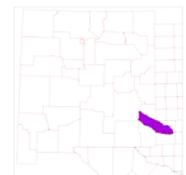


Rapid Watershed Assessment Monument-Seminole Draws Watershed



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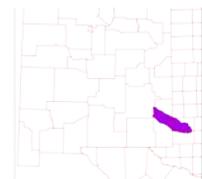
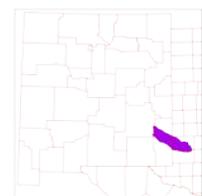


Table of Contents

Overview 5
 Physical Setting 7
 Precipitation 11
 Land Ownership 12
 Land Use / Land Cover 14
 Hydrology 18
 Threatened and Endangered Species 20
 Invasive Species 20
 Common Resource Areas 22
 Conservation 24
 Soil Resource Inventory 28
 Socioeconomic Data 32
 References 33

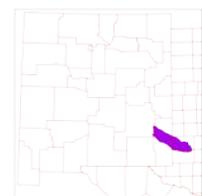
List of Tables

Table 1. Monument-Seminole Draws Watershed acreage distribution. 6
 Table 2. Land ownership in the Monument-Seminole Draws Watershed. 13
 Table 3. Extent of NLCD classes in the Monument-Seminole Draws Watershed 15
 Table 4. SW Region Gap analysis ecosystem acreages 17
 Table 5. NHD Water Course Type and Extents 20
 Table 6. Threatened and Endangered Plant and Animal Species and TPWD. 21
 Table 7. Invasive Species Recognized by the SWEMP and USDA Plants. 24-25
 Table 8. 5 year Trends in Applied Conservation Practices. Reported in Acres 26
 Table 9. 5 Year Trends in Location Specific Applied Conservation Practices. Reported in Feet if Linear (i.e. Fence) 28
 Table 10. Criteria Used for Soil Erosion Susceptibility Model. 33
 Table 11. Soil Erosion Potential Model Results. A greater rank indicates greater potential for erosion 30
 Table 12. Socioeconomic Data of the Counties in the Watershed (2000). 32



List of Figures

Figure 1. Monument-Seminole Draws Watershed Overview..... 5
 Figure 2. Monument-Seminole Draws Watershed Hydrologic Soil Group..... 9
 Figure 3. Monument-Seminole Draws Watershed Shaded Relief 10
 Figure 4. Monument-Seminole Draws Watershed Annual Precipitation. 11
 Figure 5. Monument-Seminole Draws Watershed Land Ownership..... 12
 Figure 6. Subset of the National Land Cover Dataset over the Monument-Seminole Draws Watershed 14
 Figure 7. Subset of the SWREGAP over the Monument-Seminole Draws Watershed..... 16
 Figure 8. National Hydrologic Dataset (NHD) of the Monument-Seminole Draws Watershed . 18
 Figure 9. Declared Groundwater Basins of the Monument-Seminole Draws 19
 Figure 10. Common Resource Areas of the Monument-Seminole Draws. 22
 Figure 11. National Cooperative Soil Survey coverage of the Monument-Seminole Draws Watershed. 27
 Figure 12. Monument-Seminole Draws Watershed Erosion Potential. 29



Overview

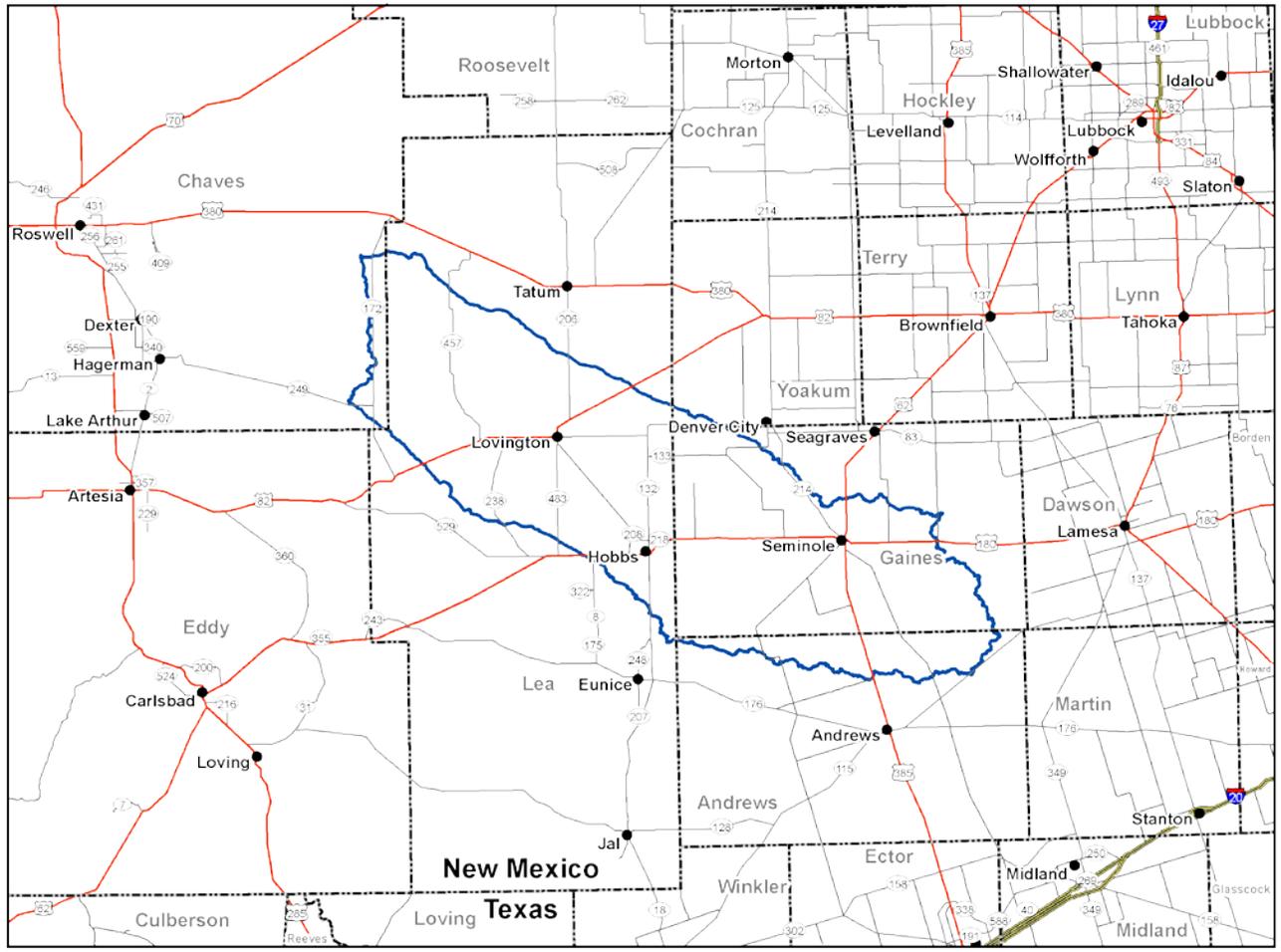
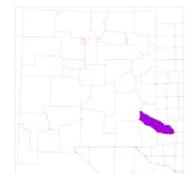


Figure 1. Monument-Seminole Draws Watershed Overview.

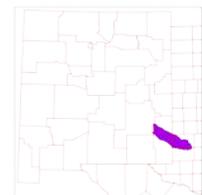


Overview

The Monument-Seminole Draws Watershed is located in southeastern New Mexico and in northwestern part of Texas. It covers 1,541,752 total acres (6,239 sq. km). Portions of the Monument-Seminole Draws Watershed are in Chaves and Lea counties in New Mexico and Andrews, Gaines, and Yoakum counties in Texas. Table 1 summarizes the distribution of the Monument-Seminole Draws Watershed.

County	County Acres Total	Acres in HUC	% of HUC in County	% of County in HUC
Chaves, NM	3,885,365	45,177	3	1
Lea , NM	2,811,518	762,841	49	27
Andrews, TX	961,118	124,136	8	13
Gaines, TX	962,328	601,069	39	62
Yoakum, TX	512,261	7,580	0	2
Sum (Σ)	--	1,541,752	100	--

Table 1. Monument-Seminole Draws Watershed acreage distribution



Physical Setting

Geology:

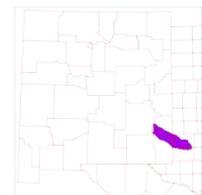
The HUC has a northwest boundary just southeast of the intersection of State route 172 and Twin Tower Road southwest of Caprock in Chaves County. The northern boundary proceeds eastward to southwest of the U.S. Route 380 and Four Lakes Road intersection where it turns southeastward; crossing State Route 206 just north of Hillburn City; crosses U.S. Route 82 at Angell Road; crosses into Texas to the intersection of U.S. route 180 and Edwards Road; passes through the intersection of County Roads 211 and 212 in Gaines County near Seminole; turns southward near McKenzie Lake; turns westward to roughly parallel State Route 115 through Andrews; passes just north of the intersection of Farm to Market Road 2371 and State Route 115; and continues westward to Whalen Lake southwest of Frankel City. The southern boundary proceeds south to just south of State Route 172 and Ramona Road; turns southwestward along the western edge of Mescalero Ridge; turns eastward just west of the Chaves-Eddy-Lea County corner; crosses State Route 238 just south of Buckeye proceeding southeastward; passes south of Nadine; and proceeds to Whelan Lake southwest of Frankel City in Andrews County Texas.

The watershed consists of the Tertiary Ogallala formation of the Llano Estacado. Quaternary eolian and piedmont deposits start near the Texas-New Mexico border. Most of the drainages flow eastward. There are many ponds on the surface that exist after rains.

The area contains many oil fields.

Resource concerns are high sediment erosion. In addition the lowering of valleys by river incision is a continuing process. Rivers respond by aggrading during climates that promote large sediment yield and large, stable discharges; and incise during climates that produce flashy flows and reduce the sediment supply.

Groundwater quality and quantity is a concern. Depth to groundwater is a concern if the shallow unconfined aquifer does not produce enough water for the resource or increased population demands are 'mining' the water. Groundwater quality ranges from good to poor for livestock or crops.



Soils:

Hydrologic soil groups are based on estimates of runoff potential. Soils are assigned to one of four groups according to the rate of water infiltration when the soils are not protected by vegetation, are thoroughly wet, and receive precipitation from long-duration storms.

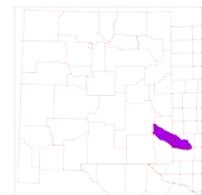
The soils in the Monument-Seminole Draws Watershed are assigned to four groups (A, B, C, and D).

 Group A. Soils having a high infiltration rate (low runoff potential) when thoroughly wet. These consist mainly of deep, well drained to excessively drained sands or gravelly sands. These soils have a high rate of water transmission.

 Group B. Soils having a moderate infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of moderately deep or deep, moderately well drained or well drained soils that have moderately fine texture to moderately coarse texture. These soils have a moderate rate of water transmission.

 Group C. Soils having a slow infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of soils having a layer that impedes the downward movement of water or soils of moderately fine texture or fine texture. These soils have a slow rate of water transmission.

 Group D. Soils having a very slow infiltration rate (high runoff potential) when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of clays that have a high shrink-swell potential, soils that have a high water table, soils that have a claypan or clay layer at or near the surface, and soils that are shallow over nearly impervious material. These soils have a very slow rate of water transmission.



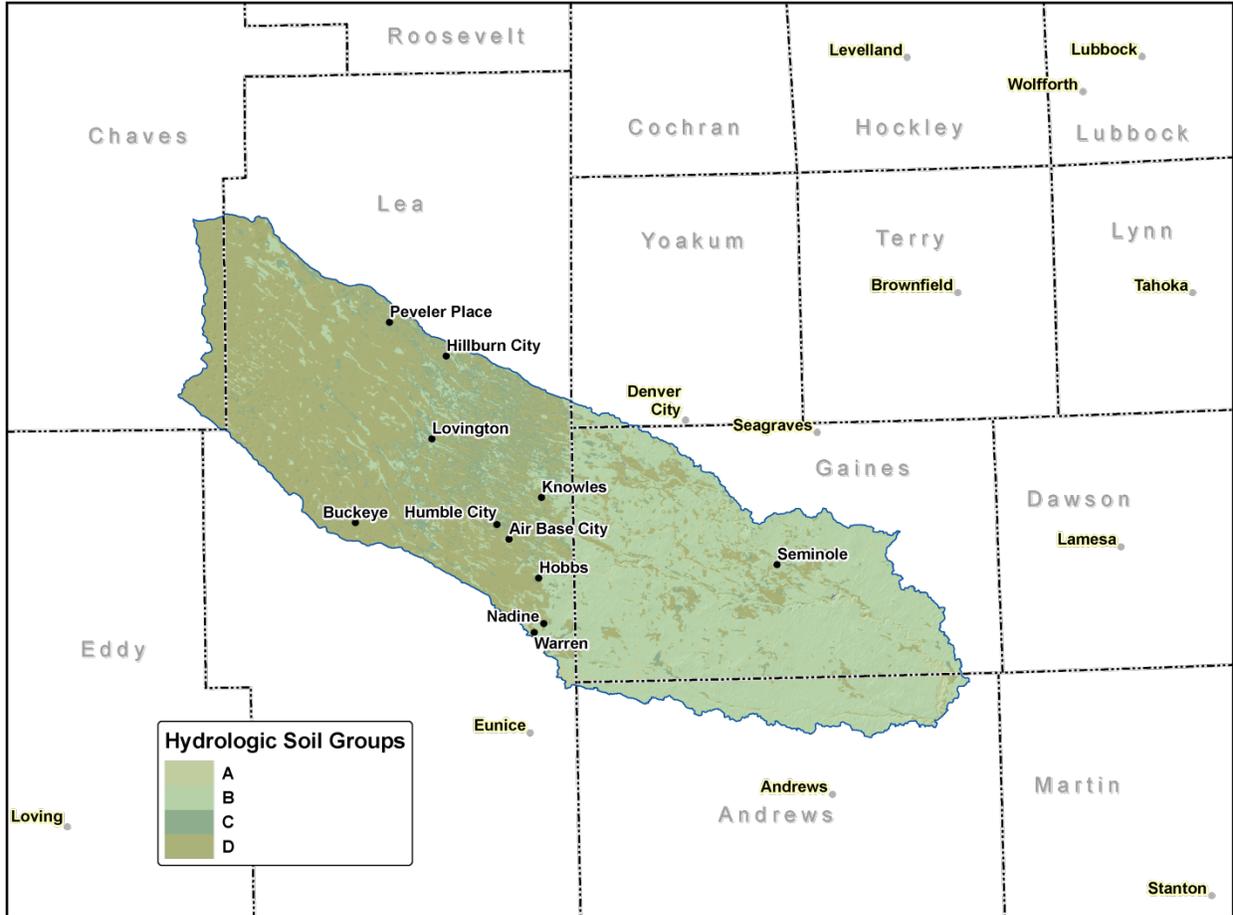
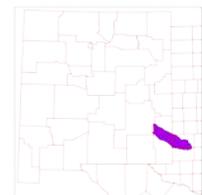


Figure 2. Monument-Seminole Draws Watershed Hydrologic Soil Groups.



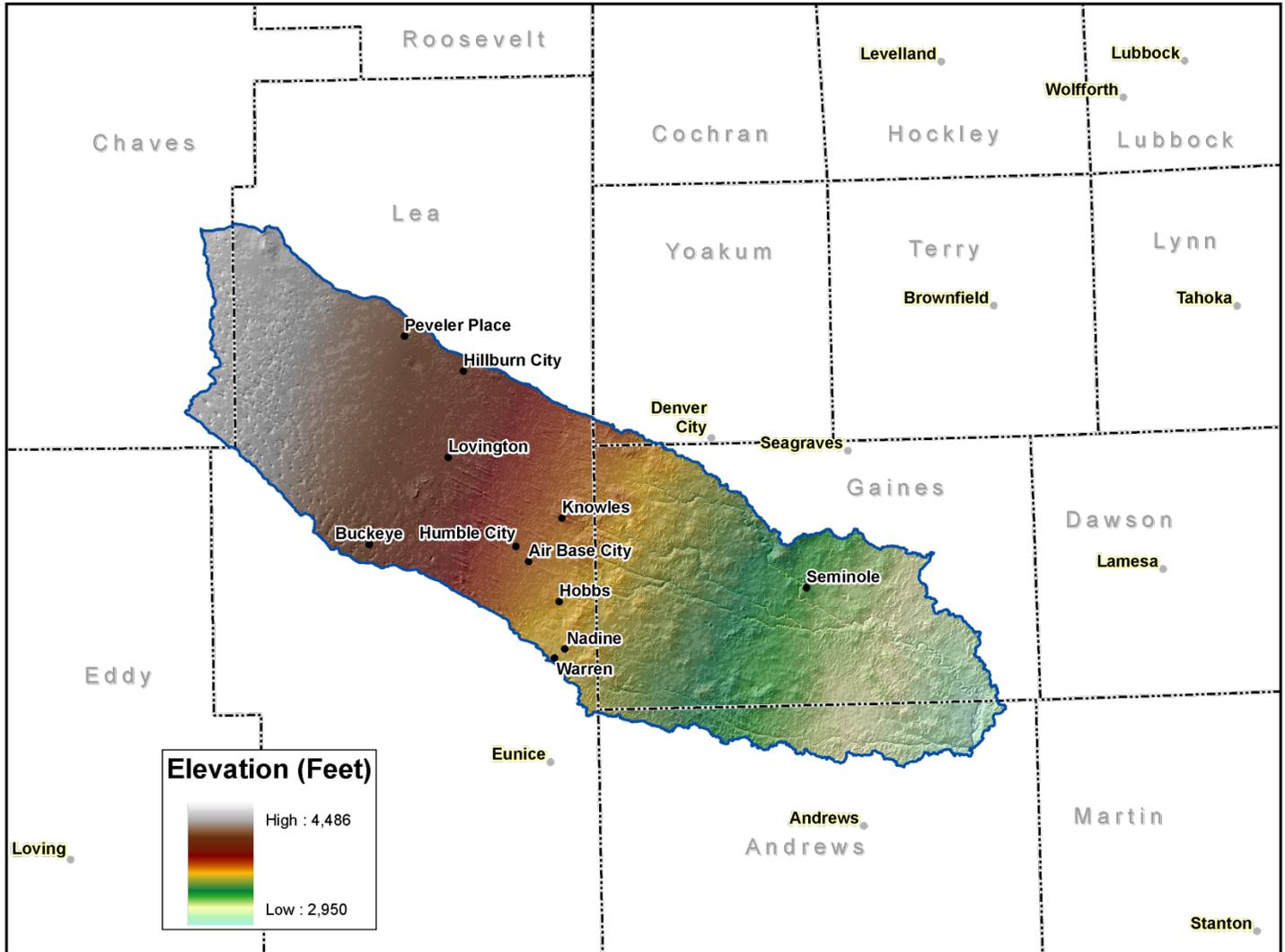
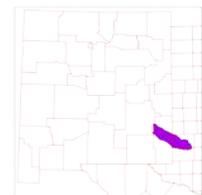


Figure 3. Monument-Seminole Draws Watershed Shaded Relief.



Precipitation¹

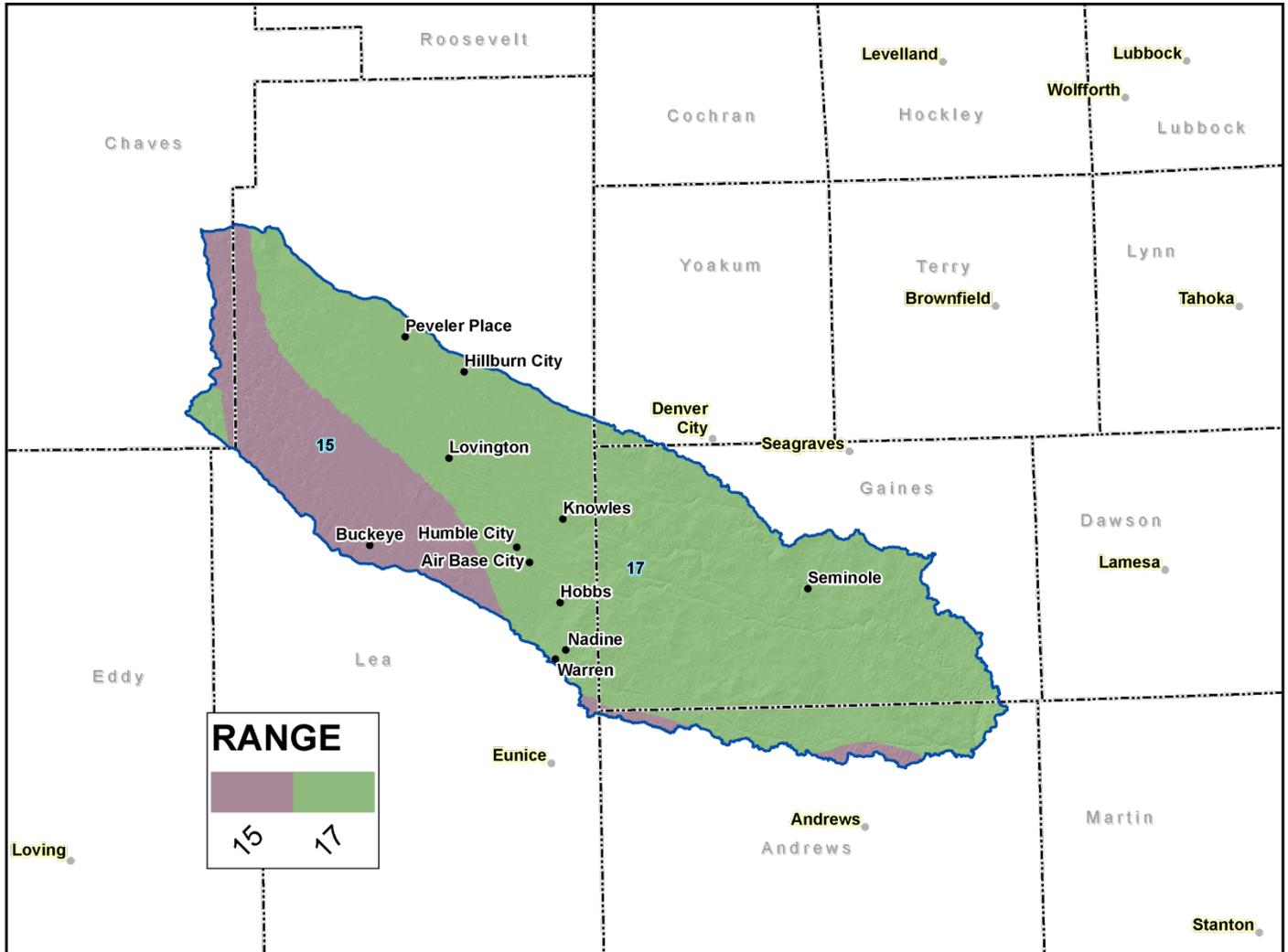
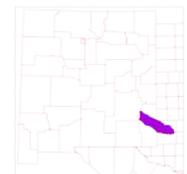


Figure 4. Monument-Seminole Draws Watershed Annual Precipitation.



Land Ownership ²

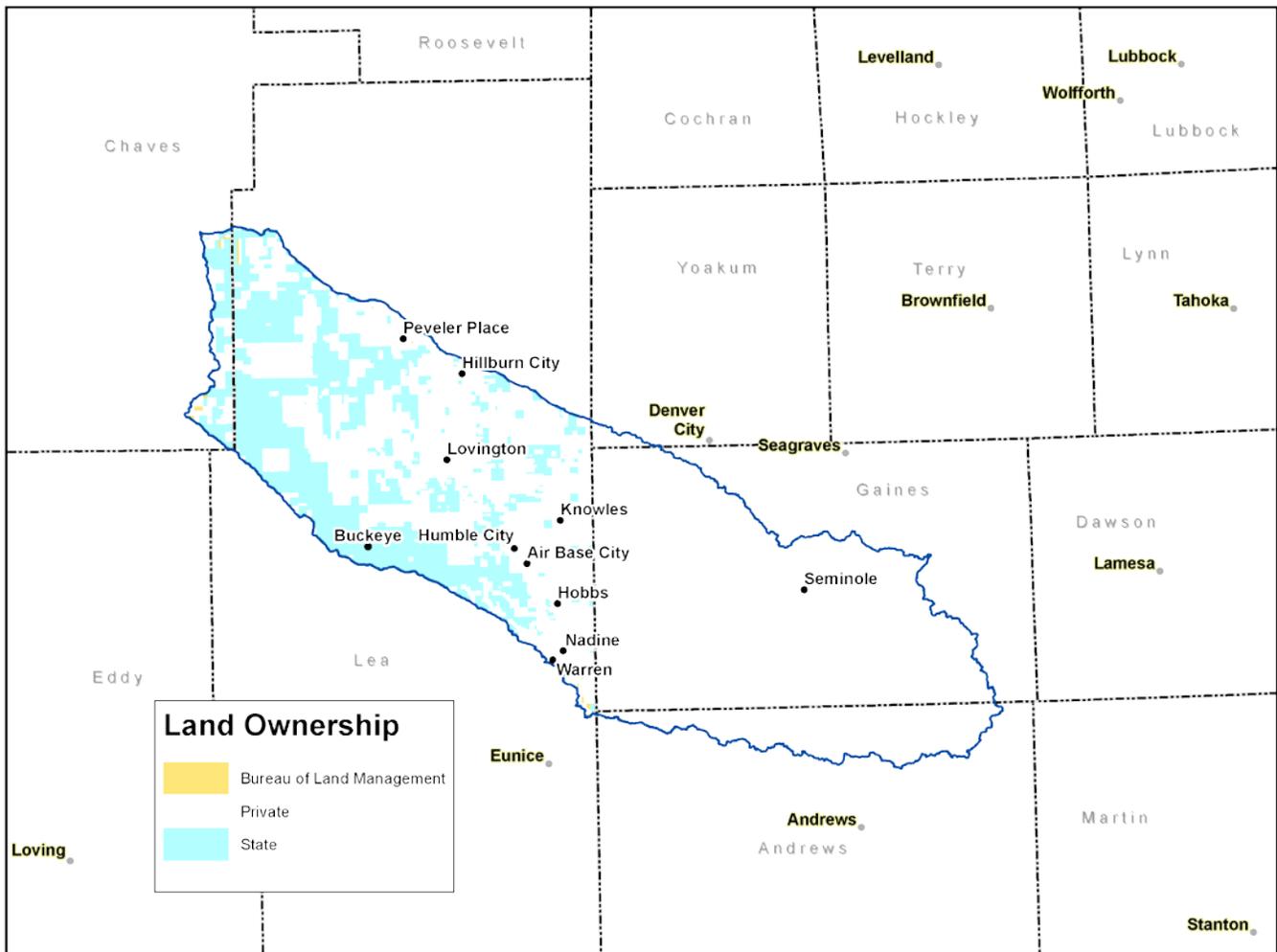


Figure 5. Monument-Seminole Draws Watershed Land Ownership.



