Ecological site group GX070A01XESG01
Run-On

Last updated: 05/15/2023
Accessed: 05/10/2025

Key Characteristics

- Site receives significant additional moisture--either from run-on or throughflow. Site occurs on a floodplain, swale, or playa bottom.).

Provisional. A provisional ecological site description has undergone quality control and quality assurance review. It contains a working state and transition model and enough information to identify the ecological site.

Physiography

This site occurs on water-collecting landforms such as the floodplains and channels of ephemeral and perennial streams, and also on playa bottoms.

Soil features

Soil features for this group vary widely based on landform and parent material. Beyond this, the hydrology of run-on sites is complex, often resulting in multiple soil components of differing hydrologic status within the same ecological site.

Major Land Resource Area

MLRA 070A
High Plateaus of the Southwestern Great Plains

Subclasses

- F070AY023NM–Riverine Riparian
- R070AY004NM–Bottomland
- R070AY006NM–Swale
- R070AY013NM–Salt Meadow
- R070AY017NM–Salt Flats

Correlated Map Unit Components

22706448, 23063222, 23192036, 23192038, 23191980, 23175076, 22968316, 22968387, 23186703, 23186705, 22981318, 22279942

Stage

Provisional

Contributors

Logan Peterson
Curtis Talbot

State and transition model

Figure . Generalized STM Diagram for the 70A Run-On Group.

State 1
Reference State

This state is less degraded than State 2. Late-seral species are abundant. In riparian systems and ephemeral drainageways, channel incision is minimal and current floodplains are comparatively broad. In the case of playas, excavation to produce stock tanks is not evident.

State 2
Degraded State

This state is more degraded than State 2. Late-seral species are either absent or present in reduced numbers. In riparian systems and ephemeral drainageways, channel incision is evident, and current floodplains are comparatively narrow. In the case of playas, excavation to produce stock tanks is evident.

Transition T1A
State 1 to 2

This transition represents the lowering of the local water table by either excavation (in the case of playas) or incision (in the case of fluvial systems). Stream incision can result from a number of mechanisms including heavy animal or vehicle traffic, construction activities, and water diversion.

Restoration pathway R2A
State 2 to 1

This transition represents restoration activities which elevate the local water table. In the case of fluvial systems, these activities include channel restoration efforts. In the case of playas, filling in excavated stock tanks is included.

Citations