

# Ecological site F111XC015IN

## Dry Floodplain

Accessed: 09/18/2024

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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.

111C – Indiana and Ohio Till Plain, Northwestern Part. This MLRA is in the glaciated part of north-central Indiana and is dominated by glacial till plains broken in places by lake plains, outwash plains, and flood plains. Areas that parallel most of the major rivers and streams have deposits of sand.

Although it is an important agricultural region, MLRA 111C hosts a large proportion of Indiana's biodiversity.

### Classification relationships

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

USFS Ecological Regions (USDA, 2007):

Sections - Central Till Plains, Beech Maple (222H), South Central Great Lakes (222J), Central Till Plains and Grand Prairies (251D)

Subsections - Kalamazoo-Elkhart Moraines and Plains (222Jh), Steuben Interlobate Moraines (222Ji), Bluffton Till Plains (222Ha), Entrenched Valleys (222Hf), Miami-Scioto Plain-Tipton Till Plain (222Hb), Kankakee Sands (251Dg) and Eastern Grand Prairie (251Dd).

NatureServe Systems anticipated (NatureServe, 2011): Agriculture-Pasture/Hay, Agriculture-Cultivated Crops and Irrigated Agriculture, Harvested Forest-Grass Regeneration, Harvested Forest-Herbaceous Regeneration, Introduced Upland Vegetation – Treed, North-Central Interior Dry-Mesic Oak Forest & Woodland, North-Central Interior Floodplain, North-Central Interior Wet Flatwoods, Ruderal Forest, Ruderal Upland-Old Field, South-Central Interior Large Floodplain.

LANDFIRE Biophysical Settings anticipated (USGS, 2010): Central Interior and Appalachian Swamp Systems,

North-Central Interior Dry-Mesic Oak Forest and Woodland, North-Central Interior Beech-Maple Forest, Central Interior and Appalachian Floodplain Systems, North Central Wet Flatwoods, North-Central Interior Maple-Basswood Forest, Laurentian-Acadian Floodplain Systems.

## Ecological site concept

This site is a riparian site formed on alluvial parent materials that are somewhat moderately well drained or drying. It is located along the floodplain of lotic systems in loamy alluvial deposits often overlaying coarser materials. Active hydrologic and geomorphic processes, along with windthrow of established trees, drive the long interval disturbance regime of this site. There are 3 distinct states; 1. dry floodplain forest, 2. invaded state, and 3. agriculture state. Currently, just under 30% this site is in agriculture production with the remaining being naturally regenerated vegetation.

## Associated sites

F111XC007IN	<b>Glacial Ridge</b> Located outside of the floodplain on adjacent, generally steep uplands. White oak and shagbark hickory are the dominate tree species.
F111XC014IN	<b>Wet Floodplain</b> Located in floodplain, but not on terrace or levee. Dominated by sycamore and cottonwood trees.

## Similar sites

F111XC014IN	<b>Wet Floodplain</b> Located in floodplain, but not on terrace or levee. Dominated by sycamore and cottonwood trees.
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Table 1. Dominant plant species

Tree	(1) <i>Acer saccharum</i> (2) <i>Quercus bicolor</i>
Shrub	Not specified
Herbaceous	Not specified

## Physiographic features

This site is located in the 111C - Indiana and Ohio Till Plain, Northwestern Part MLRA. It is classified as a wetland/riparian site. This site was formed in loamy alluvium on natural levees, low terraces, and bars on flood plains. This creates a long, linear expression of the site on the landscape.

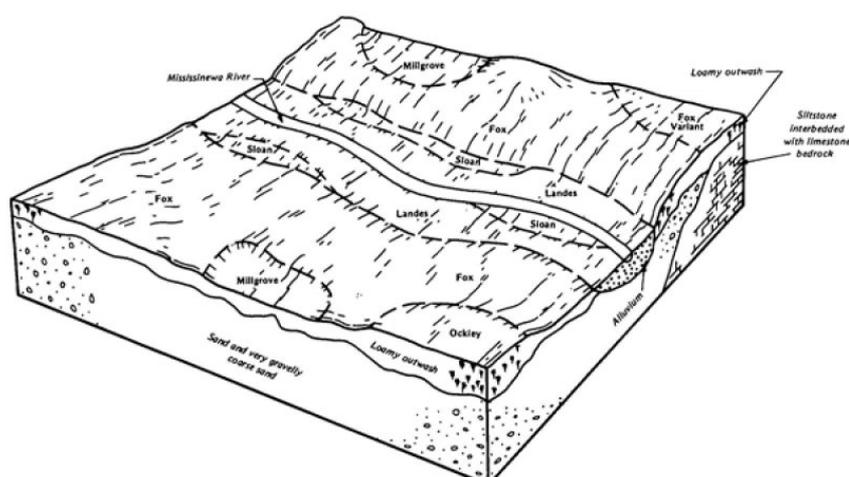


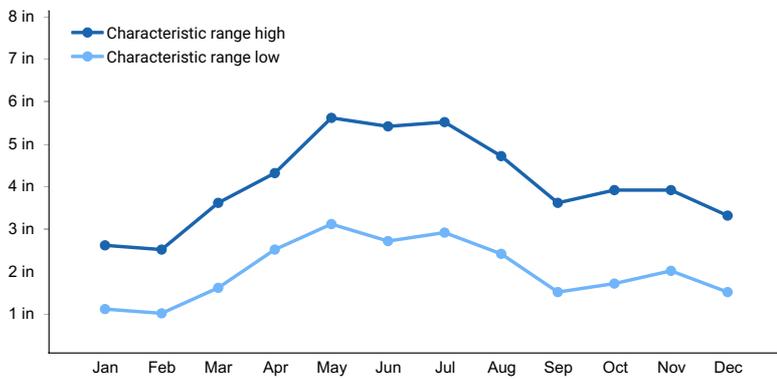
Figure 1. Landes represents position on landscape

**Table 2. Representative physiographic features**

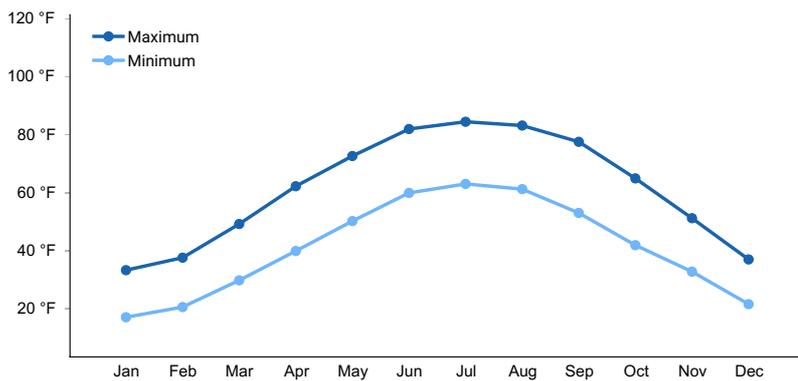
Landforms	(1) Flood plain (2) Flood-plain step
Runoff class	Negligible to low
Flooding duration	Very brief (4 to 48 hours) to long (7 to 30 days)
Flooding frequency	Occasional to very frequent
Elevation	525–1,181 ft
Slope	0–2%
Water table depth	20 in
Aspect	Aspect is not a significant factor

### Climatic features

The climate is humid continental in nature typified by large season temperature differences, with warm to hot, humid summers and cold winters. Precipitation is relatively well distributed year-round.



**Figure 2. Monthly precipitation range**



**Figure 3. Monthly average minimum and maximum temperature**

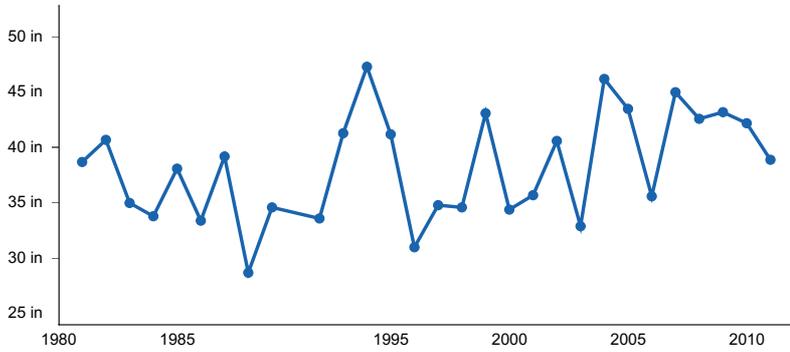


Figure 4. Annual precipitation pattern

### Climate stations used

- (1) CHALMERS 5 W [USC00121417], Chalmers, IN
- (2) WEST LAFAYETTE 6 NW [USC00129430], West Lafayette, IN
- (3) LAFAYETTE PURDUE UNIV AP [USW00014835], West Lafayette, IN
- (4) LOGANSFORT CICOTT ST [USC00125117], Logansport, IN
- (5) DELPHI 2 N [USC00122149], Delphi, IN

### Influencing water features

This site is characterized by its location in a floodplain and there is most affected by the flooding, scouring, and channel movement of the adjacent lotic system.

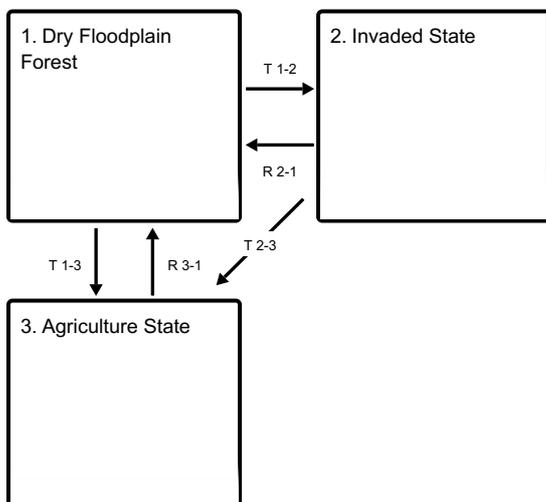
### Soil features

### Ecological dynamics

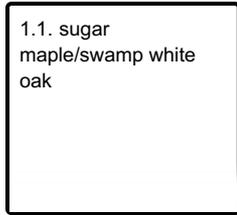
The historic plant community of the Dry Floodplain ecological site is a dry floodplain forest. The dominant species in the canopy are sugar maple and swamp white oak, with silver maple, elm, and basswood being common as well. This site is the result of hydrologic and geomorphic process at the macro scale and windthrow on a more local scale. The disturbance regime is one of somewhat frequent low intensity flooding events punctuated by high intensity events (ie. 100+ year floods, tornados, or ice storms). Since settlement, approximately 30% of this site is in agriculture production. The balance being largely a mix of the reference state and the invaded state.

### State and transition model

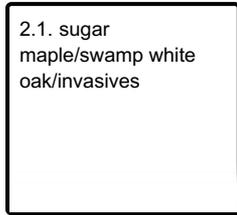
#### Ecosystem states



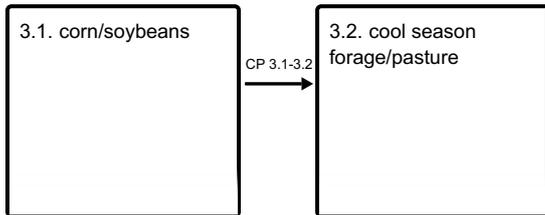
### State 1 submodel, plant communities



### State 2 submodel, plant communities



### State 3 submodel, plant communities



## State 1 Dry Floodplain Forest

This is the reference or diagnostic plant community for this site. In reference condition (mature), this site was dominated by sugar maple and swamp white oak trees. Other canopy tree species include black walnut, shagbark hickory, and elm. Prior to settlement, the dynamics of the site were largely controlled by flooding, channel meandering, sedimentation and erosion. These process still occur, at some level, yet to this day, but have been greatly altered from pre-settlement conditions by bank stabilization, dams, diversions, and channel straightening. Approximately 30% of this site is in agricultural production, most of which is used to grow corn and soybeans. Many of the areas that are relatively intact have been affected by invasive species and the disruption of the hydrologic and geomorphic processes listed above.

### Community 1.1 sugar maple/swamp white oak

This phase is characterized by tree species dominance, particularly sugar maple and swamp white oak. Additional canopy species include black walnut, basswood, and shagbark hickory. Understory woody species include hornbeam, spicebush, and eastern redbud.

### State 2 Invaded State

This state is characterized by the establishment and eventual dominance of invasive species in the understory. This greatly reduces the species richness and diversity of the site as a whole. Common invasives for this site include, but are not limited to, species of Asian bush honeysuckle, Callery pear, autumn olive and ailanthus.

### Community 2.1 sugar maple/swamp white oak/invasives

This phase is characterized by the understory being dominated by woody, mostly non-native, invasive species.

### 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. About 10% of the historic acres are use 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 forage/pasture**

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

### **Pathway CP 3.1-3.2 Community 3.1 to 3.2**

Planting of cool season pasture/forage species and management to maintain them.

### **Transition T 1-2 State 1 to 2**

The establishment of an invasive species without management to remove or control it will transition the site to the Invaded State (2).

### **Transition T 1-3 State 1 to 3**

Removal of the trees and, in some cases, the installation of a drainage system are the first steps in converting the site to the Agriculture State. Regular agricultural practices will maintain the site in that state.

### **Restoration pathway R 2-1 State 2 to 1**

Chemical and mechanical treatment of the invasive species. Planting of desired species may be needed if they are not enough left to recolonize the site.

### **Transition T 2-3 State 2 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 R 3-1 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 work. Field work has included reconnaissance, qualitative data collection, and soil pedon description.

## Other references

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## Contributors

Tyler Staggs

## 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	09/18/2024
Approved by	Greg Schmidt
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:

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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):**

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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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