

## **Ecological site F111XA007IN Till Depression Flatwood**

Last updated: 5/01/2020  
Accessed: 05/20/2024

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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): 111X–Indiana and Ohio Till Plain

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. Although there may be wide variability in the productivity of the soils grouped into a Provisional Site, the soil vegetation interactions as expressed in the State and Transition Model are similar and the management actions required to achieve objectives, whether maintaining the existing ecological state or managing for an alternative state, are similar. Provisional Sites are likely to be refined into more precise group during the process of meeting the APPROVED ECOLOGICAL SITE DESCRIPTION criteria.

This PROVISIONAL ECOLOGICAL SITE has been developed to meet the standards established in the National Ecological Site Handbook. The information associated with this ecological site does not meet the Approved Ecological Site Description Standard, but it has been through a Quality Control and Quality Assurance processes to assure consistency and completeness. Further investigations, reviews and correlations are necessary before it becomes an Approved Ecological Site Description.

111A – Indiana and Ohio Till Plain, Central Part. This area is in the Till Plains Section of the Central Lowland Province of the Interior Plains. It is dominated by broad, nearly level ground moraines that are broken in some areas by kames, outwash plains, and stream valleys along the leading edge of the moraines. Narrow, shallow valleys commonly are along the few large streams in the area. Elevation ranges from 680 to 1,250 feet (205 to 380 meters), increasing gradually from west to east. Relief is mainly a few meters, but in some areas hills rise as much as 100 feet (30 meters) above the adjoining plains.

The extent of the major Hydrologic Unit Areas (identified by four-digit numbers) that make up this MLRA is as follows: Wabash (0512), 46 percent; Great Miami (0508), 30 percent; Scioto (0506), 22 percent; and the Middle Ohio (0509), 2 percent. The major rivers in the area include the East and West Forks of the White River and the Whitewater River in Indiana and the Great Miami, Stillwater, Big Darby, Scioto, and Big Walnut Rivers in Ohio.

Surface deposits in this area include glacial deposits of till, lacustrine sediments, and outwash from Wisconsin and older glacial periods. A moderately thick mantle of loess covers much of the area. Most of this MLRA is underlain by Silurian and Devonian limestone and dolostone. Also, some areas of Late Ordovician shale and limestone are in the western part of the MLRA (USDA, 2006).

### **Classification relationships**

Major Land Resource Area (USDA-Natural Resources Conservation Service, 2006)

USFS Ecological Regions (USDA, 2007):

Sections – Southern Unglaciaded Allegheny Plateau (221E), Central Till Plains, Beech Maple (222H), Interior Low Plateau-Transition Hills (223B), Interior Low Plateau-Bluegrass (223F)

Subsections - Lower Scioto River Plateau (221Eg), Bluffton Till Plains (222Ha), Miami-Scioto Plain-Tipton Till Plain

(222Hb), Little Miami Old Drift Plain (222Hc), Mad River Interlobate Plains (222Hd), Darby Plains (222He), Brown County Hills (223Ba), Northern Bluegrass (223Fd), Muscatatuck Flats and Valleys (223Fe), Scottsburg Lowlands (223Ff)

NatureServe Systems anticipated (NatureServe, 2011): Agriculture - Cultivated Crops and Irrigated Agriculture, Agriculture - Pasture/Hay, Allegheny-Cumberland Dry Oak Forest and Woodland, Appalachian (Hemlock)-Northern Hardwood Forest, Central Appalachian Pine-Oak Rocky Woodland, Central Interior Acidic Cliff and Talus, Central Interior Highlands Calcareous Glade and Barrens, Central Tallgrass Prairie, Clearcut - Grassland/Herbaceous, Introduced Upland Vegetation – Treed, Managed Tree Plantation, Mississippi River Riparian Forest, North-Central Interior and Appalachian Acidic Peatland, North-Central Interior Beech-Maple Forest, North-Central Interior Dry-Mesic Oak Forest and Woodland, North-Central Interior Floodplain, North-Central Interior Freshwater Marsh, North-Central Interior Oak Savanna, North-Central Interior Wet Flatwoods, North-Central Interior Wet Meadow-Shrub Swamp, North-Central Oak Barrens, Northeastern Interior Dry-Mesic Oak Forest, Ruderal Forest, Ruderal Upland - Old Field, South-Central Interior / Upper Coastal Plain Wet Flatwoods, South-Central Interior Large Floodplain, South-Central Interior Mesophytic Forest, South-Central Interior Small Stream and Riparian, Southern Appalachian Oak Forest, Southern Interior Low Plateau Dry-Mesic Oak Forest, Southern Ridge and Valley / Cumberland Dry Calcareous Forest, Successional Shrub/Scrub

LANDFIRE Biophysical Settings anticipated (USGS, 2010): Allegheny-Cumberland Dry Oak Forest and Woodland, Appalachian (Hemlock-) Northern Hardwood Forest, Central Interior and Appalachian Floodplain Systems, Central Interior and Appalachian Riparian Systems, Central Interior and Appalachian Shrub-Herbaceous Wetland Systems, Central Interior and Appalachian Swamp Systems, Central Interior Highlands Calcareous Glade and Barrens, Central Interior Highlands Dry Acidic Glade and Barrens, Central Tallgrass Prairie, Great Lakes Coastal Marsh Systems, North-Central Interior Beech-Maple Forest, North-Central Interior Dry-Mesic Oak Forest and Woodland, North-Central Interior Dry Oak Forest and Woodland, North-Central Interior Oak Savanna, North-Central Interior Wet Flatwoods, South-Central Interior Mesophytic Forest, South-Central Interior/Upper Coastal Plain Flatwoods, Southern Appalachian Oak Forest, Southern Interior Low Plateau Dry-Mesic Oak Forest

## Ecological site concept

This site is a wetland site formed on glacial till parent materials. It is located on the depressions, flats, and swales of glacial till plains and moraines. The soils have loamy textured, dark soil surfaces and are very poorly or poorly drained. Taxonomically these soils are mollisols having been formed in anaerobic conditions with a high amount of organic matter. These sites are not flooded, but do often experience frequent ponding for up to extended durations (> 30 days).

The characteristic vegetation of the site is that of a flatwoods type dominated by pin oak and sweetgum with swamp white oak, cottonwood, green ash, and silver maple being common in the canopy as well. The large, seasonal fluctuation of water on the site allows for the co-existence of upland and lowland trees. Inundation of the site generally occurs in the spring which leads to a sparse and patchy understory. Fire did occur on the site, but high intensity fires were rare. Low intensity surface fires were more common on sites that are adjacent to more fire prone sites such as prairies and savannas. Ponding in the spring followed by summer drought along with windthrow were the most dominant disturbance factors. A large portion of this site has been drained and is in agricultural production.

## Associated sites

R111XA010IN	<b>Till Ridge Prairie</b> Site is located in a swell (convex) landscape position; site is higher on the landscape; historic vegetation is a prairie.
F111XA006IN	<b>Till Depression</b> Soil surface is lighter than 3/2 Munsell; soils are alfisols; site does not exhibit ponding
F111XA008IN	<b>Wet Till Ridge</b> Site is located in a swell (convex) landscape position; soils are poorly to somewhat poorly drained.
F111XA009IN	<b>Till Ridge</b> Site is located in a swell (convex) landscape position; soils are moderately well to well drained.

## Similar sites

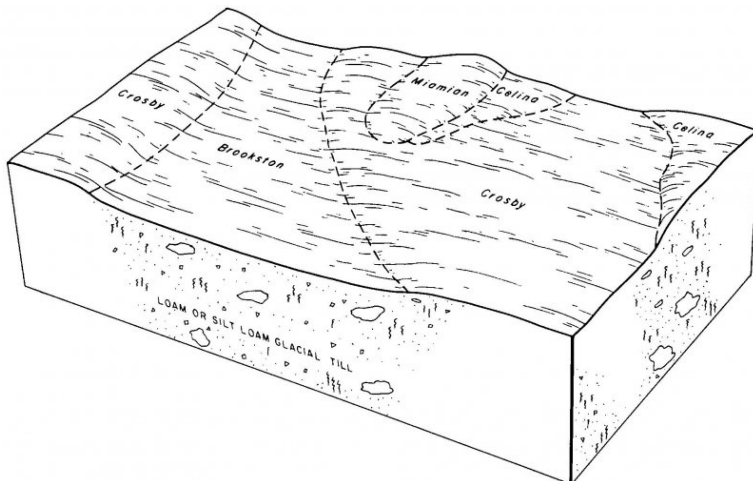
F111XA011IN	<b>Wet Lacustrine Forest</b> Soil parent material is loess derived.
F111XA013IN	<b>Loess Upland</b> Soil parent material is lacustrine; soils are very poorly to poorly drained

