

Ecological site R042AB737TX

Limestone Hill and Mountain, Hot Desert Shrub

Accessed: 05/04/2024

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.

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.

Classification relationships

International Vegetation Classification:
 Bouteloua ramosa Herbaceous Vegetation
 Unique Identifier: C EGL004522

Associated sites

R042AB264TX	Igneous Hill and Mountain, Hot Desert Shrub Depending on geology, the Igneous Hill & Mountain site can be associated within the same mountain range.
R042AB735TX	Gravelly, Hot Desert Shrub The Gravelly, Hot Desert Shrub site occurs on alluvial fans below the Limestone Hill and Mountain ecological site.

Similar sites

R042AB264TX	Igneous Hill and Mountain, Hot Desert Shrub The Igneous Hill and Mountain Hot Desert Shrub site is similar but is formed from igneous parent material instead of limestone parent material, thereby affecting species composition and production.
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Table 1. Dominant plant species

Tree	Not specified
Shrub	Not specified
Herbaceous	Not specified

Physiographic features

The site occurs on limestone hills and mountains (Quitman and Indio Mountains in Hudspeth County, TX) at elevations of 3000 to 4000 feet. Slopes range from 5 to 65 percent. Surface runoff is low to medium on 5 to 10 percent slopes, medium on 10 to 20 percent slopes and high on 20 to 65 percent slopes. Aspect will influence species composition and production.

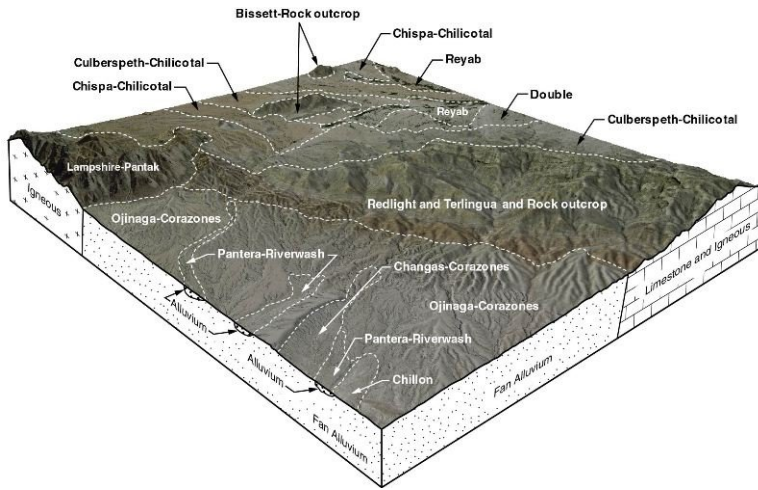


Figure 2. Typical pattern of Redlight and associated soils

Table 2. Representative physiographic features

Landforms	(1) Hill (2) Mountain
Flooding frequency	None
Ponding frequency	None
Elevation	914–1,219 m
Slope	5–65%
Aspect	N, S

Climatic features

The average annual precipitation ranges from 10 to 12 inches. Most of the precipitation occurs as widely scattered thunderstorms of high intensity and short duration during the summer. Occasional precipitation occurs as light rainfall during the cool season. Negligible amounts of precipitation falls in the form of sleet or snow.

Mean annual air temperature is 70° F. Daytime temperatures exceeding 100° F are common from May through September. Frost free period ranges from 254 to 295 days.

The average relative humidity in mid-afternoon is about 25 percent. Relative humidity is higher at night, and the average at dawn is about 57 percent. The sun shines 81 percent of the time in summer and 75 percent in winter. The prevailing wind is from the southwest. Average wind speed is highest, around 11 miles per hour, in March and April.

The combination of low rainfall and relative humidity, warm temperatures, and high solar radiation creates a significant moisture deficit. The annual Class-A pan evaporation is approximately 94 inches.

