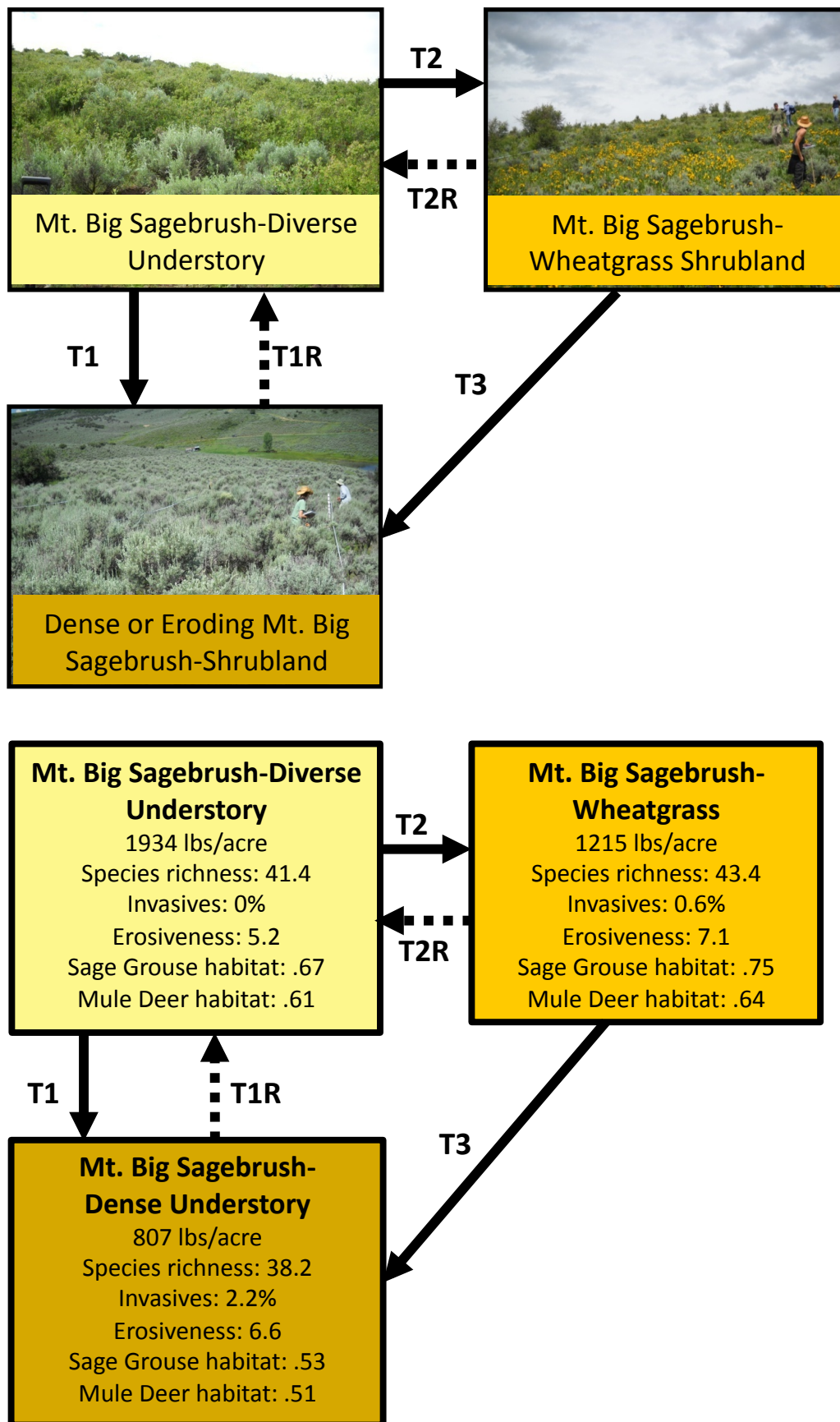
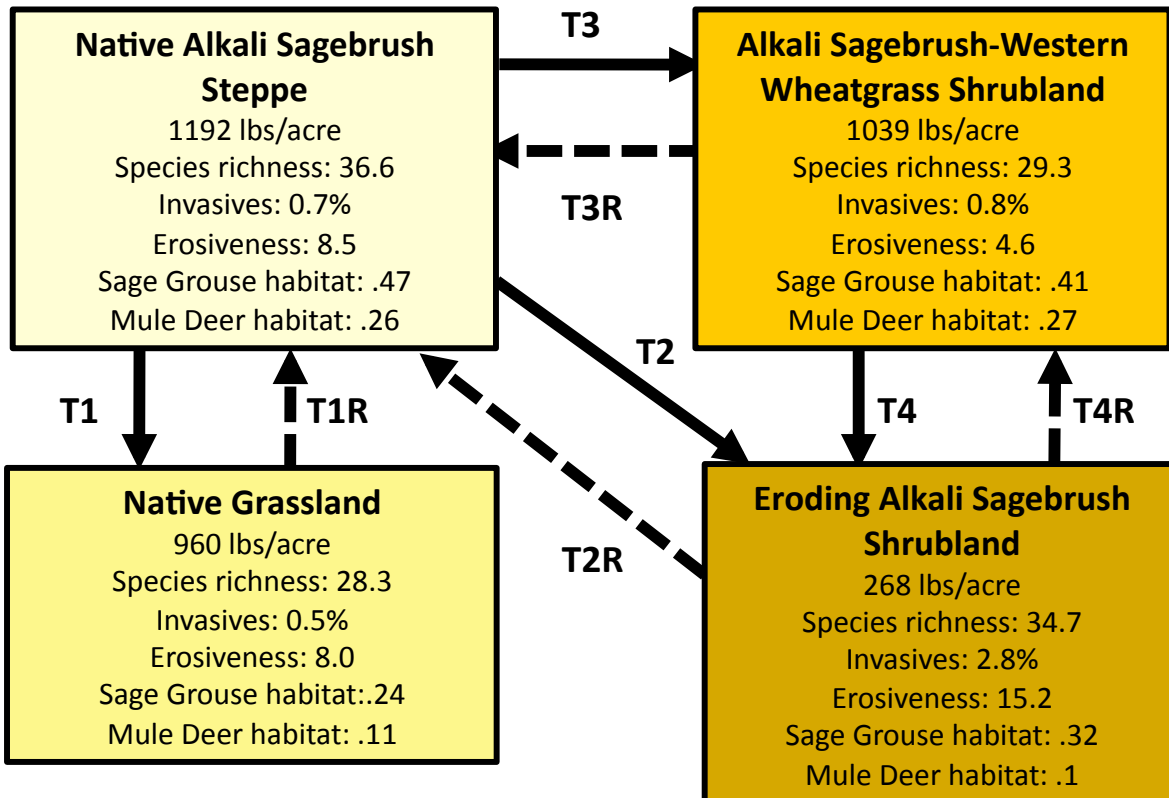
