

Ecological site F096XB020MI Sandy Drift

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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.

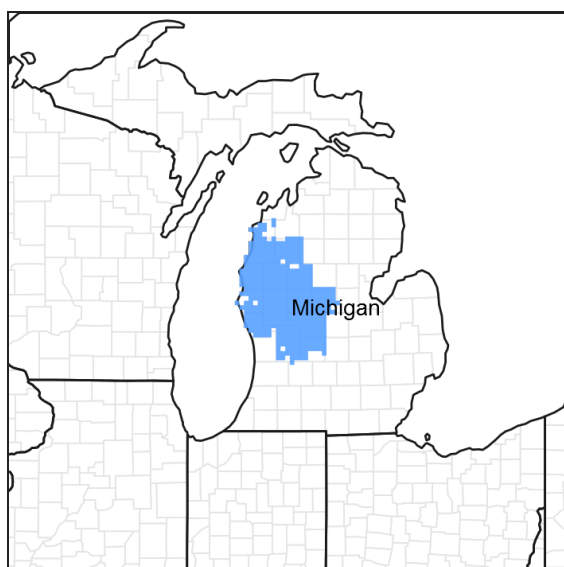


Figure 1. Mapped extent

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): 096X–Northwestern Michigan Fruit Belt

This area is dominated by outwash plains and moraines. Lake plains, till plains, drumlins, and sand dunes are found locally across the area. The terrain is steep on stream carved moraines, ice contact ridges, and sand dunes, and flat on outwash plains and lake plains. Elevation ranges from 177 to 369 m (580 to 1210 ft). Local topographic relief averages 11 m (35 ft) in the south to 20 m (65 ft) in the north and ranges up to a maximum of 158 m (520 ft) at Empire Bluff (Sleeping Bear Dunes). Much of the area rises sharply from the lakeshore to the adjoining hilltops. The Manistee River is the longest river in this area. Its trout fishery is maintained by constant inflow of cool ground water from the porous sand dominated landscape. The Pine and Pere Marquette Rivers also occur in this MLRA. Surficial topography are formed of glacial deposits except for local areas with dune building near Lake Michigan. Most of the bedrock surface is at or below the elevation of Lake Michigan, and is exposed in only in limited extents near Charlevoix. The bedrock, all Paleozoic in age, is the Traverse Group and the Dundee Limestone. These Silurian-Devonian rocks are mostly limestone and dolomite with some interbedded shale, chert, and anhydrite stringers. The drumlin belts in the northern portion of the area is the most affected by the limestone nearer to the surface in terms of carbonates in the till.

About two-thirds of this area is in small, privately owned holdings, and one-third consists mostly of State forests. The forests are used mainly for timber production and recreation. The growth of orchard crops and other crops and dairy and beef operations are important enterprises in the area. Forage and feed grains for dairy and other livestock

are the principal crops. Asparagus, wheat, oats, corn, and hay are commonly grown in the area. Orchard products include sweet and tart cherries, apples, plums, and peaches. The Manistee National Forest and Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore are among the more notable conservation lands in the area. Nordhouse Dunes Wilderness Area is within the Manistee National Forest. Sections of the Pere Marquette, Pine, and Manistee Rivers, and Bear Creek have been designated as National Wild and Scenic Rivers.

Summary of existing land use:
Upland Forest (52%)
Hardwood (38%)
Conifer (11%)
Agricultural (15%)
Swamps and Marshes (13%)
Developed (13%)

Classification relationships

According to the USFS (Bailey) system of ecoregions, the site is located mostly within 212Ha (Oceana Sandy Lake Plains and Dunes) and 212Hb (Manistee Sandy Outwash Plain) subsections. According to the EPA (Omernik) system of ecoregions, the site is located in 50ag (Newaygo Barrens) and northern 56d (Michigan Lake Plain) level IV ecoregions. This site roughly corresponds to PVCd, in the Kotar system. This site corresponds to the Outwash Plains ecological land type phases 10-12, in the USFS Ecological Land Type system.

Ecological site concept

The central concept of Sandy Drift is uplands with a seasonal high watertable greater than 100 cm in depth (excessively drained to moderately well drained) and lacking significant B horizon development in the soil profile. Site occurs on sandy drift (outwash, ice contact, or lake plains) where soil textures are sand or loamy sand (upper 50 cm >70% sand). Site in moderate annual snowfall belt, mostly south of Manistee River, where fire was locally important. Area has a more southern flora than sites further north. Vegetation trending towards xerophytic woodlands and barrens with a high fire frequency.

