

Ecological Site Description

Chert Protected Backslope Forest

F116BY009MO

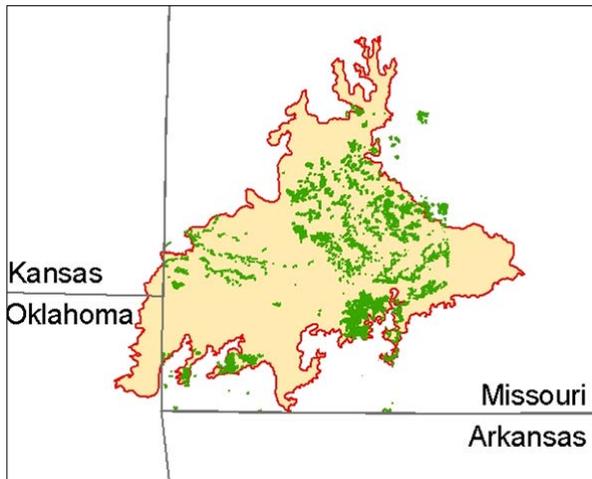
- (*Quercus alba* - *Quercus rubra*/*Cornus florida*/*Aristolochia serpentaria* - *Claytonia virginica*)
- (white oak – northern red oak/flowering dogwood/ Virginia snakeroot – spring beauty)

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: 116B – Springfield Plain

Introduction

The Springfield Plain (area outlined in red on the map) is in the western part of the Ozark Uplift. It is primarily a smooth plateau with some dissection along streams. Elevation is about 1,000 feet in the north to over 1,700 feet in the east along the Burlington Escarpment adjacent to the Ozark Highlands.



The underlying bedrock is mainly Mississippian-aged limestone, with areas of shale on lower slopes and structural benches, and intermittent Pennsylvanian-aged sandstone deposits on the plateau surface.

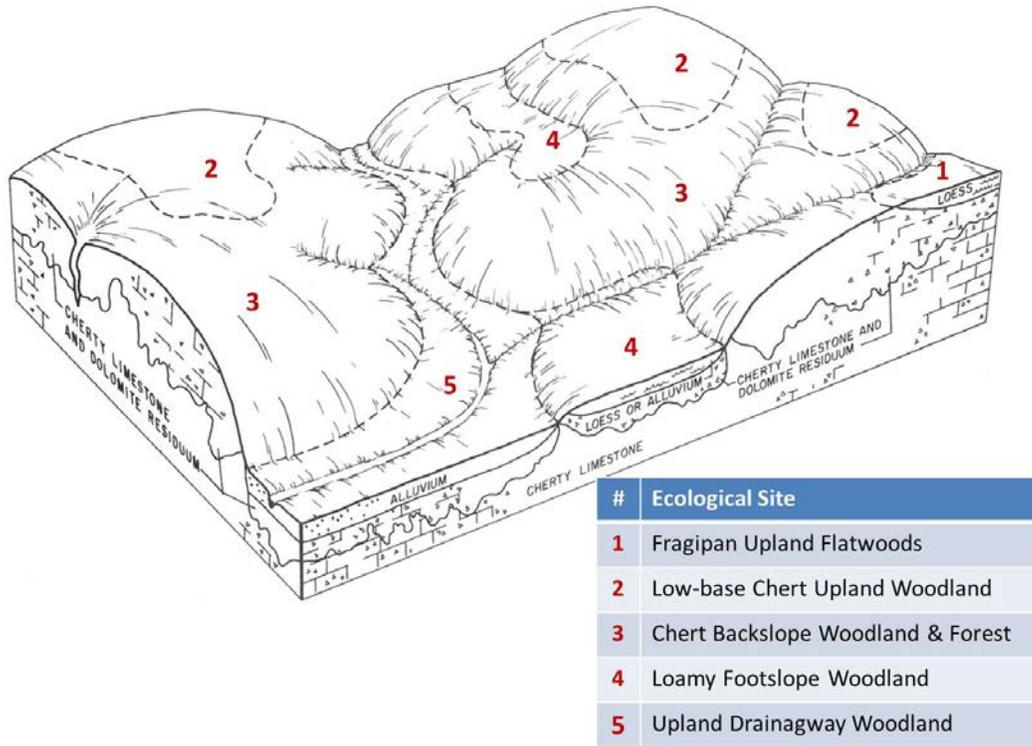
Chert Protected Backslope Forests (green areas on the map) occur on steep backslopes with northern and eastern aspects that are associated with the major stream valleys of the region, such as the Sac river valley and the upper reaches of the James River and Finley Creek. They also occur in valleys

along the southern edge of the Springfield Plain, where soils are formed in the lower Mississippian limestone and into the Ordovician-aged Jefferson City Cotter formation. This site is mapped in complex with the Chert Exposed Backslope Woodland ecological site. Soils are typically very deep, with an abundance of chert fragments.

