

General Management Considerations

- Unless the site is properly prepared and maintained, undesirable plants may compete with reforestation.
- Competing vegetation can be reduced by mechanical treatment, chemical treatment, or livestock grazing.
- High-lead logging or other logging systems that fully or partially suspend logs generally are safer and less damaging to the soil surface.
- Cuts and fills can be protected from erosion by seeding with grass and mulching.
- Reduce erosion and sedimentation by using water bars and relief culverts; insloping, outsloping, or crowning road surfaces; using sediment traps; and undulating road grades.
- Reduce the risk of erosion on tractor skid roads and temporary roads by seeding, installing water bars, subsoiling, or accumulating slash on the surface.
- Because of the low fertility of the subsoil, displacement of the surface layer should be minimized.
- Because of the steepness of slope, machinery should be used only in areas covered with logging slash or brush to minimize soil displacement.
- Because of the moderate susceptibility to compaction, designated skid trails should be used.

Forest Service Plant Association

Glaze soil—CW-C2-12

Prairie soil—CD-S6-14

57B—Gosney stony loamy sand, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Composition

Gosney soil and similar inclusions—85 percent

Contrasting inclusions—15 percent

Setting

Landform: Lava plains

Parent material: Ash

Elevation: 3,000 to 4,000 feet

Native plants: Western juniper, mountain big sagebrush, antelope bitterbrush, bluebunch wheatgrass, Idaho fescue

Climatic factors:

Mean annual precipitation—10 to 12 inches

Mean annual air temperature—47 to 50 degrees F

Frost-free period—70 to 90 days

Typical Profile

0 to 2 inches—grayish brown stony loamy sand

2 to 14 inches—grayish brown loamy sand

14 inches—basalt

Soil Properties and Qualities

Depth: Bedrock at a depth of 10 to 20 inches

Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained

Permeability: Rapid

Available water capacity: About 1 inch

Contrasting Inclusions

- Deskamp soils in swales
- Rock outcrop

Major Use

Livestock grazing

Major Management Limitations

Surface texture, soil depth, rock fragments in surface layer

General Management Considerations

- Care should be taken to protect the soil from wind erosion when applying range improvement practices.
- Because the soil is influenced by pumice ash, reestablishment of the native vegetation is very slow if the vegetation is removed or deteriorated.
- Pond development is limited by the soil depth.
- The restricted soil depth limits the choice of species for range seeding to drought-tolerant varieties.
- Range seeding with ground equipment is limited by the rock fragments on the surface.
- The included areas of Rock outcrop limit the areas suitable for grazing and restrict accessibility by livestock.

Range Site

Lava Blisters 10-12pz

58C—Gosney-Rock outcrop-Deskamp complex, 0 to 15 percent slopes

Composition

Gosney soil and similar inclusions—50 percent

Rock outcrop—25 percent

Deskamp soil and similar inclusions—20 percent

Contrasting inclusions—5 percent

Setting

Landscape position: Gosney soil—mounds; Deskamp soil—swales

Landform: Lava plains

Parent material: Ash

Elevation: 3,000 to 4,000 feet

Native plants: Gosney soil—western juniper, mountain big sagebrush, antelope bitterbrush, bluebunch

wheatgrass, Idaho fescue; Deskamp soil—western juniper, mountain big sagebrush, antelope bitterbrush, Idaho fescue, needleandthread

Climatic factors:

Mean annual precipitation—10 to 12 inches

Mean annual air temperature—47 to 50 degrees F

Frost-free period—70 to 90 days

Typical Profile of the Gosney Soil

0 to 2 inches—grayish brown stony loamy sand

2 to 14 inches—grayish brown and pale brown loamy sand

14 inches—basalt

Properties and Qualities of the Gosney Soil

Depth: Bedrock at a depth of 10 to 20 inches

Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained

Permeability: Rapid

Available water capacity: About 1 inch

Typical Profile of the Deskamp Soil

0 to 17 inches—brown loamy sand

17 to 32 inches—pale brown gravelly loamy sand

32 inches—basalt

Properties and Qualities of the Deskamp Soil

Depth: Bedrock at a depth of 20 to 40 inches

Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained

Permeability: Rapid

Available water capacity: About 3 inches

Contrasting Inclusions

- Clovkamp soils in swales
- Soils that are very shallow to bedrock

Major Use

Livestock grazing

Major Management Limitations

Rock outcrop, surface texture, soil depth, permeability, rock fragments in surface layer

General Management Considerations

- Care should be taken to protect the soils from wind erosion when applying range improvement practices.
- Because the soils are influenced by pumice ash, reestablishment of the native vegetation is very slow if the vegetation is removed or deteriorated.
- Pond development is limited by the soil depth, risk of seepage, and steepness of slope.
- The restricted depth of the Gosney soil limits the choice of species for range seeding to drought-tolerant varieties.

- Range seeding with ground equipment is limited by the rock fragments on the surface of the Gosney soil.
- The areas of Rock outcrop limit the areas suitable for grazing and restrict accessibility by livestock.

Range Site

Gosney soil—Lava Blisters 10-12pz

Deskamp soil—Pumice Flat 10-12pz

59C—Gosney-Rock outcrop-Deskamp complex, dry, 0 to 15 percent slopes

Composition

Gosney soil and similar inclusions—50 percent

Rock outcrop—25 percent

Deskamp soil and similar inclusions—20 percent

Contrasting inclusions—5 percent

Setting

Landscape position: Gosney soil—mounds; Deskamp soil—swales

Landform: Lava plains

Parent material: Ash

Elevation: 3,000 to 4,000 feet

Native plants: Gosney soil—western juniper, mountain big sagebrush, bluebunch wheatgrass, Thurber needlegrass, Sandberg bluegrass; Deskamp soil—western juniper, mountain big sagebrush, needleandthread, Idaho fescue, western needlegrass

Climatic factors:

Mean annual precipitation—8 to 10 inches

Mean annual air temperature—49 to 52 degrees F

Frost-free period—80 to 100 days

Typical Profile of the Gosney Soil

0 to 2 inches—grayish brown stony loamy sand

2 to 14 inches—grayish brown and pale brown loamy sand

14 inches—basalt

Properties and Qualities of the Gosney Soil

Depth: Bedrock at a depth of 10 to 20 inches

Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained

Permeability: Rapid

Available water capacity: About 1 inch

Typical Profile of the Deskamp Soil

0 to 17 inches—brown loamy sand

17 to 32 inches—pale brown gravelly loamy sand

32 inches—basalt