

# Ecological site F149BY003MA

## Well Drained Lake Plain

Last updated: 5/21/2020  
 Accessed: 04/26/2024

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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): 149B—Long Island-Cape Cod Coastal Lowland

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This area is in the Embayed Section of the Coastal Plain Province of the Atlantic Plain. It is part of the partially submerged coastal plain of New England. It is mostly an area of nearly level to rolling plains, but it has some steeper hills (glacial moraines). Ridges border the lower plains. Elevation generally ranges from sea level to 80 feet (0 to 25 meters), but it is as much as 330 feet (100 meters) in a few areas. Local relief is mainly 3 to 30 feet (1 to 10 meters), but it is as much as 65 feet (20 meters) in the more hilly areas. The Peconic and Carmans Rivers are on the eastern end of Long Island. The parts of this area in Massachusetts and Rhode Island have no major rivers.

This entire area is made up of deep, unconsolidated glacial outwash deposits of sand and gravel. A thin mantle of glacial till covers most of the surface. Some moraines form ridges and higher hills in this area of generally low relief. Sand dunes and tidal marshes are extensive along the coastline.

### Ecological site concept

The site consists of deep, well-drained sandy material underlain by silty lacustrine deposits on level plains. Representative soil is Hinesburg.

The reference community is a “coastal forest/woodland” (Swain and Kearsley 2011). Occurring in protected areas along the coast, these forests are predominately oaks with red maple and white pine. Coastal forests also may include more southern species such as American Holly, honeylocust, blacklocust, black gum, and sassafras.

### Similar sites

F149BY009MA	<b>Well Drained Dense Till Uplands</b> Well-drained Dense Till
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**Table 1. Dominant plant species**

Tree	(1) <i>Quercus velutina</i> (2) <i>Pinus strobus</i>
Shrub	(1) <i>Ilex opaca</i>
Herbaceous	(1) <i>Thelypteris noveboracensis</i>

### Physiographic features

**Table 2. Representative physiographic features**

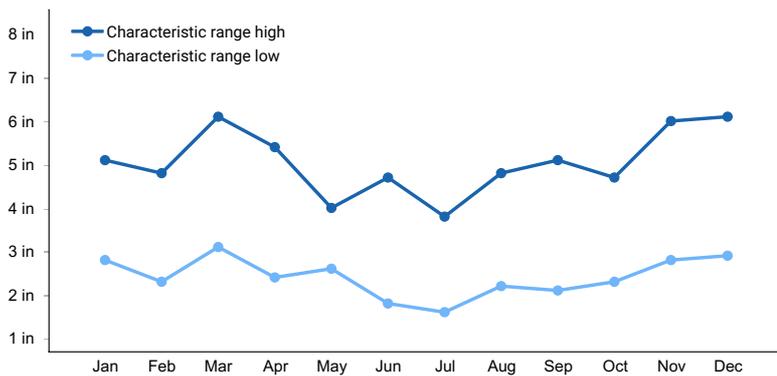
Landforms	(1) Lake plain
Flooding frequency	None
Ponding frequency	None
Elevation	89–1,000 ft
Slope	0–25%
Water table depth	18–72 in
Aspect	Aspect is not a significant factor

### Climatic features

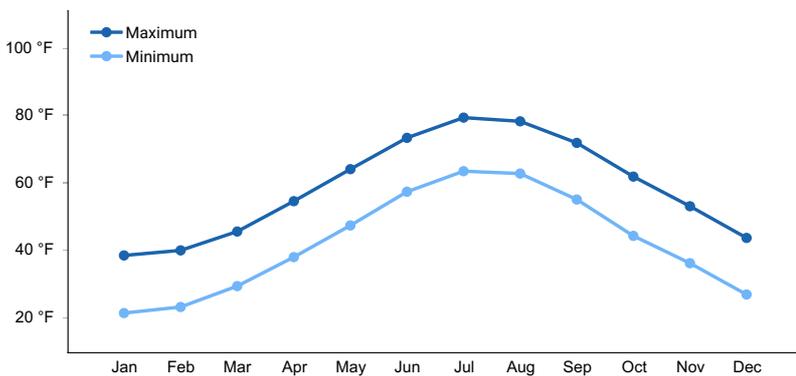
Mean annual precipitation is 48 inches and is usually uniformly distributed throughout the year. Frost free and freeze free days average 180 and 201, respectively.

**Table 3. Representative climatic features**

Frost-free period (average)	180 days
Freeze-free period (average)	201 days
Precipitation total (average)	48 in



**Figure 1. Monthly precipitation range**



**Figure 2. Monthly average minimum and maximum temperature**

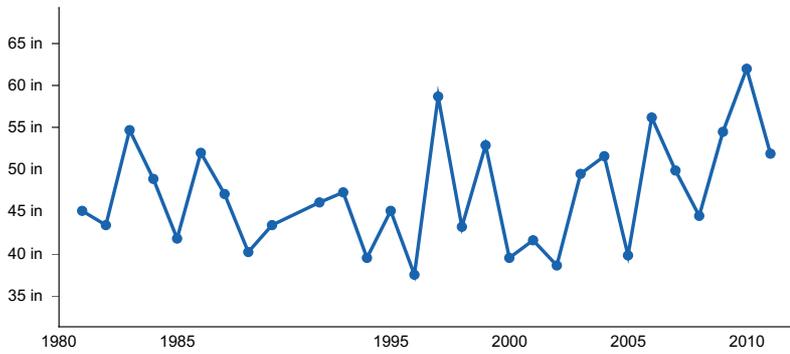


Figure 3. Annual precipitation pattern

### Climate stations used

- (1) EAST WAREHAM [USC00192451], East Wareham, MA
- (2) HYANNIS [USC00193821], Hyannis, MA

### Influencing water features

No associated water features to report.

### Soil features

The site consists of deep, well-drained sandy material underlain by silty lacustrine deposits on level plains. Representative soil is Hinesburg.

Table 4. Representative soil features

Surface texture	(1) Loamy sand (2) Fine sandy loam
Drainage class	Well drained
Permeability class	Very slow to slow
Soil depth	72 in
Soil reaction (1:1 water) (0-40in)	5.1–7.3
Subsurface fragment volume <=3" (Depth not specified)	5–7%
Subsurface fragment volume >3" (Depth not specified)	1–2%

### Ecological dynamics

[Caveat: The vegetation information contained in this section and is only provisional, based on concepts, not yet validated with field work.\*]

The vegetation groupings described in this section are based on the terrestrial ecological system classification and vegetation associations developed by NatureServe (Comer 2003). Terrestrial ecological systems are specifically defined as a group of plant community types (associations) that tend to co-occur within landscapes with similar ecological processes, substrates, and/or environmental gradients. They are intended to provide a classification unit that is readily mappable, often from terrain and remote imagery, and readily identifiable by conservation and resource managers in the field. A given system will typically manifest itself in a landscape at intermediate geographic scales of tens-to-thousands of hectares and will persist for 50 or more years. A vegetation association is a plant community that is much more specific to a given soil, geology, landform, climate, hydrology, and disturbance history. It is the basic unit for vegetation classification and recognized by the US National Vegetation Classification (US FDGC 2008). Each association will be named by the diagnostic and often dominant species that occupy the

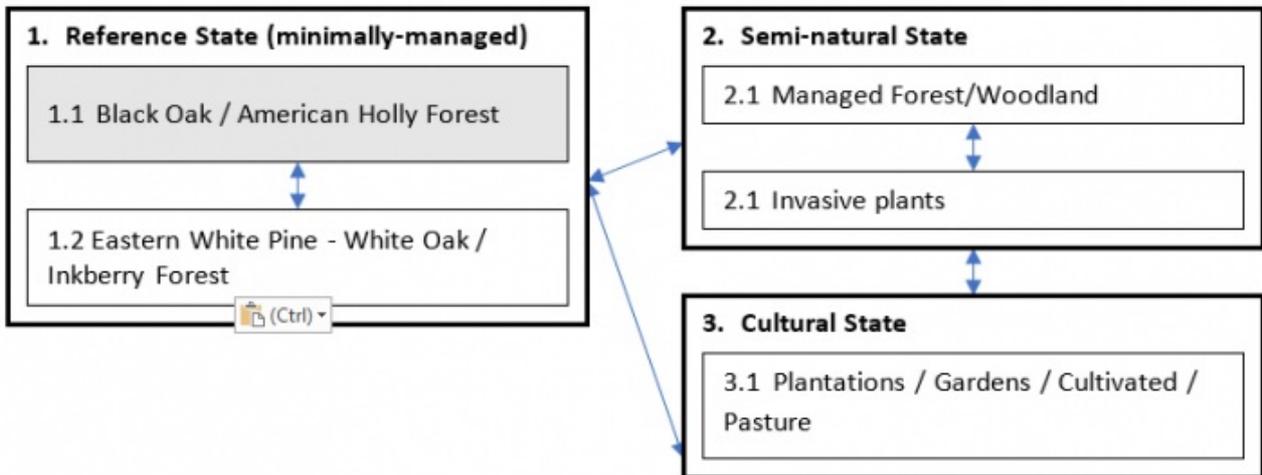
different height strata (tree, shrub, and herb). Within the NatureServe Explorer database, ecological systems are numbered by a community Ecological System Code (CES) and individual vegetation associations are assigned an identification number called a Community Element Global Code (CEGL).

[\*Caveat] The information presented is representative of very complex vegetation communities. Key indicator plants and ecological processes are described to help inform land management decisions. Plant communities will differ across the MLRA because of the naturally occurring variability in weather, soils, and geography. The reference plant community is not necessarily the management goal. The drafts of species lists are merely representative and are not botanical descriptions of all species occurring, or potentially occurring, on this site. They are not intended to cover every situation or the full range of conditions, species, and responses for the site.

The Well-drained Lake Plain ecological site occurs on well-drained flats and in slight depressions in protected areas, and in this MLRA, along the coast. It is characterized mainly by coastal forests, and variants of the coastal forest that transition to maritime forests closer to the ocean. These coastal forests are predominantly oaks with red maples and occasionally white pine. Coastal forests also may include more southern species such as American holly, (*Ilex opaca*), honeylocust (*Gleditsia triacanthos*), black locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*), blackgum (*Nyssa sylvatica*), and sassafras (*Sassafras albidum*). (Note: Sites considered "maritime" in nature are in immediate proximity to estuarine or marine environments and strongly subjected to frequent salt spray, wind exposure, and sand movement, giving the upright woody vegetation a more stressed and sometimes contorted appearance. Whereas sites considered "coastal" are situated further inland, yet still influenced by coastal process, just less so.) These well-drained lake plains are not well-described but may in part, include vegetation within the Northern Atlantic Coastal Plain Hardwood Forest system (CES203.475) and in part by the Northern Atlantic Coastal Plain Maritime Forest (CES203.302) system (NatureServe 2017), depending on proximity to the ocean. Areas cleared of trees support meadows or old-fields. (Source: NatureServe 2018 [accessed 2019], USNVC 2017 [accessed 2019]).

## **State and transition model**

## 149BY003 – Well-drained Lake Plain



Transition	Drivers/practices
T1-2	disturbance, invasive plant establishment
T1-3, T2-3	cutting, land clearing, plant establishment, wind erosion control
R2-1, R3-1	herbaceous weed treatment, plant removal, plant establishment, successional management
T3-2	abandonment, disturbance, invasive plant establishment
CP1.1-1.2	succession
CP1.2-1.1	disturbance
CP2.1-2.2	invasive plant establishment
CP2.2-2.1	invasive plant management
CP3.1	changing land management

### State 1

#### Reference State (Well-drained Lake Plains)

Coastal forests in somewhat protected areas along the coast are predominantly: • North Atlantic Coastal Oak / Holly Forest (Black Oak / American Holly Forest [*Quercus velutina* / *Ilex opaca* Forest – CEGLO06378]) In areas transitioning to a sandier substrate may include: • Coastal White Pine - White Oak Forest (Eastern White Pine - White Oak / Inkberry Forest [*Pinus strobus* - *Quercus alba* / *Ilex glabra* Forest – CEGLO06382]) A variant of the well-drained lake plain in close proximity to the ocean may include: • Northeastern Maritime Forest (Black Cherry - Sassafras - Canadian Serviceberry - Black Oak / Roundleaf Greenbrier Forest [*Prunus serotina* - *Sassafras albidum* - *Amelanchier canadensis* - *Quercus velutina* / *Smilax rotundifolia* Forest – CEGLO06145]) Other low stature vegetation may include the broadly-defined and widely distributed ruderal meadow or old field vegetation: • Little Bluestem Old-field Meadow (Little Bluestem - (Broomsedge Bluestem) - Goldenrod species Ruderal Meadow, [*Schizachyrium scoparium* - (*Andropogon virginicus*) - *Solidago* spp. Ruderal Meadow – CEGLO06333]) whether possible community-types may include frost-pocket vegetation has to be determined. (Source: NatureServe 2018 [accessed 2019], USNVC 2017 [accessed 2019]).

### Community 1.1

#### Black Oak / American Holly Forest

North Atlantic Coastal Oak / Holly Forest (Black Oak / American Holly Forest [ *Quercus velutina* / *Ilex opaca* Forest – CEGL006378]) Canopy dominants include black oak (*Quercus velutina*), white oak (*Quercus alba*), red maple (*Acer rubrum*), and black gum (*Nyssa sylvatica*). Occasionally American beech (*Fagus grandifolia*) may be present. American holly (*Ilex opaca*) is typically abundant in the subcanopy with lesser amounts of Canadian serviceberry (*Amelanchier canadensis*), and sassafras (*Sassafras albidum*). Common shrubs include highbush blueberry (*Vaccinium corymbosum*), American witchhazel (*Hamamelis virginiana*), and northern arrowwood (*Viburnum recognitum*). Patches of mountain laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*) may be profuse. Vines include such species as poison ivy (*Toxicodendron radicans*), Virginia creeper (*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*), roundleaf greenbrier (*Smilax rotundifolia*), cat greenbrier (*Smilax glauca*), and grapes (*Vitis* spp.). Forbs include starflower (*Trientalis borealis*), Swan's sedge (*Carex swanii*), and New York fern (*Thelypteris noveboracensis*). (Source: NatureServe 2018 [accessed 2019], USNVC 2017 [accessed 2019]).

## **Community 1.2**

### **Eastern White Pine - White Oak / Inkberry Forest**

Coastal White Pine - White Oak Forest, (Eastern White Pine - White Oak / Inkberry Forest ), [ *Pinus strobus* - *Quercus alba* / *Ilex glabra* Forest] – CEGL006382 This coastal forest is common on sandy outwash plains that may transition from well-drained silts and sandyloams yet remain sheltered from more extreme maritime exposure. These forests are dominated by white pine (*Pinus strobus*), white oak (*Quercus alba*), and black oak (*Quercus velutina*) in the canopy with occasional pitch pine (*Pinus rigida*) in low abundance. The shrub layer is characterized by inkberry (*Ilex glabra*), with lesser amounts of highbush blueberry (*Vaccinium corymbosum*) and blue huckleberry (*Gaylussacia frondosa*). Herb layer includes wintergreen [shinleaf] (*Pyrola* spp.), rattlesnake plantain (*Goodyera* spp.), and several ferns. (Source: NatureServe 2018 [accessed 2019], USNVC 2017 [accessed 2019]).

## **State 2**

### **Semi-natural State**

Vegetation on lands somewhat conditioned by land use, e.g., managed native plant communities or invasive plant communities.

## **Community 2.1**

### **Managed**

Honey locust (*Gleditsia triacanthos*) removal follow severe coastal storm and salt kill.

## **Community 2.2**

### **Invasive plants**

Black locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*), Norway Maple (*Acer platanoides*), tree-of-heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*), winged burningbush (*Euonymus alatus*), multiflora rose (*Rosa multiflora*), wineberry (*Rubus phoenicolasius*), oriental bittersweet (*Celastrus orbiculatus*), garlic mustard (*Alliaria petiolata*), major celandine (*Chelidonium majus*), ground ivy (*Glechoma hederacea*), and European lily-of-the-valley (*Convallaria majalis*) can characterize the herb layer, which may also include native plants.

## **Pathway CP2.1-2.2**

### **Community 2.1 to 2.2**

Invasive plant establishment

## **Pathway CP2.2-2.1**

### **Community 2.2 to 2.1**

Invasive plant management

## **State 3**

### **Cultural State**

Cultivated / Pasture / Garden

**Characteristics and indicators.** not known?

**Community 3.1**  
**cultivated/pasture/garden?**

**Transition T1-2**  
**State 1 to 2**

Forest management, disturbance, invasive plant establishment

**Transition T1-3**  
**State 1 to 3**

disturbance, clearing, cutting, brush removal

**Conservation practices**

Brush Management
Land Clearing

**Restoration pathway R2-1**  
**State 2 to 1**

tree removal, wildlife mgmt., invasive plant control, brush removal, native plant establishment

**Conservation practices**

Tree/Shrub Establishment
Upland Wildlife Habitat Management
Forest Stand Improvement
Native Plant Community Restoration and Management

**Transition T2-3**  
**State 2 to 3**

land clearing, cutting, vegetation removal

**Restoration pathway R3-1**  
**State 3 to 1**

selective plantings, succession, vegetation management

**Restoration pathway T3-2**  
**State 3 to 2**

succession, vegetation management

**Additional community tables**

**References**

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USNVC [United States National Vegetation Classification]. 2017 (Date accessed). United States National Vegetation Classification Database V2.01. Federal Geographic Data Committee, Vegetation Subcommittee, Washington DC.

### Other references

Swain, P.C. & J.B. Kearsley. 2001. Classification of the Natural Communities of Massachusetts. Version 1.3. Natural Heritage & Endangered Species Program, Massachusetts Division of Fisheries & Wildlife. Westborough, MA.

### Approval

Nels Barrett, 5/21/2020

### 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	04/26/2024
Approved by	Nels Barrett
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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