

Ecological site R083DY003TX

Gravelly Ridge

Last updated: 9/21/2023

Accessed: 09/19/2026

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): 083D—Lower Rio Grande Plain

Major Land Resource Area (MLRA) 83D makes up about 2,500 square miles (6,475 square kilometers). The towns of Brownsville, Edinburg, Harlingen, McAllen, and Raymondville are in this area. U.S. Highways 77 and 281 terminate in Brownsville and McAllen, respectively. The Santa Ana National Wildlife Area is along the Rio Grande in this area.

Classification relationships

USDA-Natural Resources Conservation Service, 2006. -Major Land Resource Area (MLRA) 83D

Ecological site concept

The Gravelly Ridge sites get their name from the gravels that reside in the soil profile. Sites can be very shallow to shallow located on uplands and ridges.

Associated sites

R083DY007TX	Lakebed
R083DY009TX	Clayey Bottomland
R083DY012TX	Ramadero

Similar sites

R083CY003TX	Gravelly Ridge
R083AY003TX	Gravelly Ridge
R083BY003TX	Gravelly Ridge

Table 1. Dominant plant species

Tree	Not specified
Shrub	(1) <i>Acacia berlandieri</i> (2) <i>Bernardia myricifolia</i>
Herbaceous	(1) <i>Setaria vulpiseta</i> (2) <i>Bouteloua repens</i>

Physiographic features

These soils are nearly level to steep paleoterraces on delta plains. Slope ranges from 1 to 8 percent.

Table 2. Representative physiographic features

Landforms	(1) Delta plain > Paleoterrace
Runoff class	High
Flooding frequency	None
Ponding frequency	None
Elevation	30 – 310 m
Slope	0 – 10 %
Aspect	Aspect is not a significant factor

Climatic features

MLRA 83 has a subtropical, subhumid climate. Winters are dry and warm, and the summers are hot and humid. Tropical maritime air masses predominate throughout spring, summer and fall. Modified polar air masses exert considerable influence during winter, creating a continental climate characterized by large variations in temperature. Peak rainfall occurs late in spring and a secondary peak occurs early in fall. Heavy thunderstorm activities increase in April, May, and June. July is hot and dry with little weather variations. Rainfall increases again in late August and September as tropical disturbances increase and become more frequent. Tropical air masses from the Gulf of Mexico dominate during the spring, summer and fall. Prevailing winds are southerly to southeasterly throughout the year except in December when winds are predominately northerly.

Table 3 Representative climatic features

Frost-free period (characteristic range)	370 days
Freeze-free period (characteristic range)	370 days

Precipitation total (characteristic range)	560-660 mm
Frost-free period (actual range)	270-370 days
Freeze-free period (actual range)	370 days
Precipitation total (actual range)	530-690 mm
Frost-free period (average)	350 days
Freeze-free period (average)	370 days
Precipitation total (average)	610 mm

- (1) RAYMONDVILLE [USC00417458], Raymondville, TX
- (2) SANTA ROSA 3 WNW [USC00418059], Edcouch, TX
- (3) WESLACO [USC00419588], Weslaco, TX
- (4) HARLINGEN [USC00413943], Harlingen, TX
- (5) MISSION 4 W [USC00415972], Mission, TX
- (6) BROWNSVILLE [USW00012919], Brownsville, TX
- (7) MCALLEN [USC00415701], McAllen, TX
- (8) MERCEDES 6 SSE [USC00415836], Mercedes, TX
- (9) MCALLEN MILLER INTL AP [USW00012959], McAllen, TX
- (10) LA JOYA [USC00414911], Mission, TX
- (11) RIO GRANDE CITY [USC00417622], Rio Grande City, TX

Influencing water features

Water features are not influential.

Wetland description

N/A.

Soil features

The soils are very shallow to shallow over a petrocalcic horizon. They are well drained, moderately permeable soils that formed in gravelly loamy alluvium over highly calcareous materials. Soil series correlated to this site include: Jimenez and Quemado.

