

Ecological site F101XY008NY

Well Drained Lake Plain

Last updated: 10/03/2024
Accessed: 09/26/2026

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): 101X—Ontario-Erie Plain and Finger Lakes Region

Most of the MLRA is a nearly level to rolling plain. Low remnant beach ridges are commonly interspersed with a relatively level lake plain in the northern part of the area. Drumlins (long, narrow, steep-sided, cigar shaped hills) are prominent in an east-west belt in the center of the area. The Finger Lakes Region consists of a gently sloping to rolling till plain. Elevation increases gradually from the shores of Lake Ontario and Lake Oneida to the Allegheny Plateau, the southern border of the area. The bedrock underlying this area consists of alternating beds of limestone, dolomite, sandstone, and shale of Ordovician to Devonian age. Most of the surface of the area is covered with glacial till or lake sediments. The texture of the lake sediments is silt, loam, or sand. Ancient beaches, formed at different lake levels, form ridges along the shoreline of Lake Erie and Lake Ontario. Stratified drift (eskers and kames) and glacial outwash deposits are in many of the valleys. A large drumlin field occurs in the Finger Lakes Region.

Classification relationships

USDA-NRCS (USDA, 2006): Land Resource Region (LRR): L — Lake States Fruit, Truck Crop, and Dairy Region Major Land Resource Area (MLRA): 101— Ontario-Erie Plain and Finger Lakes Region USDA-FS (Cleland et al., 2007) Province: 211 — Northeastern Mixed Forest Province (in part) Section: 211J — Mohawk Valley (in part) Subsection: 211Jd — Mohawk Valley Province: 222 — Midwest Broadleaf Forest Province (in part) Section: 222I — Erie and Ontario Lake Plain Subsection: 222Ia — Lake Erie Plain 222Ib — Erie-Ontario Lake Plain 222Ic — Eastern Ontario Till Plain 222Id — Cattaraugus Finger Lakes Moraine and Hills 222Ie — Eastern Ontario Lake Plain

Ecological site concept

Landform/Landscape Position: The site occurs on lake plains and valley sides. Slopes range from 0 to 60 percent. Soils: The site consists of very deep, well drained silty soils formed in glaciolacustrine sediments. Representative soils are Amboy, Dunkirk, Hartland, Unadilla, and Varysburg mapped within MLRA 101. Vegetation: The reference community is characterized by sugar maple, white ash, northern red oak, American beech, and black birch. Shrubs include American hornbeam, witch-hazel, striped maple, red elderberry, and ironwood. Herbaceous plants include wood fern, Pennsylvania sedge, blue cohosh, and sessile-leaved bellwort.

Associated sites

F101XY010NY	Wet Lake Plain Depression Wet Lake Plain Depressions occur in adjacent low-lying areas within the landscape.
F101XY001NY	High Floodplain

Similar sites

F101XY005NY	Dry Outwash Dry Outwash sites are typically coarser textured and less enriched.
F101XY012NY	Till Upland Till Upland sites may be coarser textured and less enriched.

Table 1. Dominant plant species

Tree	(1) <i>Acer saccharum</i> (2) <i>Fraxinus americana</i>
Shrub	(1) <i>Ostrya virginiana</i> (2) <i>Acer spicatum</i>
Herbaceous	(1) <i>Dryopteris intermedia</i> (2) <i>Carex pensylvanica</i>

Physiographic features

The site occurs on glacial lake plains and valley sides. Slopes range from 0 to 60 percent.

Table 2. Representative physiographic features

Landforms	(1) Lake plain > Lake plain (2) Valley side
Runoff class	Low to medium
Flooding frequency	None
Ponding frequency	None
Elevation	20 – 550 m
Slope	0 – 60 %
Water table depth	50 – 180 cm
Aspect	Aspect is not a significant factor

Climatic features

The Koppen-Geiger climate classification of the area in which this MLRA occurs is Dfb, Warm-summer humid continental. Rainfall occurs as high-intensity, convective thunderstorms in the summer. However, snow comprises most of the precipitation in this area. The frost-free-free period in this area averages 165 days and ranges from 130 to 200 days, with the coldest temperatures and the shortest frost-free periods occurring in the high-elevation areas in the eastern part of the MLRA.

