

Ecological site R040XC330AZ

Sandy Loam Drainage

3"-7" p.z.

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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): 040X–Sonoran Basin and Range

Major Land Resource Area (MLRA) 40 is the portion of Sonoran Desert that extends from northwest Mexico into southwestern Arizona and southeastern California. This MLRA is hot desert characterized by bimodal precipitation coupled with hot summers and mild winters. These conditions give rise to a rich biological diversity visually dominated by columnar cactus (saguaro) and leguminous trees (palo verde). This unit occurs within the Basin and Range Physiographic Province and is characterized by numerous mountain ranges that rise abruptly from broad, plain-like valleys and basins. Igneous and metamorphic rock classes dominate the mountain ranges, and basin sediments are combinations of fluvial, lacustrine, colluvial and alluvial deposits.

LRU notes

Land Resource Unit (LRU) 40-3, Colorado Sonoran Desert, is characterized by desert scrub vegetation. High amounts of desert pavement are present on relict fan remnants. Trees are only in large washes and on hillslopes. Elevations range from 300 to 1200 feet, and precipitation averages 3 to 7 inches per year. Vegetation includes creosotebush, white bursage, brittlebush, Mormon tea, teddybear cholla, elephant tree, smoke tree, ocotillo, and big galleta. The soil temperature regime is hyperthermic and the soil moisture regime is typic aridic.

Classification relationships

USDA-NRCS Land Resource Regions and Major Land Resource Areas of the United States, the Caribbean, and the Pacific Basin: Western Range and Irrigated Region D Major Land Resource Area 40 - Sonoran Basin and Range Land Resource Unit 3 - Lower Sonoran Desert Ecological Site Sandy Loam Drainage, 3"-7" p.z. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Ecological Regions of North America: Level I, Region 10 North American Deserts Level II, 10.2 Warm Deserts Level III, Ecoregion 81, Sonoran Basin and Range Level IV, 81l, 81n, 81o USDA-USFS Ecological Subregions: Sections of the Conterminous United States Section 322 American Semidesert and Desert Province Section 322B, Sonoran Desert

Ecological site concept

Sandy Loam Drainage, 3"-7" p.z., occurs in a bottom position with sandy to sandy loam soils. The site appears as a braided drainage through Limy Upland, Deep, 3"-7" p.z., and Desert Pavement, 3"-7" p.z., ecological sites. Terrain is flat to very gently sloping and collects run-on from adjacent landscapes. Active water flow paths are less than 4' wide. Water flows are ephemeral, but the plant community benefits from all run-on moisture received. Aspect is desert shrubland.

Associated sites

R040XC326AZ	Desert Pavement 3"-7" p.z.
R040XC311AZ	Limy Upland, Deep 3"-7" p.z.

Similar sites

R040XB229AZ	Sandy Loam Drainage 7"-10" p.z. Elevation 1,200' - 2,000'; precipitation zone 7
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Table 1. Dominant plant species

Tree	Not specified
Shrub	(1) <i>Larrea tridentata</i> (2) <i>Ambrosia dumosa</i>
Herbaceous	(1) <i>Pleuraphis rigida</i>

Physiographic features

This site occurs on floodplains and alluvial fans. It regularly receives run-on moisture from overbank flooding and runoff from adjacent upland sites. Slopes range from 0% to 3%.

Table 2. Representative physiographic features

Landforms	(1) Terrace (2) Alluvial fan
Elevation	90 – 370 m

Climatic features

Annual precipitation ranges from 3 to 7 inches. Annual rainfall is bimodal, with distinct rainy seasons occurring from December to March (winter) and July to September (summer). Rainfall ratios range from 40:60 (winter:summer). Rainfall intensity differs between rainfall seasons. Winter frontal storms develop in the Pacific Ocean and Gulf of California, producing widespread, low-intensity and long duration precipitation events. Winter precipitation is the more dependable water source for vegetation, and snowfall is very rare. During summer months, atmospheric activity in the Gulf of Mexico produces convective thunderstorms when crossing over the mountains in the afternoon. These storms travel across the plains and valleys, producing precipitation of short duration, usually less than 30 minutes, but of moderate to heavy intensity. However, these thunderstorms often produce little more than gusty winds and light showers. Between these two seasons, little to no effective precipitation can occur for several months at a time. May and June are the driest months, and overall humidity is very low.

Overall, average annual rainfall is variable, but increases in variability from east to west across the region. For long-term precipitation data, the coefficient of variation, the ratio of the standard deviation to the mean expressed as a percentage, increases from 44% at Gila Bend (east) to 65% at Mohawk (west).