Table 4. Representative soil features

Parent material	(1) Alluvium – sedimentary rock
Surface texture	(1) Very gravelly loam (2) Very gravelly sandy loam

Family particle size	(1) Loamy-skeletal
Drainage class	Well drained
Permeability class	Moderate
Soil depth	20 – 30 cm
Surface fragment cover <=3"	20 %
Surface fragment cover >3"	Not specified
Available water capacity (0-50.8cm)	2.54 cm
Calcium carbonate equivalent (0-50.8cm)	0 – 10 %
Electrical conductivity (0-50.8cm)	Not specified
Sodium adsorption ratio (0-50.8cm)	Not specified
Soil reaction (1:1 water) (0-50.8cm)	6.1 – 8.4
Subsurface fragment volume <=3" (Depth not specified)	30 %
Subsurface fragment volume >3" (Depth not specified)	10 %

Ecological dynamics

The Lower Rio Grande (MLRA 83D) was a disturbance-maintained system. Prior to European settlement (pre-1825), fire and grazing were the two primary forms of disturbance. Grazing by large herbivores included antelope, deer, and small herds of bison. The infrequent but intense, short-duration grazing by these species suppressed woody species and invigorated herbaceous species. The herbaceous

savannah species adapted to fire and grazing disturbances by maintaining belowground tissues. Wright and Bailey (1982) report that there are no reliable records of fire frequency for the Rio Grande Plains because there are no trees to carry fire scars from which to estimate fire frequency. Because savannah grassland is typically of level or rolling topography, a natural fire frequency of three to seven years seems reasonable for this area.

Historical accounts prior to 1800 identify grazing by herds of wild horses, followed by heavy grazing by sheep and cattle as settlement progressed. Grazing on early ranches changed natural graze-rest cycles to continuous grazing and stocking rates exceeded the carrying capacity. These shifts in grazing intensity and the removal of rest from the system reduced plant vigor for the most palatable species, which on this site were midgrasses and palatable forbs. Shortgrasses and less palatable forbs began to dominate the site. This shift resulted in lower fuel loads, which reduced fire frequency and intensity. The reduction in fires resulted in an increase in size and density of woody species.

The open grassland in this area supports mid prairie grasses with scattered woody plants, perennial forbs, and legumes on soils in the uplands. Twoflower and fourflower trichloris, plains bristlegrass, and lovegrass tridens are among the dominant grasses on these soils. Desert yaupon, spiny hackberry, and blackbrush are the major woody plants. In bottomland areas, tallgrasses and midgrasses, such as switchgrass, giant sacaton, fourflower trichloris, big sandbur, little bluestem, and southwestern bristlegrass, are dominant. Hackberry, mesquite, elm, and palm trees are the major woody plants. Forbs are important but minor components of all plant communities.

Most of this area is cropland or improved pasture that is extensively irrigated. Large acreages of rangeland are grazed mainly by beef cattle and wildlife. The major crops are cotton, grain sorghum, citrus, onions, cabbage, and other truck crops. Almost all the crops are grown under irrigation. Hunting leases for white-tailed deer, quail, white-winged dove, and mourning dove are an important source of income in the area. Some of the major wildlife species in this area are white-tailed deer, javelina, coyote, fox, bobcat, raccoon, skunk, opossum, jackrabbit, cottontail, turkey, bobwhite quail, scaled quail, white-winged dove, and mourning dove.

State and transition model

Figure 7. STM

Additional community tables

Table 5. Community 1.1 plant community composition

Group	Common Name	Symbol	Scientific Name	Annual Production ()	Foliar Cover (%)
Grass/Grasslike					
1	Midgrasses			628-1345	
	plains bristlegrass	SEVU2	<i>Setaria vulpiseta</i>	112-448	–
	sideoats grama	BOCU	<i>Bouteloua curtipendula</i>	112-448	–
	beardgrass	BOTHR	<i>Bothriochloa</i>	112-448	–
	Arizona cottontop	DICA8	<i>Digitaria californica</i>	112-448	–
	Texas bristlegrass	SETE6	<i>Setaria texana</i>	112-224	–
2	Midgrasses			157-336	
	slender grama	BORE2	<i>Bouteloua repens</i>	112-224	–
	green sprangletop	LEDU	<i>Leptochloa dubia</i>	112-224	–
	lovegrass tridens	TRER	<i>Tridens eragrostoides</i>	112-224	–
3	Shortgrasses			235-504	
	hooded windmill grass	CHCU2	<i>Chloris cucullata</i>	112-224	–
	fall witchgrass	DICO6	<i>Digitaria cognata</i>	112-224	–
	Hall's panicgrass	PAHA	<i>Panicum hallii</i>	112-224	–
4	Shortgrasses			78-168	
	threeawn	ARIST	<i>Aristida</i>	56-101	–
	slim tridens	TRMU	<i>Tridens muticus</i>	56-101	–
Forb					
5	Forbs			78-168	
	prairie clover	DALEA	<i>Dalea</i>	56-112	–
	awnless bushsunflower	SICA7	<i>Simsia calva</i>	56-112	–

	beeblossom	GAURA	<i>Gaura</i>	28-84	–
	snoutbean	RHYNC2	<i>Rhynchosia</i>	28-84	–
	Forb, annual	2FA	<i>Forb, annual</i>	28-84	–
Shrub/Vine					
6	Shrubs			314-673	
	guajillo	ACBE	<i>Acacia berlandieri</i>	224-560	–
	blackbrush acacia	ACRI	<i>Acacia rigidula</i>	224-560	–
7	Shrubs			78-168	
	mouse's eye	BEMY	<i>Bernardia myricifolia</i>	56-112	–
	spiny hackberry	CEEH	<i>Celtis ehrenbergiana</i>	56-112	–
	Texas lignum-vitae	GUAN	<i>Guaiacum angustifolium</i>	56-112	–
	pricklypear	OPUNT	<i>Opuntia</i>	56-112	–
	live oak	QUVI	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	56-112	–

Table 6. Community 1.2 plant community composition

Group	Common Name	Symbol	Scientific Name	Annual Production ()	Foliar Cover (%)
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Table 7. Community 2.1 plant community composition

Group	Common Name	Symbol	Scientific Name	Annual Production ()	Foliar Cover (%)
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Table 8. Community 3.1 plant community composition

Group	Common Name	Symbol	Scientific Name	Annual Production ()	Foliar Cover (%)
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Table 9. Community 3.2 plant community composition

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

As a historic tall/midgrass prairie, this site was occupied by bison, antelope, deer, quail, turkey, and dove. This site was also used by many species of grassland songbirds, migratory waterfowl, and coyotes. This site now provides forage for livestock and is still used by quail, dove, migratory waterfowl, grassland birds, coyotes, and deer. Feral hogs (*Sus scrofa*) can be found on most ecological sites in Texas. Damage caused by feral hogs each year includes, crop damage by rutting up crops, destroyed fences, livestock watering areas, and predation on native wildlife, and ground-nesting birds. Feral hogs have few natural predators, thus allowing their population to grow to high numbers. Wildlife habitat is a complex of many different plant communities and ecological sites across the landscape. Most animals use the landscape differently to find food, shelter, protection, and mates. Working on a conservation plan for the whole property, with a local professional, will help managers make the decisions that allow them to realize their goals for wildlife and livestock. Grassland State (1): This state provides the maximum amount of forage for livestock such as cattle. It is also utilized by deer, quail and other birds as a source of food. When a site is in the reference plant community phase (1.1) it will also be used by some birds for nesting, if other habitat requirements like thermal and escape cover are near. Tree/Shrubland (2): This state can be maintained to meet the habitat requirements of cattle and wildlife. Land managers can find a balance that meets their goals and allows them flexibility to manage for livestock and wildlife. Forbs for deer and birds like quail will be more plentiful in this state. There will also be more trees and shrubs to provide thermal and escape cover for birds as well as cover for deer. Converted Land State (3): The quality of wildlife habitat this site will produce is extremely variable and is influenced greatly by the timing of rain events. This state is often manipulated to meet landowner goals. If livestock production is the main goal, it can be converted to pastureland. It can also be planted to a mix of grasses and forbs that will benefit both livestock and wildlife. A mix of forbs in the pasture could attract pollinators, birds and other types of wildlife. Food plots can also be planted to provide extra nutrition for deer. This rating system provides general guidance as to animal preference for plant species. It also indicates possible competition between kinds of herbivores for various plants. Grazing preference changes from time to time, especially between seasons, and between animal kinds and classes. Grazing preference does not necessarily reflect the ecological status of the plant within the plant community. For wildlife, plant preferences for food and plant suitability for cover are rated. Refer to habitat guides for a more complete description of a species habitat needs.

Recreational uses

Hunting and photography are common activities.

Wood products

In the Grassland State, no wood products are available. In a Shrubland State, the site may produce many large mesquite trees and these are often cut for firewood and barbecue.

Inventory data references

Information presented was derived from the revised Range Site, literature, limited NRCS clipping data (417s), field observations, and personal contacts with range-trained personnel.

Other references

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Approval

Bryan Christensen, 9/21/2023

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	09/19/2026
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:
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17. Perennial plant reproductive capability:
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