

Ecological site F030XC246NV

Pinus monophylla-Juniperus osteosperma/Purshia stansburiana-Artemisia tridentata ssp. vaseyana/Poa fendleriana

Last updated: 4/25/2024
Accessed: 05/19/2024

General information

Provisional. A provisional ecological site description has undergone quality control and quality assurance review. It contains a working state and transition model and enough information to identify the ecological site.

Ecological site concept

This forest site occurs on the the backslopes of mountains and slopes range from 8 to 50, but slope gradients of 15 to 50 percent are most typical. Elevations range from 5800 to 7500 feet. Soils associated with this site are shallow, well drained soils that formed in residuum and colluvium from limestone with secondary recharge from calcareous dust fall.

Please refer to group concept F030XC252NV to view the provisional STM.

Associated sites

F030XC244NV	Pinus monophylla-Juniperus osteosperma/Cercocarpus ledifolius var. intermontanus/Bouteloua gracilis Deeper soils found on adjacent fans, pinyon juniper woodland.
F030XC249NV	Pinus monophylla/Quercus gambelii/Poa fendleriana Higher elevations, pinyon woodland.

Similar sites

F030XC244NV	Pinus monophylla-Juniperus osteosperma/Cercocarpus ledifolius var. intermontanus/Bouteloua gracilis Deeper soils found on fans, higher site index. Desert needlegrass uncommon.
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Table 1. Dominant plant species

Tree	(1) <i>Pinus monophylla</i> (2) <i>Juniperus osteosperma</i>
Shrub	(1) <i>Purshia stansburiana</i> (2) <i>Artemisia tridentata ssp. vaseyana</i>
Herbaceous	(1) <i>Poa fendleriana</i>

Physiographic features

This forest site occurs on the the backslopes of mountains and slopes range from 8 to 50, but slope gradients of 15 to 50 percent are most typical. Elevations range from 5800 to 7500 feet.

Table 2. Representative physiographic features

Landforms	(1) Mountain
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Elevation	5,800–7,500 ft
Slope	8–50%
Aspect	Aspect is not a significant factor

Climatic features

The primary air masses affecting the Spring Mountains are cold maritime polar air from the Gulf of Alaska and warmer, moist maritime subtropical air from lower latitudes. Occasionally there are invasions of cold continental polar air from northern Canada or the Rocky Mountains. Precipitation in the area results primarily from the passage of cyclones with associated fronts during fall, winter and spring; from closed cyclones in late winter and spring; and from the flow of moist tropical air from the southeast to the southwest quadrant in the summer.

The mean annual precipitation is about 14 to 18 inches. Mean annual air temperature is 41 to 45 degrees F. The average growing season is about 60 to 95 days.

Table 3. Representative climatic features

Frost-free period (average)	95 days
Freeze-free period (average)	
Precipitation total (average)	18 in