Winter temperatures are very mild, with an average of 53°F in January, with recorded extremes of 10°F. Summertime temperatures are hot to very hot, averaging 93°F in July, and with recorded extremes of 125°F. Spring and summer growing seasons are equally important for perennial grass, forb and shrub and tree growth. With above average precipitation, cool and warm season annuals, forbs and grasses can be common in their respective seasons. Perennial forbs may only be visible above ground following rainfall events.

Table 3 Representative climatic features

Frost-free period (average)	300 days
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Freeze-free period (average)	350 days
Precipitation total (average)	180 mm

Influencing water features

Soil features

These very young soils occur on gravelly and sandy alluvium of mixed origin. Textures range from sandy loam to very cobbly sands. Soils are well to excessively drained.

Table 4. Representative soil features

Surface texture	(1) Very gravelly sandy loam (2) Extremely gravelly fine sandy loam (3) Sand
Family particle size	(1) Loamy
Drainage class	Well drained
Permeability class	Moderately slow to rapid
Soil depth	150 cm
Surface fragment cover <=3"	10 – 60 %
Surface fragment cover >3"	0 – 10 %
Available water capacity (0-101.6cm)	6.1 – 12.19 cm
Calcium carbonate equivalent (0-101.6cm)	0 – 40 %
Electrical conductivity (0-101.6cm)	Not specified

Sodium adsorption ratio (0-101.6cm)	Not specified
Soil reaction (1:1 water) (0-101.6cm)	7.9 – 8.4
Subsurface fragment volume <=3" (Depth not specified)	10 – 60 %
Subsurface fragment volume >3" (Depth not specified)	0 – 10 %

Ecological dynamics

Sandy Loam Drainage, 3"-7" p.z., potential plant community is diverse and productive as the site benefits from rainfall run-on from adjacent ecological sites. Sandy Loam Drainage has two states, Gallery Shrubland (Reference) and Gallery Shrubland with Exotic Annuals. Although a degraded state may occur, no alternate states were observed. Aspect is gallery shrubland.

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 (%)
Grass/Grasslike					
1	Perennial Grasses			0-34	
	big galleta	PLRI3	<i>Pleuraphis rigida</i>	1-21	–
	bush muhly	MUPO2	<i>Muhlenbergia porteri</i>	0-11	–
	threeawn	ARIST	<i>Aristida</i>	0-1	–
2	Annual Grasses			2-17	
	sixweeks threeawn	ARAD	<i>Aristida adscensionis</i>	0-17	–
	needle grama	BOAR	<i>Bouteloua aristidoides</i>	0-17	–
	sixweeks grama	BOBA2	<i>Bouteloua barbata</i>	0-17	–
	low woollygrass	DAPU7	<i>Dasyochloa pulchella</i>	0-17	–
	sixweeks fescue	VUOC	<i>Vulpia octoflora</i>	0-17	–
Forb					
3	Perennial Forbs			0-2	
	narrowleaf silverbush	ARLA12	<i>Argythamnia lanceolata</i>	0-2	–
	desert globemallow	SPAM2	<i>Sphaeralcea ambigua</i>	0-2	–
	desert lily	HEUN2	<i>Hesperocallis undulata</i>	0-1	–
	desert marigold	BAMU	<i>Baileya multiradiata</i>	0-1	–
	desert trumpet	ERIN4	<i>Eriogonum inflatum</i>	0-1	–
	buckwheat	ERIOG	<i>Eriogonum</i>	0-1	–

