

## Ecological site R104XY005IA Loamy Upland Prairie

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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): 104X–Eastern Iowa and Minnesota Till Prairies

The Eastern Iowa and Minnesota Till Prairies (MLRA 104) includes the Iowan Surface, Oak Savanna, and Western Coulee and Ridges landforms (Prior 1991; MDNR 2005; WDNR 2015). It spans three states (Iowa, 74 percent; Minnesota, 22 percent; Wisconsin, 4 percent), encompassing approximately 9,660 square miles (Figure 1). The elevation ranges from approximately 1,310 feet above sea level (ASL) on the highest ridges to about 985 feet ASL in the lowest valleys. Local relief is mainly 10 to 20 feet. Glacial till and outwash deposits cover the uplands of the MLRA with recent alluvium located in the major river valleys. Paleozoic bedrock sediments, comprised primarily of shale and limestone, lies beneath the glacial material. The depth to limestone is shallow, resulting in karst topography across much of the area (USDA-NRCS 2006).

The vegetation in the MLRA has undergone drastic changes over time. Spruce forests dominated the landscape 30,000 to 21,500 years ago. As the last glacial maximum peaked 21,500 to 16,000 years ago, they were replaced with open tundras and parklands. The end of the Pleistocene Epoch saw a warming climate that initially prompted the return of spruce forests, but as the warming continued, spruce trees were replaced by deciduous trees (Baker et al. 1990). Not until approximately 9,000 years ago did the vegetation transition to prairies as climatic conditions continued to warm and subsequently dry. Between 4,000 and 3,000 years ago, oak savannas began intermingling within the prairie landscape, while the more wooded and forested areas maintained a foothold in sheltered areas. This prairie-forest transition ecosystem formed the dominant landscapes until the arrival of European settlers (Baker

et al. 1992).

## Classification relationships

USFS Subregions: North Central U.S. Driftless and Escarpment (222L), Minnesota and Northeast Iowa Morainal-Oak Savannah (222M), Central Dissected Till Plains (251C) Sections; Menominee Eroded Pre-Wisconsin Till (222La), Oak Savannah Till and Loess Plains (222Me), Southeast Iowa Rolling Loess Hills (251Ch) Subsections (Cleland et al. 2007)

U.S. EPA Level IV Ecoregion: Eastern Iowa and Minnesota Drift Plains (47c), Rolling Loess Prairies (47f), Lower St. Croix and Vermillion Valleys (47g), Rochester/Paleozoic Plateau Upland (52c) (USEPA 2013)

National Vegetation Classification – Ecological Systems: Central Tallgrass Prairie (CES205.683) (NatureServe 2015)

National Vegetation Classification – Plant Associations: *Andropogon gerardii* – *Sorghastrum nutans* – (*Sporobolus heterolepis*) – *Liatris* spp. – *Ratibida pinnata* Grassland (CEGL002203) (Nature Serve 2015)

Biophysical Settings: Central Tallgrass Prairie (BpS 4214210) (LANDFIRE 2009)

Natural Resources Conservation Service – Iowa Plant Community Species List: Prairie, Central Mesic Tallgrass (USDA-NRCS 2007)

Iowa Department of Natural Resources: Blacksoil Tallgrass Prairie (INAI 1984)

Minnesota Department of Natural Resources: Ups23 Southern Mesic Prairie (MDNR 2005)

## Ecological site concept

Loamy Upland Prairies are located within the green areas on the map (Figure 1). They occur on upland summits and shoulders. The soils are Mollisols that are somewhat poorly to well-drained and deep, formed in loamy sediments.

The historic pre-European settlement vegetation on this ecological site was dominated by tallgrass prairie. Leadplant (*Amorpha canescens* Pursh) is a characteristic low shrub on Loamy Upland Prairies, and big bluestem (*Andropogon gerardii* Vitman) and Indiangrass (*Sorghastrum nutans* (L.) Nash) are the dominant grasses. Other grasses that may be present include little bluestem (*Schizachyrium scoparium* (Michx.) Nash), prairie dropseed (*Sporobolus heterolepis* (A. Gray) A. Gray), and switchgrass (*Panicum virgatum* L.). Species typical of an undisturbed plant community associated with this ecological site include candle anemone (*Anemone cylindrica* A. Gray), Bicknell's sedge (*Carex bicknellii* Britton), skyblue aster (*Symphotrichum oolentangiense* (Riddell) G.L. Nesom var. *oolentangiense*), and prairie violet (*Viola pedatifida* G. Don) (Drobney et al. 2001; MDNR 2005; NatureServe 2018). Shrubs, when present, are generally low-growing and sparse with species such as leadplant (*Amorpha canescens* Pursh). Fire is the primary disturbance factor that maintains this site, while herbivory and drought are secondary factors (LANDFIRE 2009).

## Associated sites

R104XY006IA	<b>Wet Loamy Upland Prairie</b> Loamy sediments that are shallow to a water table including Clyde, Garwin, Jameston, Marshan, Maxcreek, Maxfield, Maxmore, and Tripoli
R104XY012IA	<b>Wet Upland Drainageway Sedge Meadow</b> Alluvial parent material that experiences flooding including Ackmore, Arenzville, Clyde, Coland, Colo, Ely, Marshan, Nerwoods, Orion, Sawmill, and Terri

## Similar sites

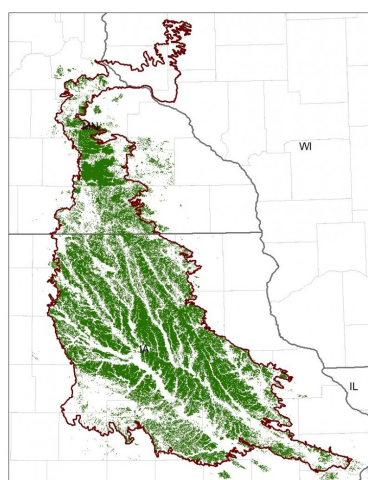
R104XY006IA	<b>Wet Loamy Upland Prairie</b> Wet Loamy Upland Prairies are in a slightly lower landscape position and are shallow to the water table
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**Table 1. Dominant plant species**

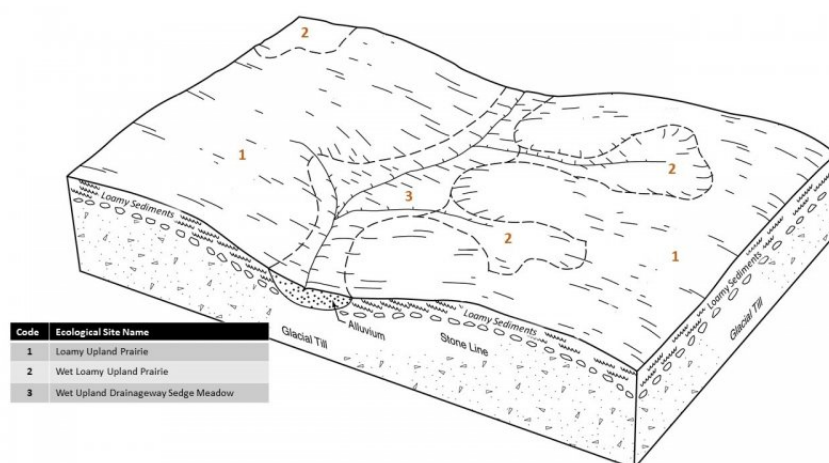
Tree	Not specified
Shrub	(1) <i>Amorpha canescens</i>
Herbaceous	(1) <i>Andropogon gerardii</i> (2) <i>Sorghastrum nutans</i>

## Physiographic features

Loamy Upland Prairies occur on upland summits and shoulders (Figure 2). They are situated on elevations ranging from approximately 400 to 1401 feet ASL. This site does not experience flooding, but rather generates runoff to adjacent, downslope ecological sites.



**Figure 2. Figure 1. Location of Loamy Upland Prairie ecological site within MLRA 104.**



**Figure 3. Representative block diagram of Loamy Upland Prairies and associated ecological sites.**

**Table 2. Representative physiographic features**

Slope shape across	(1) Convex
Slope shape up-down	(1) Convex
Landforms	(1) Upland > Till plain
Runoff class	Low to high
Elevation	122–427 m

Slope	0–14%
Water table depth	30–203 cm
Aspect	Aspect is not a significant factor

## Climatic features

The Eastern Iowa and Minnesota Till Prairies falls into the hot-summer humid continental climate (Dfa) and warm-summer humid continental climate (Dfb) Köppen-Geiger climate classifications (Peel et al. 2007). In winter, dry, cold air masses periodically shift south from Canada. As these air masses collide with humid air, snowfall and rainfall result. In summer, moist, warm air masses from the Gulf of Mexico migrate north, producing significant frontal or convective rains. Occasionally, hot, dry winds originating from the Desert Southwest will stagnate over the region, creating extended droughty periods in the summer from unusually high temperatures. Air masses from the Pacific Ocean can also spread into the region and dominate producing mild, dry weather in the autumn known as Indian Summers (NCDC 2006).

The soil temperature regime of MLRA 104 is classified as mesic, where the mean annual soil temperature is between 46 and 59°F (USDA-NRCS 2006). Temperature and precipitation occur along a north-south gradient, where temperature and precipitation increase the further south one travels. The average freeze-free period of this ecological site is about 157 days, while the frost-free period is about 132 days (Table 2). The majority of the precipitation occurs as rainfall in the form of convective thunderstorms during the growing season. Average annual precipitation is approximately 34 inches, which includes rainfall plus the water equivalent from snowfall (Table 3). The average annual low and high temperatures are 36 and 56°F, respectively.

Climate data and analyses are derived from 30-year averages gathered from five National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) weather stations contained within the range of this ecological site (Table 4).

**Table 3. Representative climatic features**

Frost-free period (characteristic range)	128-137 days
Freeze-free period (characteristic range)	143-172 days
Precipitation total (characteristic range)	864-889 mm
Frost-free period (actual range)	127-139 days
Freeze-free period (actual range)	141-177 days
Precipitation total (actual range)	787-914 mm
Frost-free period (average)	132 days
Freeze-free period (average)	157 days
Precipitation total (average)	864 mm

## Climate stations used

- (1) RED WING DAM 3 [USC00216822], Hager City, MN
- (2) AUSTIN WWT FAC [USC00210355], Austin, MN
- (3) CHARLES CITY [USC00131402], Charles City, IA
- (4) MANCHESTER #2 [USC00135086], Manchester, IA
- (5) CEDAR RAPIDS MUNI AP [USW00014990], Swisher, IA

## Influencing water features

Loamy Upland Prairies are not influenced by wetland or riparian water features. Precipitation is the main source of water for this ecological site. Infiltration is moderate to very slow (Hydrologic Groups B, C, and D), and surface runoff is low to high. Surface runoff contributes some water to downslope ecological sites (Figure 5).