Table 1. Dominant plant species

Tree	(1) <i>Pinus strobus</i> (2) <i>Quercus alba</i>
Shrub	Not specified
Herbaceous	(1) <i>Carex pensylvanica</i> (2) <i>Lupinus perennis</i>

Physiographic features

Site occurs mostly on sandy outwash plains, with minor amounts of coarse textured ice contact, glacial till, and lake plain deposits with similar properties. Landforms are mostly gently sloping, but there are no upper limits to slope defined.

Table 2. Representative physiographic features

Landforms	(1) Outwash plain (2) Kame (3) Lake plain
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Climatic features

Mean annual temperatures are 7.1 to 8.5 °C (45 to 47 °F). The warmest six months average 15.5 to 16.5 °C (60 to 62 °F). Mean July temperatures range from 20.0 to 21.1 °C (68 to 70 °F). Mean January temperatures range from -6.7 to -3.9 °C (20 to 25 °F). The maximum monthly average daily highs are 25.5 to 28.1 °C (78 to 83 °F). The minimum monthly average daily lows are -11.2 to -7.3 °C (12 to 19 °F). Mean annual precipitation ranges from 850 to 920 mm (33 to 36 in). Prevailing winds pick up moisture from the Great Lakes in the form of lake effect rain and

snow showers during fall and winter seasons, and in the form of fog during spring and summer. Thunderstorm intensity is reduced by temperature inversions over the lake during the spring and early summer when lake water is cools the air flowing over it. Average 0 °C (32 °F) frost-free season ranges from 108 to 161 days. Average -2 °C (28 °F) freeze-free season is 141 to 194 days increasing in length from north to south and decreasing in length from the lakeshore inward. Mean annual snowfall ranges from 1.6 to 2.5 m (60 to 100 in). Mean annual extreme minimum temperatures range from -29 to -18.9 °C (-20 to -2 °F), or hardiness zones 4b to 6b.

Table 3. Representative climatic features

Frost-free period (average)	120 days
Freeze-free period (average)	150 days
Precipitation total (average)	914 mm

Climate stations used

- (1) BIG RAPIDS WTR WKS [USC00200779], Big Rapids, MI
- (2) HART 3 WSW [USC00203632], Hart, MI
- (3) MONTAGUE 4 NW [USC00205567], Montague, MI
- (4) HESPERIA 4 WNW [USC00203769], Hesperia, MI
- (5) BALDWIN [USC00200446], Baldwin, MI
- (6) MANISTEE 3SE [USC00205065], Manistee, MI

Influencing water features

Lower slope positions and finer substrates may have a seasonal high water table 100-200 cm in depth. Well drained upper slope positions are 200 cm or more from the water table.

Soil features

Soils are well drained to excessively well drained sands. They are commonly classified Typic Udipsamments, Lamellic Udipsamments, and Lamellic Hapludalfs, and commonly mapped as Plainfield, Coloma, and Typic Udipsamments series or components. The top 50 cm has a typical pH of 5.5 and is 95% sand and 0.6% organic matter. At depth, pH ranges up to 6.3, and texture averages 95% sand and 5% clay. Depth to impeded hydraulic conductivity or root restrictive layers averages >200 cm. Depth to carbonates averages >200 cm.

Ecological dynamics

Sandy Drift tends to share the same ecological dynamics as Natureserve/Landfire system, Laurentian Pine-Oak Barrens. Stand replacing fires occurred every 70-300 years, with light surface fires every 2-6 years. Overstory was dominated by fire dependent, early successional pine (*Pinus* spp.) or oak (*Quercus* spp.). Understory was grass dominated with prairie grasses and forbs. Penn sedge (*Carex pensylvanica*) may form continuous cover under a moderately open canopy. Occasionally, bracken fern (*Pteridium aquilinum*) may dominate. Regular fire is necessary to maintain a wider diversity of prairie forbs and grasses such as big bluestem (*Andropogon gerardi*), little bluestem (*Schizachyrium scoparium*), and Indiangrass (*Sorghastrum nutans*). Wild lupine (*Lupinus perennis*), an important nectaring and host species for Karner blue butterfly (*Plebejus melissa samuelis*), establishes most successfully under partial shade of oak. Patches of wide open prairie, developing mollic or umbric epipedons, support various prairie forbs disjunct from the Midwest prairies, such as prairie smoke (*Geum triflorum*). Kotar community, PVCd (*Pinus strobus*/Vaccinium spp.-Cladina spp.), understory indicator species include: *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*, *Cladonia rangiferina*, *Comptonia peregrina*, *Pinus banksiana*, *Pteridium aquilinum*, and *Vaccinium angustifolium* (Kinnikinnick, reindeer lichen, Sweetfern, Jack Pine, Bracken Fern, and Northern Lowbush Blueberry).

State and transition model

F096XB020MI Sandy Drift

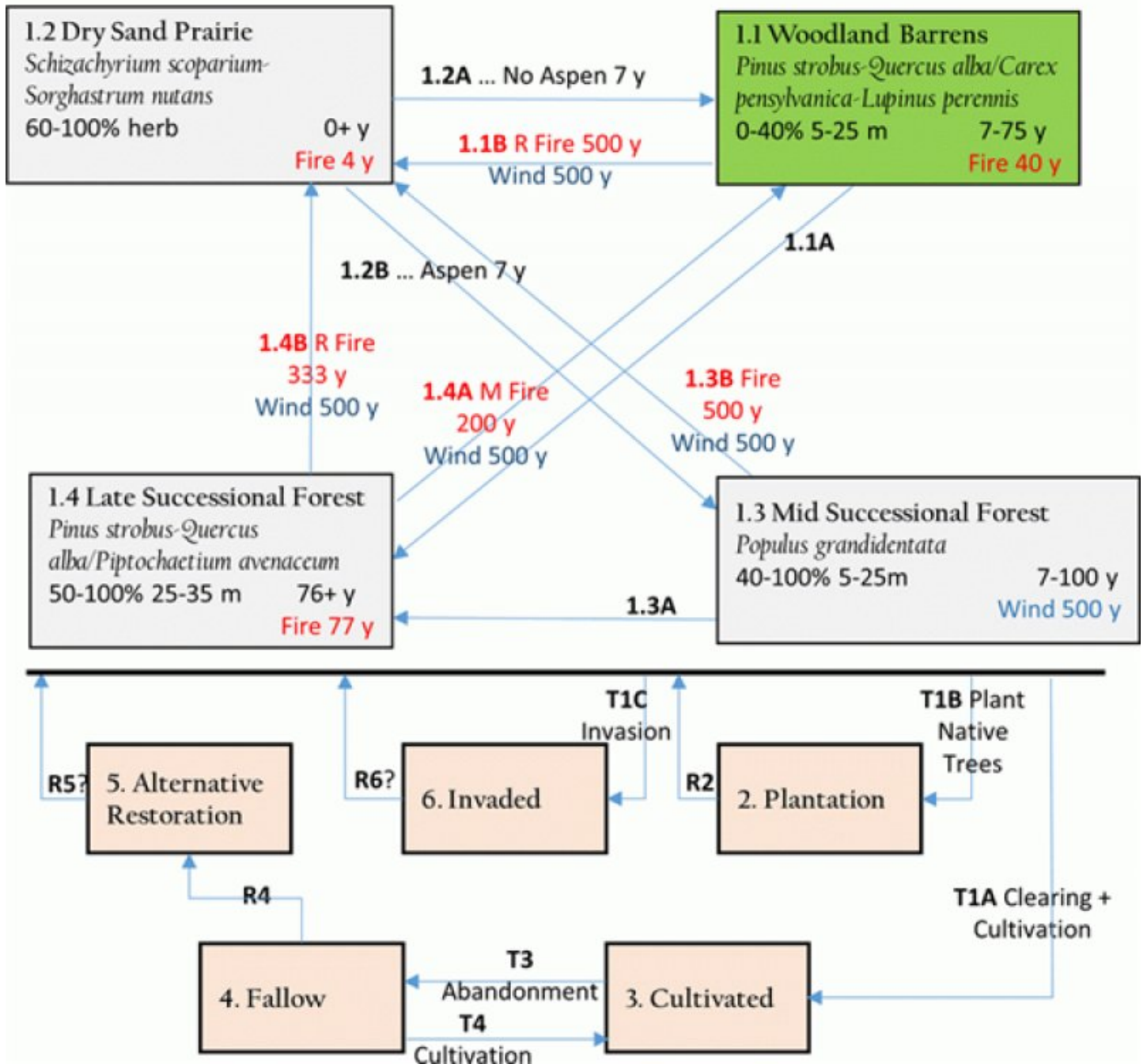


Figure 6. stm

Legend

1.1A	Succession
1.1B	Replacement fire every 500 years or extreme wind every 500 years
1.2A	Lack of fire for 7 years without nearby aspen
	Lack of fire for 7 years with

1.2B	successful aspen establishment
1.3A	Succession
1.3B	Replacement fire every 500 years or extreme wind every 500 years
1.4A	Mixed intensity fire every 200 years or locally intense wind every 500 years
1.4B	Replacement fire every 333 years or extreme wind every 500 years
R2	Restoration
R4	Restoration
R5	Restoration?
R6	Restoration?
T1A	Clearing + cultivation of crops
T1B	Clearing + plant native trees in rows
T1C	Invasive species introduction
T3	Abandonment + invasive species
T4	Cultivation

Figure 7. legend

State 1

Reference State

Community 1.1

Xerophytic Forest: *Pinus strobus* - (*Pinus resinosa*) - *Quercus rubra* Forest

Community 1.2

Oak-Pine Barrens: *Pinus strobus* - *Quercus alba* - (*Quercus velutina*) / *Andropogon gerardii*

Wooded Grassland

Community 1.3

Native Ruderal Forest: *Pinus strobus* - *Populus tremuloides* - (*Acer rubrum*) / *Pteridium aquilinum* Ruderal Forest

Community 1.4

Oak Barrens: *Quercus velutina* - *Quercus ellipsoidalis* - (*Quercus alba*) / *Schizachyrium scoparium* - *Lupinus perennis* Wooded Grassland

Community 1.5

Dry Sand Prairie: *Schizachyrium scoparium* - *Danthonia spicata* - *Carex pensylvanica* - (*Viola pedata*) Sand Grassland

Pathway 1.1A

Community 1.1 to 1.2

Blowdown; increased fire/drought.

Conservation practices

Prescribed Burning
Early Successional Habitat Development/Management
Forest Stand Improvement

Pathway 1.1B

Community 1.1 to 1.3

Blowdown/clearcut

Conservation practices

Early Successional Habitat Development/Management
Forest Stand Improvement

Pathway 1.1C

Community 1.1 to 1.4

Blowdown/clearcut, with selective removal of white pine; increased fire frequency consuming any white pine regeneration.

Conservation practices

Prescribed Burning
Forest Stand Improvement

Pathway 1.2A

Community 1.2 to 1.1

Reduced fire frequency; succession

Pathway 1.2B

Community 1.2 to 1.5

Increased fire/drought with further tree mortality.

Conservation practices

Forest Stand Improvement
Prescribed Forestry

Pathway 1.3A

Community 1.3 to 1.1

Succession

Pathway 1.4A

Community 1.4 to 1.1

Reduced fire frequency; succession.

Pathway 1.4C

Community 1.4 to 1.5

Increased fire/drought with further tree mortality.

Conservation practices

Prescribed Burning
Forest Stand Improvement

Pathway 1.5A

Community 1.5 to 1.2

Reduced fire frequency; succession.

Pathway 1.5C

Community 1.5 to 1.4

Reduced fire frequency; succession.

State 2

Cultural State

Community 2.1

Sustainable Crop, Pasture, or Plantation

Community 2.2

Unsustainable Crop, Pasture, or Plantation

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

Pathway 2.3B
Community 2.3 to 2.2

Revert to unsustainable cultural practices.

State 3
Seminatural State

Community 3.1

Ruderal Meadow & Shrubland

Community 3.2 Exotic Ruderal Forest

Pathway 3.1A Community 3.1 to 3.2

Succession.

Pathway 3.2A Community 3.2 to 3.1

Blowdown/clearcut.

Transition T1A State 1 to 2

Clear vegetation; cultivate domesticated species

Transition T1B State 1 to 3

Clear vegetation, invasive species introduced

Restoration pathway R2 State 2 to 1

Remove domesticated species; restore native species.

Conservation practices

Brush Management
Tree/Shrub Site Preparation
Tree/Shrub Establishment
Restoration and Management of Rare and Declining Habitats
Upland Wildlife Habitat Management
Herbaceous Weed Control

Transition T2A State 2 to 3

Abandoned, succession.

Restoration pathway R3 State 3 to 1

Control invasive species; restore native species

Conservation practices

Brush Management
Tree/Shrub Site Preparation
Tree/Shrub Establishment

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

Restoration pathway T3A

State 3 to 2

Clear vegetation; cultivate domesticated species

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

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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):

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:**
