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THE FLORA AND FAUNA OF YUCCA HOUSE NATIONAL MONUMENT COLORADO

## Prepared by

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## YUCCA HOUSE FLORA

The vegetation of Yucca House National Monument represents eleven major plant communities. These are:

1 - Greasewood-Cheatgrass
2 - Saltbrush-Wolfberry-Cheatgrass
3 - Rabbitbrush-Cheatgrass
4 - Sagebrush-native perennial grasses and forbes
5 - Cheatgrass-Cranesbill
6 - Poverty weed/Western wheatgrass
7 - Russian Knapweed
8 - Annual Mustards
9 - Native Perennial Grasses
10 - Rush Marsh
11 - Wet Grassiand

The dominate shrub over the 9.6 acres is greasewood, Sarcobatus vermiculatus, with 67 percent cover and the dominate understory plant is cheatgrass, a non-native to the new world, Bromus tectorum, with an 85 percent cover. A native annual, Bromus japonicum, grows along the marsh edges and under the shade of the various bushes.

Two striking habitat types occur side by side. These are the hydric marshes (three areas) and the xeric ruins area.

Two areas show recovery of native perennial grasses and forbes. This occurs along the southern portion of the monument, presumably when species have invaded from the woodland outside of the monument.

The area bordering the east side of the monument is an irrigated but heavily grazed meadow fescue field. To the north is a night holding sheep corral mostly barren of vegetation; and west of the corral is a plant community much like the cover on the ruin area, i.e. greasewood and cheatgrass. To the west of the monument is a wasteland with
weedy annual mustards, Russian knapweed and cheatgrass. Here also is a marsh area (the upper end of the South Marsh) having a shallow pond ringed by softstem bullrush, Scirpus validus, sandbar willows, Salix exiqua, and wireweed rush, Juncus balticus.

A few species are represented by one plant only or a small rhizominous patch. These are four o'clocks, Marrubium multiflora; arrowgrass, Tricolchin maritirna; bullrush, Scirpus sp., anc tall poverty weed, Iva xanthifolia.

Native forbe species of restricted occurrence are butterfly weed, Gaura neo-mexicana, and yellow evening primrose, Oenothera hookeri, both being on the edge of marsh areas. Bladderpod milkvetch, Astrogalus sp. is found in small patches on the east section and at the west end of the south marsh. An undentified penstemon, less than a dozen plants, is in the sagebrush community.

The softstem bullrush, Scirpus ralidus, is represented only by dead stems in the middle section of the south marsh. Presently, this section is dry, but the presence of this species indicates that within the past several years this area was more permanenty wet. Buttercup, Rananculus cymbalaris, and Juncus neyadensis are found in the ditch of the middle marsh which was dug to drain the center of the ruin.

There is evidence of burning in the east ruin sections and along the south ruin portion. This was done by the ruins stabilization crew to inhibit brush growth over the ruin.

The excavated kiva in the east ruin section has moist soil and depositional salts. This is also true in an area just south of the north wall in this area where apparently water from the north marsh seeps southward.

There are onty six trees in the monument - five junipers and one pinyon pine, and these are all in the southwest corner, associated with a sagebrush stand. Sparse pinyon-juniper-sagebrush are found outside of the monument to the south. This area shows red eolian soil whereas the rest of the monument is ruin rubble, quaternary gravels, and recent alluvium.

The room blocks have a denser stand of greaseweed than the swales between room blocks where the predominate vegetation is cheatgrass. The greasewood on the room blocks grows to heights of five to seven feet.

## Field Methods

The density and frequency of the plant communities were determined by sixteen loo-foot line transects, and a full length running line transect through each of the three marshes. Thirty photo points were set up at one end of each transect and compass readings taken indicate direction of the photo and direction of the line transect. Thirty-five mm slides were taken from each photo point. The photo points are staked with green fiber glass stakes and stamped aluminum labels.

A complete plant list of the monument was compiled and cover of each species (measured by transects) was indicated. No rare, threatened, or endangered plant species were found within the monument.

## TUCEA HOUSE FAUNA

Three specimens of Western Chorus Frog Pseudocris triseriata, were observed on June 16, 1985, in the south marsh of Yucca House National Monument. This is the first record in the southwest corner of Colorado.

Also on that date a possible many-lined skink was seen. This will require further research as to the identification.

No endangered fauna species have been observed or recorded for the monument.







RUIN TYPE BLAZ Between $k w_{0}\left(w_{\text {wet }}\right)$ \& Depression $N \rightarrow 3$, loge.






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