Placitas Project 25.14

Pre-Treatment Monitoring Report - 2025

Prepared by

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for the ***Greater Rio Grande Watershed Alliance*** and the ***Coronado Soil & Water Conservation District***

Contents

Acronyms and Abbreviations

Acronym, Abbreviation, or Term	Explanation or Definition as used by NMFWRI
BEMP	Bosque Ecosystem Monitoring Program, small rectangular plot types
CSE	Common Stand Exam
CSWCD	Coronado Soil and Conservation District
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
GRGWA	Greater Rio Grande Watershed Alliance
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
QMD	Quadratic Mean Diameter
PC	Plot center
SWCD	Soil and Water Conservation District
TPA	Trees Per Acre
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture

1 Purpose of Report

This report covers low- and high-intensity pre-treatment vegetation monitoring assessments performed on the Las Placitas 25.14 Project submitted for the Private landowner and the Coronado SWCD to the Greater Rio Grande Watershed Alliance in 2025. Following a discussion of the ecological context, and our monitoring methods, we present pertinent background, observations, and assessment results for the projects.

2 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% of all land in New Mexico (2012).

Despite this small percentage, it is estimated that an average of 55% of New Mexican vertebrate species (can be higher for certain taxa) depend on wetland and riparian habitat for their survival (New Mexico Department of Game and Fish Conservation Services Division, 2012). For example, the relatively few miles of riparian habitat of the San Juan and Gila river valleys helped support up to 17% of the avian species of the entirety of North America in the past, due to their use as feeding grounds for migrating birds (Hubbard, 1971). Sixty-two percent of 117 vertebrate species in the Middle Rio Grande sampled in a RMRS study were found to be vulnerable to changes in their habitat (Friggens, M. et al, 2013). These areas also provide flood mitigation, filtration of sediment and pollutants, and water for a variety of purposes including groundwater recharge (Patten, 1998). In addition, native vegetation, such as cottonwood forests, holds 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). 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.

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 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.

3 Monitoring and Field Methods

3.1 High-intensity Field Methods – CSE Plots

For post-treatment monitoring, we added additional riparian-adapted Common Stand Exams (CSE). CSE plot locations are synonymous with pre-treatment photo point locations where possible; in some cases, additional plots are established to reach the target sampling density. Once the plot location was determined, a 1/100- and 1/10-acre radius plot was established by placing pin-flags at 11' 9" and 37' 3" from the plot center in each cardinal direction. Photos were taken from plot center in each cardinal direction and from 75' north of plot center toward plot center. Ocular estimates were made of understory aerial and ground cover within the 1/10-acre plot. Overstory canopy cover was estimated using a concave spherical densiometer, with measurements made in four cardinal directions, at the edge of the 1/100-acre plot. This method provides an estimate of canopy cover for a 1/10-acre area centered on the plot. A Hink & Ohmart and modified Hink & Ohmart structure class was determined for the 1/10th acre plot. Finally, all plant species observed within the 1/10th-acre area with over 1% cover were recorded, as were other comments regarding conditions at the plot.

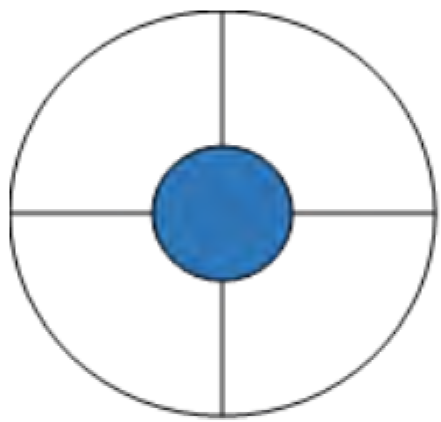


Figure 1: Example of CSE plot layout. The outer circle represents the 1/10-acre plot and the blue circle is the 1/100-acre plot.

3.2 Disclaimer

NMFWRI provides this report and the data collected with the disclaimer that the information contained in these data is dynamic and may change over time. The data are not better than the original sources from which they were derived. It is the responsibility of the data user to use the data appropriately and within the limitations of monitoring data in general, and these data in particular. NMFWRI gives no warranty, expressed or implied, as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data. These data and related graphics are not legal documents and are not intended to be used as such. This includes but is not limited to using these data as the primary basis for the development of thinning prescriptions or timber sales. NMFWRI shall not be held liable for improper or incorrect use of the data described and/or contained in this report.

Analysis was also done according to our standard protocols. Note that the values reported in the tables are expressed on a per acre basis but represent only areas sampled. We do not scale up these values to calculate volume of wood over the project area and warn readers of this report that they are not intended for that purpose. The accompanying tables show summaries of our data, and some differences are discussed below; however, differences that seem apparent here may not stand up to rigorous statistical tests. For some estimates, the standard deviation exceeds the mean (i.e., the coefficient of variation is greater than 100 percent), and sampling errors for some estimates exceed 100 percent. Therefore, data should be used and results interpreted with appropriate caution.

3.3 Personnel Involved

2025 New Mexico Forest and Watershed Restoration Institute Monitoring & GIS Team:

- Abigail Han, Monitoring & GIS Specialist
- Patrick Goetsch, Riparian Crew Lead
- Vincent Vispo, Assistant Crew Lead
- Michael Branch, Crew Lead
- Emily Yannayon, Monitoring Specialist
- Jax Gaglianese-Woody, Monitoring Technician
- Kathryn Mahan, Monitoring Program Manager
- Corey Beinhart, Data Manager

Other persons contacted:

- Dierdre Tarr, District Manager for Claunch-Pinto SWCD, Greater Rio Grande Watershed Alliance
- Todd Haines, Field Coordinator, Greater Rio Grande Watershed Alliance
- Miriam Gagne, Assistant District Manager, Coronado SWCD