**Table 1. Dominant plant species**

Tree	(1) <i>Quercus palustris</i> (2) <i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>
Shrub	Not specified
Herbaceous	Not specified

## Physiographic features

This ecosite is found in till plains in 111A: Indiana and Ohio Till Plain, Central Part. This site was formed silt covered or loamy till. It is located on the toeslopes and footslopes of depressions on glacial till plains and moraines.



**Figure 1. block diagram showing soil series on the landscape**

**Table 2. Representative physiographic features**

Landforms	(1) Depression (2) Flat (3) Till plain
Flooding frequency	None
Ponding duration	Brief (2 to 7 days) to very long (more than 30 days)
Ponding frequency	None to frequent
Elevation	137–396 m
Slope	0–2%
Ponding depth	0–76 cm
Water table depth	0–152 cm
Aspect	Aspect is not a significant factor

## Climatic features

The average annual precipitation in this area is 36 to 43 inches (915 to 1,090 millimeters). Most of the rainfall occurs as convective thunderstorms during the growing season. About half or more of the precipitation occurs during the freeze-free period. Snowfall is common in winter. The average annual temperature is 49 to 53 degrees F (9 to 12 degrees C). The freeze-free period averages about 195 days and ranges from 175 to 215 days.

Table 3. Representative climatic features

Frost-free period (characteristic range)	143-158 days
Freeze-free period (characteristic range)	171-190 days
Precipitation total (characteristic range)	1,016-1,092 mm
Frost-free period (actual range)	137-165 days
Freeze-free period (actual range)	167-198 days
Precipitation total (actual range)	991-1,118 mm
Frost-free period (average)	151 days
Freeze-free period (average)	181 days
Precipitation total (average)	1,041 mm

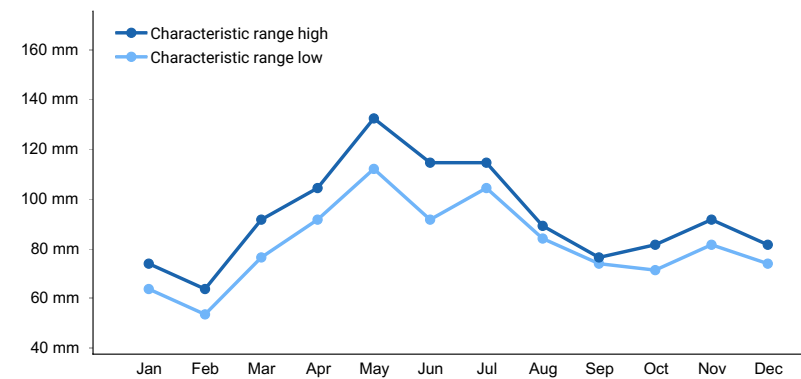


Figure 2. Monthly precipitation range

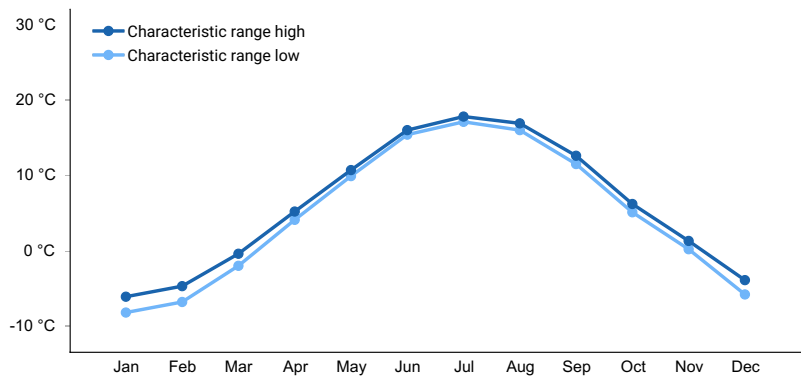


Figure 3. Monthly minimum temperature range

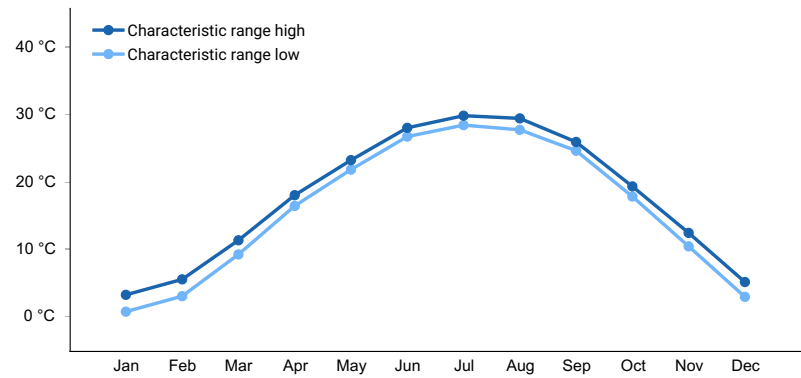
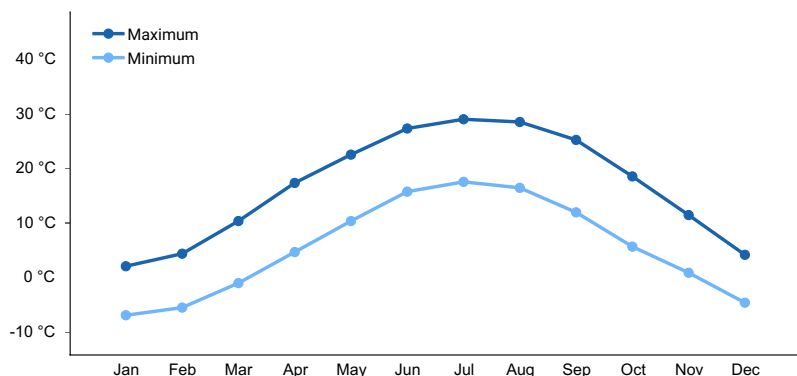
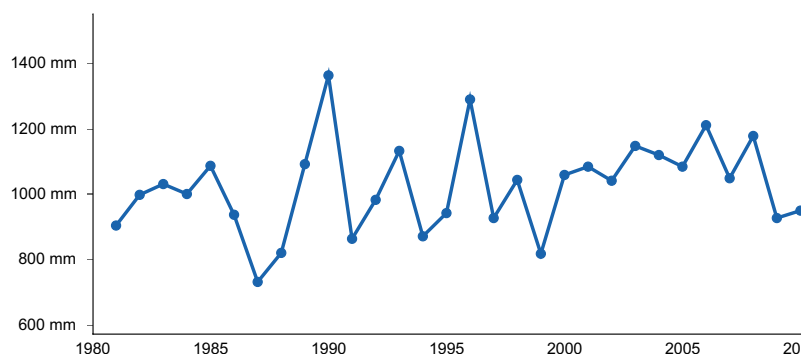


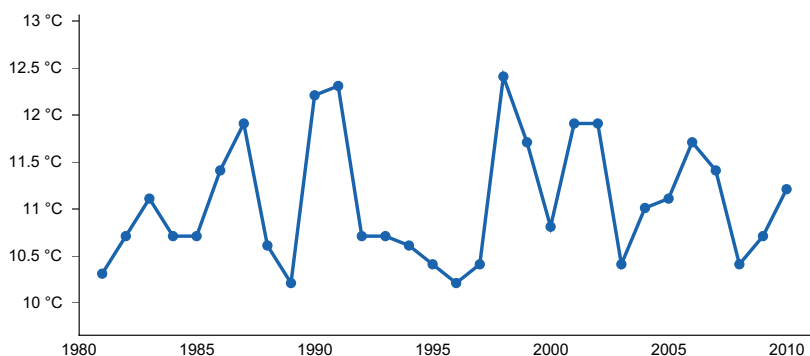
Figure 4. Monthly maximum temperature range



