

Ecological site R237XY206AK

Western Alaska Maritime Dwarf Scrubland Loamy Drainage, High Elevation

Last updated: 7/23/2020
Accessed: 04/11/2026

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): 237X–Ahklun Mountains

The Ahklun Mountains Major Land Resource Area (MLRA 237) is in western Alaska (fig. 3). This MLRA covers approximately 14,555 square miles, and it includes the mountains, hills, and valleys of the Kilbuck Mountains in the north and the Ahklun Mountains in the south. Except for the Kilbuck Mountains and the highest ridges of the Ahklun Mountains, the MLRA was extensively glaciated during the Pleistocene (Kautz et al., 2004). Today, a few small glaciers persist in mountainous cirques (Gallant et al., 1995). The present-day landscape and landforms reflect this glacial history; glacial moraines and glacial drift cover much of the area (USDA-NRCS, 2006). The landscape of the MLRA is primarily defined by low, steep, rugged mountains cut by narrow-to-broad valleys. Flood plains and terraces of varying sizes are common at the lower elevations in the valley bottoms. Glacially carved valleys host many lakes. Togiak Lake is one of the largest lakes in the region. It is 13 miles long and about 9,500 acres in size. Major rivers include the Goodnews, Togiak, Kanektok, Osviak, Eek, and Arolik Rivers. Where the Goodnews and Togiak Rivers reach the coast, the nearly level to rolling deltas support numerous small lakes.

This MLRA has two distinct climatic zones: subarctic continental and maritime continental (fig. 4). The high-elevation areas are in the subarctic continental zone. The mean annual precipitation is more than 75 inches, and the mean annual air temperature is below about 27 degrees F (-3 degrees C) in extreme locations. The warmer, drier areas at the lower elevations are in the maritime continental zone. The mean annual precipitation is 20 to 50 inches, and the mean annual air temperature is about 30 to 32 degrees F (-0.2 to 1.2 degrees C) (PRISM). This climatic zone is influenced by both maritime and continental factors. The temperatures in summer are moderated by the open waters of the Bering

Sea, and the temperatures in winter are more continental due to the presence of ice in the sea (Western Regional Climate Center, 2017). The seasonal ice reaches its southernmost extent off the coast of Alaska in Bristol Bay (Alaska Climate Research Center, 2017). The western coast of Alaska is also influenced by high winds from strong storms and airmasses in the Interior Region of Alaska (Hartmann, 2002).

The Ahklun Mountains MLRA is principally undeveloped wilderness. Federally managed lands include the Togiak and Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuges. The MLRA is sparsely populated, but it has several communities, including Togiak, Manokotak, Twin Hills, and Goodnews Bay. Togiak is the largest village. It has a population of approximately 855, most of which are Yup'ik Alaska Natives (U.S. Census Bureau, 2016). Major land uses include subsistence activities (fishing, hunting, and gathering) and wildlife recreation (USDA-NRCS, 2006; Kautz et al., 2004).

Ecological site concept

Ecological site R237XY206AK is in drainageways of mountainous alpine areas. The soils associated with the site are somewhat poorly drained or poorly drained, and they have an aquic moisture regime. The reference state has two distinct community phases that are dictated spatially by snowpack and seepage--the reference plant community and an early seepage community phase. No alternate state was recorded for this ecological site.

The reference plant community is a willow dwarf scrubland (Viereck et al., 1992). Willows may include netleaf willow (*Salix reticulata*), arctic willow (*S. arctica*), and sprouting leaf willow (*S. stolonifera*). Other plants include Canadian burnet (*Sanguisorba canadensis*), Rocky Mountain goldenrod (*Solidago multiradiata*), Alaska bellheather (*Harrimanella stelleriana*), shrubby cinquefoil (*Dasiphora fruticosa*), and tufted hairgrass (*Deschampsia cespitosa*).

Associated sites

R237XY217AK	<p>Western Alaska Maritime Dwarf Scrubland Gravelly Slopes, High Elevation</p> <p>Ecological site R237XY206AK is in alpine drainageways that may dissect other alpine sites. Common associated sites are R237XY217AK on alpine summits and R237XY218AK on backslopes. They typically are differentiated by one or more criteria, including landform, landform position, associated soils, associated disturbance regimes, and the type and amount of plants. Other ecological sites that may be associated with site R237XY206AK include R237XY202AK, R237XY204AK, and R237XY205AK. Ecotonal plant communities that have characteristics of more than one ecological site are in areas where these sites abut.</p>
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R237XY218AK	Western Alaska Maritime Dwarf Scrubland Gravelly Slopes, Concave Ecological site R237XY206AK is in alpine drainageways that may dissect other alpine sites. Common associated sites are R237XY217AK on alpine summits and R237XY218AK on backslopes. They typically are differentiated by one or more criteria, including landform, landform position, associated soils, associated disturbance regimes, and the type and amount of plants. Other ecological sites that may be associated with site R237XY206AK include R237XY202AK, R237XY204AK, and R237XY205AK. Ecotonal plant communities that have characteristics of more than one ecological site are in areas where these sites abut.
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Similar sites

R237XY205AK	Western Alaska Maritime Scrubland Loamy Swales Ecological site R237XY205AK is in concave areas of plains, and it supports a reference plant community similar to that of site R237XY206AK. Both sites support a community of willow and hydrophilic forbs and graminoids, but site R237XY205AK supports dense stands of medium to tall willow species. Site R237XY206AK is in alpine areas where the willow commonly is dwarf species. Both sites are affected by hydrophilic disturbances and the length and intensity of disturbances. Differences in landform, plant communities, and disturbance regimes require the use of separate ecological sites.
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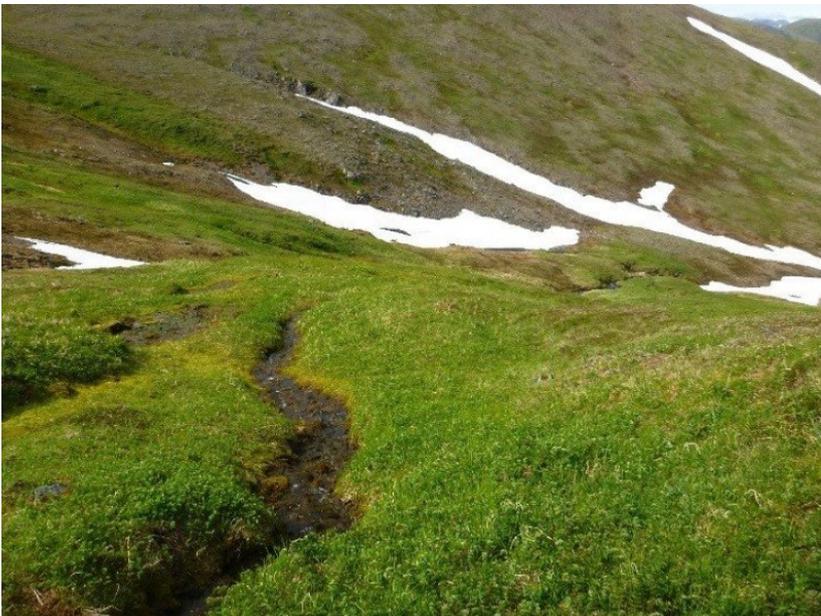


Figure 1. This ecological site typically is in defined alpine drainageways. Seepage occurs when the drainageway cannot remove soil moisture quickly enough.



Figure 2. Snowpack can remain in the drainageways into the growing season, which affects plant growth.

Table 1. Dominant plant species

Tree	Not specified
Shrub	(1) <i>Salix</i> (2) <i>Harrimanella stelleriana</i>
Herbaceous	(1) <i>Sanguisorba canadensis</i> (2) <i>Deschampsia caespitosa</i>

Physiographic features

Site characteristics specifically relate to the reference plant community phase. Each ecological site has a specific set of site characteristics and disturbance dynamics that results in a unique plant community composition, structure, and function. Site characteristics (climate, geology, topography, and soil characteristics) are dynamic across a landscape. Subtle changes in site characteristics can result in a different plant community phase or ecological site. Definitions of site characteristics are provided in the United States Department of Agriculture Handbook 296 (USDA-NRCS, 2006), Geomorphic Description System (Schoeneberger and Wysocki, 2012), Field Book for Describing and Sampling Soils (Schoeneberger et al., 2012), and Soil Survey Manual (Soil Science Division Staff, 2017).

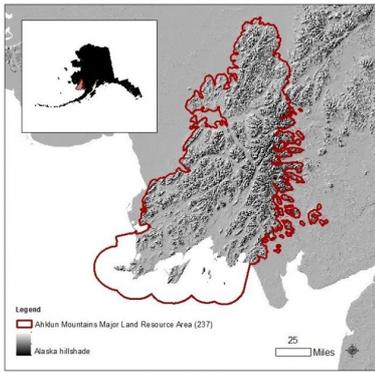


Figure 3. The Ahklun Mountains area (MLRA 237) is in western Alaska.

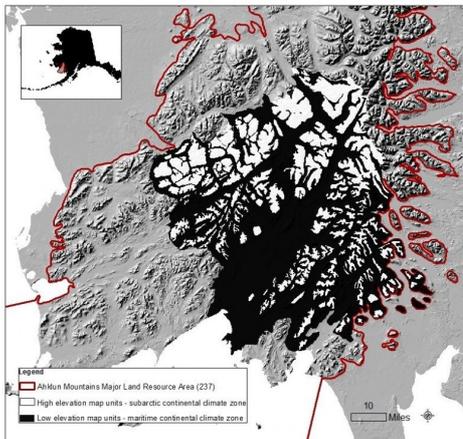


Figure 4. High-elevation and low-elevation map units in the area, which illustrate the primary climatic influence.

Table 2. Representative physiographic features

Slope shape across	(1) Concave
Geomorphic position, mountains	(1) Mountainflank
Slope shape up-down	(1) Linear
Landforms	(1) Mountains > Drainageway
Flooding frequency	None
Ponding frequency	None
Elevation	660–4,100 ft
Slope	5–40%

Water table depth	0–20 in
Aspect	W, NW, N, NE, E

Climatic features

Climate of land resource region (LLR): Maritime continental (Western Regional Climate Center, 2017); short, warm summers and long, cold winters (USDA-NRCS, 2006)

Climate of major land resource area (MLRA): Maritime continental in the lowlands and subarctic continental at higher elevations. The mean annual precipitation is 20 to 30 inches in the lowlands, and it increases to more than 45 inches at the higher elevations. The mean annual air temperature along the coast is about 34 degrees F (1 degree C) (PRISM, 2014). Strong winds are common throughout the year.

Climatic influences play a role in determining the composition of plants in the reference state. Extended periods of snowpack in the north-facing drainageways limit the growing season. Plants must be adapted to cool temperatures and wet soil conditions, which are partially dictated by the alpine climate. It is suspected that changes in the local climate will result in changes in the reference state communities. Warmer temperatures may allow for colonization of species more common at lower elevations, such as alder (*Alnus* spp.). Further research is needed to model shifts in the communities due to climate change.

Table 3. Representative climatic features

Frost-free period (characteristic range)	60-135 days
Freeze-free period (characteristic range)	
Precipitation total (characteristic range)	

Influencing water features

Soil features

Cryaquepts, cool, are correlated to this ecological site. These soils are somewhat poorly drained or poorly drained and have an aquic moisture regime. The saturated hydraulic conductivity of the soils is high or very high throughout. The soils are moderately acid to neutral.

