

Table E1: Devils Gate KEY AREA DG-01 MATRIX																
Range Site: Similar to Loamy 8-10" P.Z. but not yet verified by soils. Key Species: Needlegrasses																
Plant Species	8/3/1987			9/4/1990*			9/19/1994			6/18/2012			Significant Changes**			
	Frame Size			Frame Size			Frame Size			Frame Size						
	3"	10"	30"	3"	10"	30"	3"	10"	30"	3"	10"	30"				
Thurber needlegrass			39			50			41				4.5	18	61.5	Increase 2012
Webber needlegrass			27.5			0.5			36.5						0	Decrease 1990; Increase 1994; Decrease 2012; May be species ID differences between needlegrasses
Sandberg bluegrass		44.5						44.5					20.5	56.5	92.5	No significant change
Squirreltail			61.5						56.5				3.5	13	50.5	No significant change
Indian ricegrass			0.5			0.5										
Cheatgrass	9								2				6.5	25	49.5	
Biscuitroot			14.5						5.5				2	6.5	33.5	
Milkvetch									1				0.5	2	6.5	
False Dandelion			2										1	4	11.5	
Rockcress			3												4	
Hoods phlox			80.5						79				25.5	63	89	No significant change
Aster			24						22				1.5	5.5	29	Increase 2012
Dusky-maiden			0.5						1.5							
Cactus			1.5						2							
Misc. perennial forb													0	1	3	
Prickly phlox			1.5													
Wild onion			0.5										1	3.5	15.5	

Pepperweed													7	21	47	
Wyoming big sagebrush			64						47.5				1.5	5	37.5	Decrease 1994; No signif. change 2012
Douglas rabbitbrush			23						19.5				1	5.5	30	No significant change

*In 1990, data was only collected on the key forage plants.

**To be meaningful for the interpretation of trend, the same plot size must have been utilized in successive readings, and frequency values should have fallen in the range of 20-80 percent for sampling sensitivity (BLM 1985). Increases and decreases are therefore identified only for instances where these requirements were met or close to being met. When these requirements were not met, data are provided but no determination of trend was made.

Table E2: Devils Gate KEY AREA DG-02 MATRIX																
Range Site: Similar to Loamy Slope 12-16" P.Z, but not yet verified by soils. Key Species- Idaho fescue, bluebunch wheatgrass, bitterbrush																
Plant Species	8/25/1987			9/5/1990*			9/16/1994			8/2/2000			6/25/2012			Significant Changes**
	Frame Size			Frame Size			Frame Size			Frame Size			Frame Size			
	3"	10"	30"	3"	10"	30"	3"	10"	30"	3"	10"	30"	3"	10"	30"	
Idaho fescue	25.5	64.5			65.5		23	55.5		21	61	91	8.5	25.5	61	Decrease 2012
Bluebunch wheatgrass		34.5			28.5			23		9.5	30	68.5	17.5	51	87	Increase 2012
Squirreltail									28	2	8	24	1	4.5	17.5	Decrease 2012
Basin wildrye			3						3	2.5	4.5	13.5		0.5	5	
Needlegrass			18.5						1.5	0.5	2.5	12.5		2	4.5	
Bluegrass++			16						6.5	9	26	55.5				Increase 2000
Nevada bluegrass			16.5						5.5				1.5	9.5	25	Increase 2012
Sandberg bluegrass													2.5	8	18	May be species ID differences among the bluegrasses
Kentucky bluegrass														0.5	4.5	
Foxtail barley			37.5													May be squirreltail

Cheatgrass	3								0.5	2	6	8	21.5	44	Increase 2012
Lupine		24					2		1.5	16			1.5	6.5	
Penstamon		8					2	0.5	2.5	6.5					
Indian paintbrush									1	1.5					
False dandelion													0.5	2	
Bluebells												0.5	2.5	7	
Stickseed		4										0.5	1.5	3.5	
Phacelia													1	1.5	
Hawksbeard		1.5												0.5	
Waterleaf														0.5	
Longleaf phlox														2	
Knapweed														1	
Thistle													0.5	4	
Mtn. big sagebrush		50					25.5	1	5	31	2	4	14.5	14.5	Decrease 1994 & 2012; Burned 2001
Douglas rabbitbrush		55.5					39	1.5	7	42	6.5	18.5	55	55	Decrease 1994; Increase 2012; Burned 2001; no significant change overall
Bitterbrush		38.5			36		27	1.5	12	39		0.5	1	1	Decrease 2012; Burned 2001
Snowberry		20					13.5	3	7.5	22.5	7	11	21.5	21.5	No significant change
Serviceberry		1					1			0.5			0.5	0.5	

*In 1990, data was only collected on the key forage plants.

**To be meaningful for the interpretation of trend, the same plot size must have been utilized in successive readings, and frequency values should have fallen in the range of 20-80 percent for sampling sensitivity (BLM 1985). Increases and decreases are therefore identified only for instances where these requirements were met or close to being met. When these requirements were not met, data are provided but no determination of trend was made.