11020

Colorado Plateau Pinyon-Juniper Shrubland

BpS Model/Description Version: Aug. 2020

Vegetation Type

Shrubland

Map Zone

28

Model Splits or Lumps

This biophysical setting (BpS) is lumped with 1016.

Geographic Range

This BpS occurs on the Colorado Plateau from the western slope of the Colorado Rocky Mountains to the Wasatch Range, south to the Mogollon Rim. This type is usually the lowest elevation tree-dominated type in the area, and it is found on lower mountain slopes, mesas, and adjacent plains.

Biophysical Site Description

These woodlands occur on warm, dry sites on mountain slopes; mesas; plateaus; and ridges. This type is found on many sites, ranging from deep, well drained soils on nearly flat slopes to shallow, steep, and rocky sites. Typically lower elevations: 1,500-2,400m (4,950-7,950ft).

Vegetation Description

This type is dominated by JUOS, with lesser amounts of PIED, and JUSC2. Understory layers are variable. The most common shrub associates are ARTR2, QUGA, and CEMO2. It has a sparse to absent understory of grasses, sub-shrubs, and forbs.

BpS Dominant and Indicator Species

Species names are from the NRCS PLANTS database. Check species codes at http://plants.usda.gov.

Disturbance Description

The fire regime is characterized by somewhat frequent mosaic fire with very infrequent replacement fire (Rondeau 2001). There is frequent fire importation from adjacent types. Some areas have extensive mortality since 2002 due to the drought-induced ips beetle outbreak.

Fire Frequency

Fire interval is expressed in years for each fire severity class and for all types of fire combined (All Fires). Average FI is the central tendency modeled. Percent of all fires is the percent of all fires modeled in that severity class. Minimum and Maximum FIs show the relative range of fire intervals as estimated by model contributors, if known.

Scale Description

The most common disturbance in this type is very small scale, either single tree or small groups. If the conditions are just right, then it experiences replacement fire that burns stands up to thousands of acres. This type may also have mixed-severity fire of tens of hundreds of acres.

Adjacency or Identification Concerns

At higher elevations, this type borders ponderosa pine and/or Gambel oak/*Cercocarpus* shrubland. At lower elevations, it abuts sagebrush and desert scrub.

Issues or Problems

Native Uncharacteristic Conditions

Comments

Succession Classes

**Mapping Rules**

Succession class letters A-E are described in the Succession Class Description section. Some classes use a leafform distinction where a qualifier is added to the class letter: Brdl (broadleaf), Con (conifer), or Mix (mixed conifer and broadleaf). UN refers to uncharacteristic native or a combination of height and cover that would not be expected under the reference condition. NP refers to not possible or a combination of height and cover which is not physiologically possible for the species in the BpS.

**Description**

Class A 10 Early Development 1 - All Structures

Indicator Species

Description

Grass/forb/shrub/seedling, usually post-fire.

*Maximum Tree Size Class*  
Seedling <4.5ft

Class B 21 Mid Development 1 - Closed

Indicator Species

Description

Mid-development, dense pinyon-juniper woodland; understory being lost.

*Maximum Tree Size Class*  
Pole 5-9" DBH

Class C 24 Mid Development 1 - Open

Indicator Species

Description

Mid-development, open pinyon-juniper stand with mixed shrub/herbaceous

community in understory.

*Maximum Tree Size Class*  
Pole 5-9" DBH

Class D 35 Late Development 1 - Open

Indicator Species

Description

Late-development, open juniper-pinyon stand with “savannah-like” appearance; mixed grass/shrub/herbaceous community.

*Maximum Tree Size Class*  
Medium 9-21" DBH

Class E 10 Late Development 1 - Closed

Indicator Species

Description

Dense, old-growth stands with multiple layers. Late-development, closed pinyon-juniper forest. May have all-age, multi-story structure. Moderate mortality within stand. Occasional shrubs with few grasses and forbs, and often much rock.

*Maximum Tree Size Class*  
Medium 9-21" DBH

Model Parameters

Deterministic Transitions

Probabilistic Transitions

References

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NatureServe. 2004. International Ecological Classification Standard: Terrestrial Ecological Classifications, NatureServe Central Databases. Arlington, VA. U.S.A. Data current as of 4 November 2004.

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