Land Ownership

<u>County</u>	<u>BLM</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>State</u>
Chaves, NM	1,239	19,963	24,975
Lea , NM	1,238	462,971	298,541
Andrews, TX	1	124,135	
Gaines, TX	2	601,087	19
Yoakum, TX		7,580	
Watershed (Σ)	2,481	1,215,736	323,535
% Watershed	<1	79	21

Table 2. Land Ownership in the Monument-Seminole Draws Watershed.



Land Use / Land Cover ^{3,4}

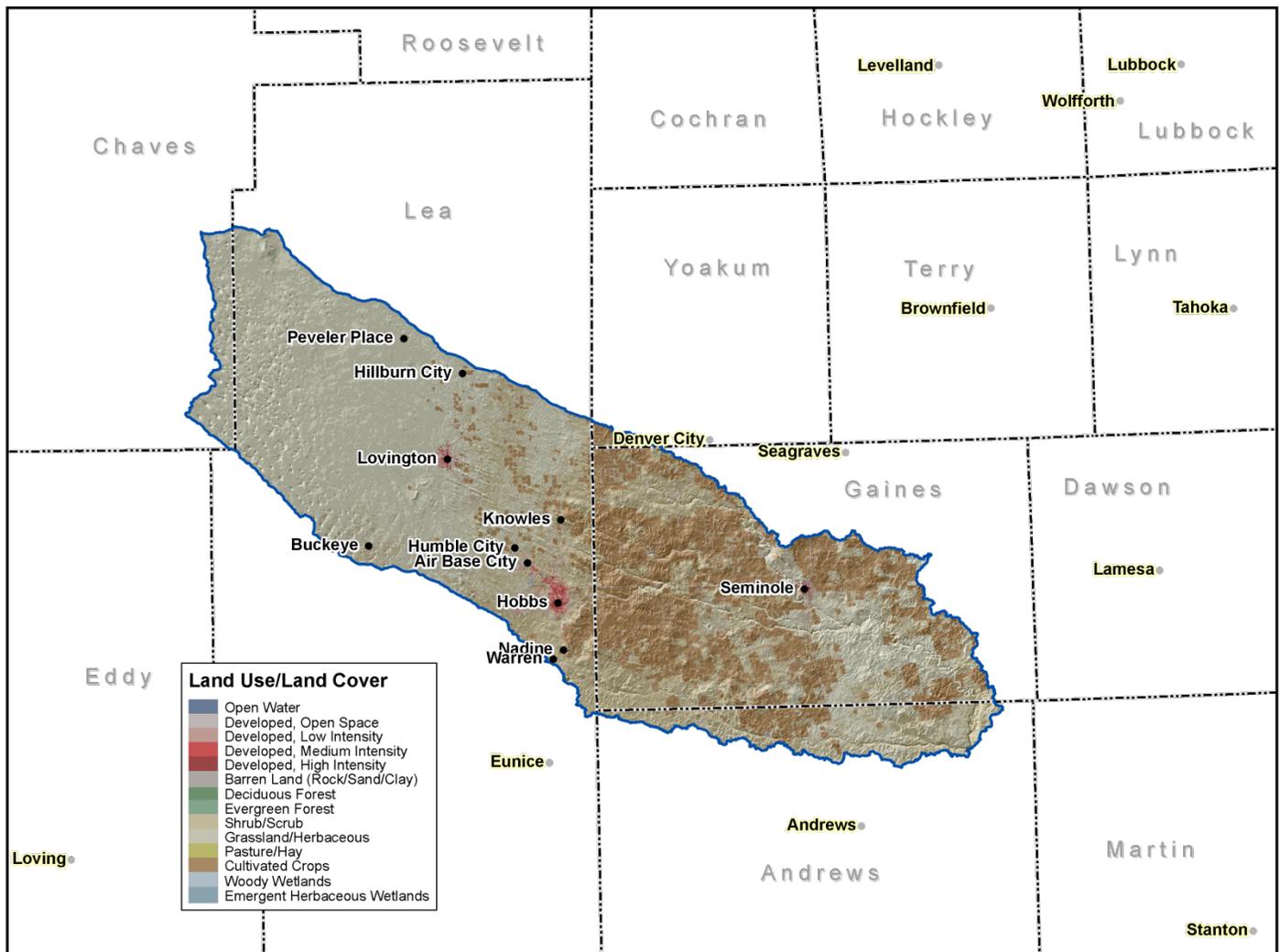
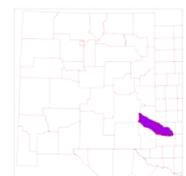


Figure 6. Subset of the National Land Cover Dataset in the Monument-Seminole Draws Watershed.

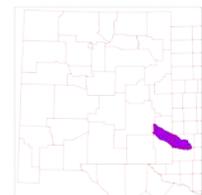


Land Use / Land Cover

The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) produced the National Land Cover Dataset (NLCD) as part of a cooperative project between the USGS and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). The goal of this project was to produce a consistent land cover data layer for the conterminous United States. The Multiresolution Land Characterization (MRLC) Consortium collected the data used to compile the NLCD. The MRLC Consortium is a partnership of Federal agencies that produce or use land cover data; partners include the UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY (National Mapping, Biological Resources, and Water Resources Divisions), USEPA, the U.S. Forest Service, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

<u>Land use/ Land Cover</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>% of Watershed</u>
Grassland/Herbaceous	729,878	47
Shrub/Scrub	378,988	25
Cultivated Crops	365,074	24
Developed, Open Space	49,396	3
Developed, Low Intensity	10,141	1
Barren Land (Rock/Sand/Clay)	3,499	< 1
Developed, Medium Intensity	3,233	< 1
Developed, High Intensity	1,116	< 1
Emergent Herbaceous Wetlands	310	< 1
Open Water	122	< 1
Deciduous Forest	39	< 1
Woody Wetlands	24	< 1
Evergreen Forest	2	< 1

Table 3. Extent of NLCD classes in the Monument-Seminole Draws Watershed.



Land Use / Land Cover

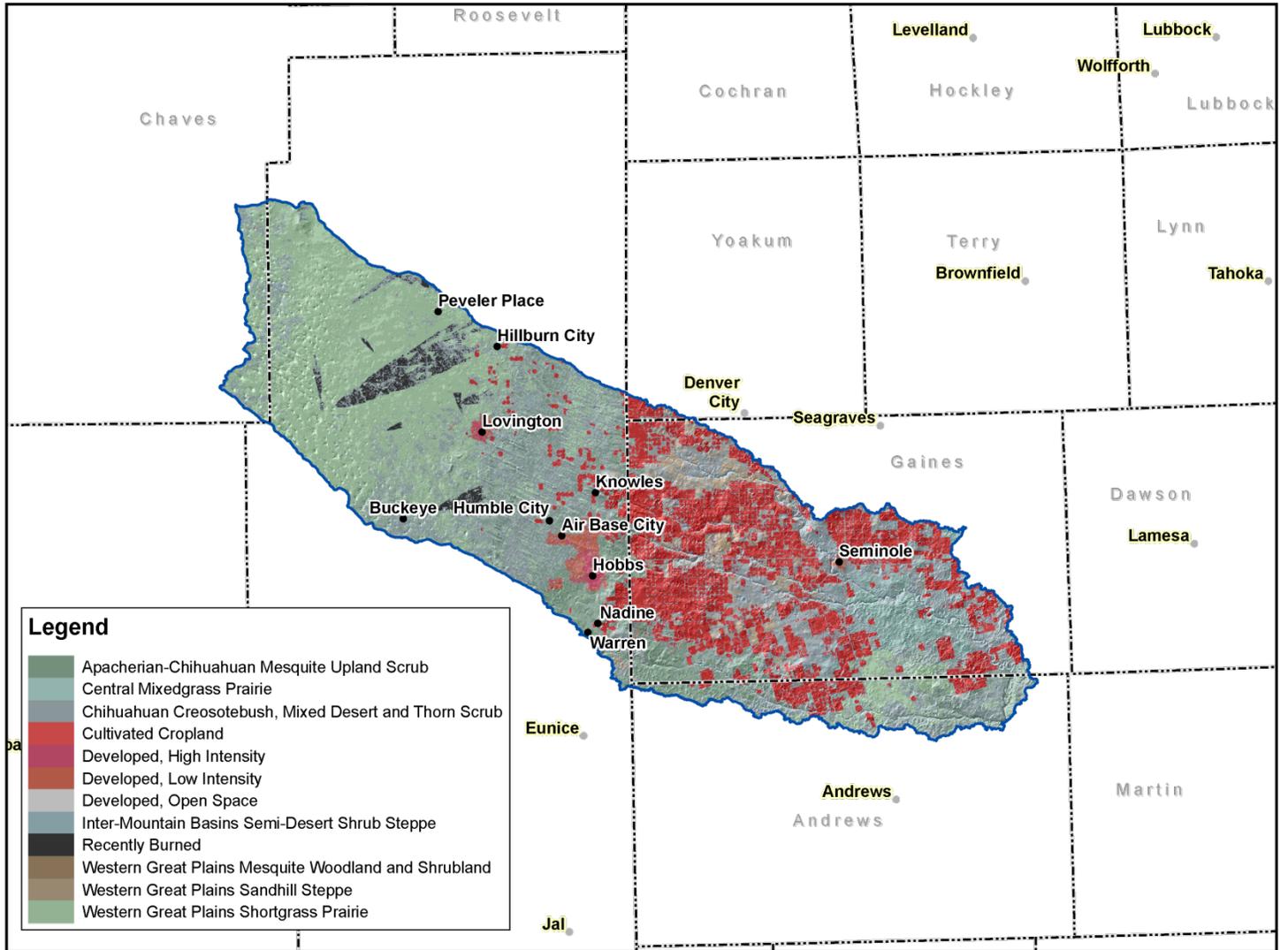
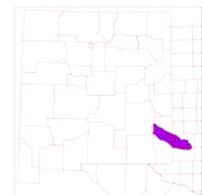


