

Ecological site R070BC001NM Gravelly

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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 is on erosion remnants, piedmont slopes, fan piedmonts, inset fans, fan terraces. The parent material consists of calcareous alluvium, gravelly alluvium, and alluvium from igneous rock. Depth to the root restrictive layer ranges more than 60 inches. The Missile, Philder and torriorthents have shallow or moderately deep petrocalcic layer. Slope range from 1 to 15 percent. Elevations range fro 2,840 to 4,500 feet.

Table 2. Representative physiographic features

Landforms	(1) Fan piedmont (2) Terrace (3) Alluvial fan
Flooding frequency	None
Ponding frequency	None
Elevation	1,100 – 1,620 m
Slope	0 – 20 %
Aspect	Aspect is not a significant factor

Climatic features

The climate of the area is “semi-arid continental”. The average annual precipitation ranges from 8 to 13 inches. Variations of 5 inches, more or less, are common. Over 80 percent of the precipitation falls from April through October. Most of the summer precipitation comes in the form of high intensity – short duration thunderstorms.

Temperatures are characterized by distinct seasonal changes and large annual and diurnal temperature changes. The average annual temperature is 61 degrees with extremes of 25 degrees below zero in the winter to 112 degrees in the summer.

The average frost free season is 207 to 220 days. The last killing frost is late March or early April, and the first killing frost is in late October or early November.

Temperature and rainfall both favor warm season perennial plant growth. In years of abundant spring moisture, annual forbs and cool season grasses can make up an important component of this site. The vegetation on this site can take advantage of moisture at any time of year or amount of precipitation. Because of the soil texture and profile, water cannot be stored for long periods of time. Strong winds from the southwest blow from January through June which accelerates soil drying at a critical time for cool season plant growth.

Climate data was obtained from <http://www.wrcc.sage.dri.edu/summary/climsmnm.html> web site 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)	220 days
Freeze-free period (average)	240 days
Precipitation total (average)	330 mm

Influencing water features

This site is not influenced from water from wetlands or streams.

Soil features

Soils are are moderately deelep to deep. Surface textures range from gravelly loam, gravelly fine sandy loam, very gravelly loam, very gravelly loam, very gravelly fine sandy loam or gravelly sandy loam.

Subsurface textures are extreamly gravelly sandy loam, extreamly gravelly loam, extreamly gravelly silt loam, gravelly loam, gravelly fine sandy loam, very gravelly loam, very gravelly loam, very gravelly fine sandy loam or gravelly sandy loam.

Substratum textures are extreamly gravelly sandy loam, extreamly gravelly loam, extreamly gravelly silt loam, gravelly loam, gravelly fine sandy loam, very gravelly loam, very gravelly loam, very gravelly fine sandy loam or gravelly sandy loam.

Because of the skeletal nature of this soil, this site has a high water erosion potential and a droughty appearance.

Minimum and maximum values listed below represrnt the characteristic soils for this site.

Characteristic soils:

Bascal
Chaparral
Crossen *
Infantry *
Mariola *
Missile *
Philder *
Sonic
Yturbide *

Note: * soils have shallow or moderately deep to petrocalcic.

Table 4. Representative soil features

Surface texture	(1) Gravelly loam (2) Gravelly fine sandy loam (3) Very gravelly loam
Family particle size	(1) Loamy
Drainage class	Well drained to moderately well drained
Permeability class	Slow to moderately rapid
Soil depth	50 – 200 cm
Surface fragment cover <=3"	20 – 30 %
Surface fragment cover >3"	0 – 10 %
Available water capacity (0-101.6cm)	2.54 – 12.7 cm
Calcium carbonate equivalent (0-101.6cm)	10 – 50 %
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 – 50 %

Subsurface fragment volume >3" (Depth not specified)	0 – 10 %
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Ecological dynamics