Table 4. Representative soil features

Drainage class	Poorly drained to somewhat poorly drained
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Ecological dynamics

Alpine mountain zones support several ecological sites that are not in any other area. Site R237XY217AK is on summits that support one community. Sites R237XY218AK and R237XY219AK are on backslopes and are differentiated by slope. Site R237XY205AK is in swales of lower backslopes and plains, and site R237XY206AK is in drainageways.

Site R237XY206AK is in concave drainageways on upper mountain slopes throughout the Ahklun Mountains area (figs. 1 and 6). Aspect, elevation, alpine climate, landform, and soil characteristics create a unique ecological site that supports two plant communities. The wet soils restrict the species that can grow in this site. The site is primarily on northerly aspects of 270 to 90 degrees, which restricts the growing season. The concave slopes protect the site from wind. Snowpack lasts into the growing season, which influences the plants in the reference plant community and contributes to the disturbance that results in the early community phase.

Disturbance Dynamics

Seepage

Seepage due to seasonal snowmelt and precipitation is the primary disturbance in these drainageways. Precipitation and snowmelt can inundate the drainageways with water more quickly than the soils can remove it (figs. 2 and 8). Areas adjacent to the surface drainage are wetter and are subject to longer periods of seepage. These areas correspond to community phase 1.2. Areas farther from the surface drainage typically are subject to less intense, shorter periods of seepage and support the reference plant community (1.1).

Other Observations

Browsing by moose and caribou on willow and forbs is documented in the reference plant community. The browsing does not disturb the plant community enough to require an early browse phase or an alternate state.

No alternate states were observed for this ecological site.

State and transition model

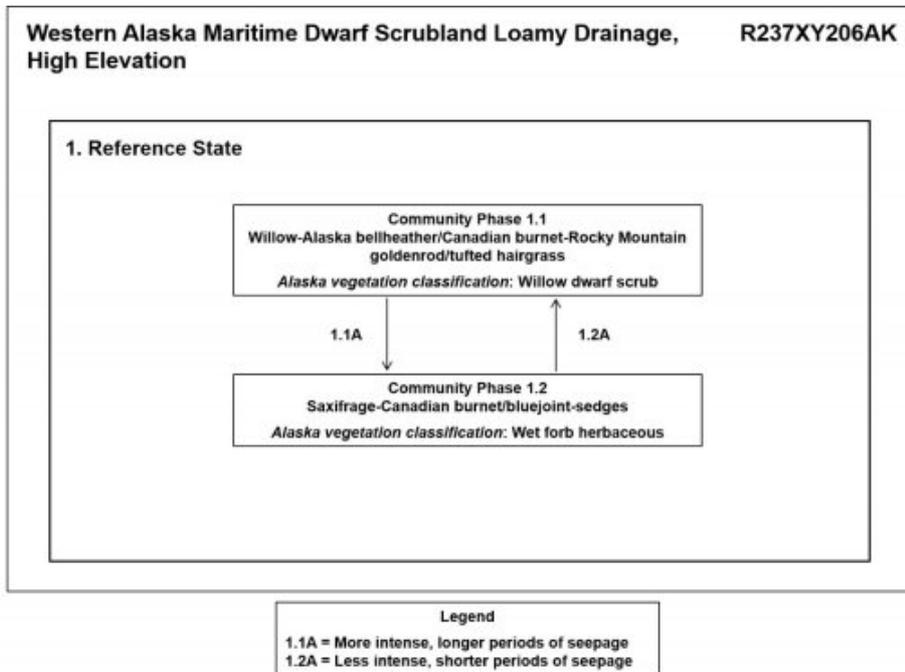


Figure 5. State-and-transition model.