**Figure 5. Monthly average minimum and maximum temperature**



**Figure 6. Annual precipitation pattern**



**Figure 7. Annual average temperature pattern**

## Climate stations used

- (1) WINCHESTER AIRPORT 3 E [USC00129678], Winchester, IN
- (2) WASHINGTON COURT HOUSE [USC00338794], Washington Court House, OH
- (3) COLUMBUS [USC00121747], Columbus, IN
- (4) FRANKLIN [USC00332928], Franklin, OH
- (5) KOKOMO 3 WSW [USC00124662], Russiaville, IN
- (6) CAMBRIDGE CITY 3 N [USC00121229], Cambridge City, IN
- (7) CHILLICOTHE MOUND CITY [USC00331528], Chillicothe, OH
- (8) COLUMBUS OHIO STATE UNIV AP [USW00004804], Dublin, OH

## Influencing water features

This site is a depressional wetland that receives water via precipitation and runoff from surrounding landscapes. The soils are mostly very poorly to poorly drained with some of them being somewhat poorly drained. Drainage and permeability (slow to moderate) along with landscape position lead much of the site being frequently ponded, most often in the spring and occasionally in the fall. Duration of ponding varies from brief (2 to 7 days) to very long (> 30 days). Ponding depth is has an average maximum of 30 inches.

The hydrogeographic model classification of this site is DEPRESSIONAL: Till Plain, Ponded, Swale; forested. This site has a Cowardin Classification of PFO6An; it is a deciduous forested palustrine system that is temporarily ponded on mineral soil.

## Soil features

The soil series associated with this site are: Treaty, Sidell, Pewamo, Millsdale, Marengo, Kokomo, Cyclone, and Brookston. They are moderately deep to very deep, very poorly drained to well drained, and slow to moderate permeable soils, with moderately acidic to slightly alkaline soil reaction, that formed in Basal till, Drift, Glaciofluvial deposits, Lacustrine deposits, Loess, Outwash, Residuum, Slope alluvium, Till from Limestone, Limestone and dolomite, Limestone and shale, Limestone, sandstone, and shale, Quartzite, Sedimentary rock.

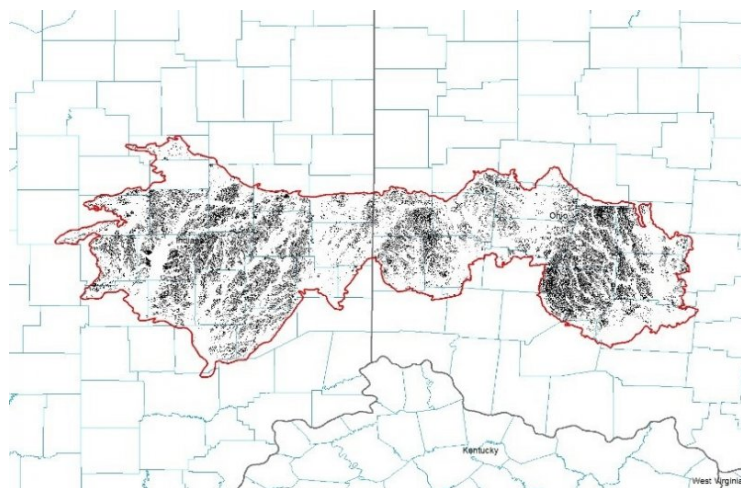


Figure 8. mapunit location within the MLRA

Table 4. Representative soil features

Parent material	(1) Basal till–limestone (2) Till–limestone and shale
Surface texture	(1) Mucky clay loam (2) Loam (3) Silty clay loam
Family particle size	(1) Loamy
Drainage class	Very poorly drained to well drained
Permeability class	Slow to moderate
Soil depth	64–130 cm
Surface fragment cover <=3"	0–1%
Surface fragment cover >3"	0%
Available water capacity (0-101.6cm)	10.92–21.34 cm
Calcium carbonate equivalent (0-101.6cm)	0–13%
Electrical conductivity (0-101.6cm)	0 mmhos/cm
Sodium adsorption ratio (0-101.6cm)	0
Soil reaction (1:1 water) (0-101.6cm)	6.3–7.5
Subsurface fragment volume <=3" (Depth not specified)	0–8%

Subsurface fragment volume >3" (Depth not specified)	0–10%
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### Ecological dynamics

The historic plant community of this ecological site is a flatwood forest. The dominant species in the canopy are pin oak, sweetgum, with swamp white oak, cottonwood, green ash, and silver maple being common as well. The soils of this site are very poorly or poorly drained and characterized by seasonal ponding in the spring and much drier in the summer. This seasonal change in water presence limited seed germination and diversity of shrubs and ground layer species.

### State and transition model

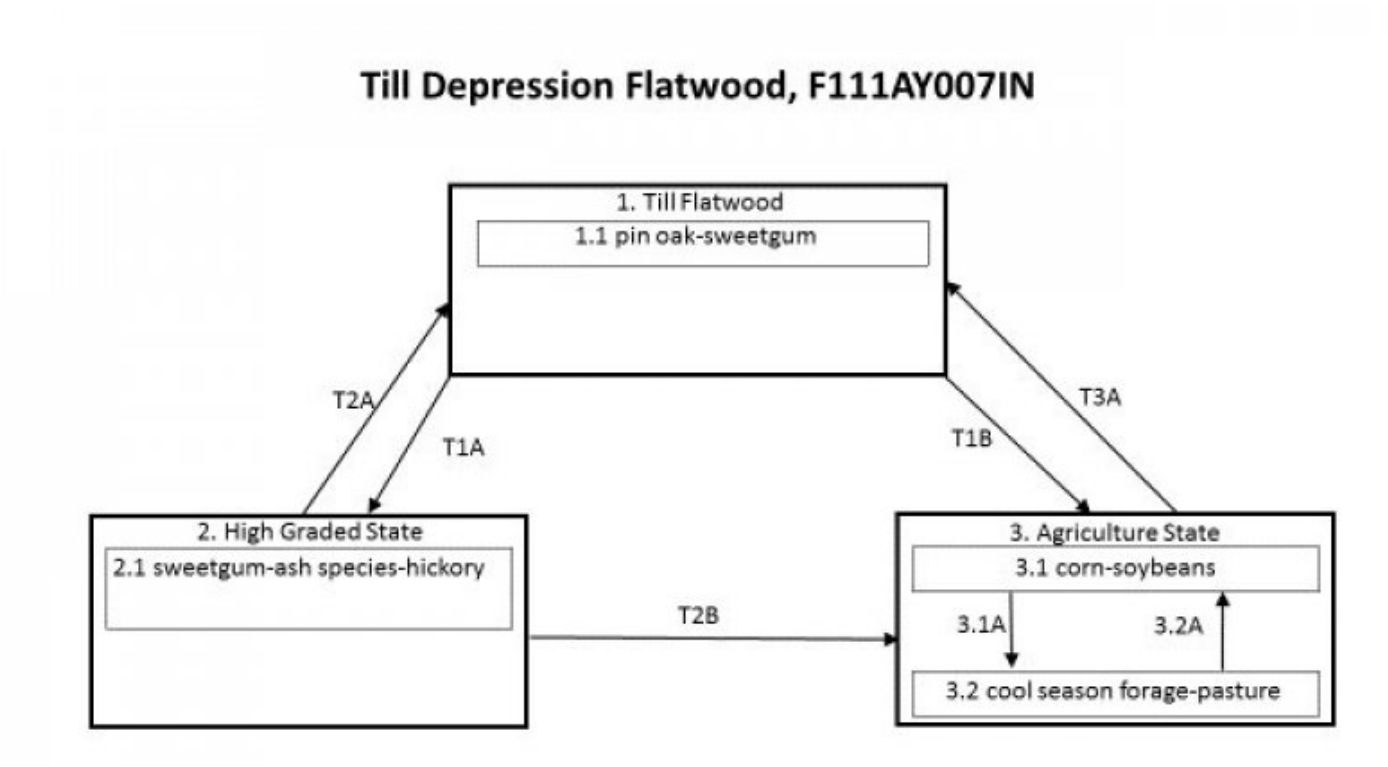


Figure 9. STM

## Till Depression Flatwood, F111AY007IN

### Diagram Legend

T1A	Selective tree harvest
T1B	Remove woody species, drainage, site preparation, planting, management
T2A	Timber stand improvement, tree planting
T2B	Remove woody species, drainage, site preparation, planting, management
T3A	Drainage removal, tree planting, TSI management
3.1A	Pasture/forage planting and maintenance
3.2A	Tillage/no-till planting and management of row crops.

