

Ecological site group DX035X02AESG02

North Slope of the Mogollon Rim - Ustic Aridic - Limestone or Loamy Upland

Last updated: 10/25/2022
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Key Characteristics

- North Slope of the Mogollon Rim (A)
- Site parent material is limestone or dolomite, or soil is loamy.
- Site soils are ustic aridic or within a 10-14" precipitation zone.
- Site is and/or located in an upland with slopes <15%.

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.

Physiography

Site is and/or located in an upland with slopes <15%. Aspects tend toward northeast.

Climate

Site soils are ustic aridic or within a 10-14" precipitation zone. Precipitation comes predominantly from monsoonal patterns during months of July, August, and September.

Soil features

Parent material is limestone or dolomite, or soil is loamy. Site consists of limited amounts of gently sloping sheet alluvial or eolian deposits over residuum of plateaus and structural benches.

Major Land Resource Area

MLRA 035X
Colorado Plateau

Subclasses

- DX035X011113—Loamy Upland 10-14" p.z.
- R035XA119AZ—Shallow Loamy 10-14" p.z.
- R035XC311AZ—Limy Upland 10-14" p.z.

Correlated Map Unit Components

22353862, 22353921, 22353924, 22353937, 22353983

Stage

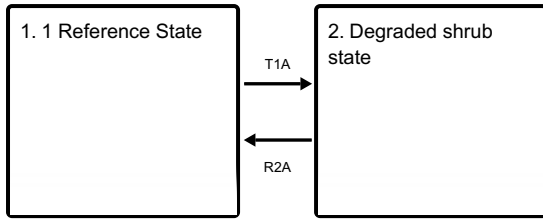
Provisional

Contributors

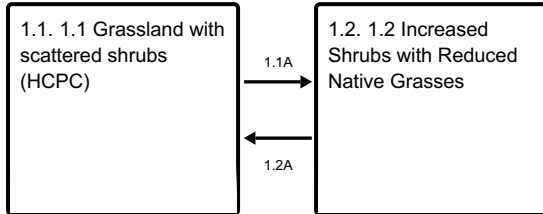
Curtis Talbot

State and transition model

Ecosystem states



State 1 submodel, plant communities



State 1

1 Reference State

This is grassland / shrubland. Mid and short grasses in conjunction with a significant shrub component. Relative percentage of total plant community by weight: Grasses 55-65% Forbs 1-5% Shrubs and trees 35-45%

Community 1.1

1.1 Grassland with scattered shrubs (HCPC)

This plant community is primarily made up of mid and short grasses with a shrubs component. High limy soils make the site somewhat harsh for plant growth. Species most likely to increase when the site is disturbed are big sagebrush and broom snakeweed. Invaders include cheatgrass and juniper.

Community 1.2

1.2 Increased Shrubs with Reduced Native Grasses

Shrubs have increased and have become co-dominant to dominant. Broom snakeweed and Greene rabbitbrush increase the most. Most of the grass species production is reduced, especially cool season grasses.

Pathway 1.1A

Community 1.1 to 1.2

Species most likely to increase when the site is disturbed are big sagebrush and broom snakeweed. Invaders include cheatgrass and juniper.

Pathway 1.2A

Community 1.2 to 1.1

Practice that increase grass species

State 2

Degraded shrub state

Decreased understory from excessive, repetitive grazing and use have lead to a degraded shrub state.

Transition T1A

State 1 to 2

Repetitive, high utilization of palatable understory species have lead to a degraded shrub state.

Restoration pathway R2A

State 2 to 1

Managing for increased understory species plus treatment on the shrubs.

Citations