

## **Ecological site DX035X03G100 Salt Meadow**

Accessed: 05/18/2024

### **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.

**Table 1. Dominant plant species**

Tree	Not specified
Shrub	Not specified
Herbaceous	(1) <i>Distichlis spicata</i> (2) <i>Sporobolus airoides</i>

### **Legacy ID**

R035XA100NM

### **Physiographic features**

This site is on nearly level to gently sloping floodplains. It commonly forms a narrow band adjacent to a flowing or intermittent stream. Generally slopes are less than 3 percent. Elevations range from 6,400 to 7,200 feet above sea level. This site is dependent on sub-irrigation and overflow for its moist condition.

**Table 2. Representative physiographic features**

Landforms	(1) Flood plain
Flooding duration	Brief (2 to 7 days)
Flooding frequency	Rare to occasional
Ponding duration	Very brief (4 to 48 hours) to brief (2 to 7 days)
Ponding frequency	Rare to occasional
Elevation	1,951–2,195 m
Slope	1–5%
Water table depth	91–183 cm
Aspect	Aspect is not a significant factor

### **Climatic features**

Mean annual precipitation varies from 10 to 13 inches. Departures from the average of 3 inches or more are common. June is the driest month. July, August and September are the wettest months, and it is the period when flash floods are to be expected. The vegetation is dependent on sub-irrigation and overflow from the flash floods. In an extended drought period, the water table is affected and results in lowered production of the vegetation.

Temperature varies from a mean annual of 69 degrees F in July to 26 degrees F in January. The maximum is near 100 degrees F and the minimum is near 40 degrees F below zero. The average last killing frost in the fall is the

middle of September. Temperatures are usually warm enough to sustain plant growth from April through September.

Wind velocities are relatively light most of the year, and occasionally winds will exceed 25 miles per hour. These stronger winds, which usually occur in the spring and summer, increase transpiration rates of plants and increase evaporation from these moist soils. Soil particles are often displaced from adjacent areas by these strong winds and may cause structural damage to young plants.

Climate data was obtained from the WCCR web site. Using 50% probabilities for freeze-free and frost-free seasons at 28.5 degrees F and 32.5 degrees F respectively.

Table 3. Representative climatic features

Frost-free period (average)	119 days
Freeze-free period (average)	145 days
Precipitation total (average)	356 mm

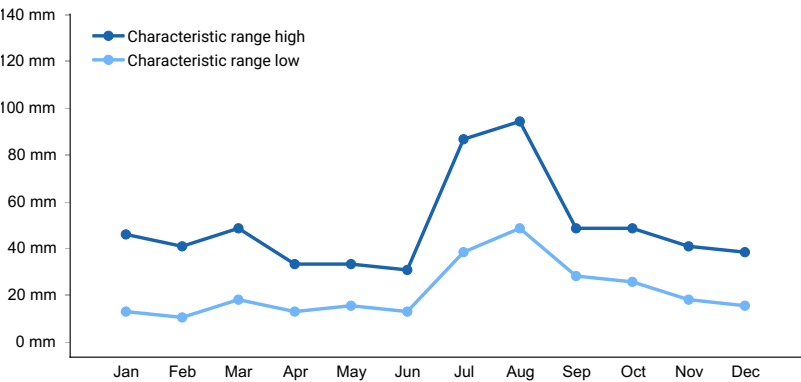


Figure 1. Monthly precipitation range

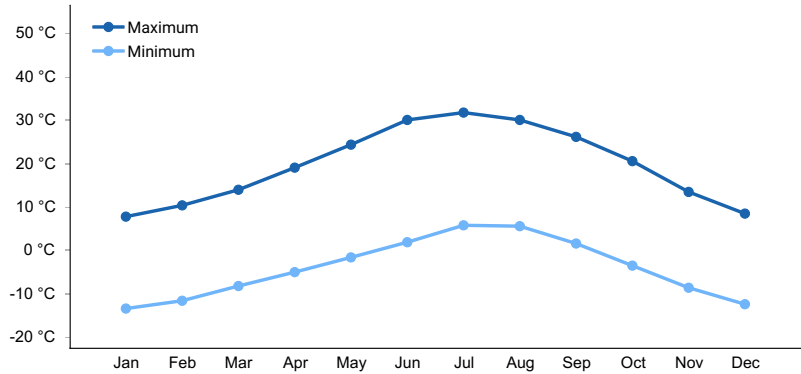


Figure 2. Monthly average minimum and maximum temperature

Influencing water features

This site is influenced by water from a wetland or stream.

Soil features

The soils in this site are generally deep and well drained. They are affected by sodium. The pH is about 8.0. Surface textures may be loam, fine sandy loam, clay loam and silty clay loam. The subsoil is usually a clay or clay loam. Water intake rate is slow to very slow. Permeability is moderately slow to very slow. Plant roots may be restricted by the sodium content of the soil. Available water-holding capacity is approximately 7 inches in a five-foot profile.

Table 4. Representative soil features

Surface texture	(1) Loam (2) Sandy loam (3) Clay loam
Family particle size	(1) Loamy
Drainage class	Poorly drained to well drained
Permeability class	Moderately slow
Soil depth	152–183 cm
Available water capacity (0-101.6cm)	7.62–30.48 cm
Electrical conductivity (0-101.6cm)	0–16 mmhos/cm
Sodium adsorption ratio (0-101.6cm)	0–30
Soil reaction (1:1 water) (0-101.6cm)	7.4–9
Subsurface fragment volume <=3" (Depth not specified)	15–35%

## Ecological dynamics

This bottomland site is a grassland plant community characterized by inland saltgrass and alkali sacaton. Fourwing saltbush, the dominant shrub, comprises <5% of the vegetation. Forbs such as seepweed and iodinebush are present in small amounts. When the plant community deteriorates, inland saltgrass, seepweed, iodinebush, and saltcedar dominate amidst large bare-ground interspaces.

Inland saltgrass withstands a shallower water table, ponding, and high salt concentration better than alkali sacaton. Saltcedar likes to have its roots 5 feet or deeper to water table. Recovery from the saltcedar-dominated state requires combined, multiyear treatments--herbicide, root plow, fire, seeding, and follow-up control of resprouts. These communities can be thought of as zonal based on water depth and salt concentrations with Community Phase (CP) 1.1 being surrounded by CP 1.2, CP1.2 surrounded by CP 2.1, and CP 2.1 surrounded by CP 3.1, progressing from CP 1.1 to CP 3.1 as distance to water table increases.

## Overview

This site occurs on floodplains adjacent to streams and rivers, and is occasionally flooded for brief periods during the summer. Along the outer edges, this site may intergrade with Salty Bottomland, Clayey Bottomland, or Bottomland sites. The soils are deep, salt-affected, and somewhat poorly drained with a seasonal (April through September) high water table. The reference plant community is a grassland characterized by salt tolerant species such as inland saltgrass and alkali sacaton. Saltgrass is typically the dominant grass on areas that have a high salt content, fine textured soils, and a shallow water table. Alkali sacaton may dominate on soils with lower salt concentrations or where the water table occurs at a greater depth. Overgrazing, soil sealing, soil compaction, or increases in salinity are thought to initiate the transition to the Inland Saltgrass-dominated State. Overgrazing reduces the competitive influence of the more palatable grasses, promotes soil sealing by reducing plant cover and organic matter, and increasing the amount of bare ground. Inland saltgrass possesses the ability to break through compacted soils and survive under conditions of extreme salinity. On areas with high salt concentrations, flooding may help flush salts from the system, provided the site has adequate drainage. Seeding may be necessary to reestablish the more palatable grasses. The introduction of saltcedar propagules may be all that is necessary for saltcedar to establish and dominate some areas. On those areas with a water table less than 4 feet, saltcedar typically occurs as scattered shrub-like trees. On those areas where the water table is deeper (5 to 20 feet) saltcedar may completely dominate in dense stands. Disturbance such as fire, heavy grazing, and drought may encourage saltcedar establishment by reducing the competitive influence of native vegetation. Changes in the timing, intensity, and frequency of flooding may also favor saltcedar establishment. Saltcedar control is costly and may require a combination of control methods and the return of natural flooding regimes.

## Reference State

Reference Plant Community: The reference plant community is dominated by inland saltgrass with subdominant alkali sacaton. Other important grass and grasslike species include western wheatgrass, salt sedge, Nuttall's alkaligrass, and alkali cordgrass. Fourwing saltbush and iodinebush are characteristic shrubs, with desert seepweed typically occurring as the most common forb/sub-shrub. Plant community composition on this site is regulated by water table depth, salinity, and soil texture. Inland saltgrass is favored by high salinity, a shallow water table, and fine-textured soils. Alkali sacaton may attain dominance on soils with lower salt concentrations or on areas where the water table occurs at a greater depth.

Diagnosis: Grass and litter cover is uniform with few large bare areas present. Shrubs are scattered with canopy cover averaging 5%. Evidence of erosion such as pedestalling of grasses, rills and gullies is infrequent.

Additional States:

Inland Saltgrass-dominated State: Dense sod-like areas of inland saltgrass with frequent interspaces of bare salt-crusted ground characterize this state. Iodinebush or fourwing saltbush are scattered between patches of saltgrass. In areas of heavier salt concentrations, iodinebush may be more prevalent.

Diagnosis: Inland saltgrass dominates. Alkali sacaton and western wheatgrass are sparse or absent. Physical and chemical crusts are common.

Transition to Inland Saltgrass-dominated State (T1A) Overgrazing, compaction, soil surface sealing, and increased salinity are thought to initiate this transition. Heavy grazing causes a decrease in the more palatable grasses, providing a competitive advantage for inland saltgrass. The loss of grass also increases the size and frequency of bare patches that often quickly seal over with chemical or physical crusts. Soil crusts can limit seedling establishment and increase salinity at the soil surface by decreasing infiltration and not allowing the water to flush salts from the rooting zone. Excessive trampling or vehicle traffic can cause the formation of a compaction layer in soils, restricting root growth. Inland saltgrass is equipped with a dense network of sharp pointed underground rhizomes enabling it to spread even in heavy compacted soils.<sup>3</sup> Presumably, these rhizomes possess the ability to pierce soil crusts. Salinity may increase due to changes in water table depth, drainage, or the amount of water the site receives. Saltgrass can survive under conditions of extreme salinity, in part due to its ability to take up salty water and extrude the salt through specialized glands on the leaves.

Key indicators of approach to transition:

- Decrease in alkali sacaton and western wheatgrass
- Increase in size and frequency of bare patches
- Increased salinity

Restoration Pathway to the Reference State (R2A) Where salinity is the limiting factor, decreasing salt concentrations by flooding may be necessary to reestablish alkali sacaton and western wheatgrass. Compacted soil layers, argillic horizons, or poor drainage may limit this alternative. Seeding, in conjunction with breaking up compaction layers or heavy soil crusts, may be necessary to reestablish grasses. Herbicidal control of dense patches of inland saltgrass prior to seeding may facilitate the establishment of more palatable grasses. Prescribed grazing will help to ensure proper forage use following grass establishment and reduce compaction.

Saltcedar-invaded State: This state is characterized by the presence of saltcedar. On areas where the water table is shallow (<4 feet) saltcedar typically occurs as scattered multi-stemmed trees (7), with an understory dominated by alkali sacaton or inland saltgrass. On areas where the water table is deeper (5-20 feet) saltcedar may eventually dominate forming a dense monoculture (4, 7) with little or no herbaceous vegetation beneath the tree canopy.

Diagnosis: Saltcedar is present on the site. Grass cover is variable ranging from patchy to very sparse. Soil sealing and crusts are present in most bare areas.

Transition to Saltcedar-invaded State (T2A) Disturbance such as fire, grazing, or drought may encourage the establishment of saltcedar by decreasing the vigor of native vegetation and providing competition-free areas. Changes in seasonal timing and rate and volume of run-on water may facilitate the establishment of saltcedar (2). Dams have reduced river volume and caused shifts in the timing of peak flow from spring to summer. The reduced flows may lower the water table, creating ideal conditions for saltcedar establishment. Summer water discharges provide water at times consistent with saltcedar seed production. Increases in salinity due to return of irrigation

water to streams and ditches may also promote saltcedar dominance.

Key indicators of approach to transition:

- Increase in size and frequency of bare patches
- Changes in timing and volume of peak discharge
- Increased depth of water table
- Increased soil salinity

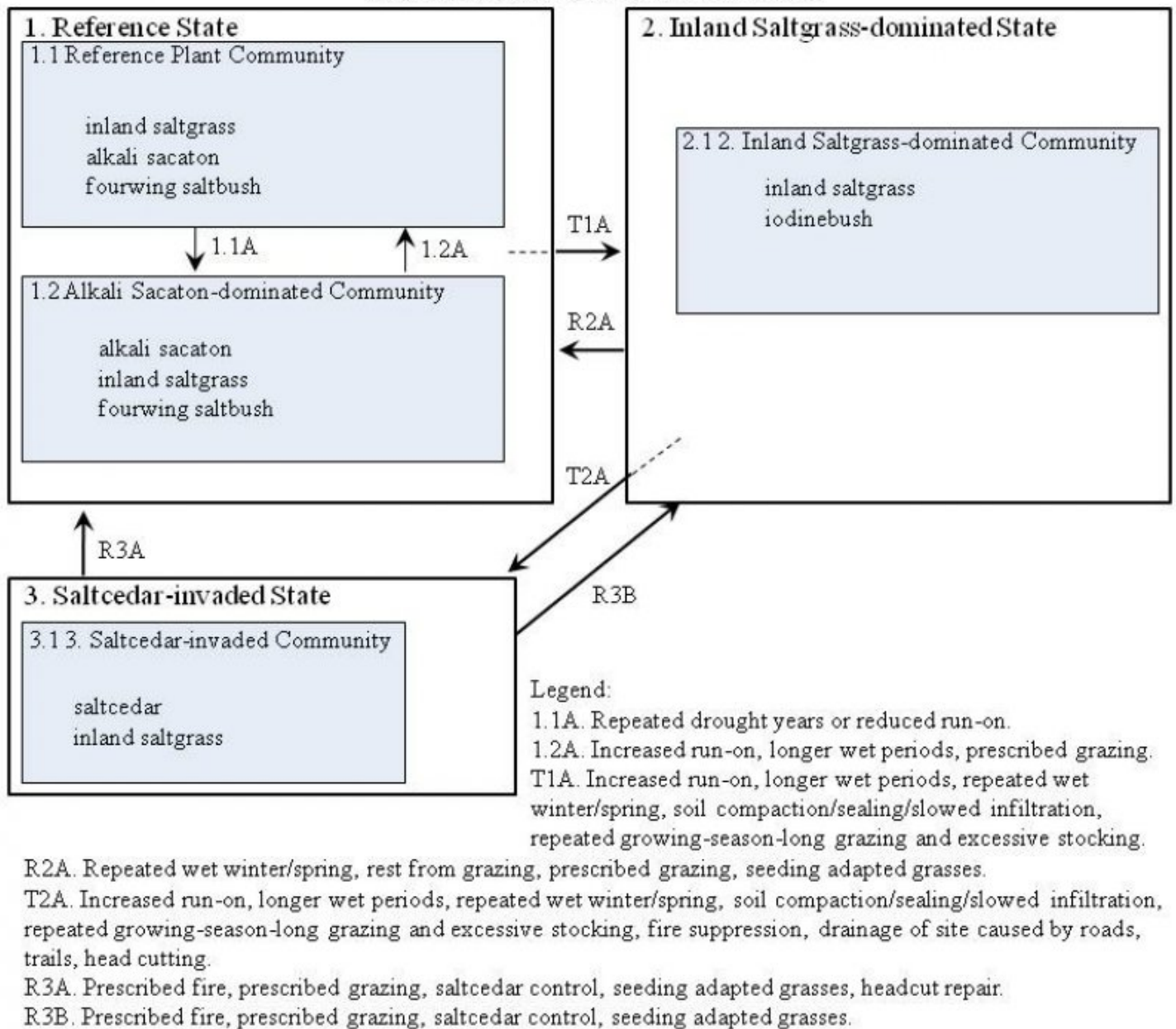
Restoration Pathway to the Reference State (R3A) Saltcedar control is costly and often labor intensive. Control programs utilizing herbicide, or herbicide in conjunction with mechanical control or prescribed fire, have proven effective in some instances (1, 5). Seeding may be necessary if adequate seed sources are not present. Rest from grazing, followed by prescribed grazing, will help to ensure grass establishment and proper forage use thereafter. Without restoring historical flow regimes, extensive follow-up management may be necessary to maintain the Reference State (6).

## References

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6. Smith S. D. and D. A. Devitt. 1996. Physiological ecology of saltcedar: why is it a successful invader? In *The Fire Effects Information System [Data base]*. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Intermountain Research Station, Intermountain Fire Sciences Laboratory (2003, January), Missoula, MT. Available: <http://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/>.
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## State and transition model

## Salt Meadow R036XB009NM



### State 1 Reference State

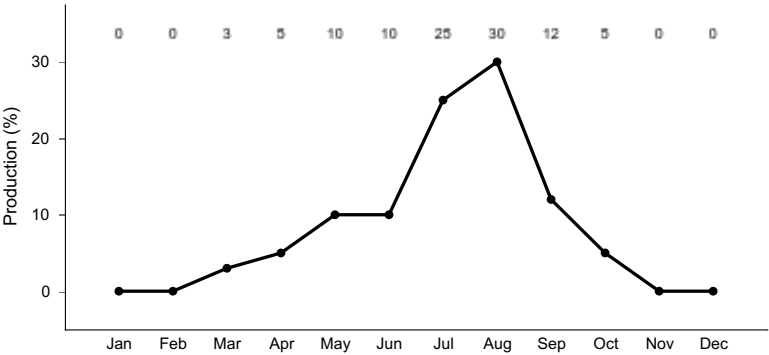
### Community 1.1 Reference Plant Community

Table 5. Annual production by plant type

Plant Type	Low (Kg/Hectare)	Representative Value (Kg/Hectare)	High (Kg/Hectare)
Grass/Grasslike	1211	1614	2018
Tree	67	90	112
Forb	67	90	112
<b>Total</b>	<b>1345</b>	<b>1794</b>	<b>2242</b>

Table 6. Ground cover

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



**Figure 4. Plant community growth curve (percent production by month). NM0009, R036XB009NM Salt Meadow HCPC. R036XB009NM Salt Meadow HCPC Grassland with minor forb and shrub components..**

### Additional community tables

**Table 7. Community 1.1 plant community composition**

Group	Common Name	Symbol	Scientific Name	Annual Production (Kg/Hectare)	Foliar Cover (%)
<b>Grass/Grasslike</b>					
1				538–628	
	saltgrass	DISP	<i>Distichlis spicata</i>	538–628	–
2				269–359	
	alkali sacaton	SPAI	<i>Sporobolus airoides</i>	269–359	–
3				90–179	
	salt sedge	CAHA5	<i>Carex hassei</i>	90–179	–
4				54–90	
	foxtail barley	HOJU	<i>Hordeum jubatum</i>	54–90	–
5				54–90	
	mat muhly	MURI	<i>Muhlenbergia richardsonis</i>	54–90	–
6				90–179	
	western wheatgrass	PASM	<i>Pascopyrum smithii</i>	90–179	–
7				90–179	
	Nuttall's alkaligrass	PUNU2	<i>Puccinellia nuttalliana</i>	90–179	–
8				269–359	
	alkali cordgrass	SPGR	<i>Spartina gracilis</i>	269–359	–
<b>Forb</b>					
9				54–90	
	Forb (herbaceous, not grass nor grass-like)	2FORB	<i>Forb (herbaceous, not grass nor grass-like)</i>	54–90	–
	iodinebush	ALOC2	<i>Allenrolfea occidentalis</i>	54–90	–
	desert seepweed	SUSU	<i>Suaeda suffrutescens</i>	54–90	–
<b>Shrub/Vine</b>					
10				54–90	
	Shrub, deciduous	2SD	<i>Shrub, deciduous</i>	54–90	–
	fourwing saltbush	ATCA2	<i>Atriplex canescens</i>	54–90	–
	pale desert-thorn	LYPA	<i>Lycium pallidum</i>	54–90	–

## Animal community

Habitat for Wildlife:

This site provides habitats which support a resident animal community that is characterized by pronghorn antelope, coyote, striped skunk, black-tailed jackrabbit, Botta's pocket gopher, deer mouse, banner-tailed kangaroo rat, killdeer, house finch, western spadefoot toad, short-horned lizard and leopard frog.

When seasonal shallow ponds occur, these sites are utilized by breeding amphibians, waterfowl and blackbirds.

## Hydrological functions

The runoff curve numbers are determined by field investigations using hydrologic cover conditions and hydrologic soil groups.

Hydrologic Interpretations

Soil Series-----Hydrologic Group

Catman-----D

Catman Variant-----D



Gojiya-----D  
Sparham-----D  
Sparham Wet-----D  
Warm Springs-----C  
Kardewest-----C

## Recreational uses

These sites have low potential for outdoor recreation.

In years of higher precipitation, the seasonal shallow ponds improve the opportunity for bird watching.

## Wood products

This site has no significant potential for wood production.

## Other products

Grazing:

This site is well suited for grazing use during all seasons of the year by both small and large animals; however, it is not suited for continuous yearlong grazing by domestic livestock if a balanced, healthy plant community is to be maintained. Periodic summer deferment is needed to maintain the productivity and lessen the probability of wind and water erosion.

## Other information

Guide to Suggested Initial Stocking Rate Acres per Animal Unit Month

Similarity Index-----Ac/AUM  
100 - 76-----2.6 – 3.0  
75 – 51-----3.3 – 4.3  
50 – 26-----5.3 – 6.0  
25 – 0-----6.0+

## Type locality

Location 1: Rio Arriba County, NM
Location 2: Sandoval County, NM
Location 3: San Juan County, NM

## Other references

Data collection for this site was done in conjunction with the progressive soil surveys within the New Mexico and Arizona Plateaus and Mesas 36 Major Land Resource Area of New Mexico. This site has been mapped and correlated with soils in the following soil surveys: McKinley & Sandoval

Characteristic Soils Are:

Catman-----Catman Variant Gojiya-----Sparham  
Sparham,wet-----Warm Springs

## Contributors

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## 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	
Approved by	
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):**

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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):**

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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:

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13. **Amount of plant mortality and decadence (include which functional groups are expected to show mortality or decadence):**

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14. **Average percent litter cover (%) and depth ( in):**

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15. **Expected annual annual-production (this is TOTAL above-ground annual-production, not just forage annual-production):**

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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:**

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