

Recommendation from the AHC on Strategic Plan 5/30/01

New High Water Zone (NHWZ) community

The vegetation in this community type is dominated by tamarisk (*Tamarix ramosissima*). Other woody plants include coyote willow (*Salix exigua*), arrowweed (*Tessaria sericea*), and seepwillow (*Baccharis* spp.). In addition to tamarisk, non-native species include camelthorn (*Alhagi camelorum*), and red brome (*Bromus rubens*). This community became established mainly at low to mid elevations within the sand beach community following closure of Glen Canyon Dam. ^{currently} It usually occurs between about 18,000 and 45,000 cfs. ~~This community is known as the lower riparian zone in the Stevens/Kearsley classification.~~

Fluvial wetland (Marsh) community

The vegetation in this community type is composed mainly of herbaceous plants such as cattail (*Typha* spp.), bulrush (*Scirpus* spp.), and common reed (*Phragmites australis*). This community became established at low elevations within the sand beach community following closure of Glen Canyon Dam. ^{currently} It usually occurs between about 8000 and 25,000 cfs in periodically inundated environments such as return current channels. ~~This community is known as the hydro-riparian zone in the Stevens/Kearsley classification.~~

Old High Water Zone (OHWZ) community

The vegetation in this community type is dominated by Apache plume (*Fallugia paradoxa*) upstream of river mile (RM) 40, and catclaw acacia (*Acacia greggii*) downstream of RM 40. Mesquite (*Prosopis glandulosa*) is co-dominant with catclaw acacia between RM 40-77 and RM 167-225. Other woody plants include redbud (*Cercis occidentalis*), ^{and} netleaf hackberry (*Celtis reticulata*) ~~and scrub oak (*Quercus turbinella*)~~. This community ^{currently} occurs on pre-dam flood terraces, sand dunes, and stabilized talus slopes above ^{the} pre-dam scour zone (about 100,000 cfs stage elevation) and below desert vegetation. ~~This community is known as the upper riparian zone in the Stevens/Kearsley classification.~~

Sand beach community

The sparse vegetation in this community type is dominated by Indian ricegrass (*Oryzopsis hymenoides*), beavertail (*Opuntia basilaris*), four-wing saltbush (*Atriplex canescens*), and ephemeral species that are adapted to frequent floods and scour events. This community has been invaded with non-native species such as camelthorn (*Alhagi camelorum*), Russian thistle (*Salsola iberica*), and red brome (*Bromus rubens*). Although this community occurs in the pre-dam scour zone, willows and other woody species became established in some reaches of

(below about 100,000 cfs),
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lower Grand Canyon. In the ~~Stevens/Kearsley classification, this community occurs in both the lower and middle riparian zone.~~

Seep and Spring communities

The vegetation in this community type is composed of a large array of herbaceous and woody species including maidenhair fern (*Adiantum capillus-veneris*), crimson monkey-flower (*Mimulus cardinalis*), golden columbine (*Aquilegia chrysantha*), common reed (*Phragmites australis*), Fremont cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*), and birchleaf buckthorn (*Rhamnus betulaefolia*). The water source for these communities can include both groundwater and surface water.

poison ivy (*Toxicodendron radicans*)