Sommer (Ojo Caliente/Hernandez) Project 15.08

Pre-treatment Monitoring Report

2015

Prepared by

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East Rio Arriba SWCD

Contents

Acronyms and Abbreviations

Acronym, Abbreviation, or Term	Explanation or Definition as used by NMFWRI
AGL	above ground level; GIS term
BBIRD plots	Breeding Biology Research and Monitoring Database, larger circular plot types
BEMP plots	Bosque Ecosystem Monitoring Program, small rectangular plot types
FEAT	Fire Ecology Assessment Tool
FFI	FEAT/ FIREMON Integrated
FIREMON	Fire Effects Monitoring and Inventory System
FSA	Farm Service Agency, a department of the USDA
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
GRGWA	Greater Rio Grande Watershed Alliance
LIDAR	Light detecting and ranging, a remote sensing technique using light to gather elevation data
NAIP	National Agriculture Imagery Program (aerial imagery)
NDVI	Normalized Difference Vegetation Index; GIS term for a band ratio of the visible red and the near infrared spectral bands and is calculated using the following formula: (NIR – Red)/(NIR+Red)
NHNM	Natural Heritage New Mexico
NMDGF	New Mexico Department of Game and Fish
NMED SWQB	New Mexico Environment Department Surface Water Quality Bureau
NMFWRI	New Mexico Forest and Watershed Restoration Institute
NMHU	New Mexico Highlands University
NMRAM	New Mexico Rapid Assessment Method, version 2.0
NRCS	Natural Resource Conservation Service
PC	Plot center
RGIS	Resource Geographic Information System
SWCD	Soil and Water Conservation District
TIFF	Tagged image file format
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USGS	United States Geological Survey
WQCC	Water Quality Control Commission
WSS	Web Soil Survey, a soils database of the NRCS

Purpose of Report

This report covers the low-intensity pre-treatment vegetation monitoring assessment performed on a non-native phreatophyte removal project submitted for the Ojo Caliente River to the Greater Rio Grande Watershed Alliance. Following an explanation of monitoring methods, we will discuss background, observations, and assessment results for each project.

Ecological Context of Bosque Restoration

Neither the challenges nor the importance of working in the bosque and other riparian areas in New Mexico today should be underestimated. According to the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish Conservation Division, wetlands and riparian areas comprise approximately 0.6 percent of all land in New Mexico (2012). Despite this small percentage, estimates of New Mexican vertebrate species depending on wetland and riparian habitat for their survival ranges from 55% (New Mexico Department of Game and Fish Conservation Services Division, 2012) to 80% (Audubon New Mexico, 2013). These areas also provide flood mitigation, filtration of sediment and pollutants, and water for a variety of purposes including groundwater recharge (Audubon New Mexico, 2013). In addition, native vegetation such as cottonwoods have cultural significance to many communities.

As much as these areas are disproportionately important to ecosystems and human communities, they are equally disproportionately impacted by disturbance. Anthropogenic impacts with major consequences for our riparian areas include dams, reservoirs, levees, channelization, acequias and ditches, jetty jacks, riprap and Gabion baskets, urbanization, removal of native phreatophytes, grazing by domestic livestock, excessive grazing pressure by native ungulate populations absent natural predation cycles, beaver removal, logging, mining, recreation, transportation, introduction and spread of invasive exotic species, groundwater extraction, altered fire and flood regimes drought and climate change (Committee on Riparian Zone Functioning and Strategies for Management, et al., 2002). Statewide, it is estimated that as much as 90% of New Mexico's historical riparian areas have been lost (Audubon New Mexico, 2013), and approximately 39% of our remaining perennial stream miles are impaired (New Mexico Department of Game and Fish Conservation Services Division, 2012).

New Mexico *is* fortunate enough to have the Middle Rio Grande Bosque, the largest remaining bosque in the Southwest (USDA USFS, 1996). However, over the past two decades, the number of fires in the bosque has been increasing. Historically, the primary disturbance regime in the bosque has been flooding, not fire, which means the system is not fire-adapted. In fact, native species like cottonwood resprout from their roots after floods and need wet soils to germinate from seed. Flooding also promotes decomposition of organic material and keeps the soil moist which reduces the likelihood of fire. Today, overbank flow is uncommon in many areas of the Rio Grande due to the heavy alteration of the channel and flow regimes (two obvious examples are the structures defining the upper and lower extent of the Middle Rio Grande: Cochiti Dam and Elephant Butte Reservoir). This has led to low fuel moisture content and high fuel loads, as well as increased human presence in the riparian area. As a result, bosque fires are more common and more severe: they kill cottonwoods and other native species, creating spaces which are filled by non-native species such as salt cedar, Russian olive, Siberian elm, and Tree-of-Heaven. We are constantly learning more about how these species can exploit and encourage a riparian fire regime, in addition to many other changes they bring to ecosystems.

Efforts geared toward the removal of these nonnative species can help to reduce fire risk, preserve native vegetation, and be part of a larger effort to restore the bosque and the watershed as a whole to a more natural and functional ecosystem. The Greater Rio Grande Watershed Alliance (GRGWA) has been working on these issues with a variety of collaborating organizations and agencies within the Rio Grande basin for several years. Since 2013, the New Mexico Forest and Watershed Restoration Institute (NMFWRI) has been working with GRGWA and the Claunch-Pinto Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD) to begin construction of a geodatabase for all of GRGWA's non-native phreatophyte removal projects as well as to perform the formal pre- and post-treatment monitoring, utilizing the field methods explained below as well as LIDAR analysis where appropriate and available.

Monitoring and Field Methods

Low intensity Field Methods

Low intensity pre-treatment vegetation monitoring was done using an adapted version of the biotic portion of the New Mexico Rapid Assessment Method (NMRAM), v 2.0, updating recommendations made in the Field Manual for Greater Rio Grande Watershed Alliance (GRGWA) Riparian Restoration Effectiveness Monitoring and the GRGWA Monitoring Plan, developed by Lightfoot & Stropki of SWCA Environmental Consultants in 2012. (For a brief overview of both low and high intensity monitoring methods used by the NMFWRI on GRGWA projects, please see Appendix III.)

For those not familiar, NMRAM was developed by the New Mexico Environment Department Surface Water Quality Bureau Wetlands Program and Natural Heritage New Mexico as a "cost effective, yet consistent and meaningful tool" (Muldavin, 2011) for wetland ecological condition assessment in terms of anthropogenic disturbance as negatively correlated with quality and functionality. The portions of NMRAM we utilized are Level 2 "semi-quantitative" field measurements taken at less detail than plot level (Muldavin, 2011).

Measurements taken included relative native plant community composition, vegetation horizontal patch structure, vegetation vertical structure, native riparian tree regeneration, and invasive exotic plant species cover. The underlying method for these biotic assessments was a version of the 1984 Hink and Ohmart vertical structure classification system, modified for use in the NMRAM for Montane Riverine Wetlands version 2.0 (see Appendix IV). First, vegetation communities were mapped out by patch (polyon) according to the Hink and Ohmart system. Next, the presence of (state-listed) invasives, wetland species, and the two dominant species in each strata ("tree" >15 ft, "shrub" 4.5-15 ft, and "herbaceous" <4.5 ft) were recorded for each plant community. The native/exotic ratio in each of the patches was scored and weighted based on the percent of the project area each patch comprised. These scores were then combined with the additional biotic metrics of vertical and horizontal diversity, native tree regeneration, and overall (listed) invasive presence. The NMRAM rating system is based, on all levels, on a scale of 1 to 4, where 4 is considered excellent condition, 3 good, 2 fair, and 1 poor.

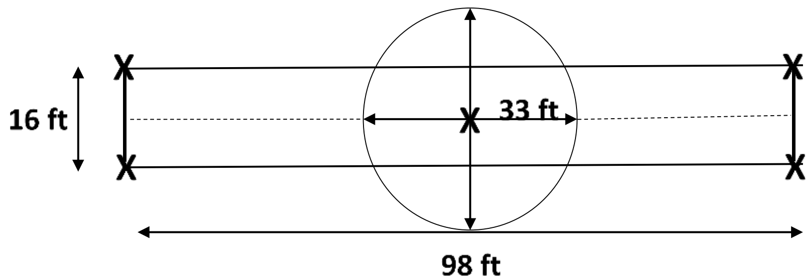
We also assessed soil surface condition, which is a metric typically included in the abiotic section of the NMRAM, as well as the presence of surface fuels, which is not part of the NMRAM. Unlike the other 6 metrics we used, surface fuels were recorded on a rating scale from 0 to 1.0 where 1.0 is a continuous fuel matrix.

Photopoints were established to capture images where vegetation shifts were observed. Waypoints were marked with a Garmin GPS unit and named sequentially by site. Photos were taken in the direction that most effectively captured the diverse vegetation community(ies). Where appropriate, one waypoint was used for photos taken in multiple directions.

Prior to entering the field, our GIS specialist created a map with the project boundaries as provided by GRGWA. She combined these polygons with recent aerial imagery and identified relevant roads and other landscape features. Once on the ground, the vegetation community polygons (as determined by the modified Hink and Ohmart classification system) were hand-drawn onto this map and served as the basis for other biotic metric assessments. Upon return to the office, this polygon map and the photopoints were digitized by the monitoring specialist.

High-intensity Field Methods

High-intensity monitoring was also done, in part, on this site. We used an adapted Bosque Ecosystem Monitoring Program (BEMP) style plot. These are 16 x 98-foot rectangles, placed approximately parallel to the river. Within these plots, we measure canopy and species, and vegetation and ground cover. We also used Brown's transects to measure surface fuels. We also had some discussion over a few months about installing groundwater monitoring wells in the Southern portion of the project, but we are given to understand this possibility was ultimately not agreeable with the landowners.



Estimating Vegetation Cover using eCognition Software

These projects were also analyzed by our GIS specialist. One analysis tool used for GRGWA project is LIDAR, light detecting and ranging. LIDAR provides elevation data which we use to analyze vegetation and canopy structure in detail as a supplement to field monitoring data. This is especially useful in large or difficult-to-access areas. However, LIDAR is currently only is available in areas along the immediate Rio Grande corridor. Because LIDAR was not available for these projects site, the GIS analysis used eCognition software to analyze NAIP imagery. The goal of this analysis was to estimate vegetation cover in two different classes: bare ground/sparse vegetation, and tree/shrub.

Object based image classification systems, such as eCognition software, allow for a semi-automated analysis of high resolution images. This approach divides the image into meaningful homogenous regions, known as image objects. These image objects are groups of pixels that are adjacent to each other and are spectrally similar. Once image objects are created, they provide a great deal of information from which an image classification can be developed. In large areas where more detailed vegetation surveys are cost prohibited, eCognition provides a means to characterize a landscape using readily available aerial photography.

For the Ojo Caliente area, 2020 and 2014 NAIP (National Agriculture Imagery Program) imagery were acquired. NAIP is a USDA/FSA program to acquire 'leaf on' aerial imagery during the peak growing season. NAIP imagery for New Mexico can be downloaded by Quarter Quadrangle extent in an uncompressed TIFF format via RGIS –Resource Geographic Information System (http://rgis.unm.edu/).

NAIP was collected in 2014 with the near infrared (NIR) spectral band. The 4 band imagery (Red, Green, Blue, and NIR) at 1 meter cell size is available statewide. Having the Near-InfraRed band is very important for vegetation assessments and necessary to calculate the Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI). This index is widely used to assess vegetation health and leaf structure. NDVI takes into account the amount of red energy that is absorbed by chlorophyll and the amount of near-infrared energy that is reflected by the cellular structure of the leaf (because the red and near infrared measurements are normalized in an indirect measure of vegetation health). The formula is (NIR – Red)/ (NIR + Red), where NIR is the Near Infrared Band, and Red is the Red Band (Carson and Ripley, 1997)

To identify dominate vegetation types, the image was first classified to identify vegetated areas based on image object properties of Hue, Saturation, and Intensity and NDVI values of the image objects. The classification was based on finding the right threshold values for each feature. To determine specific threshold values, information about each image object could be displayed and tested to determine if those values were appropriate for the given land cover feature. The resulting classification was converted to an ArcGIS shapefile and acreage totals could be estimated.

Personnel Involved

2021 New Mexico Forest and Watershed Restoration Institute Monitoring Team:

- Kathryn R Mahan, Ecological Monitoring Program Manager
- Alex Makowicki, Ecological Monitoring Technician

2021 New Mexico Forest and Watershed Restoration Institute GIS Team:

- Patti Dappen, GIS Program Manager

Other persons contacted:

- Fred Rossbach, Field Coordinator, Greater Rio Grande Watershed Alliance
- Marcos Valdez, East Rio Arriba Soil and Watershed Conservation District

Ojo Caliente Project

Project 15.08 is located on the Sommer property on the Ojo Caliente River approximately 7 miles northeast of Hernandez, NM and approximately 15 miles northwest of Española, NM.

Española receives an average of 9.8 inches of rain annually. Temperatures range from an average high of 91 in July, average low of 15 in January (City-Stats, 2015). According to the NRCS Web Soil Survey, the project area is over 93% Razito-Fruitland complex and 6-7% Pinavetes loamy sand. Ecological sites contained within the project area include R036XB111NM Sandy Slopes, R035XA115NM Deep Sand, and R035XA113NM Sandy (USDA NRCS, 2013).

The Sandy Slopes ecological site typically supports a mixed-shrub grassland state dominated by sagebrush, saltbush, winterfat, rabbitbrush and sagewort at the shrub level, and blue grama, galleta, dropseed, Indian ricegrass, and threeawn at the herbaceous level. It can also be found in Piñon-juniper state (up to 15% pinõn-juniper cover with patchy grass), shrub state (sagebrush, saltbush and squirreltail), and an eroded state (piñon-juniper, annual forbs/grasses, bare ground and reduced A-horizon in the soil) (USDA NRCS, n.d.).