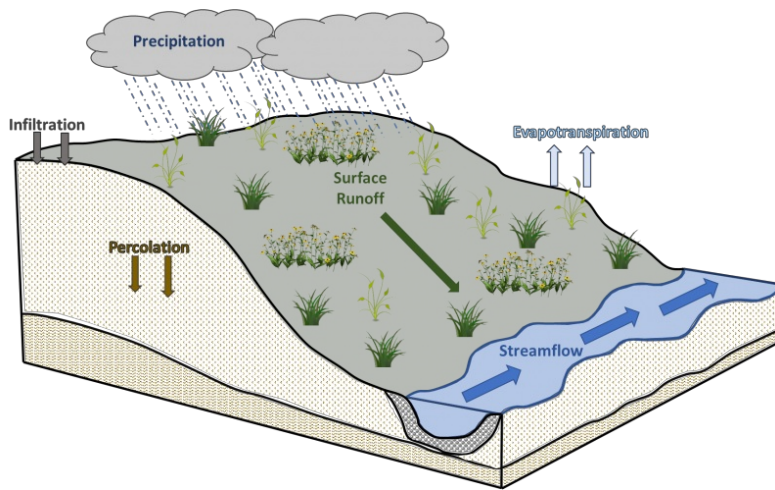


Figure 10. Figure 5. Hydrologic cycling in Loamy Upland Prairie ecological site.

## Soil features

Soils of Loamy Upland Prairies are in the Mollisols order, further classified as Aquic Argiudolls, Aquic Hapludolls, Aquic Pachic Hapludolls, Cumulic Hapludolls, Oxyaquic Hapludolls, Pachic Hapludolls, Typic Argiudolls, and Typic Hapludolls with very slow to moderate infiltration and low to high runoff potential. The soil series associated with this site includes Aredale, Ashdale, Atkinson, Bolan, Carmi, Cerlin, Cresco, Cresken, Dinsdale, Dinsmore, Floyd, Fort Dodge, Kenyon, Klinger, Klingmore, Marquis, Merton, Moland, Norville, Ostrander, Plano, Port Byron, Protivin, Readlyn, Tallula, Tama, Warsaw, and Winnebago. The parent material is loamy sediments, and the soils are somewhat poorly to well-drained and deep. Soil pH classes are strongly acid to moderately alkaline. No rooting restrictions are noted for the soils of this ecological site.

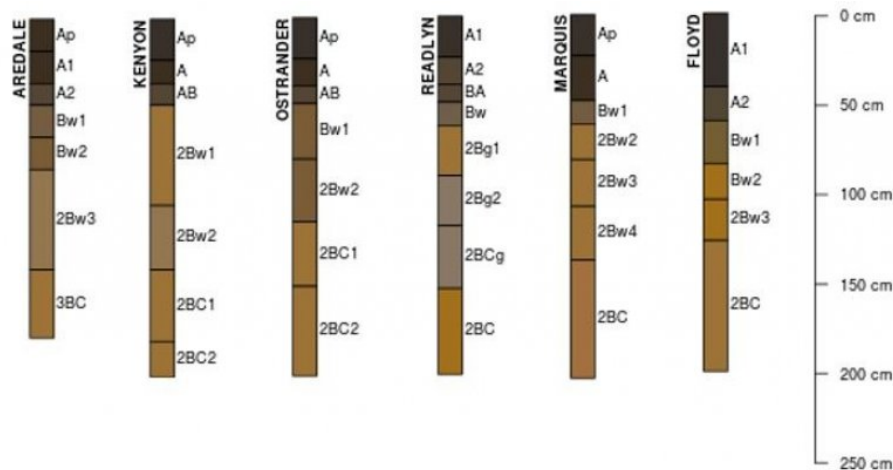


Figure 11. Figure 6. Profile sketches of soil series associated with Loamy Upland Prairie.

Table 4. Representative soil features

Family particle size	(1) Coarse-loamy (2) Fine-loamy
Drainage class	Somewhat poorly drained to well drained
Permeability class	Slow to moderately slow
Soil depth	203 cm
Surface fragment cover <=3"	1–2%
Surface fragment cover >3"	0–1%

## Ecological dynamics

The information in this Ecological Site Description, including the state-and-transition model (STM), was developed based on historical data, current field data, professional experience, and a review of the scientific literature. As a result, all possible scenarios or plant species may not be included. Key indicator plant species, disturbances, and ecological processes are described to inform land management decisions.

The MLRA lies within the transition zone between the eastern deciduous forests and the tallgrass prairies. The heterogeneous topography of the area results in variable microclimates and fuel matrices that in turn support prairies, savannas, woodlands, and forests. Loamy Upland Prairies form an aspect of this vegetative continuum. This ecological site occurs on upland summits and shoulders on somewhat poorly to well-drained soils. Species characteristic of this ecological site consist of tallgrass herbaceous vegetation.