Table 3. Representative climatic features

Frost-free period (average)	295 days
Freeze-free period (average)	334 days
Precipitation total (average)	305 mm

Influencing water features

N/A

Soil features

This ecological site consists of soils that are very shallow or shallow to limestone bedrock. These soils formed in residuum and colluvium derived from thick beds of Cretaceous limestone. Depths to bedrock range from 6 to 20 inches. Soil textures include coarse sandy loam, sandy loam, and loam with limestone surface and subsurface fragments ranging from 30 to 70 percent. Textural modifiers include very gravelly and extremely cobbly. Soils are well drained and moderately permeable over very slowly permeable limestone bedrock. The soils are classified as hyperthermic, meaning that the Mean Annual Soil Temperature at a depth of 20 inches or to bedrock is 72 to 78 degrees Fahrenheit. The Limestone Hill and Mountain, Hot Desert Shrub ecological site is correlated to the Redlight soil component in the following two map units:

Redlight and Terlingua soils and Rock outcrop, 5 to 35 percent slopes.

Redlight and Terlingua soils and Rock outcrop, 35 to 65 percent slopes.

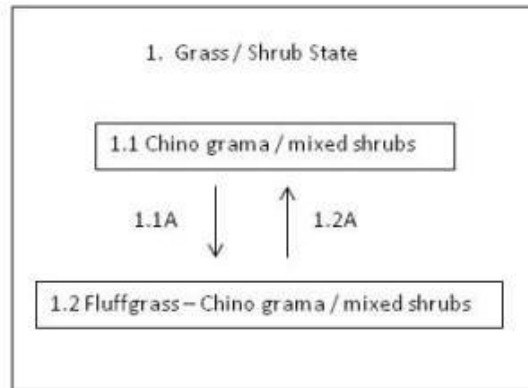
Table 4. Representative soil features

Parent material	(1) Residuum–limestone
Surface texture	(1) Very gravelly coarse sandy loam (2) Extremely cobbly sandy loam (3) Very gravelly loam
Family particle size	(1) Loamy
Drainage class	Well drained
Permeability class	Very slow
Soil depth	15–51 cm
Surface fragment cover ≤3"	20–45%
Surface fragment cover >3"	10–25%
Available water capacity (0–101.6cm)	0–2.54 cm
Calcium carbonate equivalent (0–101.6cm)	10–40%
Electrical conductivity (0–101.6cm)	0–1 mmhos/cm
Sodium adsorption ratio (0–101.6cm)	0
Soil reaction (1:1 water) (0–101.6cm)	7.9–8.4
Subsurface fragment volume ≤3" (Depth not specified)	30–40%
Subsurface fragment volume >3" (Depth not specified)	5–20%

Ecological dynamics

State and transition model

Limestone Hill & Mountain, Hot Desert Shrub
R042XG737TX



Legend

1.1A Management actions that reduce herbaceous cover

1.2A Management actions that increase herbaceous cover and favorable rainfall

State 1
Grass/Shrub State

Community 1.1
Chino grama / mixed shrubs



Figure 5. Chino grama / mixed shrubs



Figure 6. Chino grama / mixed shrubs



Figure 7. Chino grama / mixed shrubs



Figure 8. Chino grama / mixed shrubs

Table 5. Annual production by plant type

Plant Type	Low (Kg/Hectare)	Representative Value (Kg/Hectare)	High (Kg/Hectare)
Grass/Grasslike	275	353	432
Shrub/Vine	98	126	154
Forb	20	26	31
Total	393	505	617

Table 6. Ground cover

Tree foliar cover	0%
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Shrub/vine/liana foliar cover	10-25%
Grass/grasslike foliar cover	15-35%
Forb foliar cover	1-5%
Non-vascular plants	0%
Biological crusts	0%
Litter	15-25%
Surface fragments >0.25" and <=3"	20-45%
Surface fragments >3"	10-25%
Bedrock	0%
Water	0%
Bare ground	0%

Table 7. Soil surface cover

Tree basal cover	0%
Shrub/vine/liana basal cover	1-3%
Grass/grasslike basal cover	2-6%
Forb basal cover	0-1%
Non-vascular plants	0%
Biological crusts	0%
Litter	15-25%
Surface fragments >0.25" and <=3"	20-45%
Surface fragments >3"	10-25%
Bedrock	0%
Water	0%
Bare ground	2-5%

Table 8. Canopy structure (% cover)

