

Ecological site F004AC012OR

Udic Flood Plain Forest

Last updated: 1/23/2025

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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): 004A–Sitka Spruce Belt

This resource area is along the coast of the Pacific Ocean. It is characterized by a marine climate and coastal fog belt. The parent material is primarily glacial, marine, or alluvial sediment and some scattered areas of Tertiary sedimentary rock and organic deposits. Glacial deposits are dominant in the northern part of the MLRA in Washington; marine and alluvial deposits and eolian sand are dominant along the southern part of the Washington coast and extending into Oregon. The mean annual precipitation ranges from 52 to 60 inches near the beaches to more than 190 inches in the inland areas of the MLRA. Andisols and Inceptisols are the dominant soil orders in the MLRA, but Spodosols, Entisols, and Histosols are also present. The soils are shallow to very deep and very poorly drained to somewhat excessively drained. They are on hilly marine terraces and drift plains; coastal uplands, hills, and foothills; flood plains; and coastal dunes, marshes, and estuaries. The soil temperature regimes of MLRA 4A are moderated by the proximity to the Pacific Ocean, which eases the differences between the mean summer and winter temperatures. The seasonal differences in temperature are more pronounced in adjacent MLRAs further inland. Included in MLRA 4A are soils in cooler areas at higher elevations or on northerly aspects that have an isofrigid temperature regime. The soil moisture regimes of MLRA 4A are typified by soils that do not have an extended dry period during normal years. Many of the soils further inland in MLRA 2 have a dry period in summer. Soils in low-lying areas and depressions of MLRA 4A are saturated in the rooting zone for extended periods due to a high water table or long or very long periods of flooding or ponding. MLRA 4A Soil Temperature Regimes Isomesic The mean annual soil temperature (measured at a depth of 20 inches) is 46 to 59 degrees F, and the difference between the mean winter and summer temperatures is less than 11 degrees. The seasonal soil temperatures and difference between the mean winter and summer temperatures are moderated by the proximity to the ocean and the effects of fog in summer. Isofrigid The mean annual soil temperature (measured at a depth of 20 inches) is 32 degrees F to less than 46 degrees, and the difference between the mean winter and mean summer temperatures is less than 11 degrees. The seasonal soil temperatures and difference between the mean winter and summer temperatures are moderated by the proximity to the ocean and the effects of fog in summer. The temperatures are cooler than in surrounding lowlands because of the higher elevation and differences in slope and aspect. MLRA 4A Soil Moisture Regimes Udic The soil rooting zone is not dry in any part for more than 90 cumulative days in normal years. Soil moisture does not limit plant growth because of the fog in summer. Aquic The soil is virtually free of dissolved oxygen due to saturation of the rooting zone. The soils are saturated for extended periods during the growing season and may be subject to long or very long periods of ponding and flooding. Refer to Keys to Soil Taxonomy for complete definitions of the soil temperature and moisture regimes.

LRU notes

The Southern Sitka Spruce Belt land resource unit (LRU C) of MLRA 4A is along the west coast of Oregon. This LRU extends from the northern edge of South Slough to the Chetco River, and it is bounded on the west by the Pacific Ocean. The area consists of sand dunes, flood plains, and marine terraces that extend a few miles east and are parallel to the Pacific Ocean, and it transitions to steeper, higher elevation ridges and foothills of the western slopes of the Coast Range. The soils in the coastal lowland areas dominantly formed in eolian (wind-deposited) sand, alluvium, and marine sediment. The soils in the coastal foothills formed in residuum, colluvium, and landslide deposits derived from sedimentary and basaltic rock. Minor additions of recent alluvium are along the river valleys. Several major rivers that have headwaters in the coastal mountains carved steep, narrow valleys through the foothills before entering the broader coastal valleys. Subduction zones along the Pacific Coast may cause significant earthquakes and tsunamis, which would disrupt the ecological processes beyond what is described in this ecological site description.