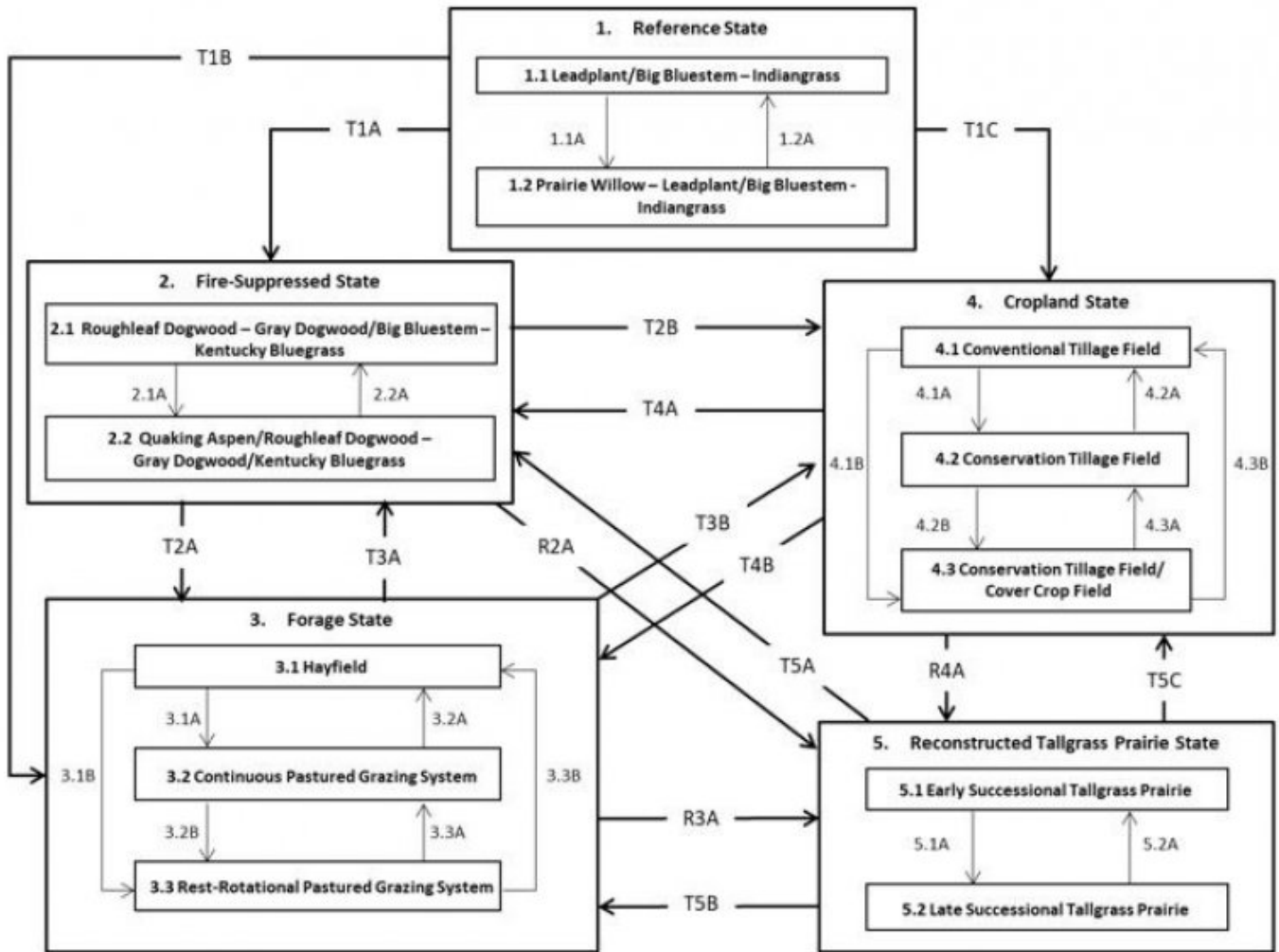
Fire is a critical disturbance factor that maintains Loamy Upland Prairies. Fire intensity typically consisted of periodic, low-intensity surface fires occurring every 1 to 3 years (LANDFIRE 2009). Ignition sources included summertime lightning strikes from convective storms and bimodal, human ignitions during the spring and fall seasons. Native Americans regularly set fires to improve sight lines for hunting, driving large game, improving grazing and browsing habitat, agricultural clearing, and enhancing vital ethnobotanical plants (Barrett 1980).

Drought and herbivory by native ungulates have also played a role in shaping this ecological site. The periodic episodes of reduced soil moisture in conjunction with the moderately well to well-drained soils have favored the proliferation of plant species tolerant of such conditions. Drought can also slow the growth of plants and result in dieback of certain species. Bison (*Bos bison*) grazing, while present, served a more limited role in community composition and structure than lands further west. Prairie elk (*Cervus elaphus*) and white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*) likely contributed to woody species reduction but are also considered to be of a lesser impact compared to the west (LANDFIRE 2009). When coupled with fire, periods of drought and herbivory can further delay the establishment of woody vegetation (Pyne et al. 1996).

Today, Loamy Upland Prairies are limited in their extent, having been type-converted to agricultural production land. Remnants that do exist show evidence of indirect anthropogenic influences from fire suppression and non-native species invasion. A return to the historic plant community may not be possible following extensive land modification, but long-term conservation agriculture or prairie reconstruction efforts can help to restore some biotic diversity and ecological function. The state-and-transition model that follows provides a detailed description of each state, community phase, pathway, and transition. This model is based on available experimental research, field observations, literature reviews, professional consensus, and interpretations.

## State and transition model

## LOAMY UPLAND PRAIRIE R104XY005IA



Code	Process
1.1A	Increased fire return interval
1.2A	Reduced fire return interval
T1A, T3A, T4A, T5A	Long-term fire suppression and/or land abandonment
2.1A	Continued fire suppression in excess of 20 years
2.2A	Single large disturbance event
T1B, T2A, T4B, T5B	Cultural treatments are implemented to increase forage quality and yield
3.1A	Mechanical harvesting is replaced with domestic livestock and continuous grazing
3.1B	Mechanical harvesting is replaced with domestic livestock and rest-rotational grazing
3.2A, 3.3B	Domestic livestock grazing is replaced by mechanical harvesting
3.2B	Implementation of rest-rotational grazing
3.3A	Implementation of continuous grazing
T1C, T2B, T3B, T5C	Agricultural conversion via tillage, seeding, and non-selective herbicide
4.1A	Less tillage, residue management
4.1B	Less tillage, residue management, and implementation of cover cropping
4.2B	Implementation of cover cropping
4.2A, 4.3B	Intensive tillage, remove residue, and reinitiate monoculture row cropping
4.3A	Remove cover cropping
R2A, R3A, R4A	Site preparation, non-native species control, and native seeding
5.1A	Invasive species control and implementation of disturbance regimes
5.2A	Drought or improper timing/use of management actions





Figure 12. Figure 7. Photo of community phase 1.1 Leadplant/Big Bluestem-Indiangrass, hayden prairie, Howard County, Iowa.

## State 1 Reference State

The reference plant community is categorized as a mesic tallgrass community, dominated by herbaceous vegetation. The two community phases within the reference state are dependent on fire. The intensity and frequency alter species composition, cover, and extent, while regular fire intervals keep woody species from dominating. Drought and herbivory have more localized impacts in the reference phases, but do contribute to overall species composition, diversity, cover, and productivity.

### Community 1.1 Leadplant/Big Bluestem – Indiangrass

Sites in this reference community phase are dominated by a mix of grasses and forbs with patchy shrubs. Vegetative cover is continuous (95 to 100 percent), and plants can reach heights between 3 and 6 feet tall (LANDFIRE 2009; NatureServe 2018). Big bluestem, Indiangrass, little bluestem, prairie dropseed, and switchgrass are the dominant warm-season grasses present on the site. Characteristic forbs can include Virginia strawberry (*Fragaria virginiana* Duchesne), stiff sunflower (*Helianthus pauciflorus* Nutt. ssp. *pauciflorus*), prairie blazing star (*Liatris pycnostachya* Michx.), and compassplant (*Silphium laciniatum* L.). Low shrubs, such as leadplant and prairie rose, can be sparsely present (NatureServe 2018). Low intensity fire will maintain this community, but an increased fire return interval will shift the site to community phase 1.2 (LANDFIRE 2009).

### Community 1.2 Prairie Willow – Leadplant/Big Bluestem – Indiangrass

This reference community phase represents a successional shift as a result of an increased fire return interval. As fires sweep across the landscape less frequently, shrub cover becomes more prominent with species such as



leadplant, prairie willow (*Salix humilis* Marshall), Carolina rose (*Rosa carolina* L.), and American plum (*Prunus americana* Marshall). Perennial, warm-season grasses are still the dominant herbaceous component. Forb diversity may decrease as grass thatch builds-up and reduces available light. A reduced fire return interval will allow the community shift back to community phase 1.1 (LANDFIRE 2009).

### **Pathway 1.1A**

#### **Community 1.1 to 1.2**

Increased fire return interval.

### **Pathway 1.2A**

#### **Community 1.2 to 1.1**

Reduced fire return interval.

## **State 2**

### **Fire-suppressed Scrub State**

Long-term fire suppression can transition the reference tallgrass prairie community into a woody-invaded shrub-prairie state. This state is evidenced by a well-developed shrub layer and sparse trees (LANDFIRE 2009). Proximity to lands that have been altered provide opportunities for non-native invasive species to readily colonize this state, thereby reducing the native biodiversity and changing the vegetative community.

### **Community 2.1**

#### **Roughleaf Dogwood – Gray Dogwood/Big Bluestem – Kentucky Bluegrass**

This community phase represents the early stages of fire-suppression. In as little as six fire-free years, the prairie is disrupted and succeeded by woody shrubs. Native species – e.g., roughleaf dogwood (*Cornus drummondii* C.A. Mey), gray dogwood (*Cornus racemosa* Lam.), black raspberry (*Rubus occidentalis* L.) –can form dense thickets with cover reaching up to 30 percent and plant heights as tall as 9 feet (LANDFIRE 2009). Some native prairie plants will persist, but non-native herbaceous species tolerant of moderate shading encroach on the site including Kentucky bluegrass (*Poa pratensis* L.), redtop (*Agrostis gigantea* Roth), and smooth brome (*Bromus inermis* Leyss.).

### **Community 2.2**

#### **Quaking Aspen/Roughleaf Dogwood – Gray Dogwood/Kentucky Bluegrass**

Sites falling into this community phase have a well-established shrub layer, and scattered trees begin to develop in the continued absence of fire. The shrub canopy can be diverse, including both native and non-native species. Roughleaf dogwood, gray dogwood, black raspberry, and eastern poison ivy (*Toxicodendron radicans* (L.) Kuntze) are common natives, and multiflora rose (*Rosa multiflora* Thunb.) is a frequently invading non-native. Quaking aspen (*Populus tremuloides* Michx.), silver maple (*Acer saccharinum* L.), and elms (*Ulmus* L.) are the most common native trees present.

### **Pathway 2.1A**

#### **Community 2.1 to 2.2**

Continued fire suppression in excess of 20 years.

### **Pathway 2.2A**

#### **Community 2.2 to 2.1**

Single large disturbance event such as selective removal of woody species.

## **State 3**

### **Forage State**

The forage state occurs when the reference state is converted to a farming operation that emphasizes domestic livestock production known as grassland agriculture. Fire suppression, periodic cultural treatments (e.g., clipping, drainage, soil amendment applications, planting new species and/or cultivars, mechanical harvesting) and grazing by domesticated livestock transition and maintain this state (USDA-NRCS 2003). Early settlers seeded non-native species, such as smooth brome and Kentucky bluegrass, to help extend the grazing season (Smith 1998). Over time, as lands were continuously harvested or grazed by herds of cattle, the non-native species were able to spread and expand across the landscape, reducing the native species diversity and ecological function.

### **Community 3.1**

#### **Hayfield**

Sites in this community phase consist of forage plants that are planted and mechanically harvested. Mechanical harvesting removes much of the aboveground biomass and nutrients that feed the soil microorganisms (Franzluebbers et al. 2000; USDA-NRCS 2003). As a result, soil biology is reduced leading to decreases in nutrient uptake by plants, soil organic matter, and soil aggregation. Frequent biomass removal can also reduce the site's carbon sequestration capacity (Skinner 2008).

### **Community 3.2**

#### **Continuous Pastured Grazing**

This community phase is characterized by continuous grazing where domestic livestock graze a pasture for the entire season. Depending on stocking density, this can result in lower forage quality and productivity, weed invasions, and uneven pasture use. Continuous grazing can also increase the amount of bare ground and erosion and reduce soil organic matter, cation exchange capacity, water-holding capacity, and nutrient availability and retention (Bharati et al. 2002; Leake et al. 2004; Teague et al. 2011). Smooth brome, Kentucky bluegrass, and white clover (*Trifolium repens* L.) are common pasture species used in this phase. Their tolerance to continuous grazing has allowed these species to dominate, sometimes completely excluding the native vegetation.

### **Community 3.3**

#### **Periodic-rest Pastured Grazing**

This community phase is characterized by periodic-rest grazing where the pasture has been subdivided into several smaller paddocks. Subdividing the pasture in this way allows livestock to utilize one or a few paddocks, while the remaining area is rested allowing plants to restore vigor and energy reserves, deepen root systems, develop seeds, as well as allow seedling establishment (Undersander et al. 2002; USDA-NRCS 2003). Periodic-rest pastured grazing include deferred periods, rest periods, and periods of high intensity – low frequency, and short duration methods. Vegetation is generally more diverse and can include orchardgrass (*Dactylis glomerata* L.), timothy (*Phleum pratense* L.), red clover (*Trifolium pratense* L.), and alfalfa (*Medicago sativa* L.). The addition of native prairie species can further bolster plant diversity and, in turn, soil function. This community phase promotes numerous ecosystem benefits including increasing biodiversity, preventing soil erosion, maintaining and enhancing soil quality, sequestering atmospheric carbon, and improving water yield and quality (USDA-NRCS 2003).

#### **Pathway 3.1A**

##### **Community 3.1 to 3.2**

Mechanical harvesting is replaced with domestic livestock utilizing continuous grazing.

#### **Pathway 3.1B**

##### **Community 3.1 to 3.3**

Mechanical harvesting is replaced with domestic livestock utilizing periodic-rest grazing.

#### **Pathway 3.2A**

##### **Community 3.2 to 3.1**

Domestic livestock are removed, and mechanical harvesting is implemented.

## **Pathway 3.2B**

### **Community 3.2 to 3.3**

Periodic-rest grazing replaces continuous grazing.

## **Pathway 3.3B**

### **Community 3.3 to 3.1**

Domestic livestock are removed, and mechanical harvesting is implemented.

## **Pathway 3.3A**

### **Community 3.3 to 3.2**

Continuous grazing replaces periodic-rest grazing.

## **State 4**

### **Cropland State**

The continuous use of tillage, row-crop planting, and chemicals (i.e., herbicides, fertilizers, etc.) has effectively eliminated the reference community and many of its natural ecological functions in favor of crop production. Corn and soybeans are the dominant crops for the site, and oats (*Avena L.*) and alfalfa (*Medicago sativa L.*) may be rotated periodically. These areas are likely to remain in crop production for the foreseeable future.

## **Community 4.1**

### **Conventional Tillage Field**

Sites in this community phase typically consist of monoculture row-cropping maintained by conventional tillage practices. They are cropped in either continuous corn or alternating periods of corn and soybean crops. The frequent use of deep tillage, low crop diversity, and bare soil conditions during the non-growing season negatively impacts soil health. Under these practices, soil aggregation is reduced or destroyed, soil organic matter is reduced, erosion and runoff are increased, and infiltration is decreased, which can ultimately lead to undesirable changes in the hydrology of the watershed (Tomer et al. 2005).

## **Community 4.2**

### **Conservation Tillage Field**

This community phase is characterized by periodically alternating crops and utilizing various conservation tillage methods to promote soil health and reduce erosion. Conservation tillage methods include strip-till, ridge-till, vertical-till, or no-till planting operations. Strip-till keeps seedbed preparation to narrow bands less than one-third the width of the row where crop residue and soil consolidation are left undisturbed in-between seedbed areas. Strip-till planting may be completed in the fall and nutrient application either occurs simultaneously or at the time of planting. Ridge-till uses specialized equipment to create ridges in the seedbed and vegetative residue is left on the surface in between the ridges. Weeds are controlled with herbicides and/or cultivation, seedbed ridges are rebuilt during cultivation, and soils are left undisturbed from harvest to planting. Vertical-till operations employ machinery that lightly tills the soil and cuts up crop residue, mixing some of the residue into the top few inches of the soil while leaving a large portion on the surface. No-till management is the most conservative, disturbing soils only at the time of planting and fertilizer application. Compared to conventional tillage operations, conservation tillage methods can improve soil ecosystem function by reducing soil erosion, increasing organic matter and water availability, improving water quality, and reducing soil compaction.

## **Community 4.3**

### **Conservation Tillage Field/Alternative Crop Field**

This community phase applies conservation tillage methods as described above as well as adds cover crop practices. Cover crops typically include nitrogen-fixing species (e.g., legumes), small grains (e.g., rye, wheat, oats), or forage covers (e.g., turnips, radishes, rapeseed). The addition of cover crops not only adds plant diversity but also promotes soil health by reducing soil erosion, limiting nitrogen leaching, suppressing weeds, increasing soil

organic matter, and improving the overall soil ecosystem. In the case of small grain cover crops, surface cover and water infiltration are increased, while forage covers can be used to graze livestock or support local wildlife. Of the three community phases for this state, this phase promotes the greatest soil sustainability and improves ecological functioning within a row crop operation.

#### **Pathway 4.1A**

##### **Community 4.1 to 4.2**

Tillage operations are greatly reduced, alternating crops occurs on a regular interval, and crop residue remains on the soil surface.

#### **Pathway 4.1B**

##### **Community 4.1 to 4.3**

Tillage operations are greatly reduced or eliminated, alternating crops occurs on a regular interval, crop residue remains on the soil surface, and cover crops are planted following crop harvest.

#### **Pathway 4.2A**

##### **Community 4.2 to 4.1**

Intensive tillage is utilized, and monoculture row-cropping is established.

#### **Pathway 4.2B**

##### **Community 4.2 to 4.3**

Cover crops are implemented to minimize soil erosion.

#### **Pathway 4.3B**

##### **Community 4.3 to 4.1**

Intensive tillage is utilized, cover crops practices are abandoned, monoculture row-cropping is established on a more-or-less continuous basis.

#### **Pathway 4.3A**

##### **Community 4.3 to 4.2**

Cover crop practices are abandoned.

### **State 5**

#### **Reconstructed Tallgrass Prairie State**

Prairie reconstructions have become an important tool for repairing natural ecological functions and providing habitat protection for numerous grassland dependent species. Because the historic plant and soil biota communities of the tallgrass prairie were highly diverse with complex interrelationships, historic prairie replication cannot be guaranteed on landscapes that have been so extensively manipulated for extended timeframes (Kardol and Wardle 2010; Fierer et al. 2013). Therefore, ecological restoration should aim to aid the recovery of degraded, damaged, or destroyed ecosystems. A successful restoration will have the ability to structurally and functionally sustain itself, demonstrate resilience to the natural ranges of stress and disturbance, and create and maintain positive biotic and abiotic interactions (SER 2002). The reconstructed prairie state is the result of a long-term commitment involving a multi-step, adaptive management process. Diverse, species-rich seed mixes are important to utilize as they allow the site to undergo successional stages that exhibit changing composition and dominance over time (Smith et al. 2010). On-going management via prescribed fire and/or light grazing can help the site progress from an early successional community dominated by annuals and some weeds to a later seral stage composed of native, perennial grasses, forbs, and a few shrubs. Establishing a prescribed fire regimen that mimics natural disturbance patterns can increase native species cover and diversity while reducing cover of non-native forbs and grasses. Light grazing alone can help promote species richness, while grazing accompanied with fire can control the encroachment of woody vegetation (Brudvig et al. 2007).

