Ecological site F231XY151AK
Boreal Forest Loamy Frozen Floodplain Moist

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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): 231X–Interior Alaska Highlands

The Interior Alaska Uplands (MLRA 231X) is in the Interior Region of Alaska and includes the extensive hills, mountains, and valleys between the Tanana River to the south and the Brooks Range to the north. These hills and mountains surround the Yukon Flats Lowlands (MLRA 232X). MLRA 231X makes up about 69,175 square miles. The hills and mountains of the area tend to be moderately steep to steep resulting in high-relief slopes. The mountains are generally rounded at lower elevations and sharp-ridged at higher elevations. Elevation ranges from about 400 feet in the west, along the boundary with the Interior Alaska Lowlands (MLRA 229X), to 6,583 feet at the summit of Mt. Harper, in the southeast. Major tributaries include large sections of the Yukon, Koyukuk, Kanuti, Charley, Coleen, and Chatanika Rivers. This area is traversed by several major roads, including the Taylor Highway in the east and the Steese, Elliott, and Dalton Highways north of Fairbanks. The area is mostly undeveloped wild land that is sparsely populated. The largest community along the road system is Fairbanks with smaller communities like Alatna, Allakaket, Chicken, Eagle, Eagle Village, Hughes, and Rampart occurring along the previously mentioned rivers and highways.

The vast majority of this MLRA was unglaciated during the Pleistocene epoch with the exceptions being the highest mountains and where glaciers extended into the area from the Brooks Range. For the most part, glacial moraines and drift are limited to the upper elevations of the highest mountains. Most of the landscape is mantled with bedrock colluvium originating from the underlying bedrock. Valley bottoms are filled with Holocene fluvial deposits and colluvium from the adjacent mountain slopes. Silty loess, which originated from unvegetated flood plains in and adjacent to this area, covers much of the surface. On hill and mountain slopes proximal to major river valleys (e.g., Tanana and Yukon Rivers), the loess is many feet thick. As elevation and distance from major river valleys increases, loess thickness decreases significantly. Bedrock is commonly exposed on the highest ridges.

This area is in the zone of discontinuous permafrost. Permafrost commonly is close to the surface in areas of the finer textured sediments throughout the MLRA. Isolated masses of ground ice occur in thick deposits of loess on terraces and the lower side slopes of hills. Solifluction lobes, frost boils, and circles and stripes are periglacial features common on mountain slopes in this area. Pingos, thermokarst pits and mounds, ice-wedge polygons, and earth hummocks are periglacial features common on terraces, lower slopes of hills and mountains, and in upland valleys in the area.

The dominant soil orders in this area are Gelisols, Inceptisols, Spodosols, and Entisols. The soils in the area have a subgelic or cryic soil temperature regime, an aquic or udic soil moisture regime, and mixed mineralogy. Gelisols are common on north facing slopes, south facing footslopes, valley bottoms, and stream terraces. Gelisols are typically shallow or moderately deep to permafrost (10 to 40 inches) and are poorly or very poorly drained. Wildfires can disturb the insulating organic material at the surface, lowering the permafrost layer, eliminating perched water tables from Gelisols, and thus changing the soil classification. Inceptisols and Spodosols commonly form on south facing hill and mountain slopes. Entisols are common on flood plains and high elevation mountain slopes. Miscellaneous (non-soil) areas make up about 2 percent of this MLRA. The most common miscellaneous areas are rock outcrop and rubble land. In many valleys placer mine tailings are common.

Short, warm summers and long, cold winters characterize the subarctic continental climate of the area. The mean annual temperature of the area ranges from 22 to 27 degrees F. The mean annual temperature of the southern half of the area is approximately 3 degrees warmer compared to the northern half (PRISM 2018). The warmest months span June through August with mean monthly temperatures ranging from 50 to 56 degrees F. The coldest months span November through February with mean monthly temperatures ranging from -5 to 3 degrees F. When compared to the high-elevation alpine and subalpine life zones, the lower elevation boreal life zone tends to be 2-3 degrees F colder during the coldest months and 1-2 degrees F warmer during the warmest months (PRISM 2018). The freeze-free period at the lower elevations averages about 60 to 100 days, and the temperature usually remains above freezing from June through mid-September.

Precipitation is limited across this area, with the average annual precipitation ranging from 12 to 19 inches. The southern half of the areas receives approximately 2.5 inches more annual precipitation then the northern half (PRISM 2018). The lower elevation boreal life zone receives approximately 2.5 inches less annual precipitation than the high-elevation alpine and subalpine life zones (PRISM 2018). Approximately 3/5th of the annual precipitation occurs during the months of June through September with thunderstorms being common. The average annual snowfall ranges from about 45 to 100 inches. The ground is consistently covered with snow from November through March.

Most of this area is forested below an elevation of about 2500 feet. Dominant tree species on slopes are white spruce and black spruce. Black spruce stands are most common on north-facing slopes, stream terraces, and other sites with poor drainage and permafrost. White spruce stands are most common on warm slopes with dry soils. At lower elevations, lightning-caused wildfires are common, often burning many thousands of acres during a single fire. Following wildfires, forbs, grasses, willow, ericaceous shrubs, paper birch, and quacking aspen communities are common until they are eventually replaced by stands of spruce. Tall willow and alder scrub is extensive on low flood plains. White spruce and balsam poplar are common on high flood plains.