Figure 7. Subset of the SWREGAP over the Monument-Seminole Draws Watershed. The 12 dominant ecosystems are displayed in the legend.



Land Use / Land Cover

The land cover mapping effort for the Southwest Region Gap Analysis Project was a coordinated multi-institution endeavor. This dataset was created for regional terrestrial biodiversity assessment. Additional objectives were to establish a coordinated mapping approach to create detailed, seamless maps of land cover, all native terrestrial vertebrate species, land stewardship, and management status, and to analyze this information to identify those biotic elements that are underrepresented on lands managed for their long term conservation.

ECOSYSTEM	Acres	% of Watershed
Western Great Plains Shortgrass Prairie	578,350	38
Cultivated Cropland	353,808	23
Apacherian-Chihuahuan Mesquite Upland Scrub	239,116	16
Central Mixedgrass Prairie	95,794	6
Western Great Plains Mesquite Woodland and Shrubland	77,756	5
Western Great Plains Sandhill Steppe	55,044	4
Recently Burned	35,775	2
Chihuahuan Creosotebush, Mixed Desert and Thorn Scrub	21,298	1
Developed, Open Space	17,357	1
Inter-Mountain Basins Semi-Desert Shrub Steppe	15,241	1
Developed, Low Intensity	14,150	1
Developed, High Intensity	11,677	1

Table 4. SW Region Gap analysis ecosystem acreages.



Hydrology 5,6,7,8,9,10

The National Hydrography Dataset (NHD) is a comprehensive set of data that encodes information about naturally occurring and constructed bodies of water, paths through which water flows, and related entities. The NHD identifies 348 miles (560 km) of water courses in the Monument-Seminole Draws Watershed. The majority of these courses typically flow intermittently in summer months during periods associated with high intensity convective thunderstorms.

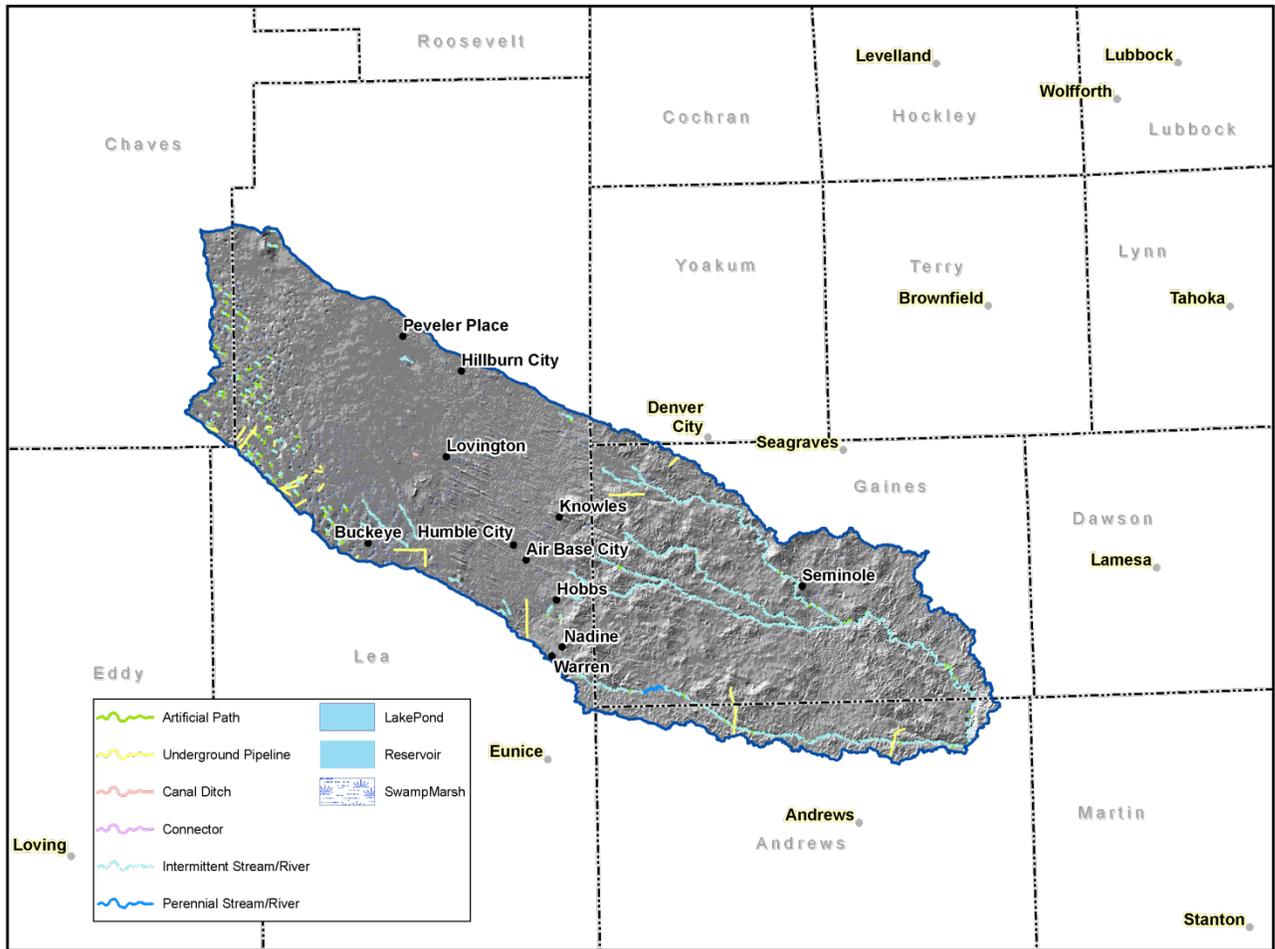


Figure 8. National Hydrologic Dataset (NHD) of the Monument-Seminole Draws Watershed



Water Course Type	Miles
Artificial Path	13
Intermittent Stream/River	284
Perennial Stream/River	4
Underground Pipeline	46
Sum (Σ)	347

Table 5. NHD Water Course Type and Extents

Gauging Stations:

There are no Gauging stations for this watershed.

New Mexico Water Quality Control Commission (NMWQCC):

The New Mexico Water Quality Control Commission (NMWQCC) is the issuing agency of water quality standards for interstate and intrastate waters in New Mexico. The NMWQCC has defined the Monument-Seminole Draws Watershed as part of the Carlsbad River Basin.

Under section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act, states, territories, and authorized tribes, are required to develop lists of impaired waters. These are waters for which technology-based regulations and other required controls are not stringent enough to meet the water quality standards set by states. The law requires that states establish priority rankings for waters on the lists and develop Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs), for these waters. A TMDL is a calculation of the maximum amount of a pollutant a water body can receive and still safely meet water quality standards.

They are no designated Impaired Surface Waters or water bodies in the New Mexico portion of Monument-Seminole Draws Watershed.

Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ):

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) is the issuing agency of water quality standards for interstate and intrastate waters in Texas.

There are no designated Impaired Surface Waters or water bodies for the Monument-Seminole Draws watershed as of March 19, 2008.