4 Placitas 25.14 Project Background and Ecological Context

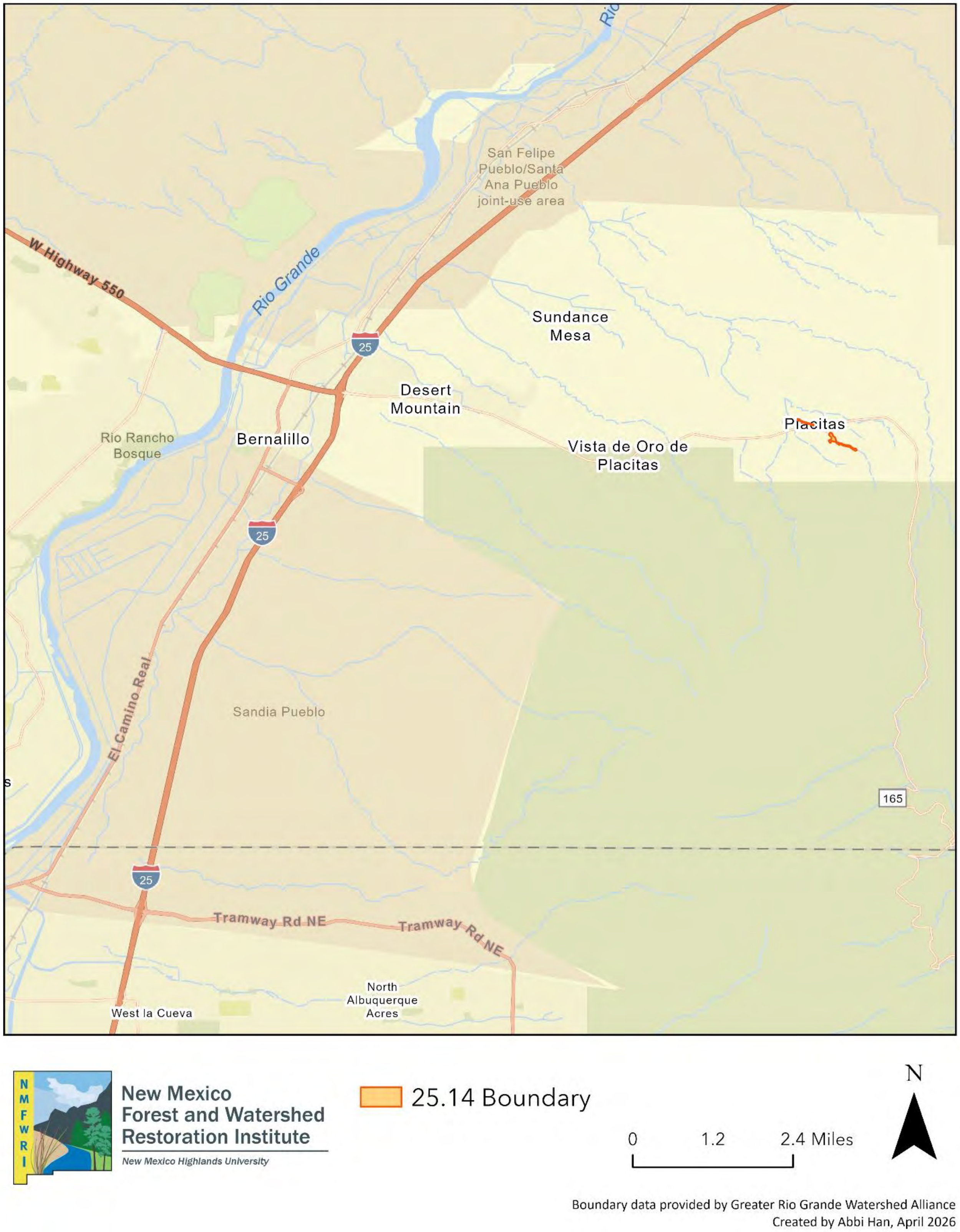
The climate of Placitas is typical of high desert communities: hot summers with a July high of 91°F and mild winters with a January low of 23°F. It receives an average of 17 inches of snow and 13 inches of rain per year, compared to the US averages of 28 and 38 inches (*Placitas (Sandoval County), NM Climate*, n.d.).

Soils on the project site are majority La Fonda loam, with a small portion of the Skyvillage-Ildefonso association. The ecological site typically associated with these soils is "Loamy" (R042CY109NM) (USDA NRCS, n.d.). This ecological site can cover a wide range of landforms, but no matter the location, it is typified by moderately deep loamy soil with no large amounts of carbonates, salts, rock fragments, or overbearing influence from bedrock. La Fonda soils generally sit on shale and fine-grained sandstone bedrock formed during the Jurassic, Triassic, Permian, and Pennsylvanian ages. These sediments are susceptible to erosion and are often cut by arroyos. The natural plant community for the Loamy ecological site is dominated by grasses such as western wheatgrass, blue grama, and little bluestem. Woody plants such as fourwing saltbush and winterfat historically occupy a small portion of these sites but are ecologically important as habitat and forage (USDA NRCS, USDA ARS, & NMSU, n.d.).

The planned treatment for the project site focuses on the removal of Siberian elm, as well as Russian olive and saltcedar if they are encountered. The project proposal was submitted on behalf of multiple private landowners by the Coronado SWCD. Land ownership in this area appears to be complicated. While monitoring, the NMFWRI crew was approached on several occasions by community members who felt that they had a stake in how the land was managed and opposed the project. Likely, these individuals do not have legal claims to land in the project site but are instead members of families that have been in the area for many generations and are related to current owners.

It should be noted that the project boundaries presented in the following maps are based on in-the-field observations conducted by the monitoring team when visiting the site with Miriam Gagne. Official project boundaries were not yet established at the time of writing, and thus these maps may not represent the exact locations of phreatophyte removal subsequently negotiated with a contractor.

Project 25.14 Location



Map 1: 25.14 project location.

Project 25.14 Plot Location

Boundary data provided by Greater Rio Grande Watershed Alliance
Created by Abbi Han, April 2026

Map 2: Intensive monitoring plot locations in the 25.14 project area.

5 Monitoring Results

5.1 Trees

Invasive Exotic Species

		Saplings	Poles			Mature trees			Total
	Diameter class (in.)	*3-5*	*5-7*	*7-9*	*9-11*	*11-13*	*13-15*	*15-17*	
Tree of Heaven	**Count**	0	4	10	4	3	0	0	***21.00***
	TPA	0.00	40.00	100.00	40.00	30.00	0.00	0.00	***210.00***
	BA/AC	0.00	7.81	33.94	21.34	22.55	0.00	0.00	***85.64***
	Avg Ht	0.00	32	44	46	51	0.00	0.00	
Siberian Elm	**Count**	1	2	5	3	2	1	1	***15.00***
	TPA	10.00	20.00	50.00	30.00	20.00	10.00	10.00	***150.00***
	BA/AC	0.67	4.83	16.22	14.16	14.07	11.63	12.27	***73.85***
	Avg Ht	25	32	33	38	43	61	56	
Summary by Class	***TPA***	***10.00***	***280.00***			***70.00***			***360.00***
	TPA %	***2.78%***	***77.78%***			***19.44%***			***100.00 %***
	BA/AC	***0.67***	***98.30***			***60.52***			***159.49***
	BA/AC %	***0.42%***	***61.64%***			***37.94%***			***100.00 %***
	QMD	***3.50***	***8.02***			***12.59***			***9.01***
	Avg Ht	***25***	***40***			***52***			***45***

Table 1: Non-native tree species in the 25.14 project area.

Non-Invasive Species

		Saplings		Poles			Total
	Diameter class (in.)	*1-3*	*3-5*	*5-7*	*7-9*	*9-11*	
Box Elder	**Count**	0	0	1	0	0	***1.00***
	TPA	0.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	***10.00***
	BA/AC	0.00	0.00	1.96	0.00	0.00	***1.96***
	Avg Ht	0.00	0.00	30.60	0.00	0.00	
One seed Juniper	**Count**	2	1	1	0	2	***6.00***
	TPA	20.00	10.00	10.00	0.00	20.00	***60.00***
	BA/AC	0.48	0.92	1.36	0.00	11.47	***14.23***
	Avg Ht	15.06	8.90	21.70	0.00	24.73	
Two needle Pinon	**Count**	0	0	0	1	0	***1.00***
	TPA	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	***10.00***
	BA/AC	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.76	0.00	***3.76***
	Avg Ht	0.00	0.00	0.00	28.30	0.00	
Summary by Class	***TPA***	***30.00***		***50.00***			***80.00***
	TPA %	***37.50%***		***62.50%***			***100.00%***
	BA/AC	***1.40***		***18.55***			***19.95***
	BA/AC %	***7.01%***		***92.99%***			***100.00%***
	QMD	***2.92***		***8.25***			***6.76***

	Avg Ht	***11***	***26***	***25***

Table 2: Native tree species in the 25.14 project area.

The tables above show the live trees found on the monitoring plots. The most common tree in this project area was tree of heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*), although all records of this species came from the single plot towards the center of the site. The other introduced tree species was Russian olive (*Eleagnus angustifolia*), which was found on two of the three monitoring plots. Much less common than the introduced species but also present were the native boxelder (*Acer negundo*) and one-seed juniper (*Juniperus monosperma*). There was also a singular two-needle pinyon (*Pinus edulis*) on plot 25.14_2, as well as a Gambel oak (*Quercus gambelii*), although this individual was dead and thus is not represented in the above tables.

In total, 52 trees were recorded across the three plots. Of these, 45 were live and thus part of the "growing stock." The count of live and dead trees translates to an average trees per acre (TPA) across the three plots of 173 and a basal area per acre (BA/AC) of 64.5 ft^2. Extrapolating these statistics to the entire project area should be done cautiously as it is a heterogeneous site with several distinct plant communities. Specific basal area recommendations for riparian areas in New Mexico are challenging to find, but one study reported that nation-wide "state riparian guidelines are generally in the range of 50 to 75 square feet per acre." The planned removal of Siberian elm will of course reduce the density of the project area, so it ought to be considered whether plantings are necessary to maintain a healthy canopy.

Another consideration is the density of tree of heaven in the center of the project area, the removal of which is not currently part of the treatment plan. This species, although initially introduced along the coasts of the continental U.S., has spread inland and is now considered invasive in riparian zones of the Southwest, including in the middle Rio Grande Basin where it is often associated with Siberian elm (*Ulmus pumila*) and white mulberry (*Morus alba*). It is highly tolerant of many industrial pollutants like sulfur and mercury, which has made it potentially useful in some restoration efforts, but its ability to spread quickly once established and the allelopathic chemicals it spreads together mean it is generally considered detrimental to a healthy ecosystem. The primary method of controlling tree of heaven has been to limit where it is actively planted, since it does not appear to spread far on its own. However, it can and will quickly move into disturbed sites adjacent to existing colonies. There is thus a risk that removing other invasive species without filling their places will simply encourage the spread of tree of heaven.

5.2 Regen – Seedlings

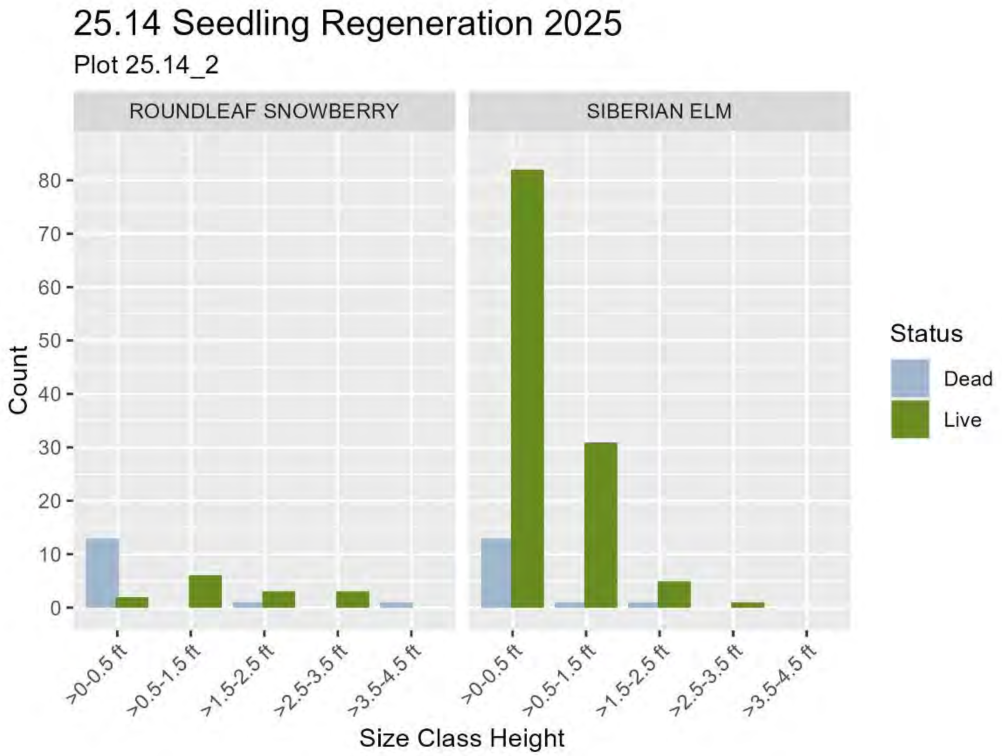


Figure 2: Seedlings on plot 2.

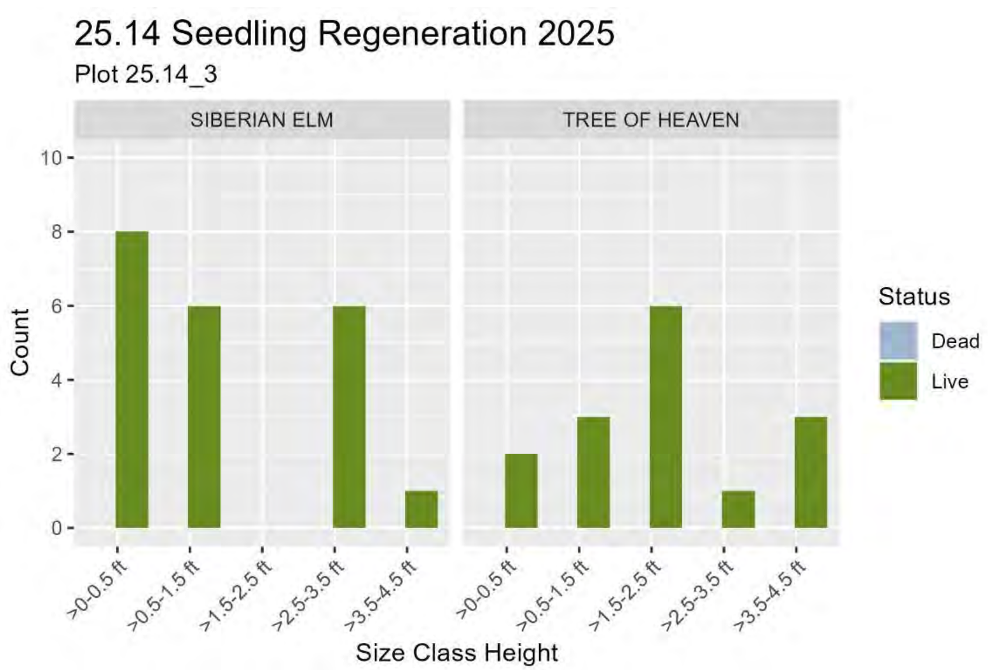


Figure 3: Seedlings on plot 3. Note the different scale (0 to 10) on the y-axis compared to figure 2 (0 to 90).

In total, there were 206 seedlings recorded in the project area. Siberian elm was the most common species recorded across all plots, with 5 seedlings on plot 25.14_1 (not shown), 134 on plot 25.14_2, and 21 on plot 25.14_3. 25.14_1 also had 2 Rocky Mountain juniper seedlings, while 25.14_2 had 29 of roundleaf snowberry and 25.14_3 had 15 of tree of heaven.

The prevalence of Siberian elm seedlings underscores the importance of post-treatment monitoring and, likely, the necessity of follow-up treatments. It would be unreasonable to expect all these tiny seedlings to be found during removal, and they represent a substantial stock ready to fill the gaps of from the removal of mature trees.

5.3 Aerial Cover

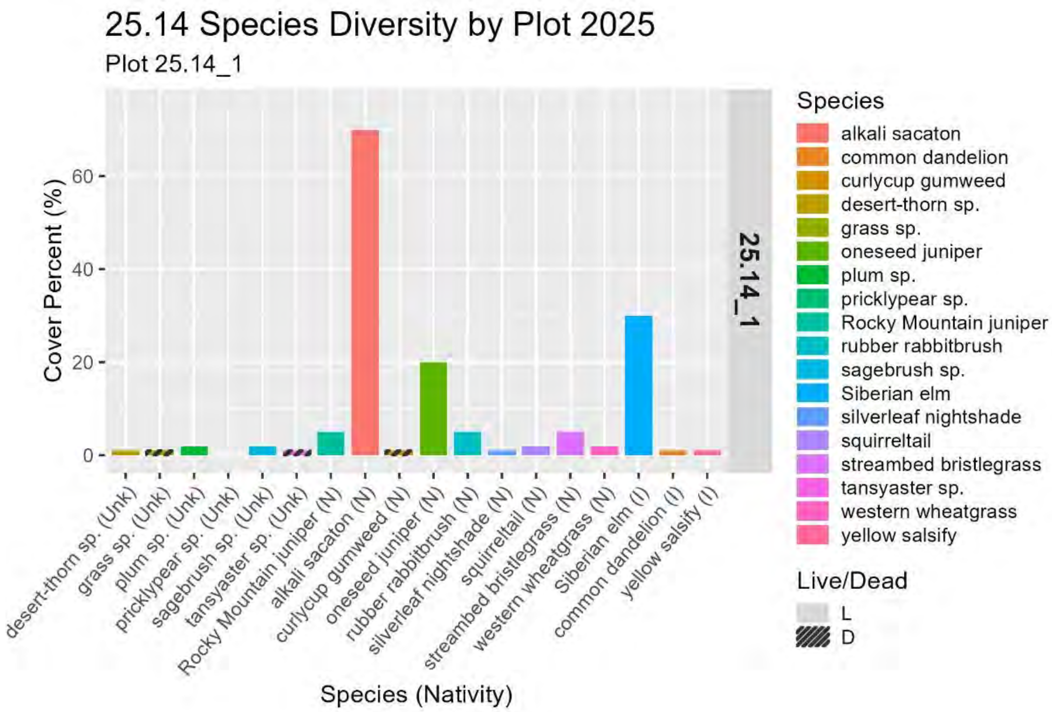


Figure 4: Aerial cover on plot 25.14_1.

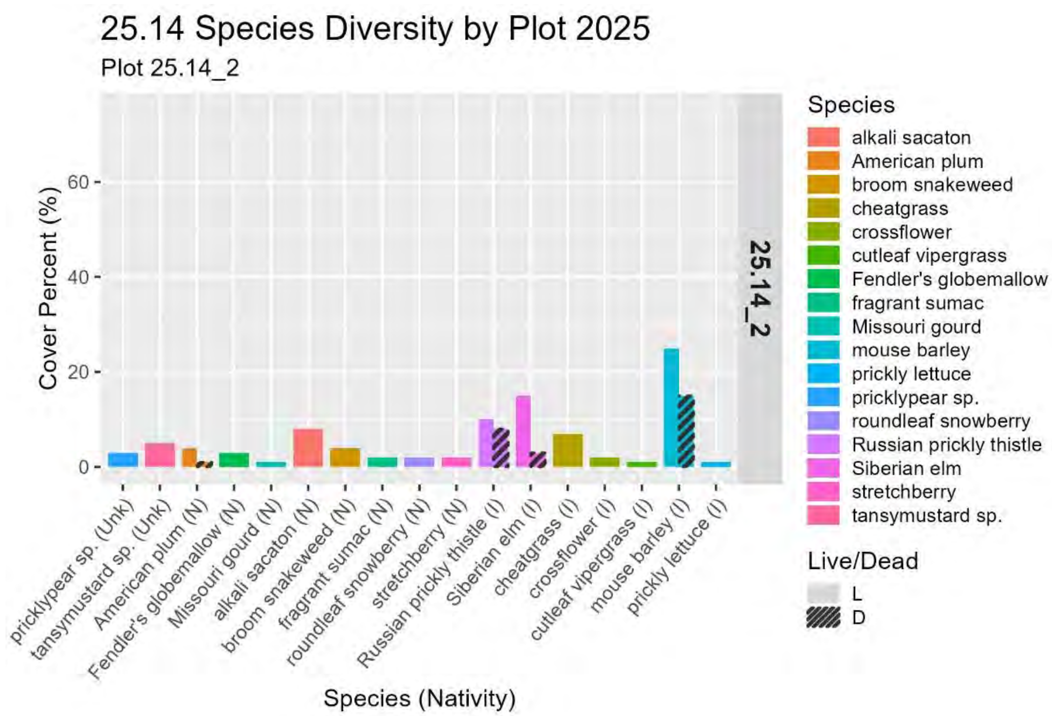


Figure 5: Aerial cover on plot 25.14_2.

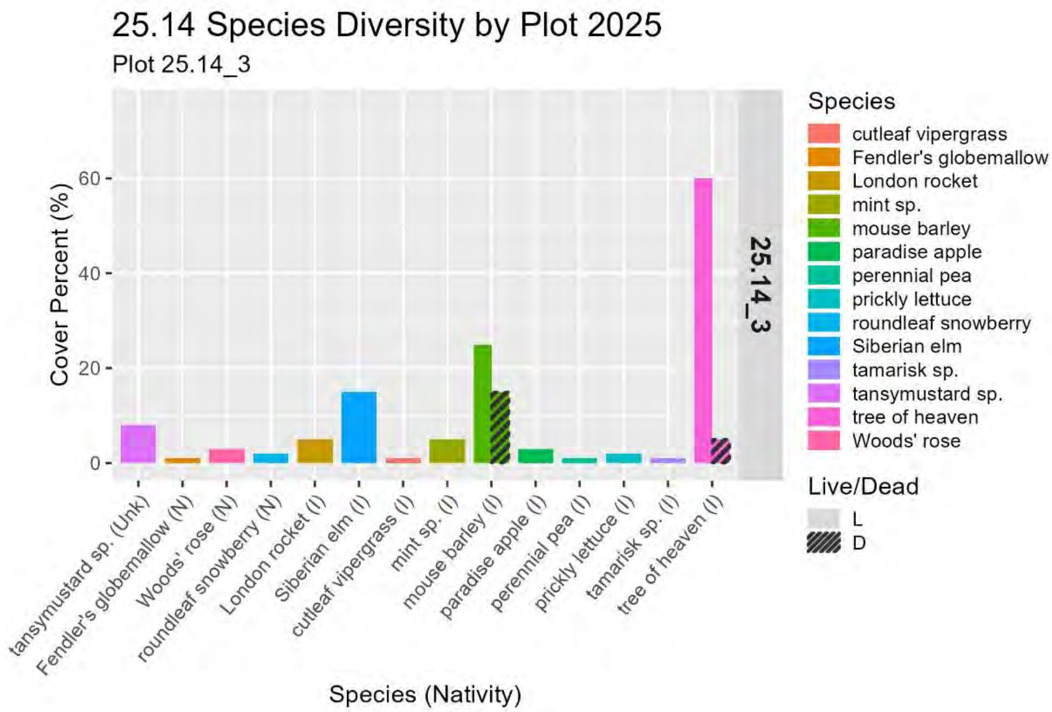


Figure 6: Aerial cover on plot 25.14_3.

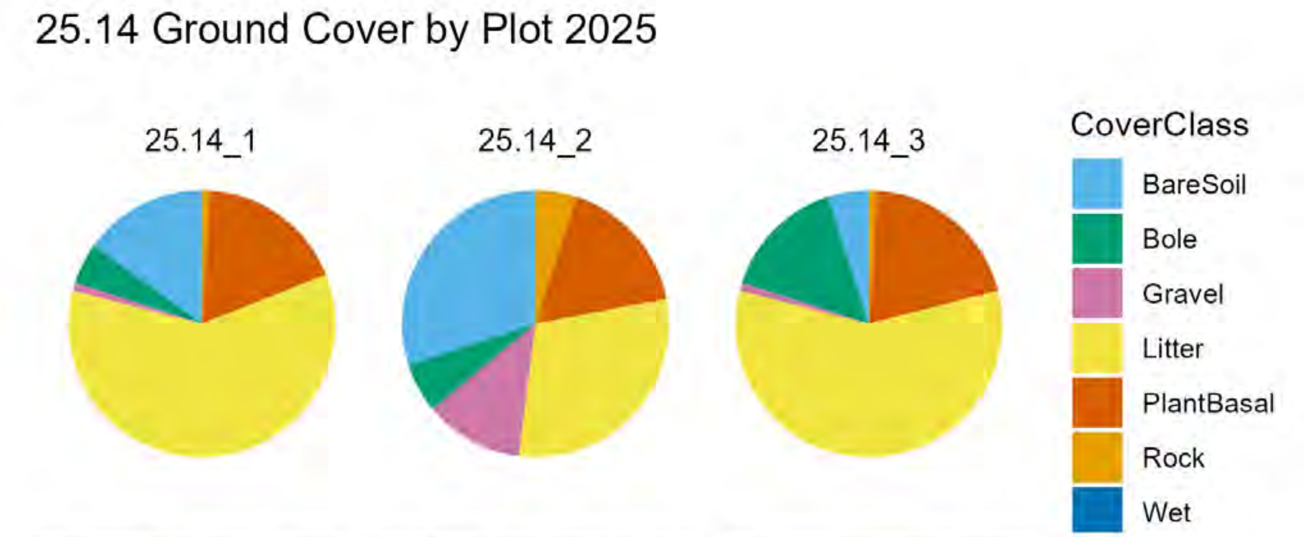
The results of the aerial cover estimations on the three plots in the 25.14 project area are presented above. These plots had distinctly different plant communities, highlighting the heterogeneity of this project site.

Plot 1 (25.14_1), in the northwest of the project, was a relatively open location with sparse canopy cover and an understory dominated by alkali sacaton (*Sporobolus airoides*), a native grass. Despite the predominance of this species, several other native grasses were found as well, including squirreltail (*Elymus elymoides*), streambed bristlegrass (*Setaria leucopila*), and western wheatgrass (*Pascopyrum smithii*). Other native species found on this plot included both one-seed and Rocky Mountain juniper (*Juniperus monosperma* and *scopulorum*), rubber rabbitbrush (*Ericameria nauseosa*), and silverleaf nightshade (*Solanum elaeagnifolium*). The most common non-native contributor to aerial cover was Russian olive (*Elaeagnus angustifolia*), with common dandelion (*Taraxacum officinale*) and yellow salsify (*Tragopogon dubius*) being present as well in small numbers. Several other plants were found on plot, but it was not possible to identify these to species-level.

Moving east up the arroyo that constitutes this project site, the next plot encountered is Plot 3 (25.14_3). Plot 3 was the densest of the monitoring locations visited, with substantial cover both on the canopy- and understory-level from tree of heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*). Other introduced woody species found on plot were Siberian elm, saltcedar (*Tamarix ramosissima*), and apple (*Malus pumila*), while closer to the forest floor the exotic nature of the plant community continued with London rocket (*Sisymbrium irio*), cutleaf vipergrass (*Scorzonera laciniate*), mint (*Mentha sp.*), mouse barley (*Hordeum murinum*), perennial pea (*Lathyrus *latifolius*), and prickly lettuce (*Lactuca serriola*). The only native understory species found on this plot were Fendler's globemallow (*Sphaeralcea fendleri*), Woods' rose (*Rosa woodsia*), and roundleaf snowberry (*Symphoricarpos rotundifolius*).

Finally, Plot 2 (25.14_2) was the most easterly location monitored, and again represented a different and distinct plant community. There, the most prevalent species were again introduced: mouse barley (*Hordeum murinum*), Siberian elm (*Eleagnus angustifolia*), and Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*). Other introduced species included cheatgrass (*Bromus tectorum*), crossflower (*Chorispora tenella*), cutleaf vipergrass (*Scorzonera lacinata*), and prickly lettuce (*Lactuca serriola*). This plot had several native species as well, with alkali sacaton (*Sporobolus airoides*) being most common, followed by broom snakeweed (*Gutierrezia sarothrae*), American plum (*Prunus americana*), Fendler's globemallow (*Sphaeralcea fendleri*), fragrant sumac (*Rhus aromatica*), roundleaf snowberry (*Symphoricarpos rotundifolius*), stretchberry (*Forestiera pubescens*), and Missouri gourd (*Cucurbita foetidissima*).

5.4 Ground Cover



Plot ID	Cover Class	% Cover
25.14_1	Wet	0
25.14_1	PlantBasal	18
25.14_1	Bole	5
25.14_1	Litter	60
25.14_1	BareSoil	15
25.14_1	Rock	1
25.14_1	Gravel	1

Plot ID	Cover Class	% Cover
25.14_2	Wet	0
25.14_2	PlantBasal	17
25.14_2	Bole	6
25.14_2	Litter	30
25.14_2	BareSoil	30
25.14_2	Rock	5
25.14_2	Gravel	12

Plot ID	Cover Class	% Cover
25.14_3	Wet	0
25.14_3	PlantBasal	20
25.14_3	Bole	15
25.14_3	Litter	58
25.14_3	BareSoil	5
25.14_3	Rock	1
25.14_3	Gravel	1

Figure 7: Ground cover separated by plot for the 25.14 project area.

In terms of ground cover, Plots 1 (25.14_1) and 3 (25.14_3) (in the west end and center of the project area) were very similar. Litter was the majority portion at 60 and 58% followed by Plant Basal at 18 and 20%. Plot 1 had 15% Bare Soil and 5% Bole, while these percentages were switched for Plot 3.

Plot 2 (25.14_2) had less Litter than the other sampled locations at only 30%, equal to the portion of the plot with Bare Soil. Plant Basal was similar to the rest of the project area at 17%, but rock and gravel were significantly higher at 5 and 12%.

5.5 Soils

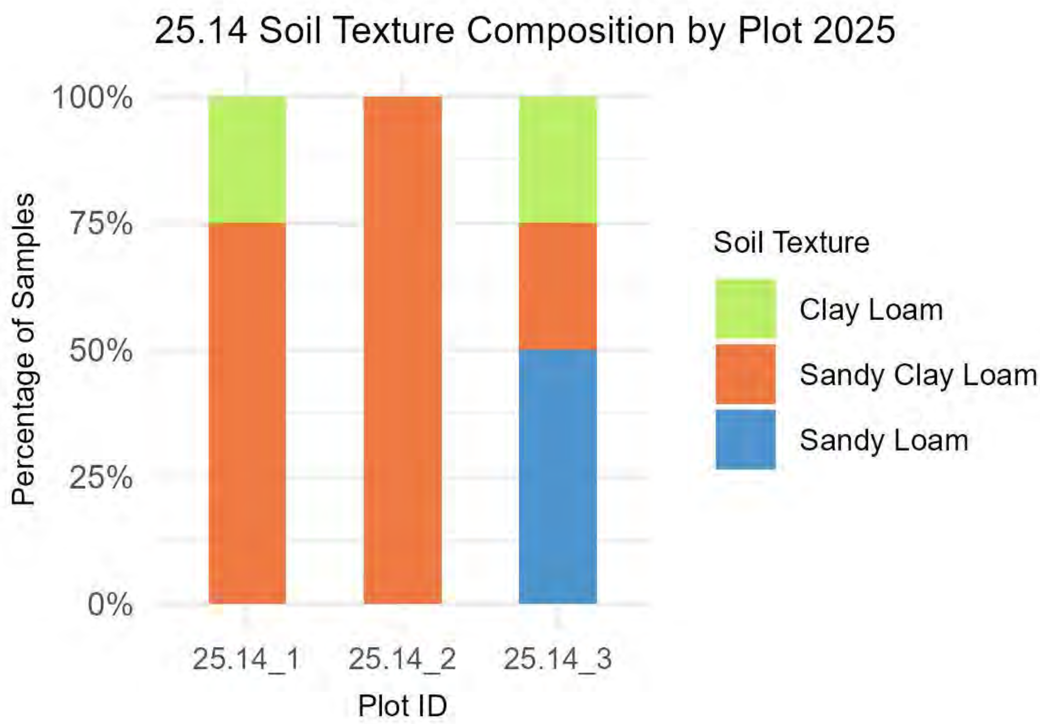


Figure 8: Soil texture by plot in the 25.14 project area.

Soil Texture Frequency:		
Plot ID	**Soil Texture**	**Frequency**
25.14_1	Clay Loam	1
	Sandy Clay Loam	3
25.14_2	Sandy Clay Loam	4
25.14_3	Clay Loam	1
	Sandy Clay Loam	1
	Sandy Loam	2

Table 3: Soil texture by plot.

The majority of soils in the project area were Sandy Clay Loam, with some Clay Loam on plots 1 (25.14_1) and 3 (25.14_3) and 50% Sandy Loam on plot 3. Soil texture is a balance between particles of different sizes: sand (0.05-2mm), silt (0.002-0.05mm), and clay (<0.002mm) (Berry et al., 2007). Soils with more fine particles tend to have more nutrients available for plants and are better at retaining water, while larger particles allow for aeration and prevent compaction. Soils in this project area have particles of all sizes but lean towards having a majority portion of sand.

5.6 Surface Fuels

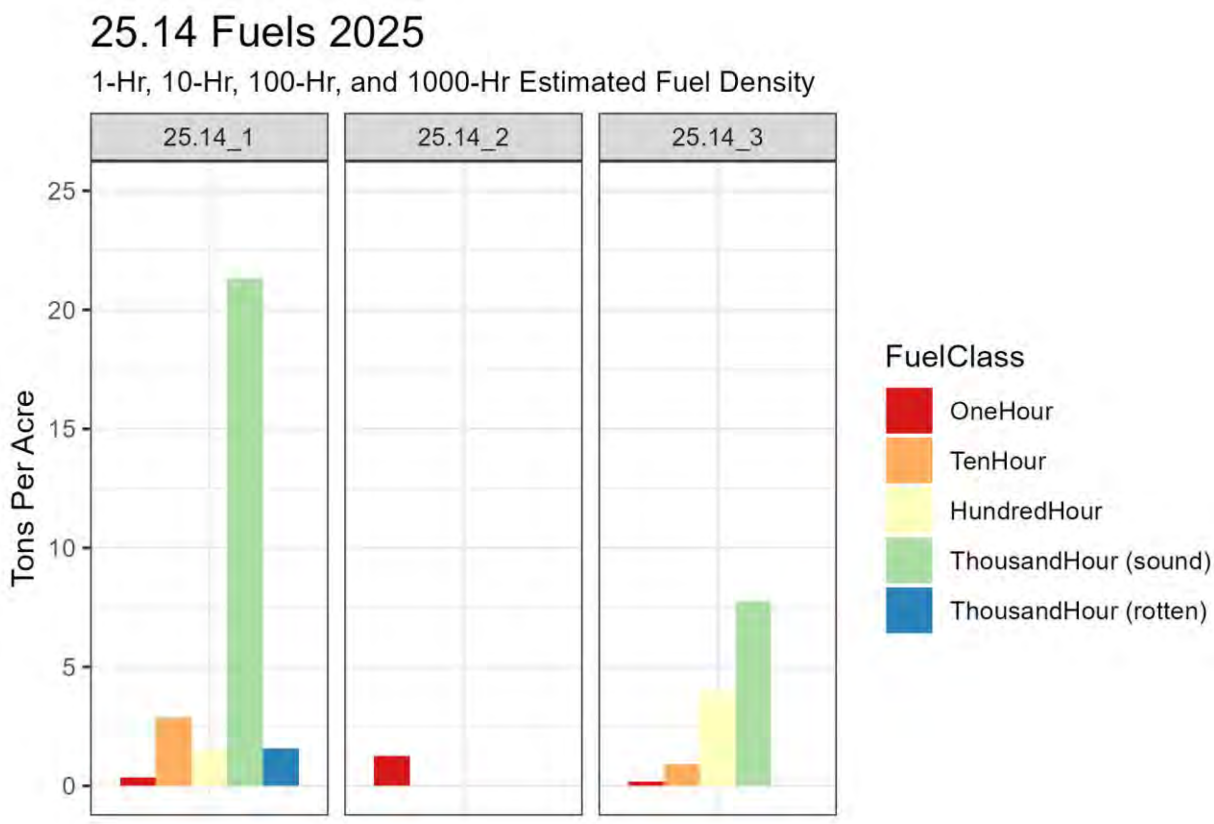


Figure 9: Fuels on plots in the 25.14 project area.

Fuels were highly heterogeneous across the project area. Plot 2 (25.14_2), in the east of the project area, was mostly open and only had one-hour fuels. The other two plots – which had more canopy coverage – also had both more fine fuels as well as significant fuel loads from thousand-hour logs. Although fire behavior is complex and this limited cross-section is not sufficient to determine risk, these plots together represent an average fine fuel load that would be considered high for typical deciduous forests, and the substantial dead, down, and sound wood represents a real threat to sustain a fire.

6 Data Summary

The 25.14 project area is diverse across the three monitored plots, but the area is characterized by non-native invasive species that outcompete the local flora in both density and biomass. The stand structure is dominated by invasive species, with a total of 360 trees per acre (TPA) compared to 70 TPA for native species. These invasives are primarily tree of heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*) and Siberian elm (*Ulmus pumila*) and are largely concentrated in the diameter classes between 5 and 11 inches and have an average height of 45 feet.

Regeneration of tree of heaven and Siberian elm was present on all three sites, but most minimally on 25.14_1. Monitoring site 25.14_2 had significant regeneration of Siberian elm in the smallest height class. 25.14_3 had distributions of both tree of heaven and Siberian elm regeneration across most height classes.

The distribution of understory species varied significantly across the three monitoring plots, creating distinct plant communities within the area. Plot 25.14_1 had mostly native understory plants, dominated by the native alkali sacaton grass. Plot 25.14_3, located in the center of the site, is the densest and most invaded by tree of heaven. Plot 25.14_2 presents a more diverse mix of native shrubs like American plum and sumac, though it still has a frequency of invasive grasses and elms.

This initial collection of pre-treatment data will provide a point of comparison to analyze how the project site changes after treatment of invasive woody species.

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Appendix I - Modified Hink and Ohmart categories

The following are examples of the modified Hink & Ohmart Vegetation Vertical Structure Type Definitions categories with text from (Muldavin E. , 2021). All photos credit NMFWRI.

Multiple-Story Communities (Woodlands/Forests)

Type 1- High Structure Forest with a well-developed understory. Trees (>6 m) with a canopy covering >25% of the area of the community polygon and woody understory layer of tall shrubs or short trees (1.5-6 m) covering >25% of the area of the community (polygon). Substantial foliage is in all height layers.

Type 2 -Low Structure Forest with little or no understory. Trees (>6 m) with canopy covering >25% of the area of the community polygon and minimal woody understory layer (1.5-6 m) covering <25% of the area of the community (polygon). Majority of foliage is over 7 m above the ground.

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

Type 5 -Tall Shrubland. Young tree and shrub layer (1.5-6 m) 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.

Type 6S- Short Shrubland. Short stature shrubs or very young trees (>1.5 m) covering >25% of the area of the community (polygon). Stands dominated by short woody vegetation, may include herbaceous vegetation among the woody vegetation.

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 <25% cover.

Type 6H- Herbaceous vegetation. 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 <25% cover.

Type 7-Sparse Vegetation, Bare Ground. Bare ground, may include sparse woody or herbaceous vegetation, but total vegetation cover <10%. May be natural disturbance in origin (e.g., cobble bars) or anthropogenic (e.g., roads).

Appendix II – 25.14 Placitas Plot Photos

Plot 25.14_1

25.14_1_C

25.14_1_N

25.14_1_E

25.14_1_S


25.14_1_W


25.14_1_BR109


25.14_1_BR297

Plot 24.14_2


25.14_2_C


25.14_2_N


25.14_2_E


25.14_2_S

25.14_2_W

25.14_2_BR118

25.14_2_BR314

Plot 25.14_3


25.14_3_C


25.14_3_N


25.14_3_E


25.14_3_S

25.14_3_W

25.14_3_BR154

25.14_3_BR274