

# Ecological site group DX035X02DESG21

## Grand Canyon - Typic Aridic - Limy Upland

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### Key Characteristics

- Grand Canyon (D)
- Limy
- uplands slopes  $\leq 15\%$
- typic aridic limy uplands

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 limestone or limy sandstone. Soils are loamy or clay loam. Site consists of limited amounts of gently sloping sheet alluvial or eolian deposits over residuum of plateaus and structural benches.

AZ701, MU135, Typic Haplocalcids component

AZ701, MU62, Lithic Haplocalcids component

AZ701, MU63, Lithic Haplocambids and Lithic Haplargids component

### Vegetation dynamics

The site has a grass/shrub mix. Grasses include big galleta, alkali sacaton, sand dropseed, bush muhly, and Indian ricegrass. Shrubs include fourwing saltbush, shadscale, and anderson wolfberry.

### Major Land Resource Area

MLRA 035X

Colorado Plateau

### Subclasses

- R035XE519AZ–Limy Upland 6-10" p.z. Shallow

### Correlated Map Unit Components

22395153, 22395232, 22395223, 22395246, 22395247, 22395091

### Stage

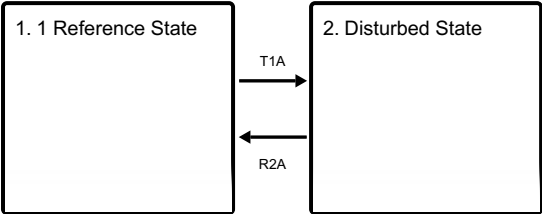
Provisional

Contributors

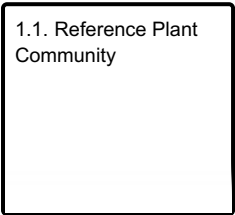
Curtis Talbot

State and transition model

Ecosystem states



State 1 submodel, plant communities



State 1  
1 Reference State

Community 1.1  
Reference Plant Community

Grasses include big galleta, alkali sacaton, sand dropseed, bush muhly, and Indian ricegrass, Shrubs include fourwing saltbush, shadscale, and anderson wolfberry.

State 2  
Disturbed State

Lesser palatable grasses, grasses, forbs, and shrubs are present, along with alkali sacaton which persists. Introduced invasive species such as Russian thistle and red brome are common. Annual weeds are spread throughout.

Transition T1A  
State 1 to 2

Repetitive, high utilization of palatable species, decrease cover and vigor. Bare ground and erosion increase.

Restoration pathway R2A  
State 2 to 1

Long term restoration of plant, soil and water resources.

Citations