Figure 10. Legend

### State 1

#### Till Flatwood

This is the diagnostic plant community of the site. The dominant species in the canopy are pin oak, sweetgum, with swamp white oak, cottonwood, green ash, and silver maple being common as well. The seasonal change in water presence limited seed germination and diversity of shrubs and ground layer species.

#### Dominant plant species

- pin oak (*Quercus palustris*), tree
- sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), tree

### Community 1.1

#### pin oak/sweetgum

This phase is characterized by a closed to partially open canopy dominated by pin oak and sweetgum.

#### Dominant plant species

- pin oak (*Quercus palustris*), tree
- sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), tree

### State 2

#### High Graded State

This phase is characterized by the removal of the more marketable tree species, primarily oak species. The resulting tree species, sweetgum, ash, hickory, become the dominant species in the canopy.

#### Dominant plant species

- sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), tree
- ash (*Fraxinus*), tree
- hybrid hickory (*Carya*), tree



## **Community 2.1**

### **sweetgum/ash/hickory**

This phase is characterized by the removal of the oaks and the sweetgum/ash/hickory dominate the canopy.

#### **Dominant plant species**

- sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), tree
- ash (*Fraxinus*), tree
- hybrid hickory (*Carya*), tree

## **State 3**

### **Agriculture State**

This state is characterized by the conversion of the site to agricultural use. Most common practice is a corn and soybean rotation of various types. A small portion of the historic acres are used for forage and pasture.

## **Community 3.1**

### **corn/soybeans**

This phase is characterized by row crop agriculture of small grains, primarily corn and soybeans.

## **Community 3.2**

### **cool season pasture/forage**

This phase is characterized by forage or grazing agriculture. Different mixes of, generally, cool season grasses and forbs, largely clovers, are grown.

## **Pathway P3.1A**

### **Community 3.1 to 3.2**

Establishment and maintenance of forage / pasture species.

## **Pathway P3.2A**

### **Community 3.2 to 3.1**

Establishment and maintenance of row crops.

## **Transition T1A**

### **State 1 to 2**

Selective tree harvest of the more marketable species, primarily oaks.

## **Transition T1B**

### **State 1 to 3**

Removal off trees and other wood species. Install drainage system (if warranted), prepare the site for planting the agricultural crop, and regular agricultural practices.

## **Restoration pathway R2A**

### **State 2 to 1**

Timber stand improvement practices and planting (if warranted) of desired species.

## **Transition T2B**

### **State 2 to 3**

Removal of trees and other wood species. Install drainage system (if warranted), prepare the site for planting the agricultural crop, and regular agricultural practices.

## **Restoration pathway R3A**

### **State 3 to 1**

Removal of drainage system (if warranted), site preparation, and tree planting.

## **Additional community tables**

### **Inventory data references**

Site concept developed through expert opinion, review of the literature, and field reconnaissance.

### **Other references**

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### **Contributors**

Tyler Staggs

### **Approval**

## 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)	TYLER STAGGS
Contact for lead author	
Date	04/17/2020
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):**
- 

12. **Functional/Structural Groups (list in order of descending dominance by above-ground annual-production or live foliar cover using symbols: >>, >, = to indicate much greater than, greater than, and equal to):**

Dominant:

Sub-dominant:

Other:

Additional:

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13. **Amount of plant mortality and decadence (include which functional groups are expected to show mortality or decadence):**
- 

14. **Average percent litter cover (%) and depth ( in):**
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15. **Expected annual annual-production (this is TOTAL above-ground annual-production, not just forage annual-production):**
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16. **Potential invasive (including noxious) species (native and non-native). List species which BOTH characterize degraded states and have the potential to become a dominant or co-dominant species on the ecological site if their future establishment and growth is not actively controlled by management interventions. Species that become dominant for only one to several years (e.g., short-term response to drought or wildfire) are not invasive plants. Note that unlike other indicators, we are describing what is NOT expected in the reference state for the ecological site:**
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17. **Perennial plant reproductive capability:**
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