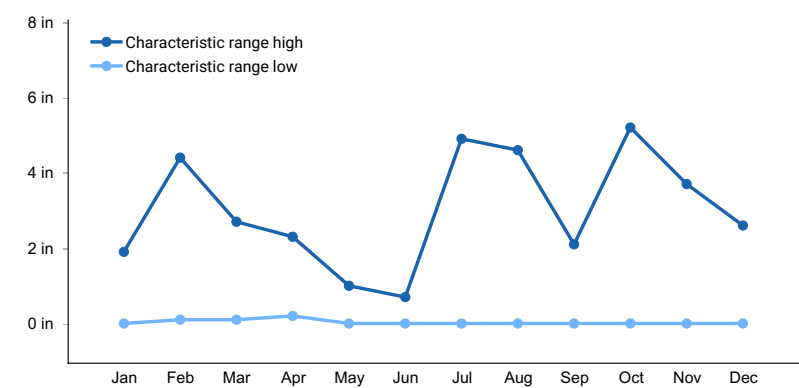


Figure 1. Monthly precipitation range

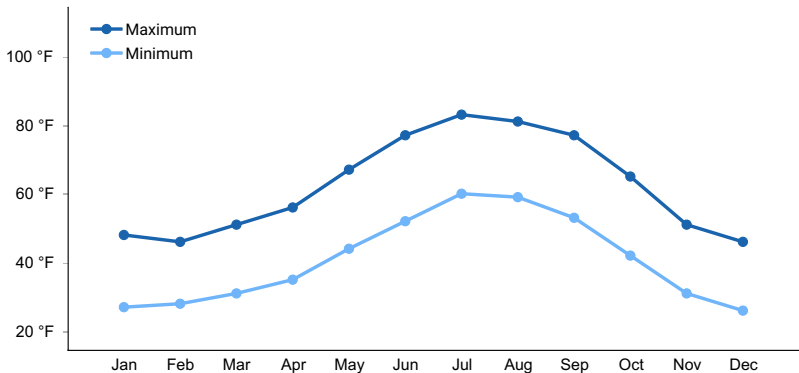


Figure 2. Monthly average minimum and maximum temperature

Influencing water features

There are no influencing water features associated with this site.

Soil features

Soils associated with this site are shallow, well drained soils that formed in residuum and colluvium from limestone with secondary recharge from calcareous dust fall. Available water capacity is low to moderate and trees and

shrubs can extend their roots into fractures in the bedrock allowing them to utilize additional moisture. There are high amounts of large rock fragments at the soil surface which occupy plant growing space yet help reduce evaporation and conserve soil moisture. Soils are usually dry, moist in late winter and early spring and intermittently moist in the upper part following summer thunderstorms. Soils have a mesic temperature regime and are aridic, bordering ustic soil moisture regime. Soil series associated with this site include Bucksprings.

Table 4. Representative soil features

Surface texture	(1) Very gravelly loam
Family particle size	(1) Loamy
Drainage class	Well drained
Permeability class	Moderate
Soil depth	14–20 in
Surface fragment cover <=3"	40–60%
Surface fragment cover >3"	5–10%
Available water capacity (0-40in)	0.5–1 in
Calcium carbonate equivalent (0-40in)	0–5%
Electrical conductivity (0-40in)	0–2 mmhos/cm
Sodium adsorption ratio (0-40in)	0
Soil reaction (1:1 water) (0-40in)	6.6–7.8
Subsurface fragment volume <=3" (Depth not specified)	25–40%
Subsurface fragment volume >3" (Depth not specified)	9–35%

Ecological dynamics

Please refer to group concept F030XC252NV to view the provisional STM.

The pinyon-juniper forest is generally a climax vegetation type throughout its range, reaching climax about 300 years after disturbance, with an ongoing trend toward increased tree density and canopy cover and a decline in understory species over time. Singleleaf pinyon seedling establishment is episodic. Population age structure is affected by drought, which differentially reduces seedling and sapling recruitment more than other age classes. The ecotones between singleleaf pinyon forests and adjacent shrublands and grasslands provide favorable microhabitats for singleleaf pinyon seedling establishment since they are active zones for seed dispersal, nurse plants are available, and singleleaf pinyon seedlings are only affected by competition from grass and other herbaceous vegetation for a couple of years.

Several natural and anthropogenic processes can lead to changes in the spatial distribution of pinyon-juniper forests over time. These include 1) tree seedling establishment during favorable climatic periods, 2) tree mortality (especially seedlings and saplings) during periods of drought, 3) expansion of trees into adjacent grassland in response to overgrazing and/or fire suppression, and 4) removal of trees by humans, fire, or other disturbance episodes. Specific successional pathways after disturbance in singleleaf pinyon stands are dependent on a number of variables such as plant species present at the time of disturbance and their individual responses to disturbance, past management, type and size of disturbance, available seed sources in the soil or adjacent areas, and site and climatic conditions throughout the successional process.

Fire Ecology:

In the Great Basin, there is evidence of both frequent, low-severity fires carried by once-abundant perennial

grasses, and less frequent, localized stand-replacement fires during extreme conditions. Fires burned in irregular patterns, producing a mosaic of burned and unburned landscape. On high-productivity sites where sufficient fine fuels existed, fires burned every 15 to 20 years, and on less productive sites with patchy fuels, fire intervals may have been in the range of 50 to 100 years or longer. Fire frequency in singleleaf pinyon communities varies with fuel loads and ignition source that, in turn, vary with habitat type, aspect, topography, stand history, and climatic conditions.

Major Successional Stages of Forest Development:

Herbaceous: Vegetation is dominated by grasses and forbs under full sunlight. This stage is experienced after a major disturbance such as crown fire. Skeleton forest (dead trees), remaining after fire or residual trees left following harvest, have little or no affect on the composition and production of the herbaceous vegetation.

Shrub Herbaceous: Herbaceous vegetation and woody shrubs dominate the site. Various amounts of tree seedlings (less than 20 inches in height) may be present up to the point where they are obviously a major component of the vegetal structure.

Sapling: In the absence of disturbance, tree seedling develops into saplings (20 inches to 4.5 feet in height) with a range in canopy cover of about 5 to 10 percent. Vegetation consists of grasses, forbs, and shrubs in association with tree samplings.

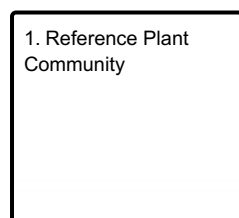
Immature Forest: The visual aspect and vegetal structure are dominated by Utah juniper trees and singleleaf pinyon trees greater than 4.5 feet in height. The upper crown of dominant and co-dominant trees are cone or pyramidal shaped. Seedling and saplings of pinyon and Utah juniper are present in the understory. Dominants are the tallest trees on the site; co-dominants are 65 to 85 percent of the highest of dominant trees. Understory vegetation is moderately influenced by a tree overstory canopy of about 10 to 25 percent.

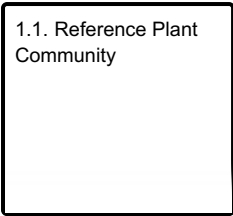
Mature Forest: The visual aspect and vegetal structure are dominated by singleleaf pinyon and Utah juniper that have reached or are near maximal heights for the site. Dominant trees average greater than five inches in diameter at one-foot stump. Upper crowns of singleleaf pinyon and Utah juniper are typically either irregularly or smoothly flat-topped or rounded. Tree canopy cover ranges from 30 to about 40 percent. Understory vegetation is strongly influenced by tree competition, overstory shading, duff accumulation, etc. Infrequent, yet periodic wildfire is presumed to be a natural disturbance influencing the understory of mature pinyon-juniper forests. This stage of community development is assumed to be representative of this forest site in the pristine environment.

Over-Mature Forest: In the absence of wildfire or other naturally occurring disturbances, the tree canopy on this site can become very dense. This stage is dominated by singleleaf pinyon and Utah juniper that have reached maximal heights for the site. Dominant and co-dominant trees average greater than five inches in diameter at one-foot stump height. Upper crowns are typically irregularly flat-topped or rounded. Understory vegetation is sparse or absent due to tree competition, overstory shading, duff accumulation, etc. Tree canopy cover is commonly greater than 40 percent.

State and transition model

Ecosystem states





State 1
Reference Plant Community

Community 1.1
Reference Plant Community

The reference plant community is dominated by singleleaf pinyon and Utah juniper. An overstory canopy cover of about 35 percent is assumed to be representative of tree dominance on this site in the pristine environment. Overstory tree canopy composition is about 40 to 60 percent singleleaf pinyon and 60 to 40 percent Utah juniper. Mountain big sagebrush and Stansbury's cliffrose are the principal understory shrubs along with banana yucca. Muttongrass and desert needlegrass are the most prevalent understory grasses.

Forest overstory. Mature Forest: The visual aspect and vegetal structure are dominated by singleleaf pinyon and Utah juniper that have reached or are near maximal heights for the site. Dominant trees average greater than five inches in diameter at one-foot stump. Upper crowns of singleleaf pinyon and Utah juniper are typically either irregularly or smoothly flat-topped or rounded. Tree canopy cover ranges from 30 to about 40 percent. Understory vegetation is strongly influenced by tree competition, overstory shading, duff accumulation, etc. Infrequent, yet periodic wildfire is presumed to be a natural disturbance influencing the understory of mature pinyon-juniper forests. This stage of community development is assumed to be representative of this forest site in the pristine environment.

Forest understory. Muttongrass and desert needlegrass are the most prevalent understory grasses. Mountain big sagebrush and Stansbury's cliffrose are the principal understory shrubs along with banana yucca. Understory vegetative composition is about 15 percent grasses, 10 percent forbs and 75 percent shrubs and young trees when the average overstory canopy is representataive (30 percent). Average understory production ranges from 600 to 800 pounds per acre with a representative canopy cover. Understory production includes the total annual production of all species within 4.5 feet from the ground surface.

Table 5. Ground cover

Tree foliar cover	25-35%
Shrub/vine/liana foliar cover	10-20%
Grass/grasslike foliar cover	1-5%
Forb foliar cover	1-5%
Non-vascular plants	0%
Biological crusts	0%
Litter	0-10%
Surface fragments >0.25" and <=3"	40-60%
Surface fragments >3"	5-10%
Bedrock	0%
Water	0%
Bare ground	20-40%

Table 6. Canopy structure (% cover)

Height Above Ground (Ft)	Tree	Shrub/Vine	Grass/ Grasslike	Forb
<0.5	1-5%	1-5%	1-5%	1-5%
>0.5 <= 1	1-5%	1-5%	1-5%	1-5%
>1 <= 2	1-5%	5-10%	—	—
>2 <= 4.5	1-5%	10-20%	—	—
>4.5 <= 13	5-30%	—	—	—
>13 <= 40	1-5%	—	—	—
>40 <= 80	—	—	—	—
>80 <= 120	—	—	—	—
>120	—	—	—	—

Additional community tables

Animal community

Livestock Interpretations:

This site is suited to cattle and sheep grazing during the summer and fall. Wild horses may use this site year round if water is available. Grazing management should be keyed to blue grama and muttongrass production. Livestock will often concentrate on this site taking advantage of the shade and shelter offered by the tree overstory. Many areas are not used because of steep slopes or lack of adequate water. Harvesting trees under a sound management program can open up the tree canopy to allow increased production of understory species desirable for grazing.

Stocking rates vary with such factors as kind and class of grazing animal, season of use and fluctuations in climate. Actual use records for individual sites, a determination of the degree to which the sites have been grazed, and an evaluation of trend in site condition offer the most reliable basis for developing initial stocking rates.

Wildlife Interpretations:

This site has high value for mule deer during the summer, fall and winter. Pinyon trees provide shelter from winter storms and juniper foliage is also browsed during the winter. Sites where water is available offer good quail habitat and are visited seasonally by mourning dove. Various songbirds, rodents, reptiles and associated predators native to the area also use it.

Hydrological functions

Runoff is very high on this site.

Recreational uses

This site has potential for hiking, cross-country skiing, camping and deer and upland game hunting.

Wood products

Pinyon wood is rather soft, brittle, heavy with pitch, and yellowish brown in color. Singleleaf pinyon has played an important role as a source of fuelwood and mine props. It has been a source of wood for charcoal used in ore smelting. It still has a promising potential for charcoal production. Other important uses for this tree are for Christmas trees and as a source of nuts for wildlife and human food.

Christmas trees: About 5 trees per acre per year in stands of medium canopy.

Utah juniper wood is very durable. Its primary uses have been for posts and fuelwood. It probably has considerable potential in the charcoal industry and in wood fiber products.

This forest community is of moderate site quality for tree production. Site index ranges from 50 to 80. (Howell, 1940).

Productivity Class: 0

Fuelwood Production: 6 to 10 cord per acre for stands averaging 5 inches in diameter at 1 foot height with a medium canopy cover. There are about 289,000 gross British Thermal Units (BTUs) heat content per cubic foot of pinyon pine wood and about 274,000 gross BTUs heat content per cubic foot of Utah juniper. Solid wood volume in a cord varies but usually ranges from 65 to 90 cubic feet. Assuming an average of 75 cubic feet of solid wood per cord, there are about 21 million BTUs of heat value in a cord of mixed pinyon pine and Utah juniper.

Posts (7 foot): About 20 to 35 post per acres in stands of medium canopy.

Management Guides and Interpretations

1. Limitations and Considerations

- a. Potential for sheet and rill erosion is moderate to severe depending on slope.
- b. Moderate to severe equipment limitations on steeper slopes and moderate to severe equipment limitations on sites having extreme surface stoniness.
- c. Proper spacing is the key to a well managed, multiple use and multi-product pinyon forest.

2. Essential Requirements

- a. Harvest cut selectively or in small patches size dependent upon site conditions to enhance forage production.
 1. Thinning and improvement cutting – Removal of poorly formed, diseased and low vigor trees for fuelwood.
 2. Harvest cutting – Selectively harvest surplus trees to achieve desired spacing. Save large, healthy, full-crowned singleleaf pinyon trees for nut producers. Do not select only “high grade” trees during harvest.
 3. Slash Disposal – Broadcasting slash improves reestablishment of native understory herbaceous species and establishment of seeded grasses and forbs after tree harvest.
 4. Spacing Guide – D+9 (A higher spacing is required if managing for Christmas trees).
- b. Prescription burning program to maintain desired canopy cover and manage site reproduction.
- c. Mechanical tree removal (i.e. chaining) is not recommended on this site.
- d. Pest control – Porcupines can cause extensive damage and populations should be controlled.
- e. Fire hazard – Fire usually not a problem in well-managed, mature stands.

Other products

Pinyon-juniper ecosystems have had subsistence, cultural, spiritual, economic, aesthetic and medicinal value to Native American peoples for centuries, and singleleaf pinyon has provided food, fuel, medicine and shelter to Native Americans for thousands of years. The pitch of singleleaf pinyon was used as adhesive, caulking material, and a paint binder. It may also be used medicinally and chewed like gum. Pinyon seeds are a valuable food source for humans, and a valuable commercial crop. Thousands of pounds of nuts are gathered each year and sold on commercial markets throughout the United States.

Pinyon nuts: Production varies year to year, but mature stands can yield about 100 pounds per acre in favorable years.

Native peoples used big sagebrush leaves and branches for medicinal teas, and the leaves as a fumigant. Bark was woven into mats, bags and clothing.

Other information

Stansbury cliffrose is recommended for wildlife, roadside, construction, and mine spoils plantings; and for restoring pinyon-juniper woodland, mountain brushland, basin big sagebrush grassland, black sagebrush, and black greasewood communities. It can be established on disturbed seedbeds by broadcast seeding, drill seeding, or transplanting. Fall or winter seeding is recommended.

There are 4 plant species of concern located in this ecological type with in the Spring Mountain National Recreational Area (SMNRA). There are 3 animal species of concern located within this ecological type.

