

## Ecological site AX001X04X002 Mesic Udic Flood Plain Forest

Last updated: 5/07/2024  
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### General information

**Provisional.** A provisional ecological site description has undergone quality control and quality assurance review. It contains a working state and transition model and enough information to identify the ecological site.

### MLRA notes

Major Land Resource Area (MLRA): 001X–Northern Pacific Coast Range, Foothills, and Valleys

This long and narrow resource area stretches along the Pacific Border Province of the Pacific Mountain System in Oregon and Washington. The area is bounded by the Olympic Mountains on the north and the Klamath Mountains on the south. Most of the area consists of hills and low mountains with gentle to steep slopes. The parent materials are composed primarily of young Tertiary sedimentary rocks with some minor volcanic rocks. Glacial till and outwash deposits are found in the northern half of the area within Washington. In the far southern portion of the area, near the Klamath Mountains, the sedimentary rocks are older and some have been metamorphosed. The average annual precipitation ranges from 60 to 200 inches, increasing with elevation.

The dominant soil orders in this MLRA are Andisols, Inceptisols, and Ultisols. Soil depth ranges from shallow to very deep. While most soils in the area are well drained and occur on foothills, mountain slopes and ridges, floodplain and depressional soils can range from well drained to very poorly drained. Soil textures are typically medial, loamy, or clayey. The dominant soils in the area have a mesic or frigid soil temperature regime and a udic soil moisture regime; however, soils with an aquic soil moisture regime or cryic soil temperature regime do occur.

### LRU notes

The Southern Pacific Coast Range land resource unit (LRU 4) of MLRA 1 is located in central to southern Oregon State. The LRU extends from the Siletz River to the Rogue River and is bounded on the west by MLRA 4a Sitka Spruce Belt and MLRA 2 Willamette and Puget Sound Valleys to the east. Several major rivers carved valleys through the landscape depositing more recent alluvium. These include the Alsea, Coos, Coquille, Green, Yachats, Siletz, Siuslaw, Umpqua, and Rogue Rivers.

### Ecological site concept

This ecological site is found on the western Coast Range in the Pacific Northwest from central to southern Oregon. It is found at low elevations in broad and wide riparian corridors on stream terraces and flood plain steps on alluvial soils. These areas are subject to stream overflow. Riparian ecological sites typically differ in topography, vegetation, geomorphology, and microclimate from the surrounding uplands of the forest ecosystem (Dwire, 2003). The most common overstory species are black cottonwood (*Populus balsamifera* spp. *trichocarpa*), red alder (*Alnus rubra*), Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), western hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*) bigleaf maple (*Acer macrophyllum*), and California laurel (*Umbellularia californica*). Red alder may dominate the canopy in some sites, especially where there are forest openings or pockets of disturbance. Regeneration is restricted by canopy cover and often limited to gaps where sunlight is most available. Common understory species include salmonberry (*Rubus spectabilis*), willow species (*Salix* spp.), western swordfern (*Polystichum munitum*), and Oregon oxalis (*Oxalis oregana*).

The most common natural disturbance is flooding, with the volume and longevity of the flooding determining the effect on the dynamics of the forest. Although wildfire is uncommon in this ecological site (greater than 450-year return interval) when it does occur, it may be stand replacing (Balian, 2005). Fallen trees with exposed root systems and large woody debris is common. The longer interval between major disturbance, the more diverse the overstory

becomes as conifers such as Douglas-fir and western hemlock establish. These sites are also commonly cleared for pasture, which may affect the site hydrology and the flooding regime.

