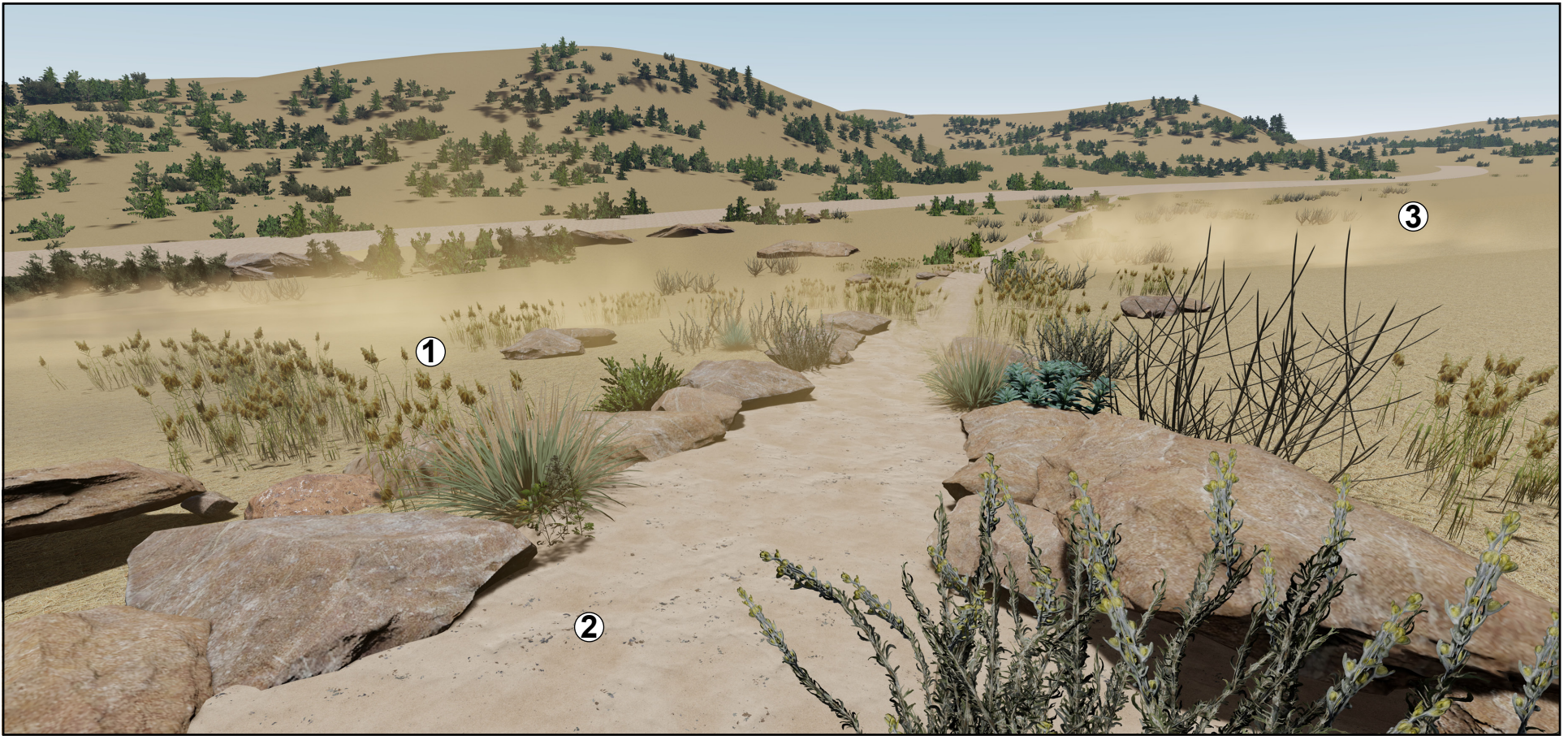




Site Analysis:

1. Invasive species 2. Dry, scoured stream bed 3. Windborn Soil Loss

The Rhino model of the real site is the base of the Lumion model, seen here. Illustrated in this site analysis are several desertification effects. Invasive species which supplant natural plant communities find home in soil that desertifies. These species include invasive annual grasses such as cheatgrass, *Bromus tectorum*. Today there is a whole invasive plant group of various *Bromus* species. These readily colonize bare and dry soils as native plants begin to die back. These have shallow roots, use soil nutrients quickly, decrease soil structure stability, and the plant detritus crowds out native species and exacerbates forest fires, according to the USDA. Many Navajo who raise sheep depend on healthy native grass stands, which are outcompeted by the invasive *Bromus* spp. Here we also see that the bare channel captures no soil runoff and is scoured by the fast and unimpeded water movement during storm events. There is also nothing to stall windborne soil.