With increasing elevation, the forests and woodlands give way to subalpine communities dominated by krummholz spruce, shrub birch, willow, and ericaceous shrubs. At even higher elevations, alpine communities prevail which are characterized by diverse forbs, dwarf ericaceous shrubs, and eightpetal mountain-avens. Many of these high elevation communities have a considerable amount of lichen cover and bare ground.

LRU notes

This area supports three life zones defined by the physiological limits of plant communities along an elevational gradient: boreal, subalpine, and alpine. The boreal life zone is the elevational band where forest communities dominate. Not all areas in the boreal life zone are forest communities, however, particularly in places with too wet or dry soil to support tree growth (e.g., bogs or river bluffs). Above the boreal band of elevation, subalpine and alpine vegetation dominate. The subalpine zone is typically a narrow transitional band between the boreal and the alpine life zones, and is characterized by sparse, stunted trees. In the subalpine, certain types of birch and willow shrub species grow at ≥ 1 m in height (commonly Betula glandulosa and Salix pulchra). In the alpine, trees no longer occur, and all shrubs are dwarf or lay prostrate on the ground. In this area, the boreal life zone occurs below 2500 feet elevation on average. The transition between boreal and alpine vegetation can occur within a range of elevations, and is highly dependent on slope, aspect, and shading from adjacent mountains.

Within each life zone, there are plant assemblages that are typically associated with cold slopes and warms slopes. Cold slopes and warm slopes are created by the combination of the steepness of the slope, the aspect, and shading from surrounding ridges and mountains. Warm slope positions typically occur on southeast to west facing slopes that are moderate to very steep (>10% slope) and are not shaded by the surrounding landscape. Cold slopes typically occur on northwest to east facing slopes, occur in shaded slope positions, or occur in low-lying areas that are cold air sinks. Examples of shaded positions include head slopes, low relief backslopes of hills, and the base of hills and mountains shaded by adjacent mountain peaks. Warm boreal slope soils have a cryic soil temperature regime and lack permafrost. In this area, white spruce forests are an indicator of warm boreal slopes. Cold boreal slope soils typically have a gelic soil temperature regime and commonly have permafrost. In this area, black spruce forests and woodlands are an indicator of cold boreal slopes. The boreal life zone can occur at higher elevations on warm slopes, and lower elevations on cold slopes.

Classification relationships

Landfire BPS - 6916141 - Western North American Boreal Montane Floodplain Forest and Shrubland - Boreal

Ecological site concept

This site occurs on the high flood plain of montane streams with loamy soils that have permafrost. In this area, the flood plain of montane streams have been divided into low and high flood plain positions. When compared to the low flood plain, the high flood plain has less frequent and shorter duration flood events. Flooding occurs rarely (1 to 5 times in 100 years) for very brief durations of time (less than 2 days). These differences in the flood regime result in the low flood plain supporting shrub dominant communities and the high flood plain supporting forested communities. For this site, soils are poorly to somewhat poorly drained, and permafrost is at moderate depths. The soil profile has a thin layer of organic material over a very thick layer of loamy alluvium.

Multiple plant communities occur within the reference state and the vegetation in each community differs in large part due to fire. When the reference state vegetation burns, the post-fire plant community is dominantly ericaceous shrubs, graminoids, and weedy mosses. With time and lack of another fire event, the post-fire vegetation goes through multiple stages of succession. For this site, reference plant community 1.1 is the most stable with the longest time since the vegetation was burned. This community is typically characterized as open needleleaf forest (Viereck et al. 1992) with black spruce and white spruce as the dominant trees. For this ecological site to progress from the earliest stages of post-fire succession to the oldest stages of succession, data suggest that 70-100 years or more must elapse without another fire event (Johnstone et al. 2010a).

The reference plant community understory commonly includes Siberian alder, bog Labrador tea, lingonberry, prickly rose, bog blueberry, bluejoint, cloudberry, field horsetail, stiff clubmoss, various wintergreen species, splendid feathermoss, Schreber's big red stem moss, various Sphagnum moss, greygreen reindeer lichen, and various Polytrichum moss. The understory vegetative strata that characterize this community are tall shrubs (greater than 10 feet), low shrubs (between 8 and 36 inches), dwarf shrubs (less than 8 inches), and mosses.

Associated sites

F231XY131AK	**Boreal Forest Gravelly Floodplain** Site 151 has comparatively wetter soils with permafrost, which results in less productive stands of trees and different understory vegetation.
F231XY196AK	**Boreal Forest Loamy Frozen Flood Plain** Site 151 has comparatively wetter soils, which results in less productive stands of trees and different understory vegetation.

Similar sites

F231XY151AK	**Boreal Forest Loamy Frozen Floodplain Moist** Site 151 typically occurs between site 131 and site 171. Site 151 has wetter soils that commonly have permafrost, which results in less productive trees and different kinds and amounts of vegetation.
F231XY196AK	**Boreal Forest Loamy Frozen Flood Plain** Occurs on the high flood plain of very large streams like the Yukon River. The soils and flood regime are different between these two types of river systems, which result in different kinds and amounts of vegetation.

Table 1. Dominant plant species

Tree	(1) *Picea mariana* (2) *Picea glauca*
Shrub	(1) *Alnus viridis ssp. fruticosa* (2) *Ledum groenlandicum*
Herbaceous	(1) *Hylocomium splendens* (2) *Sphagnum*

Physiographic features

This boreal site occurs on high flood plains of montane rivers. The boreal life zone typically occurs below 2500 feet. These flood plains have negligible slopes and occur on all aspects. Flooding occurs rarely for very brief to brief durations of time. During high-water and flooding, the water table is commonly near the soil surface. After the high-water recedes, the water table gradually goes to deep or greater depths. This site provides very low runoff to adjacent sites.

Table 2. Representative physiographic features

Landforms	(1) Flood plain
Runoff class	Very low
Flooding duration	Very brief (4 to 48 hours) to brief (2 to 7 days)
Flooding frequency	Rare
Ponding frequency	None
Elevation	300–2,500 ft
Slope	0–2%
Water table depth	0–10 in
Aspect	W, NW, N, NE, E, SE, S, SW

Climatic features

Short, warm summers and long, cold winters characterize the subarctic continental climate associated with this boreal site. The mean annual temperature of the site ranges from 22 to 27 degrees F. The warmest months span June through August with mean normal maximum monthly temperatures ranging from 60 to 66 degrees F. The coldest months span November through February with mean normal minimum temperatures ranging from -3 to -12 degrees F. The freeze-free period for the site ranges from 80 to 120 days, and the temperature usually remains above freezing from late May through mid-September.

The area receives minimal annual precipitation with the summer months being the wettest. Average annual precipitation across the area typically ranges between 12 to 18 inches. Approximately 3/5th of the annual precipitation occurs during the months of June through September with thunderstorms common. The average annual snowfall ranges from about 45 to 100 inches. The ground is consistently covered with snow from November through March.

Table 3. Representative climatic features

Frost-free period (characteristic range)	16-78 days
Freeze-free period (characteristic range)	76-114 days
Precipitation total (characteristic range)	12-18 in
Frost-free period (actual range)	4-87 days
Freeze-free period (actual range)	48-120 days
Precipitation total (actual range)	9-20 in
Frost-free period (average)	53 days
Freeze-free period (average)	90 days
Precipitation total (average)	15 in