## Associated sites

AX001X04X001	<p><b>Mesic Udic Riparian Forest</b></p> <p>Mesic Udic Riparian Forest is found in narrower riparian corridors compared to Mesic Udic Flood Plain Forest. Mesic Udic Riparian Forest is often located along the tributaries that lead into Mesic Udic Flood Plain Forest.</p>
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**Table 1. Dominant plant species**

Tree	(1) <i>Populus balsamifera ssp. trichocarpa</i> (2) <i>Alnus rubra</i>
Shrub	(1) <i>Rubus spectabilis</i>
Herbaceous	(1) <i>Polystichum munitum</i>

## Legacy ID

F001XD002OR

## Physiographic features

his ecological site is found at low elevations in broad and wide riparian corridors on stream terraces and flood plain steps on alluvial soils.

**Table 2. Representative physiographic features**

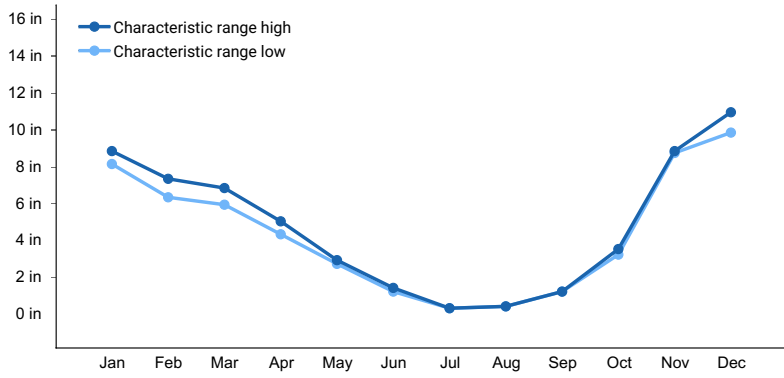
Landforms	(1) River valley > Flood plain (2) River valley > Terrace
Flooding frequency	None to frequent
Ponding frequency	None
Elevation	10–800 ft
Slope	0–3%
Aspect	W, NW, N, NE, E, SE, S, SW

## Climatic features

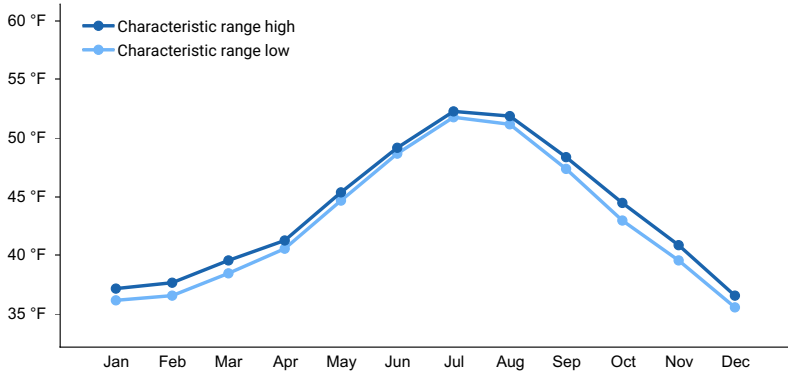
The climate has hot, moist summers and warm, wet winters. Mean annual precipitation ranges from 60 to 130 inches. Mean annual temperatures range from 44 to 54 degrees F (PRISM Climate Group, 2019). The mild temperatures, abundant precipitation, and a long growing season result in highly productive forestlands.

**Table 3. Representative climatic features**

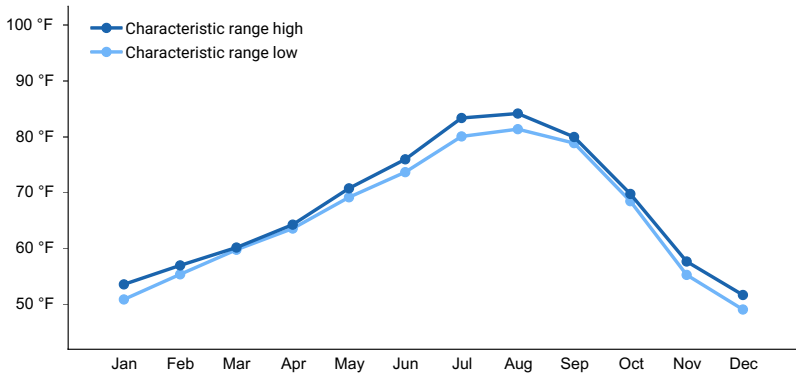
Frost-free period (characteristic range)	160-240 days
Freeze-free period (characteristic range)	
Precipitation total (characteristic range)	60-130 in



