

Num	Eco. Indicators	Process Indicator	Score	None to slight	Slight to moderate	Moderate	Moderate to extreme	Extreme to total
1	LIVE CANOPY ABUNDANCE	% of site potential	-10 to 10	Live canopy exceeds 80% of potential site production based on recent climate. Maximum photosynthesis.	60-80% of live canopy abundance potential based on recent climate.	40-60% of site live canopy potential based on recent climate.	20-40% of site live canopy potential based on recent climate.	Less than 20% of site live canopy potential based on recent climate. Minimal photosynthesis.
		10		5	0	-5	-10	
2	LIVING ORGANISMS	Evidence of microfauna	-10 to 10	Microfauna life signs are abundant and very easy to find.	Slight to moderate reduction to microfauna signs, still abundant.	Moderate reduction of microfauna signs. Some components missing.	Little abundance of microfauna signs related to site potential.	Next to no sign of microfauna. Components of the ecosystem are clearly missing.
		10		5	0	-5	-10	
3	FG 1 - WARM SEASON GRASSES	Reproductive capability Key species: Big Bluestem, Little Bluestem, Indiangrass, Switchgrass, Dropseed	-10 to 10	Amount of floral stems and young plants of this group matches site and year potential.	Amount of floral stems and young plants of this group is slightly lower than site and year potential.	The group maintains a moderate amount of flower stems and young plants.	Stand reproduction is significantly reduced. Minimal amount of flower stems. Young plants unfrequent.	The group stand does not exhibit flower stems or young plants.
		10		5	0	-5	-10	
3	FG 1 - WARM SEASON GRASSES	Vigour/mortality/decade... Key species: Big Bluestem, Little Bluestem, Indiangrass, Switchgrass, Dropseed	-10 to 10	Plants show vigour and amount of green leaves that matches the expected for the site and the year.	Plants show vigour and amount of green leaves that is slightly below the expected for the site and the year.	Moderate loss of vigour and increase of % standing dead. Few decadent or dead plants.	High frequency of plants with poor growth and high standing dead percentage. High percentage of plants with dead centers.	Decadent or dead plants are the most common. Abundant standing dead material.
		10		5	0	-5	-10	
4	FG 2 - COOL SEASON GRASSES	Reproductive capability Key species: Timothy, Perennial Ryegrass, Smooth Brome, Fescue, Orchard Grass	-10 to 10	Amount of floral stems and young plants of this group matches site and year potential.	Amount of floral stems and young plants of this group is slightly lower than site and year potential.	The group maintains a moderate amount of flower stems and young plants.	Stand reproduction is significantly reduced. Minimal amount of flower stems. Young plants unfrequent.	The group stand does not exhibit flower stems or young plants.
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		10		5	0	-5	-10	
5	FG 3 - FORBS/LEGUMES	Reproductive capability Key species: Red Clover, White Clover, Vetch, Alfalfa, Birdsfoot Trefoil	-10 to 10	Amount of floral stems and young plants of this group matches site and year potential.	Amount of floral stems and young plants of this group is slightly lower than site and year potential.	The group maintains a moderate amount of flower stems and young plants.	Stand reproduction is significantly reduced. Minimal amount of flower stems. Young plants unfrequent.	The group stand does not exhibit flower stems or young plants.
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		10		5	0	-5	-10	
6	FG 4 - DESIRABLE TREES/SHRUBS	Reproductive capability Key species: White Oak, Sugar Maple, Beech, Red Oak, Black Walnut	-10 to 10	Amount of floral stems and young plants of this group matches site and year potential.	Amount of floral stems and young plants of this group is slightly lower than site and year potential.	The group maintains a moderate amount of flower stems and young plants.	Stand reproduction is significantly reduced. Minimal amount of flower stems. Young plants unfrequent.	The group stand does not exhibit flower stems or young plants.
		10		5	0	-5	-10	
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		10		5	0	-5	-10	
7	CONTEXTUALLY DESIRABLE RARE SPECIES	Frequency Key species: Birdsfoot Trefoil	0 to 10	Species frequency is the maximum expected for the site and the year.	Species frequency is lower than expected for the site, but still abundant.	Rare species are absent or hard to find.	Rare species are absent or hard to find.	Rare species are absent or hard to find.
		10		5	0	0	0	
8	CONTEXTUALLY UNDESIRABLE SPECIES	Abundance	-10 to 0	The abundance of contextually undesirable species matches what is expected for the site.	Amount of contextually undesirable species is slightly higher than expected for the site.	Amount of contextually undesirable species is moderately higher than expected for the site.	Contextually undesirable species codominate the site.	Contextually undesirable species dominate the site.
		0		0	0	-5	-10	
8	CONTEXTUALLY UNDESIRABLE SPECIES	Reproductive capability	-20 to 0	Frequency of young plants of contextually undesirable species is minimal.	Frequency of young plants of contextually undesirable species is minimal.	Frequency of young plants of contextually undesirable species is moderately higher than expected.	Frequency of young plants of contextually undesirable species is high. Invasive species are increasing.	Contextually undesirable species show a high frequency of young plants, a fast transition is happening.
		0		0	0	-10	-20	
9	LITTER ABUNDANCE		0 to 10	Amount is what is expected for the site potential and weather.	Slightly more or less relative to site potential and weather.	Moderately more or less relative to site potential and weather.	Greatly reduced or increased relative to site potential and weather.	Largely absent or dominant relative to site potential and weather.
		10		5	0	0	0	

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10	LITTER INCORPORATION		0 to 10	Litter is mixing well with soil, resulting in a faster mineral cycle.	Litter mixed well with soil in parts, and is non attached in others. Mineral cycle not so fast.	Some soil - litter mix. Litter amount may be excessive or scarce. Slower mineral cycle.	Litter is not mixing with soil. Amount may be excessive or scarce. Slow mineral cycle.	Litter is not mixing with soil. Amount may be excessive or scarce. Slow mineral cycle.
		10		5	0	0	0	
11	DUNG DECOMPOSITION		0 to 10	Dung decomposes fast, most dung pellets age is less than one year. High insect activity.	Dung decomposes slightly slower, but old dung pellets are relatively few. Moderate insect activity.	Some decomposition, but most of dung pellets are older than 2 years. Few insects.	Very slow decomposition, dung pellets older than 2 years. Few to negligible insect activity.	Very slow decomposition, dung pellets older than 2 years. Few to negligible insect activity.
		10		5	0	0	0	
12	BARE SOIL		-20 to 20	Amount and size of bare areas match what is expected for the site (<5%).	Slightly to moderately higher than expected for the site. Bare areas are small and rarely connected (5-15%).	Moderately higher than expected for the site. Bare areas are of moderate size and sporadically connected (15-25%).	Moderately to much higher than expected for the site. Bare areas are large and occasionally connected (25-35%).	Much higher than expected for the site. Bare areas are large and usually interconnected (>35%).
		20		10	0	-10	-20	
13	CAPPING		-10 to 0	Soil surface is loose or with a light capping that breaks easily with the finger.	Soil surface is loose or with a light capping that breaks easily with the finger.	Soil surface is loose or with a light capping that breaks easily with the finger.	Obvious capping, that breaks making pressure with the finger.	Heavy Capping, requires metal object to break. Mature capping.
		0		0	0	-5	-10	
14	WIND EROSION	Active blowout/depositio...	-20 to 0	Matches what is expected for site.	Unfrequent or rare.	Occasionally present.	Common.	Extensive.
		0		0	0	-10	-20	
14	WIND EROSION	Active pedestals	-20 to 0	Amount of pedestals and terracettes match what is expected for the site. In no case erosion processes are active.	Active pedestalling or terracettes formation is rare. Some evidence of past pedestal formation, specially in water flow patterns on exposed slopes.	Slight active pedestalling; most pedestals are in flow paths and interspaces and/or on exposed slopes. Occasional terracettes present.	Moderate active pedestalling. Terracettes common. Some rocks and plants are pedestalled with occasional exposed roots.	Abundant active pedestalling and numerous terracettes. Many rocks and plants are pedestalled, exposed plant roots are common.
		0		0	0	-10	-20	
14	WIND EROSION	Litter movement	-20 to 0	Matches that expected for the site with a fairly uniform distribution of litter.	Slightly more litter movement than expected, with only small size classes of litter being displaced.	Moderate movement of smaller size classes in scattered concentrations around obstructions and in depressions.	Moderate to extreme; loosely concentrated near obstructions. Moderate to small classes of litter have been displaced.	Extreme; concentrated around obstructions. Most size classes of litter have been displaced.
		0		0	0	-10	-20	

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15	WATER EROSION	Active rills	-20 to 0	Current or past formation of rills as expected for the site.	No recent formation of rills; old rills have blunted or muted features.	Active rill formation is slight at infrequent intervals; mostly in exposed areas.	Rill formation is moderately active and well defined throughout most of the site.	Rill formation is severe and well defined throughout most of the site.
		0		0	0	-10	-20	
15	WATER EROSION	Active water flows	-20 to 0	Matches what is expected for the site: minimal evidence of past or current soil deposition or erosion.	Number and length of water flow patterns match what is expected for the site; flow patterns are stable and short.	Number and length of water flow patterns nearly match what is expected for the site; erosion is minor with some instability and deposition.	Water flow patterns more numerous and extensive than expected; occasionally connected.	Water flow patterns extensive and numerous; unstable with active erosion; usually connected.
		0		0	0	-10	-20	
15	WATER EROSION	Active gullies	-20 to 0	Match what is expected for the site. Drainages are represented as natural stable channels; vegetation common and no signs of erosion.	Uncommon; vegetation is stabilizing the bed and slopes; no signs of active headcuts; nickpoints or bed erosion.	Moderate in number with indications of active erosion; vegetation is intermittent on slopes and/or bed. Occasional headcuts may be present.	Moderate in number to common with indications of active erosion; vegetation is intermittent on slopes and/or bed. Headcuts are active; downcutting is not	Common with indications of active erosion and downcutting; vegetation is infrequent on slopes and/or bed. Nickpoints and headcuts are numerous and active.
		0		0	0	-10	-20	