USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service

Ecological site F095XA008WI
Shallow Upland

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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): 095X–Eastern Wisconsin, Northern Illinois, and Upper Michigan Drift Plain

This MLRA is characterized by nearly level to rolling till plains, outwash plains, drumlin fields, and glacial lake plains. It is used to produce cash crops, feed grain, and livestock. It includes the shorelines of Lake Winnebago and Lake Michigan. This area is in Wisconsin (85 percent), Illinois (10 percent), and Michigan (5 percent). It makes up about 17,255 square miles (44,690 square kilometers). This area is in the Central Lowland province of the Interior Plains. Most of the area is in the Eastern Lake section. A narrow strip along the southwestern edge of the area is in the Wisconsin Driftless section. The southwestern quarter is in the Till Plains section. The nearly level to rolling till plains, glacial lake plains, and outwash plains are mixed with drumlin fields, ground moraines, end moraines, flood plains, lake terraces, beaches, dunes, swamps, and marshes. Most of the southern part of this area has belts of morainic hills and ridges and nearly level outwash terraces. Drumlins are prominent features in the central part of the area. Glaciokarst topography occurs in the east-central parts of the area influenced by underlying Niagara Dolomite. Lakes and streams are numerous, and streams generally form a dendritic drainage pattern. Elevation ranges from 530 to 1,580 feet (160 to 480 meters). Local relief is mainly 25 feet (8 meters), but the moraines, drumlins, and bedrock escarpments rise 80 to 330 feet (25 to 100 meters) above the adjacent valleys.

The annual precipitation ranges from 28 to 37 inches (700 to 950 millimeters) with a mean of 33 inches (840 millimeters). The annual temperature ranges from 41 to 48 degrees F (5.1 to 9.2 degrees C) with a mean of 46 degrees F (7.7 degrees C). The freeze-free period ranges from 115 to 185 days with a mean of 155 days. It decreases in length from south to north and from the shore of Lake Michigan inland. Lake Michigan helps to moderate the climate of the area.

This MLRA is mostly covered with glacial drift of Wisconsin age. Some of the higher areas are moraines that appear as arc-shaped ridges representing the retreat of the ice from south to north. Most of the bedrock in the area consists of Silurian, Ordovician, and Cambrian sandstone, limestone, and dolomite. Some igneous and metamorphic rocks underlie the northwestern edge of the area. Devonian limestone and shale occur at the far eastern edge in the Milwaukee area.

The dominant soil orders in this MLRA are Alfisols, Entisols, Histosols, Mollisols, and Spodosols. The soils in the area dominantly have a mesic or frigid temperature regime, an aquic or udic moisture regime, and mixed mineralogy. They are very deep, excessively drained to very poorly drained, and sandy to clayey. Areas of Spodosols and soils with a frigid soil temperature regime occur in the northern part of the MLRA.
The northern part of this MLRA supports natural stands of mixed northern hardwoods and pine. Sugar maple, oak, white ash, elm, yellow birch, white pine, red pine, and American beech are the principal species. Low-lying areas support both mixed hardwoods and conifers. Elm, soft maple, black ash, and northern white cedar are the major species. Brush and sedge meadows also occur in the low-lying areas.

The southern part of this MLRA supports hardwoods and prairie vegetation. Uplands support natural stands of oak, sugar maple, and hickory, and natural prairie vegetation is characterized by little bluestem and big bluestem. Many of the prairies have scattered oak and hickory trees. Low-lying areas support sedge and grass meadows and mixed

stands of hardwoods and conifers. Elm, ash, eastern cottonwood, soft maple, and white cedar are the major species in the low-lying areas. (USDA-NRCS, 2022)

LRU notes

The Northeastern Wisconsin Drift Plain LRU (Land Resource Unit - 95XA) corresponds closely to the Northern and Central Lake Michigan Coastal Ecological Landscapes. Some of the following brief overview is borrowed from the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Ecological Landscape publication (2015).

The Northeastern Wisconsin Drift Plain LRU is located along Wisconsin's northeastern and central coast of Lake Michigan and the Door Peninsula. This glacial landscape is comprised of approximately 3.6 million acres (5,715 square miles). It is dominated by till plains and glacial lake deposits. The Green Bay and Lake Michigan Lobes are responsible for the formation of the landscape. The Green Bay Lobe covered most of the LRU, excluding the eastern edge where the Lake Michigan Lobe advanced. The glaciers were separated by the Niagara Escarpment, a 650-mile-long dolomite ridge that begins in Wisconsin near the Illinois border, extends into Michigan's Upper Peninsula and down through Canada's Bruce Peninsula into Rochester, New York. Within LRU 95XA, the escarpment runs from Lake Winnebago northeast through the Door Peninsula. Much of the topography of this LRU is bedrock-controlled. Bedrock is generally deeper than 150cm except in the Door Peninsula, where bedrock is much shallower. Wetlands are common throughout this MLRA where drainage is impeded by fine-textured materials and shallow bedrock.

The northern portion of this LRU is dominated by an undulating till plain, gently sloping to the east, formed entirely by the Green Bay Lobe. This glacial lobe centered over the present-day city of Green Bay and flowed out in a fan shape, moving both south-southwest and south-southeast over the Door Peninsula. The lobe deposited loamy and coarse-loamy till mixed with dolomite fragments plucked from the bedrock. In some areas, the till has been reworked by Glacial Lake Oshkosh or overlain by its lacustrine deposits. Numerous drumlins formed, orientated to the south-southwest in the direction of glacial flow. Some eskers are present. Much of this area has dolomite and limestone within 50 ft of the surface. Proglacial streams formed small areas of pitted and unpitted outwash plains, terraces, and fans.

The Door Peninsula was formed primarily by the early advances of the Green Bay Lobe. The till found here is comprised of relatively old, calcareous loamy materials mixed with dolomite and limestone fragments plucked by the glacial lobe from the shallow bedrock. The till is thinly draped over the Niagara Escarpment that lies 1 to 3 meters below the surface. A drumlin field is oriented south-southeast, the direction of the ice flow over the peninsula. The eastern shore of the peninsula is composed of lake sediments that were reworked and deposited by Lake Michigan Lobe. The northern tip of the peninsula has glaciolacustrine beach terrace and ridge deposits and eolian sand dunes, which are remnants of the intra- and postglacial lakes Nipissing and Algonquin.

The central portion of this LRU is dominated by lacustrine deposits from Glacial Lake Oshkosh. In its largest stage, Glacial Lake Oshkosh covered 1.4 million acres. The lake formed from meltwater as the Green Bay Lobe receded between ice sheet advances. The glacial lobe stalled between present day Lake Winnebago and the city of Green Bay, blocking the drainage of meltwater north to the Lake Michigan Basin. Glacial Lake Oshkosh continued to rise until it found other drainage pathways, eventually draining into the Wisconsin River Valley. Glacial Lake Oshkosh reworked the till deposits of the Green Bay Lobe. Silty and clayey lacustrine deposits formed in the deepest area of the lakes, whereas sandy beach ridges, terraces, and dunes formed along the ancient shore.

The area east of Glacial Lake Oshkosh and south along the shore of Lake Michigan are dominated by a thin till sheet over the Niagara Escarpment that was deposited by the Green Bay and Lake Michigan Lobes. The Green Bay Lobe deposited calcareous clay and silty till reworked from lake sediments. The Lake Michigan Lobe deposited silt loam, loam, and compacted sandy clay loam till. Remnants of the intra- and postglacial lakes Nipissing and Algonquin are also found along Lake Michigan shore. Proglacial streams formed small areas of pitted and unpitted outwash plains, terraces, and fans.

Historically, the vegetation in this LRU was dominated by northern and central hardwood forests and wetlands. The northern hardwoods were comprised of eastern hemlock (Tsuga canadensis) and American beech (Fagus grandifolia). The central hardwoods were dominated by sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*), American basswood (Tilia Americana), and American beech (Fagus grandifolia). Forested wetlands were a major part of the landscape, covering more than 25% in some areas.

Classification relationships

Relationship to Established Framework and Classification Systems:

Habitat Types of N. & S. Wisconsin (Kotar, 2002, 1996): The sites of this ES keyed out to Acer-Tsuga/Maianthemum [ATM] and Acer-Tsuga-Fagus/Dryopteris [ATFD] (Sites are likely to key as *Acer saccharum*-Fagus-Tsuga/Dryopteris spinulosa [AFTD] further south in the southern key).

Biophysical Settings (Landfire, 2014): This ES is largely mapped as Laurentian-Acadian Northern Hardwoods Forest, Eastern Cool Temperate Row Crop, Eastern Cool Temperate Pasture and Hayland, and Eastern Cool Temperate Close Grown Crop

WDNR Natural Communities (WDNR, 2015): This ES is most similar to the Northern and Southern Mesic Forest described by the WDNR.

Hierarchical Framework Relationships:

Major Land Resource Area (MLRA): 095X–Eastern Wisconsin, Northern Illinois, and Upper Michigan Drift Plain

USFS Subregions: Door Peninsula (212Tf), Manitowoc Till Plain (212Zc)

DNR Ecological Landscapes: Northern Lake Michigan Coastal, Central Lake Michigan Coastal

Ecological site concept

The Shallow Uplands ecological site occurs in the northeast area of LRU 95XA on the Door County peninsula, where much of the area has bedrock contact within 47 inches (120 cm). These sites are represented by the a variety of soils and parent materials with their key feature being bedrock contact within 47 inches (120 cm). Soils are strongly acid to moderately alkaline and may contain carbonates where they overly dolomite and limestone. These sites receive water primarily through precipitation, runoff from adjacent uplands, and groundwater discharge. The water levels are strongly influenced by precipitation and runoff from surrounding uplands. Typical vegetation includes *Acer saccharum*, Tsuga canadensis, Fagus grandifolia, and Quercus rubra. Common ground cover includes Maianthemum canadens, Uvularia sessifolia, Aralia nudicalis, and Dryopteris carthusiana.

These sites differ from the other upland ecological sites (Sandy Uplands, Loamy Uplands, and Clayey Uplands) because they are underlain by bedrock. These restricted soil depth is likely to limit total productivity (and growth rate) and maximum size of tree species present.

Associated sites

F095XA004WI	**Wet Loamy or Clayey Lowland** These sites consist of shallow to very deep, loamy to clayey deposits of various origin. They are sometimes underlain by sandy outwash. They are very poorly to poorly drained. They may be found adjacent to Shallow Uplands in the lowest positions on the drainage sequence.
F095XA006WI	**Moist Loamy Lowland** These sites consist of moderately deep to very deep, loamy lacustrine, till, or outwash deposits. Some have a loess mantle. Some are underlain by sandy outwash. They are somewhat poorly drained. They may be found adjacent to Shallow Uplands in lower, wetter positions on the drainage sequence.
F095XA010WI	**Loamy Upland** These sites consist of very deep loamy deposits, primarily glacial till. Some sites have a sandy eolian or loess mantle. Some are underlain by coarser-textured material. They are moderately well to somewhat excessively drained. They may be found adjacent to shallow uplands where bedrock is deeper than 6.5 feet (2 meters) from the surface.

Similar sites

F095XA009WI	**Sandy Uplands** These sites consist of very deep, sandy deposits, primarily of outwash or lacustrine origin. Some sites are overlain or underlain by finer-textured materials. They are moderately well to somewhat excessively drained. Sandy Uplands share their landscape positions and sometimes their particle size class with Shallow Uplands, but they lack bedrock contact within 6.5 feet (2 meters).
F095XA010WI	**Loamy Upland** These sites consist of very deep loamy deposits, primarily glacial till. Some sites have a sandy eolian or loess mantle. Some are underlain by coarser-textured material. They are moderately well to somewhat excessively drained. Loamy Uplands share their landscape positions and often their particle size classes with Shallow Uplands, but they lack bedrock contact within 6.5 feet (2 meters).
F095XA011WI	**Clayey Upland** These sites consist of very deep, clayey till or lacustrine deposits. Some have a sandy eolian or loess mantle. Some are underlain by coarser-textured materials. They are moderately well to well drained. Clayey Uplands share their landscape positions and sometimes their particle size classes with Shallow Uplands, but they lack bedrock contact within 6.5 feet (2 meters).

Table 1. Dominant plant species

Tree	(1) *Acer saccharum* (2) *Fagus grandifolia*
Shrub	Not specified
Herbaceous	(1) *Maianthemum canadense* (2) *Trillium*

Physiographic features

This site is found throughout the MLRA on moraines, till plains, and outwash plains. It is most common to the Door Peninsula where the bedrock is relatively shallow. Landform shape is convex to linear. Sites are in the backslope, shoulder, and summit positions. Slope ranges from 0 to 45 percent.

Sites are subject to neither flooding nor ponding. The water table is deeper than 60 inches (150 cm) from the surface. Runoff potential is medium to very high.

Table 2. Representative physiographic features

Hillslope profile	(1) Backslope (2) Summit (3) Shoulder
Slope shape across	(1) Linear
Slope shape up-down	(1) Convex
Landforms	(1) Moraine (2) Till plain (3) Outwash plain
Runoff class	Medium to very high
Elevation	705–853 ft
Slope	0–45%
Water table depth	60–100 in
Aspect	Aspect is not a significant factor

Climatic features

The continental climate of the Northeastern Wisconsin Drift Plain is typical of central Wisconsin – cold winters and warm summers. The climate is moderated by the thermal mass of Lake Michigan, especially in coastal areas. Fall and early winter temperatures are slightly warmer and spring and early summer temperatures are slightly cooler

along the Lake Michigan coastline. Lake effect snow occurs along the coastline.

The average annual precipitation for this site is 32 inches. The average annual snowfall is 45 inches. The average annual maximum and minimum temperatures are 53oF and 35oF, respectively. This site has the lowest average annual maximum temperature of all Ecological Sites in MLRA 95A. Most of this site occurs in the Door Peninsula (where the bedrock is relatively shallow) and its temperatures are moderated by Lake Michigan.

Table 3. Representative climatic features

Frost-free period (characteristic range)	117-122 days
Freeze-free period (characteristic range)	157-159 days
Precipitation total (characteristic range)	31-32 in
Frost-free period (actual range)	115-124 days
Freeze-free period (actual range)	157-159 days
Precipitation total (actual range)	31-33 in
Frost-free period (average)	120 days
Freeze-free period (average)	158 days
Precipitation total (average)	32 in

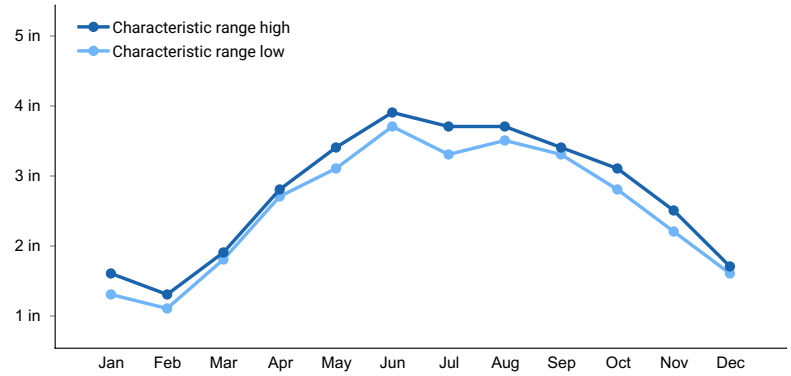


Figure 1. Monthly precipitation range

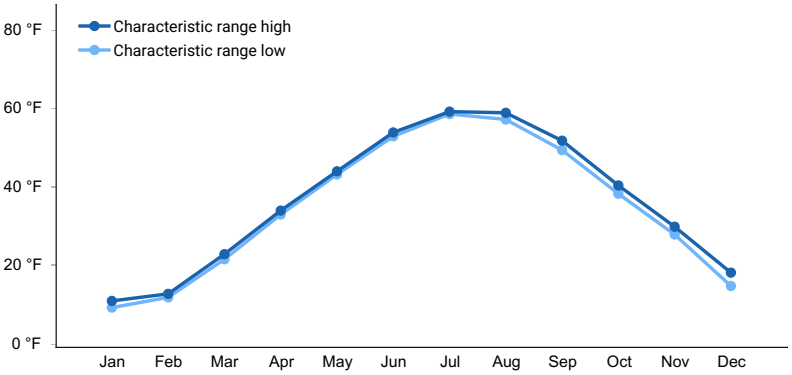


Figure 2. Monthly minimum temperature range

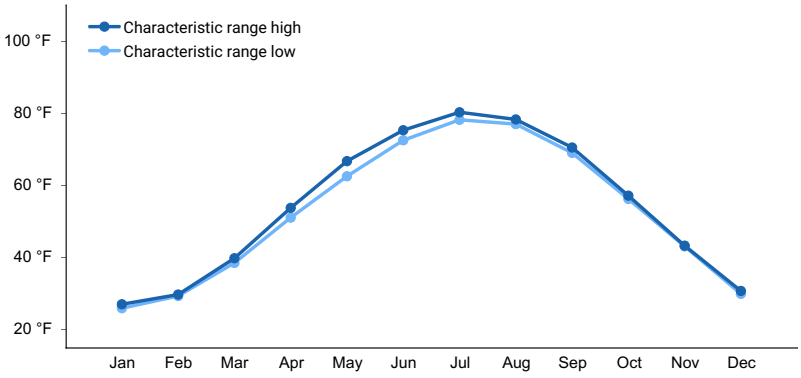


Figure 3. Monthly maximum temperature range

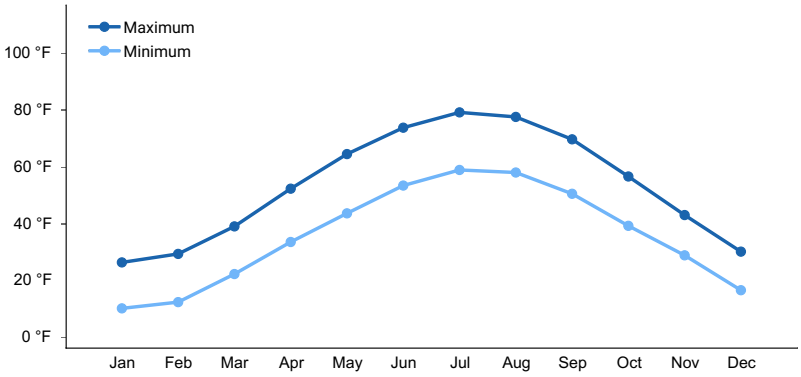


Figure 4. Monthly average minimum and maximum temperature

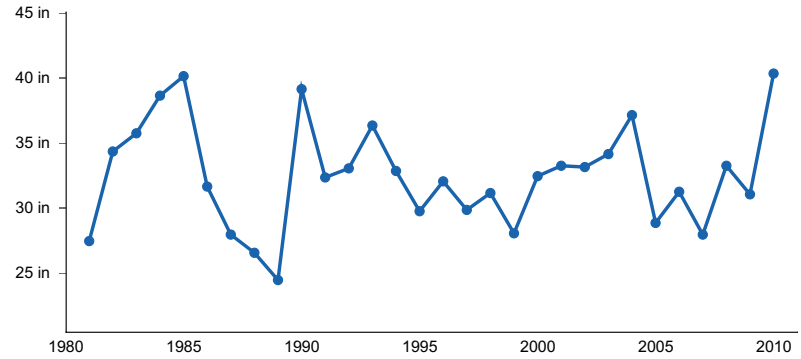


Figure 5. Annual precipitation pattern

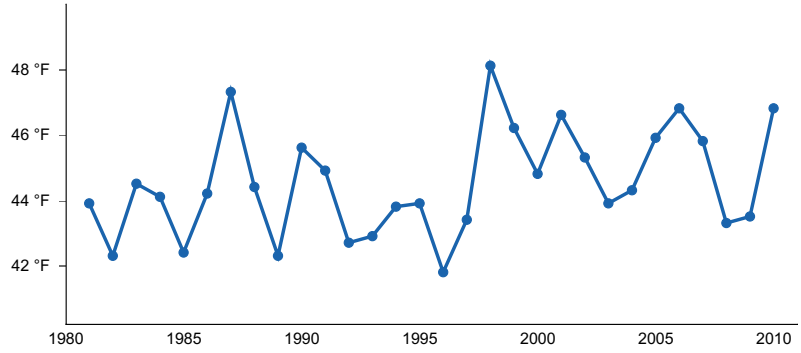


Figure 6. Annual average temperature pattern

Climate stations used

- (1) EPHRAIM 1NE-WWTP [USC00472626], Sister Bay, WI
- (2) FORESTVILLE-4E [USC00472851], Algoma, WI
- (3) STURGEON BAY EXP FARM [USC00478267], Sturgeon Bay, WI

- (4) NEW LONDON [USC00475932], Hortonville, WI

Influencing water features

Water is received through precipitation, runoff from adjacent uplands, and groundwater discharge. Water levels are greatly influenced by precipitation rates and runoff from upland sites. Water is lost from the site primarily through runoff, evapotranspiration, and groundwater recharge.

Permeability of the soil is impermeable to moderate. The hydrologic group of this site is A, B, C, or D.

Wetland description

Hydrogeomorphic Wetland Classification: None
Cowardin Wetland Classification: None

Soil features

The soils of this site are represented by the Borth, Briggsville, Kaukauna, Kewaunee, Kolberg, Nester, Omro, Oshkosh, Peebles, Saylesville, Tustin, and Winneconne soil series. These soils are classified as Glossudalfs, Hapludalfs, Argiudolls, Hapludolls, Haplorthods, and Eutrudepts.

These soils formed in a variety of materials. Many consist of loamy to clayey till, loamy outwash, or loamy alluvium, often underlain by sandy to clayey residuum. Some are overlain by windblown sand or silt (loess). All sites have contact with dolomite, limestone, or sandstone bedrock within 47 inches (120 cm). Some soils consist entirely of loess over bedrock. Soils are very shallow to deep.

Soils are strongly acid to moderately alkaline. Secondary carbonates are sometimes present in sites with carbonate bedrock. Calcium carbonate equivalency can be as high as 20 percent. Small, subsurface fragments are usually present and consist of dislodged fragments of the underlying bedrock, pieces of limestone and dolomite plucked from the bedrock by glacial ice and mixed in with the mineral glacial deposits, or rounded, mixed rocks deposited by flowing water. These sites are moderately well to well drained. They do not meet hydric soil requirements.

Figure 7. Summerville (variant) Soil Series sampled on 06/18/2020 in Door County, WI.

Table 4. Representative soil features

Parent material	(1) Till (2) Outwash (3) Alluvium (4) Loess (5) Eolian deposits (6) Residuum

Surface texture	(1) Loamy sand (2) Sandy loam (3) Loam (4) Silt loam
Drainage class	Moderately well drained to well drained
Permeability class	Moderately slow
Soil depth	5–47 in
Surface fragment cover <=3"	0%
Surface fragment cover >3"	0%
Available water capacity (0-59.1in)	0.42–3.37 in
Calcium carbonate equivalent (0-39.4in)	0–20%
Soil reaction (1:1 water) (0-39.4in)	5.1–8
Subsurface fragment volume <=3" (0-39.4in)	2–11%
Subsurface fragment volume >3" (0-39.4in)	0–6%

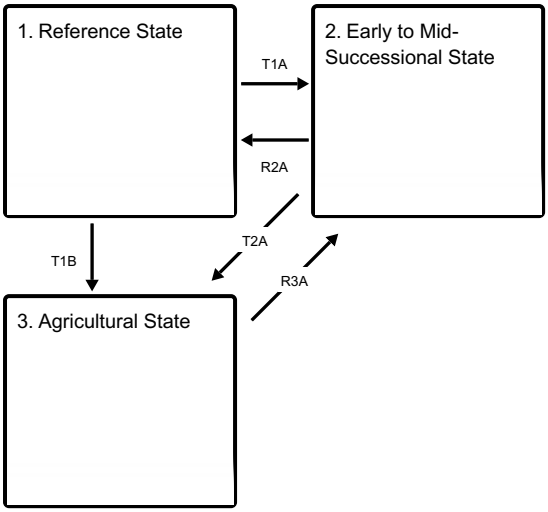
Ecological dynamics

Historically, this site was dominated by mesic hardwoods in a landscape adapted to fire disturbance that allowed for a strong presence of oaks. In pre-European settlement time wildfire was the main controlling factor of forest community dynamics. Following a severe, stand-replacing fire, any of the species present on the landscape could become established, depending on seed source availability and specific conditions of post-fire seedbed. The newly established young stands of any species were easily eliminated by recurring fires, but differences in fire-resisting properties among the species began to play a role in any species' survival success. Many pine and oak species were dominant in the region because of their fire-resistant properties and successful regeneration post-fire. With clear cutting and continued fire suppression, many of these species adapted to fire and intolerant of shade are replaced by other species. Species such as white pine and red oak are still common on the landscape based on their tolerance to some shade; these species to establish under a canopy, and in time, may become a component of the canopy. Mesic hardwoods are sensitive to fire, but in its absence, the have the ability to dominate sites based on their shade tolerance and prolific seed production.

Today, these forests most commonly include stands of sugar maple although red oak, and other mesic hardwoods may be present as well. Some sites have a strong presence of red oak, and white pine is successfully reinvading the landscape in some areas. These sites have the conditions to support shade tolerant mesic hardwoods, but historically had significant wind throw and fire disturbance that allowed for a strong presence of oak species and white pine. As long as fire is continually suppressed, maples and other mesic hardwoods will continue to dominate the canopy

State and transition model

Ecosystem states



T1A - Clear cutting or stand-replacing fire.

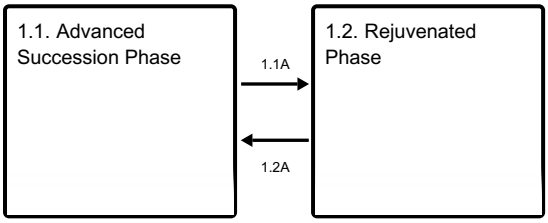
T1B - Removal of forest vegetation and tilling.

R2A - Disturbance-free period 70+ years.

T2A - Removal of forest vegetation and tilling.

R3A - Cessation of agricultural practices, natural or artificial afforestation.

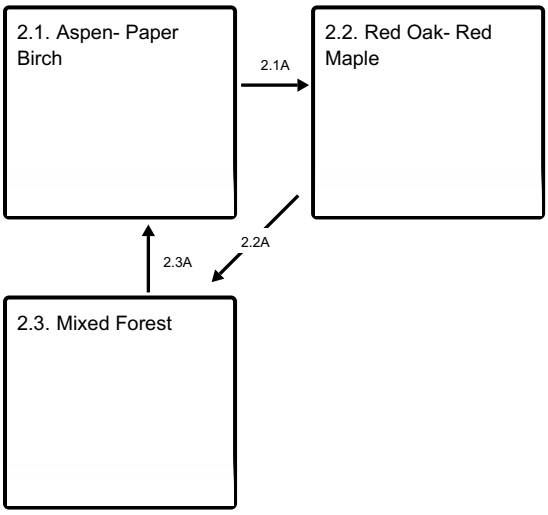
State 1 submodel, plant communities



1.1A - Light to moderate intensity fires, blow-downs, snow-ice breakage.

1.2A - Disturbance-free period 30+ years

State 2 submodel, plant communities



2.1A - Immigration and establishment of red oak and red maple.

2.2A - Immigration and establishment of red oak and red maple.

2.3A - Clear cutting or stand-replacing fire.

State 1

Reference State

Reference state is a forest community dominated by sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*) with ashes, American Basswood and/or American Beech. Hemlock may be present on these sites as well. Depending on history of disturbance, two community phases can be distinguished largely by differences in dominance of tree species and community age structure. With the shallow bedrock of these sites, maximum tree size may be limited along with growth rate. It is also likely that these sites are prone to more windthrow and thus may spend less time in an advanced successional state.

Dominant plant species

- sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*), tree
- American basswood (*Tilia americana*), tree
- American beech (*Fagus grandifolia*), tree

Community 1.1
Advanced Succession Phase

In the absence of any major disturbance, specifically fire, this community is dominated by sugar maple, Hemlock, and American beech. Other species may be present in the canopy as well, including: Red maple, White ash, Basswood and Yellow birch. Many current sites may have historically included hemlock though it is no longer common. Some sites may be dominated by red oak but it is unlikely without any disturbance. The shrub layer, which is typically not well developed in this phase. The ground layer is dominated by Canada mayflower, with a mixture of other various others such as Sessile bellwort, Trilliums, Wild sarsaparilla, and ferns.

Dominant plant species

- sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*), tree
- hemlock (*Tsuga*), tree
- American beech (*Fagus grandifolia*), tree
- northern red oak (*Quercus rubra*), tree
- Canada mayflower (*Maianthemum canadense*), other herbaceous

Community 1.2
Rejuvenated Phase

Figure 8. Image courtesy of UWSP taken on 06/18/2020 in Oconto County, WI.

This community is dominated by a mixture of hardwoods including sugar maple, American beech, and Hemlock. Associates may include Red maple, Red oak, White ash, Basswood, Yellow birch, and Balsam fir. The shrub (often more developed in this phase) and ground layers are similar to the advanced succession phase, but may include the establishment of new seedlings.

Dominant plant species

- sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*), tree

- American beech (*Fagus grandifolia*), tree
- hemlock (*Tsuga*), tree
- Canada mayflower (*Maianthemum canadense*), other herbaceous

Pathway 1.1A
Community 1.1 to 1.2

Light intensity fires, crown breakage from ice and snow and small scale blow-downs create canopy openings, allowing gap regeneration of less shade tolerant species such as white ash red oak. These species may join the canopy composition.

Pathway 1.2A
Community 1.2 to 1.1

A long period without major canopy disturbance allows gradual replacement of oldest canopy trees by younger cohorts. Lacking a major disturbance, the canopy will likely be replaced primarily with sugar maple. Small scale disturbances may still occur periodically, but once second or third canopies are established there is minimal new regeneration taking place and the forest gradually returns to mature state.

State 2
Early to Mid-Successional State

Following disturbances such as fire and clear cutting a wide range of forest community phases may come into temporary existence, the three most common ones are described here. The communities within this state are largely influenced by available seed source and type and intensity of disturbance leading to this successional state.

Community 2.1
Aspen- Paper Birch

These two species have a very narrow window of environmental and ecological conditions for successful establishment. Main requirements are exposed mineral soil and elimination, most effectively by fire, of on-site seed sources of potential competing vegetation. In addition, adequate soil moisture must be available for initial seedling development. Once seedlings are firmly established, height growth of both species is relatively rapid and able to outgrow most competitive species. Paper birch seedlings and saplings tolerate partial shade and often become members of mixed species communities. This is not true for aspen which requires continuous full-sun exposure for survival. Aspen stands are initially very dense due to sprouting from extensive lateral roots, but rapid natural thinning ensues as stems compete for available light. It is possible in some cases for this phase to have a representation of (or possible transition through) Balsam fir and White spruce.

Dominant plant species

- quaking aspen (*Populus tremuloides*), tree
- paper birch (*Betula papyrifera*), tree

Community 2.2
Red Oak- Red Maple

This community phase occurs by invading and succeeding a pioneer aspen-birch community.

Dominant plant species

- northern red oak (*Quercus rubra*), tree
- red maple (*Acer rubrum*), tree

Community 2.3
Mixed Forest

Stand structure consists of dominant red oak and red maple in combination with a modest, or strong presence of

mature, or decaying, aspen and/or paper birch. The shrub layer typically reaches its best development in this community phase. Depending on seed source, sugar maple (and hemlock where possible) has become established and a young cohort exists in the subcanopy. This mixed forest may also contain any of White ash, Basswood, Hemlock, Yellow birch, and Balsam fir.

Dominant plant species

- northern red oak (*Quercus rubra*), tree
- red maple (*Acer rubrum*), tree
- quaking aspen (*Populus tremuloides*), tree
- paper birch (*Betula papyrifera*), tree

Pathway 2.1A
Community 2.1 to 2.2

Time and the immigration, establishment, and growth of red oak and red maple seedlings. These moderately shade tolerant species seed in beneath the aspen and birch and eventually outcompete these intolerant species.

Pathway 2.2A
Community 2.2 to 2.3

Time and natural succession. Red oak and red maple have succeeded the aspen-birch community. Depending on seed source, sugar maple begins growth and establishment in the understory.

Pathway 2.3A
Community 2.3 to 2.1

Clear cutting or major fire disturbance allows for the reinvasion of the shade intolerant aspen-birch community.

State 3
Agricultural State

Indefinite period of applying agricultural practices.

Transition T1A
State 1 to 2

Clear cutting with initial control of competing vegetation, or stand-replacing fire, prepare the site for occupancy by shade intolerant species. This may occur through natural regeneration or by planting.

Transition T1B
State 1 to 3

Removal of forest vegetation and tilling.

Restoration pathway R2A
State 2 to 1

A period of some 70-100 years without major stand disturbance, especially fire, leads to decreased presence, through natural mortality, of early successional species and the dominance of shade tolerant sugar maple and Hemlock with less tolerant associates of American Beech and White ash, returning the community to Reference State.

Transition T2A
State 2 to 3

Removal of forest cover, tilling and application of other agricultural techniques to grow agricultural crops.

Restoration pathway R3A
State 3 to 2

Abandonment of agricultural practices and allowing natural vegetation to colonize the site or apply artificial afforestation.

Additional community tables

Inventory data references

Plot and other supporting inventory data for site identification and community phases is located on a NRCS North Central Region shared and one drive folder. University Wisconsin-Stevens Point described soils, took photographs, and inventoried vegetation data at community phases within the reference state. The data sources include WI ESD Plot Data Collection Form - Tier 2, Releve Method, NASIS pedon description, NRCS SOI 036, photographs, and Kotar Habitat Types.

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Contributors

Jacob Prater, Associate Professor at University of Wisconsin Stevens point
Bryant Scharenbroch, Assistant Professor at University of Wisconsin Stevens Point
John Kotar, Ecological Specialist Independent Contractor

Approval

Suzanne Mayne-Kinney, 11/16/2023

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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	04/18/2024
Approved by	Suzanne Mayne-Kinney
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):**

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:**

17. **Perennial plant reproductive capability:**