	desert globemallow	SPAM2	<i>Sphaeralcea ambigua</i>	0-1	–
4	Annual Forbs			2-17	
	common fiddleneck	AMMEI2	<i>Amsinckia menziesii</i> var. <i>intermedia</i>	0-1	–
	bristly fiddleneck	AMTE3	<i>Amsinckia tessellata</i>	0-1	–
	desert marigold	BAMU	<i>Baileya multiradiata</i>	0-1	–
	suncup	CAMIS	<i>Camissonia</i>	0-1	–
	brittle spineflower	CHBR	<i>Chorizanthe brevicornu</i>	0-1	–
	devil's spineflower	CHRI	<i>Chorizanthe rigida</i>	0-1	–
	Esteve's pincushion	CHST	<i>Chaenactis stevioides</i>	0-1	–
	cryptantha	CRYPT	<i>Cryptantha</i>	0-1	–
	hairy prairie clover	DAMO	<i>Dalea mollis</i>	0-1	–
	western tansymustard	DEPI	<i>Descurainia pinnata</i>	0-1	–
	desert woollystar	ERER2	<i>Eriastrum eremicum</i>	0-1	–
	desert trumpet	ERIN4	<i>Eriogonum inflatum</i>	0-1	–
	spurge	EUPHO	<i>Euphorbia</i>	0-1	–
	Gordon's bladderpod	LEGO	<i>Lesquerella gordonii</i>	0-1	–
	Coulter's lupine	LUSP2	<i>Lupinus sparsiflorus</i>	0-1	–
	glandular threadplant	NEGL	<i>Nemacladus glanduliferus</i>	0-1	–
	phacelia	PHACE	<i>Phacelia</i>	0-1	–
	sleepy silene	SIAN2	<i>Silene antirrhina</i>	0-1	–
	Coulter's globemallow	SPCO2	<i>Sphaeralcea coulteri</i>	0-1	–
	spinyhair blazingstar	METR2	<i>Mentzelia tricuspis</i>	0-1	–
	western tansymustard	DEPI	<i>Descurainia pinnata</i>	0-1	–
	desert Indianwheat	PLOV	<i>Plantago ovata</i>	0-1	–
	pepperweed	LEAP6	<i>Lepidium apetalum</i>	0-1	–
	devil's spineflower	CHRI	<i>Chorizanthe rigida</i>	0-1	–
Shrub/Vine					
5	Large Shrubs			17-62	
	ocotillo	FOSP2	<i>Fouquieria splendens</i>	0-12	–
	creosote bush	LATR2	<i>Larrea tridentata</i>	2-9	–
	burrobush	AMDU2	<i>Ambrosia dumosa</i>	4-9	–
	desert-thorn	LYCIU	<i>Lycium</i>	0-6	–
	brittlebush	ENFA	<i>Encelia farinosa</i>	2-4	–
	white ratany	KRGR	<i>Krameria grayi</i>	2-4	–
	Death Valley jointfir	EPFU	<i>Ephedra funerea</i>	0-2	–
	Nevada jointfir	EPNE	<i>Ephedra nevadensis</i>	0-2	–
	catclaw acacia	SEGR4	<i>Senegalia greggii</i>	0-1	–
6	Subshrubs			6-28	
	slender poreleaf	POGR5	<i>Porophyllum gracile</i>	1-6	–
	California fagonbush	FALA	<i>Fagonia laevis</i>	0-3	–
	desertsenna	SEAR8	<i>Senna armata</i>	0-1	–
	rush milkweed	ASSU	<i>Asclepias subulata</i>	0-1	–
	whitestem paperflower	PSCO2	<i>Psilostrophe cooperi</i>	0-1	–
	lotebush	ZIOB	<i>Ziziphus obtusifolia</i>	0-1	–
	desert woollystar	ERER2	<i>Eriastrum eremicum</i>	0-1	–
	glandular threadplant	NEGL	<i>Nemacladus glanduliferus</i>	0-1	–

7	Cactus			0-4	
	saguaro	CAGI10	Carnegiea gigantea	0-1	–
	buckhorn cholla	CYACA2	Cylindropuntia acanthocarpa var. acanthocarpa	0-1	–
	teddybear cholla	CYBI9	Cylindropuntia bigelovii	0-1	–
	Wiggins' cholla	CYEC3	Cylindropuntia echinocarpa	0-1	–
	Christmas cactus	CYLE8	Cylindropuntia leptocaulis	0-1	–
	branched pencil cholla	CYRA9	Cylindropuntia ramosissima	0-1	–
	Engelmann's hedgehog cactus	ECEN	Echinocereus engelmannii	0-1	–
	California barrel cactus	FECYC	Ferocactus cylindraceus var. cylindraceus	0-1	–
	candy barrelcactus	FEWI	Ferocactus wislizeni	0-1	–
	globe cactus	MAMMI	Mammillaria	0-1	–
	beavertail pricklypear	OPBA2	Opuntia basilaris	0-1	–
Tree					
8	Tree			6-50	
	desert ironwood	OLTE	Olneya tesota	0-22	–
	yellow paloverde	PAMI5	Parkinsonia microphylla	0-11	–

Table 6. Community 2.1 plant community composition

Group	Common Name	Symbol	Scientific Name	Annual Production ()	Foliar Cover (%)
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Other references

Griffith, G.E., Omernik, J.M., Johnson, C.B., and Turner, D.S., 2014, Ecoregions of Arizona (poster): U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 2014-1141, with map, scale 1:1,325,000, <https://dx.doi.org/10.3133/ofr20141141>. ISSN 2331-1258 (online)

United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. 2006. Land Resource Regions and Major Land Resource Areas of the United States, the Caribbean, and the Pacific Basin. U.S. Department of Agriculture Handbook 296.

Contributors

Wilma Renken

Approval

Kendra Moseley, 3/04/2025

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	09/16/2026

Approved by	
Approval date	
Composition (Indicators 10 and 12) based on	Annual Production

Indicators

1. Number and extent of rills:

2. Presence of water flow patterns:

3. Number and height of erosional pedestals or terracettes:

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

5. Number of gullies and erosion associated with gullies:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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:

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

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

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

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:

17. Perennial plant reproductive capability:
