

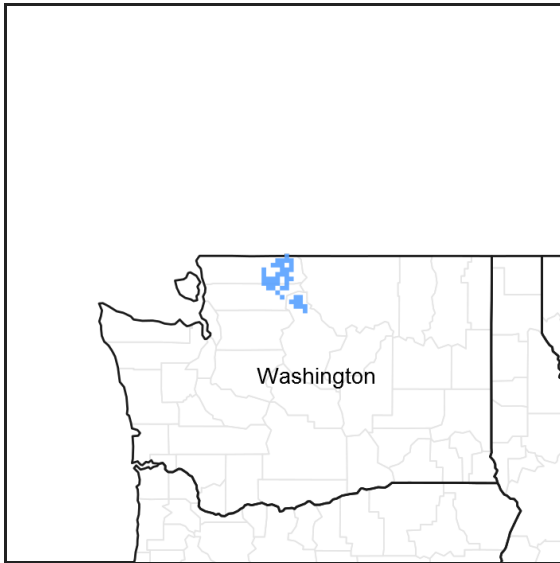
# Ecological site R003XN613WA

## Low Mountain Unforested Wetlands

Accessed: 05/04/2024

### 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.



**Figure 1. Mapped extent**

Areas shown in blue indicate the maximum mapped extent of this ecological site. Other ecological sites likely occur within the highlighted areas. It is also possible for this ecological site to occur outside of highlighted areas if detailed soil survey has not been completed or recently updated.

### Classification relationships

This ecological site may be related to the National Park Service North Pacific Lowland Bog & Poor Fen Group.

### Associated sites

F003XN921WA	<b>Frigid/Udic Coniferous</b> Can be found in a complex with R003XN613WA.
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### Similar sites

R003XN613WA	<b>Low Mountain Unforested Wetlands</b> Very similar dynamics but found at higher elevations.
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**Table 1. Dominant plant species**

Tree	Not specified
Shrub	Not specified
Herbaceous	Not specified

## Physiographic features

This native plant community is generally found in depressions and flat or gently sloping landscape positions at lower elevations of the North Cascades. This site occupies the frigid/aquic soil temperature/moisture regime and are typically wet sites with very low-velocity surface and subsurface flows. This site may also occur on sub-irrigated sites with slopes up to 15%.

This ecological site has only been mapped within the boundary of the North Cascades National Park Complex.

**Table 2. Representative physiographic features**

Landforms	(1) Flood plain (2) Depression (3) Terrace
Flooding duration	Very brief (4 to 48 hours) to brief (2 to 7 days)
Flooding frequency	None to occasional
Ponding duration	Brief (2 to 7 days) to long (7 to 30 days)
Ponding frequency	None to frequent
Elevation	244–640 m
Slope	0–15%
Ponding depth	0–10 cm
Water table depth	0–61 cm
Aspect	Aspect is not a significant factor

## Climatic features

This ecological site receives most of its annual precipitation from October to April in the form of rain and snow that will commonly persist into spring. The mean annual precipitation ranges from 70 to 90 inches (1750 to 2300 mm) and the mean annual temperature ranges from 41 to 47 degrees Fahrenheit (5 to 8 degrees C). Generally this site occupies areas with warm dry summers and cold wet winters.

Precipitation and temperature data in the tables below was extracted from: PRISM Climate Group, Oregon State University, <http://prism.oregonstate.edu>, created February 2004. Information from the Ross Dam weather station was used by the PRISM Climate Group to generate climate data for the North Cascades region.

**Table 3. Representative climatic features**

Frost-free period (average)	90 days
Freeze-free period (average)	120 days
Precipitation total (average)	2,159 mm

## Influencing water features

These general kinds of bog and fen wetlands are distinguished by pH, nutrient availability and hydrologic dynamics. Fens have groundwater within the rooting zone of vascular plants, while bogs have built up peat above the influence of groundwater. The vegetation in true bogs is limited by the water available from precipitation and are only found in areas of high precipitation. This site supports vegetation that tolerates occasional flooding of the site and periodic saturation within the soil profile. As such, seasonally high water tables are common and soils typically display some evidence of anaerobic conditions (redoximorphic features) and periodic flooding by nearby streams.

## Soil features

Applicable Soils: Manlywham

The soils that support this native plant community occur in the frigid soil temperature regime and aquic soil moisture regime. These soils are very poorly drained and soil depth is very deep. Generally these soils have a mantle of decomposing organic material overlying alluvium. Under seasonally high water tables, decomposition rates for the organic material are slowed considerably, allowing for an accumulation of these materials over time. Soils show typical hydric soil characteristics, including high organic content and/or low chroma and redoximorphic features. The Manlywham soil series is an Inceptisol with varying thicknesses of decomposing organic material at the surface.

**Table 4. Representative soil features**

Surface texture	(1) Mucky fine sandy loam (2) Mucky loam
Family particle size	(1) Loamy
Drainage class	Very poorly drained
Permeability class	Moderately rapid to very rapid
Soil depth	152 cm
Surface fragment cover <=3"	0–5%
Surface fragment cover >3"	0–5%
Available water capacity (0-101.6cm)	4.45–10.41 cm
Soil reaction (1:1 water) (0-101.6cm)	4.5–6.5
Subsurface fragment volume <=3" (Depth not specified)	5–35%
Subsurface fragment volume >3" (Depth not specified)	5–15%

## Ecological dynamics

This ecological site is a complex of wetlands that include bogs and fens, emergent graminoid marshes that transition to shrubby and forested swamps in areas of suitable depressional (basins) topography. Some of the specific communities will also be found in the floodplain systems where more extensive bottomlands remain. These wetland plant communities are mostly semi-permanently flooded, but some have seasonal hydrologic flooding. Water is at or above the surface for most of the growing season. The type of community is tied to a specific water regime and particular soil characteristics. Riparian groups are in typically well-drained areas with overbank flooding, groundwater discharge or high water tables associated with flowing water.

## State and transition model

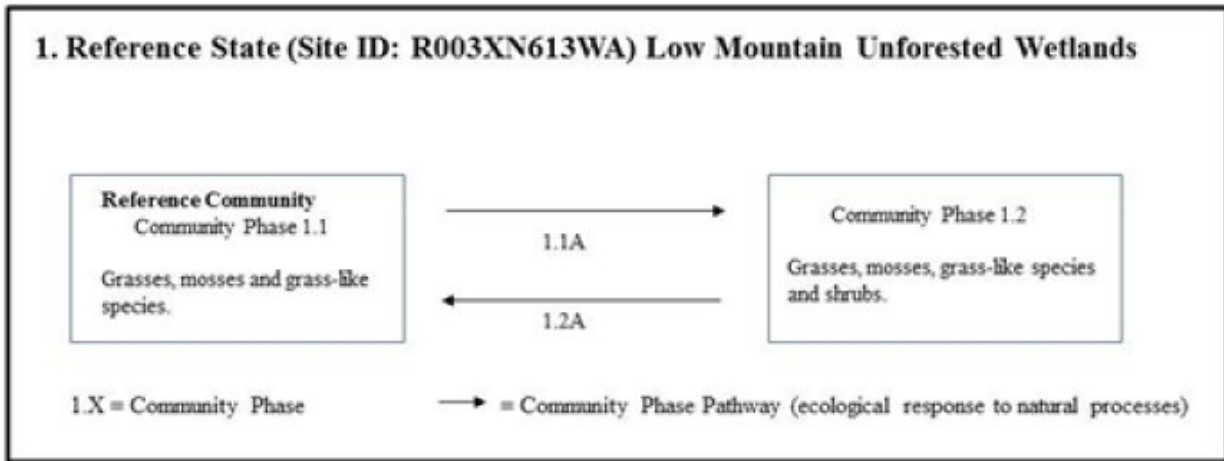


Figure 4. State and Transition Model

**State 1  
Reference State**

**Community 1.1  
Grasses, mosses and grass-like species**



Figure 5. Reference Community

The Reference Community phase is characterized by a water table present during the growing season near or above the soil surface, although better-drained hummocks can occur in the site. Vegetation is characterized by a predominance of grass-like plants, grasses, forbs and moss. Species present and their percent cover in any

particular part of the wetland complex are primarily controlled by the proximity of the water table to the soil surface during the growing season. The water table is maintained by either depressional topography, natural blockages to drainage such as landslide or other debris, beaver dams, or periodic fires which reduce the amount of undecomposed organic matter on the soil surface. The edges of the wetland are typically slightly higher in elevation, and these areas, in combination with any hummocks, typically support species that need better drainage, especially shrubs.

**Table 5. Ground cover**

Tree foliar cover	0%
Shrub/vine/liana foliar cover	2-10%
Grass/grasslike foliar cover	40-100%
Forb foliar cover	5-40%
Non-vascular plants	5-40%
Biological crusts	0%
Litter	5-25%
Surface fragments >0.25" and <=3"	0-5%
Surface fragments >3"	0-5%
Bedrock	0%
Water	0-20%
Bare ground	0-5%

## **Community 1.2**

### **Grasses, mosses, grass-like species and shrubs.**



**Figure 7. Community phase 1.2 - grasses, mosses, grass-like**

Like the Reference Community, this community phase also supports predominantly grass-like plants, grasses, forbs and moss. However, the water table during the growing season is typically near to below the soil surface, allowing species which require better drainage conditions to establish in the site. This slightly lowered water table can result from a buildup of organic matter on the surface into which plants can root, or erosion of materials which hold water on the site, such as beaver dams or landslide or other debris. Control of fire will also promote development of this community. Common plants present on the site include many shrubs and less water-tolerant herbaceous species.

## **Pathway 1.1A**

### **Community 1.1 to 1.2**



Grasses, mosses and grass-like species



Grasses, mosses, grass-like species and shrubs.

This pathway may be caused one of two ways: 1) a lack of the natural fire regime which allows surface layers of undecomposed organic matter and moss to build up allowing for the establishment of a shrub community; or 2) an increase in the depth to water table due to a physical event such as the erosion of a natural impoundment structure.

### Pathway 1.2A Community 1.2 to 1.1



Grasses, mosses, grass-like species and shrubs.



Grasses, mosses and grass-like species

This pathway may be caused one of two ways: 1) a resumption of the natural fire regime which will reduce shrub cover and may burn surface layers of organic matter; or 2) a decrease in the depth to water table due to a physical event such as a landslide or a biotic event such as beaver activity.

### Additional community tables

Table 6. Community 1.1 plant community composition

Group	Common Name	Symbol	Scientific Name	Annual Production (Kg/Hectare)	Foliar Cover (%)
<b>Grass/Grasslike</b>					
1				–	
	water sedge	CAAQ	<i>Carex aquatilis</i>	–	0
	slenderbeak sedge	CAAT3	<i>Carex athrostachya</i>	–	0
	sedge	CAREX	<i>Carex</i>	–	0
	tufted hairgrass	DECE	<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	–	0
	spikerush	ELEOC	<i>Eleocharis</i>	–	0
	field horsetail	EQAR	<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	–	0
	fowl mannagrass	GLST	<i>Glyceria striata</i>	–	0
	rush	JUNCU	<i>Juncus</i>	–	0
	bulrush	SCHOE6	<i>Schoenoplectus</i>	–	0
	bulrush	SCIRP	<i>Scirpus</i>	–	0
	panicked bulrush	SCMI2	<i>Scirpus microcarpus</i>	–	0
	bur-reed	SPARG	<i>Sparganium</i>	–	0
<b>Forb</b>					
2				–	
	aster	ASTER	<i>Aster</i>	–	0
	deer fern	BLSP	<i>Blechnum spicant</i>	–	0
	water horsetail	EQFL	<i>Equisetum fluviatile</i>	–	0
	American skunkcabbage	LYAM3	<i>Lysichiton americanus</i>	–	0
	water parsely	OESA	<i>Oenanthe sarmentosa</i>	–	0
	broadleaf cattail	TYLA	<i>Typha latifolia</i>	–	0
<b>Shrub/Vine</b>					
3				–	
	alpine laurel	KAMI	<i>Kalmia microphylla</i>	–	0
	bog Labrador tea	LEGR	<i>Ledum groenlandicum</i>	–	0
	salmonberry	RUSP	<i>Rubus spectabilis</i>	–	0
	western mountain ash	SOSI2	<i>Sorbus sitchensis</i>	–	0
	small cranberry	VAOX	<i>Vaccinium oxycoccos</i>	–	0

## Inventory data references

Type Locality Plot ID: 09-PHR-017

## Type locality

Location 1: Whatcom County, WA	
Township/Range/Section	T38N R13E S10
UTM zone	N
UTM northing	5406832.77
UTM easting	639111.220
Latitude	48° 47' 56"
Longitude	121° 6' 20"

## Other references

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Kuramoto, R.T. and Bliss L.C. 1970. Ecology of Subalpine Meadows in the Olympic Mountains, Washington. *Ecological Monographs*, Vol. 40, No. 3 (Summer, 1970), pp. 317-347.

## Contributors

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## 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	
Approved by	
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:**

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7. **Amount of litter movement (describe size and distance expected to travel):**

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8. **Soil surface (top few mm) resistance to erosion (stability values are averages - most sites will show a range of values):**

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9. **Soil surface structure and SOM content (include type of structure and A-horizon color and thickness):**

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10. **Effect of community phase composition (relative proportion of different functional groups) and spatial distribution on infiltration and runoff:**

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11. **Presence and thickness of compaction layer (usually none; describe soil profile features which may be mistaken for compaction on this site):**

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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:

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13. **Amount of plant mortality and decadence (include which functional groups are expected to show mortality or decadence):**

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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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