

Rangeland and Forest Vegetation Classification, Productivity, and Plant Composition

In areas that have similar climate and topography, differences in the kind and amount of rangeland or forest understory vegetation are closely related to the kind of soil. Effective management is based on the relationship between the soils and vegetation and water.

This table shows, for each soil that supports vegetation, the ecological site, plant association, or habitat type; the total annual production of vegetation in favorable, normal, and unfavorable years; the characteristic vegetation; and the average percentage of each species. An explanation of the column headings in the table follows.

An *ecological site, plant association, or habitat type* is the product of all the environmental factors responsible for its development. It has characteristic soils that have developed over time throughout the soil development process; a characteristic hydrology, particularly infiltration and runoff that has developed over time; and a characteristic plant community (kind and amount of vegetation). The hydrology of the site is influenced by development of the soil and plant community. The vegetation, soils, and hydrology are all interrelated. Each is influenced by the others and influences the development of the others. The plant community on an ecological site, plant association, or habitat type is typified by an association of species that differs from that of other ecological sites, plant associations, or habitat types in the kind and/or proportion of species or in total production. Descriptions of ecological sites are provided in the Field Office Technical Guide, which is available in local offices of the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). Descriptions of plant associations or habitat types are available from local U.S. Forest Service offices.

Total dry-weight production is the amount of vegetation that can be expected to grow annually in a well managed area that is supporting the potential natural plant community. It includes all vegetation, whether or not it is palatable to grazing animals. It includes the current year's growth of leaves, twigs, and fruits of woody plants. It does not include the increase in stem diameter of trees and shrubs. It is expressed in pounds per acre of air-dry vegetation for favorable, normal, and unfavorable years. In a favorable year, the amount and distribution of precipitation and the temperatures make growing conditions substantially better than average. In a normal year, growing conditions are about average. In an unfavorable year, growing conditions are well below average, generally because of low available soil moisture. Yields are adjusted to a common percent of air-dry moisture content.

Characteristic vegetation (the grasses, forbs, shrubs, and understory trees that make up most of the potential natural plant community on each soil) is listed by common name. Under *rangeland composition and forest understory*, the expected percentage of the total annual production is given for each species making up the characteristic vegetation. The percentages are by dry weight for rangeland. Percentages for forest understory are by either dry weight or canopy cover. The amount that can be used as forage depends on the kinds of grazing animals and on the grazing season.

Range management requires knowledge of the kinds of soil and of the potential natural plant community. It also requires an evaluation of the present range similarity index and rangeland trend. Range similarity index is determined by comparing the present plant community with the potential natural plant community on a particular rangeland ecological site. The more closely the existing community resembles the potential community, the higher the range similarity index. Rangeland trend is defined as the direction of change in an existing plant community relative to the potential natural plant community. Further information about the range similarity index and rangeland trend is available in the "National Range and Pasture Handbook," which is available in local offices of NRCS or on the Internet.

The objective in range management is to control grazing so that the plants growing on a site are about the same in kind and amount as the potential natural plant community for that site. Such management generally results in the optimum production of vegetation, control of undesirable brush species, conservation of water, and control of erosion. Sometimes, however, an area with a range similarity index somewhat below the potential meets grazing needs, provides wildlife habitat, and protects soil and water resources.

Reference:

United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service,
National range and pasture handbook.

Report—Rangeland and Forest Vegetation Classification, Productivity, and Plant Composition

Rangeland and Forest Vegetation Classification, Productivity, and Plant Composition—Jackson County Area, Colorado								
Map unit symbol and soil name	Ecological Site, Plant Association, or Habitat Type	Total dry-weight production			Characteristic rangeland or forest understory vegetation	Composition		
		Favorable year	Normal year	Unfavorable year		Rangeland	Forest understory	Forest understory
		<i>Lb/ac</i>	<i>Lb/ac</i>	<i>Lb/ac</i>		<i>Pct dry wt</i>	<i>Pct dry wt</i>	<i>Pct cover</i>
Fo—Forelle loam								
Forelle	Dry Mountain Loam (R048AY231CO)	1,000	750	500	big sagebrush	30	—	—
					muttongrass	10	—	—
					pine needlegrass	10	—	—
					sheep fescue	10	—	—
					streambank wheatgrass	10	—	—
					yellow rabbitbrush	10	—	—
					prairie Junegrass	5	—	—
					bluebunch wheatgrass	3	—	—
					buckwheat	3	—	—
					bottlebrush squirreltail	2	—	—
					spiny phlox	2	—	—

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Jackson County Area, Colorado
 Survey Area Data: Version 7, Sep 22, 2014

Jackson County Area, Colorado

Fo—Forelle loam

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: jpzh
Elevation: 7,900 to 8,400 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 14 to 16 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 36 to 38 degrees F
Frost-free period: 35 to 45 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Forelle and similar soils: 90 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Forelle

Setting

Landform: Alluvial fans, valleys
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Locally transported alluvium

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 4 inches: loam
H2 - 4 to 20 inches: clay loam
H3 - 20 to 31 inches: gravelly clay loam
H4 - 31 to 60 inches: gravelly sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 1 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Medium
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.60 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 15 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 8.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 5c
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6c
Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Ecological site: Dry Mountain Loam (R048AY231CO)

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