Table 3 Representative climatic features

Frost-free period (characteristic range)	140-140 days
Freeze-free period (characteristic range)	170-190 days
Precipitation total (characteristic range)	940-1,070 mm
Frost-free period (actual range)	140-140 days
Freeze-free period (actual range)	170-190 days
Precipitation total (actual range)	890-1,070 mm
Frost-free period (average)	140 days
Freeze-free period (average)	180 days
Precipitation total (average)	990 mm

- (1) SUNY ESF SYRACUSE [USC00308386], Syracuse, NY
- (2) DELANSON 2NE [USC00302031], Delanson, NY
- (3) ROCHESTER GTR INTL AP [USW00014768], Rochester, NY
- (4) DUNKIRK CHAUTAUQUA AP [USW00014747], Dunkirk, NY
- (5) LOCKPORT 3 S [USC00304844], Lockport, NY

Influencing water features

NONE

Wetland description

NONE

Soil features

The site consists of very deep, well drained silty soils formed in glaciolacustrine sediments. Representative soils are Amboy, Dunkirk, Hartland, Unadilla, and Varysburg mapped within MLRA 101.

Table 4. Representative soil features

Parent material	(1) Glaciolacustrine deposits (2) Eolian deposits (3) Alluvium (4) Glaciofluvial deposits
Surface texture	(1) Silt loam (2) Very fine sandy loam (3) Fine sandy loam (4) Gravelly loam
Family particle size	(1) Coarse-silty (2) Fine-silty (3) Coarse-loamy
Drainage class	Well drained
Permeability class	Very slow to moderately slow
Depth to restrictive layer	50 – 180 cm
Surface fragment cover ≤3"	Not specified
Surface fragment cover >3"	Not specified
Available water capacity (Depth not specified)	10.16 – 20.32 cm
Soil reaction (1:1 water) (Depth not specified)	4.5 – 8.4
Subsurface fragment volume ≤3" (Depth not specified)	0 – 30 %
Subsurface fragment volume >3" (Depth not specified)	Not specified

Ecological dynamics

The reference community is characterized by sugar maple, white ash, northern red oak, American beech, and black birch. Shrubs include American hornbeam, witch-hazel, striped maple, witch red elderberry, ironwood, and common blackberry. Herbaceous plants include wood fern, Pennsylvania sedge, blue cohosh, and sessile-leaved bellwort.

Wind, ice storms, and insects are common natural disturbances. High density of deer can limit oak regeneration. The site is susceptible to establishment of invasive species such as oriental bittersweet, barberry, multi-flora rose, bush honeysuckle, etc. The site is often high-graded for oak timber. In areas less than 20% slope, the site is suitable to conversion to agriculture (pastureland, hayland, cropland).

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 (%)
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Table 6. Community 1.2 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 3.1 plant community composition

Group	Common Name	Symbol	Scientific Name	Annual Production ()	Foliar Cover (%)
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Table 9. Community 4.1 plant community composition

Group	Common Name	Symbol	Scientific Name	Annual Production ()	Foliar Cover (%)
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Table 10. Community 4.2 plant community composition

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

Site Development and Testing Plan: Future work to validate the vegetation information in this provisional ecological site description is needed. This will include field activities to collect low and medium intensity sampling and analysis of that data. 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 approved level document. Reviews of the project plan are to be conducted by the Ecological Site Technical Team.

Other references

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NatureServe 2018. NatureServe Explorer: An online encyclopedia of life [web application]. Version 7.1. NatureServe, Arlington, Virginia. Available <http://explorer.natureserve.org>. (Accessed: January 2019).

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USDA-NRCS [United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service] 2016. National Soils Information System (NASIS) [Software] Version 7.x. USDA, Kansas City, MO.

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Contributors

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Approval

Greg Schmidt, 10/03/2024

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	05/21/2020
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:
