

Ecological site F122XY026TN

Clayey Limestone Terraces And Uplands

Accessed: 05/04/2024

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): 122X–Highland Rim and Pennyroyal

MLRA 122 is in Tennessee (47 percent), Kentucky (43 percent), Indiana (7 percent), and Alabama (3 percent). It makes up about 21,530 square miles (55,790 square kilometers).

SOILS:

Many of the soils in this MLRA are Udalfs. The moderately deep to very deep, well drained, clayey soils formed in limestone residuum. They are dominantly in rolling to steep areas of the “Outer Basin” (Mimosa, Braxton, Gladdice, and Hampshire series) and the undulating to hilly areas of the “Inner Basin” (Talbot and Bradyville series). The most agriculturally productive soils are the very deep, well drained, clayey or loamy soils that formed in alluvium and/or loess over alluvium or limestone residuum in nearly level to undulating areas (Armour, Cumberland, Harpeth, Lomond, and Maury series). The less extensive soils generally are moderately well drained to somewhat poorly drained and formed in loamy or clayey alluvium and/or residuum (Byler, Capshaw, Colbert, and Tupelo series). This MLRA has a significant acreage of Mollisols. Shallow or moderately deep, well drained, clayey Udolls (Ashwood and Barfield series) formed in limestone residuum dominantly in rolling to steep areas. Very shallow, well drained, clayey Rendolls (Gladeville series) formed in limestone residuum dominantly in undulating to rolling areas of the “Inner Basin.” Very deep, well drained or moderately well drained Udolls (Arrington, Egam, Lynnvilleville, and Staser series) and somewhat poorly drained or poorly drained Aquolls (Agee, Godwin, and Lanton series) formed in loamy or clayey alluvium derived from limestone on flood plains. Most of the remaining soils on flood plains are moderately well drained or well drained Udepts (Lindell and Ocana series). Udults are of small extent in this area. Most are very deep, well drained, and loamy and formed in gravelly colluvium or colluvium and the underlying residuum on steep hillsides (Dellrose soils). Rock outcrops are common on uplands.

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES:

This area supports mixed oak forest vegetation. White oak, black oak, northern red oak, and some scarlet oak are the dominant tree species. Shagbark hickory, bitternut hickory, pignut hickory, and mockernut hickory also occur. Oak, blackgum, flowering dogwood, sassafras, Virginia pine, pitch pine, and shortleaf pine grow mostly on ridgetops.

(Excerpt from United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. 2006. Land Resource Regions and Major Land Resource Areas of the United States, the Caribbean, and the Pacific Basin. U.S. Department of Agriculture Handbook 296.)

Classification relationships

Scientific Name: Southern Interior Low Plateau Dry-Mesic Oak Forest, Unique Identifier: CES202.898

Ecological site concept

The communities described in this provisional document reflect plant communities that are likely to be found on these soils and have not been field verified. This PES describes hypotheses based on available data of many

different scales and sources and has not been developed utilizing site-specific ecological field monitoring. This PES does not encompass the entire complexity or diversity of these sites. Field studies would be required for detailed conservation planning or to develop a comprehensive and science-based restoration plan.

Ecological Dynamics

Only two tree species can be selected for entry into the ESIS/EDIT database as dominants; however, multiple tree species may be co-dominant on these sites and it will vary depending on aspect, soil depth, seed sources, management, and disturbance history.

State 1. Phase 1.1. Forestland

southern red oak (*Quercus falcata*)- white oak (*Quercus alba*) / hophornbeam (*Ostrya virginiana*) - sassafras (*Sassafras albidum*) / mayapple (*Podophyllum peltatum*)

Most areas of these soils are used to grow corn, soybeans, wheat and hay or utilized for pasture. Very few areas are still in native forest.

State: 2. Phase 2.1. Pasture

Most common plant species dominant: *Schedonorus arundinaceus* (tall fescue)

Pasture plant species are dependent on seeding, weed control, concurrent land uses, on-going levels of disturbance, and landowner goals. Individual site and soil characteristics, along with management activities, will influence production levels.

State: 3. Phase 3.1. Transitional Field

eastern red cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*) - tulip poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) / sumac (*Rhus* spp.) - berries (*Rubus* spp.) / fescue (*Schedonorus arundinaceus*)

State 4: Phase 4.1. Abandoned Croplands

Plant species dominant:

henbit deadnettle (*Lamium amplexicaule*) – mouse-eared chickweed (*Cerastium* L.)

Abandonment of cropland would result in many weed species taking over the site. Initially, annual weeds would be predominate followed by grasses, shrubs and finally, pioneers trees.

State 5: Phase 5.1. Cropland

Dependent upon seeding and management. Most common crops are corn and soybeans.

It would require years of management, plantings, and weed control to establish successional communities that could transition to a reference community.

Table 1. Dominant plant species

Tree	(1) <i>Quercus falcata</i> (2) <i>Quercus alba</i>
Shrub	(1) <i>Ostrya virginiana</i> (2) <i>Sassafras albidum</i>
Herbaceous	(1) <i>Podophyllum peltatum</i>

Physiographic features

These sites are found predominately on upland hills and, in some counties, on terraces.

Table 2. Representative physiographic features

Landforms	(1) Hill (2) Terrace
Flooding duration	Extremely brief (0.1 to 4 hours) to long (7 to 30 days)

Flooding frequency	None to frequent
Ponding frequency	None
Elevation	107–518 m
Slope	2–60%
Water table depth	61–91 cm

Climatic features

Climate

The average annual precipitation in this area is 43 to 63 inches (1,090 to 1,600 millimeters), increasing to the south. The maximum precipitation occurs in winter and early in spring, and the minimum occurs in fall. Most of the rainfall occurs as high-intensity, convective thunderstorms. Snowfall may occur in winter. The average annual temperature is 52 to 60 degrees F (11 to 16 degrees C), increasing to the south. The freeze-free period averages 210 days and ranges from 185 to 235 days. The longer freeze-free periods occur in the more southerly parts of the area.

(Excerpt from United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. 2006. Land Resource Regions and Major Land Resource Areas of the United States, the Caribbean, and the Pacific Basin. U.S. Department of Agriculture Handbook 296.)

Table 3. Representative climatic features

Frost-free period (average)	183 days
Freeze-free period (average)	202 days
Precipitation total (average)	1,422 mm

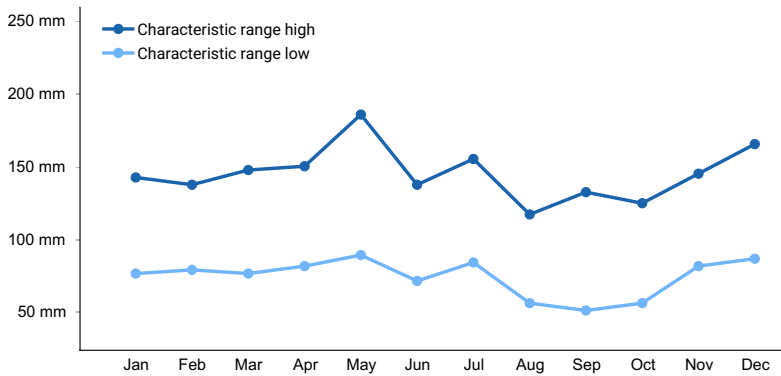


Figure 1. Monthly precipitation range

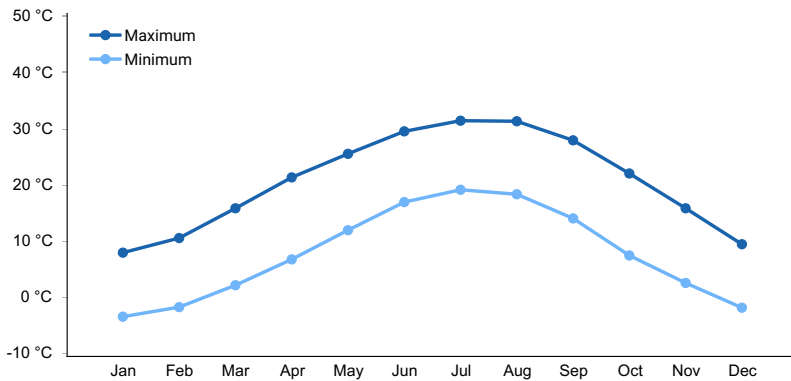


Figure 2. Monthly average minimum and maximum temperature

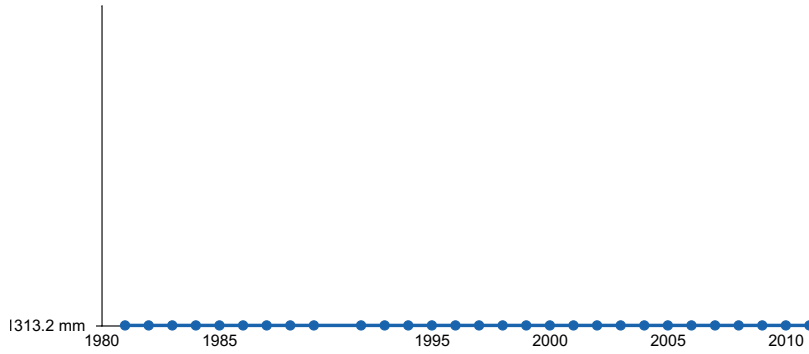


Figure 3. Annual precipitation pattern

Climate stations used

- (1) CLARKSVILLE WWTP [USC00401790], Clarksville, TN
- (2) WAYNESBORO [USC00409502], Waynesboro, TN
- (3) GREENSBURG [USC00153430], Greensburg, KY
- (4) COOKEVILLE [USC00402009], Cookeville, TN
- (5) SCOTTSVILLE [USC00157215], Scottsville, KY

Influencing water features

These sites have no influencing water features.

Soil features

Soils in this group are clayey limestone.

Table 4. Representative soil features

Parent material	(1) Residuum–cherty limestone (2) Alluvium–sandstone and shale
Surface texture	(1) Silt loam
Family particle size	(1) Clayey
Drainage class	Well drained
Permeability class	Slow to moderately rapid
Soil depth	152 cm
Surface fragment cover <=3"	0%
Surface fragment cover >3"	0%
Available water capacity (0-101.6cm)	11.43–19.56 cm
Calcium carbonate equivalent (0-101.6cm)	0%
Electrical conductivity (0-101.6cm)	0 mmhos/cm
Sodium adsorption ratio (0-101.6cm)	0
Soil reaction (1:1 water) (0-101.6cm)	5–6
Subsurface fragment volume <=3" (Depth not specified)	0–27%

Subsurface fragment volume >3" (Depth not specified)	0–15%
---	-------

Ecological dynamics

26 – Clayey Limestone Terrace and Uplands

Thermic

MLRA 122

Mapunits in this preliminary grouping: Cookeville, Cumberland, Decatur, Dewey, Fullerton, Sengtown, Waynesboro, Wolftever. Future ESD development may result in adding or removing soil mapunits from this initial group.

It should be noted that the communities described in this provisional document reflect plant communities that are likely to be found on these soils and have not been extensively field verified. This document also does not encompass the entire complexity or diversity possible. Additional field studies or ESD development is needed for conservation planning uses.

The PES reference community was determined by information gathered from NASIS, NRCS county soil surveys (trees on site, common trees) and Glendon Smalley's U.S. Forest Service technical report SO-43 entitled, "Classification and Evaluation of Forest Sites on the Eastern Highland Rim and Pennyroyal."

NRCS county soil surveys listed trees on site as southern red oak, white oak, black oak, pignut hickory, white hickory, "hybrid" hickory, tulip poplar, and pines.

NASIS trees-on-site showed a predominance of southern red oak and white oak on these sites. Other trees listed in NASIS include black oak, northern red oak, black walnut, tulip poplar, multiple pines, eastern red cedar, and flowering dogwood.

The following information is from Glendon Smalley's U.S. Forest Service technical report SO-43 entitled, "Classification and Evaluation of Forest Sites on the Eastern Highland Rim and Pennyroyal."

Description of Landtype 14:

Hilly Redlands-North Aspect

Dominant soils include Fullerton, Decatur, Dewey, Waynesboro

Vegetation: Southern red oak, scarlet oak, white oak, chestnut oak, black oak, red maple, hickories, yellow-poplar, northern red oak, and eastern redcedar. Occasional. American beech, elms, white ash, black walnut, black cherry, bur oak, sugar maple, loblolly pine, shortleaf pine, hackberry, and Virginia pine. Flowering dogwood, persimmon, sassafras, sourwood, eastern hophornbeam, wild plum, and red mulberry are common in the understory.

Description of Landtype 15:

Hilly Redlands-South Aspect

Dominant soils include Fullerton, Decatur, Dewey, Waynesboro

Vegetation: southern red oak, scarlet oak, white oak, hickories, black oak, and eastern redcedar. Occasional trees: chestnut oak, bur oak, post oak, red maple, elms, hackberry, white ash, sugar maple, black walnut, black cherry, shortleaf pine, Virginia pine, and loblolly pine. Flowering dogwood, persimmon, sassafras, sourwood, eastern hophornbeam, wild plum, winged elm, and vacciniums are common in the understory.

Description of Landtype 16:

Redland Slopes-North Aspect

Dominant soils: Cumberland Decatur, Dewey, Waynesboro

Vegetation: White oak, black oak, northern red oak, hickories, yellow-poplar, red maple, and elms. Occasional southern red oak, scarlet oak, American beech, bur oak, black walnut, black cherry, white ash, sugar maple, eastern redcedar, shortleaf pine, Virginia pine, and loblolly pine. Flowering dogwood, persimmon, sassafras, sourwood, red mulberry, eastern hophornbeam, wild plum, winged elm, and vacciniums are common in the understory.

Description of Landtype 17:

Redland Slopes-South Aspect

Dominant soils: Cumberland Decatur, Dewey, Waynesboro

Black oak, white oak, scarlet oak, northern red oak, southern red oak, hickories, and eastern redcedar; occasional chestnut oak, post oak, bur oak, yellow-poplar, red maple, elms, American beech, white ash, black walnut, black cherry, sugar maple, shortleaf pine, Virginia pine, and loblolly pine. Flowering dogwood, persimmon, eastern hophornbeam, sassafras, wild plum, winged elm, and vacciniums are common in the understory,

Description of Landtype 4:

Cherty North Slopes

Dominant soils include Fullerton

Vegetation -White oak, black oak, southern red oak, yellow-poplar, northern red oak, hickories, blackgum, red maple; occasional scarlet oak, chestnut oak, chinkapin oak, post oak, elms, white oak, black walnut, black cherry, eastern redcedar, American beech, sugar maple, shortleaf pine, loblolly pine, and Virginia pine, Flowering dogwood, sassafras, persimmon, eastern hophornbeam, eastern redbud, devil's club, euonymuses, hydrangea, and vacciniums are in the understory.

Description of Landtype 5:

Cherty South Slopes

Dominant soils include Fullerton

Vegetation: White oak, scarlet oak, chestnut oak, chinkapin oak southern red oak, post oak, hickories, black oak, eastern redcedar, loblolly pine, Virginia pine, and shortleaf pine. Occasional trees include red maple, elms, blackgum, and yellow-poplar. Eastern redbud, eastern hophornbeam, flowering dogwood, vacciniums, euonymuses, winged elm, sassafras, and wild plum are in the understory.

Ecological Dynamics

Only two tree species can be selected for entry into the ESIS/EDIT database as dominants; however, multiple tree species may be co-dominant on these sites and it will vary depending on aspect, soil depth, seed sources, management, and disturbance history.

State 1. Phase 1.1. Forestland

southern red oak (*Quercus falcata*)- white oak (*Quercus alba*) / hophornbeam (*Ostrya virginiana*) - sassafras (*Sassafras albidum*) / mayapple (*Podophyllum peltatum*)

Most areas of these soils are used to grow corn, soybeans, wheat and hay or utilized for pasture. Very few areas are still in native forest.

State: 2. Phase 2.1. Pasture

Most common plant species dominant: *Schedonorus arundinaceus* (tall fescue)

Pasture plant species are dependent on seeding, weed control, concurrent land uses, on-going levels of disturbance, and landowner goals. Individual site and soil characteristics, along with management activities, will influence production levels.

Many species of grass, both warm and cool season, are available and suitable for these sites. Common forage species include tall fescue, orchard grass, Kentucky bluegrass, Johnson grass, timothy, and various species of clover. Depending on levels of management, dozens of weed species may be present.

Management of pasture sites should follow conservation planning standards and protocols which include watershed protection, soil health, and adequate forage species.

Transitioning this state to a reference condition would require long-term timber stand improvement practices to control non-native vegetation and manage for desired hardwood species.

State: 3. Phase 3.1. Transitional Field

eastern red cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*) - tulip poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) / sumac (*Rhus* spp.) - berries (*Rubus* spp.) / fescue (*Schedonorus arundinaceus*)

A mix of species including eastern red cedar and pines would be found on these sites. Seedlings and saplings of *Acer* spp., (especially red maple, sugar maple, and boxelder), tulip poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera*), sassafras (*Sassafras albidum*), black locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*), hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*), *Quercus* spp., and *Carya* spp. may be present depending on disturbance levels and adjacent seed sources. The shrub layer would likely include poison ivy, sumac, blackberries, dewberries, multiflora rose, Carolina rose, and other successional species.

Tree regeneration on these sites will depend on the severity and duration of disturbance, soil characteristics, adjacent plant communities and seed sources, post-disturbance management inputs, presence or absence of continued site disturbances (grazing, fire, timber cutting), slope, and aspect.

Transitioning this state to a reference condition would likely require timber stand improvement practices to control non-native vegetation and manage for desired tree species.

State 4: Phase 4.1. Abandoned Croplands

Plant species dominant:

henbit deadnettle (*Lamium amplexicaule*) – mouse-eared chickweed (*Cerastium* L.)

