USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service

Ecological site F094AA013MI
Snowy Mucky Depression

Last updated: 10/03/2019
Accessed: 04/25/2024

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.

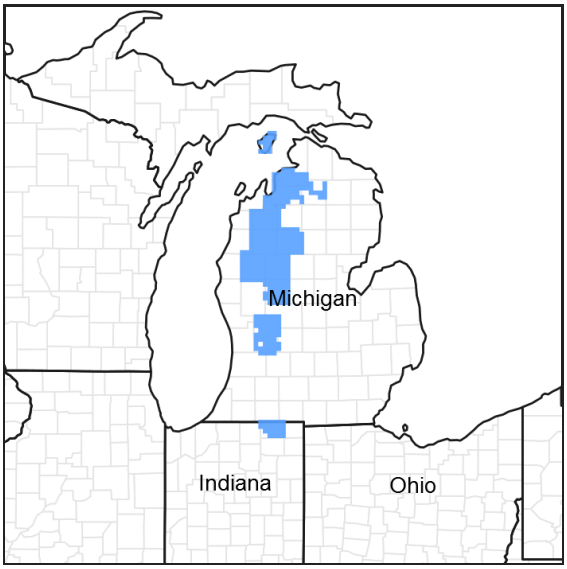

Figure 1. Mapped extent

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.

MLRA notes

Major Land Resource Area (MLRA): 094A–Northern Michigan Sandy Highlands

This area is dominated by outwash plains and moraines. The terrain can be steep on the moraines and flat in the areas of outwash. Elevation ranges from 177 to 520 m (580 to 1705 ft). Local topographic relief averages 14 m and ranges up to 188 m (45 to 615 ft). This area is covered entirely by drift. Bedrock consisting of Devonian limestone and dolomite with interbedded shale, chert, and anhydrite stringers is at various depths below the surface because of the curvature of the Michigan basin. However, bedrock exposures completely absent, as the depth of glacial drift ranges from 60 to 300 m (200-1000 ft). The Au Sable, Manistee, Au Gres, and Pine Rivers are the major streams draining this MLRA, in both the Lake Michigan and Lake Huron watersheds. The Muskegon River has its headwaters in this area.

About 70 percent of this area is forested, and about 15 percent is cropland or hayland. About one-third of the area is in small, privately owned holdings, and another one-third consists of national and State forests. The forests are used mainly for timber production and recreation. Dairy and beef operations are very important enterprises in the area. Forage and feed grains for dairy cattle and other livestock are the principal crops. Wheat, oats, corn, potatoes, and hay also are grown in the area. The Huron and Manistee National Forests, Hartwick Pines State Park, Camp Grayling (Department of Defense), Pigeon River Country State Forest are among the most notable conservation lands in the area. Reaches of the Au Sable and Pine Rivers are National Wild and Scenic Rivers.

Summary of existing land use:
Upland Forest (58%)
Hardwood (41%)
Conifer (15%)
Swamps and Marshes (14%)
Developed (11%)
Agricultural (10%)
Grassland (5%)

Classification relationships

According to the USFS (Bailey) system of ecoregions, the site is located mostly within 212Hc (Interlobate End and Ground Moraines), 212He (Kalkaska Sandy Moraines), and 212Hi (Wolverine Moraines) subsections. According to the EPA (Omernik) system of ecoregions, the site is located in western 50ac (Onaway Moraines), western 50ad (Vanderbilt Moraines), and 50af (Cadillac Hummocky Moraines) level IV ecoregions. This site is outside the environmental range of the Kotar system. This site corresponds to the Organic Wetland, ecological land type phase, 82, in the USFS Ecological Land Type system.

Ecological site concept

The central concept of Snowy Mucky Depression is lowlands on hydric organic or marl soils with a pH greater than 4.5 (euic histosols). Site is in the heavy annual snowfall belt, mostly west of Houghton Lake where fire was rare. Vegetation ranging from rich conifer swamp to fen.

Table 1. Dominant plant species

Tree	(1) *Thuja occidentalis* (2) *Tsuga canadensis*
Shrub	Not specified
Herbaceous	(1) *Cystopteris bulbifera* (2) *Caltha palustris*

Physiographic features

Site found in depressions and lower slope positions of various glacial landforms, especially if coarse textured, allowing for groundwater movement.

Table 2. Representative physiographic features

Landforms	(1) Depression

Climatic features

Mean annual temperatures are 5.8 to 7.4 °C (42 to 45 °F). The warmest six months average 14.2 to 15.9 °C (58 to 61 °F). Mean July temperatures range from 18.6 to 20.6 °C (65 to 69 °F). Mean January temperatures range from -8.3 to -5.7 °C (17 to 22 °F). The maximum monthly average daily highs are 24.9 to 27.5 °C (77 to 82 °F). The minimum monthly average daily lows are -13.2 to -10 °C (8 to 14 °F). Temperatures generally decrease with elevation and latitude. Mean annual precipitation ranges from 770 to 910 mm (30 to 36 in). Average 0 °C (32 °F) frost-free season ranges from 73 to 144 days. Average -2 °C (28 °F) freeze-free season is 106 to 172 days. Mean annual snowfall ranges from 1.5 to 4.1 m (60 to 160 in). Mean annual extreme minimum temperatures range from -33.3 to -23.1 °C (-28 to -10 °F), or hardiness zones 4a to 6a.

Table 3. Representative climatic features

Frost-free period (average)	115 days
Freeze-free period (average)	142 days
Precipitation total (average)	35 in

Climate stations used

- (1) BIG RAPIDS WTR WKS [USC00200779], Big Rapids, MI
- (2) BOYNE FALLS [USC00200925], Boyne City, MI
- (3) GAYLORD [USC00203096], Gaylord, MI
- (4) EAST JORDAN [USC00202381], East Jordan, MI
- (5) KALKASKA [USC00204257], Kalkaska, MI
- (6) LAKE CITY EXP FARM [USC00204502], Lake City, MI
- (7) GAYLORD 9SSW [USC00203099], Gaylord, MI
- (8) CADILLAC [USW00014817], Cadillac, MI

Influencing water features

Site has a stable source of minerotrophic groundwater flowing through it at less than 25 cm in depth.

Soil features

Soils are very poorly drained circumneutral mucks to calcareous marl. They are commonly classified Terric Haplosaprists, Typic Haplosaprists, and Terric Borosaprists, and commonly mapped as Tawas, Lupton, and Carbondale series or components. The top 50 cm has a typical pH of 6.4 and is 5% sand and 60.9% organic matter. At depth, pH ranges up to 6.9, and texture averages 30% sand and 15% clay. Depth to impeded hydraulic conductivity or root restrictive layers averages >200 cm. Depth to carbonates averages >200 cm.

Ecological dynamics

Snowy Mucky Depression tends to share the same ecological dynamics as Natureserve/Landfire system, Laurentian-Acadian Alkaline Conifer-Hardwood Swamp or Laurentian-Acadian Alkaline Fen. Stand replacing fires occurred every 500-2000 years, while light surface fires were very rare. Overstory was dominated by late successional, moisture loving whitecedar (*Thuja occidentalis*) and hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*). The minerotrophic groundwater seeping into the mucks supports an understory of marsh marigold (*Caltha palustris*) and skunk cabbage (*Symplocarpus foetidus*). Sloping mucks may support carpets of bladder fern (*Cystopteris bulbifera*).

State and transition model

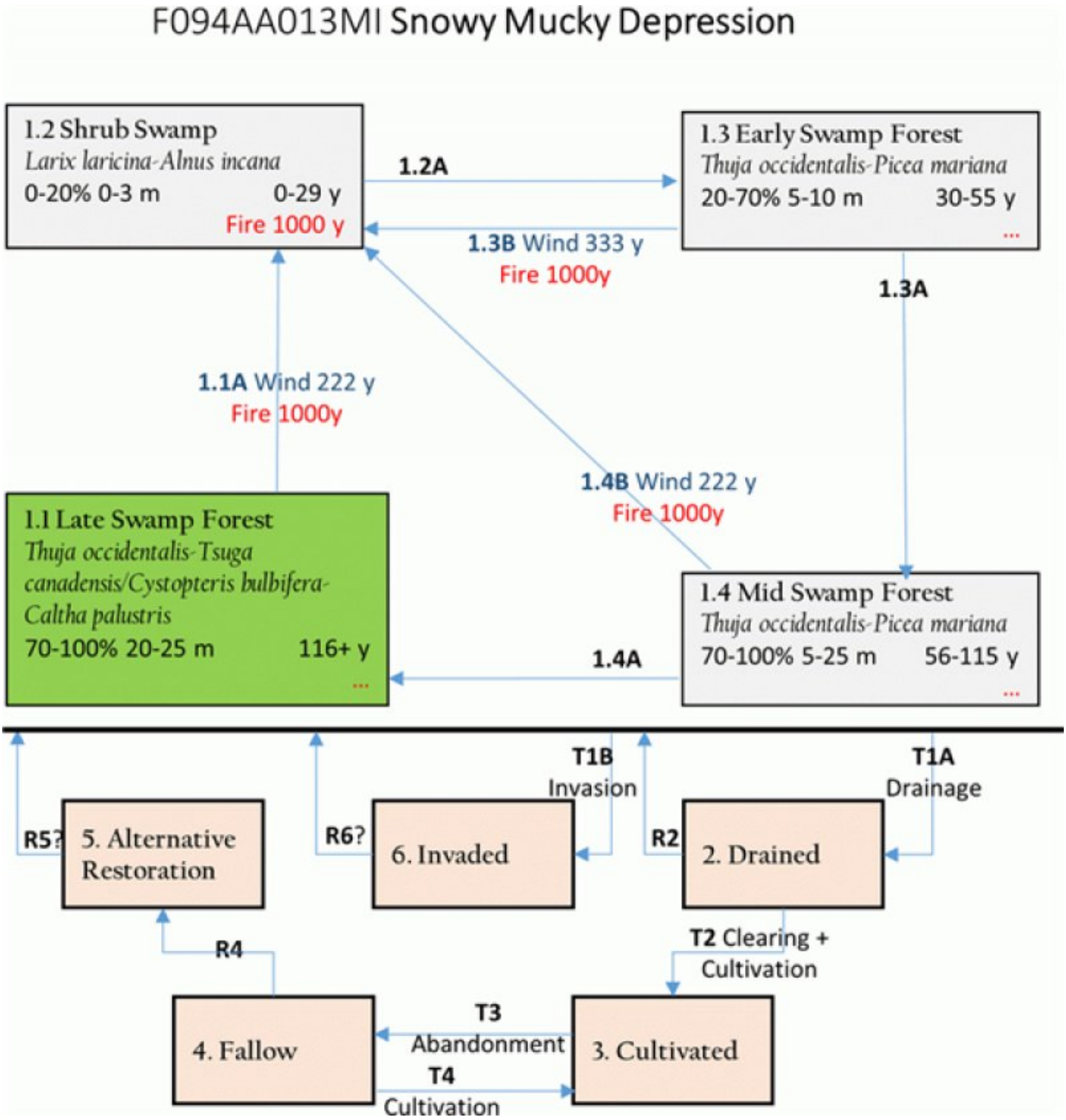
F094AA013MI Snowy Mucky Depression
1.2 Shrub Swamp
Larix laricina-Alnus incana
0-20% 0-3 m 0-29 y
Fire 1000 y
1.2A
1.3 Early Swamp Forest
Thuja occidentalis-Picea mariana
20-70% 5-10 m 30-55 y
...
1.3B Wind 333 y
Fire 1000y
1.3A
1.1A Wind 222 y
Fire 1000y
1.4B Wind 222 y
Fire 1000y
1.1 Late Swamp Forest
Thuja occidentalis-Tsuga canadensis/Cystopteris bulbifera-Caltha palustris
70-100% 20-25 m 116+ y
...
1.4A
1.4 Mid Swamp Forest
Thuja occidentalis-Picea mariana
70-100% 5-25 m 56-115 y
...
T1B
Invasion
T1A
Drainage
R5?
5. Alternative Restoration
R6?
6. Invaded
R2
2. Drained
R4
T2 Clearing + Cultivation
T3
Abandonment
T4
Cultivation
4. Fallow
3. Cultivated

Figure 6. stm

Legend

1.1A	Extreme winds every 222 years or replacement fire every 1000 years
1.2A	Succession
1.3A	Succession
1.3B	Extreme winds every 333 years or replacement fire every 1000 years
1.4A	Succession
1.4B	Extreme winds every 222 years or replacement fire every 1000 years
R2	Restoration
R4	Restoration
R5	Restoration?
R6	Restoration?
T1A	Artificial drainage
T1B	Invasive species introduction
T2	Clearing + cultivation of crops
T3	Abandonment + invasive species
T4	Cultivation

Figure 7. Legend

State 1
Reference State

Community 1.1
Rich Conifer Swamp: Thuja occidentalis - Fraxinus nigra Swamp Forest

Community 1.2
Wet Meadow: Carex utriculata - Carex lacustris - (Carex vesicaria, Carex stricta) Wet Meadow

Community 1.3
Southern Shrub-carr: Cornus sericea - Salix spp. - (Rosa palustris) Shrub Swamp

Community 1.4
Rich Tamarack Swamp: Larix laricina / Alnus incana Swamp Forest

Community 1.5
Fen: Betula pumila - Dasiphora fruticosa ssp. floribunda / Carex lasiocarpa - Trichophorum alpinum Fen

Community 1.6
Emergent Marsh: Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani - Typha spp. - (Sparganium spp., Juncus

spp.) Marsh

Community 1.7
Inundated Shrub Swamp: Cornus sericea - Salix spp. - (Rosa palustris) Shrub Swamp

Pathway 1.1A
Community 1.1 to 1.2

Temporary prolonged inundation/Fire.

Conservation practices

Prescribed Burning

Pathway 1.1B
Community 1.1 to 1.3

Clearcut/Blowdown/Fire.

Conservation practices

Prescribed Burning
Early Successional Habitat Development/Management
Forest Stand Improvement

Pathway 1.2A
Community 1.2 to 1.1

Succession.

Conservation practices

Tree/Shrub Site Preparation
Tree/Shrub Establishment

Pathway 1.2B
Community 1.2 to 1.3

Succession.

Conservation practices

Tree/Shrub Site Preparation
Tree/Shrub Establishment

Pathway 1.2C
Community 1.2 to 1.5

Increase peat or marl thickness, decrease nitrogen or phosphorus availability.

Pathway 1.2D
Community 1.2 to 1.6

Permanent inundation.

Pathway 1.2E
Community 1.2 to 1.7

Permanent inundation.

Pathway 1.3A
Community 1.3 to 1.1

Succession.

Conservation practices

Tree/Shrub Site Preparation
Tree/Shrub Establishment

Pathway 1.3B
Community 1.3 to 1.2

Temporary prolonged inundation/Fire.

Conservation practices

Prescribed Burning

Pathway 1.3C
Community 1.3 to 1.6

Permanent inundation.

Pathway 1.3D
Community 1.3 to 1.7

Permanent inundation.

Pathway 1.4A
Community 1.4 to 1.1

Succession.

Pathway 1.4B
Community 1.4 to 1.5

Clearcut/Blowdown/Fire.

Conservation practices

Prescribed Burning
Early Successional Habitat Development/Management
Forest Stand Improvement

Pathway 1.5A
Community 1.5 to 1.2

Decrease peat or marl thickness, increase nitrogen or phosphorus availability.

Pathway 1.5B
Community 1.5 to 1.4

Succession.

Conservation practices

Tree/Shrub Site Preparation
Tree/Shrub Establishment

Pathway 1.5C
Community 1.5 to 1.6

Permanent inundation.

Pathway 1.6A
Community 1.6 to 1.2

Drop water table.

Pathway 1.6B
Community 1.6 to 1.5

Drop water table.

Pathway 1.6C
Community 1.6 to 1.7

Temporary drop water table; shrub establishment.

Conservation practices

Tree/Shrub Site Preparation
Tree/Shrub Establishment

Pathway 1.7A
Community 1.7 to 1.2

Drop water table, fire.

Conservation practices

Prescribed Burning

Pathway 1.7B
Community 1.7 to 1.3

Drop water table.

Pathway 1.7C
Community 1.7 to 1.6

Temporary drought and fire; shrub mortality.

Conservation practices

Brush Management
Prescribed Burning

State 2
Cultural State

Community 2.1
Sustainable Crop, Pasture, or Plantation

Community 2.2
Unsustainable Cultural Phase

Community 2.3
Conservation Feature

Can be a grassed waterway, conservation reserve, a small patch pollinator garden, or other land taken out of its primary cultural production to mitigate or reduce impacts of adjacent land use, and is not by itself a permanent restoration of a complete native biological community and associated ecosystem services.

Pathway 2.1A
Community 2.1 to 2.2

Revert to unsustainable cultural practices.

Pathway 2.1B
Community 2.1 to 2.3

Establish conservation feature.

Conservation practices

Conservation Cover
Grassed Waterway

Pathway 2.2A
Community 2.2 to 2.1

Implement sustainable cultural practices.

Conservation practices

Conservation Crop Rotation
Cover Crop
Nutrient Management
Integrated Pest Management (IPM)

Pathway 2.2B
Community 2.2 to 2.3

Establish conservation feature.

Conservation practices

Conservation Cover

Grassed Waterway

Pathway 2.3A
Community 2.3 to 2.1

Implement sustainable cultural practices.

Conservation practices

Conservation Crop Rotation
Cover Crop
Nutrient Management
Integrated Pest Management (IPM)

Pathway 2.3B
Community 2.3 to 2.2

Revert to unsustainable cultural practices.

State 3
Seminatural Drained State

Community 3.1
Ruderal Drained Meadow & Shrub: Dactylis glomerata - Phleum pratense - Festuca spp. - Solidago spp. Ruderal Meadow

Community 3.2
Exotic Ruderal Drained Forest: Acer platanoides Ruderal Forest

Pathway 3.1A
Community 3.1 to 3.2

Succession

Pathway 3.2A
Community 3.2 to 3.1

Blowdown/clearcut.

Conservation practices

Early Successional Habitat Development/Management
Forest Stand Improvement

State 4
Seminatural State

Community 4.1
Ruderal Wet Meadow & Shrub Swamp: Phalaris arundinacea Eastern Ruderal Marsh

Community 4.2
Exotic Ruderal Swamp Forest: Acer negundo Ruderal Floodplain Forest

Pathway 4.1A
Community 4.1 to 4.2

Succession.

Pathway 4.2A
Community 4.2 to 4.1

Blowdown/clearcut.

Conservation practices

Early Successional Habitat Development/Management
Forest Stand Improvement

Transition T1A
State 1 to 2

Drain; clear vegetation; cultivate domesticated species.

Transition T1B
State 1 to 3

Drain; clear vegetation, invasive species introduced.

Transition T1C
State 1 to 4

Clear vegetation, invasive species introduced.

Restoration pathway R2
State 2 to 1

Restore hydrology; remove domesticated species; restore native species.

Conservation practices

Brush Management
Restoration and Management of Rare and Declining Habitats
Wetland Wildlife Habitat Management
Wetland Restoration
Herbaceous Weed Control

Transition T2A
State 2 to 3

Abandon, succession.

Transition T2B
State 2 to 4

Restore hydrology; abandon; succession.

Conservation practices

Wetland Restoration

Restoration pathway R3
State 3 to 1

Restore hydrology; control invasive species; restore native species

Conservation practices

Brush Management
Restoration and Management of Rare and Declining Habitats
Wetland Wildlife Habitat Management
Wetland Restoration
Herbaceous Weed Control

Transition T3A
State 3 to 2

Clear vegetation; cultivate domesticated species.

Transition T3B
State 3 to 4

Restore hydrology.

Conservation practices

Wetland Restoration

Restoration pathway R4
State 4 to 1

Control invasive species; restore native species.

Conservation practices

Brush Management
Restoration and Management of Rare and Declining Habitats
Wetland Wildlife Habitat Management
Herbaceous Weed Control

Transition T4A
State 4 to 2

Drain; clear vegetation; cultivate domesticated species.

Transition T4B
State 4 to 3

Drain.

Additional community tables

Other references

A PROVISIONAL ECOLOGICAL SITE is a conceptual grouping of soil map unit components within a major land resource area (MLRA) based on the similarities in response to management. A provisional ecological site is a first approximation based on a cursory literature review, personal experience, and limited field reconnaissance. As more adequate literature review, expert opinion, and intensive plot data are collected, the site concept is subject to shifting, broadening, narrowing, subdivision, or re-aggregation in definition. Likewise, the community dynamics will be more elaborate in content, and may also change in structure, upon reaching approved status.

Future work, as described in a project plan, to validate the information in this provisional ecological site description is needed. This will include field activities to collect low and medium intensity sampling, soil correlations, and analysis of that data. Annual field reviews should be done by soil scientists and vegetation specialists. A final field review, peer review, quality control, and quality assurance reviews of the ESD will be needed to produce the final document. Annual reviews of the project plan are to be conducted by the Ecological Site Technical Team.

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Contributors

Gregory J. Schmidt

Approval

Nels Barrett, 10/03/2019

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The following individuals made substantive comments regarding the development of the Provisional Ecological Sites: Randy Swaty, The Nature Conservancy; Trevor Hobbs, USFS; Richard A. Corner, USFS; Andy Henriksen, NRCS; Dan Zay, NRCS.

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:**

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

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

4. **Bare ground from Ecological Site Description or other studies (rock, litter, lichen, moss, plant canopy are not bare ground):**

5. **Number of gullies and erosion associated with gullies:**

6. **Extent of wind scoured, blowouts and/or depositional areas:**

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:**