## **Community 5.1**

### **Early Successional Reconstructed Tallgrass Prairie**

This community phase represents the early community assembly from prairie reconstruction and is highly dependent on the seed mix utilized and the timing and priority of planting operations. The seed mix should look to include a diverse mix of cool-season and warm-season annual and perennial grasses and forbs typical of the reference state (e.g., big bluestem, Indiangrass, little bluestem, prairie blazingstar). Cool-season annuals can help provide litter that promotes cool, moist soil conditions to the benefit of the other species in the seed mix. The first season following site preparation and seeding will typically result in annuals and other volunteer species forming a majority of the vegetative cover. Control of non-native species, particularly perennial species, is crucial at this point to ensure they do not establish before the native vegetation (Martin and Wilsey 2012). After the first season, native warm-season grasses should begin to become more prominent on the landscape.

## **Community 5.2**

### **Late Successional Reconstructed Tallgrass Prairie**

Appropriately timed disturbance regimes (e.g., prescribed fire) applied to the early successional community phase can help increase the beta diversity, pushing the site into a late successional community phase over time. While prairie communities are dominated by grasses, these species can suppress forb establishment and reduce overall diversity and ecological function (Martin and Wilsey 2006; Williams et al. 2007). Reducing accumulated plant litter from perennial bunchgrasses allows more light and nutrients to become available for forb recruitment, allowing greater ecosystem complexity (Wilsey 2008).

## **Pathway 5.1A**

### **Community 5.1 to 5.2**

Selective herbicides are used to control non-native species, and prescribed fire and/or light grazing helps to increase the native species diversity and control woody vegetation.

## **Pathway 5.2A**

### **Community 5.2 to 5.1**

Reconstruction experiences a decrease in native species diversity from drought or improper timing of management actions (e.g., reduced fire frequency, use of non-selective herbicides).

## **Transition T1A**

### **State 1 to 2**

Long-term fire suppression transitions the site to the fire-suppressed scrub state (2).

## **Transition T1B**

### **State 1 to 3**

Cultural treatments to enhance forage quality and yield transitions the site to the forage state (3).

## **Transition T1C**

### **State 1 to 4**

Tillage, seeding of agricultural crops, and non-selective herbicide transition the site to the cropland state (4).

## **Transition T2A**

### **State 2 to 3**

Cultural treatments to enhance forage quality and yield transitions the site to the forage state (3).

## **Transition T2B**

## **State 2 to 4**

Tillage, seeding of agricultural crops, and non-selective herbicide transition this site to the cropland state (4).

## **Restoration pathway R2A**

### **State 2 to 5**

Site preparation, invasive species control, and seeding native species transition this site to the reconstructed tallgrass prairie state (5).

## **Transition T3A**

### **State 3 to 2**

Land abandonment transitions the site to the fire-suppressed scrub state (2).

## **Transition T3B**

### **State 3 to 4**

Tillage, seeding of agricultural crops, and non-selective herbicide transition this site to the cropland state (4).

## **Restoration pathway R3A**

### **State 3 to 5**

Site preparation, tree planting, invasive species control, and seeding native species transition this site to the reconstructed tallgrass prairie state (5).

## **Transition T4A**

### **State 4 to 2**

Land abandonment transitions the site to the fire-suppressed scrub state (2).

## **Transition T4B**

### **State 4 to 3**

Cultural treatments to enhance forage quality and yield transitions the site to the forage state (3).

## **Restoration pathway R4A**

### **State 4 to 5**

Site preparation, tree planting, invasive species control, and seeding native species transition this site to the reconstructed tallgrass prairie state (5).

## **Transition T5A**

### **State 5 to 2**

Land abandonment transitions the site to the fire-suppressed scrub state (2).

## **Transition T5B**

### **State 5 to 3**

Cultural treatments to enhance forage quality and yield transition the site to the forage state (3).

## **Transition T5C**

### **State 5 to 4**

Tillage, seeding of agricultural crops, and non-selective herbicide transition this site to the cropland state (4).



## **Additional community tables**

### **Inventory data references**

Tier 3 Sampling Plots used to develop the reference state, community phases 1.1 and 1.2:

State County Ownership Easting Northing

Iowa Butler Clay Prairie State Preserve – University of Northern Iowa 518697 4727488

Iowa Howard Hayden Prairie State Preserve – Iowa Department of Natural Resources 549872 4810189

Iowa Howard Hayden Prairie State Preserve – Iowa Department of Natural Resources 549574 4809406

Iowa Buchanan Blazingstar Prairie – Buchanan County Conservation Board 597788 4689711

Iowa Clinton Duke Prairie – Clinton County Conservation Board 692894 4627830

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## **Approval**

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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	05/19/2024
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):**

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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:

---

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):**

---

15. **Expected annual annual-production (this is TOTAL above-ground annual-production, not just forage annual-production):**

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16. **Potential invasive (including noxious) species (native and non-native). List species which BOTH characterize degraded states and have the potential to become a dominant or co-dominant species on the ecological site if their future establishment and growth is not actively controlled by management interventions. Species that become dominant for only one to several years (e.g., short-term response to drought or wildfire) are not invasive plants. Note that unlike other indicators, we are describing what is NOT expected in the reference state for the ecological site:**

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17. **Perennial plant reproductive capability:**

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