Map Reference: USGS MONUMENT C ADRANGLE, 15 Minute Series, 1963.

Terrain

In general, this landform is marked by a broad, open, featureless plain broken by sporadic occurrences of subsidence structures. An elongated subsidence-type feature funnels excess runoff to the southwest in the direction of Monument Draw. Areal soils uniformly belong to the Typic Paleorhtid and Typic Haplargid subgroups. Caliche cobbles and gravels act as markers for the former while the latter most frequently lack lithic inclusions. Overall, indurated caliche underlies this landform as a whole.

Floristics

Local soils support an overstory dominated by Prosopis juliflora. Condalia ericoides is present on an infrequent basis. Associated forbs include Croton sp., Salsola kali, Solanum elaeagnifolium, Circium sp., Apodanthera sp., and Ibervillea tenuisecta. The Graminae is represented by Setaria macrostachys, Aristida sp., Tridens pulchellus, and Bouteloua sp. Locally, the Cactaceae is well represented. They include: Opuntia sp., Coryphanthre sp., Echinocactus texensis, and Echinocereus sp.

Cultural Resources

No archaeological sites or isolated manifestations were recorded during this reconnaissance. Prehistorically, this landform has been occupied by man since Paleo-Indian times, i.e., 13,000 B.P. Sites and isolated manifestations attributable to that period are known from the Eunice Plain and South Plain. Resources typically consist of isolated Folsom Points, scrapers, and attendant debitage. These remains invariably occur in the