

# Ecological site R035XG723AZ

## Limestone/Sandstone Upland (Pinyon-Juniper)

### 14-18" p.z.

Last updated: 5/19/2025  
Accessed: 06/21/2026

#### 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

MLRA CHARACTERISTICS-THESE ARE GENERAL STATEMENTS AZ CRA 35.7 – Colorado Plateau Woodland – Grassland Elevations range from 5000 to 7000 feet and precipitation averages 14 to 18 inches per year. Vegetation includes one-seed juniper, Colorado pinyon, Stansbury cliffrose, Apache plume, four-wing saltbush, green Mormon tea, needle and thread, sideoats grama, blue grama, black grama, galleta, bottlebrush squirreltail, and muttongrass. The soil temperature regime is mesic and the soil moisture regime is aridic ustic. 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. **SITE FEATURES** The type location for this site is located on Walnut Canyon National Monument near Flagstaff, Arizona. This site is dominated historically by Pinyon-Juniper. Recent events in the area, including drought and subsequent insect damage by Ips beetles have caused increased mortality among Pinyons, allowing Juniper to dominate.

#### Ecological site concept

Soils grouped on this site are shallow to limestone and sandstone bedrock. Surface textures are predominantly very flaggy loam. This ecological site occurs on canyon escarpments and structural benches.

#### Associated sites

<b>F039XA139AZ</b>	<b>Limestone/Sandstone Upland 17-22"</b>
<b>R035XG724AZ</b>	<b>Semi-Riparian Canyon Bottom 14-18" p.z.</b>
<b>R039XA140AZ</b>	<b>Canyon Bottom (Riparian) 18-22" p.z.</b>

**Table 1. Dominant plant species**

Tree	(1) <i>Pinus edulis</i> (2) <i>Juniperus monosperma</i>
Shrub	Not specified
Herbaceous	Not specified

## Physiographic features

This site occurs on canyon escarpments and structural benches on the east end of Walnut Canyon National Monument.

Table 2. Representative physiographic features

Landforms	(1) Structural bench (2) Ledge
Elevation	2,100 – 2,160 m

## Climatic features

The climate of the land resource unit is semiarid with warm summers and cool winters. The mean annual precipitation ranges from 14 to 18 inches, but is very erratic, often varying substantially from year to year. The majority of the precipitation is received from October through April. This precipitation comes as gentle rain or snow from frontal storms coming out of the Pacific Ocean. Snow is common from November through February. Generally no more than a few inches of snow accumulates, melting within a few days, but may last a week or more. The remaining precipitation, approximately 40 percent, is received from July through September as spotty, unreliable and sometimes violent thunderstorms. The moisture for this precipitation originates in the Gulf of Mexico (and the Pacific Ocean in the fall) and flows into the area on the north end of the Mexican monsoon. Late May through late June is generally a dry period. The mean annual temperature ranges from 46 to 52 degrees Fahrenheit (F). The frost-free period (air temperature > 32 degrees F) ranges from 108 to 151 days (@ 50 percent probability). Strong winds are common, especially in the spring.

Table 3 Representative climatic features

Frost-free period (average)	180 days
Freeze-free period (average)	
Precipitation total (average)	460 mm

## Influencing water features

This site occurs in an upland position. The soil moisture on this ecological site comes from precipitation. It does not benefit from run-in moisture.

## Soil features

Soils grouped on this site are shallow to limestone and sandstone bedrock. Surface textures are predominantly very flaggy loam. Soils are well-drained with moderate to moderately rapid permeability.

This site occurs on the following mapunits on Walnut Canyon National Monument Soil Survey:

MU 34- Kydestea-Rock outcrop complex, 3 to 25 percent slopes

MU 32- Cosnino-Rock outcrop complex, 5 to 25 percent slopes (minor inclusion within MLRA 39.1)

MU 37- Rock Outcrop-Kydestea complex, 25 to 60 percent slopes

Table 4. Representative soil features

Parent material	(1) Residuum – limestone and sandstone
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Surface texture	(1) Very flaggy loam
Drainage class	Well drained
Permeability class	Moderate to moderately rapid
Soil depth	30 cm
Surface fragment cover <=3"	Not specified
Surface fragment cover >3"	Not specified
Available water capacity (0-101.6cm)	2.29 cm

### Ecological dynamics

This site has two distinct groups of vegetation occurring within it. Both of these sites have limited acreage and cannot be separated out at the scale of mapping. Both of these sites occur on limestone, part of which has been downcut by Walnut Creek. These limestone ledges support desert vegetation and face south; this occurs within a larger, uncut limestone bench supporting pinyon-juniper vegetation. Across the canyon from the Type location on North-facing slopes of this same canyon is site F039XA139AZ, a forested site of Ponderosa Pine and Douglas Fir.

### State and transition model

Figure 3. State and Transition Model for R035XG723AZ

### Additional community tables

Table 5. Community 1.1 plant community composition

Group	Common Name	Symbol	Scientific Name	Annual Production ()	Foliar Cover (%)
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Table 6. Community 1.2 plant community composition

Group	Common Name	Symbol	Scientific Name	Annual Production ()	Foliar Cover (%)
<b>Tree</b>					
1	<b>Tree</b>			17-392	
	oneseed juniper	JUMO	<i>Juniperus monosperma</i>	0-392	–
	twoneedle pinyon	PIED	<i>Pinus edulis</i>	17-392	–
	Utah juniper	JUOS	<i>Juniperus osteosperma</i>	0-161	–
<b>Shrub/Vine</b>					
2	<b>Shrub/Vine</b>			0-78	
	Stansbury cliffrose	PUST	<i>Purshia stansburiana</i>	0-56	–
	alderleaf mountain mahogany	CEMOM4	<i>Cercocarpus montanus var. montanus</i>	0-56	–
	broom snakeweed	GUSA2	<i>Gutierrezia sarothrae</i>	0-28	–
	buckwheat	ERIOG	<i>Eriogonum</i>	0-22	–
<b>Grass/Grasslike</b>					

3	<b>Grass</b>			22-224	
	blue grama	BOGR2	<i>Bouteloua gracilis</i>	0-112	-
	squirreltail	ELEL5	<i>Elymus elymoides</i>	0-84	-
	muttongrass	POFE	<i>Poa fendleriana</i>	22-56	-
	Canada wildrye	ELCA4	<i>Elymus canadensis</i>	0-6	-
	sixweeks grama	BOBA2	<i>Bouteloua barbata</i>	0-2	-
<b>Forb</b>					
4	<b>Forb</b>			17-84	

Table 7. Community 1.3 plant community composition

Group	Common Name	Symbol	Scientific Name	Annual Production ()	Foliar Cover (%)
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Table 8. Community 2.1 plant community composition

Group	Common Name	Symbol	Scientific Name	Annual Production ()	Foliar Cover (%)
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### Type locality

Location 1: Coconino County, AZ	
UTM zone	N
UTM northing	3891907
UTM easting	452168
General legal description	The type location for this site occurs on Walnut Canyon National Monument, with limited public access.
Location 2: Coconino County, AZ	
UTM zone	N
UTM northing	3892468
UTM easting	459123
General legal description	The type location for this site is located on Walnut Canyon and has limited public access.

### Contributors

Jennifer Puttere

## Approval

Kendra Moseley, 5/19/2025

### 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)	Jennifer Puttere
Contact for lead author	Flagstaff MLRA Soil Survey Office
Date	03/05/2012
Approved by	
Approval date	
Composition (Indicators 10 and 12) based on	Annual Production

### Indicators

- 1. Number and extent of rills:** There can be few to many rills on this site depending on the varying amount of rock fragments and on the presence or absence of cryptogamic crust.

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- 2. Presence of water flow patterns:** Generally no water patterns on this site.

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- 3. Number and height of erosional pedestals or terracettes:** No 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):**  
No bare ground n this site.

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- 5. Number of gullies and erosion associated with gullies:** No gullies on this site

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- 6. Extent of wind scoured, blowouts and/or depositional areas:** No wind scoured, blowouts, or depositional areas.

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7. Amount of litter movement (describe size and distance expected to travel): Litter movement is limited to 1 foot from point where dropped, both herbaceous and woody.

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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): No compaction layer present 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: Trees

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): This site has high mortality of pinyon pines due to drought and subsequent insect damage.

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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): <100 lb/acre expected production on this site.

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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: No invasive noxious species on this site. Occasional cactus (Echinocereus) may be found on this site which may or may not be considered invasive.

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**17. Perennial plant reproductive capability:** Drought conditions have slowed the reproductive capacity and reduced the seedbank for pinyon as there has been high mortality on the site; herbaceous vegetation and juniper on-site are still capable of reproduction but with reduced capacity due to drought.

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