

LEGEND FOR ECOLOGICAL SITES

20+'' High Mountains

Ecological sites are native rangeland sites that differ from each other in their ability to produce different kinds and/or amounts of vegetation. Soils, precipitation, and geographical location are combined to designate a specific ecological site. The sites are listed in alphabetical order according to the site name.

Names of the ecological sites occurring on your ranch operation are underlined, and these sites are separated by solid lines on your conservation plan and/or range inventory map.

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Site Name</u>	<u>Production</u>	<u>Brief Description for the 20+'' P.Z. HIGH MOUNTAINS (20+M)</u>
CU	Coarse Upland	1200-2400	These are deep soils with a very bouldery surface on rough topography. Water intake is fairly rapid. Principal vegetation: decreaseers - bluebunch wheatgrass, Columbia needlegrass, spike fescue, big bluegrass, and bitterbrush; increaseers - rhizomatous wheatgrasses, Idaho fescue, and mountain big sagebrush.
DC	Dense Clay	1200-1800	These are deep, heavy clay soils with slow permeability that occur on relatively flat topography. Principal vegetation: decreaseers - spike fescue, western needlegrass, and Canby bluegrass; increaseers - rhizomatous wheatgrasses, Idaho fescue, mulesear, and low sagebrush.
Ig	Igneous	500-800	These are very shallow soils over igneous material with areas of exposed bedrock on steep slopes. Principal vegetation: decreaseers - bluebunch wheatgrass and big bluegrass; increaseers - rhizomatous wheatgrasses, black and three-tip sagebrush.
Ly	Loamy	1800-3000	These are deep, loam to clay loam soils that occur in an upland position. Principal vegetation: decreaseers - bluebunch wheatgrass, mountain brome, and Columbia needlegrass; increaseers - Letterman needlegrass, Idaho fescue, rhizomatous wheatgrasses, and mountain big and three-tip sagebrush.
Ov	Overflow	2500-4000	These are loamy soils that are found along drainageways and in playa areas. Principal vegetation: decreaseers - blue wildrye, slender wheatgrass, mountain brome, and Columbia needlegrass; increaseers - rhizomatous wheatgrasses, Idaho fescue, and mountain big and silver sagebrush.
SwI	Shallow Igneous	1200-1800	These are shallow, coarse textured soils over igneous material. Principal vegetation: decreaseers - bluebunch wheatgrass, spike fescue, and bitterbrush; increaseers - rhizomatous wheatgrasses, and black sagebrush.
SwLy	Shallow Loamy	1300-2000	These are shallow, or acting shallow, loamy soils usually overlying limestone, shale or siltstone. Principal vegetation: decreaseers - bluebunch wheatgrass, slender wheatgrass, spike fescue, and bitterbrush; increaseers - rhizomatous wheatgrasses, Idaho fescue, snowbush ceanothus, and mountain big sagebrush.
SLy	Steep Loamy	1800-2600	These are loam to clay loam soils that usually occur on steep, north and east slopes. Principal vegetation: decreaseers - bluebunch wheatgrass, Columbia needlegrass, spike fescue, mountain brome, aspen, chokecherry, and serviceberry; increaseers - Idaho fescue, rhizomatous wheatgrasses, sun sedge, and mountain big sagebrush.
SSt	Steep Stony	1400-2200	These are stony soils that usually occur on south and west slopes. Principal vegetation: decreaseers - bluebunch wheatgrass, big bluegrass, spike fescue, serviceberry, and mountain mahogany; increaseers - rhizomatous wheatgrasses, Idaho fescue, and mountain big sagebrush.
St	Stony	750-1200	These are soils with high coarse fragments (>35% by volume) in top 20 inches, occur on outwash fans, and are dominated by shrubs. Principal vegetation: decreaseers - bluebunch wheatgrass, spike fescue, and bitterbrush; increaseers - rhizomatous wheatgrasses, Idaho fescue, and low sagebrush.
Sb	Subirrigated	4000-6000	These are deep, highly organic soils that have a water table near the surface for part or most of the growing season. Principal vegetation: decreaseers - basin wildrye, blue wildrye, mountain brome, tufted hairgrass, Nebraska sedge, and willows; increaseers - slim sedge, rhizomatous wheatgrasses, forbs, and shrubby cinquefoil; invaders - Kentucky bluegrass.
VS	Very Shallow	600-1000	These are very shallow soils with areas of exposed bedrock. Principal vegetation: decreaseers - bluebunch wheatgrass and bitterbrush; increaseers - rhizomatous wheatgrasses and snowberry.
WL	Wetland	5500-7500	These are poorly drained soils that have a water table above the surface for part of the growing season and usually occur near springs, seeps, or sloughs. Principal vegetation: decreaseers - Nebraska sedge, tufted hairgrass, northern reedgrass, water birch, and willows; increaseers - slim sedge, Baltic rush, and weedy forbs.