

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE

ECOLOGICAL SITE DESCRIPTION

ECOLOGICAL SITE CHARACTERISTICS

Site Type: Forest
Site ID: F042XA001NM
Site Name: *Pinus edulis – Juniperus scopulorum*
Major Land Resource Area and Common Resource Area MLRA 42 / CRA NM-3
Precipitation or Climate Zone: Sandia/Manzano Montains 12-16”ppt
Phase: _____

ORIGINAL SITE DESCRIPTION APPROVAL:

Site Date: July 30, 2002
Site Author: Steve Lacy
Site Approval: _____
Approval Date: _____

REVISIONS:

Revision Date: _____
Revisor: _____
Revision Approval: _____
Approval Date: _____
Revision Notes: _____

PHYSIOGRAPHIC FEATURES

Narrative:

The pinyon-juniper woodlands are found from elevation 4,500 – 6,500 feet. The woodlands are somewhat open, moderately spaced pinyon and various species of juniper. Juniper trees are predominate on the lower and dryer slopes while pinyon prefer higher elevations.

LAND FORM:

1. foothills
2. _____
3. _____

ASPECT:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Elevation (feet)	Minimum 4,500ft.	Maximum 6,500ft.
Slope (percent)	_____	_____
Water Table Depth (inches)	_____	_____
Flooding:	Minimum	Maximum
Frequency	_____	_____
Duration	_____	_____
Ponding:	Minimum	Maximum
Depth (inches)	_____	_____
Frequency	_____	_____
Duration	_____	_____

Runoff Class:

CLIMATIC FEATURES

Narrative:
<p>This region of mountain foothills and lower slopes receive less rain and snow than the mountains. The majority of the annual moisture occurs during the summer monsoon season. Additional significant moisture is received during winter and early spring snows.</p>

Frost-free period (days):	Minimum 80	Maximum 145
Freeze-free period (days):	_____	_____
Mean annual precipitation (inches):	12"	16"
	_____	_____

Monthly moisture (inches) and temperature (°F) distribution:

	Precip. Min. In.	Avg. Snowfall Total	Temp. Min.	Temp. Max.
January	0.63	2.8	15.3	44.8
February	0.98	1.5	18.8	48.4
March	1.07	2.8	24.6	56.9
April	0.90	1.6	29.8	65.6
May	0.78	-	38.4	76.5
June	0.89	-	45.5	85.0
July	2.47	-	54.2	88.1
August	2.45	-	51.5	84.4
September	1.59	-	44.3	78.1
October	1.56	-	32.5	68.6
November	0.81	0.5	24.0	55.0
December	1.19	4.6	16.4	45.0

Climate Stations:

Station ID	Location	Lat	Long	From:	Period	To:
Tijeras Ranger Station		3504	10623	1962		1975
Station ID	Location			From:		To:
Station ID	Location			From:		To:
Station ID	Location			From:		To:
Station ID	Location			From:		To:

INFLUENCING WATER FEATURES

Narrative:

Wetland description:

System	Subsystem	Class

If Riverine Wetland System enter Rosgen Stream Type:

REPRESENTATIVE SOIL FEATURES

Narrative:

Parent Material Kind: _____
Parent Material Origin: _____

Surface Texture:

- | |
|----|
| 1. |
| 2. |
| 3. |

Surface Texture Modifier:

- | |
|----|
| 1. |
| 2. |
| 3. |

Subsurface Texture Group: _____
Surface Fragments $\leq 3''$ (% Cover): _____
Surface Fragments $> 3''$ (% Cover): _____
Subsurface Fragments $\leq 3''$ (%Volume): _____
Subsurface Fragments $\geq 3''$ (%Volume): _____

	Minimum	Maximum
Drainage Class:	_____	_____
Permeability Class:	_____	_____
Depth (inches):	_____	_____
Electrical Conductivity (mmhos/cm):	_____	_____
Sodium Absorption Ratio:	_____	_____
Soil Reaction (1:1 Water):	_____	_____
Soil Reaction (0.1M CaCl ₂):	_____	_____
Available Water Capacity (inches):	_____	_____
Calcium Carbonate Equivalent (percent):	_____	_____

