

Ecological site F127XY010WV Cold Uplands

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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): 127X–Eastern Allegheny Plateau and Mountains

This ecosite is found in mountains, plateau in MLRA 127: Eastern Allegheny Plateau and Mountains. This site occupies the Allegheny Mountain Section of the Appalachian Highlands of the Appalachian Plateau Province. The deeply dissected plateau in this area terminates in a high escarpment, the Allegheny Front, in the eastern part of the area. Steep slopes are dominant, but level to gently rolling plateau remnants are conspicuous in the northern part of the area. The area is dominantly forest, containing large blocks of state forest, game lands, and national forest. Less than one-tenth of the MLRA consists of urban areas

Classification relationships

This site crosswalks to Landfire biophysical setting (BpS) Appalachian (Hemlock-)Northern Hardwood Forest

NatureServe (2007) describes this as Appalachian (Hemlock-)Northern Hardwood Forest (CES202.593)

Component Associations

Association Unique ID Association Name

CEGL003819 Rhododendron maximum Upland Shrubland

CEGL005005 *Acer saccharum* - *Pinus strobus* / *Acer pensylvanicum* Forest

CEGL005043 *Tsuga canadensis* - *Fagus grandifolia* - *Acer saccharum* / (*Hamamelis virginiana*, *Kalmia latifolia*) Forest

CEGL006019 *Pinus strobus* - *Tsuga canadensis* / *Acer pensylvanicum* / *Polystichum acrostichoides* Forest

CEGL006029 *Picea rubens* - *Tsuga canadensis* - *Fagus grandifolia* / *Dryopteris intermedia* Forest

CEGL006045 *Acer saccharum* - *Betula alleghaniensis* - *Prunus serotina* Forest

CEGL006046 *Acer saccharum* - *Quercus rubra* / *Hepatica nobilis* var. *obtusa* Forest

CEGL006088 *Tsuga canadensis* - *Fagus grandifolia* - *Quercus rubra* Forest

CEGL006125 *Quercus rubra* - *Acer saccharum* - *Liriodendron tulipifera* Forest

CEGL006193 *Chrysosplenium americanum* Herbaceous Vegetation

CEGL006206 *Tsuga canadensis* - *Betula alleghaniensis* - *Prunus serotina* / *Rhododendron maximum* Forest

CEGL006211 *Acer saccharum* - (*Fraxinus americana*) / *Arisaema triphyllum* Forest

CEGL006241 *Quercus bicolor* / *Vaccinium corymbosum* / *Carex stipata* Forest

CEGL006296 *Fagus grandifolia* - *Betula lenta* - *Liriodendron tulipifera* - *Acer saccharum* Forest

CEGL006328 *Pinus strobus* - *Tsuga canadensis* Lower New England / Northern Piedmont Forest

CEGL006454 *Quercus* (*rubra*, *velutina*, *alba*) - *Betula lenta* - (*Pinus strobus*) Forest

CEGL006474 *Tsuga canadensis* - *Fagus grandifolia* - *Quercus* (*prinus*, *alba*) Forest

CEGL006566 *Quercus rubra* - *Tsuga canadensis* - *Liriodendron tulipifera* / *Hamamelis virginiana* Forest

CEGL006577 *Acer saccharum* - *Fraxinus americana* - *Juglans cinerea* / *Staphylea trifolia* / *Adlumia fungosa* Forest

CEGL006597 *Carex scabrata* - *Viola cucullata* / *Plagiomnium ciliare* Herbaceous Vegetation

CEGL006631 *Acer saccharum* - *Betula alleghaniensis* - *Fagus grandifolia* / *Viburnum lantanoides* Forest

CEGL006632 *Acer saccharum* - *Fagus grandifolia* - *Fraxinus americana* / *Arisaema triphyllum* Forest

CEGL006633 *Quercus rubra* - *Acer saccharum* - *Fagus grandifolia* / *Viburnum acerifolium* Forest

CEGL006635 *Quercus rubra* - *Acer saccharum* / *Viburnum acerifolium* - *Lindera benzoin* Forest
 CEGLO06638 *Tsuga canadensis* - *Betula alleghaniensis* - *Acer saccharum* / *Dryopteris intermedia* Forest
 CEGLO06639 *Tsuga canadensis* - *Acer saccharum* - *Fagus grandifolia* / *Dryopteris intermedia* Forest
 CEGLO07861 *Betula alleghaniensis* - (*Tsuga canadensis*) / *Rhododendron maximum* / (*Leucothoe fontanesiana*) Forest
 CEGLO08426 *Thuja occidentalis* - *Pinus strobus* - *Tsuga canadensis* / *Carex eburnea* Woodland
 CEGLO08502 *Betula alleghaniensis* - *Quercus rubra* / *Acer* (*pensylvanicum*, *spicatum*) / *Dryopteris intermedia* - *Oclemena acuminata* Forest
 CEGLO08504 *Betula alleghaniensis* / *Sorbus americana* - *Acer spicatum* / *Polypodium appalachianum* Forest
 CEGLO08513 *Tsuga canadensis* - (*Betula alleghaniensis*, *Quercus rubra*) / *Ilex montana* / *Rhododendron catawbiense* Forest
 CEGLO08533 *Tsuga canadensis* - *Betula alleghaniensis* / *Veratrum viride* - *Carex scabrata* - *Oclemena acuminata* Forest

Ecological site concept

These sites are likely frigid mean annual air temperature ≤ 45 ; occur at a median elevation ≤ 973 meters and a drainage class of Moderately well drained, Somewhat poorly drained, Well drained, Somewhat excessively drained. These sites receive 41 inches of mean annual precipitation.

From Landfire <http://www.landfire.gov/index.php>:

Generally ranges from PA west to Lake Erie and south to northern GA, eastern KY, southeastern OH, western NC, northwestern SC, eastern TN, southwestern WV, western VA, the Appalachian Mountains and the Cumberland Plateau.

This mixed forest occurs predominantly on mesic sites over a broad range of topographic conditions with elevations generally ranging from 1000-3000ft. Sites remain moist in all but most severe drought conditions. The BpS shifts from occupying a broad elevation range in the northern extent of the map zone (PA) to a more narrow range (higher elevation) in the southern extent of the mapzone (WV).

In the northern portion of its range it occurs primarily at higher elevations and on slope positions that favor cool, moist conditions. Soils are usually acidic and can contain a variety of parent material and drainage conditions.

At lower elevations and in the southern portion of its range, it occurs more frequently in sheltered coves and valleys. Sites are acid, generally on moist, but moderately well drained to well drained loamy or silty soils, either colluvial or alluvial. Soils are often rocky and usually deep (>40in) even if only in pockets between boulders. In riparian areas it is usually along high gradient (1-2%) streams. Also found on lower slopes with west and south aspect, lower to mid slope on east and north aspects, and in narrow cliff bound valleys; it may occur to the base of cliffs on all slopes.

Table 1. Dominant plant species

Tree	(1) <i>Fagus grandifolia</i> (2) <i>Acer saccharum</i>
Shrub	(1) <i>Betula alleghaniensis</i>
Herbaceous	Not specified

Physiographic features

list of unique landform positions: Backslope, Footslope, Shoulder, Summit, Toeslope

Table 2. Representative physiographic features

Landforms	(1) Hill (2) Mountain slope (3) Plateau
Flooding frequency	None
Ponding frequency	None

Elevation	499–2,900 ft
Slope	0–65%
Water table depth	12–39 in
Aspect	N, S

Climatic features

Influencing water features

This ecological site is not influenced by wetland or riparian water features.

Soil features

The soil series associated with this site are: Wharton, Rayne, Meckesville, Kinzua, Ivory, Hazleton, Hartleton, Gilpin, Cookport, Clymer, Cavode. They are Moderately deep to very deep, Somewhat poorly drained to Well drained, and Slow to Rapid permeable soils, with very acidic to moderately acidic soil reaction, that formed in Colluvium, Residuum, Till from Acid shale, Clayey shale, Noncalcareous sandstone, Sandstone, Sandstone and shale, Sedimentary rock, Shale, Shale and siltstone.

Table 3. Representative soil features

Parent material	(1) Colluvium–sandstone and shale (2) Residuum–shale and siltstone
Surface texture	(1) Channery loam (2) Very channery silt loam (3) Sandy loam
Family particle size	(1) Loamy

Ecological dynamics

From http://explorer.natureserve.org/servlet/NatureServe?searchSystemUid=ELEMENT_GLOBAL.2.723013

This forested system of the eastern U.S. ranges from central New England west to Lake Erie and south to the higher elevations of Virginia and West Virginia. It is one of the matrix forest types in the northern part of the Central Interior and Appalachian Division. Northern hardwoods such as *Acer saccharum*, *Betula alleghaniensis*, and *Fagus grandifolia* are characteristic, either forming a deciduous canopy or mixed with *Tsuga canadensis* (or in some cases *Pinus strobus*). Other common and sometimes dominant trees include *Quercus* spp. (most commonly *Quercus rubra*), *Liriodendron tulipifera*, *Prunus serotina*, *Acer rubrum*, and *Betula lenta*. It is of more limited extent and more ecologically constrained in the southern part of its range in northern parts of Virginia and West Virginia.

From Landfire <http://www.landfire.gov/index.php>:

Vegetation Description:

In the northern part of the range, dominant overstory species include eastern hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*), American beech (*Fagus grandifolia*), sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*) and yellow birch (*Betula allegheniensis*). While this community as a whole occurs across a wide range of topographic conditions, the species mix can vary considerably. Hemlock will dominate the overstory on cool/moist sites at higher elevations and in shaded coves, valley bottoms and riparian areas. Moist bottomlands and footslopes may also contain a larger component of yellow birch, white ash (*Fraxinus americana*) and sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*) (Whitney 1990). Locally, on slopes, sugar maple becomes more abundant, resulting in a beech-hemlock-sugar maple complex (Braun 2001). Other common associates include red maple (*Acer rubrum*), black cherry (*Prunus serotina*), black birch (*Betula nigra*), basswood (*Tilia americana*) and cucumber magnolia (*Magnolia acuminata*). The understory and mid-story are usually well developed and include hobblebush (*Viburnum alnifolium*), mapleleaf viburnum (*Viburnum acerifolium*), witch hazel (*Hamamelis virginiana*), serviceberry (*Amelanchier alnifolia*), pin cherry (*Prunus pennsylvanica*), large-leaved holly (*Ilex monticola*), and alternative-leaved dogwood (*Cornus alternifolia*). Common herbaceous species

include wild lily of the valley (*Maianthemum canadense*), sensitive fern (*Onoclea sensibilis*), shining clubmoss (*Lycopodium lucidulum*), *Dryopteris spinulosa* (*Dryopteris spinulosa*), mountain woodsorrel (*Oxalis montana*) and partridgeberry (*Mitchella repens*) (Lutz 1930, Braun 2001).

In the southern part of the range, dominant vegetation is generally in two to three layers. The canopy in well developed late seral conditions is composed of eastern hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*) (most common) and or white pine (*Pinus strobus*) mixed with various hardwoods including tulip poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera*), American beech (*Fagus grandifolia*), black and white oaks (*Quercus velutina*, *Q. alba*), black birch (*Betula lenta*), bigleaf and umbrella magnolias (*Magnolia macrophylla*, *M. tripetala*). In the southern Appalachians, Fraser magnolia (*M. fraseri*) and silverbell (*Halesia carolina*) may also be found. There may be gaps with a younger cohort of the same set of species. A dense, low to high shrub layer of great laurel (*Rhododendron maxima*) and sometimes mountain laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*) is often present. Yellowroot (*Xanthorhiza simplissima*) may occur immediately adjacent to streams in sandy/silty alluvial deposits in gaps. Few if any herbs are found and bryophyte and hepatophyte cover is generally restricted to downed wood, tree/shrub boles, and rocks/boulders.

BpS Dominant and Indicator Species

Symbol Scientific Name Common Name

FAGR *Fagus grandifolia* American beech

TSCA *Tsuga canadensis* Eastern hemlock

ACSA3 *Acer saccharum* Sugar maple

BEAL2 *Betula alleghaniensis* Yellow birch

TIAM *Tilia americana* American basswood

LITU *Liriodendron tulipifera* Tuliptree

PIST *Pinus strobus* Eastern white pine

QUVE *Quercus velutina* Black oak

Disturbance Description

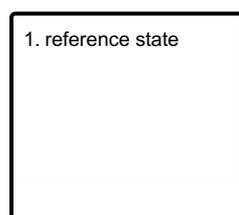
Non-Fire Disturbance: This system is dominated by long-lived, mesic species that form multi-layered uneven-aged forests over time. Canopy dynamics are dominated by single and multiple disturbances encouraging gap phase regeneration (Abrams and Orwig 1996). Larger disturbances include windthrow, insect attack and ice storms. Although stand-replacing wind events are rare, small to medium blowdown events are more common and occur at greater frequency on the plateau and exposed side slopes (Ruffner and Abrams 2003). Localized insect and disease outbreaks can create small to medium canopy gaps.

Running the VDDT model resulted in 0.9% disturbance (fire and/or wind, weather, stress) annually, consistent with disturbance rates documented by Runkle (1981, 1985) and others. Wind, weather, stress alone resulted in 0.7% disturbance annually.

Fire Regime Description: Historically, this system was probably only subject to occasional fires. Fires that did occur may have been catastrophic and may have lead to even-aged stands of pine and hemlock (NatureServe 2007). Due to the predominance of cool, moist site conditions, surface and replacement fires are extremely rare, occurring at 700-1000yr intervals. Most protected sites are essentially fire free. The principal cause of fuel formation leading to fire in northern hardwood ecosystems is broad-scale, storm-driven windthrow of catastrophic proportions (Hough 1963, Runkle 1982).

State and transition model

Ecosystem states



State 1

reference state

From: From Landfire <http://www.landfire.gov/index.php>: Structural Information Upper Layer Lifeform: Tree Upper Layer Canopy Cover: 71 - 100% Upper Layer Canopy Height: Tree 25.1m - Tree 50m Tree Size Class: Very Large >33"DBH Indicator Species Symbol Scientific Name Common Name Canopy Position TSCA *Tsuga canadensis* Eastern hemlock All FAGR *Fagus grandifolia* American beech All ACSA3 *Acer saccharum* Sugar maple All LITU *Liriodendron tulipifera* Tuliptree Upper Description Class D (age = 200yrs+) is characterized by an un-even age, closed-canopy structure with beech, hemlock, and sugar maple occurring in all size classes. The overstory is characterized by large-diameter beech, hemlock, sugar maple, and tulip poplar, with white pine in the southern parts. In hemlock-dominated stands, the shrub layer consists almost exclusively of shade-tolerant shrub species, with a less well developed herbaceous layer; in hardwood-hemlock mixes a well-developed shrub and rich herbaceous layer is often present. Great and/or mountain laurel may still be present in mixed stands. Oldest trees are 200 – 350yrs old, and sometimes over 400yrs old. Fuel Model 10 may occur where windthrow has created large quantities of natural slash. To distinguish D from B for mapping purposes: canopy surface texture in the oldest age classes (D) is more complex, includes more canopy shading, and the pixel-to-pixel variance should be greater than in class B (see Tom Spies's work in the Pacific Northwest relating to how to classify middle-aged from old-growth conifer stands). Disturbances were modeled as follows: 1.Replacement fire (every 1000yrs) and wind/weather/stress (every 1000yrs) result in a transition to class A. 2.Mixed fire (every 1000yrs) and wind/weather/stress (every 150yrs) result in a transition to class C (more open).

Other references

Landfire <http://www.landfire.gov/index.php>

NatureServe. 2007. International Ecological Classification Standard: Terrestrial Ecological Classifications. NatureServe Central Databases. Arlington, VA, U.S.A. Data current as of 15 April 2007.

NatureServe. 2015. International Ecological Classification Standard: Terrestrial Ecological Classifications. NatureServe Central Databases. Arlington, VA, U.S.A. Data current as of 15 August 2015.

Contributors

Jason Teets

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:**
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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:**
