Wildlife Habitat
Emmet County, Michigan

(Absence of an entry indicates that no rating is applicable.)

Map symbol and soil name	Potential for habitat elements							POTENTIAL AS HABITAT FOR--		
	Grain and seed crops	Grasses and legumes	Wild herbaceous plants	Hardwood trees	Coniferous plants	Wetland plants	Shallow water areas	Openland wildlife	Woodland wildlife	Wetland wildlife
AeB:										
Allendale---------	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Poor.
AgB:										
Alpena Variant----	Very poor.	Very poor.	Poor	Good	Good	Very poor.	Very poor.	Very poor.	Fair	Very poor.
ArB:										
Au Gres----------	Poor	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Poor.
AuB:										
Au Gres----------	Poor	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Poor.
AvB:										
Au Gres Variant---	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Very poor.	Fair	Good	Very poor.
BlB:										
Blue Lake---------	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Very poor.	Very poor.	Fair	Good	Very poor.
BlC:										
Blue Lake---------	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Very poor.	Very poor.	Fair	Good	Very poor.
BlD:										
Blue Lake---------	Poor	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Very poor.	Very poor.	Fair	Good	Very poor.
BlE:										
Blue Lake---------	Very poor.	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Very poor.	Very poor.	Poor	Good	Very poor.
BlF:										
Blue Lake---------	Very poor.	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Very poor.	Very poor.	Poor	Good	Very poor.
BoB:										
Bohemian----------	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Very poor.	Good	Good	Very poor.
Bp:										
Borrow Pits-------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Br:										
Brevort----------	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Good.
BwA:										
Brimley----------	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Poor	Good	Good	Poor.
By:										
Burce----------	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Good.
Ca:										
Carbondale--------	Fair	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Good	Good	Poor	Poor	Good.
ChA:										
Charlevoix--------	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Very poor.	Good	Good	Very poor.
CrB:										
Croswell----------	Poor	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Poor	Very poor.	Poor	Fair	Very poor.

Wildlife Habitat--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential for habitat elements							POTENTIAL AS HABITAT FOR--		
	Grain and seed crops	Grasses and legumes	Wild herbaceous plants	Hardwood trees	Coniferous plants	Wetland plants	Shallow water areas	Openland wildlife	Woodland wildlife	Wetland wildlife
DeD:										
Deer Park	Very poor.	Poor	Poor	Fair	Fair	Very poor.	Very poor.	Poor	Fair	Very poor.
DeF:										
Deer Park	Very poor.	Poor	Poor	Fair	Fair	Very poor.	Very poor.	Poor	Fair	Very poor.
Df:										
Deford	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Good.
DhA:										
Dighton Variant	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Very poor.	Very poor.	Good	Good	Very poor.
Du:										
Dune land	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EaB:										
East Lake	Poor	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Very poor.	Very poor.	Poor	Fair	Very poor.
EaC:										
East Lake	Poor	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Very poor.	Very poor.	Poor	Fair	Very poor.
EaD:										
East Lake	Poor	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Very poor.	Very poor.	Poor	Fair	Very poor.
EaF:										
East Lake	Poor	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Very poor.	Very poor.	Poor	Fair	Very poor.
EdB:										
Eastport	Poor	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Very poor.	Very poor.	Poor	Fair	Very poor.
ElB:										
Emmet	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Very poor.	Good	Good	Very poor.
ElC:										
Emmet	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Very poor.	Very poor.	Good	Good	Very poor.
ElE:										
Emmet	Poor	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Very poor.	Very poor.	Good	Good	Very poor.
EmB:										
Emmet	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Very poor.	Good	Good	Very poor.
EmC:										
Emmet	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Very poor.	Very poor.	Good	Good	Very poor.
EmD:										
Emmet	Poor	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Very poor.	Very poor.	Good	Good	Very poor.
EsE:										
Emmet	Poor	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Very poor.	Very poor.	Good	Good	Very poor.

Wildlife Habitat--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential for habitat elements							POTENTIAL AS HABITAT FOR--		
	Grain and seed crops	Grasses and legumes	Wild herbaceous plants	Hardwood trees	Coniferous plants	Wetland plants	Shallow water areas	Openland wildlife	Woodland wildlife	Wetland wildlife
EsF:										
Emmet	Very poor.	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Very poor.	Very poor.	Poor	Good	Very poor.
Ey:										
Ensley	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Good.
Gp:										
Gravel pits	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Gr:										
Greenwood	Very poor.	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Good	Good	Poor	Poor	Good.
IlB:										
Iosco	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good	Fair.
JoC:										
Johnswood	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Very poor.	Very poor.	Good	Good	Very poor.
KaB:										
Kalkaska	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Very poor.	Very poor.	Fair	Good	Very poor.
KaC:										
Kalkaska	Poor	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Very poor.	Very poor.	Fair	Good	Very poor.
KaD:										
Kalkaska	Poor	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Very poor.	Very poor.	Fair	Good	Very poor.
KaE:										
Kalkaska	Very poor.	Poor	Fair	Good	Good	Very poor.	Very poor.	Poor	Good	Very poor.
KaF:										
Kalkaska	Very poor.	Very poor.	Fair	Good	Good	Very poor.	Very poor.	Poor	Fair	Very poor.
KbB:										
Kalkaska	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Very poor.	Very poor.	Fair	Good	Very poor.
Blue Lake	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Very poor.	Very poor.	Fair	Good	Very poor.
LdB:										
Leelanau	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Very poor.	Very poor.	Fair	Good	Very poor.
LdC:										
Leelanau	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Very poor.	Very poor.	Fair	Good	Very poor.
LdD:										
Leelanau	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Very poor.	Very poor.	Fair	Good	Very poor.
LdE:										
Leelanau	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Very poor.	Very poor.	Fair	Good	Very poor.
LdF:										
Leelanau	Very poor.	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Very poor.	Very poor.	Fair	Good	Very poor.

Wildlife Habitat--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential for habitat elements							POTENTIAL AS HABITAT FOR--		
	Grain and seed crops	Grasses and legumes	Wild herbaceous plants	Hardwood trees	Coniferous plants	Wetland plants	Shallow water areas	Openland wildlife	Woodland wildlife	Wetland wildlife
Ln:										
Linwood	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Good	Good	Poor	Poor	Good.
LoB:										
Longrie	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Very poor.	Good	Good	Very poor.
Ma:										
Made land	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
McB:										
Mancelona	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Very poor.	Very poor.	Fair	Good	Very poor.
MeB:										
Manistee	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Very poor.	Very poor.	Fair	Good	Very poor.
MnB:										
Menominee	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Very poor.	Very poor.	Fair	Good	Very poor.
MnC:										
Menominee	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Very poor.	Very poor.	Fair	Good	Very poor.
NsB:										
Nester	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Very poor.	Good	Good	Very poor.
NsC:										
Nester	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Very poor.	Very poor.	Good	Good	Very poor.
OtB:										
Otisco	Fair	Good	Good	Fair	Good	Poor	Very poor.	Good	Fair	Very poor.
Rc:										
Roscommon	Poor	Poor	Poor	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Poor	Fair	Good.
ReB:										
Roscommon	Poor	Poor	Poor	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Poor	Fair	Good.
Eastport	Poor	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Very poor.	Very poor.	Poor	Fair	Very poor.
RuB:										
Rubicon	Poor	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Poor	Very poor.	Poor	Fair	Very poor.
RuD:										
Rubicon	Poor	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Very poor.	Very poor.	Poor	Fair	Very poor.
RuF:										
Rubicon	Very poor.	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Very poor.	Very poor.	Poor	Fair	Very poor.
SaB:										
St. Ignace	Very poor.	Poor	Poor	Very poor.	Very poor.	Poor	Poor	Poor	Very poor.	Poor.
Sb:										
Sandy lake beaches	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ScB:										
Saugatuck	Poor	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Poor	Poor	Poor	Fair	Poor.

Wildlife Habitat--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential for habitat elements							POTENTIAL AS HABITAT FOR--		
	Grain and seed crops	Grasses and legumes	Wild herbaceous plants	Hardwood trees	Coniferous plants	Wetland plants	Shallow water areas	Openland wildlife	Woodland wildlife	Wetland wildlife
Se:										
Sewage lagoons	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
So:										
Stony lake beaches	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ta:										
Tawas	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Good	Good	Poor	Poor	Good.
ThA:										
Thomas Variant	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Good	Good	Fair.
Tm:										
Thomas	Good	Fair	Poor	Poor	Poor	Good	Good	Fair	Poor	Good.
ToA:										
Thomas Variant	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Good	Good	Fair.
W:										
Water	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
WaB:										
Wainola	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Poor.
WlC:										
Wallace	Poor	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Very poor.	Very poor.	Poor	Fair	Very poor.
Wr:										
Warners	Very poor.	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Poor	Very poor.	Fair.
Wt:										
Wet alluvial land	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
WvF:										
Wind eroded land	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Wildlife Habitat--Continued

ENDNOTE--WILDLIFE INTERPRETATIONS

Soils directly affect the kind and amount of vegetation that is available to wildlife as food and cover. They also affect the development of water impoundments. The kind and abundance of wildlife that populate an area depend largely on the amount and distribution of food, cover, water, and living space. If any one of these elements is missing, inadequate, or inaccessible, wildlife will be scarce or will not inhabit the area. If the soils have the potential, wildlife habitat can be created or improved by planting appropriate vegetation, properly managing the existing plant cover, and fostering the natural establishment of desirable plants.

The soils in the survey area are rated according to their potential for providing habitat for various kinds of wildlife. This information can be used in planning parks, wildlife refuges, nature study areas, and other developments for wildlife; in selecting soils that are suitable for establishing, improving, or maintaining specific elements of wildlife habitat; and in determining the intensity of management needed for each element of the habitat.

Suitability Ratings

The potential of the soil is rated good, fair, poor, or very poor.

Good - means that the element of wildlife habitat or the kind of habitat is easily created, improved, or maintained. Few or no limitations affect management, and satisfactory results can be expected if the soil is used for the designated purpose.

Fair - means that the element of wildlife habitat or kind of habitat can be created, improved, or maintained in most places. Moderately intensive management is required for satisfactory results.

Poor - means that limitations are severe for the designated element or kind of wildlife habitat. Habitat can be created, improved, or maintained in most places, but management is difficult and requires intensive effort.

Very Poor - means that limitations are very severe for the designated element or kind of wildlife habitat. Habitat is difficult to create, improve, or maintain in most places, and management is difficult and requires intensive effort.

Description of Wildlife Habitat Elements

OPENLAND HABITAT consists of croplands, pastures, meadows, and areas that are overgrown with grasses, herbs, shrubs, and vines. These areas produce grain and seed crops, grasses and legumes, and wild herbaceous plants. The kind of wildlife attracted to these areas include bobwhite quail, pheasant, meadowlark, field sparrow, killdeer, cottontail rabbit, red fox, and coyote.

WOODLAND HABITAT consists of hardwood or conifers, or a mixture of these and associated grasses, legumes and wild herbaceous plants. Examples of wildlife attracted to this habitat are wild turkey, thrushes, woodpeckers, owl, tree squirrels, raccoon, and deer.

WETLAND HABITAT consists of water-tolerant plants in open, marshy or swampy, shallow water areas. Examples of wildlife attracted to this habitat are ducks, geese, herons, bitterns, rails, kingfishers, shorebirds, muskrat, mink, and beaver.

The elements of wildlife habitat are described in the following paragraphs.

GRAIN AND SEED CROPS are domestic grains and seed-producing herbaceous plants. Soil properties and features that affect the growth of grain and seed crops are depth of the root zone, texture of the surface layer, available water capacity, wetness, slope, surface stoniness, and flooding. Soil temperature and soil moisture also are considerations. Examples of grain and seed crops are corn, wheat, oats, and barley.

GRASSES AND LEGUMES are domestic perennial grasses and herbaceous legumes. Soil properties and features that affect the growth of grasses and legumes are depth of the root zone, texture of the surface layer, available water capacity, wetness, surface stoniness, flooding, and slope. Soil temperature and soil moisture also are considerations. Examples of grasses and legumes are fescue, lovegrass, bromegrass, clover, and alfalfa.

WILD HERBACEOUS PLANTS are native or naturally established grasses and forbs, including weeds. Soil properties and features that affect the growth of these plants are depth of the root zone, texture of the surface layer, available water capacity, wetness, surface stoniness, and flooding. Soil temperature and soil moisture also are considerations. Examples of wild herbaceous plants are bluestem, goldenrod, beggarweed, wheatgrass, and grama.

Wildlife Habitat--Continued

HARDWOOD TREES and woody understory produce nuts or other fruit, buds, catkins, twigs, bark, and foliage. Soil properties and features that affect the growth of hardwood trees and shrubs are depth of the root zone, available water capacity, and wetness. Examples of these plants are oak, poplar, cherry, sweetgum, apple, hawthorn, dogwood, hickory, blackberry, and blueberry. Examples of fruit-producing shrubs that are suitable for planting on soils rated good are Russian-olive, autumn-olive, and crabapple.

CONIFEROUS PLANTS furnish browse and seeds. Soil properties and features that affect the growth of coniferous trees, shrubs, and ground cover are depth of the root zone, available water capacity, and wetness. Examples of coniferous plants are pine, spruce, fir, cedar, and juniper.
ENDNOTE--WILDLIFE INTERPRETATIONS

WETLAND PLANTS are annual and perennial wild herbaceous plants that grow on moist or wet sites. Submerged or floating aquatic plants are excluded. Soil properties and features affecting wetland plants are texture of the surface layer, wetness, reaction, salinity, slope, and surface stoniness. Examples of wetland plants are smartweed, wild millet, saltgrass, cordgrass, rushes, sedges, and cattails.

SHALLOW WATER AREAS have an average depth of less than 5 feet. Some are naturally wet areas. Others are created by dams, levees, or other water-control structures. Soil properties and features affecting shallow water areas are depth to bedrock, wetness, surface stoniness, slope, and permeability. Examples of shallow water areas are marshes, waterfowl feeding areas, and ponds.

The habitat for various kinds of wildlife is described in the following paragraphs.

HABITAT FOR OPENLAND WILDLIFE consists of cropland, pasture, meadows, and areas that are overgrown with grasses, herbs, shrubs, and vines. These areas produce grain and seed crops, grasses and legumes, and wild herbaceous plants. Wildlife attracted to these areas include bobwhite quail, pheasant, meadowlark, field sparrow, cottontail, red fox and coyote.

HABITAT FOR WOODLAND WILDLIFE consists of areas of deciduous and/or coniferous plants and associated grasses, legumes, and wild herbaceous plants. Wildlife attracted to these areas include wild turkey, thrushes, woodpeckers, squirrels, gray fox, raccoon, and deer.

HABITAT FOR WETLAND WILDLIFE consists of open, marshy or swampy shallow water areas. Some of the wildlife attracted to such areas are ducks, geese, herons, shore birds, muskrat, mink, and beaver.