Ecological site group DX035X02EESG01
Arizona Strip - Typic Aridic - Gypsum Upland

Last updated: 10/26/2022
Accessed: 05/02/2024

Key Characteristics

- Arizona Strip (E)
- Site soils are gypsiferous
- Soils are typic aridic, or precipitation is within the range of 7 to 11 inches.
- 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 except on escarpments.

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

Soil parent material is gypsiferous shales. 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

- R035XD405AZ–Gypsum Upland 7-11" p.z.
- R035XD422AZ–Sandy Loam Upland 7-11" p.z. Gypsic

Correlated Map Unit Components

22338466, 22338467, 22338471, 22338681, 22338554, 22338569, 22338570, 22338592, 22340923, 22341624, 22340942, 22341019, 22340801, 22340805

Stage

Provisional

Contributors

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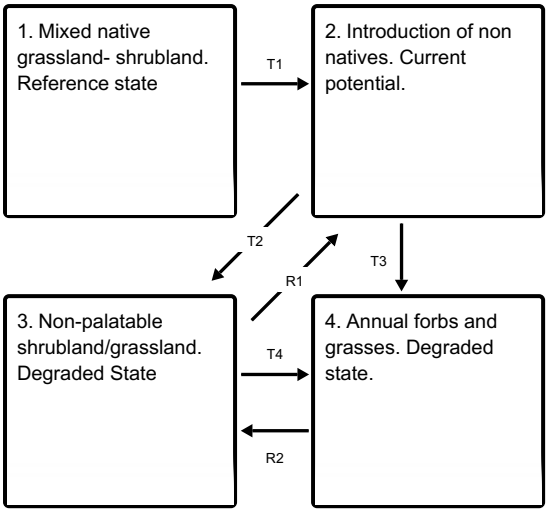
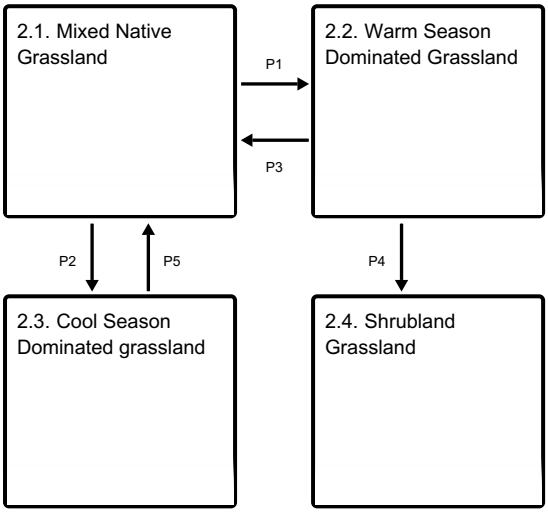
State and transition model

Ecosystem states



State 2 submodel, plant communities



State 1
Mixed native grassland- shrubland. Reference state

State 2
Introduction of non natives. Current potential.

Community 2.1
Mixed Native Grassland

Community 2.2
Warm Season Dominated Grassland

Community 2.3
Cool Season Dominated grassland

Community 2.4
Shrubland Grassland

Pathway P1
Community 2.1 to 2.2

Favorable climate, herbivory by wildlife/insect, domestic grazing promote the increase of shrub species with a

decrease in herbaceous plant cover.

Pathway P2
Community 2.1 to 2.3

Favorable climate, herbivory by wildlife/insect, domestic grazing promote the increase of shrub species with a decrease in herbaceous plant cover.

Pathway P3
Community 2.2 to 2.1

Favorable climate, herbivory by wildlife/insect, domestic grazing promote the increase of shrub species with a decrease in herbaceous plant cover.

Pathway P4
Community 2.2 to 2.4

Favorable climate, lack of natural fire, herbivory by wildlife/insect, domestic grazing promote the increase of shrub species with a decrease in herbaceous plant cover.

Pathway P5
Community 2.3 to 2.1

Favorable climate,herbivory by wildlife/insect, domestic grazing promote the increase of shrub species with a decrease in herbaceous plant cover.

State 3
Non-palatable shrubland/grassland. Degraded State

State 4
Annual forbs and grasses. Degraded state.

Transition T1
State 1 to 2

Historic introduction of non-native annuals

Transition T2
State 2 to 3

Favorable climate, improper grazing management, lack of fire.

Transition T3
State 2 to 4

Continuous overgrazing. Excess high intensity fire.

Restoration pathway R1
State 3 to 2

Prescribed grazing, regular fire.

Transition T4
State 3 to 4

Continuous overgrazing. Excess high intensity fire.

Restoration pathway R2
State 4 to 3

Prescribed grazing, Range seeding.

Citations