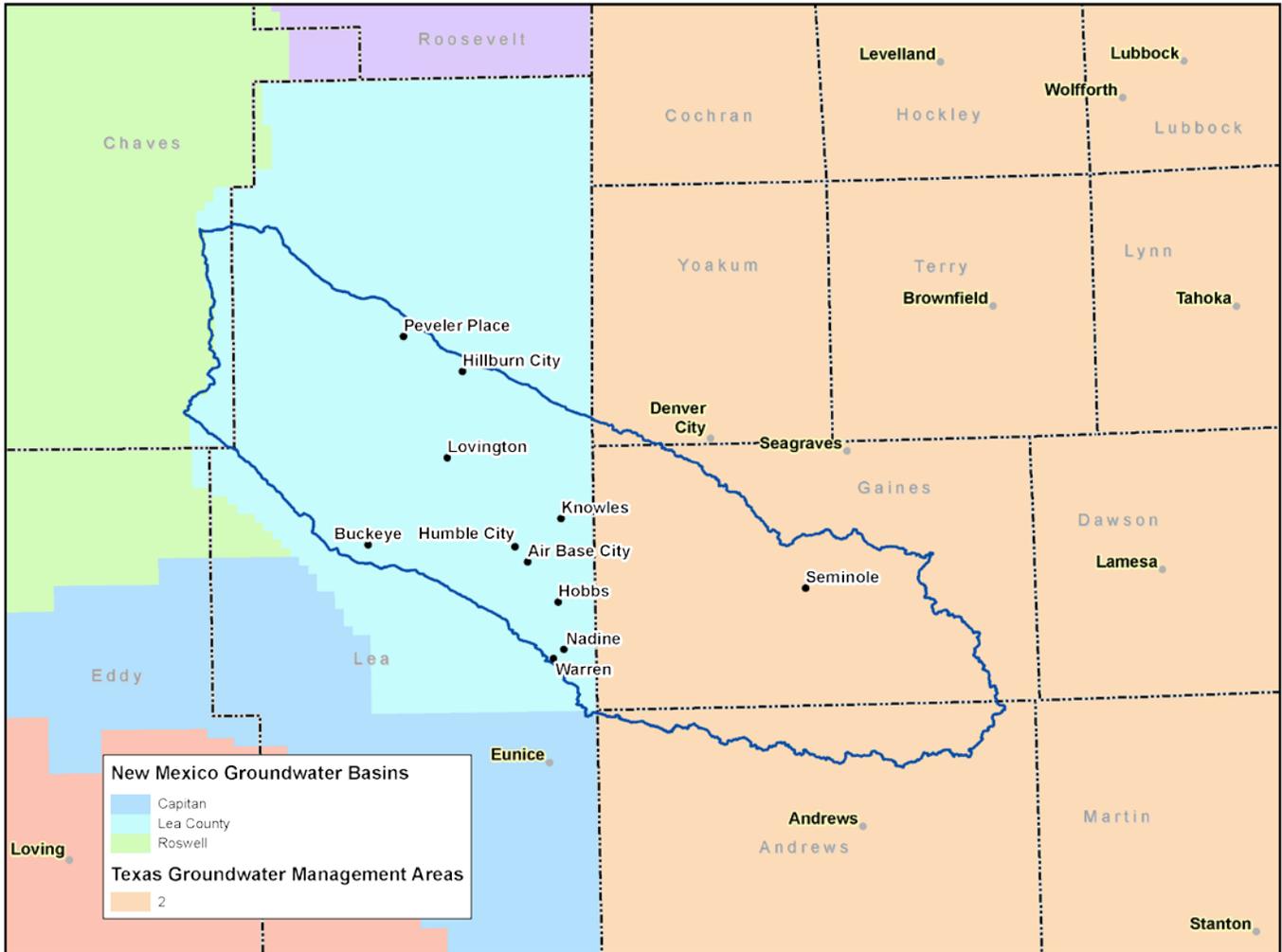
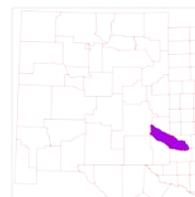


Figure 9. Declared Groundwater Basins of the Monument-Seminole Draws.

A declared groundwater basin is an area of the state proclaimed by the State Engineer to be underlain by a groundwater source having reasonably ascertainable boundaries. By such proclamation the State Engineer assumes jurisdiction over the appropriation and use of groundwater from the source. There are 4 declared groundwaters in the Monument-Seminole Draws Watershed: Capitan and Lea County in New Mexico, and GMA 2 in Texas.



Threatened and Endangered Species ^{11, 12}

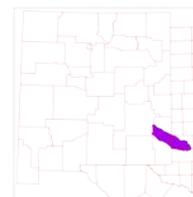
Endangered species are those that are at risk of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its native range. A threatened species is one that is likely to become endangered in the foreseeable future. The New Mexico Natural Heritage and the Texas Parks & Wildlife Department programs track the status of threatened and endangered species which are listed on both federal and state lists. Table 6 lists those species which are currently listed and tracked in the Monument-Seminole Draws Watershed.

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Tax. Class</u>	<u>Family</u>	<u>Federal Status</u>	<u>State Status</u>
American Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>				T
Bald Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>				T
Black-footed ferret	<i>Mustela nigripes</i>			LE	
Gray wolf	<i>Canis lupus</i>			LE	E
Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>				T
Sand Dune Lizard	<i>Sceloporus arenicolus</i>	Reptilia	Phrynosomatidae		E
Texas horned lizard	<i>Phrynosoma cornutum</i>				T
Whooping Crane	<i>Grus americana</i>			LE	E

Table 6. Threatened and Endangered Plant and Animal Species.

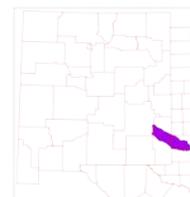
Invasive Species ^{14,15}

Invasive species are those which have been introduced into a region or ecosystem and have the ability to out-compete native species for resources (i.e. water, nutrients, sunlight, etc.) The Southwest Exotic Plant Mapping Program (SWEMP) is a collaborative effort between the United States Geological Survey and federal, tribal, state, county and non-government organization partners in the southwest which maintains ongoing efforts to compile and distribute regional data on the occurrence of non-native invasive plants in the southwestern United States. Within the Monument-Seminole Draws Watershed, the SWEMP has identified 24 species of invasive plants (Table 7). Each of these species is defined as non-native by the USDA PLANTS database.



<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>
<i>Zygophyllaceae (Caltrop Family)</i>	African Rue
<i>Scrophulariaceae (Figwort Family)</i>	Dalmatian Toadflax
<i>Asteraceae (Sunflower Family)</i>	Musk Thistle
<i>Asteraceae (Sunflower Family)</i>	Russian Knapweed
<i>Asteraceae (Sunflower Family)</i>	Yellow Starthistle
<i>Fabaceae (Leguminosae)</i>	paradise poinciana
<i>Convolvulaceae (Bindweed family)</i>	field bindweed
<i>Poaceae (Grass Family)</i>	weeping lovegrass
<i>Chenopodiaceae (Goosefoot family)</i>	Russian-Thistle
<i>Fabaceae (Leguminosae)</i>	Yellow sweetclover
<i>Asteraceae (Sunflower Family)</i>	Spiny cocklebur
<i>Poaceae (Grass Family)</i>	rescuegrass
<i>Poaceae (Grass Family)</i>	wild oat
<i>Asteraceae (Sunflower Family)</i>	Malta starthistle
<i>Brassicaceae (Mustard Family)</i>	Flixweed
<i>Poaceae (Grass Family)</i>	barnyardgrass
<i>Poaceae (Grass Family)</i>	green foxtail
<i>Poaceae (Grass Family)</i>	green bristlegrass
<i>Brassicaceae (Mustard Family)</i>	London rocket
<i>Tamaricaceae (Tamarisk family)</i>	fivestamen tamarisk
<i>Tamaricaceae (Tamarisk family)</i>	saltcedar
<i>Apiaceae (Carrot Family)</i>	hedgearsley
<i>Apiaceae (Carrot Family)</i>	spreading hedgearsley
<i>Asteraceae (Sunflower Family)</i>	western salsify

Table 7. Invasive Species Recognized by the SWEMP and Texas Invasives.org

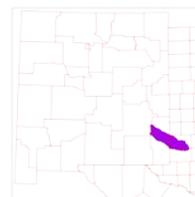


Common Resource Areas¹⁵

A Common Resource Area (CRA) is defined as a geographical area where resource concerns, problems, or treatment needs are similar. It is considered a subdivision of an existing Major Land Resource Area (MLRA) designation. Landscape conditions, soil, climate, human considerations, and other natural resource information are used to determine the geographic boundaries of a Common Resource Area. Each Common Resource Area will have multiple Conservation System Guides associated with it. A Conservation System Guide associates, for a given CRA and land use, different components of Resource Management Systems and their individual effect on conserving soil and water resources.



Figure 10. Common Resource Areas of the Monument-Seminoe Draws Watershed.



Common Resource Areas

42.3 - Chihuahuan Desert Grassland

This unit occurs within the Basin and Range Physiographic Province and is characterized by valley plains and alluvial fans broken by the Pecos River. Drainage divides are low and inconspicuous forming one great plain. Elevations range from 2800 to 5000 feet. Precipitation ranges from 8 to 13 inches per year. The soil temperature regime is thermic. The soil moisture regime is aridic. Vegetation includes tobosa, alkali sacaton, black grama, burrograss, creosote bush, tarbush, soap tree yucca, catclaw, fourwing saltbush, winterfat, mesquite and desert willow.

77C.1 - High Plains, Cotton Belt

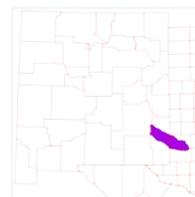
This unit is characterized by nearly level plains with numerous playa depressions, moderately sloping breaks along drainageways, and a steep escarpment along the eastern margin. Soils are generally deep with sandy or loamy surface textures and loamy subsoils. Soil temperature regime is thermic and soil moisture regime is ustic bordering on aridic. Current land use is dominantly cropland. Major crops are cotton and grain sorghum.

77D.1 - High Plains, Southwestern Part

This area is characterized by nearly level to gently undulating plains with scattered playa depressions. Soil temperature regime is thermic and soil moisture regime is aridic bordering on ustic. Sandy and loamy soils are generally well drained and range from shallow to deep and medium- to coarse-textured. Native vegetation is short- to mid-grasses and sandy sites support tall-grasses with sand shin oak and mesquite. Current land use is mainly rangeland, although irrigated cropland is expanding.

Conservation ¹⁶

The USDA-Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) focuses on the development and delivery of high quality products and services that enable people to be good stewards of our Nation’s soil, water, and related natural resources on non-Federal lands. The Natural Resources Conservation Service’s conservation programs aid agricultural producers in their efforts to reduce soil erosion, enhance water supplies, improve water quality, increase wildlife habitat, and reduce damages caused by floods and other natural disasters. Public benefits include enhanced natural resources that help sustain agricultural productivity and environmental quality while supporting continued economic development, recreation, and scenic beauty.

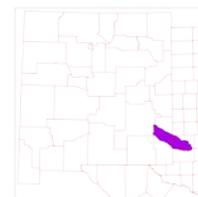


Conservation Practice	2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		TOTAL	
	#	Acres	#	Acres								
Access Control			2	915	1	211	1	1,693			4	2,819
Atmospheric Resource Quality Management							1	176			1	176
Brush Management	2	16,975	2	20,034	2	26,783	1	14,414	2	19,313	9	97,519
Conservation Cover	2	412	7	5,334	7	7,369	4	7,339	5	5,251	25	25,705
Conservation Crop Rotation	1	2,919	6	11,153	4	9,054	2	12,948	5	13,204	18	49,278
Contour Farming							1	795			1	795
Cover Crop	2	3,324	1	2,094	1	1,958	1	3,432	3	6,884	8	17,692
Forage and Biomass Planting	1	95	2	1,146					1	645	4	1,886
Forage Harvest Management	1	85			2	361					3	446
Heavy Use Area Protection					1	0			1	12	2	12
Integrated Pest Management	2	87	7	9,029	5	3,564	2	3,681	3	1,627	19	17,988
Irrigation System, Microirrigation	1	158	1	199	1	9			1	80	4	446
Irrigation System, Sprinkler	5	4,011	5	7,514	6	6,138	3	3,681	4	12,858	23	34,202
Irrigation Water Management	5	4,921	6	6,467	6	3,300	5	6,165	6	10,748	28	31,601
Nutrient Management	2	230	6	1,018	5	1,516	2	2,188	5	2,421	20	7,373



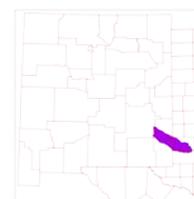
Prescribed Grazing	2	23,032	8	5,571	5	49,005	6	63,738	5	63,052	26	204,398
Range Planting	1	6,240	2	166	1	27			1	126	5	6,559
Residue and Tillage Management, No-Till/Strip Till/Direct Seed									1	375	1	375
Residue Management, Seasonal	1	2,919	5	11,891	2	3,994	4	3,080	6	13,238	18	35,122
Restoration and Management of Rare and Declining Habitats							1	173			1	173
Surface Roughening			1	38					1	1,015	2	1,053
Upland Wildlife Habitat Management	4	201,648	8	163,589	7	79,009	9	78,714	8	54,332	36	577,292
SUM (Σ)	32	267,056	69	246,158	56	192,298	43	202,217	58	205,181	258	1,112,10

Table 8. 5 year Trends in Applied Conservation Practices. Reported in Acres.



Conservation Practice	2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		TOTAL	
	#	Feet										
Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan			2		1						3	
Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan - Applied							1				1	
Conservation Completion Incentive First Year	1		1				1				3	
Conservation Completion Incentive Second Year			1								1	
Fence	3	15,633	2	10,806	1	11,548	2	32,979	1	10,931	9	81,897
Irrigation Water Conveyance, Pipeline, High-Pressure, Underground, Plastic	3	3,019	2	172	3	200					8	3,391
Monitoring Well							2				2	
Pipeline	3	3,275					1	6,046	1	4,962	5	14,283
Pumping Plant			1		1		1		1		4	
Structure for Water Control			3		3		2		3		11	
Waste Storage Facility					1						1	
Waste Transfer					1		1		2		4	
Water Well	1		1		1				1		4	
Watering Facility	1		1				1		1		4	
SUM (Σ)	12	21,927	14	10,978	12	11,748	12	39,025	10	15,893	60	99,571

Table 9. 5 Year Trends in Location Specific Applied Conservation Practices. Reported in Feet if Linear (i.e. Fence)



Soil Resource Inventory¹⁷

The Monument-Seminole Draws Watershed has a number of certified National Cooperative Soil Survey (NCSS) inventories. Soils data is available from the NRCS Soil Data Mart at <http://soildatamart.nrcs.usda.gov/> and/or the NRCS Geospatial Data Gateway at <http://datagateway.nrcs.usda.gov> .

National Cooperative Soil Survey:

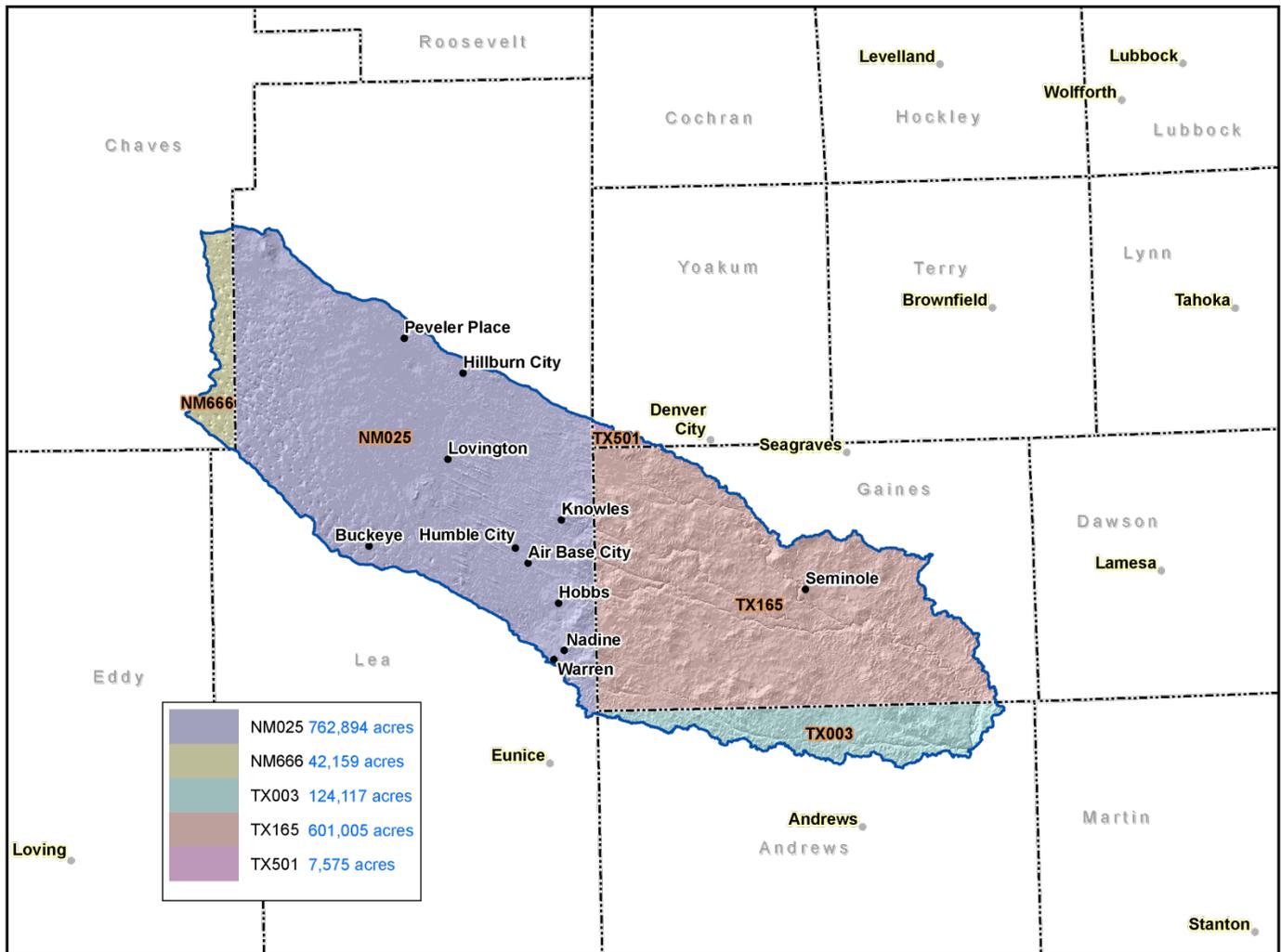
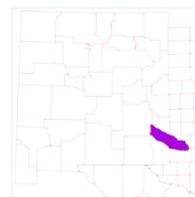


Figure 11. National Cooperative Soil Survey coverage of the Monument-Seminole Draws Watershed.