Height Above Ground (M)	Tree	Shrub/Vine	Grass/ Grasslike	Forb
<0.15	–	1-3%	1-5%	1-3%
>0.15 <= 0.3	–	2-5%	13-25%	0-2%
>0.3 <= 0.6	–	5-10%	1-5%	–
>0.6 <= 1.4	–	1-4%	–	–
>1.4 <= 4	–	1-3%	–	–
>4 <= 12	–	–	–	–
>12 <= 24	–	–	–	–
>24 <= 37	–	–	–	–
>37	–	–	–	–

Figure 10. Plant community growth curve (percent production by month). TX0011, Grassland/Shrub Community. Grass Dominant with Shrubs Community..

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
0	0	0	5	5	10	15	25	25	10	5	0

Community 1.2 Fluffgrass - Chino grama / mixed shrubs



Figure 11. Fluff grass - Chino grama / mixed shrubs

Pathway 1.1A Community 1.1 to 1.2



Chino grama / mixed shrubs



Fluffgrass - Chino grama / mixed shrubs

Examples of management actions that would reduce herbaceous cover include livestock overgrazing, disturbances along road development, and the harvesting of Chino grama (a practice not seen today).

Pathway 1.2A Community 1.2 to 1.1



Fluffgrass - Chino grama / mixed shrubs



Chino grama / mixed shrubs

Management actions that would increase herbaceous plant cover would be prescribed or a planned grazing system that includes deferment and favorable rainfall to allow recovery of grasses.

Conservation practices

Prescribed Grazing

Additional community tables

Table 9. Community 1.1 plant community composition

Group	Common Name	Symbol	Scientific Name	Annual Production (Kg/Hectare)	Foliar Cover (%)
Grass/Grasslike					
1	Dominant bunchgrass			179–269	
	Chino grama	BORA4	<i>Bouteloua ramosa</i>	179–269	–

2	Subdominant bunchgrasses			56–95	
	sideoats grama	BOCU	<i>Bouteloua curtipendula</i>	17–56	–
	Arizona cottontop	DICA8	<i>Digitaria californica</i>	17–56	–
	slim tridens	TRMU	<i>Tridens muticus</i>	11–22	–
	nineawn pappusgrass	ENDE	<i>Enneapogon desvauxii</i>	6–17	–
	purple threeawn	ARPU9	<i>Aristida purpurea</i>	6–17	–
	Hall's panicgrass	PAHA	<i>Panicum hallii</i>	6–17	–
	hairy woollygrass	ERPI5	<i>Erioneuron pilosum</i>	3–11	–
3	Stoloniferous			39–67	
	black grama	BOER4	<i>Bouteloua eriopoda</i>	34–56	–
	false grama	CAER2	<i>Cathestecum erectum</i>	0–11	–
	low woollygrass	DAPU7	<i>Dasyochloa pulchella</i>	6–11	–
Forb					
4	Perennial forbs			17–28	
	Forb, perennial	2FP	<i>Forb, perennial</i>	6–11	–
	croton	CROTO	<i>Croton</i>	6–11	–
	beeblossom	GAURA	<i>Gaura</i>	1–6	–
	menodora	MENOD	<i>Menodora</i>	1–6	–
	globemallow	SPHAE	<i>Sphaeralcea</i>	1–6	–
	zinnia	ZINNI	<i>Zinnia</i>	1–6	–
	pricklyleaf dogweed	THAC	<i>Thymophylla acerosa</i>	1–3	–
5	Annual forbs			0–6	
	Forb, annual	2FA	<i>Forb, annual</i>	0–6	–
	bladderpod	LESQU	<i>Lesquerella</i>	0–1	–
Shrub/Vine					
6	Shrubs			58–75	
	creosote bush	LATR2	<i>Larrea tridentata</i>	17–34	–
	desert myrtlecroton	BEOB	<i>Bernardia obovata</i>	11–28	–
	rough jointfir	EPAS	<i>Ephedra aspera</i>	11–28	–
	ocotillo	FOSP2	<i>Fouquieria splendens</i>	11–28	–
	Big Bend barometerbush	LEMI4	<i>Leucophyllum minus</i>	6–17	–
	mariola	PAIN2	<i>Parthenium incanum</i>	6–17	–
	western honey mesquite	PRGLT	<i>Prosopis glandulosa var. torreyana</i>	0–11	–
	whitethorn acacia	ACCO2	<i>Acacia constricta</i>	6–11	–
7	Subshrub			17–34	
	plumed crinklemat	TIGR	<i>Tiquilia greggii</i>	6–17	–
	littleleaf ratany	KRER	<i>Krameria erecta</i>	6–17	–
	featherplume	DAFO	<i>Dalea formosa</i>	3–11	–
	woody crinklemat	TICAC	<i>Tiquilia canescens var. canescens</i>	2–8	–
8	Succulent/fibrous			22–45	
	Torrey's yucca	YUTO	<i>Yucca torreyi</i>	6–34	–
	lechuguilla	AGLE	<i>Agave lechuguilla</i>	6–34	–
	tree cholla	CYIMI	<i>Cylindropuntia imbricata var.</i>	6–34	–

			<i>imbricata</i>		
	green sotol	DALE2	<i>Dasyilirion leiophyllum</i>	6–34	–
	candelilla	EUAN3	<i>Euphorbia antisyphilitica</i>	6–34	–
	leatherstem	JADI	<i>Jatropha dioica</i>	6–17	–
	blind pricklypear	OPRU3	<i>Opuntia rufida</i>	6–17	–
	pricklypear	OPUNT	<i>Opuntia</i>	6–17	–
	spiny hedgehog cactus	ECDA	<i>Echinocereus dasyacanthus</i>	1–3	–

Recreational uses

Hiking and mule deer hunting are popular recreational uses.

Wood products

N/A

Other products

N/A

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)	Michael Margo, RMS, NRCS, Marfa, TX
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Date	04/16/2012
Approved by	
Approval date	
Composition (Indicators 10 and 12) based on	Annual Production

Indicators

1. **Number and extent of rills:** None

2. **Presence of water flow patterns:** None, except following high intensity storms, when short (less than 1 m) and discontinuous flow patterns may appear. Flow patterns in drainages are linear and continuous.

3. **Number and height of erosional pedestals or terracettes:** None

4. **Bare ground from Ecological Site Description or other studies (rock, litter, lichen, moss, plant canopy are not bare ground):** 2-5% bare ground

5. **Number of gullies and erosion associated with gullies:** None

6. **Extent of wind scoured, blowouts and/or depositional areas:** None

7. **Amount of litter movement (describe size and distance expected to travel):** In drainages, there can be significant amounts of litter moved long distances. On most of the site, minimal and short distance (<5ft) of litter movement associated with high intense rainfall.

8. **Soil surface (top few mm) resistance to erosion (stability values are averages - most sites will show a range of values):** Soil stability values usually ranging from 4-6 under vegetation and 2-3 in the interspaces

9. **Soil surface structure and SOM content (include type of structure and A-horizon color and thickness):** Up to 7 inches thick, pale brown surface horizon with a weak fine granular structure. Data from Redlight soil series description.

10. **Effect of community phase composition (relative proportion of different functional groups) and spatial distribution on infiltration and runoff:** A high canopy cover of midgrass bunch and stoloniferous grasses will help minimize runoff and maximize infiltration. Grasses should comprise approximately 75% of total plant composition by weight. Shrubs and forbs will comprise about 15% and 10%, respectively, by weight.

11. **Presence and thickness of compaction layer (usually none; describe soil profile features which may be mistaken for compaction on this site):** None

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: Mid bunchgrass (Chino grama)

Sub-dominant: Short stoloniferous grasses > shrubs

Other: Mid/short bunchgrasses > fibrous/succulents = perennial forbs > annual forbs/grasses

Additional:

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

decadence): All grasses will show some mortality and decadence in addition to annual forbs. Mid/tall perennial shrubs will show some mortality or decadence only after prolonged and severe droughts. Subshrubs will be less resistant to severe droughts than mid/tall perennial shrubs.

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):** 350-550 lbs/ac

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:** None

17. **Perennial plant reproductive capability:** All species should be capable of reproducing.
