

## **Ecological site R030XA035CA Sedimentary Hill**

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Accessed: 11/21/2024

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### **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.

### **MLRA notes**

Major Land Resource Area (MLRA): 030X–Mojave Basin and Range

The Mojave Desert Major Land Resource Area (MLRA 30) is found in southern California, southern Nevada, the extreme southwest corner of Utah and northwestern Arizona within the Basin and Range Province of the Intermontane Plateaus. The Mojave Desert is a transitional area between hot deserts and cold deserts where close proximity of these desert types exert enough influence on each other to distinguish these desert types from the hot and cold deserts beyond the Mojave. Kottek et. al 2006 defines hot deserts as areas where mean annual air temperatures are above 64 F (18 C) and cold deserts as areas where mean annual air temperatures are below 64 F (18 C). Steep elevation gradients within the Mojave create islands of low elevation hot desert areas surrounded by islands of high elevation cold desert areas.

The Mojave Desert receives less than 10 inches of mean annual precipitation. Mojave Desert low elevation areas are often hyper-arid while high elevation cold deserts are often semi-arid with the majority of the Mojave being an arid climate. Hyper-arid areas receive less than 4 inches of mean annual precipitation and semi-arid areas receive more than 8 inches of precipitation (Salem 1989). The western Mojave receives very little precipitation during the summer months while the eastern Mojave experiences some summer monsoonal activity.

In summary, the Mojave is a land of extremes. Elevation gradients contribute to extremely hot and dry summers and cold moist winters where temperature highs and lows can fluctuate greatly between day and night, from day to day and from winter to summer. Precipitation falls more consistently at higher elevations while lower elevations can experience long intervals without any precipitation. Lower elevations also experience a low frequency of precipitation events so that the majority of annual precipitation may come in only a couple precipitation events during the whole year. Hot desert areas influence cold desert areas by increasing the extreme highs and shortening the length of below freezing events. Cold desert areas influence hot desert areas by increasing the extreme lows and increasing the length of below freezing events. Average precipitation and temperature values contribute little understanding to the extremes which govern wildland plant communities across the Mojave.

Arid Western Mojave Land Resource Unit (XA)

### **LRU notes**

The Mojave Desert is currently divided into 4 Land Resource Units (LRUs). This ecological site is within the arid portions of the Mojave where precipitation primarily occurs during the winter months (Hereford et. al 2004). The lack of summer precipitation as well as cooler temperatures allows cool season species to occupy sites at lower elevations than they do in the Eastern Mojave. For example, sandberg bluegrass, winterfat and spiny hopsage are common at lower elevations in the Western Mojave than they are in the Eastern Mojave. Warm season species like big galleta rarely occur in the Western Mojave. The Arid Western Mojave LRU is designated by the 'XA' symbol within the ecological site ID and is roughly equivalent to Western Mojave Basins and Western Mojave Low Ranges and Arid Footslopes of EPA Level IV Ecoregions.

Elevations range from 1650 to 4300 feet and precipitation is between 4 to 8 inches per year. The Arid Western Mojave LRU is distinguished from the Arid Eastern Mojave (XB) by the lack of summer precipitation which excludes many warm season plant species from occurring in this LRU. Vegetation includes creosote bush, rabbitbrush, shadscale saltbush, spiny hopsage, winterfat, Nevada jointfir, and Joshua tree. At the upper elevations of the LRU, plant production and diversity are greater and blackbrush is a common dominant shrub. The Arid Western Mojave LRU generally lacks the diversity of yucca, cacti and warm season species found in the Arid Eastern Mojave.

## Ecological site concept

The Sedimentary Hill ecological site is found among the hill and mountains landscape above 3000 feet (915 m). Soils formed in colluvium from dolomite and shale. Soils are shallow or shallow to an argillic horizon.

The central concept for this ecological site is within the Soil Survey of Benton-Owens Valley Area Parts of Inyo and Mono Counties, California on both soils of the Lithic Torriorthents-Lithic Haplargids-Rock outcrop complex, warm, 30 to 75 percent slopes.

**Table 1. Dominant plant species**

Tree	Not specified
Shrub	(1) <i>Atriplex confertifolia</i> (2) <i>Larrea tridentata</i>
Herbaceous	(1) <i>Achnatherum speciosum</i>

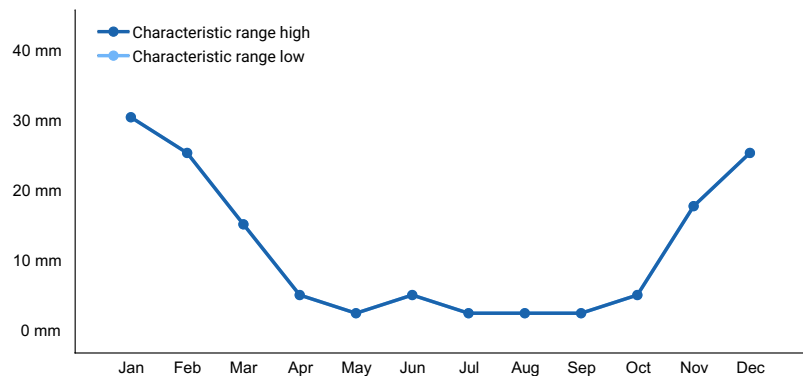
## Physiographic features

This ecological site is found among the hill and mountains landscape above 3000 feet (915 m).

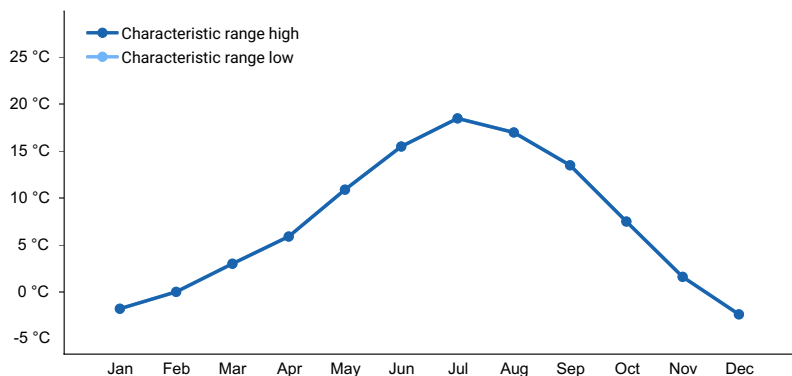
## Climatic features

**Table 2. Representative climatic features**

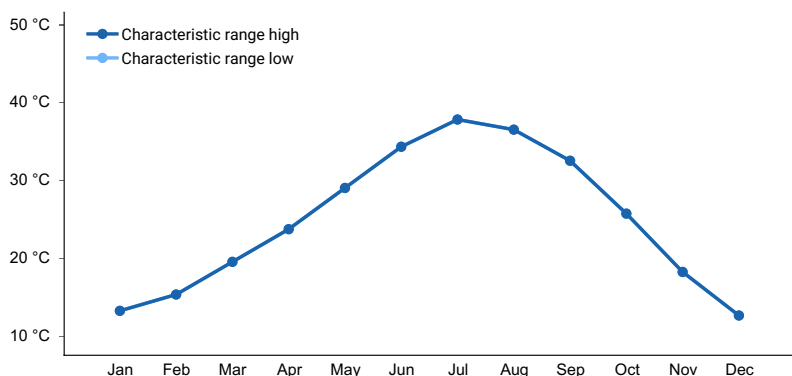
Frost-free period (characteristic range)	189 days
Freeze-free period (characteristic range)	208 days
Precipitation total (characteristic range)	127 mm
Frost-free period (actual range)	189 days
Freeze-free period (actual range)	208 days
Precipitation total (actual range)	127 mm
Frost-free period (average)	189 days
Freeze-free period (average)	208 days
Precipitation total (average)	127 mm



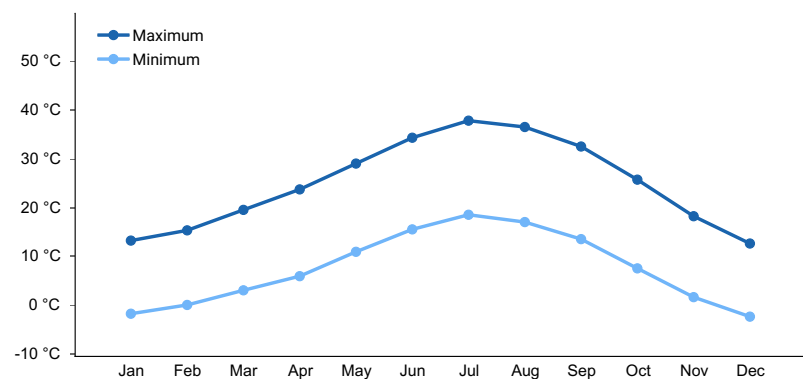
**Figure 1. Monthly precipitation range**



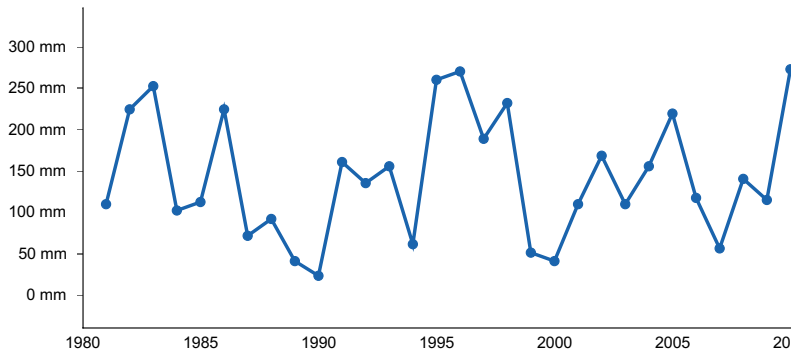
**Figure 2. Monthly minimum temperature range**



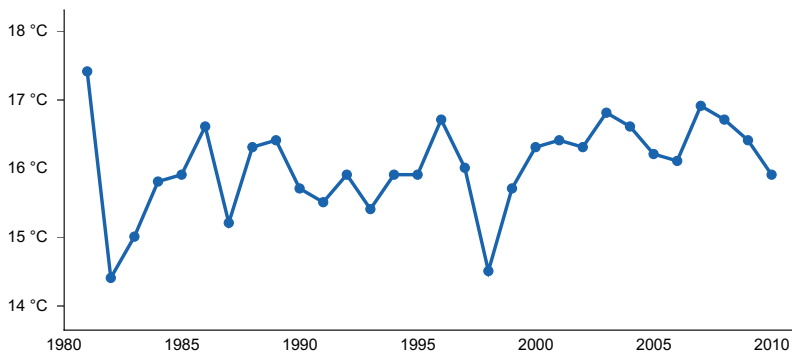
**Figure 3. Monthly maximum temperature range**



**Figure 4. Monthly average minimum and maximum temperature**



**Figure 5. Annual precipitation pattern**



**Figure 6. Annual average temperature pattern**

## Climate stations used

- (1) INDEPENDENCE [USC00044232], Independence, CA

## Influencing water features

## Soil features

The soils of this ecological site are found within the hills and mountains landscape between 3000 to 4300 feet in elevation. The soils formed in colluvium and residuum from dolomite and shale and are shallow or act shallow due to an argillic horizon obstructing deep and rapid moisture infiltration.

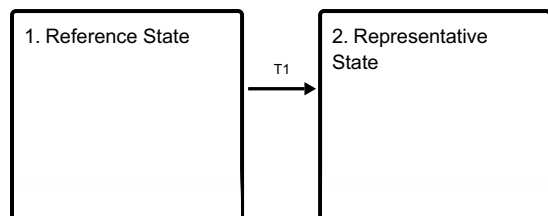
## Ecological dynamics

This is a very stable plant community so long as the site is undisturbed. Destructive impacts such as land clearing may reduce cover of shadscale, white bursage, long-lived creosotebush and the perennial grasses. Erosion will most likely increase. With a loss of perennial cover, non-native annual forbs and grasses such as red-stem filaree, red brome and Schismus will readily invade this site.

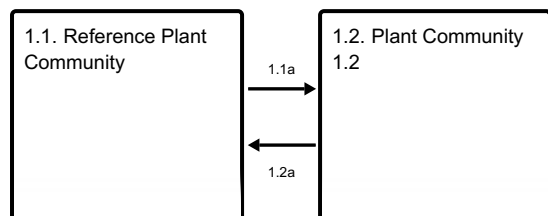
**Fire Effects** - Desert communities are usually unaffected by fire due to low fuel loads. A year of exceptionally heavy winter rains can generate fuels by producing a heavy stand of annual forbs and grasses. When fires do occur, the effect on the ecosystem may be extreme because of the harsh environment and slow rate of recovery. Shadscale, white bursage and creosotebush possess limited sprouting ability, thus can be killed by fire. Desert needlegrass has persistent dead leaf bases, which make it susceptible to burning. A rapid cool fire may top-kill desert needlegrass, but may not burn into the root crown, allowing for resprouting.

## State and transition model

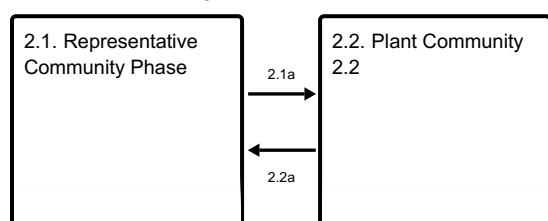
## Ecosystem states



## State 1 submodel, plant communities



## State 2 submodel, plant communities



## State 1 Reference State

The reference state is representative of the natural range of variability under pristine conditions. Plant communities are dynamic in response to changes in disturbance regimes and weather patterns. Plant community phase changes are primarily driven by long-term drought. Historically, fire had little impact in this system due to low fuel loading and widely spaced vegetation.

## Community 1.1 Reference Plant Community

This site is the historic climax plant community. This community is characterized by widely spaced shrubs, 0.5 to 2 meters tall. Creosotebush, shadscale and white bursage form the most characteristic association. Perennial grasses include desert needlegrass, Indian ricegrass and Sandberg bluegrass. Winter annuals species can be especially abundant after winters with above average precipitation.

## Community 1.2 Plant Community 1.2

This plant community is characteristic of an early seral, post- disturbance plant community. Initially, this plant community phase is heavily dominated by herbaceous vegetation. Perennial grasses provide favorable sites for the establishment of shrub seedlings. This plant community is considered at risk of invasion by non-native annuals. Non-natives take advantage of increased availability of critical resources following a fire or other disturbance.

## Pathway 1.1a Community 1.1 to 1.2

Wildfire, prolonged drought, disease, insect attack or any other type of shrub removal.

## Pathway 1.2a Community 1.2 to 1.1

Absence from disturbance and natural regeneration over time.

## **State 2**

### **Representative State**

The Representative State is characterized by the presence of non-native annuals in the understory. Ecological resilience of the site is reduced by the presence of non-natives. A biotic threshold is crossed, with the introduction of non-native annuals that are difficult to remove from the system and have the potential to alter disturbance regimes significantly from their natural or historic range of disturbances. Introduced annuals such as red brome and redstem stork's bill have invaded the reference plant community and have become a dominant component of the herbaceous cover. These non-natives annuals are highly flammable and promote wildfires where fires historically have been infrequent.

### **Community 2.1**

#### **Representative Community Phase**

Plant community composition is similar to the reference plant community with the trace of non-natives in the understory. Ecological processes have not been compromised at this time, but ecological resilience is reduced by the presence of non-natives. This plant community will respond differently following a disturbance, when compared to the reference plant community. Non-natives likely to invade this site include red brome and Mediterranean grass. Increased fine fuels provided by non-native annuals can drastically change the natural fire return interval.

### **Community 2.2**

#### **Plant Community 2.2**

This plant community is characteristic of an early seral, post-disturbance plant community and may or may not be dominated by non-native annuals. Perennial native bunchgrasses recover quickly and provide favorable sites for the establishment of shrub seedlings. Disturbance may result in increased bare ground, increasing the risk of soil erosion. This plant community is considered at-risk, due to the increased fuel loading from herbaceous biomass. Management should be focused on minimizing the threat of wildfire and reducing anthropogenic impacts to protect soil and ecological resources.

### **Pathway 2.1a**

#### **Community 2.1 to 2.2**

Surface disturbance or fire removes mature shrubs and favors an increase of herbaceous vegetation, native and non-native.

### **Pathway 2.2a**

#### **Community 2.2 to 2.1**

Recovery of woody perennials and absence from disturbance.

### **Transition T1**

#### **State 1 to 2**

Introduction of non-native species due to a combination of factors including; surface disturbance, changes in the kinds of animals and their grazing patterns, drought, or changes in fire history.

### **Additional community tables**

### **Other references**

Hereford, R., R.H. Webb and C. I. Longpre. 2004. Precipitation history of the Mojave Desert region, 1893-2001 (No. 117-03).

Kottek, M., Grieser, J., Beck, C., Rudolf, B., & Rubel, F. (2006). World map of the Köppen-Geiger climate classification updated. *Meteorologische Zeitschrift*, 15(3), 259-263.

Salem, B. B. (1989). Arid zone forestry: a guide for field technicians (No. 20). Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).

**Contributors**

Dustin Detweiler

**Approval**

Kendra Moseley, 10/21/2024

**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	11/21/2024
Approved by	Kendra Moseley
Approval date	
Composition (Indicators 10 and 12) based on	Annual Production

**Indicators**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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7. **Amount of litter movement (describe size and distance expected to travel):**  

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8. **Soil surface (top few mm) resistance to erosion (stability values are averages - most sites will show a range of values):**
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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:**
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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:**
-