

Ecological site group DX035X02EESG07

Arizona Strip - Typic Aridic - Sandstone or Sandy Loam Upland

Last updated: 10/26/2022
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Key Characteristics

- Arizona Strip (E)
- Site parent material is sandstone or sandy loam.
- Soil 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 along 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

Parent material is sandstone. Soils are sandy loams. Site consists of limited amounts of gently sloping sheet alluvial or eolian deposits over residuum of plateaus and structural benches.

Vegetation dynamics

Mixed grasses and shrubs occur on this site.

Major Land Resource Area

MLRA 035X
Colorado Plateau

Subclasses

- R035XD413AZ–Sandy Loam Upland 7-11" p.z. Calcareous
- R035XD414AZ–Sandy Loam Upland 7-11" p.z.

Correlated Map Unit Components

22338456, 22338633, 22340920, 22340918, 22340931, 22340990

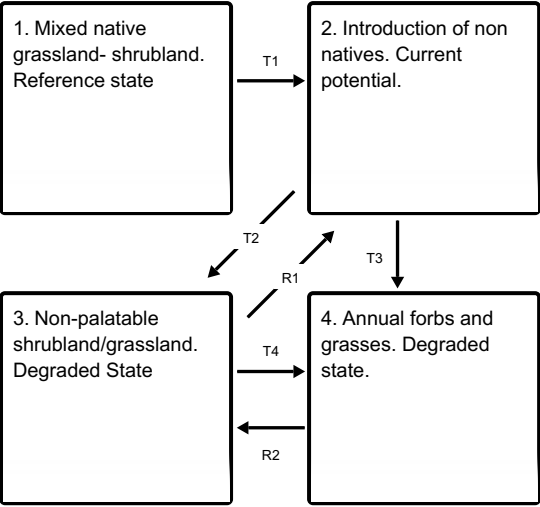
Stage

Provisional

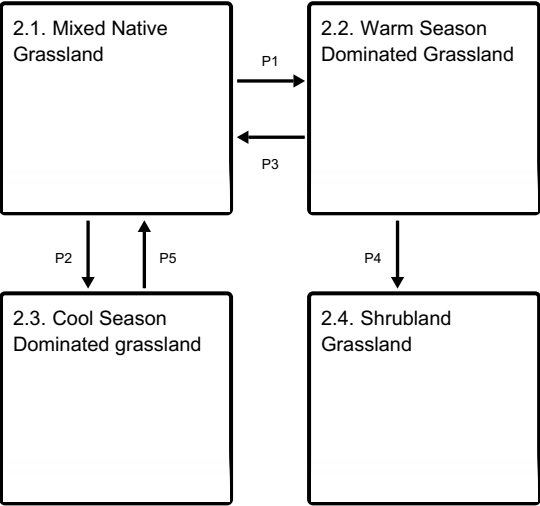
Contributors

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