

Ecological site group DX035X02DESG12

Grand Canyon - Typic Aridic - Sandstone or Sandy Loam Upland

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Key Characteristics

- Grand Canyon (D)
- Site parent material is sandstone or soil is a sandy loam.
- Site soils are typic aridic or within a 6-10" 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%. Physiography is complex.

Climate

Site soils are typic aridic or within a 6-10" precipitation zone. Precipitation comes monsoonal patterns during months of July, August, and September, and is supplemented by winter storm patterns from November through March.

Soil features

Parent material is sandstone. Soils are sandy or sandy loam. 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

- R035XE510AZ–Sandstone Upland 6-10" p.z.

Correlated Map Unit Components

22395124, 22395043, 22395224, 22394982, 22395076, 22395077, 22395117, 22395144

Stage

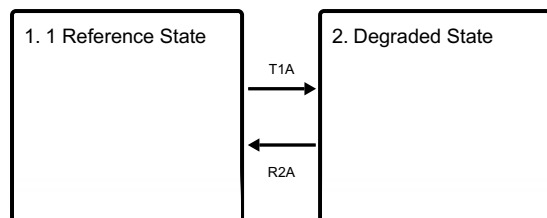
Provisional

Contributors

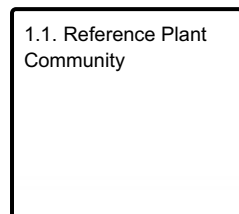
Curtis Talbot

State and transition model

Ecosystem states



State 1 submodel, plant communities



State 1 1 Reference State

Community 1.1 Reference Plant Community

This plant community has a significant component of cool season perennial grasses and a slightly lesser amount of warm season perennial grasses. It often has a large component of blackbrush, with substantial amounts of other shrubs such as turbinella oak and littleleaf mountainmahogany. A great variety of other shrubs and half-shrubs can be found on the site in small amounts, and agaves and yuccas are fairly common. Pinyon and juniper trees are scattered across the site at the higher elevations.

State 2 Degraded State

Reduced soil, plant and hydrologic health due to degradation and soil erosion.

Transition T1A State 1 to 2

A decrease in palatable plant species due to repetitive, high utilization coupled with loss of soil due to erosion.

Restoration pathway R2A State 2 to 1

Slow restoration of soil and plant health.

Citations