

Ecological Site Description

Till Upland Woodland

F109XY007MO

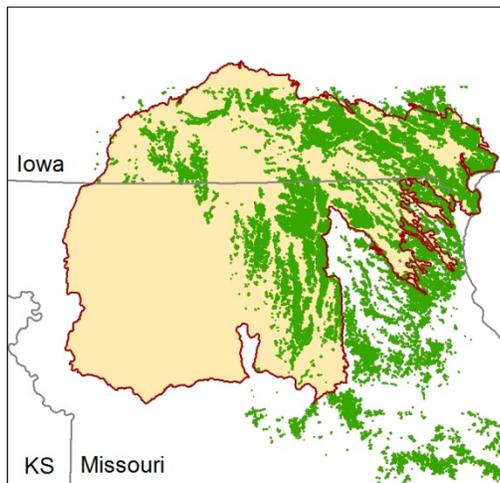
- (*Quercus alba* - *Quercus velutina*/*Rhus aromatica*/*Bromus pubescens* - *Helianthus hirsutus*)
- (white oak – black oak/fragrant sumac/hairy woodland brome – hairy sunflower)

An Ecological Site Description (ESD) is a reference document of ecological knowledge regarding a particular land area (ecological site). An ESD describes ecological potential and ecosystem dynamics of land areas and their potential management. Ecological sites are linked to soil survey map unit components, which allows for mapping of ecological sites. (**NOTE:** *This is a “provisional” ESD, and is subject to change. It contains basic ecological information sufficient for conservation planning and land management in Missouri. After additional information is developed and reviewed, a “Correlated” ESD will be published and will be available via the Web Soil Survey <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov> .*)

Major Land Resource Area: 109 – Iowa and Missouri Heavy Till Plain

Introduction

The Iowa and Missouri Heavy Till Plain (area outlined in red on the map) is an area of rolling hills interspersed with interfluvial divides and alluvial valleys. Elevation ranges from about 660 feet along the lower reaches of rivers, to about 980 feet on stable interfluvial summits in southern Iowa. Relief is about 80 to 160 feet between major streams and adjacent interfluvial summits. Most of the till plain drains south to the Missouri River via the Grand and Chariton River systems, but the northeastern portion drains southeast to the Mississippi River. Loess caps the pre-Illinoian aged till on interfluvial divides, whereas the till is exposed on side slopes. Mississippian aged limestone and Pennsylvanian aged sandstone and shale crop out on lower slopes in some areas.



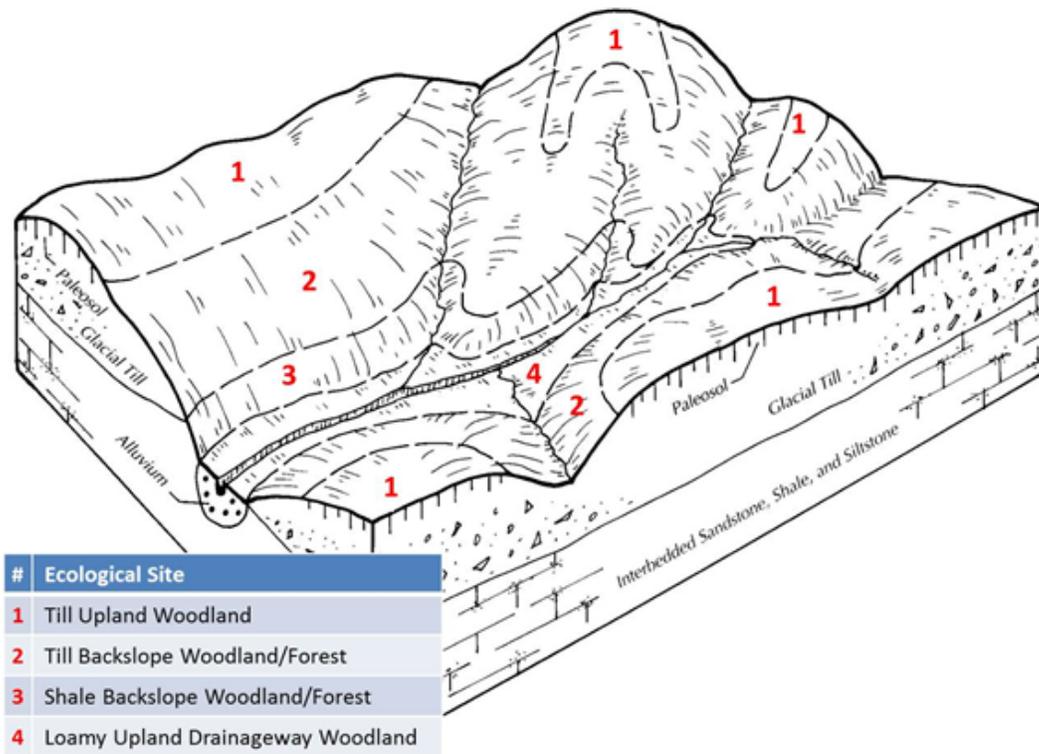
They occur primarily in the eastern portion of the Till Plain. These sites are typically associated with loess woodland sites, which are upslope on summits, and till backslope woodland and forest sites downslope. In prairie transition areas, loess prairie ecological sites are upslope on summits. Soils are very deep, with dense till subsoils that are mainly clay loam.

Physiographic Features

This site is on upland summits, shoulders and backslopes with slopes of 1 to 15 percent. The site generates runoff to adjacent, downslope ecological sites. This site does not flood.

The following figure (adapted from Benham, 1995) shows the typical landscape position of this ecological site, and landscape relationships among the major ecological sites in the uplands. The site is within the area labeled “1”, and is typically upslope from steeper backslope till ecological

sites. In less dissected landscapes this ecological site may be downslope from a loess ecological site on a summit.



Soil Features

These soils have no rooting restrictions. The soils were formed under woodland vegetation, and have thin, light-colored surface horizons. Parent material is till. They have loam surface layers, with dense subsols that are mainly clay loam. Some soils are slightly affected by seasonal wetness. Soil series associated with this site include Ashgrove, Keswick, Lindley, and Winnegan.

Ecological Dynamics

Information contained in this section was developed using historical data, professional experience, field reviews, and scientific studies. The information presented is representative of very complex vegetation communities. Key indicator plants, animals and ecological processes are described to help inform land management decisions. Plant communities will differ across the MLRA because of the naturally occurring variability in weather, soils, and aspect. The Reference Plant Community is not necessarily the management goal. The species lists are representative and are not botanical descriptions of all species occurring, or potentially occurring, on this site. They are not intended to cover every situation or the full range of conditions, species, and responses for the site.

The reference plant community is woodland dominated by an overstory of white oak and black oak. This woodland type has a moderate canopy closure (50 to 80 percent), with an open understory and a dense, diverse herbaceous ground flora. Historically, white oak dominated the canopy, along with black oak and occasional hickories, bur oak and post oak.

Woodlands are distinguished from forest, by their relatively open understory, and the presence of sun-loving ground flora species. Characteristic plants in the ground flora can be used to gauge the restoration potential of a stand along with remnant open-grown old-age trees, and tree height growth.

Fire played an important role in the maintenance of these systems. It is likely that these ecological sites burned at least once every 5 to 10 years. These periodic fires kept woodlands open, removed the litter, and stimulated the growth and flowering of the grasses and forbs. During fire free intervals, woody understory species increased and the herbaceous understory diminished. The return of fire would open the woodlands up again and stimulate the abundant ground flora.

Today, this community has either been cleared and converted to pasture, or has grown dense in the absence of fire. Most occurrences today exhibit canopy closure of 80 to 100 percent. In addition, the sub-canopy and understory layers are better developed. Black oak and hickory now share dominance with white oak with considerable more saplings in the understory. Under these denser, more shaded conditions, the original sun-loving ground flora has diminished in diversity and cover. While some woodland species persist in the ground flora, many have been replaced by more shade-tolerant species.

In the long term absence of fire, woody species, especially hickory and hornbeam encroach into these woodlands. Once established, these woody plants can quickly fill the existing understory increasing shade levels with a greatly diminished ground flora. Removal of the younger understory and the application of prescribed fire have proven to be effective restoration means.

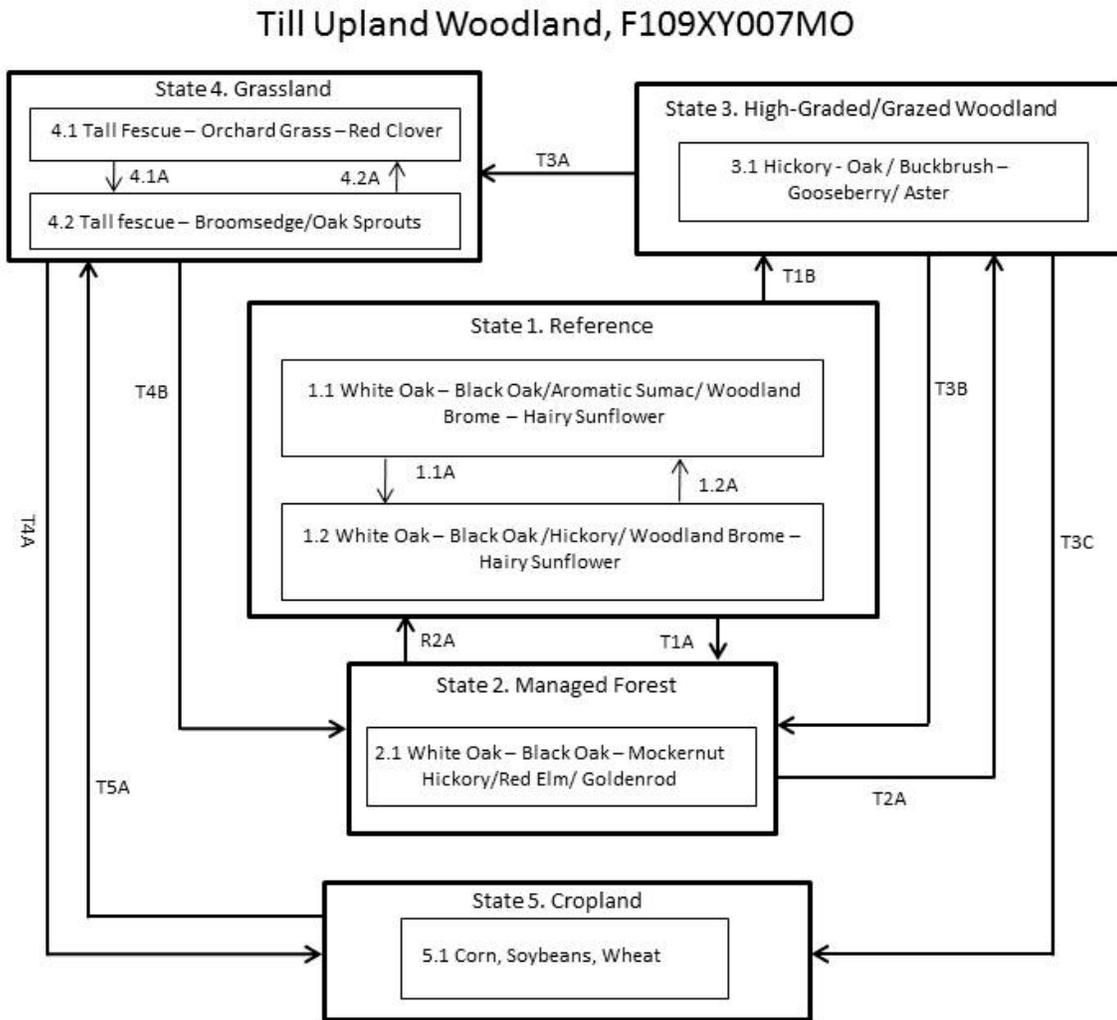
Uncontrolled domestic grazing has also impacted these communities, further diminishing the diversity of native plants and introducing species that are tolerant of grazing, such as buckbrush, gooseberry, and Virginia creeper. Grazed sites also have a more open understory. In addition, soil compaction and soil erosion related to grazing can be a problem and lower site productivity.

This ecological site is moderately productive and, if managed properly, can be a valuable source for timber products especially white oak. Most areas on this ecological site have been repeatedly logged and high graded. Even-age management, using clearcut, or shelterwood and seed tree harvest systems without fire will perpetuate the overly dense, shaded conditions of current stands. Thinning and/or occasional partial cuts, using an uneven-age management system can provide sunlight to the woodland floor, stimulating native woodland ground flora. However, in the absence of fire and continual cultural treatments, oaks sprout and grow into a dense stand, again shading out the sun-loving ground flora.

Partial cutting and prescribed fire can, however, restore the more open structure and diversity of ground flora species. Managed areas show an exceptional resiliency and production. This type of management can provide timber products, wildlife habitat, and potential native forage.

A State and Transition Diagram is depicted in Figure 1. Detailed descriptions of each state, transition, plant community, and pathway follow the model. This model is based on available experimental research, field observations, professional consensus, and interpretations. It is likely to change as knowledge increases.

Figure 1: State and transition diagram



Code	Event/Activity/Process
T1A	Fire suppression; controlled harvesting
T1B	Poorly planned harvest; uncontrolled grazing
T2A	Uncontrolled harvesting and grazing
T3A	Clearing; pasture planting; prescribed grazing
T3B	forest management; tree planting; no grazing
T3C	Clearing; tillage; crop rotation
T4A	Tillage; crop rotation
T4B	forest management; tree planting;
T5A	Pasture planting; prescribed grazing
R2A	Prescribed fire; extended rotations; thinning

Code	Event/Activity/Process
1.1A	No disturbance >10 years
1.2A	Disturbance (fire, wind, ice) < 10 years
4.1A	Over grazing; no fertilization
4.2A	Brush management; prescribed grazing

Ecological States

State 1: Reference

The reference state for this ecological site was old growth oak woodland. The woodland was dominated by white oak and black oak. Maximum tree age was likely 150-300 years. Periodic disturbances from fire, wind and ice as well as grazing by native large herbivores maintained the woodland structure and diverse ground flora species. Long disturbance-free periods allowed an increase in both the density of trees and an increase in abundance of shade tolerant species. Two community phases are recognized in the Reference State, with shifts between phases based on disturbance frequency. Reference states are very rare today. Fire suppression has resulted in increased canopy density, which has affected the abundance and diversity of ground flora. Most Reference States are currently altered because of timber harvesting, domestic grazing or clearing and conversion to grassland or cropland.

State 2: Managed Forest

Composition is altered from the Reference State depending on tree selections during harvesting. This state will slowly increase with more shade tolerant species and white oak will become less dominant and is also dense because of fire suppression. Without periodic canopy disturbance, stem density and fire intolerant species, like hickory, will increase in abundance. Uncontrolled grazing will have an impact on community composition and understory quality diminishing the diversity of native plants and introducing species that are tolerant of grazing, such as buckbrush, gooseberry, and Virginia creeper and will transition the site to a High-Graded/Grazed Woodland.

State 3: High-Graded/Grazed Woodland

States that were subjected to repeated, high-grading timber harvests and uncontrolled domestic grazing will transition to a High-Graded, Grazed Woodland State. This state exhibits an overabundance of hickory and other less desirable tree species, and weedy understory species such as buckbrush, gooseberry, poison ivy and Virginia creeper. The existing vegetation offers little nutritional value for cattle, and excessive cattle stocking damages tree boles, degrades understory species composition and results in soil compaction and accelerated erosion and runoff. Two common transitions from this state are woody clearing and conversion to State 4, Grassland or removing livestock, limited harvesting, and allowing long term succession to occur to some other woodland or forest state.

State 4: Grassland

Conversion of woodlands to planted, non-native cool season grassland species such as tall fescue and red clover is common for this region. Two community phases are recognized in the Grassland State, with shifts between phases based on types and levels of management. Poor management will result in a shift to *Community 4.2* that shows an increase in oak sprouting and increases in broomsedge densities. If grazing and active pasture management is discontinued, the site will eventually transition to State 2 or if grazing is continued will transition to State.

State 5: Cropland

This State exists currently with intensive cropping of corn, soybeans, and wheat occurring especially when commodity prices are high. Some conversion to cool season grassland occurs for a limited period of time before transitioning back to cropland. Limited acres are sometimes converted to native warm season grassland.

Reference State Plant Community

Canopy Trees

Common Name	Botanical Name	Cover % (low-high)	Canopy Height (ft)
WHITE OAK	<i>Quercus alba</i>	40-70	70
BLACK OAK	<i>Quercus velutina</i>	20-40	70
POST OAK	<i>Quercus stellata</i>	10-20	60
MOCKERNUT HICKORY	<i>Carya alba</i>	0-10	60
SHAGBARK HICKORY	<i>Carya ovata</i>	0-10	50
NORTHERN RED OAK	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	0-10	70

Understory Trees

Common Name	Botanical Name	Cover % (low-high)	Canopy Height (ft)
WILD PLUM	<i>Prunus americana</i>	0-20	20
EASTERN HOPHORNBEAM	<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	10-20	15
RED ELM	<i>Ulmus rubra</i>	0-20	30

Shrubs

Common Name	Botanical Name	Cover % (low-high)	Canopy Height (ft)
HAZELNUT	<i>Corylus Americana</i>	10-20	4
FRAGRANT SUMAC	<i>Rhus aromatica</i>	10-30	3
NEW JERSEY TEA	<i>Ceanothus americanus</i>	5-20	3

Vines

Common Name	Botanical Name	Cover % (low-high)
VIRGINIA CREEPER	<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	10-20
SUMMER GRAPE	<i>Vitis aestivalis</i>	10-20

Forbs

Common Name	Botanical Name	Cover % (low-high)
ELM-LEAFED GOLDENROD	<i>Solidago ulmifolia</i>	5-20
HAIRY SUNFLOWER	<i>Helianthus hirsutus</i>	10-30
SMOOTH BLUE ASTER	<i>Aster laevis</i>	10-20
PURPLE CONEFLOWER	<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>	5-20
NAKED FLOWER TICK TREFOIL	<i>Desmodium nudiflorum</i>	10-20
SLENDER LESPEDEZA	<i>Lespedeza virginica</i>	10-20
CANADIAN BLACKSNAKEROOT	<i>Sanicula canadensis</i>	10-20
EASTERN BEEBALM	<i>Monarda bradburiana</i>	10-20
WHORLED MILKWEED	<i>Asclepias quadrifolia</i>	10-20
SMOOTH SPIDERWORT	<i>Tradescantia ohimensis</i>	5-10

Grasses and sedges

Common Name	Botanical Name	Cover % (low-high)
WOODLAND BROME	<i>Bromus pubescens</i>	10-30
BIG BLUESTEM	<i>Andropogon gerardii</i>	5-20
LITTLE BLUESTEM	<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>	5-20
PENNSYLVANIA SEDGE	<i>Carex pensylvanica</i>	5-20
PARASOL SEDGE	<i>Carex umbellata</i>	5-20
ROCK MUHLY	<i>Muhlenbergia sobolifera</i>	5-20
VIRGINIA WILD-RYE	<i>Elymus virginicus</i>	5-20
BOTTLEBRUSH GRASS	<i>Elymus hystrix</i>	5-20

Site Interpretations

Wildlife

- Wild turkey, white-tailed deer, and eastern gray squirrel depend on hard and soft mast food sources and are typical upland game species of this type.
- Oaks provide hard mast; scattered shrubs provide soft mast; native legumes provide high-quality wildlife food; sedges and native cool-season grasses provide green browse; patchy native warm-season grasses provide cover and nesting habitat; and a diversity of forbs provides a variety and abundance of insects.
- Post-burn areas can provide temporary bare-ground – herbaceous cover habitat important for turkey poults and quail chicks.
- Bird species associated with mature communities include Indigo Bunting, Red-headed Woodpecker, Eastern Bluebird, Northern Bobwhite, Eastern Wood-Pewee, Broad-winged Hawk, Great-Crested Flycatcher, Summer Tanager, and Red-eyed Vireo.
- Reptile and amphibian species associated with the Till Upland Woodland include tiger salamander, small-mouthed salamander, ornate box turtle, northern fence lizard, five-lined skink, broad-headed skink, flat-headed snake, and rough earth snake.

Forestry

- Management: Field collected site index values average 58 for white oak and 65 for black oak. These groups respond well to management and prescribed fire. Create group openings of at least 2 acres. Large clearcuts should be minimized if possible to reduce impacts on wildlife and aesthetics. Uneven-aged management using single tree selection or group selection cuttings of 1 to 5 acres are other options that can be used if clear cutting is not desired or warranted. Using prescribed fire as a management tool could have a negative impact on timber quality and should be used with caution on a particular site if timber management is the primary objective. Favor white oak, northern red oak, and black oak.
- Limitations: No major equipment restrictions or limitations exist. Erosion is a hazard when slopes exceed 15 percent. On steep slopes greater than 35 percent, traction problems increase and equipment use is not recommended.

Glossary

Backslope – a hillslope profile position that forms the steepest and generally linear, middle portion of the slope.

Backswamp – marshy or swampy, depressed areas of flood plains between natural levees and valley sides or terraces

Calcareous – the presence of calcium carbonate in the soil parent material within the rooting zone; relatively alkaline

Claypan – a dense, compact, slowly permeable layer in the subsoil having much higher clay content than the overlying material

Chert – hard, extremely dense or compact crystalline sedimentary rock, consisting dominantly of interlocking crystals of quartz

Cliff – a significant vertical, or near vertical, rock exposure

Dolomite – a type of sedimentary rock that is a carbonate mineral composed of calcium magnesium carbonate

Drainageway – the upper most reach of a stream channel system characterized by little meandering

Dry – a site where soil moisture is limiting during the growing season; low available water capacity

Dune – a low mound, ridge, bank or hill of loose, wind-blown sand

Exposed – steep, south and west-facing slopes, which are warmer and drier than other slope aspects

Flatwoods – a type of woodland that occurs on soils with a root restricting subsoil layer within 20 to 30 inches, resulting in very slow runoff and ponding that remains saturated for most of the winter and early spring months but dries out and becomes very dry in the summer months; plants that grow there must be adapted to both conditions

Floodplain – the nearly level plain that borders a stream and is subject to inundation under flood-stage conditions

Footslope – a hillslope position at the base of a slope where hillslope sediment (colluvium) accumulates

Forest – a vegetative community dominated by trees forming a closed canopy and interspersed with shade-tolerant understory species

Fragipan – a dense, brittle subsoil horizon that is extremely hard and compact when dry

Glade – open, rocky, barren vegetative community dominated by drought-adapted forbs and grasses, typically with scattered, stunted woody plants

Igneous – bedrock formed by cooling and solidification of magma. Granite and rhyolite are typical igneous bedrocks in Missouri

Limestone – a type of sedimentary rock composed largely of calcium carbonate

Loess – material transported and deposited by wind and consisting predominantly of silt-size particles

Loamy – soil material containing a relatively equal mixture of sand and silt and a somewhat smaller proportion of clay

Marsh – a type of wetland that is dominated by herbaceous rather than woody plant species

Moist – a site that is moderately well to well drained and has high available water capacity, resulting in a well-balanced supply of moisture (neither too dry nor too wet).

Mudstone – blocky or massive, fine-grained sedimentary rock in which the proportions of clay and silt are approximately equal

Natric – a soil horizon that displays a blocky, columnar, or prismatic structure and has a subhorizon with an exchangeable-sodium saturation of over 15%

Outwash – stratified sediments of sand and gravel removed or “washed out” from a glacier by melt-water streams

Prairie – a vegetative community dominated by perennial grasses and forbs with scattered shrubs and very few trees

Protected – steep, north- and east-facing slopes, which are cooler and moister than other slope aspects

Residuum - unconsolidated, weathered, or partly weathered mineral material that accumulates by disintegration of bedrock in place

Riser – a component of terraces and flood-plain steps consisting of the steep side slope; the escarpment

Riverfront – a vegetative community in the floodplain immediately adjacent and generally parallel to a river or stream channel

River hills – a geographic area characterized by thick, dissected loess deposits, formed immediately adjacent to the edges of the Missouri and Mississippi River floodplains

Sandy – a coarse-sized soil containing a large mixture of sand and gravels and a somewhat smaller proportion of silts and clays with excessive drainage

Sandstone – a sedimentary rock containing dominantly sand-size particles

Savanna – grasslands interspersed with open-grown scattered trees, groupings of trees, and shrubs

Shale – a sedimentary rock formed from clay, silty clay, or silty clay loam deposits and having the tendency to split into thin layers

Shallow – a site with bedrock within 20 inches of the surface

Shoulder – the slope profile position that forms the convex surface near the top of a hill slope; it comprises the transition zone from summit to backslope

Sinkhole – a closed, circular or elliptical depression, commonly funnel-shaped, characterized by subsurface drainage and formed either by dissolution of the surface of underlying bedrock or by collapse of underlying caves within bedrock

Summit – the top or highest area of a hillslope

Swale –shallow, closed depressions irregularly spaced across a floodplain or terrace with an irregularly undulating surface.

Swamp – an area of low, saturated ground, intermittently or permanently covered with water, and predominantly vegetated by shrubs and trees.

Talus – rock fragments of any size or shape (usually coarse and angular) derived from and lying at the base of a cliff or very steep rock slope.

Terrace – a step-like surface, bordering a valley floor that represents the former position of a flood plain

Till – dominantly unsorted and unstratified soil material deposited directly by a glacier

Upland – a general term for the higher ground of a region, in contrast with a low-lying, adjacent land such as a valley or floodplain

Wet – a somewhat poorly, poorly or very poorly drained site that has an oversupply of moisture during the growing season

Woodland – a highly variable vegetative community with a canopy of trees ranging from 30 to 100 percent closure with a sparse midstory and a dense ground flora of grasses, sedges and forbs

References

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