous grass = warm-season tall bunchgrass >>

Sub-dominant: Cool-season mid bunchgrasses >> shrubs >>

Other: Warm-season short bunchgrass = warm-season mid bunchgrass = leguminous forbs = other forbs >> warm-season short stoloniferous grass

Additional:

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

14. Average percent litter cover (%) and depth (in): Litter cover during and following extended drought ranges from 25 to 35 percent.

15. Expected annual annual-production (this is TOTAL above-ground annual-production, not just forage annual-production): 1200 lbs./ac. low precipitation years; 2000 lbs./ac. average; 2800 lbs./ac. above average. After extended drought or the first growing season following wildfire, production may be significantly reduced by 500 – 1000 lbs./ac. or more.

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: Invasive plants should not occur in the reference plant community. Cheatgrass, Russian thistle, burningbush, and other non-native annuals may invade following extended drought or fire, assuming a seed source is available.
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17. Perennial plant reproductive capability: The only limitations are weather-related, wildfire, natural disease, and insects that may temporarily reduce reproductive capability.
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