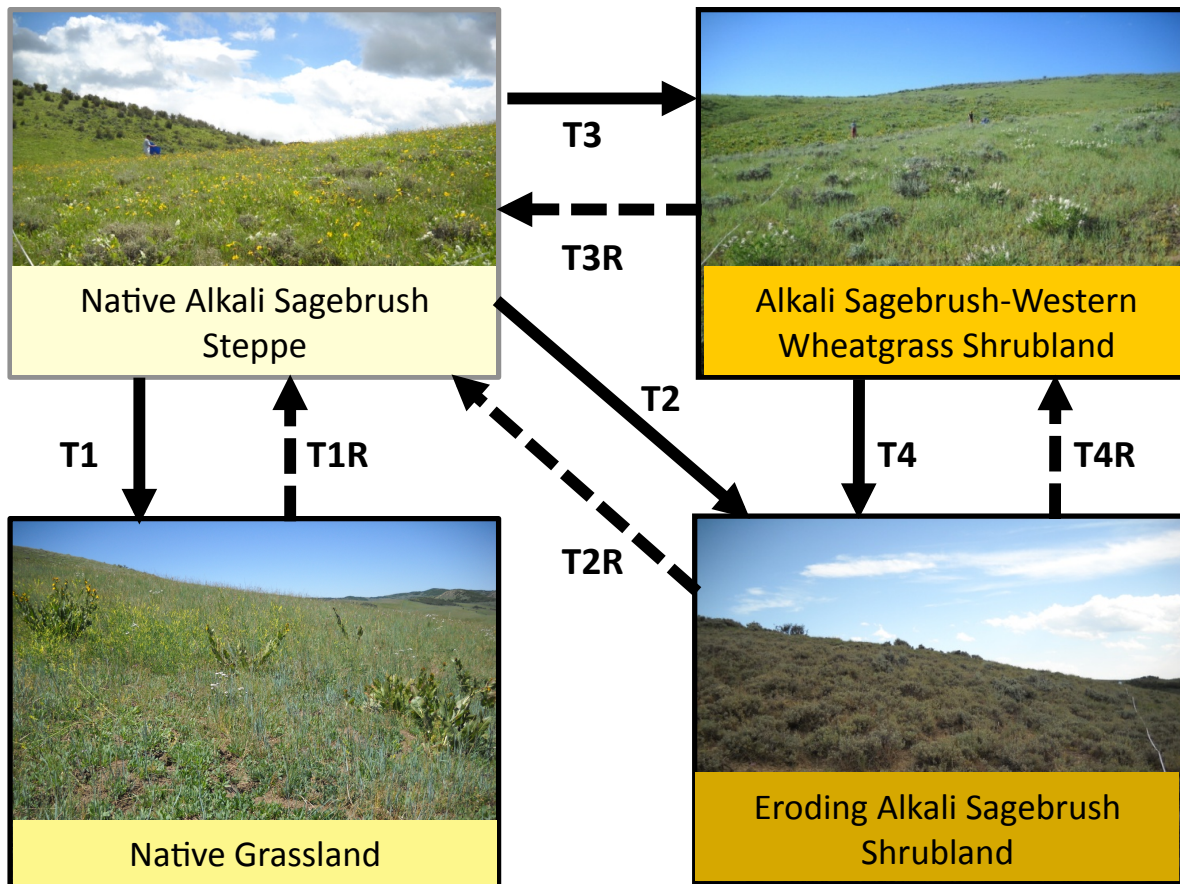


