

## Ecological site R226XY062AK Sedge Meadow (Wet) (AK653 St Paul Island)

Accessed: 05/03/2024

### 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.

**Table 1. Dominant plant species**

Tree	Not specified
Shrub	Not specified
Herbaceous	Not specified

### Physiographic features

This site occurs in sinks and low elevation, shallow lakes, ponds, and depressions. This site occupies coastal environments.

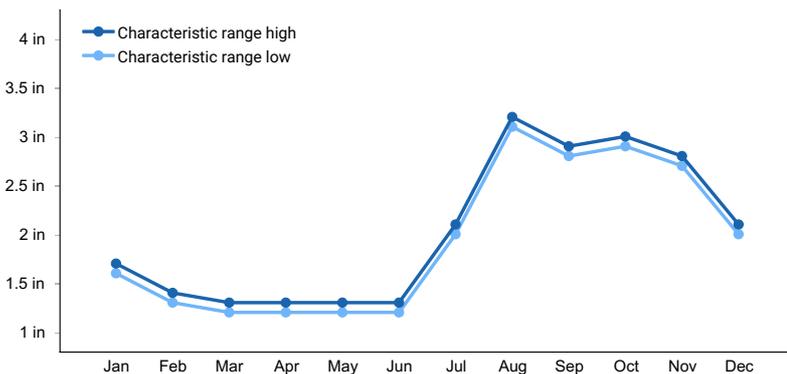
**Table 2. Representative physiographic features**

Landforms	(1) Depression (2) Lake
Elevation	0–30 ft
Slope	0–3%

### Climatic features

**Table 3. Representative climatic features**

Frost-free period (average)	120 days
Freeze-free period (average)	100 days
Precipitation total (average)	24 in



**Figure 1. Monthly precipitation range**

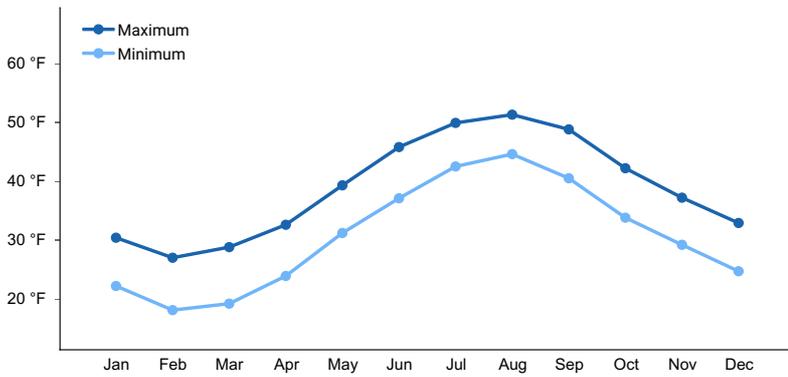


Figure 2. Monthly average minimum and maximum temperature

## Influencing water features

### Soil features

Soils are very deep and poorly drained. Textures are coarse to medium and soil pH is moderately acid. Runoff is negligible and permeability is very slow to rapid.

Table 4. Representative soil features

Surface texture	(1) Mucky silt loam (2) Peaty
Family particle size	(1) Loamy
Drainage class	Poorly drained
Permeability class	Very slow to rapid
Soil depth	60–65 in
Surface fragment cover ≤3"	0%
Surface fragment cover >3"	0%
Available water capacity (0-40in)	15.4–15.6 in
Calcium carbonate equivalent (0-40in)	0%
Electrical conductivity (0-40in)	0 mmhos/cm
Sodium adsorption ratio (0-40in)	0
Soil reaction (1:1 water) (0-40in)	5.6–6
Subsurface fragment volume ≤3" (Depth not specified)	0%
Subsurface fragment volume >3" (Depth not specified)	0%

## Ecological dynamics

Sedges and grasses make up 95% and forbs 5% of the composition. Total annual vascular herbage production is 3030 pounds/acre.

## State and transition model

### Animal community

Excellent winter range because of succulent green sedge shoots and roots covered by snow that may be available to foraging reindeer. This site is poor for spring grazing because of shallow ponded water. During periods of heavy rain or high tide the site may be severely flooded.

## Contributors

Swanson

## 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:**

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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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