

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: Wet Saline Streambank (Coyote willow)

SITE NUMBER: 034XY026UT

MLRA: 034

Original Site Description: Author: JLB

Date: 01/13/1992

Revised Site Description: Author: JLB

Date: 11/29/1993

Approved by: Title: State Range Cons.

Signed: Pat Shaver

Date: 07/25/1994

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: 60-80 inches

Surface Textures:

Surface Fragments(<=3" % cover, >3" % cover):

Subsurface Textures:

Subsurface Fragments(<=3" % vol, >3" % vol):

Geologic Parent Materials: Mixed Alluvium from Sedimentary Parent Material

Moisture Regime:

Temperature Regime: Mesic

Runoff:

Permeability(min-max):

Drainage Class(min-max): Poorly 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: 047

Green River L CB Substrat 0-2%

Poganeab CL 0-4%

Green River Variant CB-FSL 0-2%

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 this plant community is skunkbush sumac and coyote willow with saltgrass understory. The composition by air-dry weight is approximately 50 percent perennial grasses, 5 percent forbs, and 45 percent shrubs. Of note, there are sparse, scattered Fremont cottonwood trees on this site, but not enough to consider the site a woodland. Also, salt cedar (an introduced tree) has become permanently established in this site and is therefore considered a part of the present and future potential natural plant community.

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
Alkali sacaton	SPAI		150	300	10	20
Inland saltgrass	DISP		300	450	20	30
Alkali muhly	MUAS		75	150	5	10
Other perennial grasses	PPGG	1	45	75	3	5
Other annual grasses	AAGG	1	45	75	3	5

Forbs, %

Common Name	National Symbol	Group	Pounds per Acre		% by Weight of Total Composition	
			Low	High	Low	High
Silverscale saltweed	ATAR2	2	15	45	1	3
Fireweed	KOSC	2	15	45	1	3
Redwood plantain	PLER	2	15	45	1	3
Other perennial forbs	PPFF	2	45	75	3	5
Other annual forbs	AAFF	2	45	75	3	5

Shrubs/Vines, %

Common Name	National Symbol	Group	Pounds per Acre		% by Weight of Total Composition	
			Low	High	Low	High
Coyote willow	SAEX		150	225	10	15
Skunkbush sumac	RHTRT		150	225	10	15
Low rabbitbrush	CHVI8		15	75	1	5
Greasewood	SAVE4		15	75	1	5
Rubber rabbitbrush	CHNA2	3	45	75	3	5
Slender seepweed	SUOC	3	45	75	3	5
Other shrubs	SSSS	3	75	150	5	10

Trees, %

Common Name	National	Group	Pounds per Acre	% by Weight of
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	Symbol			Total Composition	
		Low	High	Low	High
Fremont cottonwood	POFR2	15	75	1	5

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	1900	2000
Average Year	1400	1500
Unfavorable Year	900	1000

4. Ground Cover and Structure

a. Vegetative

Vegetation Type	Percent Canopy Cover	Height Range (ft)	Percent Basal Area Cover
Grasses & Grass-like (perennial)	40	2	20
Forbs (perennial)	5	1	2
Shrubs	30	5	15
Trees	5	40	2
Cryptogams			

b. Other

Litter	
Coarse Fragments	
Bare Ground	

5. Ecological Dynamics of the Site

As ecological condition deteriorates due to over grazing, alkali sacaton and coyote willow decrease, while saltgrass and rubber rabbitbrush increase. When the potential natural plant community is burned, Fremont cottonwood will decrease, while salt cedar, rubber rabbitbrush, and low rabbitbrush increase. Salt cedar and annual weeds 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)

6. Plant Growth Curves

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
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Percent Growth	0	0	5	15	40	20	10	5	5	0	0	0
Name	UT0261											
ID Number	PNC											
Description	Excellent Condition											

7. Aspect Differences Near MLRA Boundaries

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

8. Associated Sites Within MLRA

034XY002UT
 Alkali Bottom (Alkali sacaton)

034XY024UT
 Wet Saline Meadow (Inland saltgrass)

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 provides proper grazing for horses and cattle during the spring and summer seasons.

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 cover for wildlife.

b. List of Potential Species Present

Wildlife using this site include deer, elk, moose, coyote, rabbit, muskrat, beaver, and many birds including raptors.

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

This site provides hiking and hunting opportunities and may have panoramic vistas.

4. Wood Products

None

5. Other Uses

E. THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES

1. Plants

2. Animals

F. MODAL LOCATION AND DOCUMENTATION

State: Utah
 Latitude:

County:
 Longitude:

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Modal Soil: Green River L, CB Substrata 0-2% – coarse-loamy, mixed (calcareous), mesic
 Aquic Ustifluvents

Type Location: SW ¼; SE ¼; NW ¼; Section 30, Township 3S, Range 1E

General Legal Description:

Field Office Site Location

Roosevelt

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					
Permanent Transect Location					

Other References