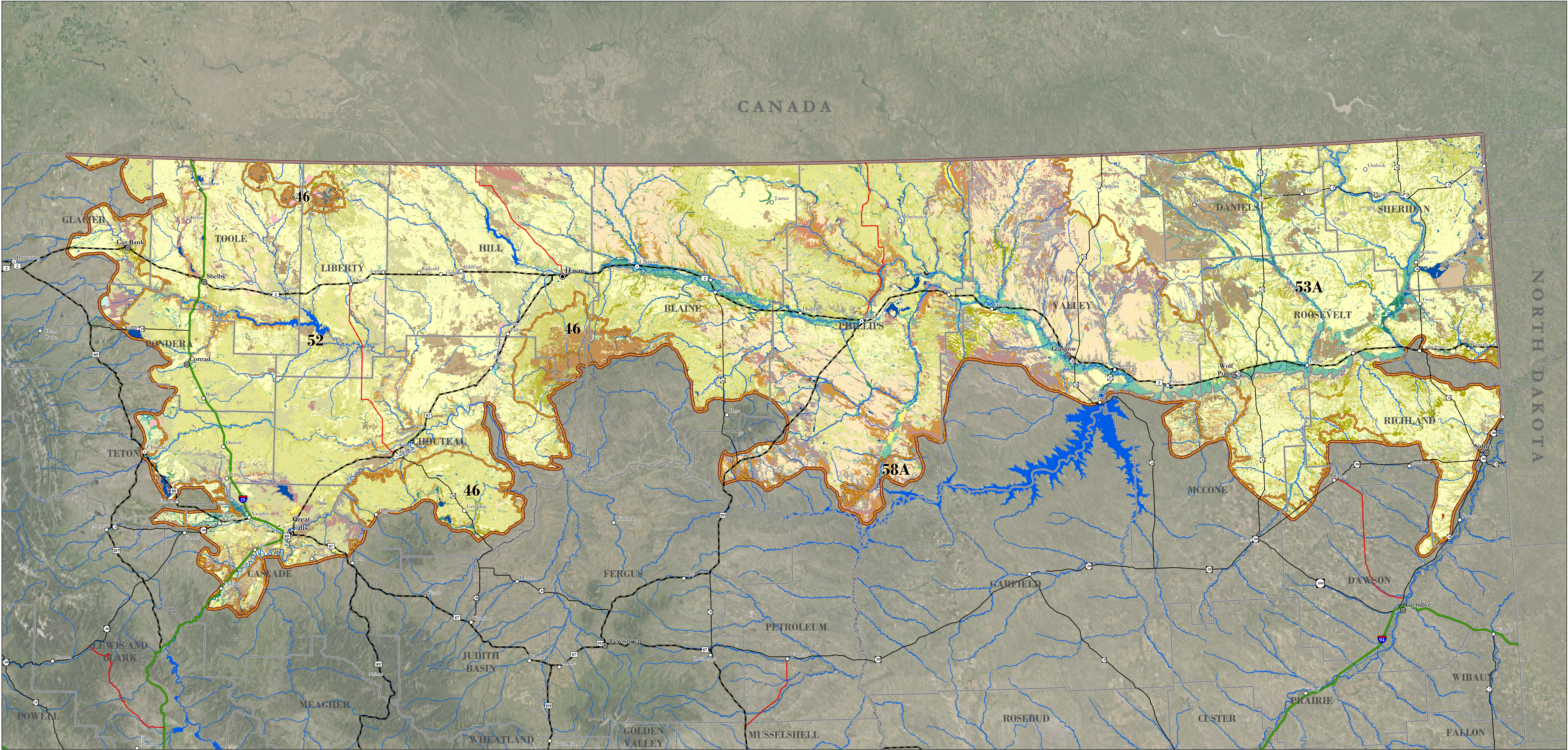


Bird Conservation Region 11 - Prairie Potholes



USDA-NRCS ECOLOGICAL SITES

Bird Conservation Region 11	Major Land Resource Area	Denied Access	Not Rated	Dam	Clayey (Cy)	Clayey Steep (CyStp)	Shallow Clay (SwC)	Claypan (Cp)	Coarse Clay (CoC)	Dense Clay (DC)	Dense Clay Nonsodic (DCX)	Thin Claypan (TCp)	Thin Clayey (TCy)	Droughty (Dr)	Droughty Steep (DrS)	Shallow Droughty (SwDr)	Limy (Ly)	Shallow Limy (SwLy)	Limy Droughty (LyDr)	Loamy (Lo)	Loamy Argillic (LoA)	Thin Loamy (TL0)	Loamy Steep (LoStp)	Shallow Loamy (SwLo)	Saline Upland (SU)	Sands (Sa)	Sandy (Sy)	Sandy Argillic (SyA)	Thin Sandy (TSy)	Shallow Sandy (SwSy)	Shallow (Sw)	Thin Hilly (TH)	Shallow to Gravel (SwGr)	Meadow (M)	Riparian Meadow (RM)	Riparian Wet Meadow (RWM)	Overflow (Ov)	Saline Overflow (SOv)	Subirrigated (Sb)	Saline Subirrigated (SSb)	Wet Meadow (WM)	Wet Meadow, Organic (WMO)	Gravelly (Gr)	Rock Outcrop	Rubbly (Ry)	Strip mines	Landfill Dumps	Gravel pits	Urban Land
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An Ecological Site is defined as a distinctive kind of land, with specific physical characteristics which differ from other kinds of land in its ability to produce a distinctive kind and amount of vegetation, and in its response to management. Major Land Resource Areas (MLRAs) and the associated LRUs are the basic units for delineating statewide patterns of soils, climate, water resources, and land use. Elevation, topography, and rainfall (effective amount, timing, kind and distribution) have been the primary factors used to delineate these LRUs in Montana, because of their affect on potential native plant communities, land uses, and water resources. Ecological sites represent soil types of similar texture, water-holding capacity, moisture and temperature regimes and potential nutrient status.