Mountain Loam STM



Claypan STM



Mountain Loam Transitions

- T1:** Reduction of the herbaceous understory, caused by heavy (above NRCS-recommended) grazing and/or drought, combined with lack of disturbance that reduces shrub cover (fire, herbicide)
- T1R:** Disturbance that reduces shrub cover (fire, herbicide) combined with recovery of the herbaceous understory, under lower grazing pressure and/or more precipitation
- T2:** Moderate (NRCS recommended) grazing in wetter years allows western wheatgrass to become dominant
- T2:** Moderate (NRCS recommended) grazing in wetter years allows western wheatgrass to become dominant
- T2R:** Low grazing pressure combined with drought decrease wheatgrass cover; also occurs under heavy (above NRCS-recommended) grazing pressure
- T3:** Heavy grazing (above NRCS recommended rates) causes continued reduction in wheatgrass cover and an increase in shrub cover

Claypan Transitions

- T1:** Fire and/or spraying reduces shrub cover, which causes the transition to native grassland
- T1R:** Shrubs re-colonize over time (but this takes a long time, especially for alkali sagebrush)
- T2:** A combination of high grazing pressure, drought, and/or fire reduce herbaceous plant cover, which triggers erosion on the site
- T2R:** A combination of lower grazing pressure, favorable precipitation, and/or lack of fire increase herbaceous plant cover, reducing erosion on the site
- T3:**
Moderate (NRCS recommended) grazing in wetter years allows western wheatgrass to become dominant
- T3R:** Low grazing pressure combined with drought decrease wheatgrass cover; also occurs under heavy (above NRCS-recommended) grazing pressure
- T4:** A combination of high grazing pressure, drought, and/or fire reduce wheatgrass cover, which triggers erosion
- T4R:** A combination of lower grazing pressure, average precipitation, and/or lack of fire increase wheatgrass cover, reducing erosion