State 1 Reference State

The reference state supports two community phases that are distinguished by the developed structure and dominance of the vegetation and the ecological function and stability of the community (fig. 5). The reference community phase is represented by a willow dwarf scrubland that has hydrophilic graminoids and forbs throughout. It typically has a defined drainage created by surface flow. The presence of the two communities is temporally dictated by snowpack and snowmelt. This report provides baseline vegetation inventory data. Future data collection is needed to provide further information about existing plant communities and the disturbance regime that results in transitions from one community to another. Common and scientific names are from the USDA PLANTS database. All community phases are characterized by the Alaska Vegetation Classification System (Viereck et al., 1992).

Community 1.1

Willow-Alaska bellheather/Canadian burnet-Rocky Mountain goldenrod/tufted hairgrass (Salix spp.-Harrimanella stelleriana/Sanguisorba canadensis-Solidago multiradiata/Deschampsia cespitosa)



Figure 6. Typical area of plant community 1.1.

Community Phase 1.1 Canopy Cover Table
 Vegetation data are aggregated across modal sample plots for this community phase and are provided as a frequency (percent) and mean canopy cover (percent) of the dominant and most ecologically relevant species. Canopy cover is represented as a mean with the range in parentheses.

Plant group	Common name	Scientific name	USDA plant code	Frequency (percent)	Mean canopy cover (percent)
S	Willow	<i>Salix</i> spp.	SALIX	100	25 (15-35)
S	Alaska bellheather	<i>Harrimanella stelleriana</i>	HAST3	50	3 (0-10)
S	Shrubby cinquefoil	<i>Dasiphora fruticosa</i>	DAFR3	25	5 (0-20)
G	Tufted hairgrass	<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	DECE	50	9 (0-20)
G	Smallawned sedge	<i>Carex microchaeta</i>	CAMI4	50	1 (0-3)
F	Canadian burnet	<i>Sanguisorba canadensis</i>	SACA14	100	5 (2-10)
F	Rocky Mountain goldenrod	<i>Solidago multiradiata</i>	SOMU	50	4 (0-15)
F	Ledge stonecrop	<i>Rhodiola integrifolia</i>	RHIN11	50	1 (0-5)
B	Schreber's big red stem moss	<i>Pleurozium schreberi</i>	PLSC70	75	8 (0-15)
B	Splendid feather moss	<i>Hylocomium splendens</i>	HYSP70	50	6 (0-15)
B	Knight's plume moss	<i>Ptilium crista-castrensis</i>	PTCR70	25	4 (0-15)

This dataset includes data from four sample plots. The plots are distributed across the Ahklun Mountains area and are independent of one another.
 Plant functional group classifications—T = trees, S = shrubs, G = graminoids, F = forbs, B = bryophytes, L = lichens
 Canopy cover data are based on ocular estimates and rounded, except trace (0.1 percent) cover. Data ranging from 1 to 9 percent cover are rounded to the nearest integer. Data ranging from 10 to 100 percent cover are rounded to the nearest factor of 5.

Figure 7. Canopy cover and frequency of species in community 1.1.

The reference community phase is characterized as willow dwarf scrub (fig. 6) (Viereck et al., 1992). Dwarf shrubs (less than 8 inches in height) and mosses are the major functional groups (fig. 7). Medium forbs (4 to 24 inches) and medium graminoids (4 to 24 inches) are also present. Resident shrubs include one or more species of willow such as netleaf willow, arctic willow, and sprouting leaf willow and non-willow species such as shrubby cinquefoil and Alaska bellheather. Other common species include Canadian burnet, Rocky Mountain goldenrod, tufted hairgrass, sedges (*Carex* spp.), bog blueberry (*Vaccinium uliginosum*), ledge stonecrop (*Rhodiola integrifolia*), fireweed (*Chamerion angustifolium*), and arctic raspberry (*Rubus arcticus*). Areas of this ecological site that are at lower elevations and less sloping may support low to medium willows such as tealeaf willow (*Salix pulchra*) and Barclay's willow (*Salix barclayi*). The ground cover commonly includes mosses, herbaceous litter, lichen, water, and rock fragments. Some areas are bare soil.

Community 1.2

Saxifrage-Canadian burnet/bluejoint-sedges (*Saxifraga* spp.-*Sanguisorba canadensis*/*Calamagrostis canadensis*-*Carex* spp.)



Figure 8. The early community phase typically supports a variety of graminoids and herbaceous plants.

Community Phase 1.2 Canopy Cover Table

Vegetation data are aggregated across modal sample plots for this community phase and are provided as a frequency (percent) and mean canopy cover (percent) of the dominant and most ecologically relevant species.

Plant group	Common name	Scientific name	USDA plant code	Frequency (percent)	Mean canopy cover (percent)
G	Bluejoint	<i>Calamagrostis canadensis</i>	CACA4	100	30
G	Looseflower alpine sedge	<i>Carex rariflora</i>	CARA5	100	10
F	Saxifrage	<i>Saxifraga</i> spp.	SAXIF	100	30
F	Canadian burnet	<i>Sanguisorba canadensis</i>	SACA14	100	10
F	Green false hellebore	<i>Veratrum viride</i>	VEVI	100	10
F	Arctic sweet coltsfoot	<i>Petasites frigidus</i>	PEFR5	100	5
F	Woolly geranium	<i>Geranium erianthum</i>	GEER2	100	5
B	Moss	N/A	2MOSS	100	50

This dataset includes data from one sample plot. Due to the limited data available for this plant community phase, personal field observations were used to aid in describing the community.

Plant functional group classifications—T = trees, S = shrubs, G = graminoids, F = forbs, B = bryophytes, L = lichens

Canopy cover data are based on ocular estimates and rounded, except trace (0.1 percent) cover. Data ranging from 1 to 9 percent cover are rounded to the nearest integer. Data ranging from 10 to 100 percent cover are rounded to the nearest factor of 5.

Figure 9. Canopy cover and frequency of species in community phase 1.2.

This community consists of facultative or obligate wetland forbs and graminoids (fig. 8). The major functional groups are medium forbs (4 to 24 inches in height), mosses, tall graminoids (more than 24 inches), and tall forbs (more than 24 inches) (fig. 9). Common plants include saxifrages (*Saxifraga* spp.), Canadian burnet, bluejoint (*Calamagrostis canadensis*), and looseflower alpine sedge (*Carex rariflora*). Other species may include green false hellebore (*Veratrum viride*), woolly geranium (*Geranium erianthum*), and arctic sweet coltsfoot (*Petasites frigidus*). The ground cover commonly is mosses, water, and herbaceous litter. Some areas are bare soil.

Pathway 1.1A Community 1.1 to 1.2



**Willow-Alaska
bellheather/Canadian burnet-
Rocky Mountain
goldenrod/tufted hairgrass
(Salix spp.-Harrimanella
stelleriana/Sanguisorba
canadensis-Solidago
multiradiata/Deschampsia
cespitosa)**

**Saxifrage-Canadian
burnet/bluejoint-sedges
(Saxifraga spp.-Sanguisorba
canadensis/Calamagrostis
canadensis-Carex spp.)**

Prolonged period of seepage.

Pathway 1.2A Community 1.2 to 1.1



**Saxifrage-Canadian
burnet/bluejoint-sedges
(Saxifraga spp.-Sanguisorba
canadensis/Calamagrostis
canadensis-Carex spp.)**

**Willow-Alaska
bellheather/Canadian burnet-
Rocky Mountain
goldenrod/tufted hairgrass
(Salix spp.-Harrimanella
stelleriana/Sanguisorba
canadensis-Solidago
multiradiata/Deschampsia
cespitosa)**

Decrease in period of seepage.

Additional community tables

Other references

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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	04/11/2026
Approved by	Michael Margo
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:**
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17. **Perennial plant reproductive capability:**
-