

G(W)
MANAGEMENT
Condition and Trend

SUMMARY OF TRANSECT CLUSTER
AND CURRENT RANGE CONDITION AND TREND RATING

Salmon Copper Cr. Bear Cr C-7 T-1-3
Forest Ranger District Cluster Name and Transect No.
Middle Soils Dwight Smith
Roger Williams 8-9-56
Herd Unit Allotment Examiner Date

COMPOSITION

DESIRABLE*	Av. % of		INTERMEDIATE*	Av. % of		UNDESIRABLE*	Av. % of	
	Av. No. Hits	Plant Density		Total	Av. No. Hits		Plant Density	Total
Agsp	8.67	65.9	Phaz.	1.00	7.6			
Fcid	1.33	10.1	Hapz.	.33	2.5			
Peaz	1.67	12.7						
Total	11.67	88.7	Total	1.33	10.1	Total		

*List only key indicator species; group others.

VIGOR MEASUREMENTS

CLUSTER SUMMARY	(Symbol)	Transects				Species	Transects			
		1	2	3	Average		1	2	3	Average
Bare soil	-	4	2	6	4	Agsp	22.1	20.1	20.3	20.8
Erosion pavement	P	-	-	-	-					
Rock	R	1	-	8	3					
Litter	L	58	67	69	64.67					
Moss	M	14	13	7	11.33					
Plant Density Index		23	18	10	17					
Total		100	100	100	100					
Forage Density Index		23	18	10	17.2					
Desirable Plant Index		18	11	6	11.7					
Ground Cover Index		96	98	94	96.2					
Overstory		0	0	0	0.0					
Understory		23	18	10	17.0					

CONDITION AND TREND RATING OF CLUSTER	Vegetation		Soil	
	Condition class	Current trend:	Condition class	Current trend:
	Good	-up	Excellent	-down
		-no apparent trend		-no apparent trend

Pellet Groups or Dropping Count Summary

Plot Area (acres)	Transects			Total	Estimated Days Use Per Acre	Estimated Forage Removed Per Acre
	1	2	3			
Horse Cow droppings	3	2	2	7	12	
Deer pellets	20	17	10	47	80	
Elk pellets	1	1	0	2	3	
Bighorn (R-4, 1953)	10	5	17	32	55	150

RECORD OF PERMANENT LINE TRANSECT

G (W)
MANAGEMENT
Condition and Trend.

C-7 : T-1

Cluster Name and Transect No.

Salmon Copper Cr. Bear Cr

8-4-56

Dwight Smith
Roger Williams

Forest

Ranger District

Allotment

Date

By

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
L	L	L	Agsp	L	4	L	Agsp	R	M
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Agsp	M	L	L	L	M	M	M	M	Phaz
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
L	L	Agsp	L	L	L	L	Agsp	4	-
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
L	L	Poaz	L	L	-	L	L	L	L
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
L	L	Poaz	L	L	M	L	L	-	-
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
L	L	L	Agsp	Agsp	L	L	L	L	L
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
Feid	Agsp	L	Agsp	Poaz	L	L	L	Agsp	L
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
L	L	L	Agsp	M	M	M	L	M	L
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
L	L	L	L	L	L	Agsp	M	4	L
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
L	L	M	Feid	L	M	Feid	L	4	L

KEY INDICATOR SPECIES
NOT RECORDED (Include
undesirable invaders
and annuals)

VIGOR MEASUREMENTS

Species	Agsp
1	24
2	23
3	20
4	21
5	19
6	15
7	23
8	25
9	27
10	24
Total	221
Av. Max.	22.1

Tape Height at Stakes:
0' - 1" below stake
49.5' - 6 3/4" above top
99.5' - 3 1/2" below

BARE SOIL	-	4	SPECIES	PELLET GROUP COUNT
EROSION PAVEMENT	P		(List by symbol, name and number of hits)	Plot Size 1.5/100 acre
ROCK	R	1		Deer 20
LITTER	L	38	Agsp. - (12)	Elk 1
MOSS	M	14	Phaz. - (1)	Other 10
PLANT DENSITY INDEX		23	Poaz. - (3)	Horse 3
Total		100	Feid. - (3)	ANNUALS (List by Species)
FORAGE DENSITY INDEX		23	Unknown #4 - (4)	Indicators
DESIRABLE PLANT INDEX		17		Others
GROUND COVER INDEX		96		
Overstory		0		
Understory		23		

OVER

General Instructions

List overstory species at the top of each block and circle symbol when it is a dead portion of a living shrub.

<u>Age Classes of Browse Plants</u> ^{1/}		<u>Form Classes of Browse Plants</u> ^{1/}
	Class	
	1	All available, little or no hedging
S - seedling	2	" " moderately hedged
Y - young plant	3	" " closely hedged
M - mature	4	Largely available, little or no hedging
D - decadent	5	" " moderately hedged
	6	" " closely hedged
	7	Mostly unavailable
	8	Unavailable

On game ranges classify all browse hits up to 5 feet as M3, D6, S1, Y2, etc. Tally in block directly behind browse species as "ArtrM2", etc.

Pellet Group Counts

Plot size should be 1/100 acre, or a multiple of same, using the tape as the plot center line. Alternative dimensions that may be used are:

Width: 6.6 feet or 79.2 inches or 6 feet or 72 inches
(3.3 ft. each side of tape) (3 ft. each side of tape)
and and

Length: 0 to 66 ft. gives 1/100 acre 0 to 72.6 ft. gives 1/100 acre
0 to 99 ft. gives 1.5/100 acre 0 to 108.9 ft. gives 1.5/100 acre

Example: A cluster with two transects and plots 6.6 feet wide and 0-99 feet in length samples 3/100 acre.

Converting factors:

13 pellet groups per day for deer
13 " " " " " elk (tentative estimate)
12 droppings per day for cattle

Notes

^{1/}Dasmann, Wm. P. Some deer range survey methods. Calif. Fish and Game, Vol. 37, No. 1, Jan. 1951.

RECORD OF PERMANENT LINE TRANSECT

G (W)
MANAGEMENT
Condition and Trend.

C-7 ; T-2
Cluster Name and Transect No.
8-4-56 D.R.S.
R.W.
Date By

Salmon Copper Cr. Bear Cr.
Forest Ranger District Allotment

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
L	5	L	Hapz	M	-	M	L	L	6
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
L	L	M	L	L	Agsp	L	L	L	L
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
L	Agsp	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
L	Agsp	L	4	L	L	L	Agsp	L	L
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
L	M	L	L	L	M	M	M	4	-
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
Agsp	L	Agsp	L	L	L	L	L	L	M
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
L	L	L	L	L	4	4	L	M	L
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
M	L	Agsp	Agsp	Agsp	L	L	L	L	L
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
L	L	L	L	L	L	Agsp	L	L	Agsp
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
L	L	L	M	M	L	M	L	L	L

KEY INDICATOR SPECIES
NOT RECORDED (Include
undesirable invaders
and annuals)

VIGOR MEASUREMENTS

Species	Agsp
1	21
2	21
3	18
4	21
5	19
6	21
7	24
8	19
9	18
10	19
Total	201
Av. Max.	20.1

Tape Height at Stakes:

0' - 8" below stake
49.5' - 2" above top of stake
99.5' - At stake height

BARE SOIL	-	2	SPECIES	PELLET GROUP COUNT
EROSION PAVEMENT	P		(List by symbol, name and number of hits)	Plot Size 1.5/100 acres
ROCK	R			Deer 17
LITTER	L	67	Hapz - (1)	Elk 1
MOSS	M	13	Agsp - (1)	Other 5
PLANT DENSITY INDEX		18	Unshown # 4 - (4)	Horse 2
Total		100	" " 5 - (1)	ANNUALS (List by Species)
FORAGE DENSITY INDEX		19	" " 6 - (1)	Indicators Others
DESIRABLE PLANT INDEX		11		
GROUND COVER INDEX		98		
Overstory		10		
Understory		18		

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Form Classes of Browse Plants ^{1/}

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M - mature	3	" " closely hedged
D - decadent	4	Largely available, little or no hedging
	5	" " moderately hedged
	6	" " closely hedged
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	8	Unavailable

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Pellet Group Counts

Plot size should be 1/100 acre, or a multiple of same, using the tape as the plot center line. Alternative dimensions that may be used are:

Width: 6.6 feet or 79.2 inches or 6 feet or 72 inches
(3.3 ft. each side of tape) (3 ft. each side of tape)
and and

Length: 0 to 66 ft. gives 1/100 acre 0 to 72.6 ft. gives 1/100 acre
0 to 99 ft. gives 1.5/100 acre 0 to 108.9 ft. gives 1.5/100 acre

Example: A cluster with two transects and plots 6.6 feet wide and 0-99 feet in length samples 3/100 acre.

