11040

Mogollon Chaparral

BpS Model/Description Version: Aug. 2020

Vegetation Type

Shrubland

Map Zone

15

Geographic Range

This ecological system occurs across central Arizona (Mogollon Rim), western New Mexico, and southern Utah and Nevada.

Biophysical Site Description

Dominant along the mid-elevation transition from the Mojave, Sonoran, and northern Chihuahuan deserts into the mountains (1,000-2,200 m). It occurs on foothills, mountain slopes, and canyons in drier habitats below the encinal and *Pinus ponderosa* woodlands. Stands are often associated with more xeric and coarse-texture substrates such as limestone, basalt, or alluvium, especially in transition areas with more mesic woodlands.

Vegetation Description

Moderate to dense shrub canopy includes species such as *Quercus turbinella*, *Quercus toumeyi*, *Cercocarpus montanus*, *Canotia holacantha*, *Ceanothus greggii*, *Forestiera pubescens* (= *Forestiera neomexicana*), *Garrya wrightii*. *Juniperus deppeana*, *Purshia stansburiana*, *Rhus ovata*, *Rhus trilobata*,and *Arctostaphylos pungens*, with *Arctostaphylos pringlei* at higher elevations.

BpS Dominant and Indicator Species

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

Disturbance Description

Most chaparral species are fire adapted, resprouting vigorously after burning or producing fire-resistant seeds. Stands occurring within montane woodlands are seral and a result of recent fires. Replacement fire is the dominant disturbance. Disturbance extent is dependent upon patch size, fuel continuity, and weather.

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

Stand size can vary from tens to thousands of acres. Size of the mosaic composition is unknown.

Adjacency or Identification Concerns

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 3 Early Development 1 - All Structures

Indicator Species

Description

Post-fire community of grasses, forbs, and sprouting shrubs. Re-growth of basal sprouters may also be present. Several species establish from soil-stored seeds after fire.

*Maximum Tree Size Class*  
No Data

Class B 6 Mid Development 1 - Open

Indicator Species

Description

Mid-seral, open canopy cover, mixed-shrub stands with depauperate understory.

*Maximum Tree Size Class*  
No data

Class C 18 Mid Development 1 - Closed

Indicator Species

Description

Late-seral, mixed-shrub dense canopy community with scant, if any, herbaceous community.

*Maximum Tree Size Class*  
No data

Class D 73 Late Development 1 - Closed

Indicator Species

Description

Decadent shrubs with no understory.

*Maximum Tree Size Class*  
No data

Model Parameters

Deterministic Transitions

Probabilistic Transitions

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