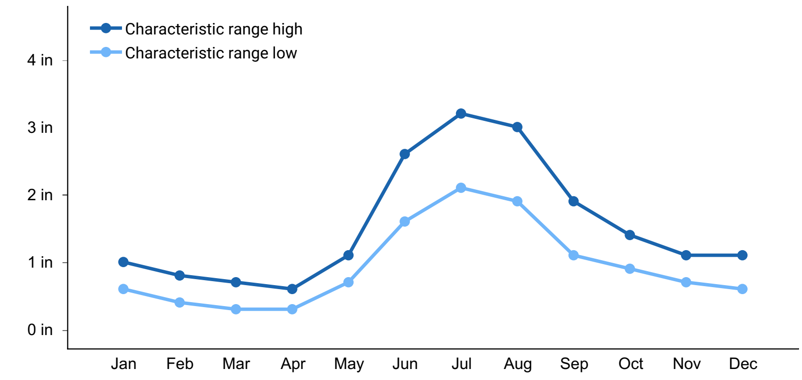


Figure 1. Monthly precipitation range

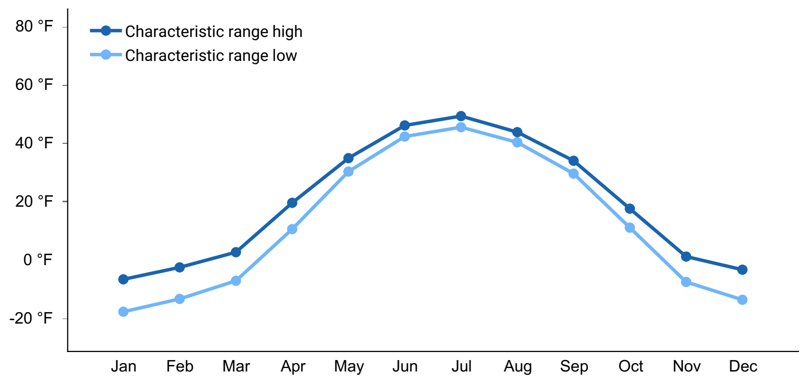


Figure 2. Monthly minimum temperature range

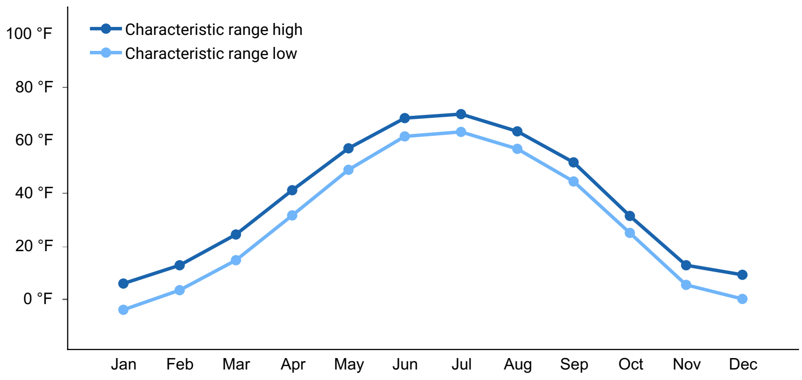


Figure 3. Monthly maximum temperature range

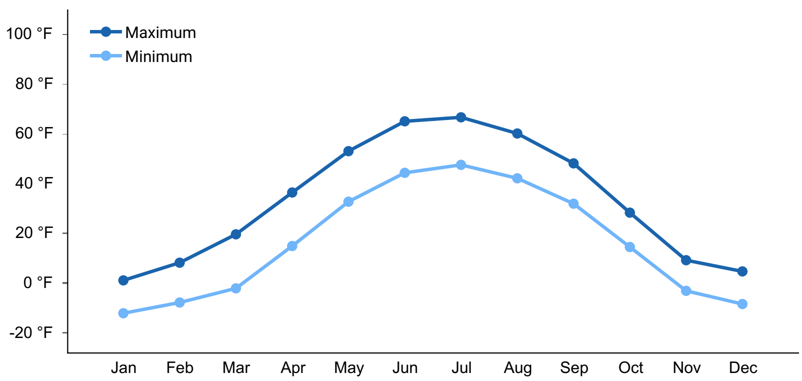


Figure 4. Monthly average minimum and maximum temperature

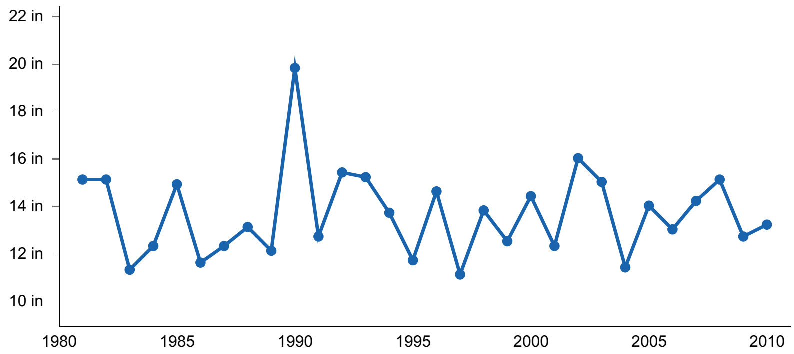


Figure 5. Annual precipitation pattern

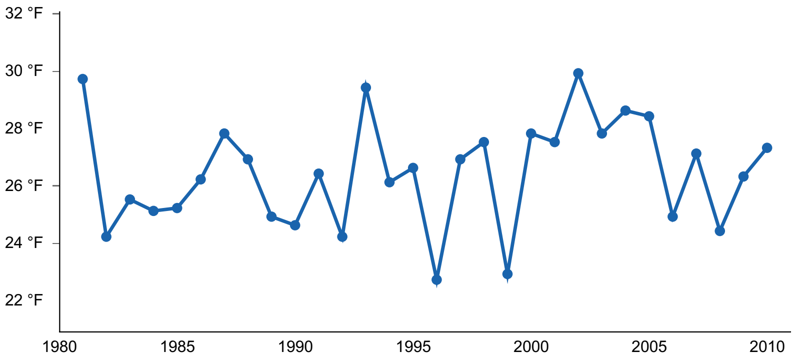


Figure 6. Annual average temperature pattern

Climate stations used

- (1) EAGLE AP [USW00026422], Tok, AK
- (2) CHICKEN [USC00501684], Tok, AK
- (3) MILE 42 STEESE [USC00505880], Fairbanks, AK
- (4) BETTLES AP [USW00026533], Bettles Field, AK
- (5) CIRCLE HOT SPRINGS [USC00501987], Central, AK
- (6) FT KNOX MINE [USC00503160], Fairbanks, AK
- (7) GILMORE CREEK [USC00503275], Fairbanks, AK
- (8) FOX 2SE [USC00503181], Fairbanks, AK
- (9) ESTER DOME [USC00502868], Fairbanks, AK
- (10) ESTER 5NE [USC00502871], Fairbanks, AK
- (11) COLLEGE 5 NW [USC00502112], Fairbanks, AK
- (12) COLLEGE OBSY [USC00502107], Fairbanks, AK
- (13) KEYSTONE RIDGE [USC00504621], Fairbanks, AK

Influencing water features

In the associated high flood plains, overbank flow from the channel and subsurface hydraulic connections between the stream and adjacent wetlands are the main sources of water (Smith et al. 1995).

Depth to the water table may decrease following summer storm events or spring snowmelt and increase during extended dry periods.

Wetland description

n/a

Soil features

Soils formed in loamy alluvium and have permafrost. Rock fragments on the soil surface are absent. These are mineral soils commonly capped with 3 to11 inches of organic material. The mineral soil below the organic material is alluvium commonly composed of stratified layers of silt loam and/or sandy loam. This mineral layer has minimal to no rock fragments and has high-water holding capacity. While these are very deep loamy soils, permafrost commonly occurs at moderate depth (30 to 40 inches). The pH of the soil profile typically ranges from strongly to moderately acidic. There is a high-water table early in the growing season that often persists into the growing season resulting in soils that are poorly to somewhat poorly drained.

Figure 7. A typical soil profile associated with this site.

Table 4. Representative soil features

Parent material	(1) Alluvium
Surface texture	(1) Peat
Family particle size	(1) Coarse-loamy
Drainage class	Poorly drained to somewhat poorly drained
Permeability class	Moderately rapid
Depth to restrictive layer	30–40 in
Soil depth	60 in
Surface fragment cover <=3"	0%
Surface fragment cover >3"	0%
Available water capacity (0-40in)	6.1–10.9 in
Calcium carbonate equivalent (10-40in)	0%
Clay content (0-20in)	3–5%
Electrical conductivity (10-40in)	0–3 mmhos/cm
Sodium adsorption ratio (10-40in)	0
Soil reaction (1:1 water) (10-40in)	5.1–5.8
Subsurface fragment volume <=3" (0-60in)	0%
Subsurface fragment volume >3" (0-60in)	0%

Table 5. Representative soil features (actual values)

Drainage class	Not specified
Permeability class	Not specified
Depth to restrictive layer	Not specified
Soil depth	Not specified
Surface fragment cover <=3"	Not specified
Surface fragment cover >3"	Not specified
Available water capacity (0-40in)	3.9–14.9 in
Calcium carbonate equivalent (10-40in)	Not specified
Clay content (0-20in)	Not specified
Electrical conductivity (10-40in)	Not specified
Sodium adsorption ratio (10-40in)	Not specified
Soil reaction (1:1 water) (10-40in)	Not specified
Subsurface fragment volume <=3" (0-60in)	0–3%
Subsurface fragment volume >3" (0-60in)	0–2%

Ecological dynamics

Flooding

All montane streams in this area have low and/or high flood plain sites. These flood plain sites represent major breaks in the flood regime and dominant vegetative type on associated tributaries. The low flood plain site is thought to flood frequently (>50 times in 100 years) for brief to long durations of time (2 to 30 days) and supports shrub dominant communities. This high flood plain site floods rarely (1 to 5 times in 100 years) for very brief durations of time (less than 2 days) and supports forested plant communities.

The shift of vegetative type from shrubland to forest represents riparian primary succession along major streams in the area. On other Interior Alaska flood plains, this successional process is thought to take between 200 and 300 years (Chapin et al. 2006). The flood regime, growth traits of vegetation, biotic competition, and a slew of other factors contribute to the dynamic nature of boreal flood plain succession. For more detailed information on boreal flood plain succession and successional drivers, refer to Walker et al. (1986) and Chapin et al. (2006).

Field work indicates that this site commonly occurs between the stream terrace and more frequently flooded sites on the flood plain of montane streams. When flooding becomes rarer, these high flood plain positions start a transition towards being stream terraces. This transition involves paludification of soils and causes an increase of soil organic matter, increase of soil moisture, and aggradation of permafrost in the soil profile. With paludification of a site, overall forest stand size is reduced and many species common to stream terraces invade the understory.

These montane streams typically have terrace sites (see F231XY169AK and F231XY171AK). When compared to montane flood plains, stream terraces occur on higher landform positions that are often further away from the active stream channel. These montane stream terraces no longer flood. Stream terraces have thick peat layers, contact permafrost at shallow to moderate depths, commonly pond, and have wetter soils. Stream terraces support much less productive stands of black spruce (*Picea mariana*).

Fire

In the Interior Alaska Uplands area, fire is a common and natural event that has a significant control on the vegetation dynamics across the landscape. A typical fire event in the lands associated with this ecological site will reset plant succession and alter dynamic soil properties (e.g., soil organic matter and depth of permafrost). For this ecological site to progress from the earliest stages of post-fire succession to the oldest stages of succession, data suggest that 70-100 years or more must elapse without another fire event (Johnstone et al. 2010a).

Within this area, fire is considered a natural and common event that typically is unmanaged. Fire suppression is limited, and generally occurs adjacent to Fairbanks and the various villages spread throughout the area or on allotments with known structures, all of which have a relatively limited acre footprint. Most fires are caused by lightning strikes. From 2000 to 2020, 596 known fire events occurred in the Interior Alaska Uplands area and the burn perimeter of the fires totaled about 13.8 million acres (AICC 2022). Fire-related disturbances are highly patchy and can leave undisturbed areas within the burn perimeter. During this time frame, 80% of the fire events were smaller than 20,000 acres but 18 fire events were greater than 200,000 acres in size (AICC 2022). These burn perimeters cover approximately 30% of the Interior Alaska Uplands area over a period of 20 years.

The fire regime within Interior Alaska follows two general scenarios—low-severity burns and high-severity burns. It should be noted, however, that the fire regime in Interior Alaska is generally thought to be much more complex (Johnstone et al. 2008). Burn severity refers to the proportion of the vegetative canopy and organic material consumed in a fire event (Chapin et al. 2006). Fires in cool and moist habitat tend to result in low-severity burns, while fires in warm and dry habitat tend to result in high-severity burns. Because the soils are moist and somewhat poorly drained, the typical fire scenario for this ecological site is considered to result in a low-severity burn.

The low-severity fire regime believed to be associated with this site is thought to have modest impacts to soil organic matter thickness, depth of permafrost, and soil drainage. While a low-severity fire can consume the bulk of above ground vegetation, minimal proportions of the organic mat are typically removed. Organic matter continues to insulate these cold soils. While limited in size, field data support that each plant community has permafrost. Based on data from similar sites, the associated low-severity fire event may have negligible impacts on the depth of permafrost. If permafrost remains at similar depths after a fire event, then soil drainage is unlikely to improve post-fire. For this site, additional plots and environmental co-variate data will help clarify the variability in fire severity (e.g., timing of fire, soil organic matter moisture content, and pre-fire vegetation) and its effects to soil organic thickness, depth and presence of permafrost, and drainage.

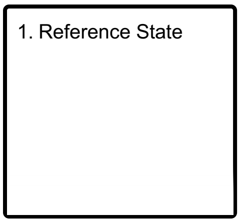
In areas prone to low-severity fire events, the pre-fire vegetative community generally reestablishes quickly and there is minimal long-term alteration to community composition (Johnstone et al. 2010; Bernhardt et al. 2011). When minimal proportions of the organic mat are consumed, many species regenerate asexually using below ground root systems and rhizomes. Species known to regenerate after low-severity fire events include various graminoids (e.g., Carex spp. and Eriophorum spp.), forbs (e.g., Equisetum sp.), and shrubs (e.g., *Ledum groenlandicum*, *Vaccinium uliginosum*, Salix sp.) (Johnstone et al. 2010). Black spruce is the Interior Alaska tree species best adapted to a low-severity fire regime. Black spruce have semi-serotenous cones and a low-severity fire often results in a flush of black spruce seedlings at the burned location.

The later stages of succession have an overstory that is a mix of broadleaf and immature needleleaf trees (community 1.2) or mature needleleaf trees (community 1.1). The recruitment of trees species during the early stages of post-fire succession largely controls the composition of the stand of trees in the later stages of post-fire succession (Johnstone et al. 2010a). During these later stages of succession, the slower growing black spruce seedlings mature and eventually replace the shade-intolerant broadleaf tree species. The typical fire return interval for black spruce stands in the boreal forest is 70-130 years (Johnstone et al. 2010a).

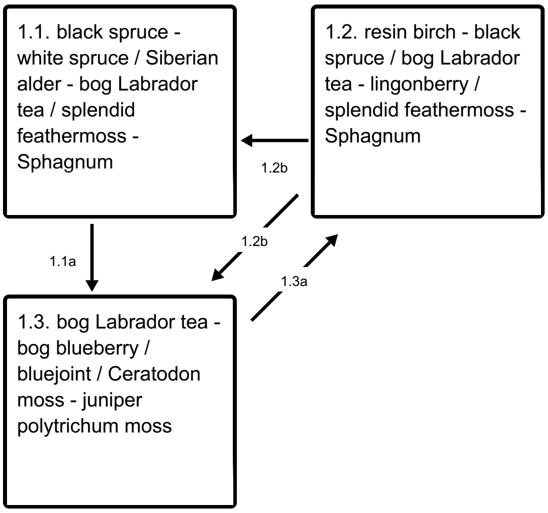
Lands associated with this site may be burning more frequently than in the past, which may result in alternative pathways of succession. The historic fire return interval for black spruce stands in Interior Alaska occurs approximately once per century. Due to global climate change, stands of spruce in certain portions of the Alaskan boreal forest are burning more frequently than these historic averages (Kelly et al. 2013). Increases to burn frequency favors forested stands dominated by quick growing deciduous trees. A major reason being that increased fire frequency decreases the presence and abundance of mature, cone-bearing trees. Less mature trees result in less spruce seedlings post-fire and an overall decreased abundance of spruce in the developing forest canopy. Increased burn frequency in the boreal forest may result in alternative pathways of post-fire succession with stands of deciduous trees persisting for longer than normal durations of time (Johnstone et al. 2010b).

State and transition model

Ecosystem states



State 1 submodel, plant communities



1.1a - A low-severity fire sweeps through and incinerates much of the above ground vegetation.

1.2b - Time without fire.

1.2b - A low-severity fire sweeps through and incinerates much of the above ground vegetation.

1.3a - Time without fire.

State 1
Reference State

Figure 8. An open forest on a flood plain with wet and frozen soils in the area.

The reference plant community is open needleleaf forest (Viereck et al. 1992) with the dominant trees being black spruce and white spruce. There are four plant communities within the reference state related to fire.

Dominant plant species

- black spruce (*Picea mariana*), tree
- white spruce (*Picea glauca*), tree
- Siberian alder (*Alnus viridis ssp. fruticosa*), shrub

- bog Labrador tea (*Ledum groenlandicum*), shrub
- splendid feather moss (*Hylocomium splendens*), other herbaceous
- sphagnum (*Sphagnum*), other herbaceous

Community 1.1
black spruce - white spruce / Siberian alder - bog Labrador tea / splendid feathermoss - Sphagnum

Figure 9. A typical plant community associated with this site.

The reference plant community is characterized as open needleleaf forest (Viereck et al. 1992) with both black spruce and white spruce as dominant trees. Spruce cover is primarily in the medium tree stratum (between 15 and 40 feet). Live deciduous trees, primarily resin birch, occasionally occur in the tree canopy, but most have been replaced by spruce. The soil surface is largely covered by a mixture of herbaceous litter and moss. Common understory species include Siberian alder, bog Labrador tea, lingonberry, prickly rose, bog blueberry, bluejoint, cloudberry, field horsetail, stiff clubmoss, various wintergreen species, splendid feathermoss, Schreber's big red stem moss, various Sphagnum moss, greygreen reindeer lichen, and various Polytrichum moss. The understory vegetative strata that characterize this community are tall shrubs (greater than 10 feet), low shrubs (between 8 and 36 inches), dwarf shrubs (less than 8 inches), and mosses.

Forest overstory. Basal area was done by plot and included all spruce. The basal area reported for black spruce in the table is actually for all spruce in the plot.

Forest understory. For these field work plots, Sphagnum and Polytrichum moss were largely identified to genus.

Dominant plant species

- black spruce (*Picea mariana*), tree
- white spruce (*Picea glauca*), tree
- resin birch (*Betula neoalaskana*), tree
- Siberian alder (*Alnus viridis ssp. fruticosa*), shrub
- bog Labrador tea (*Ledum groenlandicum*), shrub
- lingonberry (*Vaccinium vitis-idaea*), shrub
- prickly rose (*Rosa acicularis*), shrub
- bog blueberry (*Vaccinium uliginosum*), shrub
- bluejoint (*Calamagrostis canadensis*), grass
- cloudberry (*Rubus chamaemorus*), other herbaceous
- field horsetail (*Equisetum arvense*), other herbaceous
- stiff clubmoss (*Lycopodium annotinum*), other herbaceous
- wintergreen (*Pyrola*), other herbaceous
- splendid feather moss (*Hylocomium splendens*), other herbaceous
- Schreber's big red stem moss (*Pleurozium schreberi*), other herbaceous
- greygreen reindeer lichen (*Cladina rangiferina*), other herbaceous
- sphagnum (*Sphagnum*), other herbaceous
- polytrichum moss (*Polytrichum*), other herbaceous

Community 1.2
resin birch - black spruce / bog Labrador tea - lingonberry / splendid feathermoss - Sphagnum

Figure 10. Typical plant community associated with community 1.2.

Community 1.2 is in the late stage of fire-induced secondary succession for this ecological site. It is characterized as open mixed forest (Viereck et al. 1992) with resin birch, black spruce, and white spruce the dominant trees. Tree cover is primarily split between the medium (between 15 and 40 feet in height) and regenerative strata (less than 15 feet in height). The soil surface is primarily covered with moss. Common understory species include Siberian alder, bog Labrador tea, lingonberry, bog blueberry, crowberry, marsh Labrador tea, prickly rose, bluejoint, cloudberry, false toadflax, field horsetail, various reindeer lichen, splendid feathermoss, and Sphagnum. The understory vegetative strata that characterize this community are medium shrubs (between 3 and 10 feet), low shrubs (between 8 and 36 inches), dwarf shrubs (less than 8 inches), and mosses.

Dominant plant species

- resin birch (*Betula neoalaskana*), tree
- black spruce (*Picea mariana*), tree
- white spruce (*Picea glauca*), tree
- bog Labrador tea (*Ledum groenlandicum*), shrub
- lingonberry (*Vaccinium vitis-idaea*), shrub
- bog blueberry (*Vaccinium uliginosum*), shrub
- Siberian alder (*Alnus viridis ssp. fruticosa*), shrub
- black crowberry (*Empetrum nigrum*), shrub
- marsh Labrador tea (*Ledum palustre ssp. decumbens*), shrub
- prickly rose (*Rosa acicularis*), shrub
- bluejoint (*Calamagrostis canadensis*), grass
- splendid feather moss (*Hylocomium splendens*), other herbaceous
- sphagnum (*Sphagnum*), other herbaceous
- cloudberry (*Rubus chamaemorus*), other herbaceous
- reindeer lichen (*Cladina*), other herbaceous
- false toadflax (*Geocaulon lividum*), other herbaceous
- field horsetail (*Equisetum arvense*), other herbaceous
- cup lichen (*Cladonia*), other herbaceous

Community 1.3
bog Labrador tea - bog blueberry / bluejoint / Ceratodon moss - juniper polytrichum moss

Figure 11. A typical plant community associated with community 1.3.

Figure 12. Low-severity fires can result in a flush of black spruce seedlings.

Community 1.3 is in the early stage of fire-induced secondary succession for this ecological site. This community is characterized as closed low scrub (Viereck et al. 1992) with the dominant shrubs being dwarf birch, bog Labrador tea, and bog blueberry. In most sampled plots, seedlings and saplings of black spruce, white spruce, and resin birch were common but typically had limited cover. However, a low-severity fire can result in abundant black spruce tree regeneration. Other common species include various willow, lingonberry, marsh Labrador tea, bluejoint, fireweed, Ceratodon moss, and juniper Polytrichum moss. The vegetative strata that characterize this community are medium shrubs (between 3 and 10 feet), low shrubs (between 8 and 36 inches), and mosses.

