

ESD Decision Tree for MLRA 70C, Central New Mexico Highlands				Site Description	Site Name	Site Code
I. 0-15 percent slope						
A. Site receives additional runoff from surrounding uplands.						
				a. This site occurs in the bottoms of broad major drainageways that receive additional runoff from surrounding uplands on a regular basis. The surface textures are loams, silt loams, and silty clay loams.	Bottomland	8070CY103NM
				b. This site occurs in the bottoms of broad major drainageways that receive additional runoff from surrounding uplands on a regular basis. The soils are saline or alkaline. The PH is about 7.9 to 8.4. Surface textures may be loam, clay loam, or silty clay loam.	Salty Bottomland	8070CY118NM
				c. This site is on concave or depressional positions of valleys, alluvial fans, plains, drainageways, stream terraces or gypsic-sinkholes. This site receives significant runoff from adjacent sites to increase the effective moisture. Soils are deep or very deep. Surface textures are loam, silty clay loam and clay loam. These soils, once wetted, can store water for relatively long periods.	Swale	8070CY101NM
B. Site does not receive runoff from surrounding uplands.						
1. Soils are alkaline (saline-sodic)						
				a. This site occurs on nearly level sloping land. The soils are typically deep loams that are affected by both high PH and total soluble salts. Surface crushing and sealing are common, water intake rates and permeability are moderately slow to very slow, and ponding is common after summer thunderstorms.	Salt Flats	8070CY111NM
1. Soils are non-alkaline						
		a. Soils are very shallow to shallow				
			1. Site occurs over petrocalcic or caliche			
				a. This site occurs on nearly level to gently sloping undulating topography. This site has shallow sandy loam soil occurring from 5 to 10 inches over caliche.	Shallow Sand	8070CY114NM
				b. The soils of this site consist of fine sands and loamy sands that are shallow in depth. Depth is from 10 to 20 inches occurring over caliche, gypsum, sandstone, or limestone.	Shallow Plains	8070CY120NM
			2. Site occurs over bedrock.			
				a. Soils are very shallow to shallow over limestone or sandstone. Bedrock is normally at depths of 6 to 14 inches, and rock outcroppings are common.	Shallow Limestone	8070CY102NM
				b. The soils are well drained, very shallow to shallow over limestone. The surface textures are usually limy loams, channery loam, or stony loam.	Shallow Limy Savanna	8070CY121NM
		a. Soils are moderately deep to deep				
			1. Site occurs on low stabilized sand hummocks or dunes.			
				a. This site occurs on coarse-textured eolian and alluvial sediments. Slopes are nearly level to gently undulating. Low stabilized hummocks or dunes frequently occur.	Deep Sand	8070CY104NM
				b. This site occurs on coarse-textured eolian and alluvial sediments. Slopes are nearly level to gently undulating. Low stabilized hummocks or dunes frequently occur. Pinon Pine and juniper are common on this site.	Deep Sand Savanna	8070CY123NM
			2. Site does not occur on low stabilized sand hummocks or dunes.			
				a. There is a calcic horizon within 20 inches of the surface that may be weakly cemented. This can affect the rooting depth of the vegetation. Soils of this site are well drained, moderately deep to deep	Limy	8070CY108NM
				b. This site occurs on nearly level sloping plains and piedmont slopes. The soils are moderately deep to deep. Available water-holding capacity is moderately high to high.	Loamy	8070CY109NM
				c. The soils on this site are very deep. Surface textures range from loam to sandy loam with gravels and stones on the surface and throughout the profile. They usually make up 25 to 60% of the volume of the soil profile and are the key soil factor which characterizes this site.	Gravelly	8070CY119NM
				d. The soils of this site are well drained, moderately deep to deep. Typically the surface textures are fine sandy loams to loamy sands 5 inches or more over sandy clay loam, clay loam or very fine sandy loam.	Sandy	8070CY112NM
II. Slopes greater than 15%						
A. Soils do not have a calcic horizon.						
				a. The soils are shallow to moderately deep over acid igneous bedrock. Surface textures vary from loam, sandy loam, to clay loam and are generally stony, gravelly, or cobbly.	Hills	8070CY106NM
				b. The soils are very shallow to shallow over sandstone. Surface textures are medium to coarse and may be stony or gravelly.	Shallow Sandstone	8070CY116NM
				c. The soils are very shallow to shallow over sandstone. Surface textures are typically sandy loams and silt loams. Pockets of deeper soil occur in association with this site, as well as occasional frequent outcroppings of sandstone bedrock.	Sandstone Hills	8070CY117NM
B. Soils have a calcic horizon.						
		1. Soils have formed a cemented petrocalcic horizon.				

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				b. Surface textures range from loam to gravelly loam. These soils are usually less than 20 inches deep over a petrocalcic layer, weakly cemented caliche or unweathered bedrock.	Shallow	R070CY113NM
				c. The soils are very shallow to shallow over a petrocalcic or sandstone. The surface texture is fine sandy loam.	Shallow Sandy Savanna	R070CY122NM
		2. Soils are not over a cemented petrocalcic horizon.				
		a. Soil is derived from gypsum parent material.				
				a. The soils are very shallow, well drained soils that formed on gypsum bedrock. Surface textures range from a sandy loam to a channery loam overlying dense layers of soft or cemented gypsum material. These gypsum materials commonly outcrop to the surface as inclusions of raw gypsum-land, which are void of vegetation and not part of the ecological site. This site occurs on hillsides and on footslopes of higher mountains.	Gyp Hills	R070CY124NM
				b. The soils are shallow, well drained soils that formed on gypsum bedrock. Surface textures are loam and silt loam. This site occurs on gently to moderately rolling upland valleys and side slopes.	Gyp Upland	R070CY105NM
		b. Soil is not derived from gypsum parent material.				
		1. Site does occur over basalt parent material.				
				a. The soils are very shallow to shallow over basalt bedrock. Textures vary from stony fine sandy loams to stony clay loams. These soils may be calcareous at the surface and throughout the profile.	Malpals	R070CY110NM
		2. Site does not occur over basalt parent material.				
				a. The site consists of very shallow or shallow, well drained, and moderately permeable soils over slowly permeable limestone bedrock. The site occurs on very steep mountain escarpments with a rough, dissected topography, mesas and canyons. It is usually a relatively continuous, rocky and rough escarpment separating the more gently sloping land surfaces. Slopes range from 30 to 75%. This site is dominated by grasses with minor shrub and tree components.	Breaks	R070CY115NM
				b. The site consists of very shallow or shallow, well drained, and moderately permeable soils over slowly permeable limestone bedrock. (Breaks and Limestone Mountains are identical and need to merge.) The site occurs on very steep mountain escarpments with a rough, dissected topography. This site exists in the Guadalupe Mountains and is dominated by shrubs.	Limestone Mountains	R070CY126NM
				c. The site consists of very shallow or shallow, well drained, and moderately permeable soils over slowly permeable limestone bedrock. This site occurs as hills, low mountains, and foot slopes of higher mountains	Limestone Hills	R070CY107NM
				d. the soils are very shallow to shallow and support a forested site of pinon and juniper.	Juniperus monosperma-Pinus edulis/Chrysothamnus nausiosus/Bouteloua gracilis-Bouteloua curtipendula	R070CY125NM