Table 7. Representative site productivity

Common Name	Symbol	Site Index Low	Site Index High	CMAI Low	CMAI High	Age Of CMAI	Site Index Curve Code	Site Index Curve Basis	Citation
singleleaf pinyon	<i>PIMO</i>	50	80	3	10	—	—	—	

Type locality

Location 1: Clark County, NV	
Township/Range/Section	T18 S R55 E S33
UTM zone	N
UTM northing	4021563n
UTM easting	0607682e
General legal description	Approximately .5 miles northeast of Wheeler wash road and 1 mile east of charcoal kilns, northwest portion of Spring Mountains, Clark County, Nevada.
Location 2: Clark County, NV	
Township/Range/Section	T18 S R55 E. S7
UTM zone	N
UTM northing	4029223n
UTM easting	0604009e
General legal description	Approximately 2.3 miles north and .7 miles west of Wheeler well on the north end of the Spring Mountains, Clark County, Nevada.

Other references

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Fire Effects Information System [Online].<http://www.fs.fed.us/feis>

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Howell, J. 1940. Pinyon and juniper: a preliminary study of volume, growth, and yield. Regional Bulletin 71. Albuquerque, NM: USDA, SCS; 90 p.

Jordan, M., 1974. An Inventory of Two Selected Woodland Sites in the Pine Nut Hills of Western Nevada. MS Thesis, Univ. NV Reno.

Lanner, R.M. 1981. The Pinyon pine. A Natural and cultural history. University of Nevada Press. Reno, Nevada.

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West, N.E., R.J. Tausch, P.T. Tueller. 1998. A management-oriented classification of pinyon-juniper woodlands of the Great Basin. USFS, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Sta., Gen. Tech. Rep. RMRS-GTR-12. Section 322A:Pinyon-juniper woodlands of the Northern Mohave Desert. Page 22.

Contributors

TJW

Approval

Kendra Moseley, 4/25/2024

Rangeland health reference sheet

Interpreting Indicators of Rangeland Health is a qualitative assessment protocol used to determine ecosystem condition based on benchmark characteristics described in the Reference Sheet. A suite of 17 (or more) indicators are typically considered in an assessment. The ecological site(s) representative of an assessment location must be known prior to applying the protocol and must be verified based on soils and climate. Current plant community cannot be used to identify the ecological site.

Author(s)/participant(s)	
Contact for lead author	
Date	05/19/2024
Approved by	Kendra Moseley
Approval date	
Composition (Indicators 10 and 12) based on	Annual Production

Indicators

1. **Number and extent of rills:**

2. **Presence of water flow patterns:**

3. **Number and height of erosional pedestals or terracettes:**

4. **Bare ground from Ecological Site Description or other studies (rock, litter, lichen, moss, plant canopy are not bare ground):**

5. **Number of gullies and erosion associated with gullies:**

6. **Extent of wind scoured, blowouts and/or depositional areas:**

7. **Amount of litter movement (describe size and distance expected to travel):**
-
8. **Soil surface (top few mm) resistance to erosion (stability values are averages - most sites will show a range of values):**
-
9. **Soil surface structure and SOM content (include type of structure and A-horizon color and thickness):**
-
10. **Effect of community phase composition (relative proportion of different functional groups) and spatial distribution on infiltration and runoff:**
-
11. **Presence and thickness of compaction layer (usually none; describe soil profile features which may be mistaken for compaction on this site):**
-
12. **Functional/Structural Groups (list in order of descending dominance by above-ground annual-production or live foliar cover using symbols: >>, >, = to indicate much greater than, greater than, and equal to):**
- Dominant:
- Sub-dominant:
- Other:
- Additional:
-
13. **Amount of plant mortality and decadence (include which functional groups are expected to show mortality or decadence):**
-
14. **Average percent litter cover (%) and depth (in):**
-
15. **Expected annual annual-production (this is TOTAL above-ground annual-production, not just forage annual-production):**
-
16. **Potential invasive (including noxious) species (native and non-native). List species which BOTH characterize degraded states and have the potential to become a dominant or co-dominant species on the ecological site if their future establishment and growth is not actively controlled by management interventions. Species that become dominant for only one to several years (e.g., short-term response to drought or wildfire) are not invasive plants. Note that unlike other indicators, we are describing what is NOT expected in the reference state for the ecological site:**
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17. **Perennial plant reproductive capability:**
