

# Ecological site R237XY268AK

## Western Alaska Maritime Scrubland on Low Flood Plains, distal from river

Last updated: 4/13/2021  
Accessed: 04/17/2024

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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): 237X–Ahklun Mountains

The Ahklun Mountains Major Land Resource Area (MLRA 237) is in western Alaska. 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. 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 whom 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

This proposed ecological concept is correlated to the STATSGO soil component E37-Maritime scrub-loamy low flood plains (distal from river system). Site R237XY268AK is the basis for the ecological site group ESG11X2237X00X. This ecological site description (ESD) will be revised when field data are collected that can be used to confirm or update the following information.

## Hypothesized Reference Plant Community

The reference plant community likely is comprised of medium and tall willow and alder. Graminoids and forbs probably make up a majority of the understory. Trees may be present, depending on local factors and the period since the last disturbance.

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Classification Crosswalk (community descriptions of similar landscapes and landforms in other vegetation classification systems)

\*LANDFIRE Biophysical Settings: Alaska Arctic Floodplain (USDA et al., 2007)

\*Alaska Vegetation Classification system: II.B.1.d (Vioreck et al., 1992)

\*Circumboreal Vegetation Mapping (CBVM) Project: South Alaska Floodplain Spruce-Cottonwood Forests and Scrub (Jorgensen and Meidinger, 2015)

\*Alaska Arctic Tundra Vegetation: None (Raynolds et al., 2006)

\*U.S. National Vegetation Classification Database 2.03: G357–Western Boreal Mesic Alder-Willow Shrubland Group (USNVC, 2019)

## Similar sites

R237XY211AK	<b>Western Alaska Maritime Scrubland Loamy Flood Plains</b> Site R237XY211AK is on mid flood plains that are subject to occasional periods of flooding, and it is associated with moderately well drained or well drained soils. Site R237XY268AK is on low flood plains that are distal from a flood source. These sites may be associated with similar soils and undergo similar flooding events. Further field data are required to determine whether these sites should be correlated into a single site.
R237XY210AK	<b>Western Alaska Maritime Scrubland Gravelly Flood Plains</b> Sites R237XY268AK and R237XY210AK are both on low flood plains, but they are different distances from a flood source. The distance from a flood source influences the frequency, duration, and strength of the flooding. These sites likely are dissimilar enough to warrant separate ecological sites, but further field data are required to confirm.
R237XY212AK	<b>Western Alaska Maritime Scrubland Silty Flood Plains</b> Site R237XY212AK is on mid flood plains and terraces that are subject to occasional or rare periods of flooding. The frequency and duration of flooding on sites R237XY212AK and R237XY268AK likely are similar. Further field data are required to determine the similarities and differences between these sites.

Table 1. Dominant plant species

Tree	Not specified
Shrub	(1) <i>Salix</i> (2) <i>Alnus</i>
Herbaceous	Not specified

## Physiographic features

This proposed ecological site is on low flood plains that are distal from a flood source. The frequency and duration of flooding is unknown. Flooding likely has low energy.

Table 2. Representative physiographic features

Landforms	(1) Plains > Flood plain
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## Climatic features

## Influencing water features

## Soil features

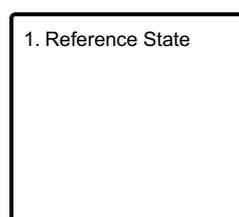
The soils associated with this site are loamy.

## Ecological dynamics

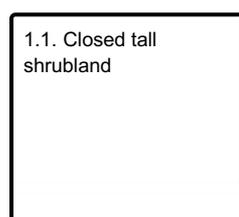
The vegetation is influenced by hydrology, including low-energy flooding, likely a water table, and localized areas of post-flood ponding. Flooding likely will not scour the vegetation. A separate community likely is created by flooding.

## State and transition model

### Ecosystem states



### State 1 submodel, plant communities



## State 1 Reference State

The reference state supports all the communities that are a result of natural disturbances on this landform.

## Community 1.1 Closed tall shrubland

This community likely is dominantly tall (more than 10 feet high) and medium (3 to 10 feet) willow and alder. The understory probably is comprised of a variety of species, including shrubs, graminoids, and forbs. Flooding typically precludes this community from supporting trees.

### Dominant plant species

- willow (*Salix*), shrub
- alder (*Alnus*), shrub
- Graminoid (grass or grass-like) (*Graminoid (grass or grass-like)*), grass
- bluejoint (*Calamagrostis canadensis*), grass
- Forb (herbaceous, not grass nor grass-like) (*Forb (herbaceous, not grass nor grass-like)*), other herbaceous

## Additional community tables

## Other references

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## **Contributors**

Phil Barber  
Steph Schmit  
Michael Margo  
Sue Tester

## **Approval**

Curtis Talbot, 4/13/2021

## **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	04/17/2024
Approved by	Curtis Talbot
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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