Ecological site F094AB025MI
Wet Floodplain

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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): 094A–Northern Michigan Sandy Highlands

This area is dominated by outwash plains and moraines. The terrain can be steep on the moraines and flat in the areas of outwash. Elevation ranges from 177 to 520 m (580 to 1705 ft). Local topographic relief averages 14 m and ranges up to 188 m (45 to 615 ft). This area is covered entirely by drift. Bedrock consisting of Devonian limestone and dolomite with interbedded shale, chert, and anhydrite stringers is at various depths below the surface because of the curvature of the Michigan basin. However, bedrock exposures completely absent, as the depth of glacial drift ranges from 60 to 300 m (200-1000 ft). The Au Sable, Manistee, Au Gres, and Pine Rivers are the major streams draining this MLRA, in both the Lake Michigan and Lake Huron watersheds. The Muskegon River has its headwaters in this area. About 70 percent of this area is forested, and about 15 percent is cropland or hayland. About one-third of the area is in small, privately owned holdings, and another one-third consists of national and State forests. The forests are used mainly for timber production and recreation. Dairy and beef operations are very important enterprises in the area. Forage and feed grains for dairy cattle and other livestock are the principal crops. Wheat, oats, corn, potatoes, and hay also are grown in the area. The Huron and Manistee National Forests, Hartwick Pines State Park, Camp Grayling (Department of Defense), Pigeon River Country State Forest are among the most notable conservation lands in the area. Reaches of the Au Sable and Pine Rivers are National Wild and Scenic Rivers. Summary of existing land use: Upland Forest (58%) Hardwood (41%) Conifer (15%) Swamps and Marshes (14%) Developed (11%) Agricultural (10%) Grassland (5%)

Classification relationships

According to the USFS (Bailey) system of ecoregions, the site is located mostly within 212Hg (Kirtland's Warbler High Sand Plains) and 212Hh (Gladwin Silty Lake Plain) subsections. According to the EPA (Omernik) system of ecoregions, the site is located in 50ae (Mio Plateau), 50ah (Tawas Lake Plain) and eastern 50ad (Vanderbilt Moraines) level IV ecoregions. This site is outside the environmental range of the Kotar system. This site corresponds to the Complex lowland ecological land type phases 50-59, in the USFS Ecological Land Type system.

Ecological site concept

The central concept of Wet Floodplain is lowlands adjacent to a river or stream, periodically flooded, sometimes of long duration during the growing season or with a high watertable, and capable of supporting hydric vegetation (poorly drained or wetter). on Site is outside the heavy snowfall belt, mostly east of Houghton Lake where fire was frequent. Vegetation trending towards floodplain forest.

Associated sites

F094AB024MI	**Floodplain**

Similar sites

F094AA012MI	**Snowy Wet Floodplain**

Table 1. Dominant plant species

Tree	(1) *Populus balsamifera* (2) *Thuja occidentalis*
Shrub	(1) *Cornus sericea*
Herbaceous	(1) *Matteuccia struthiopteris*

Physiographic features

Site is located on floodplains eroded through glacial till or outwash.

Table 2. Representative physiographic features

Landforms	(1) Flood plain
Runoff class	Medium to low
Flooding duration	Very brief (4 to 48 hours) to very long (more than 30 days)
Flooding frequency	Occasional to very frequent
Elevation	180 – 480 m
Water table depth	0 – 30 cm
Aspect	Aspect is not a significant factor

Climatic features

Mean annual temperatures are 5.7 to 7.6 °C (42 to 46 °F). The warmest six months average 14.3 to 16.1 °C (58 to 61 °F). Mean July temperatures range from 19.1 to 20.8 °C (66 to 69 °F). Mean January temperatures range from -8.2 to -6.0 °C (17 to 21 °F). The maximum monthly average daily highs are 25.9 to 27.7 °C (79 to 82 °F). The minimum monthly average daily lows are -13.2 to -10.7 °C (8 to 13 °F).Temperatures generally decrease with elevation and latitude. Mean annual precipitation ranges from 700 to 870 mm (28 to 34 in). Precipitation decreases from west to east. Average 0 °C (32 °F) frost-free season ranges from 73 to 144 days. Average -2 °C (28 °F) freeze-free season is 106 to 172 days. Mean annual snowfall ranges from 1.1 to 2.9 m (40 to 120 in). Snowfall decreases from northwest to southeast. Mean annual extreme minimum temperatures range from -33.3 to -23.1 °C (-28 to -10 °F), or hardiness zones 4a to 6a.

Table 3 Representative climatic features

Frost-free period (characteristic range)	80-110 days
Freeze-free period (characteristic range)	120-140 days

Precipitation total (characteristic range)	740-790 mm
Frost-free period (actual range)	50-110 days
Freeze-free period (actual range)	110-150 days
Precipitation total (actual range)	710-840 mm
Frost-free period (average)	90 days
Freeze-free period (average)	130 days
Precipitation total (average)	760 mm

- (1) GRAYLING [USC00203391], Grayling, MI
- (2) HOUGHTON LK ROSCOMMON AP [USW00094814], Houghton Lake, MI
- (3) EAST TAWAS [USC00202423], Tawas City, MI
- (4) VANDERBILT 11ENE [USC00208417], Vanderbilt, MI
- (5) HALE LOUD DAM [USC00203529], Glennie, MI
- (6) WEST BRANCH 3SE [USC00208800], West Branch, MI
- (7) MIO HYDRO PLT [USC00205531], Mio, MI

Influencing water features

Site subject to seasonal flooding during the growing season, at long enough duration to exclude flood sensitive species. Seasonal high water table generally within the depth of a majority of roots, less that 25 cm.

Soil features

Soils are very poorly drained to poorly drained variable textures that are seasonally flooded. They are commonly classified Histic Humaquepts, Fluvaquentic Haplosaprists, and Fluvaquentic Endoaquolls, and commonly mapped as Fluvaquents, Ausable, and Borosaprists series or components. The top 50 cm has a typical pH of 6.5 and is 45% sand and 28.7% organic matter. At depth, pH ranges up to 6.9, and texture averages 65% sand and 15% clay. Depth to impeded hydraulic conductivity or root restrictive layers averages >200 cm. Depth to carbonates averages >200 cm.

Table 4. Representative soil features

Parent material	(1) Alluvium
Surface texture	(1) Sand (2) Loam
Drainage class	Poorly drained to very poorly drained
Permeability class	Slow to moderately rapid

Soil depth	200 cm
Surface fragment cover <=3"	Not specified
Surface fragment cover >3"	Not specified
Available water capacity (0-100.1cm)	10 – 24.99 cm
Soil reaction (1:1 water) (0-50cm)	5.5 – 10
Subsurface fragment volume <=3" (0-150.1cm)	0 – 10 %
Subsurface fragment volume >3" (0-150.1cm)	Not specified

Ecological dynamics

Wet Floodplain tends to share the same ecological dynamics as Natureserve/Landfire system, Laurentian-Acadian Floodplain. Stand replacing fires were very rare, with light surface fires occurring every 1000-4000 years. Frequent flooding may transport nutrients and enhance vegetation growth. Severe flooding may occasionally uproot trees and create canopy openings. Overstory was dominated by flood tolerant species like poplar (Populus spp.) and willow (Salix spp.) in flood scoured areas, and whitecedar (Thuja occidentalis) in stable areas with groundwater flow. The wet, relatively high base soils support a productive understory that tolerates periodic inundation. common species include the thicket forming red-osier dogwood (Cornus sericea) and the ostrich fern (Matteuccia struthiopteris).

State and transition model

Additional community tables

Table 5. Community 1.1 plant community composition

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

Table 6. Community 1.2 plant community composition

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

Table 7. Community 1.3 plant community composition

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

Table 8. Community 1.4 plant community composition

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

Table 9. Community 1.5 plant community composition

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

Table 10. Community 2.1 plant community composition

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

Table 11. Community 2.2 plant community composition

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

Table 12. Community 2.3 plant community composition

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

Table 13. Community 3.1 plant community composition

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

Table 14. Community 3.2 plant community composition

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

Table 15. Community 4.1 plant community composition

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

Table 16. Community 4.2 plant community composition

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

Other references

A PROVISIONAL ECOLOGICAL SITE is a conceptual grouping of soil map unit components within a major land resource area (MLRA) based on the similarities in response to management. A provisional ecological site is a first approximation based on a cursory literature review, personal experience, and limited field reconnaissance. As more adequate literature review, expert opinion, and intensive plot data are collected, the site concept is subject to shifting, broadening, narrowing, subdivision, or re-aggregation in definition. Likewise, the community dynamics will be more elaborate in content, and may also change in structure, upon reaching approved status.

Future work, as described in a project plan, to validate the information in this provisional ecological site description is needed. This will include field activities to collect low and medium intensity sampling, soil correlations, and analysis of that data. Annual field reviews should be done by soil scientists and vegetation specialists. A final field review, peer review, quality control, and quality assurance reviews of the ESD will be needed to produce the final document. Annual reviews of the project plan are to be conducted by the Ecological Site Technical Team.

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Contributors

Gregory J. Schmidt

Approval

Greg Schmidt, 9/10/2024

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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	08/31/2026
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:**

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):**

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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:**
