

## Ecological site F092XY001WI Sandy Shore Complex

Last updated: 4/08/2020  
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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): 092X–Superior Lake Plain

The Wisconsin portion of the Superior Lake Plain (MLRA 92) corresponds very closely to the Superior Coastal Plain Ecological Landscape published by Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR 2015). The following brief overview of this MLRA is borrowed from that publication.

The Superior Coastal Plain is bordered on the north by Lake Superior and on the south by the Northwest Sands, Northwest Lowlands, and North Central Forest Ecological Landscapes. The total land area is approximately 1.2 million acres, which mostly consists of privately-owned forestland. The climate is strongly influenced by Lake Superior, resulting in cooler summers, warmer winters, and greater precipitation compared to more inland locations. The most extensive landform in this ecological landscape is a nearly level plain of lacustrine clays that slopes gently northward toward Lake Superior. The coastal plain is cut by deeply incised stream drainages and interrupted by the comparatively rugged Bayfield Peninsula.

During the Late Wisconsin glacial period, this area was covered with the advancing and retreating lobes of Superior and Chippewa. The landscape was rippled with moraines, but they were subdued by deposition of lacustrine materials. As the glaciers receded, glacial lakes riddled the landscape—most notably, Glacial Lake Duluth. The glacier receded eastward, exposing the western Lake Superior Basin. The ice covered the eastern basin, blocking the outlet of the lake, and continued to recede and contribute meltwaters that filled the glacial lake. The deep, red clays were deposited during this period of glacial lakes. The meltwaters from the glacier also contained sands which were deposited along the edge of the glacial lakes as beach deposits. Deep, narrow valleys have since been carved by rivers and streams flowing north into Lake Superior.

Historically, the Superior Coastal Plain was almost entirely forested. Various mixtures of eastern white pine (*Pinus strobus*), white spruce (*Picea glauca*), balsam fir (*Abies balsamea*), white birch (*Betula papyrifera*), balsam poplar (*Populus balsamifera*), quaking aspen (*Populus tremuloides*), and northern white-cedar (*Thuja occidentalis*) occurred on the fine-textured glacio-lacustrine deposits bordering much of the Lake Superior coast. Sandy soils, sometimes interlayered with clays, occur in some places. Such areas supported forests dominated by eastern white pine and red pine (*Pinus resinosa*). Eastern white pine was strongly dominant in some areas, according to mid-19th century notes left by surveyors of the federal General Land Office (Finley, R. 1976). Dry-mesic to wet-mesic northern hardwoods or hemlock-hardwood forests were prevalent on the glacial tills of the Bayfield Peninsula. Large peatlands occurred along the Lake Superior shoreline, associated with drowned river mouths.

### Classification relationships

Habitat Types of N. Wisconsin (Kotar, 2002): This ES keys out to two habitat types: *Acer rubrum* – *Abies balsamea* / *Vaccinium* spp. – *Cornus canadensis*; *Pinus strobus* – *Quercus* spp. / *Gaultheria procumbens* [ArAbVCo or PQG]

Biophysical Setting (Landfire, 2014): This ES is mapped as Laurentian – Acadian Northern Pine – (Oak) Forest and Laurentian – Acadian Sub-boreal Mesic Balsam Fir-Spruce Forest. This ES is most similar to the Northern Pine-Oak

Forest, but is not well represented by either classification.

WDNR Natural Communities (WDNR, 2015): This ES does not match any described communities based on its high variability.

USFS Subregions: Superior-Ashland Clay Plain Subsection (212Ya); May contain small areas of Ewen Dissected Lake Plain Subsection (212Jo), Winegar Moraines Subsection (212Jc), Gogebic-Penoquee Iron Range Subsection (212Jb), and NorthShore Highlands Subsection (212Lb)\*

Major Land Resource Area (MLRA): Superior Lake Plain (92)

## Ecological site concept

Sandy Shore Complex has a small extent in MLRA 92. It occurs on active beach ridges, dunes, and plains along Lake Superior. The stability of the landform is influenced by weather events and wave action. The soils are somewhat poorly to excessively drained sands that formed in sand deposited by current, wave, or wind action. These sites vary in their location in a shore complex; sites can be higher up on a beach dune and therefore are less subject to wave action, or they can be located on wetter flats. Sources of water are primarily precipitation and waves from Lake Superior.

Plant communities clearly reflect the inherent instability of this Ecological Site. Most participating species possess some pioneering characteristics, they tolerate either very wet or very dry soil conditions and, above all, low soil nutrient availability. The most frequently present woody species include red maple (*Acer rubrum*), serviceberry, (*Amelanchier* spp.) and common juniper (*Juniperus communis*). In wetter locations speckled alder (*Alnus incana*), winterberry (*Ilex verticillata*) and red osier dogwood (*Cornus sericea*) are also common. Low shrub and herb layers typically include bear-berry (*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*), blueberry (*Vaccinium* spp.), wild lily-of-the valley (*Maianthemum canadense*) and starflower (*Trientalis borealis*). Relative abundance of these species may vary greatly from phase to phase, and depending on location. It also is not uncommon for a species with relatively low frequency of presence for the Ecological Site (constancy) to have high abundance in any given community. Temporal abundance of any plant species is influenced by many dynamic environmental and ecological factors.

These sites are distinct from all other ecological sites based on the direct wave action and influence of Lake Superior.

Table 1. Dominant plant species

Tree	(1) <i>Acer rubrum</i>
Shrub	(1) <i>Amelanchier</i> (2) <i>Vaccinium</i>
Herbaceous	Not specified

## Physiographic features

This site occurs on active wave-influenced dunes and plains located on shore complexes along Lake Superior. Landform shape can be linear, convex, or concave. Elevation of the landforms range from 185 to 210 meters above sea level. Slopes are 0 to 12 percent. This site occurs on all slope aspects.

Table 2. Representative physiographic features

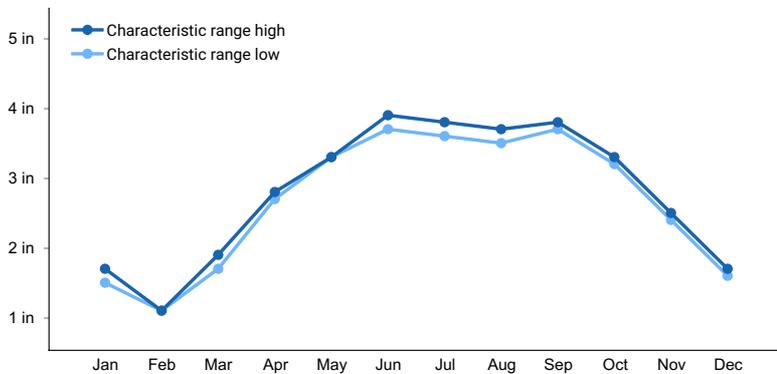
Landforms	(1) Till plain > Shore complex
Runoff class	Negligible to low
Elevation	607–689 ft
Slope	0–12%
Water table depth	12–79 in
Aspect	Aspect is not a significant factor

## Climatic features

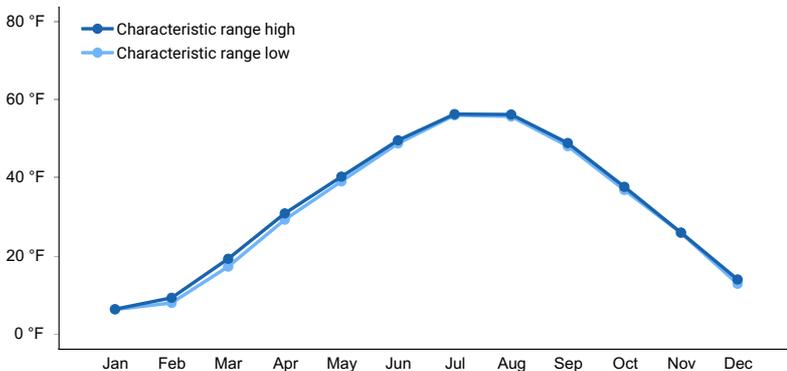
The Sandy Shore Complex occurs on northern Wisconsin's shore of Lake Superior; therefore, the climate for this PESD is heavily regulated by Lake Superior. Most of the sites are located on the Apostle Islands off the Bayfield Peninsula. The annual average precipitation ranges from 29-31 inches; average snowfall ranges from 72-132 inches (PRISM, 1981-2010). The annual average maximum and minimum temperatures are 51 degrees F and 31 degrees F, respectively (PRISM, 1981-2010). Being located directly on the lake, the Sandy Shore Complex tends to have a lower maximum temperature and a higher minimum temperature than some of the PESDs located inland of Lake Superior. The length of the frost-free period ranges from 159-166 days, with an average of 162 days (Table 2). The length of the freeze-free period ranges from 185-194 days, with an average of 190 days (Table 2). Sites in this PESD are potentially subject to other climatic factors—such as wind and waves—than other adjacent PESDs located just inland off the shore.

**Table 3. Representative climatic features**

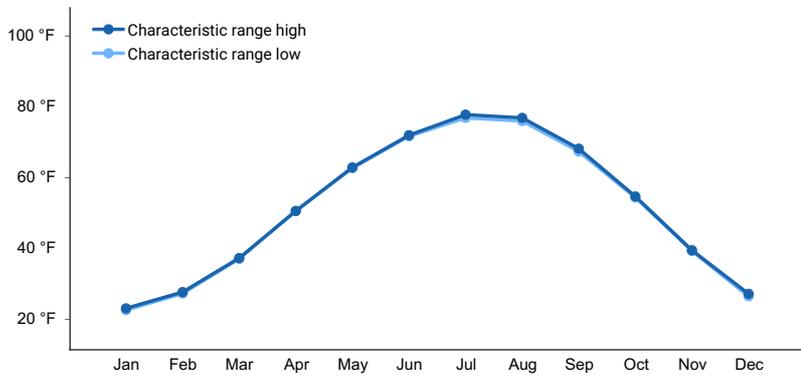
Frost-free period (characteristic range)	113-114 days
Freeze-free period (characteristic range)	137-138 days
Precipitation total (characteristic range)	32-33 in
Frost-free period (actual range)	113-114 days
Freeze-free period (actual range)	137-138 days
Precipitation total (actual range)	32-33 in
Frost-free period (average)	114 days
Freeze-free period (average)	138 days
Precipitation total (average)	33 in



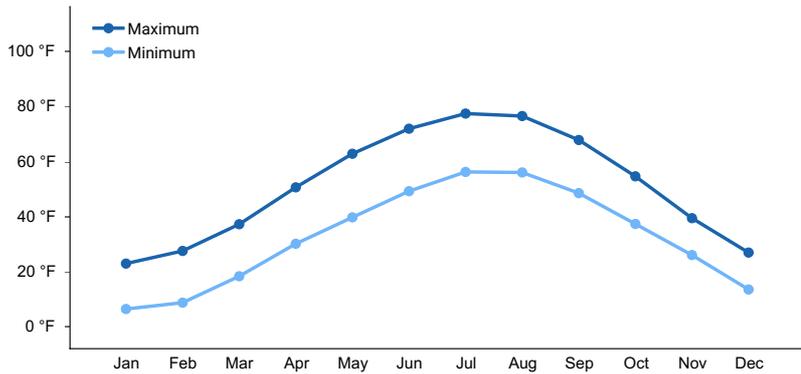
**Figure 1. Monthly precipitation range**



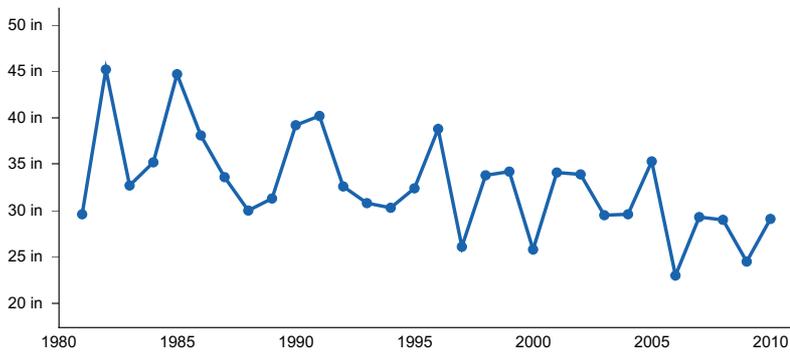
**Figure 2. Monthly minimum temperature range**



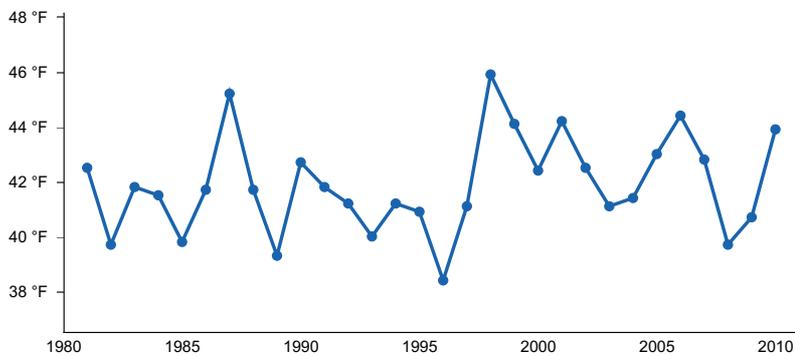
**Figure 3. Monthly maximum temperature range**



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



**Figure 5. Annual precipitation pattern**



**Figure 6. Annual average temperature pattern**

### Climate stations used

- (1) MADELINE ISLAND [USC00474953], La Pointe, WI
- (2) BAYFIELD 6 N [USC00470603], Bayfield, WI

## Influencing water features

Water is received through precipitation, groundwater discharge, and waves from Lake Superior. Water leaves the site primarily through ground water recharge and evapotranspiration.

Permeability of the soil ranges from moderate to rapid. Runoff potential is negligible to low. The hydrologic group of this site is either A or B.

Enough water will percolate into some soil areas that will result in an apparent seasonally high water table (endosaturation) at a depth of 30 to 76 cm that may occur during any month. Other soil areas will not exhibit any significant saturation at any depth for any significant period. Water that percolates into the soil is generally lost through plant uptake and evapotranspiration. There is a high potential for significant ground water recharge.

## Soil features

The soils of this site are represented by the Meehan, Wurtsmith, and Grayling soil series. These soils are classified as Udipsamments. Included in this PESD as well are undescribed/unassigned Udipsamments.

This ecological site is characterized by very deep, somewhat poorly drained to excessively drained sand deposited by wave current, beach, or wind action. Grayling and Wurtsmith soils occur on Sandy Shore Complex and dunes, while Meehan soils occur on wetter flats.

The average gravel content within the soil can be as much as 10 percent, while the content of cobbles and stones is 0 percent. Soil reaction (pH) in the upper 100 cm ranges from very strongly acid to moderately acid. Carbonates are absent within 200 cm.

**Table 4. Representative soil features**

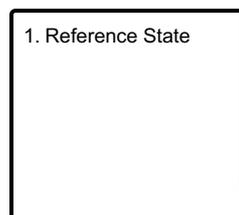
Parent material	(1) Glaciofluvial deposits (2) Lacustrine deposits (3) Alluvium
Surface texture	(1) Sand
Drainage class	Somewhat poorly drained to excessively drained
Permeability class	Moderate to rapid
Soil depth	80 in
Available water capacity (0-60in)	2.46–3.33 in
Soil reaction (1:1 water) (0-40in)	4.5–6

## Ecological dynamics

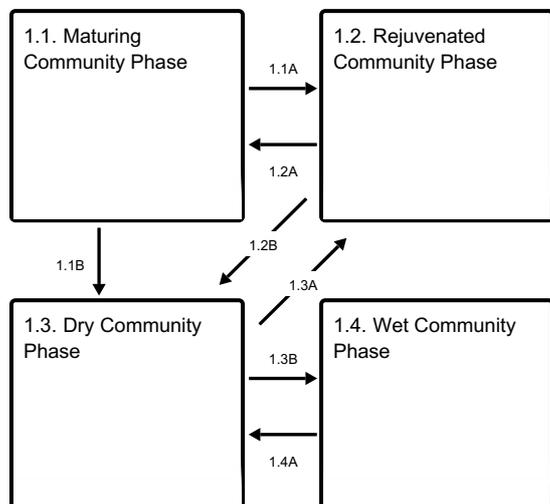
Because of relative instability of this Ecological Site plant communities are in a constant state of flux. If one could speak of any successional trends, or a particular species' ability to persist in these communities, they more strongly reflect the species' soil-stabilizing and soil organic matter enrichment properties than any advantage in shade tolerance, as is most common on stable sites. For these reasons a Reference State Community Phase for this Ecological Site can be described only in general terms. Equally difficult, if not impossible, is to characterize any common transition pathways because this concept itself does not apply well to this dynamic community type.

## State and transition model

## Ecosystem states



## State 1 submodel, plant communities



**1.1A** - High wave action removes and redeposits relatively thin layers of sand

**1.1B** - Major wave and ice action disrupts or eliminates existing plant communities

**1.2A** - Relatively long period without major beach disturbance

**1.2B** - Major wave and ice action disrupts or eliminates existing plant communities

**1.3A** - A prolonged period (years) without major wave disturbance of plant communities

**1.3B** - A period of years of rising water levels.

**1.4A** - A period of years of dropping water levels.

## State 1

### Reference State

Because of great spatial and temporal variability of this Ecological Site the reference state can be described only in general terms. The principal controlling factors are discussed above under the ecological site concept and ecological dynamics sections. Communities beyond the pioneer stage of development contain woody as well as herbaceous species. Depending on the frequency and intensity of wave inundation at least four community phases can be distinguished.

### Community 1.1

#### Maturing Community Phase



A community that has escaped major disturbance for several decades may contain relatively large individuals of several tree species, most frequently red maple (*Acer rubrum*), paper birch (*Betula papyrifera*), box elder (*Acer negundo*), balsam fir (*Abies balsamea*) or serviceberry (*Amelanchier* spp.). Shrub species may include raspberries (*Rubus* spp), chokecherry (*Prunus virginiana*), blueberries (*Vaccinium* spp.), bearberry (*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*) and, on wetter sites, winterberry (*Ilex verticillata*), red osier dogwood (*Cornus sericea*) or speckled alder (*Alnus incana*). The herbaceous layer is best represented by grasses and sedges and a small number of species characteristic of boreal forest e.g., wild lily of the valley (*Maianthemum canadense*), star flower (*Trientalis borealis*) and yellow bead-lily (*Clintonia borealis*).

## Community 1.2 Rejuvenated Community Phase



This community can also be characterized as a maturing community that has been developmentally set back by wave activity that primarily disturbed the ground layer vegetation. Some, typically forest species, have been temporarily set back, while grasses and sedges became relatively more abundant.

### Community 1.3 Dry Community Phase

This Community Phase develops on well - to excessively well-drained beach ridges. Most characteristic early vegetation consists of grasses, sedges, especially Pennsylvania sedge (*Carex Pennsylvanica*), bearberry (*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*) and wintergreen (*Gaultheria procumbens*)

### Community 1.4 Wet Community Phase

On flatter beach positions and in depressions a distinctly wet to wet-mesic vegetation develops. In addition to many species of sedges and grasses several woody species readily become established. Most common are speckled alder (*Alnus incana*), red osier dogwood (*Cornus sericea*), sweet gale (*Myrica gale*) and winterberry (*Ilex verticillata*).

### Pathway 1.1A Community 1.1 to 1.2



Maturing Community Phase



Rejuvenated Community Phase

Wave action removes and redeposit relatively thin layers of sand, partially disrupting the ground vegetation layer.

### Pathway 1.1B Community 1.1 to 1.3

Major wave and ice action disrupts or eliminates existing plant communities setting up conditions for pioneering plant communities. Major storms that probably occur only a few times in a century completely eliminate vegetation closest to shorelines and also impact beach ridges and dunes further inland. Under such conditions plant community development in the zone within reach of normal wave action, and for some distance beyond, begins anew. These types of disruptions typically create environments with drastically different water regimes. On the one hand are high sandy ridges that become excessively drained and, on the other, there are flats, or depressions that become poorly drained. Because of this, two very different plant community development sequences exist.

### Pathway 1.2A Community 1.2 to 1.1



Rejuvenated Community Phase



Maturing Community Phase

Wave inundation-free period of several seasons returns community composition to maturing phase.

### Pathway 1.2B Community 1.2 to 1.3

Major wave and ice action disrupts or eliminates existing plant communities setting up conditions for pioneering plant communities. Major storms that probably occur only a few times in a century completely eliminate vegetation closest to shorelines and also impact beach ridges and dunes further inland. Under such conditions plant community development in the zone within reach of normal wave action, and for some distance beyond, begins anew. These types of disruptions typically create environments with drastically different water regimes. On the one

hand are high sandy ridges that become excessively drained and, on the other, there are flats, or depressions that become poorly drained. Because of this, two very different plant community development sequences exist.

### **Pathway 1.3A** **Community 1.3 to 1.2**

As the Dry phase is allowed to persist woody vegetation will begin to establish itself. As long as no long duration flooding or high wave action occurs to disturb this new woody vegetation Red maple and service berry will become established on the site.

### **Pathway 1.3B** **Community 1.3 to 1.4**

Significant and persistent rise in water table, usually associated with rising lake levels, may transform a dry site into poorly drained one and initiate a corresponding shift in species composition.

### **Pathway 1.4A** **Community 1.4 to 1.3**

Prolonged lowering of lake levels associated with several seasons of low precipitation may sufficiently lower available water in the rooting zone to initiate corresponding shift in species composition. It is not likely that community pathways 2.1A and 2.2A will lead to community phases 2.2 and 2.1 respectively, but changes in species composition would be expected to be in those directions. As a result, formation of intermediate community types should be expected.

## **Additional community tables**

### **Other references**

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## Approval

Chris Tecklenburg, 4/08/2020

## Acknowledgments

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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	04/08/2020
Approved by	Chris Tecklenburg
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):**
- 
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):**
- 
15. **Expected annual annual-production (this is TOTAL above-ground annual-production, not just forage annual-production):**
- 
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:**
-