

Ecological site R042BE063NM

Gyp Upland, Cool Desert Grassland

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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.

Table 1. Dominant plant species

Tree	Not specified
Shrub	Not specified
Herbaceous	Not specified

Physiographic features

This site usually occurs on alluvial fans, basins, valley floors, adjacent terraces or bajadas. They formed in loamy, calcareous, and gypsiferous sediments. Slopes range from 1 to 15 percent, but average 6 to 7 percent. Elevations range from 4,500 to 5,500 feet above sea level.

Table 2. Representative physiographic features

Landforms	(1) Plain (2) Basin floor (3) Hill
Flooding frequency	None
Ponding frequency	None
Elevation	1,370 – 1,680 m
Slope	0 – 10 %
Ponding depth	190 cm
Water table depth	190 cm

Aspect	Aspect is not a significant factor
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Climatic features

This site has an arid climate with distinct seasonal temperature variations and large annual and diurnal temperature changes characteristic of a continental climate.

Precipitation averages 8 to 10 inches annually. Deviations of 4 inches or more from the average are quite common. Fifty percent of the precipitation is received from July to November, which is the predominant growing season of native plants. Summer precipitation is characterized by high-intensity, short-duration rainstorms. Winter precipitation averages less than one-half inch per month, usually in the form of rain. There are occasional snowstorms of short duration.

Temperatures vary from a mean monthly average of 77 F in July to 34 F in January, with a maximum of 104 F and a minimum of -10 F. The average last killing frost in spring is April 15, and the average first killing frost in fall is October 28. Frost-free season averages 185 days. Temperatures are conducive to native grass and forb growth from March through November.

Spring winds of 15 to 40 miles per hour are common from February to June. These winds increase transpiration rates of native plants and rapidly dry the surface soil. Small soil particles are often displaced by the wind near the soil surface. This results in structural damage to native plants, especially young seedlings.

Climate data was obtained from <http://www.wrcc.sage.dri.edu/summary/climsmnm.html> using 50% probability for freeze-free and frost-free seasons using 28.5 degrees F and 32.5 degrees F, respectively.

Table 3 Representative climatic features

Frost-free period (average)	170 days
Freeze-free period (average)	210 days
Precipitation total (average)	250 mm

Influencing water features

This site is not influenced by water from a wetland or stream.

Soil features

The soils are deep and well drained. Surface texture are loamy very fine sand, loamy sand, sandy loam or loam. The underlying material is a dense layers of soft or cemented gypsum material and gypsiferous earth at depths less than 8 inches may occur. The gypsum amounts range from 50 to 70 percent with 7 to 30 percent carbonates. These soils are droughty.

Areas of gypsum materials commonly outcrop to the surface as inclusions of raw gypsumland, which are void of vegetation and not part of the ecological site. In the lower part of the profile the semi indurated gypsum and caliche.

Minimum and maximum values listed below represent the characteristic soi for this site.

Characteristic soils:

Yesum
Campana
Saido

Table 4. Representative soil features

Surface texture	(1) Gypsiferous loam (2) Gypsiferous fine sandy loam (3) Gypsiferous loamy sand
Family particle size	(1) Loamy
Drainage class	Well drained to excessively drained
Permeability class	Moderately slow to moderately rapid
Soil depth	30 – 150 cm
Surface fragment cover <=3"	0 – 10 %
Surface fragment cover >3"	Not specified
Available water capacity (0-101.6cm)	0 – 10.16 cm
Calcium carbonate equivalent (0-101.6cm)	20 – 30 %
Electrical conductivity (0-101.6cm)	0 – 10 mmhos/cm
Sodium adsorption ratio (0-101.6cm)	Not specified
Soil reaction (1:1 water) (0-101.6cm)	7.4 – 8.4
Subsurface fragment volume <=3" (Depth not specified)	0 – 20 %

Subsurface fragment volume >3" (Depth not specified)	Not specified
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Ecological dynamics

The plant, soil, air, water relationship is poor. The site has a droughty appearance because of the soils inability to support a dense stand of vegetation. If unprotected by plant cover or organic residue, the soil becomes easily wind blown and water eroded.

State and transition model

Additional community tables

Table 5. Community 1.1 plant community composition

Group	Common Name	Symbol	Scientific Name	Annual Production (t)	Foliar Cover (%)
Grass/Grasslike					
1	Warm Season			183-256	
	alkali sacaton	SPAI	<i>Sporobolus airoides</i>	183-256	–
2	Warm Season			73-146	
	black grama	BOER4	<i>Bouteloua eriopoda</i>	73-146	–
	bush muhly	MUPO2	<i>Muhlenbergia porteri</i>	73-146	–
3	Warm Season			37-73	
	gypsum grama	BOBR	<i>Bouteloua breviseta</i>	37-73	–
	blue grama	BOGR2	<i>Bouteloua gracilis</i>	37-73	–
4	Warm Season			37-73	
	James' galleta	PLJA	<i>Pleuraphis jamesii</i>	37-73	–
5	Warm Season			22-52	
	spike dropseed	SPCO4	<i>Sporobolus contractus</i>	22-52	–
	sand dropseed	SPCR	<i>Sporobolus cryptandrus</i>	22-52	–
	gyp dropseed	SPNE	<i>Sporobolus nealleyi</i>	22-52	–
6	Warm Season			22-52	
	Graminoid (grass or grass-like)	2GRAM	<i>Graminoid (grass or grass-like)</i>	22-52	–
Shrub/Vine					
7	Shrub			22-52	
	fourwing saltbush	ATCA2	<i>Atriplex canescens</i>	22-52	–
8	Shrub			8-22	
	mormon tea	EPVI	<i>Ephedra viridis</i>	8-22	–
9	Shrub			8-22	
	winterfat	KRLA2	<i>Krascheninnikovia lanata</i>	8-22	–
10	Shrub			8-22	
	Bigelow sage	ARBI3	<i>Artemisia bigelovii</i>	8-22	–
	curved sicklegrass	PAIN	<i>Parapholis incurva</i>	8-22	–
11	Shrub			8-37	
	yucca	YUCCA	<i>Yucca</i>	8-37	–
12	Shrub			8-37	
	Forb (herbaceous, not grass nor grass-like)	2FORB	<i>Forb (herbaceous, not grass nor grass-like)</i>	8-37	–
Forb					
13	Forb			37-73	

	cryptantha	CRYPT	<i>Cryptantha</i>	37-73	–
	buckwheat	ERIOG	<i>Eriogonum</i>	37-73	–
	dwarf mentzelia	MEPU3	<i>Mentzelia pumila</i>	37-73	–
	woody crinklemat	TICAC	<i>Tiquilia canescens var. canescens</i>	37-73	–
	hairy crinklemat	TIHI	<i>Tiquilia hispidissima</i>	37-73	–
14	Forb			37-73	
	Forb (herbaceous, not grass nor grass-like)	2FORB	<i>Forb (herbaceous, not grass nor grass-like)</i>	37-73	–

Animal community

This ecological site provides habitats which support a resident animal community that is characterized by coyote, black-tailed jackrabbit, desert cottontail, white-tailed antelope squirrel, Botta's pocket gopher, banner-tailed kangaroo rat, southern plains woodrat, burrowing owl, scaled quail, meadowlark, and brown towhee. These sites may be utilized by wintering flocks of chipping, rufous-crowned, and black-chinned sparrows. Note: No animal community narrative exists within old range site description.

Hydrological functions

The runoff curve numbers are determined by field investigations using hydraulic cover conditions and hydrologic soil groups. Hydrologic Interpretations Soil Series Hydrologic Group Yesum b Campana b Saido b

Recreational uses

This site has limited potential for recreational use.

Wood products

This site has no potential for wood products.

Other products

This site is well suited for year-long grazing use by cattle, sheep, horses, antelope, deer, and burros.

Other information

Guide to Suggested Initial Stocking Rate Acres per Animal Unit Month Similarity Index-----Ac/AUM 100 - 76-----3.2 – 4.2 75 – 51-----4.1 – 6.4 50 – 26-----6.3 – 12.7 25 – 0-----12.7 +

Other references

Other References:

Data collection for this site was done in conjunction with the progressive soil surveys within the Southern Desertic Basins, Plains and Mountains, Major Land Resource Area 42, of New Mexico. This site has been mapped and correlated with soils in the following soil surveys. Valencia, Socorro and Bernalillo.

Characteristic Soils Are:

Contributors

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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	
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:
