Rapid Assessment Reference Condition Model

The Rapid Assessment is a component of the LANDFIRE project. Reference condition models for the Rapid Assessment were created through a series of expert workshops and a peer-review process in 2004 and 2005. For more information, please visit www.landfire.gov. Please direct questions to helpdesk@landfire.gov.

Potential Natural Vegetation Group (PNVG) **R3SDSH** Salt Desert Scrubland General Information Contributors (additional contributors may be listed under "Model Evolution and Comments") **Modelers** Reviewers Reese Lolley rlolley@fs.fed.us William L. Baker bakerwl@uwyo.edu Wendel Hann whann@fs.fed.us Tim Christiansen tchristiansen@tnc.org **General Model Sources** Rapid AssessmentModel Zones **Vegetation Type ✓** Literature Shrubland ✓ Pacific Northwest California Local Data **✓** Great Basin South Central **✓** Expert Estimate **Dominant Species*** Great Lakes Southeast Northeast S. Appalachians **ATRIP LANDFIRE Mapping Zones** Northern Plains **✓** Southwest 14 24 28 N-Cent.Rockies 15 25 27

Geographic Range

Inter-mountain west with limited distribution to the east into southern Great Plains, and south into Chihuahuan and Sonoran regions. Distribution by states include AZ, CA, CO, ID, MT, NM, NV, OR, TX, UT, WA, WY (NatureServe 2004).

Biophysical Site Description

This type typically occurs on poorly drained lands, such as flats, borders of playas, undrained catchment areas, and at the base of draws or fans where salts tend to accumulate and substrates are typically finetextured.

Vegetation Description

Vegetation is shrubland with satlbush (Atriplex spp.) occurring throughout this types range. Other dominant species can include greasewood (Sarcobatus vermiculatus), bud sagebrush (Picrothamnus desertorum), winterfat (Krascheninnikovia lanata), spiny hopsage (Grayia spinosa), and saltgrass (Distichlis spp.) with intermingled forbs. Floristic differences occur between the inter-mountain west and Chihuahuan and Sonoran distribution. This type correlates with Kuchler's (1964) type 40. Associated with existing vegetation Terrestrial Ecological Classifications: Chihuahuan Mixed Salt Desert Scrub (S116 or CES302.017), Inter-Mountain Basins Mixed Salt Desert Scrub (CES304.78 or S065), Intermountain Basins Greasewood Flat (\$096 or CES304.780) but may not be limited to these divisions (NatureServe. 2004).

Disturbance Description

Fire regime group III, infrequent mixed. The mean fire interval is about 30 years with high variation due to periods of drought and poorly drained and fine textured soils that can range from wet to extremely droughty. Saltgrass production is highly variable in relation to moisture availability. Flammability of shrubs varies depending on drought. This complex interaction tends to reduce fire frequency during both moist and drought periods, with increase frequency during intermediate conditions. Grazing of the grassy fuels by

23

large ungulates can substantially influenced fire mosaic patterns in this type. In moist years these areas may produce green forage when upland forage has cured out.

Adjacency or Identification Concerns

Likely less than three percent of total SW area. Likely adjacent to playas, barren land, and desert shrub (R3DESH).

This PNVG may be very similar to the PNVG R2SDSH from the Great Basin model zone, but fire regimes differ significantly due to changes in dominant species, climatic patterns, and geographic variability.

Scale Description

Sources of Scale Data ☐ Literature ☐ Local Data ✓ Expert Estimate

This type is often ecotonal to catchment areas, it often can occur in patches that are linear; however, patches can also have low amount of edge and large interior.

Issues/Problems

Information concerning fire regime is largely anecdotal.

Model Evolution and Comments

Peer review suggested a much longer fire return interval (e.g., 1000 year MFI, Fire Regime Group V) and adopting other salt desert shrub models from other regions. However, based potential geographic variability and the local southwestern data that contributed to this model, it was left unchanged. It should, however, be compared to similar models from the Northern and Central Rockies (R0SDSH) or Great Basin (R2SDSH) if local fire regimes are considered longer.

Succession o	classes are the equivalent of "	Succession Cl Vegetation Fuel Classes" as de			ency FRCC G	uidebook (www.frcc.gov).	
Class A	5%	Dominant Species* and Canopy Position	Structure Data (for upper layer lifeform)				
Early1 PostRep Description Dominated by resprouts of shrubs and saltgrass and post-fire associated forbs. This type typically occurs where fires burn relatively hot in classes B and C.		ATRIP	Min			Мах	
			Cover 5		5 %	20 %	
			Height	5		no data	
			Tree Size Class no data		no data		
		Upper Layer Lifeform Herbaceous Shrub Tree	Upper layer lifeform differs from dominant lifeform. Height and cover of dominant lifeform are:				
Class B	65 %	Fuel Model no data Dominant Species* and Canopy Position	Structure	Data (for upper la	yer lifeform <u>)</u>	
Late 1 Open Description Total cover up to 50 percent with shrub comprising more than 15 percent and grasses 20-30 percent grass and forb cover. Generally associated with flats and transition to upland slopes and benches that have less accumulated salts and clay.		ATRIP			Min	Max	
		min	Cover		30 %	50 %	
			Height		no data	no data	
			Tree Size Class no data				
		Upper Layer Lifeform Herbaceous Shrub Tree Fuel Model no data	Upper layer lifeform differs from dominant lifeform Height and cover of dominant lifeform are:				

Class C	30%	Dominant Species* and Canopy Position	Structure Data (for upper layer lifeform)					
		ATRIP	Min			Max		
Late2 Open		ATKII	Cover	Cover 15 %		35 %		
Description			Height		no data	no data		
Less than 15 percent shrub cover,			Tree Size Class no data					
	20 percent grass and							
forb cover. Generally associated with very poorly drained areas with high accumulated salts and clays or very dry areas. This state generally does not obtain the cover of state B.		Upper Layer Lifeform	Upper layer lifeform differs from dominant lifeform.					
		Herbaceous	Height and cover of dominant lifeform are:					
		∟Shrub						
		☐Tree						
		Fuel Model no data						
does not obta	in the cover of state b.							
Class D	0%	Dominant Species* and Canopy Position	Structure Data (for upper layer lifeform)					
Late1 Open					Min	Max		
Description			Cover		0 %	%		
			Height		no data	no data		
			Tree Size	Class	no data			
		Upper Layer Lifeform Herbaceous Shrub Tree	Upper layer lifeform differs from dominant lifeform. Height and cover of dominant lifeform are:					
		Fuel Model no data						
Class E	0%	Dominant Species* and Canopy Position	Structure	Data (for upper layer	lifeform)		
Late1 Closed		Callopy Position			Min	Max		
<u>Description</u>			Cover		0 %	%		
			Height		no data	no data		
			Tree Size	Class	no data			
		Upper Layer Lifeform Herbaceous Shrub Tree	Upper layer lifeform differs from dominant lifeform. Height and cover of dominant lifeform are:					
		Fuel Model no data						
Disturbances								

<u>Disturbances Modeled</u>	Fire Regime Group: 1					
✓ Fire ☐ Insects/Disease ☐ Wind/Weather/Stress ☐ Native Grazing ☐ Competition	I: 0-35 year frequency, low and mixed severity II: 0-35 year frequency, replacement severity III: 35-200 year frequency, low and mixed severity IV: 35-200 year frequency, replacement severity V: 200+ year frequency, replacement severity					
Other:	Fire Intervals (FI)					
Other	Fire interval is expressed in years for each fire severity class and for all types of					
Historical Fire Size (acres) Avg: no data Min: no data Max: no data	fire combined (All Fires). Average FI is central tendency modeled. Minimum and maximum show the relative range of fire intervals, if known. Probability is the inverse of fire interval in years and is used in reference condition modeling. Percent of all fires is the percent of all fires in that severity class. All values are estimates and not precise.					
Courses of Fire Positive Date		Avg FI	Min FI	Max FI	Probability	Percent of All Fires
Sources of Fire Regime Data	Replacement	200	100	300	0.005	13
✓ Literature	Mixed	31	20	100	0.03226	87
☐Local Data	Surface					
Expert Estimate	All Fires	27			0.03727	
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References

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