

# Ecological site F108XD851IA Loamy Upland Drainageway Woodland

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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): 108X-Illinois and Iowa Deep Loess and Drift

The full document of this Provisional Ecological Site Description can be found on the Iowa and Missouri Natural Resources Conservation Service electronic Field Office Technical Guide in Section 2.

## Classification relationships

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Table 1. Dominant plant species

Tree	Not specified
Shrub	Not specified
Herbaceous	Not specified

## Physiographic features

#### Climatic features

Table 2. Representative climatic features

Frost-free period (average)	148 days
Freeze-free period (average)	175 days
Precipitation total (average)	940 mm

## **Climate stations used**

- (1) GREENFIELD [USC00133438], Greenfield, IA
- (2) WINTERSET 1N [USC00139132], Winterset, IA
- (3) BEDFORD [USC00130576], Bedford, IA
- (4) GUTHRIE CTR [USC00133509], Guthrie Center, IA

# Influencing water features

## Soil features

# **Ecological dynamics**

Author(s)/participant(s)

Contact for lead author

values):

## State and transition model

# 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.

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 pedesta	als or terracettes:	
4. Bare ground from Ecological Site Describare ground):	ription or other stud	dies (rock, litter, lichen, moss, plant canopy are not
5. Number of gullies and erosion associate	ed with gullies:	
6. Extent of wind scoured, blowouts and/o	or depositional area	s:
7. Amount of litter movement (describe size	ze and distance exp	pected to travel):

8. Soil surface (top few mm) resistance to erosion (stability values are averages - most sites will show a range of

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: