

# Ecological site F035XA127AZ

## Shallow Limy Upland

### 10-14" p.z.

### (JUOS)

Last updated: 5/20/2025

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#### General information

**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.

#### MLRA notes

Major Land Resource Area (MLRA): 035X–Colorado Plateau

AZ CRA 35.1 - Colorado Plateau Mixed Grass Plains Elevations range from 5100 to 6000 feet and precipitation averages 10 to 14 inches per year. Vegetation includes *Stipa* species, Indian ricegrass, galleta, and blue grama, fourwing saltbush, winterfat, and cliffrose. The soil temperature regime is mesic and the soil moisture regime is ustic aridic. This unit occurs within the Colorado Plateau Physiographic Province and is characterized by a sequence of flat to gently dipping sedimentary rocks eroded into plateaus, valleys and deep canyons. Sedimentary rock classes dominate the plateau with volcanic fields occurring for the most part near its margin.

Table 1. Dominant plant species

Tree	(1) <i>Juniperus osteosperma</i>
Shrub	(1) <i>Yucca baccata</i> (2) <i>Gutierrezia sarothrae</i>
Herbaceous	(1) <i>Bouteloua gracilis</i> (2) <i>Bouteloua eriopoda</i>

#### Physiographic features

This site occurs on fan terraces of undulating plateaus.

Table 2. Representative physiographic features

Landforms	(1) Fan (2) Terrace (3) Plateau
Flooding frequency	None to rare
Elevation	1,310 – 1,590 m

Slope	0 – 20 %
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### Climatic features

50-60% of moisture falls as rain Jul-Sep and is the most effective moisture for plant growth. The remaining moisture comes as snow during the winter.

Mean temperature for the hottest month (Jul) is 72 F; for the coldest month (Jan) is 32 F. Extreme temperatures of 102 F and -20F have been recorded. Long periods with little or no effective moisture are relatively common.

Cool season plants begin growth in early spring and mature early summer. Warm season plants take advantage of summer rains and are growing and nutritious from Jul-Sep.

Table 3 Representative climatic features

Frost-free period (average)	160 days
Freeze-free period (average)	180 days
Precipitation total (average)	330 mm

### Influencing water features

#### Soil features

Soils on this site are shallow with surface textures of Extremely gravelly loam & gravelly sandy loam and subsurface textures of gravelly loam & gravelly sandy loam. Parent material is alluvium from limestone and the geologic formation is Willow Springs. There is a fractured, laminar capped, lime-cemented pan at 16 to 18 inches.

Mapped in SSA-699 Hualapai/Havasupai Area MU 40 Rolie.

Table 4. Representative soil features

Parent material	(1) Alluvium – limestone
Surface texture	(1) Extremely gravelly loam (2) Grassy loam
Family particle size	(1) Loamy
Permeability class	Moderate to moderately rapid
Soil depth	30 – 50 cm
Surface fragment cover <=3"	20 – 40 %

Calcium carbonate equivalent (0-101.6cm)	10 – 20 %
Electrical conductivity (0-101.6cm)	Not specified
Soil reaction (1:1 water) (0-101.6cm)	10 – 7.8
Subsurface fragment volume >3" (Depth not specified)	10 – 20 %

## Ecological dynamics

For state and transition model refer to Ecological Group ID DX035X02CESG02, Coconino Transition - Ustic Aridic - Limestone or Loamy Upland

The plant communities found on an ecological site are naturally variable. Composition and production will vary with yearly conditions, location, aspect, and the natural variability of the soils. The historical climax plant community represents the natural potential plant communities found on relict or relatively undisturbed sites. Other plant communities described here represent plant communities that are known to occur when the site is disturbed by factors such as grazing, fire, or drought.

Production data provided in this site description is standardized to air-dry weight at the end of the summer growing season. The plant communities described in this site description are based on near normal rainfall years.

NRCS uses a Similarity Index to compare existing plant communities to the plant communities described here. Similarity Index is determined by comparing the production and composition of a plant community to the production and composition of a plant community described in this site description. To determine Similarity Index, compare the production (air-dry weight) of each species to that shown in the plant community description. For each species, count no more than the maximum amount shown for the species, and for each group, count no more than the maximum shown for the group. Divide the resulting total by the total normal year production shown in the plant community description. If rainfall has been significantly above or below normal, use the total production shown for above or below normal years. If field data is not collected at the end of the summer growing season, then the field data must be corrected to the end of the year production before comparing it to the site description. The growth curve can be used as a guide for estimating production at the end of the summer growing season.

## State and transition model

### Additional community tables

Table 5. Community 1.1 plant community composition

Group	Common Name	Symbol	Scientific Name	Annual Production ()	Foliar Cover (%)
<b>Tree</b>					
0				17-22	
	Utah juniper	JUOS	<i>Juniperus osteosperma</i>	9-11	–
	singleleaf pinyon	PIMO	<i>Pinus monophylla</i>	8-11	–
<b>Shrub/Vine</b>					
0				84-112	
	banana yucca	YUBA	<i>Yucca baccata</i>	17-28	–
	Shrub (>.5m)	2SHRUB	<i>Shrub (&gt;.5m)</i>	17-28	–

	broom snakeweed	GUSA2	<i>Gutierrezia sarothrae</i>	17-28	-
	fourwing saltbush	ATCA2	<i>Atriplex canescens</i>	9-11	-
	mormon tea	EPVI	<i>Ephedra viridis</i>	6-7	-
	winterfat	KRLA2	<i>Krascheninnikovia lanata</i>	6-7	-
<b>Grass/Grasslike</b>					
0				219-291	
	black grama	BOER4	<i>Bouteloua eriopoda</i>	62-82	-
	blue grama	BOGR2	<i>Bouteloua gracilis</i>	62-82	-
	needle and thread	HECOC8	<i>Hesperostipa comata ssp. comata</i>	16-20	-
	Indian ricegrass	ACHY	<i>Achnatherum hymenoides</i>	16-20	-
	sideoats grama	BOCU	<i>Bouteloua curtipendula</i>	16-20	-
	Fendler's threeawn	ARPUF	<i>Aristida purpurea var. fendleriana</i>	4-6	-
	Grass-like, perennial	2GLP	<i>Grass-like, perennial</i>	4-6	-
	sand dropseed	SPCR	<i>Sporobolus cryptandrus</i>	4-6	-
	squirreltail	ELELE	<i>Elymus elymoides ssp. elymoides</i>	4-6	-
<b>Forb</b>					
0				17-22	
	Forb, perennial	2FP	<i>Forb, perennial</i>	17-22	-

## Animal community

This site is suitable for grazing by cattle, horses, and sheep during spring, summer and fall with a good variety of plants. The potential plant community provides a variety of food and cover plants for wildlife. Water can be scarce in natural springs or pockets. The topography provides escape habitat.

## Recreational uses

Site is typically low, gently rolling plains and fans. Winters are cold, however, relatively mild spring, fall and summer months are attractive to recreationists. Activities include hunting, cross-country riding, photography, hiking, rock collecting, and wildlife observation.

## Wood products

Site Index: 35 - 40 Fuelwood (cfs/ac): 4 - 6 Fence Posts (7 ft)/ac: 10 - 20 Christmas trees/ac: 0 - 2 CMAI\* per year: 3 cuft/ac Productivity class: 1 \* CMAI is the "Culmination of Mean Annual Increment" or highest average growth rate of the stand in the units specified. Woodland Uses and Interpretations Equipment Suitability: Harvesting: all kinds (slope > 15% may be a problem) Site Preparation: all kinds Tree Planting: all kinds (shallow soils, slopes, restrict planting) Precommercial thinning: All kinds Equipment Limitations: Slope: Slopes over 15% have a moderate limitation Unsurfaced roads: None, (may become dusty with use) Stoniness/rock outcrop: Slight (some rock outcrop present) Water table/flooding: None Erosion Potentials: Cutover areas/bare ground: Slight (gravel helps to protect soil) Roads/trails/landings: Slight (slopes >15% moderate erosion potential) Soil Management: Compaction potential: Good (soil and gravel mix well) Rutting potential: Rutting may occur when wet Revegetation potential: Poor (shallow, droughty soil) Silviculture potentials and limitations: Harvest cutting: Harvest mature trees when canopy exceeds 30% Thinning & improvement: Because of site is low producing, thinning is usually not necessary Prescribed burning: Not recommended Mechanical tree removal: Hard to do because of shallow soil Pest control: Control pests to prevent tree damage and loss Fire hazard: Low (gravelly soils produce low fuel load) Suitability for replanting: Poor (shallow soils) Seedling mortality: Severe (shallow soils cause low available water) Natural regeneration: Very slow (but will occur in time) Seedling protection: Seedlings should be protected from trampling and grazing Plant competition: Severe (shallow soils) Windthrow hazard: Some trees may blow over if they get tall enough

Table 6. Representative site productivity

Common Name	Symbol	Site Index Low	Site Index High	CMAI Low	CMAI High	Age Of CMAI	Site Index Curve Code	Site Index Curve Basis	Citation
Utah juniper	<i>JUOS</i>	35	40	2	3	-	-	-	
singleleaf pinyon	<i>PIMO</i>	35	40	1	2	-	-	-	

**Type locality**

Location 1: Mohave County, AZ	
Township/Range/Section	T25N R12W S19
General legal description	Milkweed Canyon SE Quad - 3 miles NW of Truxton; Sections 19, 20, 29, 30, T25N, R12W; Hualapai Indian Reservation, Arizona

**Contributors**

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**Approval**

Kendra Moseley, 5/20/2025

**Rangeland health reference sheet**

**Interpreting Indicators of Rangeland Health** is a qualitative assessment protocol used to determine ecosystem condition based on benchmark characteristics described in the Reference Sheet. A suite of 17 (or more) indicators are typically considered in an assessment. The ecological site(s) representative of an assessment location must be known prior to applying the protocol and must be verified based on soils and climate. Current plant community cannot be used to identify the ecological site.

Author(s)/participant(s)	
Contact for lead author	
Date	05/22/2026
Approved by	
Approval date	
Composition (Indicators 10 and 12) based on	Annual Production

**Indicators****1. Number and extent of rills:**


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**2. Presence of water flow patterns:**


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3. Number and height of erosional pedestals or terracettes:

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4. Bare ground from Ecological Site Description or other studies (rock, litter, lichen, moss, plant canopy are not bare ground):

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5. Number of gullies and erosion associated with gullies:

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6. Extent of wind scoured, blowouts and/or depositional areas:

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7. Amount of litter movement (describe size and distance expected to travel):

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8. Soil surface (top few mm) resistance to erosion (stability values are averages - most sites will show a range of values):

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9. Soil surface structure and SOM content (include type of structure and A-horizon color and thickness):

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10. Effect of community phase composition (relative proportion of different functional groups) and spatial distribution on infiltration and runoff:

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11. Presence and thickness of compaction layer (usually none; describe soil profile features which may be mistaken for compaction on this site):

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12. Functional/Structural Groups (list in order of descending dominance by above-ground annual-production or live foliar cover using symbols: >>, >, = to indicate much greater than, greater than, and equal to):

Dominant:

Sub-dominant:

Other:

Additional:

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13. Amount of plant mortality and decadence (include which functional groups are expected to show mortality or decadence):

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14. Average percent litter cover (%) and depth ( in):

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15. Expected annual annual-production (this is TOTAL above-ground annual-production, not just forage annual-production):

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16. Potential invasive (including noxious) species (native and non-native). List species which BOTH characterize degraded states and have the potential to become a dominant or co-dominant species on the ecological site if their future establishment and growth is not actively controlled by management interventions. Species that become dominant for only one to several years (e.g., short-term response to drought or wildfire) are not invasive plants. Note that unlike other indicators, we are describing what is NOT expected in the reference state for the ecological site:

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17. Perennial plant reproductive capability:

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