Physiographic Features

This site is on upland backslopes with slopes of 15 to 50 percent. It is on protected aspects (north, northeast, and east), which receive significantly less solar radiation than the exposed aspects. The site receives runoff from upslope summit and shoulder sites, and generates runoff to adjacent, downslope ecological sites. This site does not flood.

The following figure (adapted from Hughes, 1982) shows the typical landscape position of this ecological site, and landscape relationships with other ecological sites. Chert Protected Backslope Forest sites are within the area labeled “3”, on lower backslopes with northerly to easterly exposures. Chert Exposed Backslope Woodland sites are on the corresponding southerly to westerly exposures. Upper slopes and shoulders within the area are in the Chert Upland Woodland ecological site. Low-base Chert Upland Woodland sites, labeled “2”, are often upslope on crests and shoulders. Low-base Chert Upland Woodland sites, labeled “2”, are often upslope on crests and shoulders.



Soil Features

These soils have no rooting restriction and subsoils are not low in bases. The soils were formed under woodland vegetation, and have thin, light-colored surface horizons. Parent material is slope alluvium over residuum weathered primarily from limestone. They have very gravelly or very cobbly silt loam surface horizons, and skeletal subsoils with high amounts of chert gravel and cobbles. They are not affected by seasonal wetness. Soil series associated with this site include Goss and Rueter.

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.

Chert Protected Backslope Forests occur in the most protected landscape positions on lower, steep slopes in the deeper valleys furthest from the prairie uplands. The historic reference community for Chert Protected Backslope Forests has a well-developed forest canopy (80 to 100 feet tall and 90 to 100 percent canopy closure) and subcanopy dominated by white oak, a structurally diverse understory and an abundant forest ground flora. While the upland prairies and savannas had an estimated fire frequency of 1 to 3 years, Chert Protected Backslope Forests burned less frequently (estimated 5 to 20 years) and with lower intensity.

The composition and structure of the Chert Backslopes varies in relation to slope aspect. Exposed, south and west facing slopes are doughtier and more fire-prone than are the protected north and east facing slopes, which are relatively cool and moist. These two ecological sites intergrade on neutral, northwest and southeast exposures.

Historically, grazing by native large herbivores, such as bison, elk, and deer, and periodic fires kept understory conditions more open. In addition, these ecological types were subject to occasional disturbances from wind and ice, which opened the canopy up by knocking over trees or breaking substantial branches of canopy trees.

Today, these communities have been cleared and converted to pasture, or have undergone repeated timber harvest and domestic grazing. Most existing occurrences have a younger (50 to 80 years) canopy layer whose composition has been altered by timber harvesting practices. An increase in hickories over historic conditions is common. In addition, in the absence of fire, the canopy, sub-canopy and woody understory layers are better developed. The absence of periodic fire has allowed more shade-tolerant tree species, such as sugar maple, white ash, or hickories to increase in abundance.

Uncontrolled domestic grazing has diminished the diversity and cover of woodland ground flora species, and has introduced weedy species such as gooseberry, buckbrush, poison ivy and Virginia creeper created a more open understory and increased soil compaction.

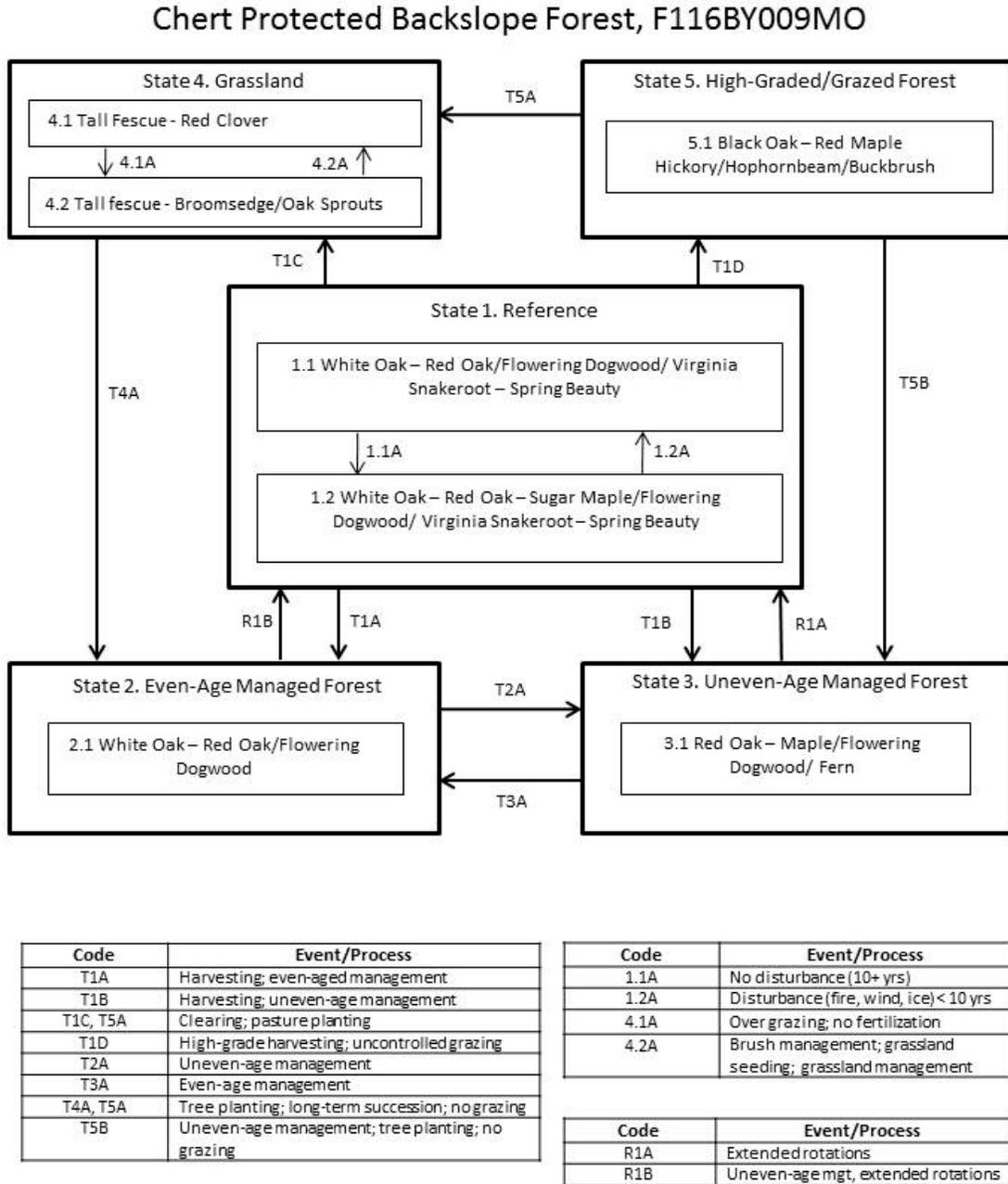
Chert Protective Backslope Forests are some of the most productive timber sites in the Springfield Plain. Carefully planned single tree selection or the creation of small group openings can help regenerate more desirable oak species and increase vigor on the residual trees. Clear-cutting does occur and results in dense, even-aged stands of primarily oak. This may be most beneficial for existing stands whose composition has been highly altered by past management practices. However, without some thinning of the dense stands, the ground flora diversity can be shaded out and productivity of the stand may suffer.

Prescribed fire can play a beneficial but limited role in the management of this ecological site. The higher productivity of these sites makes it more challenging than on other forest sites in the region. Protected aspect forests did evolve with some fire, but their composition often reflects more closed, forested conditions, with fewer woodland ground flora species that can respond to fire.

Consequently, while having protected aspects in a burn unit is acceptable, targeting them solely for woodland restoration is not advisable.

A state and transition model 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



Ecological States

State 1: Reference

The reference state was dominated by white oak. Maximum tree age was likely 150 to 300 years. Periodic disturbances from fire, wind or ice maintained the dominance of white oak by opening up the canopy and allowing more light for white oak reproduction. Long disturbance-free periods allowed an increase in more shade tolerant species such as red oak and sugar maple. Two community phases are recognized in this state, with shifts between phases based on disturbance frequency.

This reference state is uncommon today. Some sites have been converted to grassland (State 4). Others have been subject to repeated, high-graded timber harvest coupled with domestic livestock grazing (State 5). Fire suppression has resulted in increased canopy density, which has affected the abundance and diversity of ground flora. Many reference sites have been managed for timber harvest, resulting in either even-age (State 2) or uneven-age (State 3) forests.

White Oak – Red Oak/Flowering Dogwood/ Virginia Snakeroot – Spring Beauty: Community Phase 1.1

This community is one of the more productive upland forests in the MLRA. While the overstory is dominated by white oak, red oak and black gum can also be common. This forest community has a multi-tiered structure, and a canopy that is 75 to 100 feet tall with 80 to 100 percent closure. The sub-canopy and understory are well developed, with flowering dogwood as a dominant understory tree and sapling. A moderate abundance of shade tolerant forest generalists, such as May apple, Christmas fern, tick trefoil and white snakeroot, cover the ground.

Periodic disturbances, including fire, ice and wind create canopy gaps, allowing white oak to successfully reproduce and enter the canopy. In the absence of disturbance, more shade tolerant species such as red oak, sugar maple, hickory, white ash and others increase in importance and add structural diversity to the system. In addition, more shade-loving forest shrub (e.g., spicebush) and herbaceous (e.g., bloodroot) species also increase. Over time, these gradual species changes result in a community phase transition to the White Oak – Red Oak – Sugar Maple/Flowering Dogwood/ Virginia Snakeroot – Spring Beauty Forest.

White Oak – Red Oak – Sugar Maple/Flowering Dogwood/ Virginia Snakeroot – Spring Beauty: Community Phase 1.2

The overstory is a mixture of white oak and more shade tolerant species such as northern red oak, sugar maple, hickory, white ash and others. This forest community has a multi-tiered structure, and a canopy that is 75 to 100 feet tall with 90 to 100 percent closure. An abundance of shade tolerant forest generalists, such as May apple, Christmas fern, tick trefoil and white snakeroot, cover the ground. In addition, more shade-loving forest shrub (e.g., spicebush) and herbaceous (e.g., bloodroot) species are common. Periodic disturbances, including fire, ice and wind create canopy gaps, allowing white oak to successfully reproduce and enter the canopy. Over time, these disturbance events result in a community phase transition to the White Oak – Red Oak/Flowering Dogwood/ Virginia Snakeroot – Spring Beauty Forest.

State 2: Even-Age Managed Forest

This state starts with a sequence of early seral white oak forests, which mature over time. These forests tend to be rather dense, with an under developed understory and ground flora. Thinning can increase overall tree vigor and improve understory diversity. Continual timber management, depending on the practices used, will either maintain this state, or convert the site to uneven-age (State 3) forests.

State 3: Uneven-Age Managed Forest

Uneven-Age Managed forests resemble the reference state. The biggest difference is tree age, most being only 50 to 90 years old. Composition is also likely altered from the reference state depending on tree selection during harvest. In addition, without a regular 15 to 20 year harvest re-entry into these stands, they will slowly increase in more shade tolerant species such as sugar maple and white oak will become less dominant.

State 4: Grassland

Type conversion of forests to planted, non-native pasture species such as tall fescue has been common in this MLRA. Steep slopes, abundant surface fragments, low organic matter contents and soil acidity make non-native pastures challenging to maintain in a healthy, productive state on this ecological site. If grazing and active pasture management is discontinued, the site will eventually transition to State 2 (Even-Age).

State 5: High-Graded, Grazed Forest

Forested sites subjected to repeated, high-graded timber harvests and uncontrolled domestic grazing transition to this State. This state exhibits an over-abundance of hickory and other less desirable tree species, and weedy understory species such as buckbrush, gooseberry, poison ivy and Virginia creeper. The vegetation offers little nutritional value for cattle, and excessive stocking damages tree boles, degrades understory species composition and results in soil compaction and accelerated erosion and runoff. Exclusion of livestock from sites in this state coupled with uneven-age management techniques will cause a transition to State 3 (Uneven-Age).

Reference State Plant Community

Canopy Trees

Common Name	Botanical Name	Cover % (low-high)	Canopy Height (ft)
WHITE OAK	<i>Quercus alba</i>	50-80	90
NORTHERN RED OAK	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	30-50	100
MOCKERNUT HICKORY	<i>Carya tomentosa</i>	20-30	80
SHAGBARK HICKORY	<i>Carya ovata</i>	10-20	70
RED MAPLE	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	5-20	60
SUGAR MAPLE	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	5-20	60

Understory Trees

Common Name	Botanical Name	Cover % (low-high)	Canopy Height (ft)
FLOWERING DOGWOOD	<i>Cornus florida</i>	20-30	40
BLACKGUM	<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	10-20	50
EASTERN HOPHORNBEAM	<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	10-20	20

Shrubs

Common Name	Botanical Name	Cover % (low-high)	Canopy Height (ft)
JUNEBERRY	<i>Amelanchier arborea</i>	5-20	12
FRAGRANT SUMAC	<i>Rhus aromatica</i>	5-20	3
LOW BUSH BLUEBERRY	<i>Vaccinium pallidum</i>	10-30	2

Vines

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

Ferns

Common Name	Botanical Name	Cover % (low-high)
RATTLESNAKE FERN	<i>Botrychium virginianum</i>	5-20
CHRISTMAS FERN	<i>Polystichum acrostichoides</i>	5-20

Forbs

Common Name	Botanical Name	Cover % (low-high)
VIRGINIA-SNAKEROOT	<i>Aristolochia serpentaria</i>	10-20
VIRGINIA SPRINGBEAUTY	<i>Claytonia virginica</i>	20-40
WHITE DOG'S TOOTH VIOLET	<i>Erythronium albidum</i>	10-20
HEPATICA	<i>Hepatica nobilis</i>	10-20
GOLDEN SEAL	<i>Hydrastis canadensis</i>	10-20
FEATHERY FALSE SOLOMON'S-SEAL	<i>Maianthemum racemosum</i>	10-20
WILD BLUE PHLOX	<i>Phlox divaricata</i>	20-30
MAYAPPLE	<i>Podophyllum peltatum</i>	20-30
TOAD SHADE	<i>Trillium sessile</i>	20-30
BELLWORT	<i>Uvularia grandiflora</i>	10-20
LESSER YELLOW LADY'S SLIPPER	<i>Cypripedium parviflorum v. parviflorum</i>	0-5

Grasses and sedges

Common Name	Botanical Name
Typically <5% cover	n/a

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.
- Bird species associated with early-successional community stages are Prairie Warbler, Field Sparrow, Brown Thrasher, Blue-winged Warbler, White-eyed Vireo, Blue-gray Gnatcatcher, Yellow-breasted Chat, Indigo Bunting, and Eastern Towhee.
- Birds associated with mid-successional stages include Whip-poor-will and Wood Thrush while birds associated with late-successional stages include Worm-eating warbler, Whip-poor-will, Great Crested Flycatcher, Ovenbird, Pileated Woodpecker, Wood Thrush, Red-eyed Vireo, Northern Parula, Louisiana Waterthrush (near streams), and Broad-winged Hawk.

- Reptile and amphibian species associated with mature forests include: ringed salamander, spotted salamander, marbled salamander, central newt, long-tailed salamander, dark-sided salamander, southern red-backed salamander, three-toed box turtle, western worm snake, western earth snake, and American toad.

Forestry

- Management: Field collected site index values average 64 for white oak and 65 for black oak. Timber management opportunities are generally good. 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 ½ to 1 acre 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, may not be fitting, or 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: Large amounts of coarse fragments throughout profile; Surface stones and rocks are problems for efficient and safe equipment operation and will make equipment use somewhat difficult. Disturbing the surface excessively in harvesting operations and building roads increases soil losses, which leaves a greater amount of coarse fragments on the surface. Hand planting or direct seeding may be necessary. Seedling mortality due to low available water capacity may be high. Mulching or providing shade can improve seedling survival. Mechanical tree planting will be limited. 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.

Supporting Information

Relationship to Other Established Classifications

Terrestrial Natural Community Type (Nelson, 2010):

The reference state for this ecological site is most similar to a Dry-Mesic Chert Forest.

Missouri Department of Conservation Forest and Woodland Communities (MDC, 2006):

The reference state for this ecological site is most similar to White Oak Forest.

National Vegetation Classification System Vegetation Association (NatureServe, 2010):

The reference state for this ecological site is most similar to *Quercus alba* - *Quercus rubra* - *Carya (alba, ovata)* / *Cornus florida* Acid Forest (White Oak – Northern Red Oak – Hickory (Mockernut, Shagbark) / Flowering Dogwood Acid Forest).

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

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