Soil survey associations:

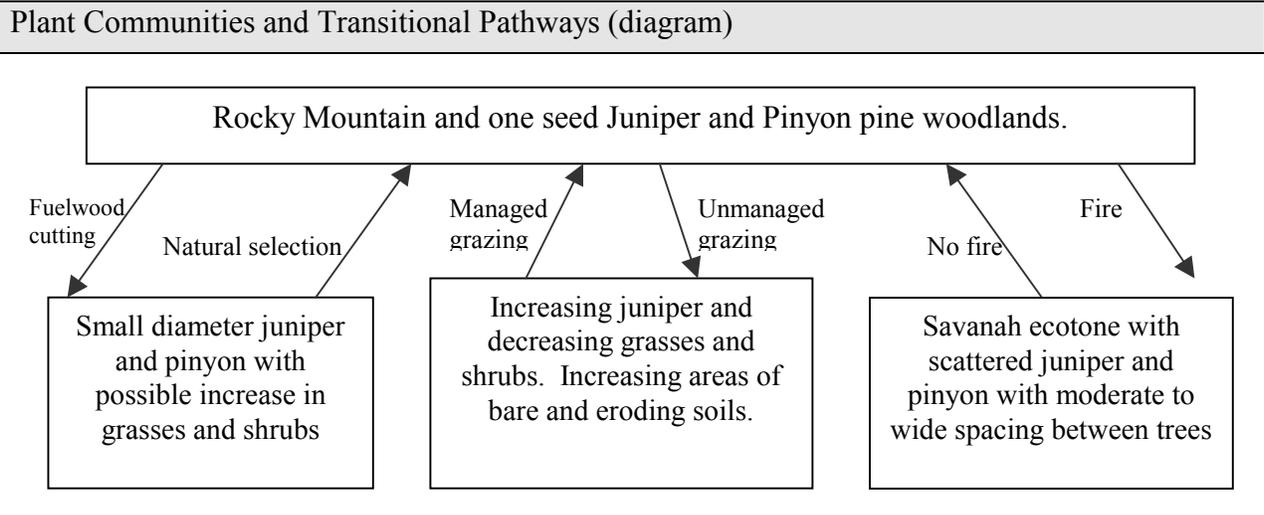
This ecological site is associated with the map units and soil components in the following soil surveys. Future updates to this soil survey may affect these associations. For up-to-date associations between soil components and this ecological site, refer to NASIS. Associations between ecological sites and soil components are maintained in NASIS via the ecological site ID.

MAP UNIT NAME

	<u>Map unit</u>	
<u>Soil survey</u>	<u>symbol</u>	<u>Soil components</u>

PLANT COMMUNITIES

Ecological Dynamics of the Site:
Woodland vegetation is distinguished from forest vegetation by having smaller trees with canopies that do not overlap. Grasses are more prevalent since the trees are moderately to widely spaced. The terrain is dry and rocky and characterized by limited moisture.



Interpretive Plant Community: Naturalized Plant Community

Ground Cover and Structure:

Cover Type	Percent Ground Cover by Height Class (feet)								
	<.5	.5-1	>1-2	>2-4.5	>4.5-13	>13-40	>40-80	>80-120	>120
Grass/Grass Like									
Forb									
Shrub/Vine									
Tree									
Lichen									
Moss									
Litter									
Course Fragment									
Bare Ground									

Forest Overstory Composition:

The typical forest overstory composition of the historic climax community.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Percent Composition (percent by frequency)
Rocky Mountain juniper	<i>Juniperus scopulorum</i>	
Pinyon pine	<i>Pinus edulis</i>	
One seed juniper	<i>Juniperus monosperma</i>	

Forest Understory Composition:

The typical annual production of understory species to a height of 4.5 feet (excluding boles of trees) under low, high, and representative canopy covers.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Annual Production Per Acre Percent and Pounds (air-dry weight)					
		Canopy Cover Percent					
		80		90		100	
		%	lbs	%	lbs	%	lbs
Gambel oak	<i>Quercus gambelii</i>						
Plains pricklypear	<i>Optunia polyacantha</i>						

Typical Climax Community:

The pinyon pine – juniper woodland consist of small to medium height trees with canopies that do not generally overlap. The woodland is found on semi-arid soils and has pricklypear and cholla cactus growing between the trees in some areas. Grasses are common unless the woodland becomes too dense.
In areas where the trees become too dense, groundcover is shedded out, leaving bare soil areas.

