

Ecological site F143XY301ME

Loamy Till Swamp (Northern White Cedar)

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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): 143X–Northeastern Mountains

MLRA 143, known as the Northeastern Mountains, covers approximately 23 million acres of mountains, hills, and valleys in northern Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, and Massachusetts. The area is sparsely populated, with less than five percent of the land area developed for agriculture, residential, and urban development. About 90 percent of the area is forested, most of which is actively managed for timber. Elevations are mostly between 1,000 to 4,000 feet, with a few isolated peaks more than 5,000 feet above sea level. The present day mountains are but remnants of a much larger ancient range that has been eroding for approximately 500 million years. Bedrock consists of mostly very old metamorphic rock (gneiss, schist, slate, marble, quartzite, etc.) with younger intrusions of igneous rock (e.g. granite and granodiorite) from the Triassic and Cretaceous periods. MLRA 143 differs somewhat geologically from its neighboring MLRAs (142, 144A, 144B, 145, and 146), which have greater amounts of nutrient-rich sedimentary rock. Compared to MLRA 143, they are all lower in elevation, with longer growing seasons large areas that were once submerged by the ocean following glaciation.

The characteristic landforms and soils of northern New England were derived from the massive continental ice sheet that engulfed the region during North America's most recent glaciation. Mighty glaciers, embedded with sediment and rock fragments, scoured bedrock and compacted mineral beds in a steady march south and east toward the Atlantic Ocean. The softer sedimentary rocks were pulverized into fine silts and clays under the immense weight of ice a mile thick, while the more resistant igneous and metamorphic rocks were sculpted into steep mountains and hills or plucked and dragged along the base of the glacier. With a warming climate, the ice retreated northward, depositing a thin layer of unsorted glacial till sediment atop the newly-exposed bedrock and compacted mineral beds. Deeper mounds of unsorted till formed small hills, kames, moraines and drumlins. Enormous chunks of ice detached as the glacier retreated, melting slowly in place and forming many kettle lakes and basins where water and fine sediments collect. Raging torrents of glacial meltwater dissected much of the barren landscape, entraining coarse and fine sediments, carving river valleys, and leaving well-sorted deposits of mostly sand and gravel along the watercourse. By 10,000 years ago the ice sheet had fully receded from MLRA 143. Silty floodplains developed along perennial rivers, many of which occupy the same channels that once gushed with sediment-rich glacial meltwater. Over time, wet basins accumulated fine sediment, some dried out, and still others became acidified by organic matter inputs from colonizing vegetation.

In terms of climate, MLRA 143 is distinguished from neighboring MLRAs by a shorter growing season and the occurrence of cryic soil temperature regimes at high elevations. The majority of MLRA 143 averages 32 to 44 inches of precipitation annually with a five to six month growing season and frigid winter temperatures. However, the higher elevations may receive up to double the annual precipitation of the lower elevations, and have a three to four month growing season with extremely cold winters. As the northernmost MLRA in the region with the coldest temperatures and shortest growing season, the Northeastern Mountains have less overall tree diversity, fewer pine and oak trees, and more abundant spruce and fir trees than neighboring MLRAs.

Classification relationships

This site occurs in Ecological Site Group 3 (Wooded Wetlands) of MLRA 143 (The Northeastern Mountains), in the

Northeastern Forage and Forest Region (Land Resource Region R).

The Northeastern Forage and Forest LRR includes all of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, as well as large portions of Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. Its southern boundary marks the extent of the Wisconsin ice sheet, which engulfed the entire LRR as recently as 10,000 to 15,000 years ago. Erosional and depositional processes associated with glaciation created many of the topographic patterns that distinguish MLRAs within the Northeastern region. Harder granitic and metamorphic bedrock to the north were more resistant to glacial erosion, resulting in the relatively nutrient poor mountains of MLRA 143; whereas nutrient-rich sedimentary bedrock of MLRAs 139, 140, and 146 resulted in relatively flat, fertile landscapes ideal for cultivation. Other areas were depressed below sea-level by the sheer mass of the glacier, resulting in pockets of marine sediments which distinguish MLRAs 142, 144A, 144B, and 145.

Precipitation is sufficient to support productive forestland throughout the Northeastern region. Still, a latitudinal temperature gradient from mesic to frigid soil temperatures results in a general transition from central hardwoods and pine in the southern MLRAs to northern hardwoods and spruce-fir forests farther north (no true boreal forests exist in the region). Elevations are generally low throughout the Northeastern region, with the exception of MLRA 143 which has many high mountain ecosystems with cryic temperature regimes and alpine vegetation above the tree line.

Ecological site concept

This site occurs in relatively flat areas (0-8% slopes) near the bottom of watersheds where water saturates lodgment till soils for most of the growing season. Soils are poorly- to very poorly-drained with loamy textures, a mucky peat surface, and a compacted (densic) horizon within ~35 inches of the soil surface. The water table is seasonally high (within 12 inches of the surface) and typically lowers somewhat in late summer and fall. This site often has pit and mound topography, with ponding and organic matter accumulation in the pits, and drier soil conditions on the mounds where most trees are rooted.

Northern white cedar is abundant, often with small amounts of balsam fir, black ash, red maple, white pine, black spruce, and/or yellow birch. Diverse herbs and bryophytes dominate the understory.

Associated sites

F143XY302ME	Mucky Swamp The Mucky Peat Swamp often occurs downslope of the Loamy Till Swamp as all soils become very poorly drained and soil surface organic layer increases to greater than 16 inches.
F143XY502ME	Loamy Till Toeslope The Loamy Till Toeslope site often occurs upslope of the Loamy Till Swamp, where soils are somewhat poorly- and poorly-drained, rather than poorly- and very poorly-drained. The Loamy Till Toeslope supports hardwood-dominant forests rather than cedar-dominant forests.
F143XY503ME	Loamy Flat The Loamy Flat site has poorly-drained soils throughout, while the Loamy Till Swamp typically has both poorly- and very-poorly drained soils. Loamy Flats support red (and black) spruce, while Loamy Till Swamp is typically too wet for red spruce (though it often has black spruce present).

Similar sites

F143XY303ME	Acidic Swamp The Acidic Swamp site has a similar complex of poorly- and very poorly-drained soils, but tends to be wetter, more acidic, and usually has coarser soil textures and weak or non-existent dense compacted layer compared to the Loamy Till Swamp site. The Acidic Swamp is dominated by black spruce rather than northern white cedar.
F143XY302ME	Mucky Swamp Both the Mucky Peat Swamp and the Loamy Till Swamp are dominated by northern white cedar, but the Mucky Peat Swamp is wetter, has a thicker organic soil surface layer, and typically has a more open canopy, allowing more light to reach the forest floor. As a result, the understory is often more productive in the Mucky Peat Swamp.

Table 1. Dominant plant species

Tree	(1) <i>Thuja occidentalis</i>
Shrub	Not specified
Herbaceous	Not specified

Physiographic features

This site typically occurs at the base of large watersheds on relatively flat, wet, till landforms. The water table is usually within 12 inches of the soil surface most of the year, but may drop to lower levels in June-September. Slopes are typically less than 3 percent, but may be as high as 8 percent if soils remain sufficiently wet.

This site is characterized by pit-and-mound surface topography resulting from centuries of tree blow-downs. Tipped up tree roots excavate a small pit, and deposit the excavated soil next to the pit as the exposed roots decay. The pits are very poorly-drained and typically ponded during wet periods, while the mounds are poorly-drained and do not experience ponding.

This site occurs on elevations less than 2,500 feet.

Table 2. Representative physiographic features

Landforms	(1) Ground moraine (2) Till plain (3) Depression
Flooding frequency	None
Ponding duration	Brief (2 to 7 days) to very long (more than 30 days)
Ponding frequency	None to frequent
Elevation	37–762 m
Slope	0–8%
Ponding depth	0–15 cm
Water table depth	0–30 cm
Aspect	Aspect is not a significant factor

Climatic features

The climate of this site is typical of MLRA 143, with very cold snowy winters, warm rainy summers, and a relatively short growing season. Precipitation is fairly constant from month to month and averages about 46 inches annually. Growing degree days ranges from 106-130 days from June to September.

Table 3. Representative climatic features

Frost-free period (average)	106 days
Freeze-free period (average)	130 days
Precipitation total (average)	1,168 mm

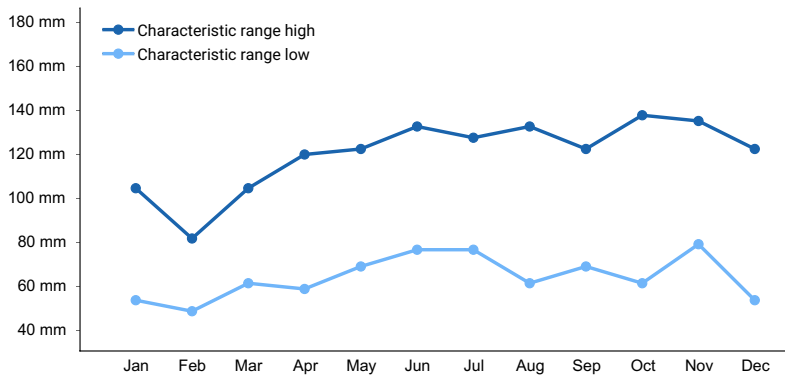


Figure 1. Monthly precipitation range

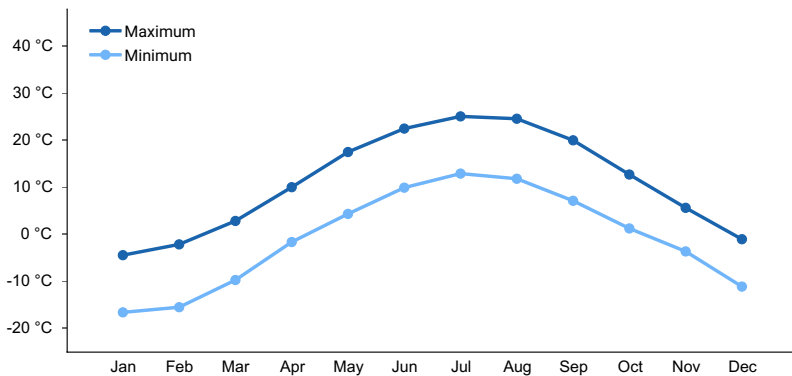


Figure 2. Monthly average minimum and maximum temperature

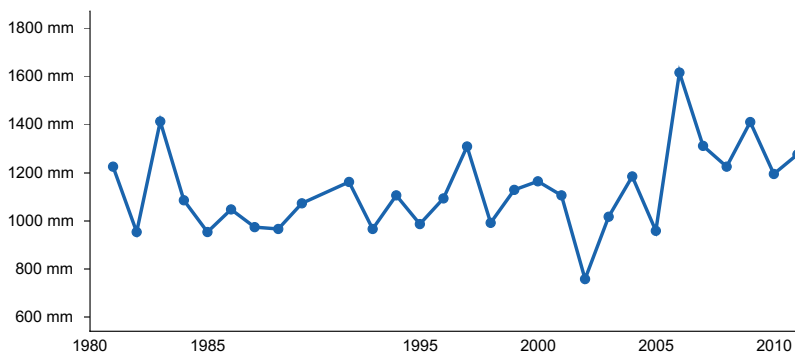


Figure 3. Annual precipitation pattern

Climate stations used

- (1) DANFORTH [USC00171833], Danforth, ME
- (2) GRAND LAKE STREAM [USC00173261], Northern Washington Co, ME
- (3) FIRST CONNECTICUT LAKE [USC00272999], Pittsburg, NH
- (4) BLANCHARD [USC00170655], Abbot, ME
- (5) MILLINOCKET [USC00175304], Millinocket, ME
- (6) JACKMAN [USC00174086], Jackman, ME
- (7) RANGELEY 2 NW [USC00177039], Rangeley, ME
- (8) SPRINGFIELD [USC00178353], Springfield, ME
- (9) BARNARD [USC00170398], Brownville, ME
- (10) BRASSUA DAM [USC00170814], Rockwood, ME

Influencing water features

This site is a forested wetland, characterized by a dense, compacted till layer in the subsoil that perches water for much of the year. Additional water enters this site as run-in from the watershed above. Gentle slopes allow water to slowly pass laterally through the soil on this site before exiting downslope to even wetter, flatter sites below.

Soil features

The soils of this site are poorly- and very poorly-drained with a seasonally-high water table. They formed in lodgment till derived from granite, mica schist, phyllite and similar mineral parent materials. They are characterized by a densely-compacted layer within 5-35 inches of the mineral soil surface, and by a mucky-peat surface horizon. Mineral soil textures are typically silt loam, fine sandy loam, or loam, with few rock fragments. The dense horizon is typically loamy in texture and may have up to 30% rock fragments by volume. This site occurs on soils with wide-ranging soil pH, but is most likely to occur where soil pH is greater than 5.0.

This site tends to occur on soil complexes consisting of one poorly-drained soil and one very poorly-drained soil, such as Mondara and Burnham soils. Other common soil series on this site are Brayton, Peacham, and Aurelie.

Table 4. Representative soil features

Parent material	(1) Lodgment till–mica schist (2) Organic material–granite
Surface texture	(1) Silt loam (2) Fine sandy loam (3) Loam
Family particle size	(1) Loamy
Drainage class	Poorly drained to very poorly drained
Soil depth	13–89 cm
Surface fragment cover ≤3"	0%
Surface fragment cover >3"	0–3%
Available water capacity (0-101.6cm)	10.16–33.02 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)	3.2–7.8
Subsurface fragment volume ≤3" (Depth not specified)	0–20%
Subsurface fragment volume >3" (Depth not specified)	0–10%

Ecological dynamics

This site is dominated by northern white cedar, often with black spruce, balsam fir, red maple, yellow birch, white pine, and/or brown ash present in small amounts. Most trees are rooted in the poorly-drained soil mounds rather than the very poorly-drained soil depressions. The understory is diverse with sphagnum moss, creeping snowberry, and three-seed sedge common.

Treethrow, altered hydrology, and logging are common disturbances on this site. Small openings created by treethrow are typically colonized by species already present in the community and eventually return to cedar dominance. Persistent ponding caused by beavers, man-made structures (such as roads, dams, etc.), or increased runoff in the watershed above can cause water levels to rise and kill cedar trees, resulting in an open ponded or marsh condition. If hydrology is restored to reference conditions, the site is likely to transition through a marsh and/or early seral forest phase before eventually returning to cedar dominance.

Logging is limited to very dry years or winter harvest methods due to the wetness of this site. Cedar removal may result in an early seral phase dominated by balsam fir, grey birch, red maple, and other colonizers before eventually reverting to cedar dominance. In some areas, this site has been logged and converted to perennial grass hay land.

State and transition model

F143XY301ME – Loamy Till Swamp

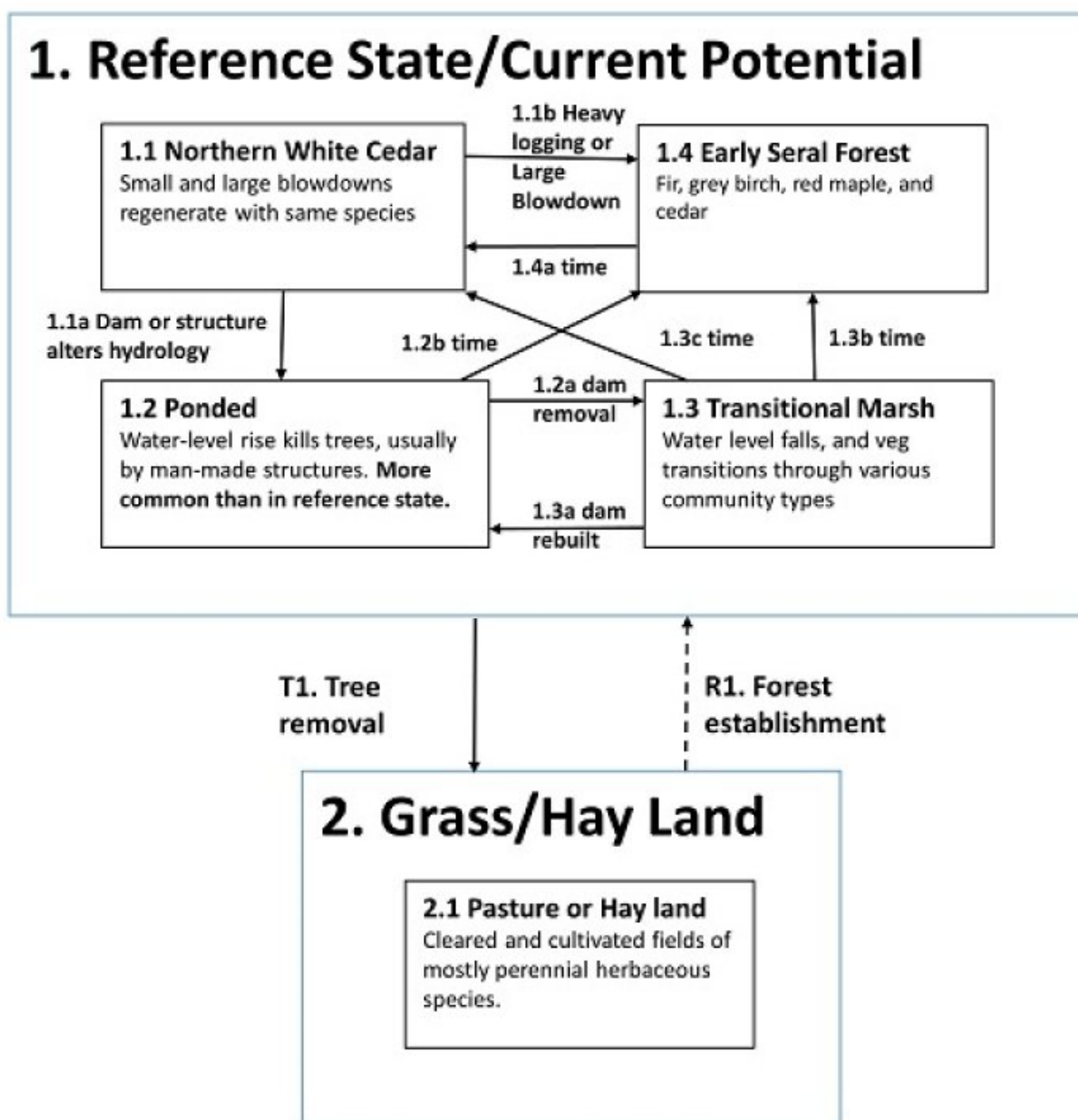


Figure 5. STM

Other references

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Gawler, S. and A. Cutko. 2010. Natural Landscapes of Maine: A Guide to Natural Communities and Ecosystems. Maine Natural Areas Program, Maine Department of Conservation, Augusta, Maine.

Johanson, J. K., Butler, N. R. and C. Bickford. 2016. Classifying Northern New England Landscapes for Improved Conservation. Rangelands 38:6.

Sperduto, D. and B. Kimball. 2011. The Nature of New Hampshire: Natural Communities of the Granite State. The Nature Conservancy and The New Hampshire Heritage Bureau. University Press of New England, Lebanon, NH.

Thompson, E. H. and E. R. Sorenson. 2000. Wetland, Woodland, Wildland: A Guide to the Natural Communities of Vermont. The Nature Conservancy and the Vermont Department of Fish and Wildlife. University Press of New England, Hanover, NH.

USDA 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.

Contributors

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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:**
-