Classification relationships

National vegetation classification: G254 North Pacific Lowland Riparian Forest and Woodland Group; A3747 Sitka Spruce Riparian Forest Alliance Plant associations of the Siuslaw National Forest: Sitka spruce/salmonberry-salal forest

Ecological site concept

This ecological site is on the western coastline of the Pacific Northwest, from central to southern Oregon. It is at low elevations (less than 1,500 feet) that receive abundant precipitation and persistent fog in summer. It is in riparian corridors of stream terraces and flood-plain steps. The soils associated with the site are alluvial. This site is subject to stream overflow. Riparian ecological sites typically differ in topography, vegetation, geomorphology, and microclimate from the surrounding uplands of the forest ecosystem (Dwire, 2003). The maritime climate is characterized by cool, moist summers and cool, wet winters. The mean annual precipitation is 55 to 130 inches. Coastal fog provides supplemental moisture in summer. The mean annual air temperature is 50 to 55 degrees F. The mild temperatures and long growing season result in highly productive forestland. The soils that support this ecological site are in the isomesic soil temperature regime and udic soil moisture regime. They formed in alluvium on flood-plain steps and stream terraces. Soil moisture is not a limiting factor to forest growth due to the abundance of precipitation and the fog in summer. The soils typically are subject to flooding in November through April. Minor, more frequent periods of flooding typically cause minimal scouring as compared to that caused by greater magnitude 100- to 500-year floods. The soils are weakly developed Inceptisols due to their young age and association with active flood plains. The most common overstory species are Sitka spruce (*Picea sitchensis*), Port Orford cedar (*Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*), and red alder (*Alnus rubra*). Red alder may be dominant in the canopy in some areas, especially where there are openings in the forest or pockets of disturbance. Regeneration is restricted by the canopy cover, and it commonly is limited to gaps where sunlight is most available. Common understory species include salmonberry (*Rubus spectabilis*), red elderberry (*Sambucus racemosa*), cascara (*Frangula purshiana*), salal (*Gaultheria shallon*), and common ladyfern (*Athyrium filix-femina*). This ecological site closely resembles the Udic Flood Plain Forest (F04AB006OR) site in LRU B, but the productivity of this site is higher because of the warmer, longer growing season. The most common natural disturbance is flooding. The volume and longevity of the flooding determine the effect on the dynamics of the forest. Although wildfire is uncommon in this ecological site (more than 450-year return interval), it may be stand replacing (Balian, 2005). Trees are particularly susceptible to windthrow following large coastal storms due to the shallow rooting depth of the trees in response to the seasonal high water table and ponding that extends into the growing season. Fallen trees that have exposed root systems and large woody debris are common. As the interval between disturbances extends, the overstory becomes more diverse due to conifer establishment. In the absence of disturbance, it is expected that maturation and succession will result in an old-growth conifer forest (Van Pelt, 2006). Areas of this site commonly are cleared for pasture, which may affect the hydrology and flooding regime of the site.

Table 1. Dominant plant species

Tree	(1) <i>Picea sitchensis</i> (2) <i>Alnus rubra</i>
Shrub	(1) <i>Rubus spectabilis</i> (2) <i>Gaultheria shallon</i>
Herbaceous	(1) <i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>

Physiographic features

Table 2. Representative physiographic features

Climatic features

Influencing water features

Soil features

Ecological dynamics

State and transition model

Additional community tables

Table 3. Community 1.1 plant community composition

Group	Common Name	Symbol	Scientific Name	Annual Production ()	Foliar Cover (%)
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Table 4. Community 1.2 plant community composition

Group	Common Name	Symbol	Scientific Name	Annual Production ()	Foliar Cover (%)
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Table 5. Community 1.3 plant community composition

Group	Common Name	Symbol	Scientific Name	Annual Production ()	Foliar Cover (%)
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Table 6. Community 1.4 plant community composition

Group	Common Name	Symbol	Scientific Name	Annual Production ()	Foliar Cover (%)
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Table 7. Community 2.1 plant community composition

Group	Common Name	Symbol	Scientific Name	Annual Production ()	Foliar Cover (%)
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Table 8. Community 2.2 plant community composition

Group	Common Name	Symbol	Scientific Name	Annual Production ()	Foliar Cover (%)
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Table 9. Community 2.3 plant community composition

Group	Common Name	Symbol	Scientific Name	Annual Production ()	Foliar Cover (%)
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Approval

Kirt Walstad, 1/23/2025

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	05/07/2024
Approved by	
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:

17. Perennial plant reproductive capability:
