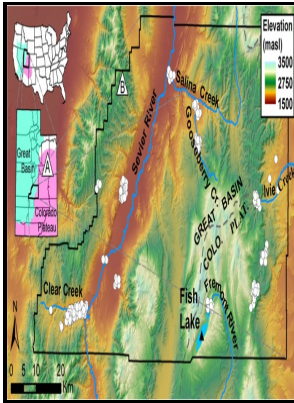


Soil stability on high-elevation rangeland in the intermountain area

Intermountain Forest & Range Experiment Station, Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture
- Ground Cover—What Are the Critical Criteria and Why Does It Matter?



Description: -

-

Ethiopia -- Description and travel.

Rangelands -- Great Basin.

Soil stabilization -- Great Basin. Soil stability on high-elevation rangeland in the intermountain area

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USDA Forest Service research paper INT -- 94. Soil stability on high-elevation rangeland in the intermountain area

Notes: Bibliography: p. 10.

This edition was published in 1971



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Tags: #Chapter #1: #Ecosystem #Biogeography

Soil stability on high

Exotic annual grasses can negatively impact biotic integrity, ecosystem stability, composition and structure, natural fire cycles, diversity, soil biota, vegetation production, forage quality, wildlife habitat, soil physical properties, organic matter dynamics, carbon balance, ,nutrient and energy cycles, and hydrology and erosion dynamics Chapin et al. Non-Federal Rangeland Where Soil Aggregate Stability is 4 or Less Indicating Unstable Soil.

Soil stability on high

Sagebrush stands become degraded by subsequent invasion of juniper and increased occurrence and frequency of wildfires due to the invasion of non-native annual grasses, which can produce an abundance of dry flammable fuels Brooks et al. Detailed field plot data on juniper canopy characteristics has now been collected and will be used as ground-truth validation of the LiDAR.

RMRS Publications

This topographic phenomena is the product of tectonic movement and expansion. These 5-min interval data sets are unique in that they represent the combination of temporally-intensive animal location sampling throughout large rangeland grazing allotments over long time periods. Previous work by Robichaud 1996 indicate an erosion reduction by increasing ground cover after prescribed fire.

RMRS Publications

This research project will deliver products to aid land managers in conducting fire impact risk assessments, inventory and assessing the impacts of juniper encroachment, planning and implementing juniper-control treatments, determining seedbed- microclimatic requirements for establishment of native and introduced rangeland-grass species appropriate plant species and optimal planting time for post-fire rangeland rehabilitation and restoration treatments, evaluating livestock behavioral response and resource use following disturbance and establish appropriate post-fire

livestock grazing strategies. Native plants are essential for supporting pollinators, birds, and wildlife, and planting native wildflower seeds is a low-maintenance and affordable way to fill your property with these beautiful, beneficial plants. The amount of SOM influences the degree of nutrient cycling and carbon sequestration, soil structure and plant rooting, water infiltration and holding capacity, and available habitat for microbes.

DISTURBANCE ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION OF GREAT BASIN RANGELAND

Ecosystems, 66, 503-523. Environmental and Experimental Botany 62:120-128. Resultant benefits include potential savings of millions of dollars in wildfire mitigation, improve water quality by reducing sediment delivery to streams, reduced loss of forage for livestock and wildlife from juniper and cheatgrass invasion, improved species diversity and wildlife habitat, and greater livestock productivity from rangeland systems.

Soil stability on high

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