Overview

The Gravelly site is associated with Limestone Hills, Draw, Loamy, and Sandy sites. On piedmont slopes, the Gravelly site is often associated with Limestone Hills and Draw sites. Limestone Hills are topographically higher and can provide run-on water to Gravelly sites. Draw sites often dissect Gravelly sites. Loamy and Sandy sites can exist as components of a complex, or occur as distinct units adjacent to Gravelly sites. On alluvial terraces, Loamy and Sandy sites typically occupy the sideslopes and depressions while the Gravelly site occurs on the ridges of the terrace. The historic plant community of the Gravelly site has the aspect of a grassland/shrub mix, dominated by grasses, with shrubs scattered and evenly distributed. Black grama is the dominant grass species. Winterfat, fourwing saltbush, and creosotebush are common shrubs. Overgrazing and or extended drought can reduce grass cover, effect a change in grass species dominance, and may result in a shrub-dominated state. Resource competition by shrubs, continued loss of grass cover, and resulting erosion may initiate the transition to a shrubland state.

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	
	black grama	BOER4	<i>Bouteloua eriopoda</i>	183-256	–
2	Warm Season			37-73	
	bush muhly	MUPO2	<i>Muhlenbergia porteri</i>	37-73	–
3	Warm Season			37-73	
	sideoats grama	BOCU	<i>Bouteloua curtipendula</i>	37-73	–
4	Warm Season			37-73	
	cane bluestem	BOBA3	<i>Bothriochloa barbinodis</i>	37-73	–
	Arizona cottontop	DICA8	<i>Digitaria californica</i>	37-73	–
5	Warm Season			15-37	
	blue grama	BOGR2	<i>Bouteloua gracilis</i>	15-37	–
6	Warm Season			15-37	
	plains bristlegrass	SEVU2	<i>Setaria vulpiseta</i>	15-37	–
7	Warm Season			15-37	
	threeawn	ARIST	<i>Aristida</i>	15-37	–
8	Warm Season			15-37	
	tobosagrass	PLMU3	<i>Pleuraphis mutica</i>	15-37	–
9	Warm Season			37-73	
	sand dropseed	SPCR	<i>Sporobolus cryptandrus</i>	37-73	–
	sand dropseed	SPCR	<i>Sporobolus cryptandrus</i>	37-73	–
10	Warm Season			15-37	
	ear muhly	MUAR	<i>Muhlenbergia arenacea</i>	15-37	–
11	Warm Season			15-37	
	tridens	TRIDE	<i>Tridens</i>	15-37	–
12	Warm Season			37-73	

	Graminoid (grass or grass-like)	2GRAM	<i>Graminoid (grass or grass-like)</i>	37-73	–
Shrub/Vine					
13	Shrub			8-22	
	littleleaf sumac	RHMI3	<i>Rhus microphylla</i>	8-22	–
14	Shrub			8-22	
	catclaw mimosa	MIACB	<i>Mimosa aculeaticarpa</i> var. <i>biuncifera</i>	8-22	–
15	Shrub			15-37	
	creosote bush	LATR2	<i>Larrea tridentata</i>	15-37	–
16	Shrub			8-22	
	jointfir	EPHED	<i>Ephedra</i>	8-22	–
17	Shrub			8-15	
	American tarwort	FLCE	<i>Flourensia cernua</i>	8-15	–
18	Shrub			22-37	
	winterfat	KRLA2	<i>Krascheninnikovia lanata</i>	22-37	–
19	Shrub			22-37	
	fourwing saltbush	ATCA2	<i>Atriplex canescens</i>	22-37	–
20	Shrub			8-22	
	yucca	YUCCA	<i>Yucca</i>	8-22	–
21	Cactus			15-37	
	pricklypear	OPUNT	<i>Opuntia</i>	15-37	–
22	Shrub			15-37	
	sacahuista	NOMI	<i>Nolina microcarpa</i>	15-37	–
23	Other Shrubs			15-37	
	Shrub (>.5m)	2SHRUB	<i>Shrub (>.5m)</i>	15-37	–
Forb					
24	Forb			8-22	
	leatherweed	CRPOP	<i>Croton pottsii</i> var. <i>pottsii</i>	8-22	–
25	Forb			8-22	
	woolly groundsel	PACA15	<i>Packera cana</i>	8-22	–
26	Forb			15-37	
	bastardsage	ERWR	<i>Eriogonum wrightii</i>	15-37	–
27	Forb			8-22	
	globemallow	SPHAE	<i>Sphaeralcea</i>	8-22	–
28	Other Forbs			15-37	
	Forb (herbaceous, not grass nor grass-like)	2FORB	<i>Forb (herbaceous, not grass nor grass-like)</i>	15-37	–

Table 6. Community 2.1 plant community composition

Group	Common Name	Symbol	Scientific Name	Annual Production ()	Foliar Cover (%)
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Table 7. Community 3.1 plant community composition

Group	Common Name	Symbol	Scientific Name	Annual Production ()	Foliar Cover (%)
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Animal community

This Ecological Site provides habitats which support a resident animal community that is characterized by desert cottontail, spotted ground squirrel, Merriam's kangaroo rat, cactus mouse, white-throated woodrat, gray fox, spotted skunk, roadrunner, Swainson's hawk, white-necked raven, cactus wren, pyrrhuloxia, lark sparrow, mourning dove, scaled quail, leopard lizard, round-tailed horned lizard, prairie rattlesnake, Couch's spadefoot toad, marbled whiptail, and greater earless lizard. Where associated with Limestone Hills, mule deer utilize this site. Where large woody shrubs occur, most resident birds and scissor-tailed flycatcher, morning dove, lark sparrow and

Swainson's hawk nest.

Hydrological functions

Runoff curve numbers are determined by field investigations using hydrologic cover conditions and hydrologic soil groups Soils Hydrologic Group Bascal B Chaparral B Crossen C Infantry D Mariola C Missile D Philder D Sonic B Yturbide D

Recreational uses

This site offers recreation potential for hiking, horseback riding, rock hunting, nature photography and bird watching and hunting. During years of abundant spring moisture, a colorful array of wild flowers is displayed during May and June. A few summer and fall flowers also occur.

Wood products

There are no significant wood products that occur on this site.

Other products

Grazing This site is suitable for grazing by all kinds and classes of livestock during all seasons of the year. Mismanagement of this site will cause a decrease in plants such as black, blue and sideoats grama, Arizona cottontop, cane bluestem, plains bristlegrass, winterfat and fourwing saltbush. This will be followed by an increase in bare ground and an increase in plants such as threeawns, muhly spp., fluffgrass, burrograss, catclaw mimosa, creosotebush, cactus, mesquite, American tarbush and yucca. Due to the soils on this site, the plant community takes advantage of the rainfall quickly. The livestock operation needs to be flexible enough to take advantage of this response, either by grazing or deferment. This site responds best to a system of grazing that rotates the season of use.

Other information

Guide to Suggested Initial Stocking Rate - Acres per Animal Unit Month - Ac/AUM Similarity Index Ac/AUM 100 – 76 3.5 – 4.5 75 – 51 4.1 – 5.5 50 – 26 5.3 – 9.5 0 – 25 9.0 - +

Inventory data 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 Areas of New Mexico. This site has been mapped and correlated with soils in the following soil surveys. Eddy County, Lea County, and Chaves County.

Other references

Other References:

1. Humphrey, R.R. 1974. Fire in the deserts and desert grassland of North America. In: Kozlowski, T. T.; Ahlgren, C. E., eds. Fire and ecosystems. New York: Academic Press: 365-400.
2. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. 2001. Soil Quality Information Sheets. Rangeland Soil Quality—Erosion. Rangeland Sheet 9 & 10 [Online]. Available: <http://www.statlab.iastate.edu/survey/SQI/range.html>

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:
