

## Ecological site F038XC312AZ Sandy Bottom 20-24 " p.z. ALOB2, ACGL)

Last updated: 9/05/2019  
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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.

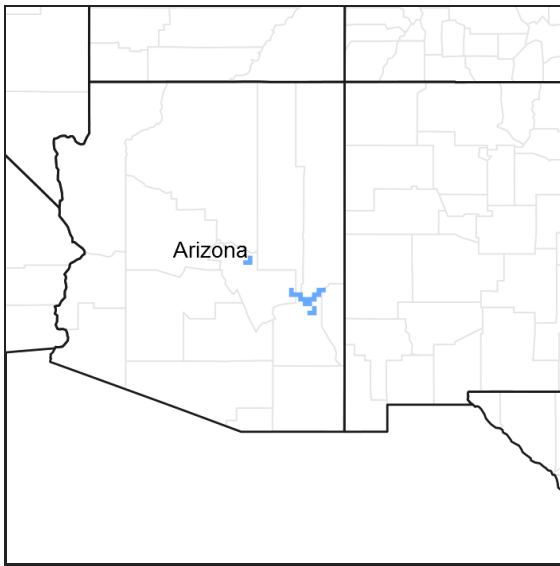


Figure 1. Mapped extent

Areas shown in blue indicate the maximum mapped extent of this ecological site. Other ecological sites likely occur within the highlighted areas. It is also possible for this ecological site to occur outside of highlighted areas if detailed soil survey has not been completed or recently updated.

### MLRA notes

Major Land Resource Area (MLRA): 038X–Mogollon Transition South

AZ 38.3 – Upper Mogollon Transition

Elevations range from 5,100 to 7,000 feet and precipitation averages 20 to 27 inches per year. Vegetation includes Gambel oak, Arizona white oak, Emory oak, pinyon, alligator juniper, one-seed juniper, Arizona cypress, ponderosa pine, shrubby buckwheat, sacahuista, skunkbush sumac, Wright silktassle, blue grama, sideoats grama, muttongrass, western wheatgrass, and bottlebrush squirreltail. The soil temperature regime is mesic and the soil moisture regime is typic ustic. This MLRA occurs within the Transition Zone Physiographic Province and is characterized by canyons and structural troughs or valleys. Igneous, metamorphic, and sedimentary rock classes occur on rough mountainous terrain in association with less extensive sediment filled valleys exhibiting little integrated drainage.

### Ecological site concept

The Sandy Bottom ecological site generally occurs on the lowest benches that border drainageways.

Table 1. Dominant plant species

Tree	(1) <i>Alnus oblongifolia</i> (2) <i>Acer glabrum</i>
Shrub	(1) <i>Rhus</i>
Herbaceous	(1) <i>Elymus</i> (2) <i>Juncus</i>

## Physiographic features

Typic Fluvaquents soils generally occur on the lowest benches that border drainageways.

**Table 2. Representative physiographic features**

Landforms	(1) Flood plain
Elevation	1,554–2,134 m
Slope	0–3%

## Climatic features

Precipitation in this common resource area averages 20 to 25 inches annually. Precipitation is lower and temperatures are cooler in the eastern part of the MLRA. The winter-summer rainfall ratio ranges from about 60/40% in the western part of the area to 45/55% in the eastern part. Summer rains fall July through September; and are from high-intensity convective thunderstorms. This moisture originates primarily from the Gulf of Mexico, but can come from the remnants of Pacific hurricanes in September. Winter moisture is frontal, originates in the north Pacific, and falls as rain or snow in widespread storms of low intensity and long duration. Snowfall ranges from 11 to 22 inches per year and can occur from November through April. May and June are the driest months of the year. Humidity is generally low all year.

Average annual air temperatures range from 45 to 57 degrees F (mesic temperature regime). Daytime temps in the summer are commonly in the mid 80's in the eastern portion of the MLRA and the low to mid 90's in the western portion. Freezing temperatures are common from October through April. The actual precipitation, available moisture and temperature varies, depending on, region, elevation, rain shadow effect and aspect.

**Table 3. Representative climatic features**

Frost-free period (average)	167 days
Freeze-free period (average)	188 days
Precipitation total (average)	635 mm

## Influencing water features

The Sandy Bottom ecological site is prone to run-on during flooding events.

## Soil features

Typic fluvaquents are sandy and gravelly alluvium derived from volcanic and sedimentary rock.

Oxyaquic ustifluvents are sandy and gravelly alluvium derived from volcanic and sedimentary rock.

Soils mapped on this site include: from SSA-675 San Carlos IR Area MU's, Mesic Oxyaquic Ustifluvents-57 and Typic Fluvaquents-56.

**Table 4. Representative soil features**

Parent material	(1) Alluvium–volcanic breccia
Surface texture	(1) Gravelly fine sandy loam
Family particle size	(1) Sandy
Drainage class	Somewhat poorly drained to moderately well drained
Soil depth	102–152 cm
Surface fragment cover <=3"	10–25%
Surface fragment cover >3"	1–5%
Soil reaction (1:1 water) (0-101.6cm)	6.6–7.8
Subsurface fragment volume <=3" (Depth not specified)	10–25%
Subsurface fragment volume >3" (Depth not specified)	10–20%

## Ecological dynamics

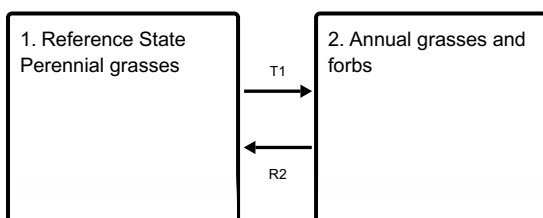
The plant communities found on an ecological site are naturally variable. Composition and production will vary with yearly conditions, location, aspect, and the natural variability of the soils. The historical climax plant community represents the natural potential plant communities found on relict or relatively undisturbed sites. Other plant communities described here represent plant communities that are known to occur when the site is disturbed by factors such as grazing, fire, or drought.

Production data provided in this site description is standardized to air-dry weight at the end of the summer growing season. The plant communities described in this site description are based on near normal rainfall years.

NRCS uses a Similarity Index to compare existing plant communities to the plant communities described here. Similarity Index is determined by comparing the production and composition of a plant community to the production and composition of a plant community described in this site description. To determine Similarity Index, compare the production (air-dry weight) of each species to that shown in the plant community description. For each species, count no more than the maximum amount shown for the species, and for each group, count no more than the maximum shown for the group. Divide the resulting total by the total normal year production shown in the plant community description. If rainfall has been significantly above or below normal, use the total production shown for above or below normal years. If field data is not collected at the end of the summer growing season, then the field data must be corrected to the end of the year production before comparing it to the site description. The growth curve can be used as a guide for estimating production at the end of the summer growing season.

## State and transition model

### Ecosystem states



### State 1

#### Reference State Perennial grasses

The reference state has trees and shrubs along with perennial grasses and forbs.

### State 2

#### Annual grasses and forbs

State 2 has a woody overstory along with annual grasses and forbs.

## Transition T1 State 1 to 2

Re-occurring extensive graze periods, coupled with heavy utilization reduces the cover of perennial grasses and forbs.

## Restoration pathway R2 State 2 to 1

Implementing long term grazing management strategies that increase plant cover, soil organic carbon and moisture retention.

### Type locality

Location 1: Graham County, AZ	
Township/Range/Section	T2N R25E S2
General legal description	Oxyaquic Ustifluvents soils location: 380 feet north and 1,620 feet west of southeast corner of Section 2, Township 2 N, Range 25 E

### Contributors

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### Approval

Scott Woodall, 9/05/2019

### 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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