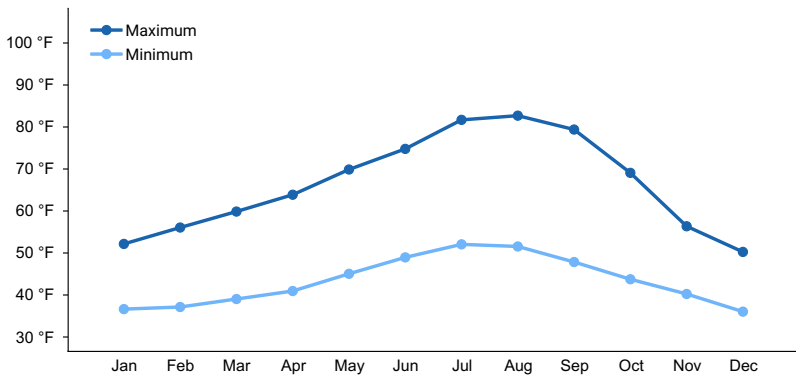
**Figure 1. Monthly precipitation range**



**Figure 2. Monthly minimum temperature range**



**Figure 3. Monthly maximum temperature range**



**Figure 4. Monthly average minimum and maximum temperature**

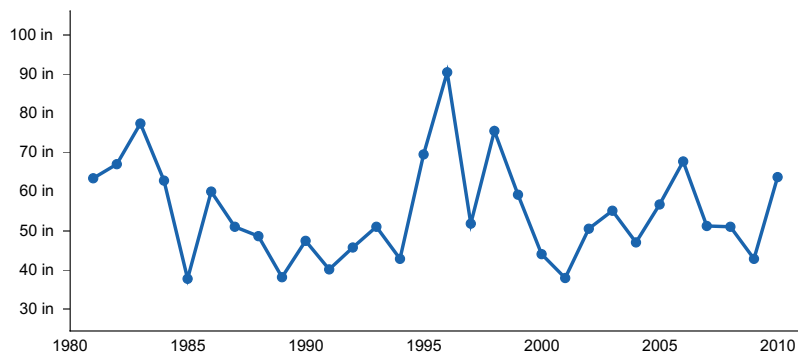


Figure 5. Annual precipitation pattern

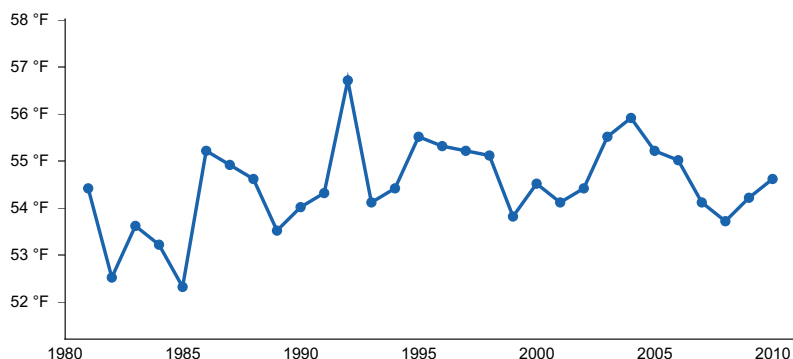


Figure 6. Annual average temperature pattern

### Climate stations used

- (1) ELKTON 3 SW [USC00352633], Elkton, OR
- (2) POWERS [USC00356820], Powers, OR

### Influencing water features

This ecological site is subject to stream overflow and may experience flooding. Riparian ecological sites typically differ in topography, vegetation, geomorphology, and microclimate from the surrounding uplands of the forest ecosystem

### Soil features

Soils that support this ecological site occur in the mesic soil temperature regime and the udic soil moisture regime. They are formed in alluvium on flood plain step and steam terrace positions. These soils are typically subject to flood events from November to April. The smaller, more frequent flood events typically only cause minor scouring in comparison with greater-magnitude 100- to 500-year floods. Soils of this ecological site are weakly developed Inceptisols due to their young age and association with active floodplains.

