

Ecological site group DX035X04DESG01

Canon Seboyeta LRU Subset - Bottomland Subgroup

Last updated: 11/02/2022
Accessed: 05/02/2024

Key Characteristics

- Canon Seboyeta. This LRU subset drains eastward toward the Acoma Valley, and is confined to Cretaceous sedimentary parent materials. It is bounded to the west by the Mt. Taylor Volcanic field, to the north by a watershed divide, and to the east and south by a break between Cretaceous and Jurassic strata.
- Site occurs on landforms that are concave in one or more dimensions, and receive extra moisture from runoff, throughflow, or discharge in the landscape.

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

Run-on sites in bottomlands positions.

Mostly marine shales from Cretaceous or Tertiary deposits. Westernmost extent of the San Juan Basin, adjacent to the Rio Grande Rift and in the Rio watershed.

Soil features

Deeper soils, susceptible to gully formation. Slight to moderate salinity and sodicity, secondary carbonates.

Sites from other MLRAs that were documented concepts in this LRU.

-Salty Bottomland R036XB010NM

-Bottomland R042XA0587NM Fits lower elevation range in ROC

Major Land Resource Area

MLRA 035X

Colorado Plateau

Subclasses

- DX035X03A118—Bottomland
- DX035X03A119—Clayey Bottomland
- DX035X03E005—Salt Flats

Correlated Map Unit Components

22980118, 22980319, 23186351, 23436619, 23436624, 23436241, 23436329

Stage

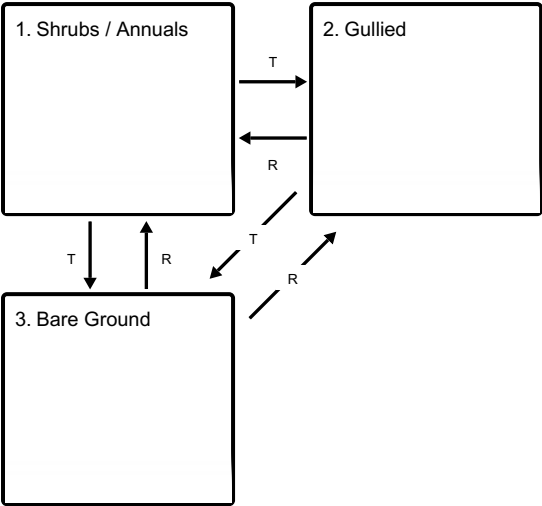
Provisional

Contributors

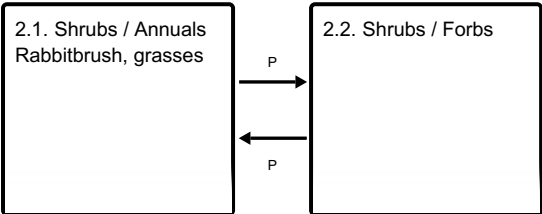
Curtis Talbot

State and transition model

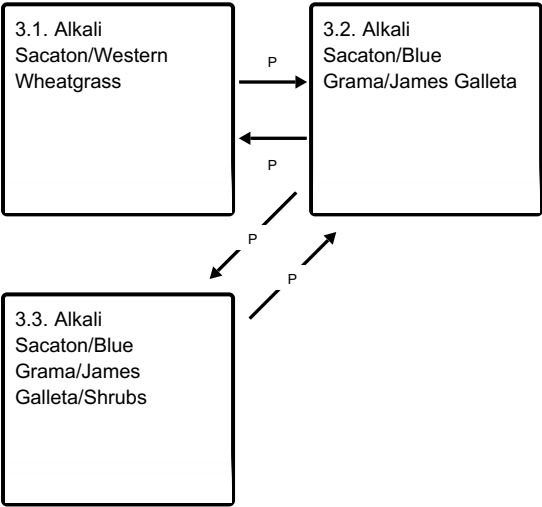
Ecosystem states



State 2 submodel, plant communities



State 3 submodel, plant communities



State 1
Shrubs / Annuals

rabbitbrush, fourwing saltbush, grasses

Dominant plant species

- fourwing saltbush (*Atriplex canescens*), shrub

State 2
Gullied

Gully formation due to reduced soil surface integrity, loss of organic matter, and increased amount of bare soil surfaced.

Community 2.1

Shrubs / Annuals Rabbitbrush, grasses

Dominant plant species

- fourwing saltbush (*Atriplex canescens*), shrub

Community 2.2

Shrubs / Forbs

Pathway P

Community 2.1 to 2.2

Continuous grazing

Pathway P

Community 2.2 to 2.1

Rest from grazing

State 3

Bare Ground

Significant loss to soil surface due to reduced plant cover and erosion. Sheep grazing has historically been a driver.

Dominant plant species

- burrograss (*Scleropogon*), grass
- blue grama (*Bouteloua gracilis*), grass

Community 3.1

Alkali Sacaton/Western Wheatgrass

Dominant plant species

- alkali sacaton (*Sporobolus airoides*), grass
- western wheatgrass (*Pascopyrum smithii*), grass

Community 3.2

Alkali Sacaton/Blue Grama/James Galleta

Dominant plant species

- alkali sacaton (*Sporobolus airoides*), grass
- blue grama (*Bouteloua gracilis*), grass
- James' galleta (*Pleuraphis jamesii*), grass

Community 3.3

Alkali Sacaton/Blue Grama/James Galleta/Shrubs

Dominant plant species

- alkali sacaton (*Sporobolus airoides*), grass
- blue grama (*Bouteloua gracilis*), grass
- James' galleta (*Pleuraphis jamesii*), grass

Pathway P

Community 3.1 to 3.2

Continuous Grazing

Conservation practices

Grazing Management Plan
Grazing Management Plan - Written
Grazing Management Plan - Applied
Managing livestock access to water bodies/courses

Pathway P

Community 3.2 to 3.1

Rest/Deferred Grazing

Conservation practices

Grazing Management Plan
Grazing Management Plan - Written
Grazing Management Plan - Applied
Grazing management to improve wildlife habitat

Pathway P

Community 3.2 to 3.3

Continuous Grazing

Conservation practices

Livestock Pipeline
Pumping Plant
Watering Facility
Water Well
Grazing Management Plan
Grazing Management Plan - Written
Grazing Management Plan - Applied

Pathway P

Community 3.3 to 3.2

Shrub Control

Conservation practices

Brush Management

Transition T

State 1 to 2

Loss of plant cover and soil surface degradation followed by an erosive rain event.

Transition T

State 1 to 3

Significant loss of vegetative cover due to heavy traffic, severe drought causing plant mortality, or other de-vegetating event.

Restoration pathway R

State 2 to 1

Gully restoration combined with improvements in the range conditions on surrounding uplands.

Conservation practices

Grade Stabilization Structure

Transition T

State 2 to 3

Loss of vegetative cover, possibly due to historical sheep grazing.

Restoration pathway R

State 3 to 1

Revegetation, reduction of bare ground. Successful seeding of native species.

Restoration pathway R

State 3 to 2

re-vegetation, reduced bare ground.

Conservation practices

Grade Stabilization Structure

Citations