

# Ecological site F115XA014IL

## Wet Silty Floodplain

Last updated: 12/30/2024  
Accessed: 01/09/2025

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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): 115X—Central Mississippi Valley Wooded Slopes

This MLRA is characterized by deeply dissected, loess-covered hills bordering well defined valleys of the Illinois, Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio, and Wabash Rivers and their tributaries. It is used to produce cash crops and livestock. About one-third of the area is forested, mostly on the steeper slopes. This area is in Illinois (50 percent), Missouri (36 percent), Indiana (13 percent), and Iowa (1 percent) in two separate areas. It makes up about 25,084 square miles (64,967 square kilometers).

Most of this area is in the Till Plains section and the Dissected Till Plains section of the Central Lowland province of the Interior Plains. The Springfield-Salem plateaus section of the Ozarks Plateaus province of the Interior Highlands occurs along the Missouri River and the Mississippi River south of the confluence with the Missouri River. The nearly level to very steep uplands are dissected by both large and small tributaries of the Illinois, Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio, and Wabash Rivers. The Ohio River flows along the southernmost boundary of this area in Indiana. Well defined valleys with broad flood plains and numerous stream terraces are along the major streams and rivers. The flood plains along the smaller streams are narrow. Broad summits are nearly level to undulating. Karst topography is common in some parts along the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers and their tributaries. Well-developed karst areas have hundreds of sinkholes, caves, springs, and losing streams. In the St. Louis area, many of the karst features have been obliterated by urban development.

Elevation ranges from 90 feet (20 meters) on the southernmost flood plains to 1,030 feet (320 meters) on the highest ridges. Local relief is mainly 10 to 50 feet (3 to 15 meters) but can be 50 to 150 feet (15 to 45 meters) in the steep, deeply dissected hills bordering rivers and streams. The bluffs along the major rivers are generally 200 to 350 feet (60 to 105 meters) above the valley floor.

The uplands in this MLRA are covered almost entirely with Peoria Loess. The loess can be more than 7 feet (2 meters) thick on stable summits. On the steeper slopes, it is thin or does not occur. In Illinois, the loess is underlain mostly by Illinoian-age till that commonly contains a paleosol. Pre-Illinoian-age till is in parts of this MLRA in Iowa and Missouri and to a minor extent in the western part of Illinois. Wisconsin-age outwash, alluvial deposits, and sandy eolian material are on some of the stream terraces and on dunes along the major tributaries. The loess and glacial deposits are underlain by several bedrock systems. Pennsylvanian and Mississippian bedrock are the most extensive. To a lesser extent are Silurian, Devonian, Cretaceous, and Ordovician bedrock. Karst areas have formed where limestone is near the surface, mostly in the southern part of the MLRA along the Mississippi River and some of its major tributaries. Bedrock outcrops are common on the bluffs along the Mississippi, Ohio, and Wabash Rivers and their major tributaries and at the base of some steep slopes along minor streams and drainageways.

The annual precipitation ranges from 35 to 49 inches (880 to 1,250 millimeters) with a mean of 41 inches (1,050 millimeters). The annual temperature ranges from 48 to 58 degrees F (8.6 to 14.3 degrees C) with a mean of 54 degrees F (12.3 degrees C). The freeze-free period ranges from 150 to 220 days with a mean of 195 days.

**Soils** The dominant soil orders are Alfisols and, to a lesser extent, Entisols and Mollisols. The soils in the area have

a mesic soil temperature regime, an aquic or udic soil moisture regime, and mixed or smectitic mineralogy. They are shallow to very deep, excessively drained to poorly drained, and loamy, silty, or clayey.

The soils on uplands in this area support natural hardwoods. Oak, hickory, and sugar maple are the dominant species. Big bluestem, little bluestem, and scattered oak and eastern redcedar grow on some sites. The soils on flood plains support mixed forest vegetation, mainly American elm, eastern cottonwood, river birch, green ash, silver maple, sweetgum, American sycamore, pin oak, pecan, and willow. Sedge and grass meadows and scattered trees are on some low-lying sites. (United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, 2022)

## **LRU notes**

Most of this LRU (Land Resource Unit) is in the glaciated Till Plains Section of the Central Lowland Province of the Interior Plains. The southeast corner is in the Highland Rim Section (locally known as the Shawnee Hills Section) of the Interior Low Plateaus Province of the Interior Plains. The nearly level to very steep uplands in this LRU are dissected by both large and small tributaries of the Wabash and Ohio Rivers. Well defined valleys with broad flood plains and numerous stream terraces are along the major streams and rivers. The flood plains along the smaller streams are narrow. Broad summits are nearly level to gently sloping.

This area is covered almost entirely with Wisconsin loess. The loess can be more than 7 feet (2 meters) thick on stable summits. On the steeper slopes, it is thin or does not occur. The loess throughout the area is underlain dominantly by glacial till. Wisconsin outwash, alluvial deposits, and sandy eolian material are on some of the stream terraces and on dunes along the major tributaries in the area. The loess and glacial drift are underlain by Pennsylvanian-age bedrock. Bedrock outcrops are common in the walls of the valleys along the Wabash and Ohio Rivers and at the base of some steep slopes along minor streams and drainageways.

The dominant soil orders in this LRU are Alfisols, Entisols, Inceptisols, and Mollisols. The soils in the area have a mesic soil temperature regime, a udic or aquic soil moisture regime, and dominantly mixed or smectitic mineralogy. The soils are very deep, poorly drained to excessively drained, and loamy, silty, or clayey. Nearly level Endoaqualfs (Iva series) and Argiaquolls (Ragsdale series) formed in loess on broad upland summits and flats. Nearly level to steep Hapludalfs (Alford, Iona, Muren, Stoy, and Sylvan series) and Fragiudalfs (Hosmer series) formed in loess on uplands. Hapludalfs (Alvin, Bloomfield, and Princeton series) and Argiudolls (Ade series) formed in sandy eolian material in areas of dunes on uplands and stream terraces. Steep and very steep Hapludalfs (Hickory series) formed in Illinoian till along the major streams and dissected upland drainageways. Hapludalfs (Wellston series) formed in siltstone or sandstone residuum on strongly sloping to steep side slopes underlain by bedrock.

The soils in the major stream valleys include Hapludolls (Carmi series), Argiudolls (Elston series), and Hapludalfs (Skelton series), all of which formed in outwash on nearly level to moderately sloping stream terraces and outwash plains. Endoaquolls (Montgomery series), Endoaquepts (Zipp series), Epiaqualfs (McGary series), and Hapludalfs (Shircliff and Markland series) formed in clayey lacustrine sediments on nearly level to strongly sloping lacustrine terraces or lake plains. Endoaquepts (Evansville series), Endoaquolls (Patton series), and Hapludalfs (Henshaw and Uniontown series) formed in silty sediments on terraces and lake plains.

LRU notes (excerpts from Land resource regions and major land resource areas of the United States, the Caribbean, and the Pacific Basin. USDA Handbook 296, 2006)

## **Classification relationships**

Major Land Resource Area (MLRA) 115X—Central Mississippi Valley Wooded Slopes

U.S. Forest Service Ecoregions (Cleland et al. 2007):

Domain: Humid Temperate Domain

Division: Hot Continental Division

Province: Eastern Broadleaf Forest (Continental)

Province Code: 222

Section Code: 222G, 222D

These PES sites are similar to other established ecological classifications:

## Ecological site concept

This forest community type is found in LRU 115XA on floodplains and floodplain steps. Soils are somewhat poorly drained and formed in silty alluvium. Sites may have an intermittently apparent highwater table from 0.5 to 2.0 feet during the winter and spring months.

The reference community is a mature deciduous floodplain forest with a closed, mix canopy. Many tree species may be on site and species composition will be influenced by the flooding regime. Historically, these systems were influenced by occasional to frequent flooding. Common species include American elm (*Ulmus americana*), green ash (*Fraxinus pensylvanica*), hackberry (*Celtis* spp.), maple (*Acer* spp.), and sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*). Pin oak (*Quercus palustris*), bur oak (*Quercus macrocarpa*), shingle oak (*Quercus imbricaria*), and pecan (*Carya illinoensis*) may also be present on sites with less flooding. Shrubs include dogwood (*Cornus* spp.), hackberry (*Celtis* spp.), possumhaw (*Ilex decidua*), and green hawthorn (*Crataegus viridis*). Willows (*Salix* spp.) may be present on depressions and frequently flooded locations. Shrub composition and density will be controlled by flooding and microtopography. Ground flora on frequently flooded sites may be rather barren with a low to moderate level of species diversity.

## Associated sites

F115XA013IL	<b>Silty Floodplain</b> Silty Floodplain. These sites are moderately well drained or well drained and on floodplains.
F115XA011IL	<b>Wet Loamy Terrace</b> Wet Loamy Terrace. These floodplain sites are somewhat poorly to poorly drained but located on terraces.

## Similar sites

F115XA015IL	<b>Loamy Floodplain</b> Silty Floodplain. These floodplain sites are moderately well drained to well drained.
F115XA011IL	<b>Wet Loamy Terrace</b> Wet Loamy Terrace. These floodplain sites are somewhat poorly to poorly drained but located on terraces.

**Table 1. Dominant plant species**

Tree	(1) <i>Ulmus americana</i> (2) <i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>
Shrub	(1) <i>Cornus</i> (2) <i>Celtis</i>
Herbaceous	(1) <i>Laportea canadensis</i> (2) <i>Carex</i>

## Physiographic features

These sites are located on floodplains and floodplain steps. Elevation of these sites are generally between 331' to 495'. Parent material kind and origin is silty alluvium. Wet layer depth ranges from 6" to 15" and runoff class is negligible to low. These ecological sites flood occasionally to frequently and do not pond. (NASIS, 2020)

**Table 2. Representative physiographic features**

Landforms	(1) Valley > Flood plain (2) Valley > Flood-plain step
Runoff class	Negligible to low
Flooding frequency	Occasional to frequent
Ponding frequency	None

Elevation	331–495 ft
Slope	0–2%
Water table depth	6–15 in
Aspect	Aspect is not a significant factor

### Climatic features

About 60 percent of the precipitation falls during the freeze-free period. Most of the rainfall occurs as high-intensity, convective thunderstorms in summer. Snowfall is common in winter. The following information is based on data taken from weather stations within LRU 115XA as calculated in EDIT.

Table 3. Representative climatic features

Frost-free period (characteristic range)	152-171 days
Freeze-free period (characteristic range)	183-196 days
Precipitation total (characteristic range)	45-47 in
Frost-free period (actual range)	139-177 days
Freeze-free period (actual range)	182-203 days
Precipitation total (actual range)	44-47 in
Frost-free period (average)	161 days
Freeze-free period (average)	190 days
Precipitation total (average)	46 in

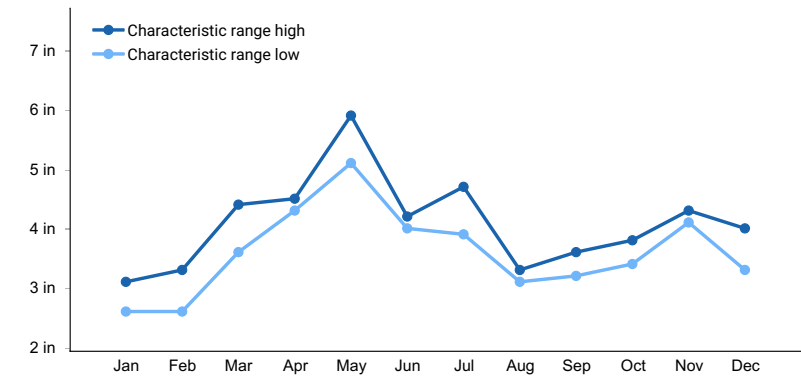


Figure 1. Monthly precipitation range

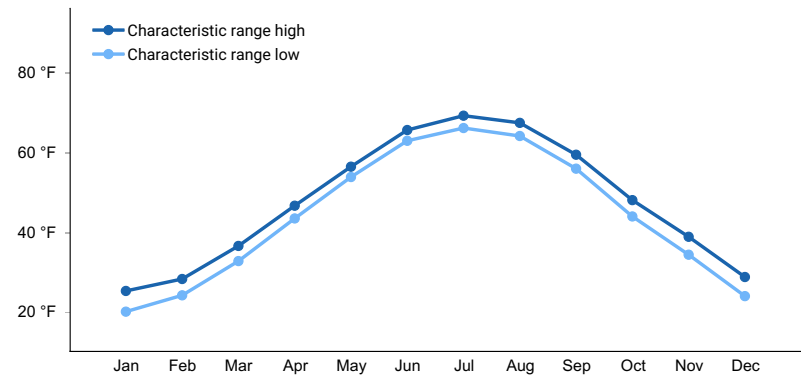
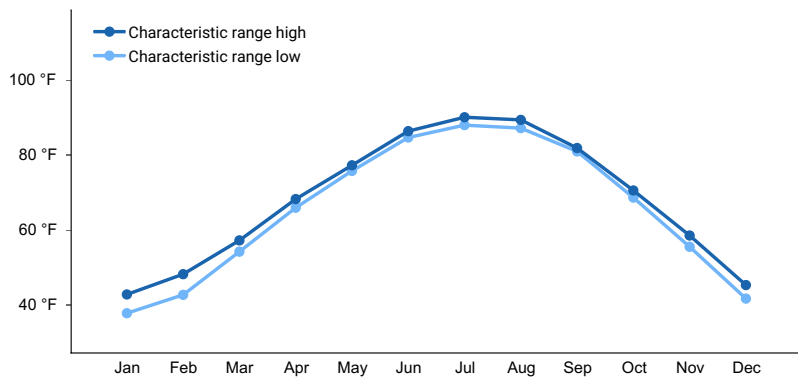
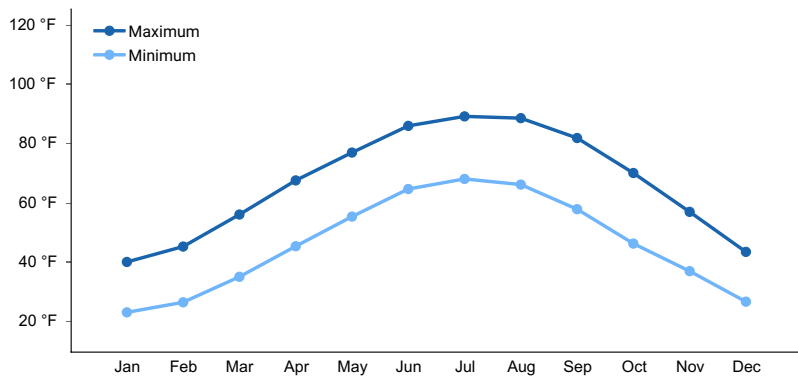


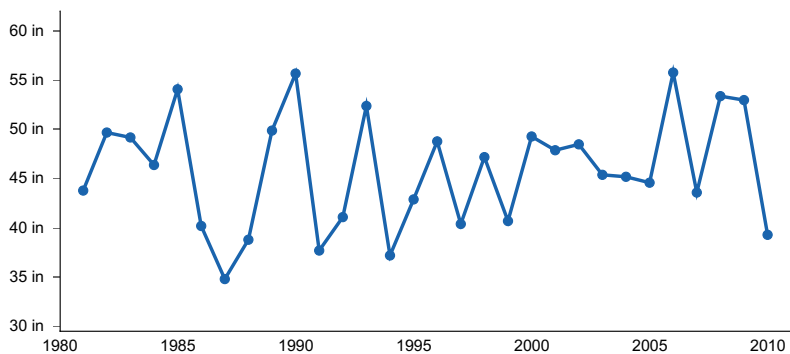
Figure 2. Monthly minimum temperature range



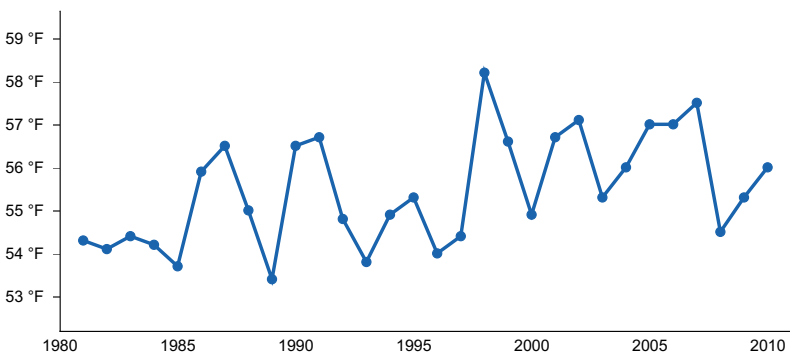
**Figure 3. Monthly maximum temperature range**



**Figure 4. Monthly average minimum and maximum temperature**



**Figure 5. Annual precipitation pattern**



**Figure 6. Annual average temperature pattern**

## Climate stations used

- (1) TERRE HAUTE INDIANA ST [USC00128723], Terre Haute, IN
- (2) HUTSONVILLE PWR PLT [USC00114317], Fairbanks, IL
- (3) VINCENNES 5 NE [USC00129113], Vincennes, IN

- (4) MT CARMEL [USC00115888], Mount Carmel, IL
- (5) J T MYERS LOCKS & DAM [USC00128967], Morganfield, IN
- (6) EVANSVILLE MUSEUM [USC00122731], Henderson, IN

## Influencing water features

Wet Silty Floodplain sites are often influenced by riparian water features. Flooding is occasional to frequent. Many sites have a seasonal highwater table is present at a depth of 6"-15" below the surface.

## Soil features

These soils are very deep, somewhat poorly drained, and formed in silty alluvium.

Soil series associated with this site include Maplehill, Rahm, and Wakeland. Soils in this group have a representative sodium adsorption ratio of zero; a pH of 4.5 to 8.4; and an available water capacity (AWC) of 7-8 inches.

**Table 4. Representative soil features**

Parent material	(1) Alluvium
Surface texture	(1) Silt loam
Drainage class	Somewhat poorly drained
Permeability class	Very slow to moderately slow
Depth to restrictive layer	60–80 in
Soil depth	60–80 in
Surface fragment cover <=3"	0%
Surface fragment cover >3"	0%
Available water capacity (Depth not specified)	7–8 in
Calcium carbonate equivalent (Depth not specified)	0–10%
Electrical conductivity (Depth not specified)	0 mmhos/cm
Soil reaction (1:1 water) (Depth not specified)	4.5–8.4
Subsurface fragment volume <=3" (Depth not specified)	0%
Subsurface fragment volume >3" (Depth not specified)	0%

## Ecological dynamics

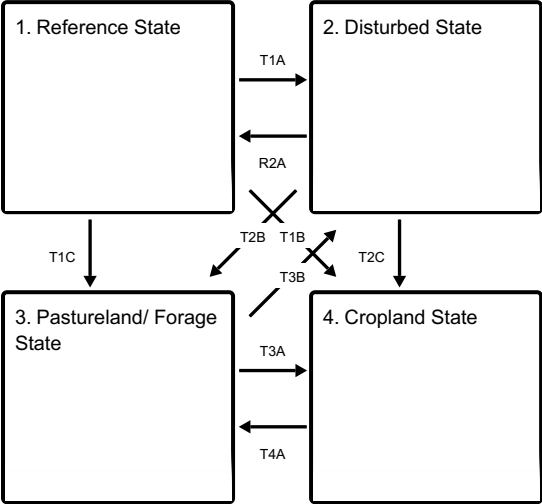
These ecological sites occur in floodplains and the reference community is a mixed, broadleaf deciduous floodplain forest with a high degree of canopy diversity. Historically, floodplains were a highly dynamic system with frequent flooding that influenced the vegetative composition, and American elm was a key species on these sites. Wet Silty Floodplain forests occupy a transitional area between the river or stream and the better drained and higher elevation terrace forests.

Many rivers and streams today reflect long-term, substantial alterations to the once natural dynamics that controlled these riparian systems. Dams, levees, tiling, ditching, development, agricultural water use/runoff and urban water use/runoff have often modified the once natural flooding regime of these sites. Communities that are immediately adjacent to the water bodies and still subject to frequent flooding will have a vegetative community that includes wet-tolerant tree species such as elm, green ash, silver maple, cottonwood, sycamore, and boxelder. Sites with less flooding will include oaks and hickories tolerant of moist soils. However, many sites now hydrological modifications that reduce the length, severity, and frequency of flooding which allows for other tree species to be established.

The majority of these sites have been converted to agriculture – either cropland or hayland production. Bank erosion and negative water quality impacts are common when intensive cropping is conducted without watershed buffers. Invasive non-native vegetation is another serious concern in many remaining wooded areas as honeysuckle, euonymus, privet, and other non-native plants have been introduced and are increasing without management controls.

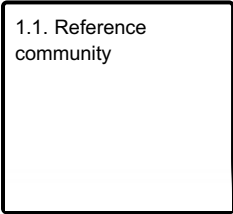
State and transition model

Ecosystem states

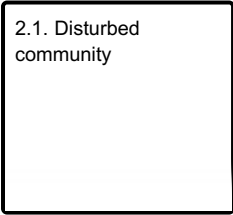


- T1A** - Large scale disturbance
- T1C** - Clearing of site; agricultural production - forage
- T1B** - Clearing of site; agricultural production -row crops.
- R2A** - Restoration inputs such as planting, brush control, prescribed fire, and timber stand improvement.
- T2B** - Clearing; agricultural production - forage
- T2C** - Clearing; agricultural production - row crops
- T3B** - Abandonment of agricultural practices
- T3A** - Site preparation and tillage, seeding, weed control, cropland management
- T4A** - Transition site to forage production; seeding; weed/brush control; pasture management

State 1 submodel, plant communities



State 2 submodel, plant communities



### State 3 submodel, plant communities

3.1.  
Pastureland/Forage  
community

### State 4 submodel, plant communities

4.1. Cropland  
community

## State 1 Reference State

Historically these sites were influenced by flooding, wind damage, ice storms, and grazing by native species. The historic reference state for this ecological site was an old-growth riverine deciduous forest. American elm (*Ulmus americana*) was a key species. Sites were disturbed periodically via flooding but the overall, these communities were stable, diverse, and long-lived. The reference state is a mature floodplain deciduous mixed forest with multiple co-dominant species. Common trees include green ash, American elm, American sycamore, silver maple, sweetgum, pin oak and hackberry. Sites with only occasional flooding may include bur oak (*Quercus macrocarpa*), shingle oak (*Quercus imbricaria*), and pecan (*Carya illinoensis*). Vegetative community composition is dependent on flooding and microtopography. Shrubs commonly include possumhaw (*Ilex decidua*), dogwood (*Cornus* spp.), and hawthorn (*Crataegus* spp.). The herbaceous layer on these sites is diverse and often dense. Species include bedstraws (*Galium* spp.), violets (*Viola* spp.), sedges (*Carex* spp.), smallspike false nettle (*Boehmeria cylindrica*), Canadian woodnettle (*Laportea canadensis*), and touch-me-not (*Impatiens* spp.).

### Dominant plant species

- American elm (*Ulmus americana*), tree
- green ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*), tree
- dogwood (*Cornus*), shrub
- hackberry (*Celtis*), shrub
- sedge (*Carex*), grass
- Canadian woodnettle (*Laportea canadensis*), other herbaceous

## Community 1.1 Reference community

These ecological sites occur low lying floodplains and the reference community is a broadleaf deciduous floodplain forest with a high degree of canopy diversity. Historically, floodplains were a highly dynamic system with frequent flooding that influenced the vegetative composition, and American elm was a key species on these sites. Species composition and density is influenced by flooding regime. Ground flora on frequently flooded sites may be rather barren with a low to moderate level of species diversity.

### Dominant plant species

- American elm (*Ulmus americana*), tree
- green ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*), tree
- hackberry (*Celtis*), tree
- dogwood (*Cornus*), shrub
- hackberry (*Celtis*), shrub
- sedge (*Carex*), grass
- Canadian woodnettle (*Laportea canadensis*), other herbaceous



## State 2

### Disturbed State

Most remaining Wet Silty Floodplain sites have been altered due to disturbances and hydrological modifications, either within the watershed, or upstream. Dams, ditching, tiling, levees, and urban, industrial and agricultural impacts are common and have modified the historic natural riparian processes. Trees on disturbed sites will depend on the type, length and severity of disturbances. Hydrological modifications may have altered drainage on these sites. Common species including ash, maple, poplar, sweetgum, and hackberry. Disturbance may introduce non-native plant species to these sites and without management control, these invasive plants will fundamentally alter the plant community. Many of these sites are transitioned to Pastureland (State 3) or cropland (State 4).

#### Dominant plant species

- silver maple (*Acer saccharinum*), tree
- hackberry (*Celtis*), tree
- green ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*), tree
- sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), tree
- dogwood (*Cornus*), shrub
- black elderberry (*Sambucus nigra*), shrub
- sedge (*Carex*), grass
- Canadian woodnettle (*Laportea canadensis*), other herbaceous

## Community 2.1

### Disturbed community

This is a disturbed, successional community that includes a variety of trees including maple, cottonwood, hackberry, sweetgum, and ash. Shrub and understory species will depend on the type, severity and length of disturbances, available seed sources, and management inputs, if present. Sites may have hydrological modification that will impact species composition.

#### Dominant plant species

- silver maple (*Acer saccharinum*), tree
- sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), tree
- green ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*), tree
- hackberry (*Celtis*), tree
- dogwood (*Cornus*), shrub
- black elderberry (*Sambucus nigra*), shrub
- sedge (*Carex*), grass

## State 3

### Pastureland/ Forage State

A portion of these sites have been converted to pastureland or forage production. Species selection will depend upon the objectives and goals of the landowner; however, commonly planted grasses include tall fescue (*Schedonorus arundinaceus*), brome (*Bromus* spp.), white clover (*Trifolium repens*) and red clover (*Trifolium pratense*). Species health and productivity are determined by the management. Hydrological modifications such as ditching and/or tiling may be installed to improve drainage.

#### Dominant plant species

- tall fescue (*Schedonorus arundinaceus*), grass
- brome (*Bromus*), grass
- Kentucky bluegrass (*Poa pratensis*), grass
- white clover (*Trifolium repens*), other herbaceous
- red clover (*Trifolium pratense*), other herbaceous

## **Community 3.1**

### **Pastureland/Forage community**

These sites are managed for forage production and often include tall fescue (*Schedonorus arundinaceus*), brome (*Bromus* spp.), white clover (*Trifolium repens*) and red clover (*Trifolium pratense*). Selection of species will depend on the landowner's objectives.

#### **Dominant plant species**

- tall fescue (*Schedonorus arundinaceus*), grass
- brome (*Bromus*), grass
- Kentucky bluegrass (*Poa pratensis*), grass
- red clover (*Trifolium pratense*), other herbaceous
- white clover (*Trifolium repens*), other herbaceous

## **State 4**

### **Cropland State**

Hydrological modifications such as ditching and tiling are often used on these sites to increase crop production. Common crops include corn (*Zea mays*), soybeans (*Glycine max*), and occasionally winter wheat (*Triticum aestivum*). Some landowners choose to convert sites to cool season grasses for a period before resuming cropland production. A return to the historical Reference State from State 4 is unlikely, if not impossible.

#### **Dominant plant species**

- corn (*Zea mays*), other herbaceous
- soybean (*Glycine*), other herbaceous

## **Community 4.1**

### **Cropland community**

This community is characterized by the management and production of row crop agriculture. Common species include corn, soybean and wheat. Many other crops are suitable for these sites, and species selection will depend upon the landowners goals and objectives.

#### **Dominant plant species**

- soybean (*Glycine max*), other herbaceous
- corn (*Zea mays*), other herbaceous

## **Transition T1A**

### **State 1 to 2**

Severe disturbances, such as clearing or selective harvesting (oak/hickory removal) , will transition this site to State 2.

## **Transition T1C**

### **State 1 to 3**

Site is transitioned to an agricultural site focused on forage production. Management inputs would include clearing, site preparation, seeding and weed/brush control.

## **Transition T1B**

### **State 1 to 4**

Site is transitioned to an agricultural site focused on row crop production. Management inputs would include clearing, site preparation, seeding and weed control. Hydrological modifications are often installed to aid in drainage.

## **Restoration pathway R2A**

### **State 2 to 1**

Restoration would require long-term management inputs including planting of desired species, weed control, brush control, timber stand improvement, and prescribed fire.

### **Transition T2B**

#### **State 2 to 3**

Site is cleared and forage/pasture production is initiated. Management inputs would include tree/shrub removal, site preparation, seeding, and weed/brush control.

### **Transition T2C**

#### **State 2 to 4**

Site is cleared and row crop production is initiated. Management inputs would include tree/shrub removal, site preparation, tillage, seeding, and weed control.

### **Transition T3B**

#### **State 3 to 2**

Site is abandoned and slowly would transition to a wooded state dominated by deciduous trees. Species on site would depend on the severity and length of disturbance and available seed sources.

### **Transition T3A**

#### **State 3 to 4**

Management inputs that transition a site from pasture or forage production to a site that is utilized for row crop production.

### **Transition T4A**

#### **State 4 to 3**

Management inputs to transition a site from cropland production to a state of pasture/forage production.

## **Additional community tables**

### **Inventory data references**

Field sampling was not conducted as part of this PES project. Reference and alternative state concepts, including the state-and-transition model and vegetative communities are not yet well-documented and will require field sampling for verification and refinement. It is anticipated that site inspections, field verification, and field surveys will occur in the future.

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## Approval

Suzanne Mayne-Kinney, 12/30/2024

## 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	01/09/2025
Approved by	Suzanne Mayne-Kinney
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:
- 
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:**
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17. **Perennial plant reproductive capability:**
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