

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE

This draft ecological site description is approved for field use and testing for a one year period beginning MM, YYYY.
Additional information and comments on this site should be sent to the Utah State Range Management Specialist.

STATE: Utah

SITE TYPE: Rangeland

ECOLOGICAL SITE NAME: Desert Silt Loam (Winterfat)

SITE NUMBER: 028AY139UT

MLRA: 028A

Original Site Description: Author: DJS

Date: 02/01/1987

Revised Site Description: Author: DJS

Date: 06/16/1993

Approved by: Title: State Range Cons.

Signed: Pat Shaver

Date: 08/30/1993

Ecological Site Definition - A distinctive kind of land, with specific physical characteristics, which differs from other kinds of land in its ability to produce a distinctive kind and amount of vegetation, and in its response to management.

A. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

(description narrative of this particular site)

1. SOILS

Depth: 60 inches

Surface Textures: Silt Loam and Very Fine Sandy Loam

Surface Fragments(<=3" % cover, >3" % cover): None

Subsurface Textures:

Subsurface Fragments(<=3" % vol, >3" % vol): None

Geologic Parent Materials: Alluvium and Residuum from Lacustrine Materials

Moisture Regime:

Temperature Regime:

Runoff:

Permeability(min-max):

Drainage Class(min-max): Well Drained

Water Erosion Hazard:

Wind Erosion Hazard:

Electrical Conductivity (EC in mmhos/cm):

Sodium Adsorption Ration (SAR):

Soil Reaction (1:1 water):

Soil Reaction (0.1 M CaCl₂):

pH Range:

Available Water Capacity (inches):

Major Soils Associated With This Site:

Soil Survey Area: 617

Penoyer L

Additional information may be found in Section II of the Field Office Technical Guide.

1. Potential Plant Community Description and Ecological Factors

The dominant aspect of the plant community is winterfat and shadscale. The composition by air-dry weight is approximately 35 percent perennial grasses, 5 percent forbs, and 60 percent shrubs.

2. Plant Community Composition by Weight and Percentage

Grasses and Grasslike, %

Common Name	National Symbol	Group	Pounds per Acre		% by Weight of Total Composition	
			Low	High	Low	High
Indian ricegrass	ACHY		40	80	10	20
Bottlebrush squirreltail	ELEL5		40	60	10	15
Galleta	HIJA		8	20	2	5
Sand dropseed	SPCR		4	8	1	2
Other perennial grasses	PPGG	1	12	20	3	5
Other annual grasses	AAGG	1	12	20	3	5

Forbs, %

Common Name	National Symbol	Group	Pounds per Acre		% by Weight of Total Composition	
			Low	High	Low	High
Scarlet globemallow	SPCO		12	20	3	5
Utah milkvetch	ASUT		8	12	2	3
Showy townsend daisy	TOFL2		4	8	1	2
Other perennial forbs	PPFF	2	12	20	3	5
Other annual forbs	AAFF	2	12	20	3	5

Shrubs/Vines, %

Common Name	National Symbol	Group	Pounds per Acre		% by Weight of Total Composition	
			Low	High	Low	High
Winterfat	KRLA2		80	120	20	30
Shadscale	ATCO		40	60	10	15
Bud sagebrush	ARSP5		40	60	10	15
Fourwing saltbush	ATCA2	3	4	12	1	3
Broom snakeweed	GUSA2	3	4	12	1	3
Low rabbitbrush	CHVI8	3	4	12	1	3
Nevada jointfir	EPNE	3	4	12	1	3
Shortspine horsebrush	TESP2	3	4	12	1	3
Other shrubs	SSSS	3	12	20	3	5

Trees, %

Common Name	National	Group	Pounds per Acre	% by Weight of
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	Symbol			Total Composition	
		Low	High	Low	High

3. Plant Community Annual Production

At the highest potential similarity index, this site will produce approximately the following amount of air-dry herbage, expressed as pounds/acre:

	Low	High
Favorable Year	450	500
Average Year	350	400
Unfavorable Year	150	200

4. Ground Cover and Structure

a. Vegetative

Vegetation Type	Percent Canopy Cover	Height Range (ft)	Percent Basal Area Cover
Grasses & Grass-like (perennial)	20	2	10
Forbs (perennial)	5	1	2
Shrubs	35	2	15
Trees			
Cryptogams			

b. Other

Litter	
Coarse Fragments	
Bare Ground	

5. Ecological Dynamics of the Site

As ecological condition deteriorates due to overgrazing, Indian ricegrass and squirreltail decrease while horsebrush, rabbitbrush, snakeweed, and shadscale increase.

When the potential natural plant community is burned, Indian ricegrass and shadscale decrease while rabbitbrush and horsebrush increase.

Cheatgrass, halogeton, and other annual forbs are most likely to invade this site.

Plant Communities & Transitional Pathways

(Show a steady state diagram with influences to move from one steady state to another)

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6. Plant Growth Curves

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Percent Growth	0	0	5	25	50	10	0	0	5	5	0	0
Name	PNC											
ID Number	UT1391											
Description	Excellent Condition											

7. Aspect Differences Near MLRA Boundaries

(Give related range sites in MLRA's above and below)

8. Associated Sites Within MLRA

028AY124UT
 Desert Loam (Shadscale)

028AY140UT
 Desert Silt Flat (Winterfat)

9. Correlated Sites in Other States

(Give site name and number)

D. MAJOR USES OF THIS SITE

1. Livestock

a. Site Factors Influencing Management

This site is suited for sheep and cattle grazing during fall, winter, and spring.

b. Guide to Forage Quality(Plant preference by season)

Species	Oct-Nov	Dec-Feb	Mar-May	Jun-Sep

VG = Very Good G = Good F = Fair P = Poor

2. Wildlife

a. Site Factors Influencing Management

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This site provides food and some cover for wildlife.

b. List of Potential Species Present

Wildlife using this site include rabbit, coyote, fox, and pronghorn antelope.

This is a short list of the more common species found. Many other species are present as well and migratory birds are present at times.

c. Guide to Forage Preference of Managed Wildlife Species

Wildlife Species →				
Plant Species ↓	Use	Season	Use	Season

Use - A = preferred or desirable
 B = some use, but less important
 C = little use or used occasionally

Season - F = Fall (Oct-Nov)
 W = Winter (Dec-Feb)
 Sp. = Spring (Mar-May)
 Su. = Summer (Jun-Sep)

3. Recreational Uses

Resources that have special aesthetic and landscape value are Indian ricegrass, scarlet globemallow, and winterfat. Some recreation uses of this site are hiking and picnicking.

4. Wood Products

None

5. Other Uses

E. THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES

- 1. Plants
- 2. Animals

F. MODAL LOCATION AND DOCUMENTATION

State: Utah County: Millard County
 Latitude: Longitude:

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Modal Soils: Penoyer L – coarse-silty, mixed (calcareous), mesic Typic Torriothents

Type Location: Fourteen Miles West of Kanosh, Utah; SE ¼ of the NE ¼, Section 17, Township 23S, Range 7W

General Legal Description:

Field Office Site Location

Logan

Murray

Provo

Richfield

Cedar City

Data Collected and References

Sampling Source	Number of Records	Range Similarity Index			
		> 76%	51-75%	26-50%	0-25%
NRCS - ECS - 417					
UTAH - RANGE - 2	5				
Permanent Transect Location					

Other References