#10 Celtis reticulata - Salix exigua / (Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani) / Bromus diandrus Riparian Woodland Association (PS)

Netleaf hackberry - Narrowleaf willow / (Softstem bulrush) / Ripgut brome Riparian Woodland Association (PS)

This riparian woodland community is characterized by three distinct bands of vegetation, transitioning from an area of facultative and obligate wetland species at the water's edge to a more terrestrial community on the higher slopes surrounding the well. Overall, this community is defined by a canopy stratum (>2 m) dominated by netleaf hackberry (*Celtis reticulata*) and narrowleaf willow (*Salix exigua*), with dominant ripgut brome (*Bromus diandrus*) in the field stratum (<0.5 m) and one common associate, softstem bulrush (*Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani*), at the water's edge. Netleaf hackberry (*C. reticulata*) is generally present in a tree-like

Common species

- Celtis reticulata
- Salix exigua
- Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani
- Bromus diandrus
- Juglans major

growth form, with cover approaching 45% and heights up to 7 meters. This species occupies the most terrestrial and largest band of vegetation within this community. Narrowleaf willow (*S. exigua*) provides around 20% cover in a dense, homogeneous band situated between the netleaf hackberry (*C. reticulata*) woodland and the herbaceous, obligate wetland species at the water's edge. In general, this species is present in a tree-like growth form, with an average height of 3.5 meters. Arizona walnut (*Juglans major*) is present as a single, large individual, situated near the outflow of the well.

This riparian woodland community spans the steep, north-facing slope and low-angle, water-saturated soils within the well feature. The community covers 0.25% (<1 ha/<1 ac) of the Well unit. Ground cover is characterized by the presence of limestone outcrops and boulders—especially toward the uphill end community, where a large cliff band dominates the landscape—with dense litter cover throughout.

