

Ecological Site Description

Wet Terrace Savanna

R107BY021MO

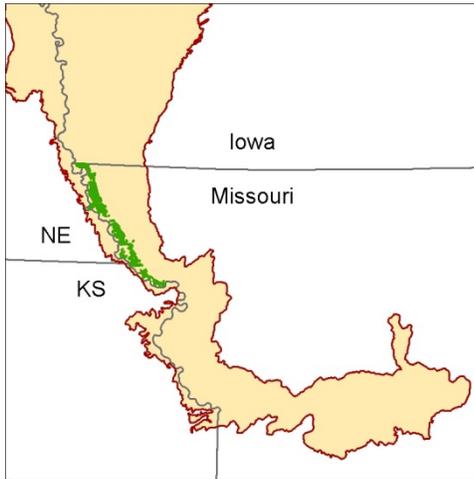
- (*Quercus palustris* - *Quercus macrocarpa*/*Salix humilis*/*Spartina pectinata* - *Andropogon gerardii*)
- (pin oak – bur oak/prairie willow/prairie cordgrass – big bluestem)

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: 107B – Iowa and Missouri Deep Loess Hills

Introduction

The Iowa and Missouri Deep Loess Hills (area outlined in red on the map) encompass the Missouri River floodplain and associated loess-covered uplands, from about Sioux City Iowa in the north to central Missouri. Elevation is about 1,565 feet on the highest ridges, to about 600 feet along the Missouri River near Glasgow in central Missouri. Local relief varies from 10 to 20 feet in the major river floodplains, to 50 to 100 feet in the dissected uplands, with loess bluffs of 200 to 300 feet along the Missouri River. The loess thins with distance from the Missouri river, and local relief decreases. The loess caps pre-Illinoian till, which crops out on lower hillslopes near the edges of the MLRA. The underlying bedrock is mainly Pennsylvanian and Cretaceous-aged shale, mudstone and sandstone.

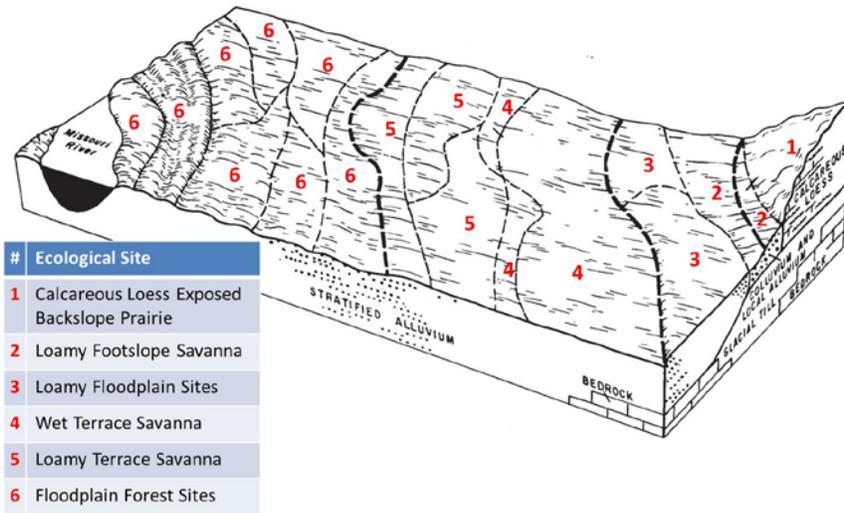


Wet Terrace Savannas are within the green areas on the map (Missouri portion only; Iowa distributions are currently under review). These sites are locally extensive in the Missouri River floodplain in the central part of the MLRA, in Atchison and Holt counties, Missouri. They are commonly associated with Clayey Floodplain Forest sites, which are closer to the current Missouri River channel, and with Wet Floodplain Prairie sites farther from the channel. Soils are very deep, with clayey subsoils and seasonal high water tables, and are subject to flooding.

Physiographic Features

This site is on high floodplains and stream terraces of the Missouri River. Slopes are less than 2 percent. The site receives some runoff from adjacent stream terrace sites. Sites not protected by levees are subject to flooding.

The adjacent figure (adapted from Clark et al., 1975) shows the typical landscape position of this ecological site, and landscape relationships with other ecological sites. The site is within the area labeled “4”. Dashed lines within this and other units on the diagram indicate different soils within the sites. This site is closely associated with Loamy Terrace Savanna sites, as shown in the diagram. Bold dashed lines on the diagram separate the Terrace sites from the lower-lying Floodplain Forest sites near the Missouri River, and from Loamy Floodplain sites closer to the upland and footslope sites.



Soil Features

These soils have no rooting restriction. They were formed under prairie vegetation. Parent material is alluvium. They have silty clay loam to clay surface horizons and clayey subsoils. They are affected by a seasonal high water table during the spring months. Soil series associated with this site include Blencoe and Luton.

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.

Wet Terrace Savanna ecological sites exist because of their association with seasonal wet conditions, periodic flooding and heavy, clayey soils. These conditions along with periodic fire have a strong influence on limiting trees. Wet Terrace Savannas are dominated by a dense cover of wet tolerant grasses and forbs. On slightly higher areas within or at the edge of the prairie matrix scattered elm, bur oak, pin oak, shellbark hickory and willow occurred throughout the grass-dominated landscape.

These sites were on relatively stable former floodplain positions that flooded, probably once every five to ten years. In addition to seasonal site wetness, periodic fire also played a role in keeping woody species at bay. Fire during dry periods removed the dense mat of leaf litter creating opportunities for plants less aggressive than the grasses and sedges.

Wet Terrace Savannas were furthermore subjected to grazing by native large herbivores, such as bison, elk, and deer. Grazing by native herbivores would have effectively kept understory conditions open, creating conditions more favorable to ground flora species and minimizing woody trees and shrubs.

Today most of these ecological sites have been drained and farmed. Only a few remnants exist. However, during wet years, they do act as ephemeral farmed wetlands in the agricultural landscape. While their flood regime usually has been altered, their position and soil properties still make them good candidates for wet prairie and savanna development management.

Reference State Plant Community

Canopy Trees

Common Name	Botanical Name	Cover % (low-high)	Canopy Height (ft)
PIN OAK	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	5-20	70
BUR OAK	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	5-20	70
SHELLBARK HICKORY	<i>Carya laciniosa</i>	5-10	60

Shrubs

Common Name	Botanical Name	Cover % (low-high)	Canopy Height (ft)
PRAIRIE WILLOW	<i>Salix humiis</i>	5-20	5
FALSE INDIGO	<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i>	5-20	4

Forbs

Common Name	Botanical Name	Cover % (low-high)
SWAMP MILKWEED	<i>Asclepias incarnata</i>	5-20
SMALL WHITE ASTER	<i>Aster fragilis</i>	5-20
SAWTOOTH SUNFLOWER	<i>Helianthus grosseserratus</i>	5-20
WINGED LOOSESTRIFE	<i>Lythrum alatum</i>	5-20
FALSE ASTER	<i>Boltonia asteroids</i>	5-20
SWEET CONEFLOWER	<i>Rudebeckia subtomentosa</i>	5-20
TICKSEED SUNFLOWER	<i>Bidens aristosa</i>	5-20
IRONWEED	<i>Vernonia fasciculata</i>	5-20
BUNCH FLOWER	<i>Melanthium virginicum</i>	5-20
CULVER'S ROOT	<i>Veronicastrum virginicum</i>	5-20

Grasses and sedges

Common Name	Botanical Name	Cover % (low-high)
HOP SEDGE	<i>Carex lupulina</i>	10-20
FOX SEDGE	<i>Carex vulpinoidea</i>	10-20
FESCUE SEDGE	<i>Carex festucacea</i>	10-20
SWITCH GRASS	<i>Panicum virgatum</i>	20-30
PRAIRIE CORD GRASS	<i>Spartina pectinata</i>	20-40
CANADA WILDRYE	<i>Elymus canadensis</i>	10-20
BIG BLUESTEM	<i>Andropogon gerardii</i>	20-40
BLUEJOINT GRASS	<i>Calamagrostis canadensis</i>	10-20

Site Interpretations

Influencing Water Features

- Cowardin wetland types include: Palustrine Emergent Temporarily Flooded and Seasonally Flooded.

*Wildlife**

Prairie Phase:

- Game species that utilize this ecological site include:
White-tailed Deer will utilize this ecological site for browse (plant leaves in the growing season, seeds and soft mast in the fall/winter). This site type also can provide escape cover.

Migratory Waterbirds: Sora, Common Snipe and Virginia Rail

Furbearers: Muskrat, Beaver, and Mink.

- Bird species associated with this ecological site's reference state condition:
Breeding birds: Sedge Wren, Red-Winged Blackbird, American Bittern, Marsh Wren, and Common Yellowthroat.

Migratory birds: Sora, Virginia Rail, Sedge Wren, American Bittern, Yellow Rail and Common Snipe.

- Amphibian and reptile species associated with this ecological site's reference state condition: Western Chorus Frog (*Pseudacris triseriata triseriata*), Plains Leopard Frog (*Rana blairi*), Graham's Crayfish Snake (*Regina grahamii*), Midland Brown Snake (*Storeria dekayi wrightourm*), Western Fox Snake (*Elaphe vulpina vulpina*), and Western Massasauga rattlesnake (*Sistrurus catenatus tergeminus*).
- Small mammals associated with this ecological site's reference state condition: Muskrat (*Ondatra zibethicus*), Southern Bog Lemming (*Synaptomys cooperi*), and Mink (*Mustela vison*).
- Many native insect species are likely associated with this ecological site, especially native bees, ants, beetles, butterflies and moths, and crickets, grasshoppers and katydids. However information on these groups is often lacking enough resolution to assign them to individual ecological sites.

Insect species known to be associated with this ecological site's reference state condition: Swamp Milkweed Leaf Beetle (*Labidomera clivicollis*), Cordgrass Planthopper (*Prokelisia crocea*), Dion Skipper butterfly (*Euphyes dion*), Duke's Skipper butterfly (*Euphyes dukesi*), native bees (*Lasioglossum hartii*, *Hesperapis carinata*, *Svastra atripes* and *Cemolobus ipomoeae*), Bullate Meadow katydid (*Orchelimum bullatum*) and Sedge Grasshopper (*Stethophyma celatum*).

Other invertebrates: Grassland Crayfish (*Procambarus gracilis*)

Savanna Phase:

- Both snags and live cavity or den trees provide important food and cover for vertebrate wildlife. Snags are also very important to invertebrate species. Wood Duck and Red-headed Woodpecker utilize snags and den trees for foraging, nesting or shelter. “Wolf” trees are a particularly valuable type of live cavity tree. These large diameter, often open-grown, old-ages, hollow trees provide both cavities for wildlife and usually hard or soft mast food sources. Large diameter snags and den trees are particularly important wildlife habitat features to retain.
- Extremely little is known about this phase of this ecological site. It is assumed that many of the animal species described under the prairie phase of this ecological site are found in the savanna phase. Additional species that might be expected in the savanna phase: Red-headed Woodpecker, Wood Duck, Yellow Warbler, Fox Squirrel, and Indiana Bat.

Forestry

- **Management:** **This ecological site is not recommended for traditional timber management activity.** Historically this site was dominated by a ground cover of native prairie grasses and forbs. Some scattered open grown trees may have also been present. May be suitable for non-traditional forestry uses such as windbreaks, environmental plantings, alley cropping (a method of planting, in which rows of trees or shrubs are interspersed with rows of crops) or woody bio-fuels.

*This section prepared by Mike Leahy, Natural Areas Coordinator, Missouri Department of Conservation, 2013

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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