The Deep Sand ecological site typically supports a grassland state dominated by Indian ricegrass, Blue grama, dropseeds and threeawns, but also can be found in a shrub-dominated state dominated by sand sagebrush and in a juniper-dominated state. (USDA NRCS, n.d.)

The Sandy ecological site typically supports plant communities composed of fourwing saltbush, winterfat, and sagebrush at the shrub layer, and at the herbaceous layer, Rocky Mountain beeplant, blue grama, western wheatgrass, threeawns, galleta, dropseed, Indian ricegrass, needle-and-thread, squirreltail, and New Mexico feathergrass. This may also support a shrub-dominated state (dominanted by sagebrush, rabbitbrush with a blue-grama/threeawn/dropseed/muhly understory), as well as a juniper-dominated state (with a patchy grass understory of blue grama, dropseeds, galleta, Indian ricegrass and threeawn) (USDA NRCS).

Monitoring was conducted at this 25.9 -acre project site on August 24, 2015 as part of a restoration project targeting non-native phreatophytes scheduled for 2015-2016. The project is in Rio Arriba County west of US Hwy 285 (Chama Highway). The project spans both sides of the Ojo Caliente River. The project was sponsored by the East Rio Arriba SWCD. Portions of the project were treated by a previous landowner approximately five years ago, but were ultimately unsuccessful due to a lack of follow-up. These areas will be re-treated Planned treatment includes removal of Siberian elms, Russian olives and salt cedar of various sizes. Restoration goals are to both extend and re-treat previous nonnative phreatophyte efforts, enhance an existing wildlife corridor, reduce fire hazard, increase the health of the riparian area and the overall watershed, and to raise awareness of bosque restoration projects in the local area.

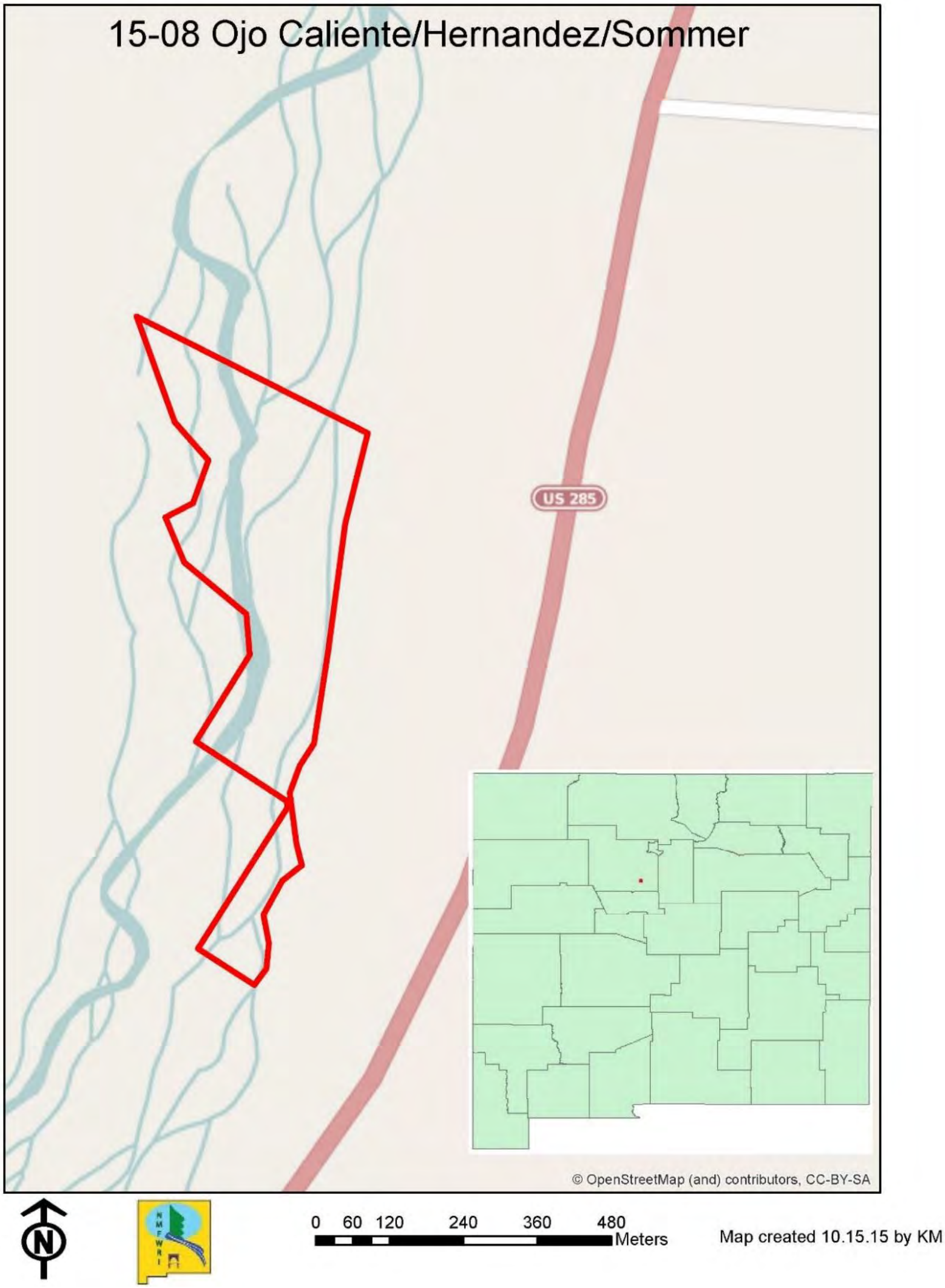


Figure 1. Project 15.08 in geographic context.

The Rio Ojo Caliente, as visible in Figure 1, can take different paths depending on the amount of flow. During our site visit, young willows were buried in sand from the river's movement the week before. The Rio Ojo Caliente flows from the Tusas and Vallecitos near Lamadera through the Ojo Caliente valley, to join the Rio Chama near Chili, south of Medenales and north of El Duende and Hernandez. The USGS gauge 08289000 measures the Rio Ojo Caliente at La Madera.

The GRGWA site is located approximately 19 miles south of the gauge at an elevation around 5800 feet. Exotic species observed frequently included Russian olive, tamarisk, Russian thistle and cheatgrass. Native plants observed in abundance at the time of the site visit included cottonwood, juniper, New Mexico olive, snakeweed, rabbitbrush, cactus, false boneset, sagewort, dropseed, and muhly.

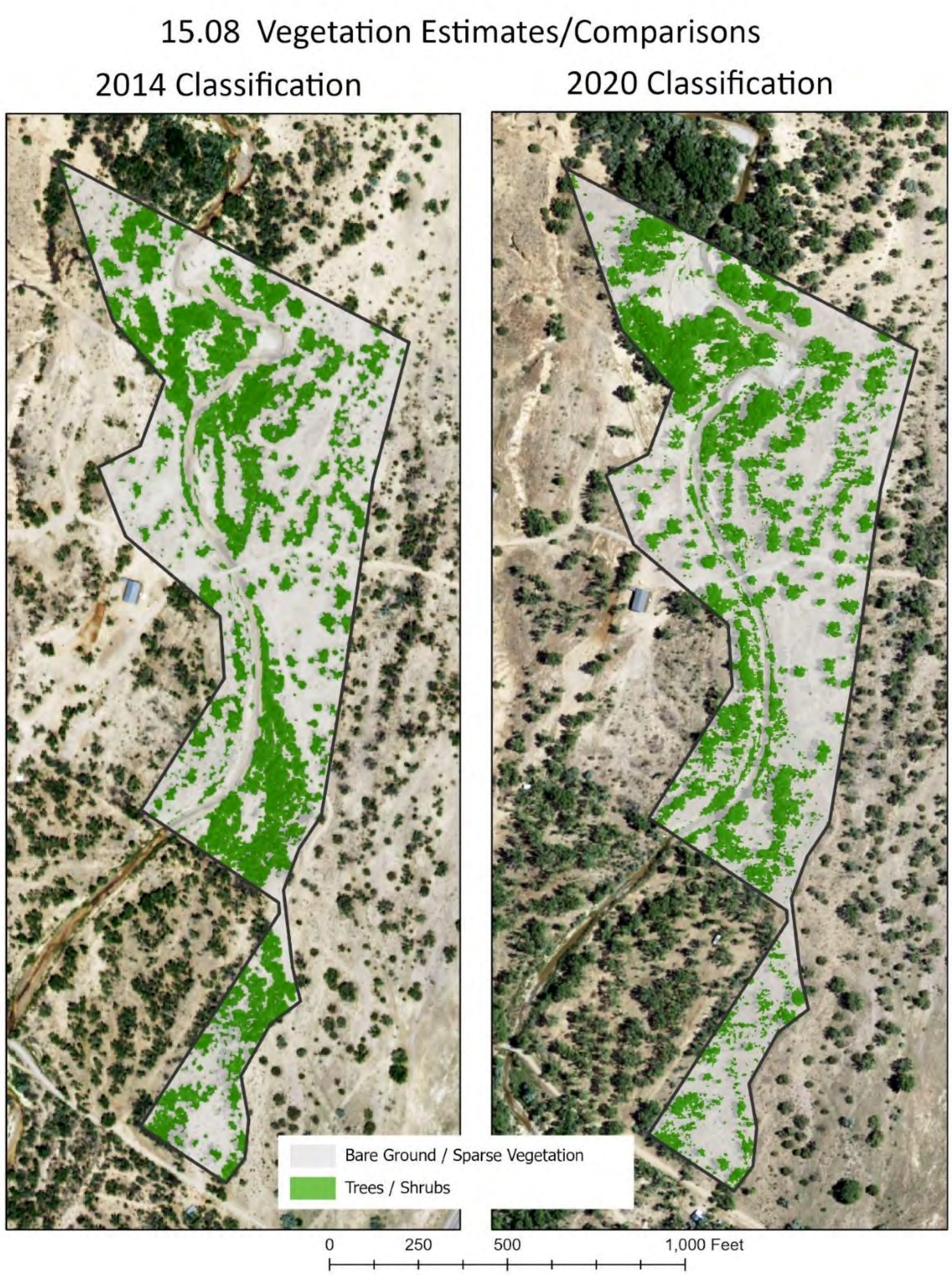


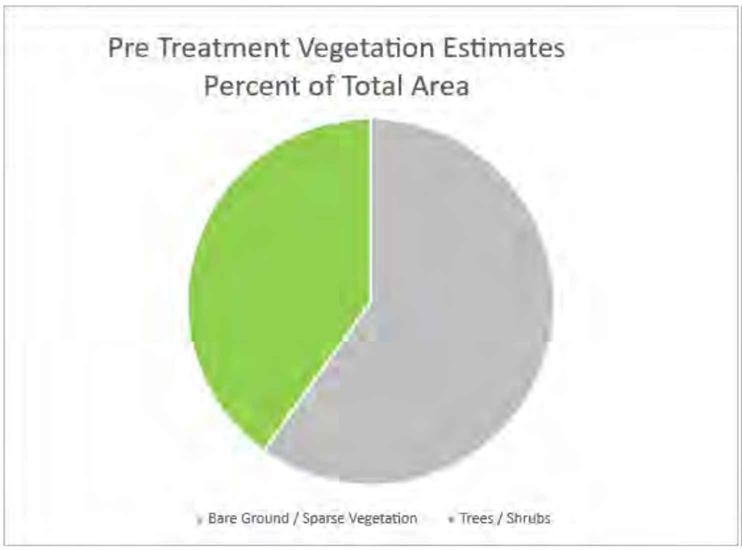
Figure 2. Comparison of vegetation from 2014 and 2020 using eCognition and NAIP imagery.

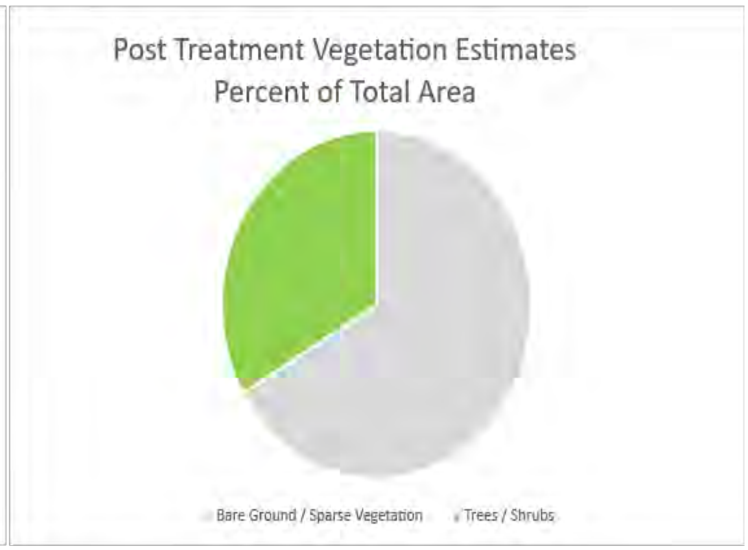
Summary

Overall, the site changed little in terms of vertical vegetation classes. From figure two a loss of tree and shrub density can be seen between the monitoring years, this can be attributed to the restoration work done in 2015

Vegetation Structure Type	**Pre-Tx Acres**	**Post-Tx Acres**	**Pre-Tx % of Total Area**	**Post-Tx % of Project Area**
Bare Ground / Sparse Vegetation	15.40	17.16	59.92%	66.77%
Trees / Shrubs	10.30	8.63	40.08%	33.58%

Table 1. Pre and post-Tx acreage and percent of project area occupied by the two vegetation classifications





Figures 3. and 4. Showing % of project area for the two vegetation classifications pre and post-Tx

Discussion

We would like to clarify that we are adapting these NMRAM metrics for our own purposes. That is, we are using them both inside and outside their intended site ranges, including on larger sites (NMRAM is designed to handle a site around 100 x 200 meters), sites further from the river (NMRAM is currently in use primarily for assessing riverine wetlands), and sites defined by exotic vegetation presence rather than hydrologic boundaries and upland vegetation indicators/apparent wetland extent. Site delineation and size is likely to be variable for a number of other reasons, including landowner participation, available funds, proposals received from contractors, etc – many of which cannot be directly correlated to site disturbance or ecological function. For this reason, we do not use the entire NMRAM assessment, or place confidence in the weighted score roll-ups that are typically part of an NMRAM report. Should one be interested, rationale for the weighting in the NMRAM score roll-up can be found in the yet-to-be-published field manual for version 2.0. For more information, contact Maryann McGraw of the NMED or NMFWRI.

While we provide a biotic site score and rating for your reference, we recommend comparisons be done with individual metrics from pre-treatment and post-treatment assessment from the same site, rather than across multiple sites. Also of note is that statistical analysis is not appropriate for NMRAM, or other low intensity, rapid field methods.

Please note that should the project area change significantly from what was originally proposed and monitored, all metrics will lose some amount of confidence on comparison as it is impractical to re-examine the original site assessment scores using new boundaries. This is an issue of concern of which GRGWA should be aware. We recommend that GRGWA attempt to minimize alterations in project boundaries once pre-treatment monitoring data has been approved for collection. Another, somewhat alternative, recommendation is that the initial monitoring regime include high-intensity modified BEMP-type plots which could be repeated in their exact initial locations, allowing collection of comparable data regardless of boundary change. We recognize that this is not always practical: boundaries change for a number of reasons and time and cost constraints can necessitate the sole use of a rapid assessment method for monitoring. We have reason to hope our outlined assessment method will still be a satisfactory indicator for site function improvement or degradation primarily because metrics in rapid assessment methods such as this are set up to have relatively low sensitivities (i.e. for a change to be reflected in the metrics, either positive or negative, disturbance on site has to be significantly altered).

From here on out, the goal of the GRGWA/ NMFWRI is that all sites will be revisited for post-treatment monitoring in 5-year intervals. It is our intention and expectation that the data collected in these intervals will reflect any significant changes in disturbance and ecological function of the site.

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Appendix I - Photopoint Tables

Project Name	Point number in NMFWRI Garmin	Direction facing (azimuth)	Description	Coordinates
15.08 pre	OC1	20	polygon 1	36.148517, -106.103023
	OC2	270	polygon 2	36.14815, -106.103009
	OC3	180	polygon 3	36.146398, -106.102602
	OC4	195	polygon 4 - previously masticated (4-5 yrs ago)	36.145268, -106.102484
	OC5	335	polygon 5	36.144615, -106.10175
	OC6	155	polygon 6	36.144756, -106.102151
	OC7	360	polygon 7	36.142389, -106.102221
	OC8	180	polygon 8	36.142712, -106.102399
	OC9	270	polygon 9	36.148591, -106.101164
	OCPC - N	0	from plot center	36.149294, -106.103662
	OCPC - E	90	from plot center	36.149294, -106.103662
	OCPC - S	180	from plot center	36.149294, -106.103662
	OCPC - W	270	from plot center	36.149294, -106.103662
	OCPC	270	OF plot center	36.149294, -106.103662

Appendix II - Photos

OC1, view of polygon 1.
Taken facing 20 degrees.

OC2, view of polygon 2.
Taken facing 270 degrees.

OC3, view of polygon 3.
Taken facing 180 degrees.

OC4, view of polygon 4, previously masticated 4-5 years ago. Taken facing 195 degrees.

OC5, view of polygon 5. Taken facing 335 degrees.

OC6, view of polygon 6. Taken facing 155 degrees.

OC7, view of polygon 7.
Taken facing 360 degrees.

OC8, view of polygon 8.
Taken facing 180 degrees.

OC9, view of polygon 9.
Taken facing 270 degrees.

15-08 Plot Photos

N from PC

E from PC

S from PC

W from PC

Plot Center

Appendix III – Current monitoring methods available

Low-intensity methods

- Where: happens on all sites with GRGWA projects
- Method name: NMRAM (New Mexico Rapid Assessment Method v 2.0)
- Time required: 3 hours – half day/ site
- Repeat: done once pre-treatment and in 4-5 year intervals post-treatment
- Basics: mapping vegetation communities (by vertical and horizontal structure), recording dominant vegetation in each strata (trees, shrubs, herbaceous), assessing fuel load, noting soil surface condition and native/exotic ratio at all vegetation levels, photo points
- Any on-site impacts or materials: none

High-intensity methods

- Where: happens on select sites, in addition to low-intensity monitoring

Submethod name 1: BBIRD or BEMP vegetation plots (depends on treatment area size)

- Time required: approx. 2 hours/site
- Repeat: both pre-treatment and in 4-5 yr intervals post-treatment
- Basics: larger plots and transects documenting vegetation, photo points
- On-site impacts or materials: rebar and cap

Submethod name 2: Brown's transects

- Time required: 1-1.5 hours/site
- Repeat: both pre-treatment and in 4-5 yr intervals post-treatment
- Basics: transects to calculate fuel loading and fire behavior, photo points
- On-site impacts or materials: rebar and cap

Submethod name 3: BEMP-adapted Groundwater Well Monitoring

- Time required:
  - Initial installation: 1-2 hours/ well (ideally 2+ wells/site)
    - Repeat: maintenance as needed, should be minimal
  - Data offloading: 10-20 minutes/well
    - Repeat: at least annually (this is when we anticipate datalogger will be full and batteries will need to be changed)
- Basics: install a well with a sensor which records groundwater level and temperature once an hour year round; this will reflect changes due to seasonal variation, vegetation growth, irrigation, etc.
- On-site impacts or materials: shallow monitoring well (consists of capped PVC pipe extending into the ground about 3 feet below the water table and above ground approx. 2 feet (can be painted earth tones); well contains a datalogger (pressure transducer) suspended on a cable into the water); well should be protected from cattle grazing (so may require rebar around pvc visible above ground)

Appendix IV - Modified Hink and Ohmart categories, from NMRAM

The following is pages 39-41 in Muldavin et al.'s 2014 NMRAM for Montane Riverine Wetlands v 2.0 Manual (draft, not yet published)

Vegetation Vertical Structure Type Definitions for NMRAM

Multiple-Story Communities (Woodlands/Forests)

Type 1-High Structure Forest with a well-developed understory.

Tall mature to intermediate-aged trees (>5 m [>15 feet]) with canopy covering >25% of the area of the community (polygon)and understory layer (0-5 m [0-15 feet]) covering >25% of the area of the community (polygon). Substantial foliage is in all height layers. (This type incorporates Hink and Ohmart structure types 1 and 3.) Photograph on Gila River by Y. Chauvin, 2012.

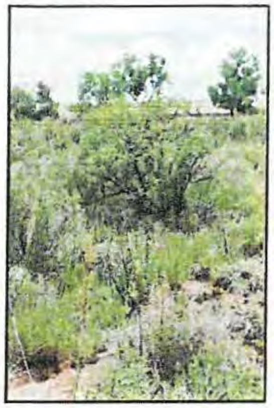
Type 2 -Low Structure Forest with little or no understory.

Tall mature to intermediate-aged trees (>5 m [>15 feet]) with canopy covering >25% of the area of the community (polygon) and understory layer (1-5 m [3-15 feet]) covering <25% of the area of the community (polygon). Majority of foliage is over 5 m (15 feet) above the ground. (This type incorporates Hink and Ohmart structure types 2 and 4.) Photograph on Diamond Creek by Y. Chauvin, 2012.

Single-story Communities (Shrublands, Herbaceous and Bare Ground)

Type 5 -Tall Shrub Stands.

Young tree and shrub layer only (15-5 m [4.5-15 feet]) covering >25% of the area of the community (polygon). Stands dominated by tall shrubs and young trees, may include herbaceous vegetation underneath the woody vegetation. Photograph on San Francisco River by Y. Chauvin, 201
2.

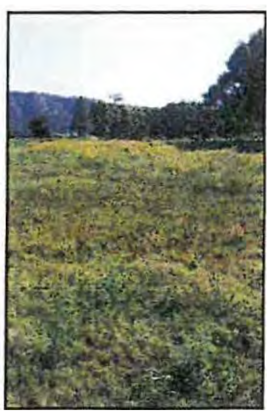


Type 6S-Short Shrub Stands.

Short stature shrubs or very young shrubs and trees (up to 1.5 m [up to 4.5 feet]) covering >10% of the area of the community (polygon). Stands dominated by short woody vegetation, may include herbaceous vegetation underneath the woody vegetation. Photograph on Lower Pecos River by E. Lindahl, 2008.

Type 6W- Herbaceous Wetland.

Herbaceous wetland vegetation covering >10% of the area of the community (polygon). Stands dominated by obligate wetland herbaceous species. Woody species absent, or <10% cover. Photograph of *Carex nebrascensis* meadow on upper Rio Santa Barbara by Y. Chauvin, 2009.



Type 6H- Herbaceous.

Herbaceous vegetation covering >10% of the area of the community (polygon). Stands dominated by herbaceous vegetation of any type except obligate wetland species. Woody species absent or <10% cover. Photograph on Diamond Creek by Y. Chauvin, 2012.

Type 7-Sparse Vegetation/Bare Ground.

Bare ground, may include sparse woody or herbaceous vegetation, but total vegetation cover <10%. May be natural in origin (cobble bars) or anthropogenic in origin (graded or plowed earth) Photograph on Lower Gila River by Y. Chauvin, 2012.