Abandonment of cropland would result in many weed species taking over the site. Initially, annual weeds would be predominate followed by grasses, shrubs and finally, pioneers trees.

It would require years of management, plantings, and weed control to establish successional communities that could transition to a reference community.

State 5: Phase 5.1. Cropland

Dependent upon seeding and management. Most common crops are corn and soybeans.

It would require years of management, plantings, and weed control to establish successional communities that could transition to a reference community.

TO VALIDATE THE INFORMATION IN THIS PROVISIONAL ECOLOGICAL SITE DESCRIPTION FUTURE FIELD WORK IS NEEDED. This will include detail field inspections and monitoring and multi-site data collection including medium to high intensity vegetation sampling, soil correlations, and an in-depth analysis of gathered data. A final field review, peer review, quality control, and quality assurance reviews of the ESD will be needed to produce a document to be utilized for accurate on-site conservation planning.

State and transition model

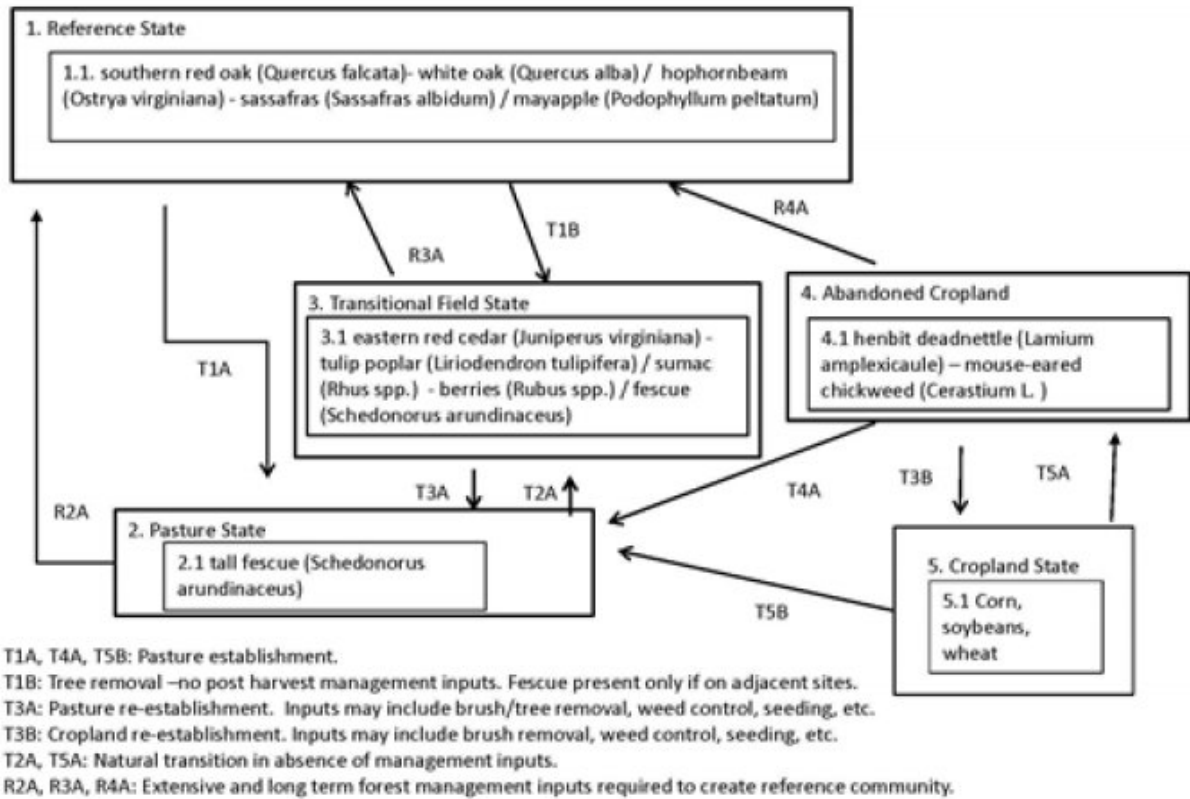


Figure 5. 26-Clayey Limestone Uplands

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	
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 pedestals or terracettes:**

4. **Bare ground from Ecological Site Description or other studies (rock, litter, lichen, moss, plant canopy are not bare ground):**

5. **Number of gullies and erosion associated with gullies:**

6. **Extent of wind scoured, blowouts and/or depositional areas:**

7. **Amount of litter movement (describe size and distance expected to travel):**

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

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:**