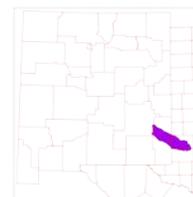


Soil Resource Inventory

In order to evaluate the susceptibility of erosion within the Monument-Seminole Draws Watershed, a model was developed using Soil Survey Geographic Database (SSURGO) information. The soil properties saturated hydraulic conductivity, soil loss tolerance, and wind erodibility group were used in conjunction with slope to assess soil map unit potential for erosion. Saturated hydraulic conductivity and slope are reported in SSURGO databases as interval/ratio data whereas wind erodibility and soil loss tolerance are ordinal data. Data transformations for the model are listed -

<u>SSURGO Value</u>	<u>Nominal Description</u>	<u>Model Rank</u>
Saturated Hydraulic Conductivity		
$\mu\text{m} / \text{s}$		
705.0 - 100.0	Very High	0
99.9 - 10.0	High	1
9.9 - 1.0	Moderately High	2
0.9 - 0.1	Moderately Low	3
0.09 - 0.01	Low	4
Slope %		
0 - 5		0
6 - 10		1
11 - 15		2
16 - 25		3
> 25		4
Soil Loss Tolerance		
5	High Tolerance For loss	0
4	↓	1
3	↓	2
2	↓	3
1	Low Tolerance For Loss	4
Wind Erodibility Group		
1	Very High	4
2	Very High	4
3	High	3
4	High	3
4L	High	3
5	Moderate	2
6	Moderate	2
7	Moderate	1
8	Slight	0

Table 10. Criteria Used for Soil Erosion Susceptibility Model.



Soil Resource Inventory

For each soil map unit (discrete delineation), the soil properties (named above) of the dominant soil type was used as the condition to be evaluated in the susceptibility to erosion model. Miscellaneous areas such as gravel pits, water, riverwash, etc. were excluded from evaluation. Possible range of values for each map unit are 0 – 16. Increasing values represent a higher susceptibility to soil erosion.

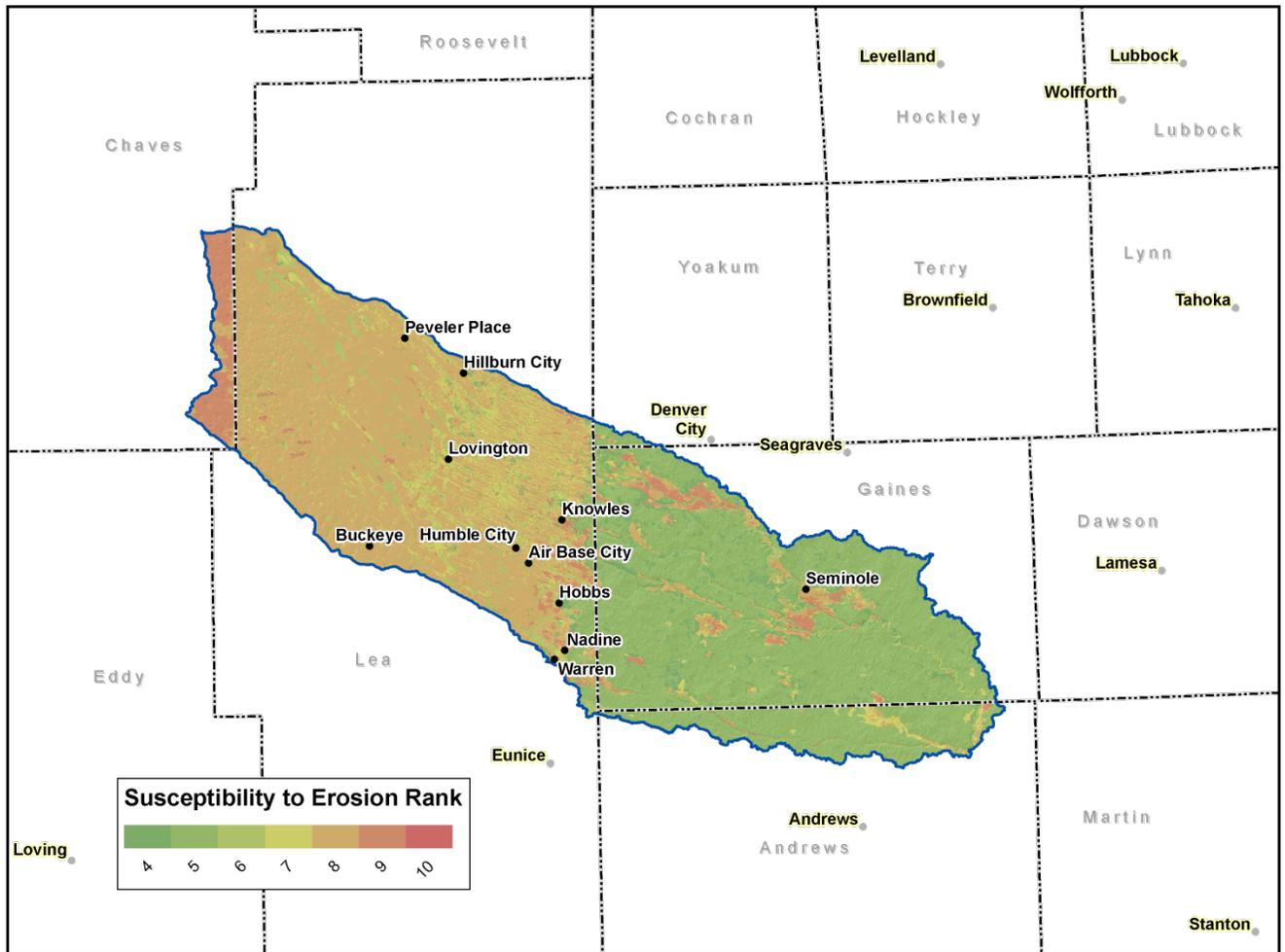
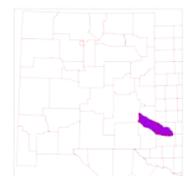


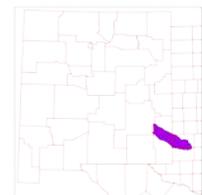
Figure 12. Monument-Seminole Draws Watershed Erosion Potential.



Soil Resource Inventory

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Acres</u>
4	33,378
5	604,616
6	69,454
7	111,907
8	590,932
9	83,128
10	847
Sum(Σ)	1,494,262

Table 11. Soil Erosion Potential Model Results. A greater rank indicates greater potential for erosion.



Socioeconomic Data ¹⁸

COUNTY	Total population: Total	Total population: Urban	Total population: Rural	Total Pop.: Rural Farm	Total Pop.: Rural Nonfarm	Total population: Hispanic or Latino	Total population: White alone	Total population: Black or African American alone	Total population: American Indian and Alaska Native alone	Total population: Asian alone	Total population: Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	Total population: Some other race alone	Total population: Two or more races	Families: Median family income adj. 2009
Chaves	61,382	47,176	14,206	1,044	13,162	26,904	44,167	1,209	694	323	34	1,019	13,042	40,301
Eddy , NM	51,658	38,836	12,822	675	12,678	20,023	39,438	805	646	231	47	9,129	1,362	54,824
Lea, NM	55,511	43,665	11,846	377	11,469	22,010	37,263	2,426	551	216	24	13,217	1,814	46,236
Andrews, TX	13,004	10,569	2,435	75	2,360	5,202	10,024	214	115	92	3	2,183	373	53,405
Brewster, TX	8,866	5,906	2,960	37	2,923	3,867	7,189	108	75	33	5	1,192	264	50,975
Crane, TX	3,996	3,567	429	0	429	1,753	2,945	116	39	14	0	779	103	49,432
Ector, TX	121,123	109,859	4,264	550	3,714	51,306	89,257	5,583	1,002	775	49	21,051	3,406	53,034
Loving, TX	67	0	67	7	60	7	60	0	0	0	0	6	1	81,641
Midland, TX	116,009	100,757	15,252	226	15,026	33,676	89,702	8,101	741	1,074	36	14,124	2,231	62,792
Chaves, NM	61,382	47,176	14,206	1,044	13,162	26,904	44,167	1,209	694	323	34	1,019	13,042	40,301
Lea, NM	55,511	43,665	11,846	377	11,469	22,010	37,263	2,426	551	216	24	13,217	1,814	46,236
Andrews, TX	13,004	10,515	2,489	75	2,414	5,202	10,024	214	115	92	3	2,183	373	53,405
Gaines, TX	14,467	5,997	8,470	443	8,027	5,175	11,614	330	110	22	1	2,050	340	53,185

Table 12. Socioeconomic Data of the Counties in the Monument-Seminole Draws Watershed (2000).



References

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