Dominant plant species

- dwarf birch (*Betula nana*), shrub
- bog Labrador tea (*Ledum groenlandicum*), shrub
- bog blueberry (*Vaccinium uliginosum*), shrub
- lingonberry (*Vaccinium vitis-idaea*), shrub
- leatherleaf (*Chamaedaphne calyculata*), shrub
- marsh Labrador tea (*Ledum palustre ssp. decumbens*), shrub
- Scouler's willow (*Salix scouleriana*), shrub
- Bebb willow (*Salix bebbiana*), shrub
- bluejoint (*Calamagrostis canadensis*), grass
- ceratodon moss (*Ceratodon purpureus*), other herbaceous
- juniper polytrichum moss (*Polytrichum juniperinum*), other herbaceous
- fireweed (*Chamerion angustifolium*), other herbaceous
- tomentypnum moss (*Tomentypnum nitens*), other herbaceous

Pathway 1.1a
Community 1.1 to 1.3

black spruce - white spruce / Siberian alder - bog Labrador tea / splendid feathermoss - Sphagnum

bog Labrador tea - bog blueberry / bluejoint / Ceratodon moss - juniper polytrichum moss

A fire sweeps through and incinerates much of the above ground vegetation. Because of the associated cold and wet soils, this site commonly experiences low-severity fires. Minimal proportions of the organic mat are typically removed. The pre-fire vegetation generally reestablishes quickly from below ground root systems and rhizomes.

Pathway 1.2b
Community 1.2 to 1.1

resin birch - black spruce / bog Labrador tea - lingonberry / splendid feathermoss - Sphagnum

black spruce - white spruce / Siberian alder - bog Labrador tea / splendid feathermoss - Sphagnum

Time without fire. Spruce seedlings and saplings mature into a open needleleaf forest.

Pathway 1.2b
Community 1.2 to 1.3

resin birch - black spruce / bog Labrador tea - lingonberry / splendid feathermoss - Sphagnum

bog Labrador tea - bog blueberry / bluejoint / Ceratodon moss - juniper polytrichum moss

A fire sweeps through and incinerates much of the above ground vegetation. Because of the associated cold and wet soils, this site commonly experiences low-severity fires. Minimal proportions of the organic mat are typically removed. The pre-fire vegetation generally reestablishes quickly from below ground root systems and rhizomes.

Pathway 1.3a
Community 1.3 to 1.2

bog Labrador tea - bog blueberry / bluejoint / Ceratodon moss - juniper polytrichum moss

resin birch - black spruce / bog Labrador tea - lingonberry / splendid feathermoss - Sphagnum

Time without fire results in tree canopy developing into an open mixed forest.

Additional community tables

Table 6. Community 1.1 forest overstory composition

Common Name	Symbol	Scientific Name	Nativity	Height (Ft)	Canopy Cover (%)	Diameter (In)	Basal Area (Square Ft/Acre)
Tree							
black spruce	PIMA	*Picea mariana*	Native	11–33	7–50	1.5–4.7	–
white spruce	PIGL	*Picea glauca*	Native	36–46	0–40	4.9–7.4	–
resin birch	BENE4	*Betula neoalaskana*	Native	–	0–5	–	–

Table 7. Community 1.1 forest understory composition

Common Name	Symbol	Scientific Name	Nativity	Height (Ft)	Canopy Cover (%)
Grass/grass-like (Graminoids)					
bluejoint	CACA4	*Calamagrostis canadensis*	Native	2–4	0–30
Forb/Herb					
cloudberry	RUCH	*Rubus chamaemorus*	Native	0.1–0.3	0–30
field horsetail	EQAR	*Equisetum arvense*	Native	0.3–1	0–30
wintergreen	PYROL	*Pyrola*	Native	0.1–0.3	0–10
stiff clubmoss	LYAN2	*Lycopodium annotinum*	Native	0.1–0.3	0–3
northern groundcone	BORO	*Boschniakia rossica*	Native	0.1–0.3	0–0.1
Shrub/Subshrub					
Siberian alder	ALVIF	*Alnus viridis ssp. fruticosa*	Native	3–10	0–80
bog Labrador tea	LEGR	*Ledum groenlandicum*	Native	0.6–3	0–60
lingonberry	VAVI	*Vaccinium vitis-idaea*	Native	0.1–0.4	2–30
prickly rose	ROAC	*Rosa acicularis*	Native	0.6–3	0–30
bog blueberry	VAUL	*Vaccinium uliginosum*	Native	0.6–3	0–5
Nonvascular					
splendid feather moss	HYSP70	*Hylocomium splendens*	Native	0.1–0.3	0–70
sphagnum	SPAN11	*Sphagnum angustifolium*	Native	0.1–0.3	0–40
Schreber's big red stem moss	PLSC70	*Pleurozium schreberi*	Native	0.1–0.3	0–30
greygreen reindeer lichen	CLRA60	*Cladina rangiferina*	Native	0.1–0.3	0–30
polytrichum moss	POLYT5	*Polytrichum*	Native	0.1–0.3	0–7
felt lichen	PEAP60	*Peltigera aphthosa*	Native	0.1–0.3	0–1

Animal community

n/a

Hydrological functions

n/a

Recreational uses

n/a

Wood products

n/a

Other products

n/a

Other information

n/a

Inventory data references

Tier 2 sampling plots used to develop the reference state. Plot numbers as recorded in NASIS with associated community phase.

Community 1.1

09TC02801, 09TC02802, 09TC03804, 11BB03802, 2016AK290414, 2016AK290731, 2016AK290735

Community1.2

2015AK290900, 2016AK290429, 2016AK290432

Community 1.3

2016AK290704, 2016AK290706

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Approval

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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	04/20/2024
Approved by	Kirt Walstad

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:

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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:**