Plant Community: (as it exists today)

Moderately dense woodlands of pinyon pine and juniper (sp.). Grasses and cactus are common. Some Gambel oak present at higher elevations. Prickley pear cactus found between trees on bare ground.

Ground Cover and Structure:

Cover Type	Percent Ground Cover by Height Class (feet)								
	<.5	.5-1	>1-2	>2-4.5	>4.5-13	>13-40	>40-80	>80-120	>120
Grass/Grass Like									
Forb									
Shrub/Vine									
Tree									
Lichen									
Moss									
Litter									
Course Fragment									
Bare Ground									

Forest Overstory Composition:

The typical forest overstory composition of the historic climax community.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Percent Composition (percent by frequency)
Rocky Mountain juniper	<i>Juniperus scopulorum</i>	
Pinyon pine	<i>Pinus edulis</i>	
One seed juniper	<i>Juniperus monosperma</i>	

Forest Understory Composition:

The typical annual production of understory species to a height of 4.5 (excluding boles of trees) under low, high, and representative canopy covers.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Annual Production Per Acre Percent and Pounds (air-dry weight)					
		Canopy Cover Percent					
		75		85		95	
		%	lbs	%	lbs	%	lbs
Gambel oak	<i>Quercus gambelii</i>						
Plains pricklypear	<i>Opuntia polyacantha</i>						
Total Annual Production							

Plant Community: (as it exists today)

ECOLOGICAL SITE INTERPRETATIONS

Forest Site Productivity

Common Name	Scientific Name	Annual Productivity (per acre per year)						
		Site Index		Cubic Feet (CMAI)		Other Units		
		Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Unit
Pinyon pine	<i>Pinus edulis</i>							
Rocky Mountain juniper	<i>Juniperus scoopulorum</i>							
One seed juniper	<i>Juniperus monosperma</i>							

Soil Survey Associations:

This ecological site is associated with the map units and soil components in the following soil surveys. Future updates to this soil survey may affect these associations. For up-to-date associations between soil components and this ecological site, refer to NASIS. Associations between ecological sites and soil components are maintained in NASIS via the ecological site ID.

Map Unit Name

Soil Survey

Map Unit Symbol

Soil Components

ECOLOGICAL SITE INTERPRETATIONS

Animal Community:

Mule deer, coyote, bobcat, fox, rabbit, ground squirrels, songbirds.

Plant Preference by Animal Kind:

Animal Kind: _____
 Animal Type: _____

Common Name	Scientific Name	Plant Part	Forage Preferences											
			J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D

Animal Kind: _____
 Animal Type: _____

Common Name	Scientific Name	Plant Part	Forage Preferences											
			J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D

Hydrology Functions:
 Most rainfall runs off rapidly from the bare slopes. In areas where liter covers the soil, grasses grow better and thicker.

Recreational Uses:

1. Camping
2. Hunting
3. Hiking

Wood Products:

Firewood

Other Products:

Other Information:

Supporting Information

Associated Sites:

Site Name

Site ID

Site Narrative

Similar Sites:

Site Name

Site ID

Site Narrative

Inventory Data References (narrative):

Inventory Data References:

<u>Data Source</u>	<u>Number of</u> <u>Records</u>	<u>Sample Period</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>County</u>
--------------------	------------------------------------	----------------------	--------------	---------------

State Correlation:

This site has been correlated with the following sites: _____

Type Locality:

State: NM

County: Bernalillo

Latitude: _____

Longitude: UTM S 03-71-848

Township: E 39-04-175

Range: _____

Section: _____

Is the type locality sensitive? Yes No

General Legal Description: _____

Relationship to Other Established Classifications:

Other References: