

Ecological site group DX035X02DESG19

Grand Canyon - Typic Aridic - Gypsic Hills

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Key Characteristics

- Grand Canyon (D)
- Gypsum
- Gypsum Hills, Slopes $\geq 15\%$
- Gypsum Hills, slopes $\geq 15\%$, typic aridic

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 hills 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 gypsiferous interbedded shale or sediments. Soils are clayey or clay loam. Site consists of limited amounts of steeply sloping sheet alluvial or eolian deposits over residuum of plateaus and structural benches.

Vegetation dynamics

A mix of grass and shrubs that can withstand fairly harsh conditions.

Major Land Resource Area

MLRA 035X
Colorado Plateau

Subclasses

- R035XE503AZ–Mudstone Hills 6-10" p.z. Gypsiferous

Correlated Map Unit Components

22395029, 22395130, 22394999, 22395154, 22395131, 22395132

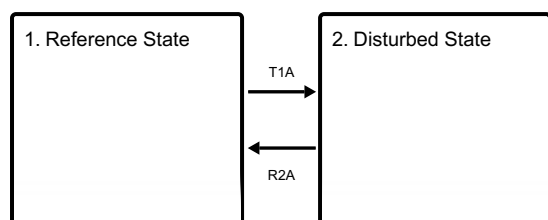
Stage

Provisional

Contributors

State and transition model

Ecosystem states



State 1

Reference State

This is a fairly sparse plant community with grasses and shrubs.

State 2

Disturbed State

Native community is very slow to re-establish if removed or severely disturbed. The well-developed cryptogamic community adds some measure of soil stability and protection against erosion.

Transition T1A

State 1 to 2

Disturbance such as drought, disease, or mass movement will cause degradation.

Restoration pathway R2A

State 2 to 1

Slow restoration starting with soil stability with cryptogamic crust and eventual plant recovery.

Citations