Converting factors:

- 13 pellet groups per day for deer
- 13 " " " " " elk (tentative estimate)
- 12 droppings per day for cattle

Notes

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MANAGEMENT
Condition and Trend.

C-7; T-3
Cluster Name and Transect No.
8-4-56 P.R.S.
Date By R.W.

Salmon Copper Cr Bear Cr
Forest Ranger District Allotment

L	L	L	M	L	L	L	L	R	R	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
L	M	L	L	L	L	Agsp	L	L	M	
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
L	-	Poaz	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	
-	-	L	A	L	L	Agsp	L	L	R	
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	
R	L	M	R	L	L	R	L	L	-	
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	
L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	Agsp	
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	
L	R	L	A	L	L	L	L	L	L	
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	
L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	A	Feid	
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	
A	L	M	L	L	L	-	-	M	L	
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	
L	L	Poaz	L	L	L	L	R	L	L	

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VIGOR MEASUREMENTS

Species	Agsp
1	23
2	20
3	24
4	21
5	21
6	22
7	20
8	16
9	17
10	19
Total	202
Av. Max.	20.3

Tape Height at Stakes:

0'	- 1/2" above stx
49.5'	- 13 1/2" above stx
99.5'	- 7 1/4" below stx

BARE SOIL	-	6	SPECIES	PELLET GROUP COUNT
EROSION PAVEMENT	P	8	(List by symbol, name and number of hits)	Plot Size 1.5/100 acre
ROCK	R	9		Deer 10
LITTER	L	69	Agsp - (3)	Elk
MOSS	M	7	Poaz - (2)	Other 17
PLANT DENSITY INDEX		10	Feid - (1)	Horse 2
	Total	100	Unknown #4 - (4)	ANNUALS (List by Species)
FORAGE DENSITY INDEX		10		Indicators
DESIRABLE PLANT INDEX		6		Others
GROUND COVER INDEX		94		
	Overstory	0		
	Understory	10		

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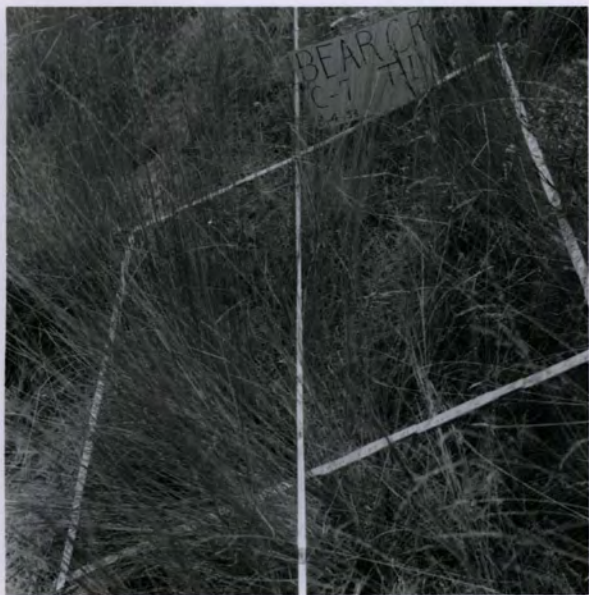
Notes

^{1/}Dasmann, Wm. P. Some deer range survey methods. Calif. Fish and Game, Vol. 37, No. 1, Jan. 1951.

3-STEP METHOD FOR MEASURING TREND IN RANGE CONDITION

Step III - Photo Record

Forest Salmon Ranger District Copper Cr. Date 8-4-56
Allotment Bear Cr. Type Ag Sp.
Transect No. 1 Camera Height 43'0 Photo By Dwight Smith



Transect 3

Camera Ht. 46"



Preliminary Score Card
VEGETATION CONDITION GUIDE

Vegetation Type Agsp Soil Type Granite Cluster No. 7

Check only indicators which apply

Composition*

- | | Adj.
Rating | Point
Rating** |
|---|----------------|-------------------|
| (a) **Better perennial herbaceous plants abundant. Palatable browse species represented in normal amount. Age classes represented for better perennial herbaceous plants and browse. Secondary forage plants inconspicuous or scarce. | E | |
| (b) Better plants, including desirable browse species, moderately abundant to abundant. Secondary plants may be moderately abundant. Low value or worthless plants scarce. | (G) | |
| (c) Secondary plants may be conspicuous and abundant. Better grasses and weeds may be scarce, or if present in normal amount, the palatable browse species are generally below normal. Low value or worthless plants may be abundant. Shrubs such as big sagebrush, snowberry and rose may form a third or more of the plant cover. | F | |
| (d) Better grasses and weeds scarce, or if present in normal amount, the palatable browse species are generally scarce, hedged and highlined. Secondary grasses and weeds may be moderately abundant to scarce. Less desirable shrubs and weeds may form half or more of the plant cover. | P | |
| (e) Low value or annual plants abundant to scarce. Better and secondary plants scarce or absent from the cover. The better plants, if present, occurring as relics or confined to brush clumps out of reach of grazing animals. Palatable shrubs, if present, are hedged and highlined. Shrubs such as big sagebrush, snowberry and rose may make up 90 percent of the plant cover. | VP | |

Grass
 No browse in immediate area. Arbr
 Chr2 on bench below

Vigor*

- | | | |
|---|-----|--|
| (a) Palatable perennial plants high in vigor. Grasses with numerous seed stalks. Abundant production of foliage. Palatable browse with profuse flowers or fruits. | (E) | |
| (b) Palatable perennial plants are vigorous. Grasses usually have numerous seed stalks. Foliage production is normal - plants well formed and not stunted. Crowns of palatable browse species loose and open. | G | |

* Relate to cluster summary.
 ** To be assigned.

VEGETATION CONDITION GUIDE (Cont'd)

Check only indicators which apply

Adj. Point
Rating Rating**

Vigor (cont'd)

Grass

- (c) Vigor of palatable plants may be fair to good. Palatable perennial grasses may have fewer seed stalks, be shorter, and have fewer leaves. Palatable browse species may have fewer flowers or fruits and show moderate hedging. F
- (d) Palatable plants generally are low in vigor and slow to develop in the spring. They may be spindly or stunted in growth. Seed stalks of palatable grasses few in number and short. Flowers and fruits scarce on palatable browse. Up to 50% of branches of palatable browse species are dead. Plants with partially dead root crowns. Palatable grasses may have a pale yellowish color P
- (e) Both the better and secondary plants generally lacking in vigor - spindly, poorly formed, sickly looking. Better plants may be present as relics. More than 50% of branches of palatable browse species are dead. Dead root crowns commonly present. VP

Density*

- (a) Plant density and forage density index normal for the soil and site. (Optimum density for the site). E
- (b) Plant density index normal but forage density index below normal for the soil and site. Density of palatable browse species normal for the site (G)
- (c) Plant density index below normal for the site. Forage plant index for site relatively high but below normal. Density of palatable browse species may be below normal for the site. F
- (d) Plant density index below normal for the site. Forage plant index for site relatively low. Density of palatable browse species below normal for the site. P or VP
- (e) Plant density index very low for site P or VP

Other Indicators

Classification of Vegetation Condition (Circle one)

Excellent (Good) Fair Poor Very Poor

* Relate to cluster summary.

**To be assigned.

Preliminary Score Card
TREND IN VEGETATION CONDITION GUIDE

Vegetation Type _____ Soil Type _____ Cluster No. _____

Excellent and Good Condition

Check only indicators
which apply*

- | | Posi-
tive | Nega-
tive |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| 1a. Palatable plants vigorous. Grasses robust with numerous leaves, seed stalks tall and numerous, leaves a healthy green color. Forage plants, including palatable browse, reproducing vigorously and a variety of age classes present. | (✓) | |
| 1b. Palatable plants lacking in vigor. Low vigor in plants is shown by the pale, sickly color of foliage, few seed stalks produced by grasses, dead branches and few annual twigs on browse, shallow or scant root systems of normally deep-rooted plants, and absence of seedlings. | | () |
| 2a. Utilization of key species does not exceed proper | (✓) | |
| 2b. Utilization of key species exceeds proper | | () |
| 3a. Browse in healthy condition. | () | |
| 3b. Browse hedged and/or highlined. Dead and dying hedged plants present. Dead branches generally indicate that shrub is dying | | () |

Fair Condition Class

- | | | |
|---|-----|-----|
| 1a. Palatable plants vigorous. See 1a. above. | () | |
| 1b. Palatable plants lacking in vigor. See 1b. above. | | () |
| 2a. Utilization of key species does not exceed proper. | () | |
| 2b. Utilization of key species exceeds proper. | | () |
| 3a. Browse in healthy condition. | () | |
| 3b. Browse hedged and/or highlined | | () |
| 4a. Better forage plants ** invading and readily available to grazing animals. Better forage plants growing in the openings between shrubs. | () | |
| List plants: | | |
| 4b. Lack of reproduction of young plants of better species. Absence of seedlings or young plants of both palatable and unpalatable plant species may indicate that the micro-climate is unfavorable for germination or seedling survival. If seedlings and young plants of unpalatable plants are present and those of palatable plants are absent, it may be assumed that grazing is too severe for palatable plants to become established. Downward trend is indicated. | | () |

*Point rating to be assigned.

**Perennial plants which are part of the original vegetation and climax for the site. Generally they are good soil binders and deep rooted.

TREND IN VEGETATION CONDITION GUIDE (Cont'd)

Fair Condition Class (cont'd)

Check only indicators which apply

- | | | |
|---|----------|----------|
| 5a. Invasion of unpalatable plants. Invasion by unpalatable or poor forage plants is an indicator of downward trend | Positive | Negative |
| | () | () |
- List plants:

Poor Condition Class

- | | | |
|--|-----|-----|
| 1a. Palatable plants vigorous. See 1a. above. | () | |
| 1b. Palatable plants lacking in vigor. See 1b. above. | | () |
| 2a. Utilization of key species does not exceed proper | () | |
| 2b. Utilization of key species exceed proper | | () |
| 3a. Several years' regrowth from hedged browse. At least two or more years' regrowth should be in evidence to establish the fact of upward trend in forage condition. The age of regrowth may be established by a count of the annual growth rings | () | |
| 3b. Browse hedged and/or highlined | | () |
| 4a. Invasion of bare spots by better forage plants. Invasion must be positive, i.e., a variety of age classes must be represented in addition to seedling reproduction. Better forage plants may be invading in stands of unpalatable plants or on bare ground lacking vegetation. Invasion by these perennials into openings between shrubs is a good indication of upward trend. List plants | () | |
| 4b. No invasion of bare spots by better forage plants. | | () |
| 5a. Invasion on erosion pavement. Invasion and establishment of perennial plants on erosion pavement is a good indication of upward trend. The basal parts of invading plants will be flush with the ground surface if soil erosion has stopped. List plants. | | () |
| 5b. No invasion on erosion pavement. | | () |
| 6a. A well dispersed accumulation of litter from past year's growth. Generally a well dispersed litter layer accompanies a well dispersed vegetal cover. | | () |
| 6b. Scarcity of litter of palatable plants. Litter scarce and poorly dispersed. | | () |

Very Poor Condition Class

- | | | |
|--|-----|-----|
| 1a. Invasion or thickening of any species characteristic of better range condition. List plants. | () | |
| 2a. Utilization of key species does not exceed proper. | () | |
| 2b. Utilization of key species exceeds proper. | | () |

Other Indicators

Estimation of Current Trend in Vegetation Condition (circle one)

Up	Down	<u>Not Apparent</u>
(R-4 1954)		A-18

Preliminary Score Card
SOIL STABILITY CONDITION GUIDE

Vegetation Type _____ Soil Type _____ Cluster No. _____

- | <u>Current Erosion on Site</u> | Check only indicators which apply |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| | Adj. Rating Point Rating* |
| (a) No evidence of soil loss or accelerated erosion, topsoil layer intact | (E) |
| (b) Topsoil stable and in place. No evidence of current accelerated erosion. Some topsoil may have been lost in the past but the soil is now stabilized. Small patches of erosion pavement may be present as a result of past erosion | G |
| (c) Slight erosion. Patches of erosion pavement may occur on gravelly or rocky soils. Subsoil may be exposed in spots. | F |
| (d) Moderate erosion. Extensive patches of erosion pavement occur on gravelly or rocky soils. Active gullies of local origin may be present. The subsoil may be frequently exposed. | P |
| (e) Severe erosion. Topsoil losses are generally heavy, subsoil extensively exposed. Active gullies may be frequent and deep. Gravelly soils usually have a complete erosion pavement | VP |

Condition of Litter on Site

- | | |
|--|-----|
| (a) Normal well dispersed accumulation of plant litter and humus | E |
| (b) Plant litter accumulated from several years' growth of perennial plants is present. Litter well dispersed and provides good soil protection | (G) |
| (c) Accumulations of plant litter are generally confined to areas protected by shrubs or tree growth. Much of the space between plants consists of bare ground. Litter cover is not adequate to protect the soil surface between plants. | F |
| (d) No accumulations of plant litter. Litter poorly dispersed, scarce, generally insufficient to protect the soil | P |
| (e) Plant litter generally absent or scarce; if abundant it will consist of annual or unpalatable plant parts | VP |

*To be assigned.

Check only indicators which apply

Erosion Hazard Index for Site⁽¹⁾

	Adj. Rating	Point Rating
Negligible	E	
Low	G	
Medium	F	
High	P	
Extreme	VP	

Other Indicators

Classification of Soil Stability Condition (circle one)

Excellent Good Fair Poor Very Poor

(1) Relate to cluster summary.

Preliminary Score Card
TREND IN SOIL STABILITY CONDITION GUIDE

Vegetation Type _____ Soil Type _____ Cluster No. _____

Check only indicators which apply*

Posi- Nega-
 tive tive

Good and Excellent Condition

- 1a. A well dispersed accumulation of litter from past year's growth. Cover of litter being replaced each year (✓)
- 1b. Scarcity of litter of palatable plants. Cover of litter is not being replaced each year ()
- 2a. No visible accelerated erosion (✓)
- 2b. Erosion occurring ()
- 3a. No trampling displacement (✓)
- 3b. Trampling displacement occurring ()

Fair, Poor, and Very Poor Condition

- 1a. A well dispersed accumulation of litter from past year's growth. Cover of litter being replaced each year ()
- 1b. Scarcity of litter of palatable plant. Cover of litter is not being replaced each year ()
- 2a. Gullies, if present healed. Gullies which originate on the area are stabilized by the growth of perennial vegetation on both sides and bottom. The sidewalls will be rounded in appearance. The presence of vegetation in gully bottoms is not by itself a reliable indicator of improved range condition. It may be highly misleading if used without a careful appraisal of conditions on the area drained ()
- 2b. Gullies, if present, active. Established gullies that are raw and actively cutting. This type of gully may vary from a few inches to several feet in depth. ()
- 3a. Rill marks stabilized with perennial vegetation ()
- 3b. Rill marks present. They often appear during storms but may be obliterated later depending on depth of cutting ()

*Point rating to be assigned.

Check only indicators
which apply

Fair, Poor, and Very Poor Condition (cont.)

Posi- Nega-
tive tive

- 4a. Alluvial deposits stabilized with perennial vegetation ()
- 4b. Alluvial deposits not stabilized. Recent deposits may partially cover the basal portions of established plants. Recent deposits usually may be distinguished from old ones by the absence of perennial vegetation on the deposit ()
- 5a. Healed terraces. Stabilized terraces characterized by sloping sides clothed with vegetation and no exposed live roots. Tops of terraces invaded and occupied by perennial plants ()
- 5b. Active terraces. Active terraces have more or less steep sides, show evidence of sliding soil, exposed live roots, and are not stabilized by vegetation ()
- 6a. Sloping-sided soil remnants. Soil remnants with sloping sides, or sides clothed with mosses, lichens or higher plants. Plant roots covered by soil. Space between soil remnants being occupied by perennial plants ()
- 6b. Steep-sided soil remnants. Soil pedestals capped by rocks or pebbles may be found following storms. They are usually of recent origin. They are characterized by almost vertical sides and often with exposed roots of the plants holding remnants of the soil ()
- 7a. Wind-scoured depressions stabilized with perennial vegetation ()
- 7b. Wind-scoured depressions between plants. In extreme cases the soil surface is merely a series of such shallow depressions separated by low ridges of vegetation. If the surface of the depression is scoured or etched, rapid downward trend is indicated ()
- 8a. Wind deposits stabilized with perennial vegetation ()
- 8b. Recent wind deposits. Recent wind deposits show little if any discoloration of the surface material by organic matter and no decomposition of buried plant parts ()
- 9a. Trampling displacement insignificant ()
- 9b. Trampling displacement noticeable ()
- 10. Exposed plant crowns or roots. Soil loss taking place currently as shown by exposed crowns or roots appearing on young, deep-rooted perennial plants , ()

Other Indicators

Estimation of Current Trend in Soil Stability (circle one)
Up Down Not Apparent