

Ecological Site Description

Wet Floodplain Prairie

R112XY047MO

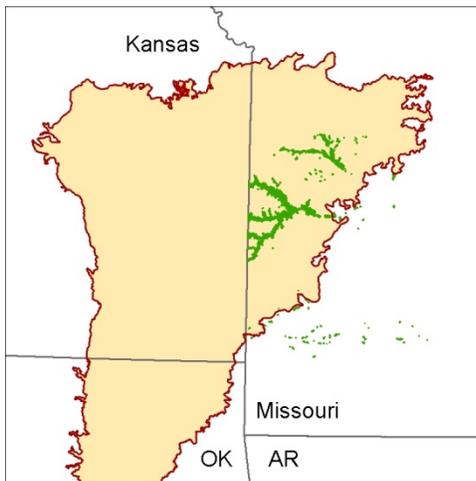
- (*Cephalanthus occidentalis* - *Amorpha fruticosa*/*Spartina pectinata* - *Calamagrostis canadensis*)
- (buttonbush – false indigo/ prairie cord grass – bluejoint grass)

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: 112 – Cherokee Prairies

Introduction

The Cherokee Prairies MLRA (area outlined in red on the map) is a nearly level to rolling, weakly dissected plain. Elevation ranges from about 330 feet along the Verdigris River in the south to over 1,300 feet along the northwest border with the Flint Hills. Local relief is three to ten feet, with major valley floodplains typically less than eight feet below the adjacent uplands. The northern and eastern part of the area is primarily in the Osage River watershed, and the southern part is mainly in the Neosho and Verdigris River watersheds. Loess blankets the northern part of the area but thins to the south. Nearly all of the upland plain is underlain with Pennsylvanian aged sandstone and shale, and most upland soils are formed in residuum from these materials.

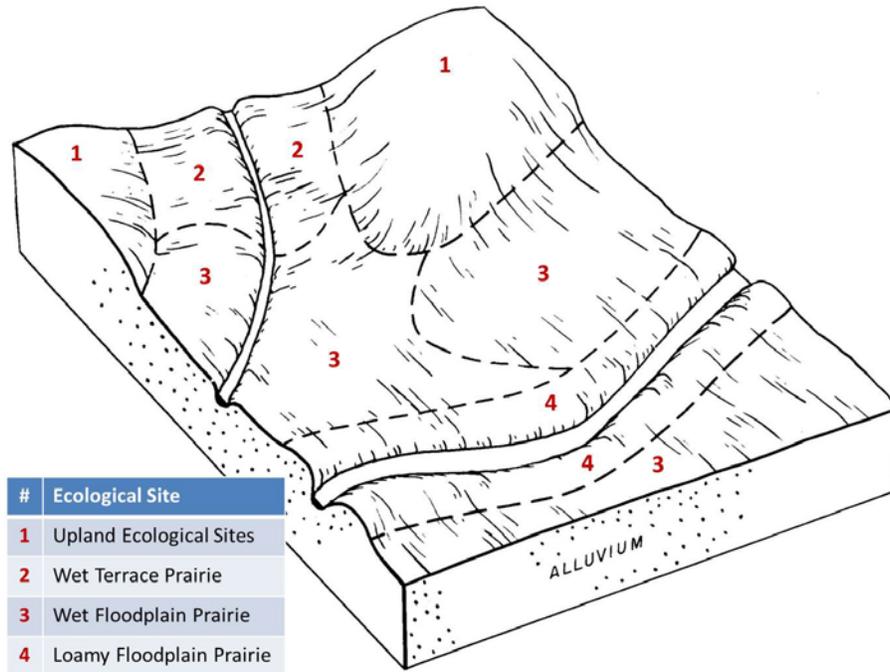


Wet Floodplain Prairies are within the green areas on the map (Missouri portion only; relationships to Kansas and Oklahoma Ecological Sites are currently under review).

These sites are in the broader floodplains of the area, along the South Grand and Osage Rivers and their major tributaries. They are often associated with Sandy Floodplain Woodland ecological sites, which are typically adjacent to the stream channel. Soils are very deep, with seasonal high water tables, and are subject to flooding.

Physiographic Features

This site is on floodplains, with slopes of less than 5 percent. Typically these sites are in backswamp positions, and are often not adjacent to the stream channel. Sites not protected by levees are subject to flooding.



The adjacent figure (adapted from Preston, 1977) shows the typical landscape position of this ecological site, and landscape relationships with other ecological sites. It is within the area labeled “3” on the figure. Loamy Floodplain Prairie sites are often adjacent to this site, adjacent to the stream channel. The dashed lines within the Wet Floodplain Prairie area on the diagram indicate the various soils included in this ecological site.

Soil Features

These soils are affected by a seasonal water table in the spring months. They were formed under prairie vegetation, and have dark, organic-rich surface horizons. Parent material is alluvium. They have silty clay loam or silty clay surface horizons, and loamy or clayey substrata lacking argillic horizons. Soil series associated with this site include Lanton and Osage.

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 Floodplain Prairies occupy low points in the floodplain associated with former meander scars, tributary stream channels and backwater lowlands between natural levees. Wet Floodplain Prairie ecological sites exist because of their association with low, wet areas with poorly drained, heavy soils. These conditions along with periodic fire have a strong influence on excluding trees. Wet Floodplain Prairies are dominated by a dense cover of wetland species, including prairie cord grass, sedges and wet tolerant forbs. Slightly higher areas within or at the edge of the prairie support widely scattered elm, bur oak, pin oak, shellbark hickory and willow.

Prior to levee development and channeling, these areas were regularly flooded by typically slow-moving backwater floods. Some further inundation and ponding occurred through groundwater movement. Unaltered sites usually were flooded at least three months of the year. In addition to

flooding, 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. In the long term, siltation slowly filled these depressions, altering flood duration and causing a shift toward floodplain forest communities.

Today most of these ecological sites have been drained and farmed. Only a few quality remnants exist. However, because of their site conditions, during wet years, they 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 development management. Left unfarmed, these sites can quickly develop into naturally wet communities.

Reference State Plant Community

Shrubs

Common Name	Botanical Name	Cover % (low-high)	Canopy Height (ft)
BUTTONBUSH	<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	5-20	5
FALSE INDIGO	<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i>	5-20	4

Forbs

Common Name	Botanical Name	Cover % (low-high)
WATER SMARTWEED	<i>Polygonum amphibium</i>	5-20
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
BLUE FLAG	<i>Iris virginica</i>	5-20
WINGED LOOSESTRIFE	<i>Lythrum alatum</i>	5-20
FALSE ASTER	<i>Boltonia asteroides</i>	5-20
AMERICAN BUGLEWEED	<i>Lycopus americanus</i>	5-20
TICKSEED SUNFLOWER	<i>Bidens aristosa</i>	5-20
SMARTWEED	<i>Polygonum hydropiperoides</i>	5-20
IRONWEED	<i>Vernonia fasciculata</i>	5-20
SWAMP AGRIMONY	<i>Agrimonia parviflora</i>	5-20

Grasses and sedges

Common Name	Botanical Name	Cover % (low-high)
HOP SEDGE	<i>Carex lupulina</i>	10-20
SHORELINE SEDGE	<i>Carex hyalinolepis</i>	10-20
FOX SEDGE	<i>Carex vulpinoidea</i>	10-20
FESCUE SEDGE	<i>Carex festucacea</i>	10-20
TORREY'S RUSH	<i>Juncus torreyi</i>	5-10
RICE CUTGRASS	<i>Leersia oryzoides</i>	10-20
PRAIRIE CORD GRASS	<i>Spartina pectinata</i>	20-40
CANADA WILDRYE	<i>Elymus canadensis</i>	10-20
FOWL MANNA GRASS	<i>Glyceria striata</i>	5-10
BLUEJOINT GRASS	<i>Calamagrostis canadensis</i>	10-30

Site Interpretations

Influencing Water Features

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

Wildlife*

- 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, Least Bittern, Marsh Wren, and Common Yellowthroat.

Migratory birds: Sora, Virginia Rail, Sedge Wren, Least 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*), and prairies with crawfish burrows may have Northern Crawfish Frog (*Rana areolata circumlosa*).
- 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*)

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

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.

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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