11210

Apacherian-Chihuahuan Semi-Desert Grassland and Steppe

BpS Model/Description Version: Aug. 2020

Vegetation Type

Steppe/Savanna

Map Zone

15

Geographic Range

Borderland of Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, northern Mexico. Extends from Sonoran Desert to the Mogollon Rim and much of the Chihuahuan Desert.

Biophysical Site Description

Gently sloping, on mesas, foothill slopes, piedmonts, 1,100-1,800m elevations.

Vegetation Description

Annual and perennial grasses, herbs with shrubs as the upper lifeform. In Class D, shrubs are eliminating grasses.

BpS Dominant and Indicator Species

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

Disturbance Description

Fire has a major impact in desert grasslands. Fire controls the abundance of woody plants and maintains desert grasslands. In the absence of fire, woody plants may dominate. Dry lightning accompanies the monsoons in late June and July. Pre-1882 fires were extensive, up to 100s of square miles.

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

1,000 to 100,000 of hectares.

Adjacency or Identification Concerns

NRCS Ecological Site Descriptions are gravelly and gravelly loam.

Issues or Problems

Moisture following fire has significant impact on plant response/recovery.

Native Uncharacteristic Conditions

Comments

LANDFIRE National model reviewed and modified in Las Cruces, 29 June 2005, to reflect conditions in map zone 15. Adapted from FRCC Model DGRA3, Hann, 25 September 2003. This model is based on grass shrub community and does not address large tree savanna community.

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 20 Early Development 1 - All Structures

Indicator Species

Description

Grass and herbs. Early succession post-fire grass and herb community. Perennial bunchgrasses, annual grass and herb community. Upper layer of shrubs, canopy cover <5%.

*Maximum Tree Size Class*  
No Data

Class B 65 Mid Development 1 - All Structures

Indicator Species

Description

Perennial bunchgrasses regenerated, and young shrubs begin growing. Herbaceous species (BOUTE) may dominate with 35-50% canopy cover; <0.5m height. Canopy cover of shrubs is 5-10%.

*Maximum Tree Size Class*  
No data

Class C 10 Mid Development 2 - All Structures

Indicator Species

Description

Shrubs continue to increase in size and/or number of individuals. Species are perennial bunchgrasses and shrubs. Herbaceous species (BOUTE) may dominate with 10-35% canopy cover; <0.5m height. Shrub cover will be similar to species composition found in the Ecological System Apacherian-Chihuahuan Mesquite Upland Scrub.

*Maximum Tree Size Class*  
No data

Class D 5 Late Development 1 - Closed

Indicator Species

Description

Shrubs with little to no perennial grass. Shrub cover is high enough to out-compete perennial grasses resulting in low levels of fine fuels and increased erosion potential. Shrub cover will be similar to species composition found in the Ecological System Apacherian-Chihuahuan Mesquite Upland Scrub.

*Maximum Tree Size Class*  
No data

Model Parameters

Deterministic Transitions

Probabilistic Transitions

References

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