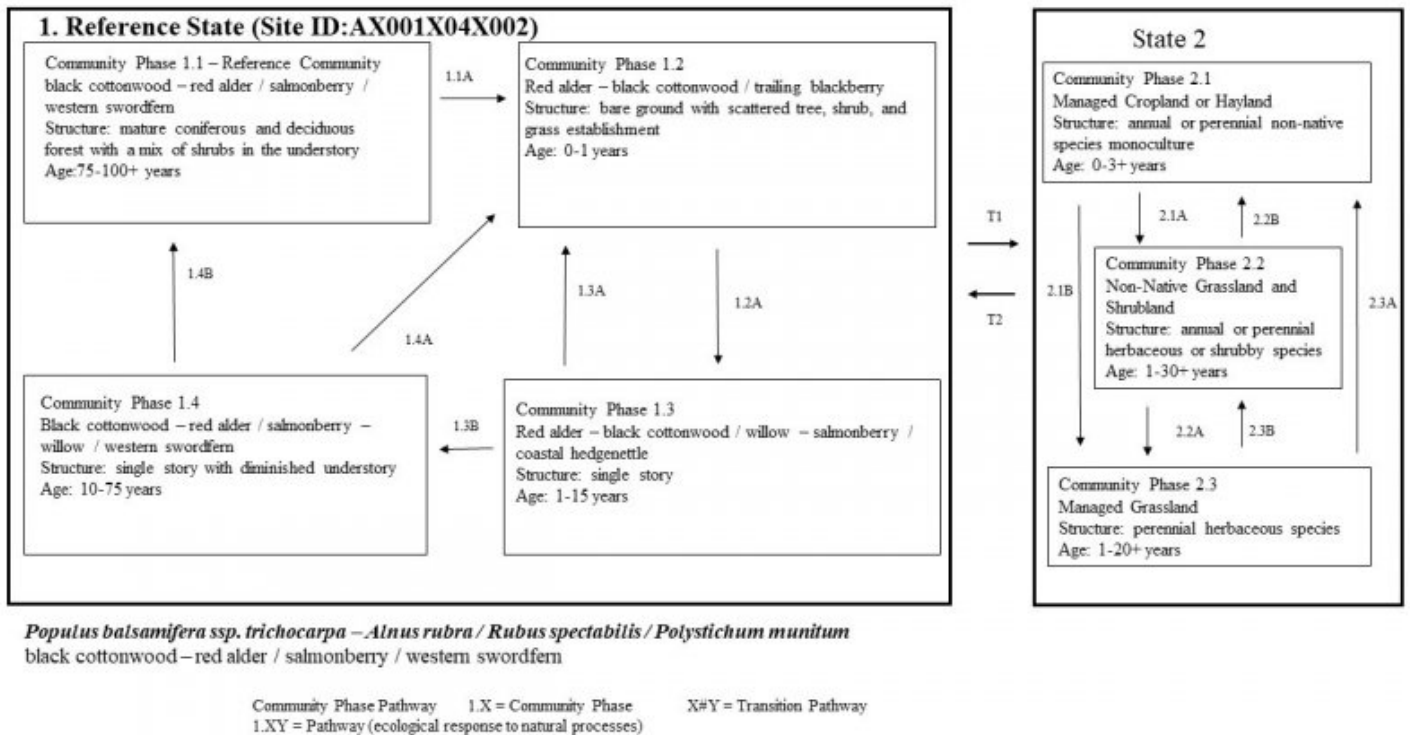
Table 4. Representative soil features

Parent material	(1) Alluvium
Surface texture	(1) Sandy loam (2) Loam
Drainage class	Well drained to somewhat excessively drained
Soil depth	60 in
Surface fragment cover <=3"	0-7%
Surface fragment cover >3"	0%

Clay content (0-8in)	9-16%
Subsurface fragment volume <=3" (1-60in)	0-26%
Subsurface fragment volume >3" (1-60in)	0-8%

## Ecological dynamics

### State and transition model



## State 1 Reference State

### Community 1.1 Black cottonwood – red alder / salmonberry / western swordfern



Black cottonwood – red alder / salmonberry / western swordfern Structure: mature coniferous and deciduous forest

with a mix of shrubs in the understory Black cottonwood is the most differentiating overstory species in the reference community and its dominance separates this site from Ecological Site Mesic Udic Riparian Forest (AX00103X002). Red alder and California laurel may dominate the canopy in some sites, especially where there are forest openings or pockets of disturbance. Regeneration is restricted by canopy cover and often limited to gaps where sunlight is most available. Additionally, conifers such as western hemlock (typically in stands older than 100 years) and Douglas-fir may also be present in the stand. Herbivory on western hemlock by elk (*Cervus elaphus*) and black-tailed deer (*Odocoileus hemionus columbianus*) may greatly impact the prominence of these species (Stolnack, 2010). The reference community represents a lack of major flooding for at least 75 years, allowing the pioneering species to form a mature canopy. The lack of flooding also allows the growth of a robust understory of shrubs including willows, salmonberry, red elderberry (*Sambucus racemosa*), thimbleberry (*Rubus parviflorus*), and snowberry (*Symphoricarpos albus*). Forbs such as western swordfern, twistedstalk (*Streptopus lanceolatus*), and Oregon oxalis are also often prolific. Common disturbances include small gap dynamics (1/2 acre openings or smaller) following the decline of the red alder canopy and minor scouring from flooding. Soil deposition following minor scouring from smaller scale and periodic flooding temporarily affects the understory community, but it does not alter the composition of the overstory. In addition, beaver (*Castor canadensis*) activity can be a significant driver in small scale disturbances, hydrologic morphology, and contribute to large woody debris in riparian edges and corridors.

### **Dominant plant species**

- black cottonwood (*Populus balsamifera* ssp. *trichocarpa*), tree
- red alder (*Alnus rubra*), tree
- Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), tree
- western hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*), tree
- bigleaf maple (*Acer macrophyllum*), tree
- California laurel (*Umbellularia californica*), tree
- salmonberry (*Rubus spectabilis*), shrub
- thimbleberry (*Rubus parviflorus*), shrub
- red elderberry (*Sambucus racemosa*), shrub
- common snowberry (*Symphoricarpos albus*), shrub
- willow (*Salix*), shrub
- western swordfern (*Polystichum munitum*), other herbaceous
- twistedstalk (*Streptopus lanceolatus*), other herbaceous
- redwood-sorrel (*Oxalis oregana*), other herbaceous

## **Community 1.2**

### **Red alder – black cottonwood / trailing blackberry**

Red alder – black cottonwood / trailing blackberry Structure: Bare ground with scattered tree, shrub, and grass establishment Community phase 1.2 represents a riparian forest that is undergoing regeneration or stand initiation immediately following flooding disturbance. The soil surface is gravelly and highly variable depending on the intensity, frequency, and aggradation of the flooding event (Fonda, 1974). There may be scattered remnant mature trees in some areas and an abundance of woody debris. Successful regeneration is dependent on the local seed source, adequate seed bed, and sufficient light and water (Nierenberg, 2000). Red alder has several competition advantages and can establish quickly, relative to conifers. Red alder can sprout and establish in full sunlight and fixes nitrogen in poorly developed alluvial soils providing an early competitive advantage (Villarin, 2009). In addition, the deciduous species seeds are light and can be transported long distances by wind and water, allowing for rapid recolonization. Trailing blackberry (*Rubus ursinus*) is often established within this community phase.

### **Dominant plant species**

- red alder (*Alnus rubra*), tree
- black cottonwood (*Populus balsamifera* ssp. *trichocarpa*), tree
- California blackberry (*Rubus ursinus*), shrub

## **Community 1.3**

### **Black cottonwood - red alder / willow – salmonberry / coastal hedgenettle**

Black cottonwood - red alder / willow – salmonberry / coastal hedgenettle Structure: single story Community phase



1.3 is an early seral forest in regeneration, possibly with scattered remnant mature trees. There is increased competition among individual trees for available water, light, and nutrients. Black cottonwood and red alder dominate the overstory in this phase. Trailing blackberry is a large component on the understory, however salmonberry and willow species begin to dominate the shrub layer. Coastal hedgenettle (*Stachys chamissonis*) and twistedstalk are often present in the forb layer.

#### **Dominant plant species**

- black cottonwood (*Populus balsamifera ssp. trichocarpa*), tree
- red alder (*Alnus rubra*), tree
- California blackberry (*Rubus ursinus*), shrub
- willow (*Salix*), shrub
- salmonberry (*Rubus spectabilis*), shrub
- coastal hedgenettle (*Stachys chamissonis*), other herbaceous
- twistedstalk (*Streptopus lanceolatus*), other herbaceous

#### **Community 1.4**

##### **Black cottonwood – red alder / salmonberry –willow / western swordfern**



Black cottonwood – red alder / salmonberry –willow / western swordfern Structure: single story with diminished understory Community phase 1.4 is a forest in the competitive exclusion stage, possibly with scattered remnant mature trees. Red alder tends to dominate the overstory, however red alder will begin to die between 40-70 years following disturbance and allow more light to penetrate the newly nitrogen rich soil (Naiman, 2009). As a result, conifer regeneration becomes more prevalent in this community phase. Douglas-fir and western hemlock will begin to establish seedlings sporadically, especially in areas with higher shade, and at times within 4 years of hardwood establishment (Stolnack, 2010). Downed logs are an important component for conifer establishment which is more prevalent in more established stands (Villarian, 2009). During this phase, canopy closure will mature to 100 percent, leading to diminished understory. If there is a presence of black cottonwood and red alder regeneration within this community phase, it may be inferred that frequent minor flooding has been influencing site dynamics (Nierenberg, 2000). Shade tolerant forbs such as western swordfern and Oregon oxalis establish during this phase. Over time, the forest begins to self-thin as a result of competition and a decrease in species that are not tolerant of shade.

#### **Dominant plant species**

- black cottonwood (*Populus balsamifera ssp. trichocarpa*), tree
- red alder (*Alnus rubra*), tree
- Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), tree
- western hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*), tree
- California laurel (*Umbellularia californica*), tree
- salmonberry (*Rubus spectabilis*), shrub
- willow (*Salix*), shrub
- California blackberry (*Rubus ursinus*), shrub
- western swordfern (*Polystichum munitum*), other herbaceous
- redwood-sorrel (*Oxalis oregana*), other herbaceous

## **Pathway 1.1A**

### **Community 1.1 to 1.2**

This pathway represents a stand replacing wildfire, catastrophic windstorm, or a major 100 or 500-year flood event which scours the stream channel, removes understory and overstory vegetation, and may alter the stream flow. This type of disturbance may completely reconfigure sediment loads and dramatically reduce or eliminate the forest overstory.

## **Pathway 1.2A**

### **Community 1.2 to 1.3**

This pathway represents growth over time with no further major disturbance.

## **Pathway 1.3A**

### **Community 1.3 to 1.2**

This pathway represents a stand replacing wildfire, catastrophic windstorm, or a major 100 or 500-year flood event which scours the stream channel, removes understory and overstory vegetation, and may alter the stream flow. This type of disturbance may completely reconfigure sediment loads and dramatically reduce or eliminate the forest overstory.

## **Pathway 1.3B**

### **Community 1.3 to 1.4**

This pathway represents growth over time with no further major disturbance.

## **Pathway 1.4B**

### **Community 1.4 to 1.1**



Black cottonwood – red alder / salmonberry – willow / western swordfern



Black cottonwood – red alder / salmonberry / western swordfern

This pathway represents an area with no further major disturbance. Continued growth over time and ongoing mortality lead to increased vertical diversification. The community begins to resemble the structure of the reference community, with small pockets of regeneration (both deciduous and coniferous) and a more diversified understory.

## **Pathway 1.4A**

### **Community 1.4 to 1.2**

This pathway represents a stand replacing wildfire, catastrophic windstorm, or a major 100 or 500-year flood event which scours the stream channel, removes understory and overstory vegetation, and may alter the stream flow. This type of disturbance may completely reconfigure sediment loads and dramatically reduce or eliminate the forest overstory.

## **State 2**

### **Converted State**

## **Community 2.1**

### **Managed Cropland or Hayland**

Managed Cropland or Hayland Structure: Annual or perennial non-native species Community Phase 2.1 may consist of a range of crops, including annually planted species, short-lived perennials, and more permanent



shrubby crops. Hayland and grass-legume silage crops are also included in this community phase.

## **Community 2.2 Non-Native Grassland and Shrubland**

Non-Native Grassland and Shrubland Structure: Annual or perennial herbaceous or shrubby species Community phase 2.2 is characterized by a low level of agronomic or management inputs such as added fertility, intensive grazing management, regular mowing or weed control. This plant community is often dominated by introduced weedy species. Sites with extremely low fertility or heavy grazing pressure will have a higher proportion of annual, stoloniferous or rhizomatous species. Wetland areas are often dominated by non-native rhizomatous grasses. This plant community can include remnants of commonly seeded introduced pasture species.

## **Community 2.3 Managed Grassland**

Managed Grassland Structure: perennial herbaceous species Community phase 2.3 receives regular agronomic inputs, including adding soil nutrients and other soil amendments such as lime, implementing grazing management plans, regular mowing, controlling weeds, and reseeding as needed. This plant community typically includes introduced perennial pasture and hay species that commonly are seeded. In areas of historic native grassland, mixtures of perennial and annual native species may be seeded and managed by appropriate agronomic and livestock management activities. Minor amounts of introduced species that commonly are in non-native grassland and shrubland communities (community phase 2.2) are in this phase.

### **Pathway 2.1A Community 2.1 to 2.2**

In the absence of the following agronomic and livestock management activities, seeds from surrounding weedy plant communities will be transported to the site through factors such as wind, flood water, animals or vehicle traffic where adapted species will become established. Management activities could include tillage, addition of significant fertility or other soil amendments such as lime, mowing, burning, harvest or chemical control of vegetation, planting the site to desirable herbaceous species and implementation of grazing management plans.

### **Pathway 2.1B Community 2.1 to 2.3**

Agronomic and livestock management activities such as tillage, addition of significant fertility or other soil amendments such as lime, mowing, burning, harvest or chemical control of vegetation, planting the site to desirable herbaceous species and implementation of grazing management plans.

### **Pathway 2.2B Community 2.2 to 2.1**

Agronomic activities such as tillage, addition of significant fertility or other soil amendments such as lime, mowing, burning, harvest or chemical control of vegetation, and planting the site to desirable crop species.

### **Pathway 2.2A Community 2.2 to 2.3**

Agronomic and livestock management activities such as tillage, addition of significant fertility or other soil amendments such as lime, mowing, burning, harvest or chemical control of vegetation, planting the site to desirable herbaceous species and implementation of grazing management plans.

### **Pathway 2.3A Community 2.3 to 2.1**

Agronomic activities such as tillage, addition of significant fertility or other soil amendments such as lime, mowing, burning, harvest or chemical control of vegetation, and planting the site to desirable crop species.

## **Pathway 2.3B**

### **Community 2.3 to 2.2**

In the absence of the following agronomic and livestock management activities, seeds from surrounding weedy plant communities will be transported to the site through factors such as wind, flood water, animals or vehicle traffic where adapted species will become established. Management activities could include tillage, addition of significant fertility or other soil amendments such as lime, mowing, burning, harvest or chemical control of vegetation, planting the site to desirable herbaceous species and implementation of grazing management plans.

### **Transition T1**

#### **State 1 to 2**

This pathway represents a change in land use. Land management changes include modifications to the hydrologic function to develop pasture and agriculture. Non-native seed disbursement is introduced (intentionally or unintentionally) which alters the reference community.

### **Transition T2**

#### **State 2 to 1**

This pathway represents a transition to restore the natural hydrologic function and native plant habitat. Native seed sources are necessary to restore the community as well as extensive brush and invasive species management and mitigation.

## **Additional community tables**

### **Inventory data references**

Other Established Classifications for Ecological Site

National Vegetation Classification Group: G254 North Pacific Lowland Riparian Forest and Woodland Group and the A3743 Oregon Ash – Black cottonwood – Alder Riparian Forest Alliance

### **Other references**

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Washington Department of Natural Resources, Natural Heritage Program. 2015. *Ecological Systems of Washington State. A Guide to Identification.*

## Contributors

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## Approval

Kirt Walstad, 5/07/2024

## Rangeland health reference sheet

Interpreting Indicators of Rangeland Health is a qualitative assessment protocol used to determine ecosystem condition based on benchmark characteristics described in the Reference Sheet. A suite of 17 (or more) indicators are typically considered in an assessment. The ecological site(s) representative of an assessment location must be known prior to applying the protocol and must be verified based on soils and climate. Current plant community cannot be used to identify the ecological site.

Author(s)/participant(s)	
Contact for lead author	
Date	12/16/2021
Approved by	Kirt Walstad
Approval date	
Composition (Indicators 10 and 12) based on	Annual Production

## Indicators

1. **Number and extent of rills:**

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2. **Presence of water flow patterns:**

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3. **Number and height of erosional pedestals or terracettes:**

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4. **Bare ground from Ecological Site Description or other studies (rock, litter, lichen, moss, plant canopy are not bare ground):**
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5. **Number of gullies and erosion associated with gullies:**
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6. **Extent of wind scoured, blowouts and/or depositional areas:**
- 
7. **Amount of litter movement (describe size and distance expected to travel):**
- 
8. **Soil surface (top few mm) resistance to erosion (stability values are averages - most sites will show a range of values):**
- 
9. **Soil surface structure and SOM content (include type of structure and A-horizon color and thickness):**
- 
10. **Effect of community phase composition (relative proportion of different functional groups) and spatial distribution on infiltration and runoff:**
- 
11. **Presence and thickness of compaction layer (usually none; describe soil profile features which may be mistaken for compaction on this site):**
- 
12. **Functional/Structural Groups (list in order of descending dominance by above-ground annual-production or live foliar cover using symbols: >>, >, = to indicate much greater than, greater than, and equal to):**
- Dominant:
- Sub-dominant:
- Other:
- Additional:
- 
13. **Amount of plant mortality and decadence (include which functional groups are expected to show mortality or decadence):**
- 
14. **Average percent litter cover (%) and depth ( in):**
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15. **Expected annual annual-production (this is TOTAL above-ground annual-production, not just forage annual-production):**

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16. **Potential invasive (including noxious) species (native and non-native). List species which BOTH characterize degraded states and have the potential to become a dominant or co-dominant species on the ecological site if their future establishment and growth is not actively controlled by management interventions. Species that become dominant for only one to several years (e.g., short-term response to drought or wildfire) are not invasive plants. Note that unlike other indicators, we are describing what is NOT expected in the reference state for the ecological site:**

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17. **Perennial plant reproductive capability:**

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