

Ecological site R115XB019MO

Limestone/Dolomite Exposed Cliff

Last updated: 12/30/2024
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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): 115X–Central Mississippi Valley Wooded Slopes

This MLRA is characterized by deeply dissected, loess-covered hills bordering well defined valleys of the Illinois, Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio, and Wabash Rivers and their tributaries. It is used to produce cash crops and livestock. About one-third of the area is forested, mostly on the steeper slopes. This area is in Illinois (50 percent), Missouri (36 percent), Indiana (13 percent), and Iowa (1 percent) in two separate areas. It makes up about 25,084 square miles (64,967 square kilometers). Most of this area is in the Till Plains section and the Dissected Till Plains section of the Central Lowland province of the Interior Plains. The Springfield-Salem plateaus section of the Ozarks Plateaus province of the Interior Highlands occurs along the Missouri River and the Mississippi River south of the confluence with the Missouri River. The nearly level to very steep uplands are dissected by both large and small tributaries of the Illinois, Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio, and Wabash Rivers. The Ohio River flows along the southernmost boundary of this area in Indiana. Well defined valleys with broad flood plains and numerous stream terraces are along the major streams and rivers. The flood plains along the smaller streams are narrow. Broad summits are nearly level to undulating. Karst topography is common in some parts along the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers and their tributaries. Well-developed karst areas have hundreds of sinkholes, caves, springs, and losing streams. In the St. Louis area, many of the karst features have been obliterated by urban development. Elevation ranges from 90 feet (20 meters) on the southernmost flood plains to 1,030 feet (320 meters) on the highest ridges. Local relief is mainly 10 to 50 feet (3 to 15 meters) but can be 50 to 150 feet (15 to 45 meters) in the steep, deeply dissected hills bordering rivers and streams. The bluffs along the major rivers are generally 200 to 350 feet (60 to 105 meters) above the valley floor. The uplands in this MLRA are covered almost entirely with Peoria Loess. The loess can be more than 7 feet (2 meters) thick on stable summits. On the steeper slopes, it is thin or does not occur. In Illinois, the loess is underlain mostly by Illinoian-age till that commonly contains a paleosol. Pre-Illinoian-age till is in parts of this MLRA in Iowa and Missouri and to a minor extent in the western part of Illinois. Wisconsin-age outwash, alluvial deposits, and sandy eolian material are on some of the stream terraces and on dunes along the major tributaries. The loess and glacial deposits are underlain by several bedrock systems. Pennsylvanian and Mississippian bedrock are the most extensive. To a lesser extent are Silurian, Devonian, Cretaceous, and Ordovician bedrock. Karst areas have formed where limestone is near the surface, mostly in the southern part of the MLRA along the Mississippi River and some of its major tributaries. Bedrock outcrops are common on the bluffs along the Mississippi, Ohio, and Wabash Rivers and their major tributaries and at the base of some steep slopes along minor streams and drainageways. The annual precipitation ranges from 35 to 49 inches (880 to 1,250 millimeters) with a mean of 41 inches (1,050 millimeters). The annual temperature ranges from 48 to 58 degrees F (8.6 to 14.3 degrees C) with a mean of 54 degrees F (12.3 degrees C). The freeze-free period ranges from 150 to 220 days with a mean of 195 days. Soils The dominant soil orders are Alfisols and, to a lesser extent, Entisols and Mollisols. The soils in the area have a mesic soil temperature regime, an aquic or udic soil moisture regime, and mixed or smectitic mineralogy. They are shallow to very deep, excessively drained to poorly drained, and loamy, silty, or clayey. The soils on uplands in this area support natural hardwoods. Oak, hickory, and sugar maple are the dominant species. Big bluestem, little bluestem, and scattered oak and eastern redcedar grow on some sites. The soils on flood plains support mixed forest vegetation, mainly American elm, eastern cottonwood, river birch, green ash, silver maple, sweetgum, American sycamore, pin oak, pecan, and willow. Sedge and grass meadows and scattered trees are on some low-lying sites. (United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, 2022)

LRU notes

The Central Mississippi Valley Wooded Slopes, Western Part consists of deeply dissected, loess-covered hills bordering the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers as well as floodplains and terraces of these rivers. The Northern boundary runs along the South Fabius River valley separating it from the broad rounded interfluvies of the northern till plain. A major physiographic feature within the LRU (Land Resource Unit) includes the Lincoln Hills region. The Lincoln Hills extend along the Mississippi River in Missouri, starting about 40 miles (64 kilometers) northwest of St. Louis and extending north to Hannibal. The Lincoln Hills partially escaped the most recent glaciation in the region during the Pleistocene. In geology and biology, they resemble the rugged and forested hills of the Ozark Highlands (MLRA 116A) more than the rolling plains of northern Missouri. The underlying limestone bedrock has formed bluffs, glades, caves, springs, and

sinkholes. Elevation ranges from about 420 feet (128 meters) along the Mississippi River near Cape Girardeau, Missouri to about 830 feet (253 meters) near Clarksville along the Mississippi River upstream from St. Louis. High ridges near Hillsboro, Missouri can reach over 1,000 feet (305 meters). Underlying bedrock is mainly Ordovician-aged dolomite and sandstone, with Mississippian-aged limestone north of the Missouri River. Loess caps both stream and glacial outwash terraces along the major rivers along with Pre-Illinoisan till near the edges of the area.

Classification relationships

Major Land Resource Area (MLRA) (USDA-NRCS, 2022): 115X–Central Mississippi Valley Wooded Slopes Terrestrial Natural Community Type in Missouri (Nelson, 2010): The reference state for this ecological site is most similar to a Dry Limestone/Dolomite Cliff. National Vegetation Classification System Vegetation Association (NatureServe, 2010): The reference state for this ecological site is most similar to Limestone - Dolostone Midwest Dry Cliff Sparse Vegetation (CEGL002291). Geographic relationship to the Missouri Ecological Classification System (Nigh & Schroeder, 2002): This ecological site occurs primarily in Land Type Associations of the following Subsections: Outer Ozark Border Mississippi River Hills

Ecological site concept

Limestone/Dolomite Exposed Cliffs occupy southerly and westerly aspects, and are mapped in complex with the Limestone/Dolomite Protected Cliff ecological site. These sites are north of the Missouri River, often on cliffs adjacent to floodplains. They are typically associated with Limestone/Dolomite Glade/Woodland ecological sites. Soils are very shallow to limestone or dolomite. The reference plant community consists of scattered small trees, shrubs, grasses, forbs, and ferns, occupying cracks and ledges in the cliff face.

Associated sites

F115XB043MO	Deep Loess Exposed Backslope Woodland Deep Loess Exposed Backslope Woodlands are typically upslope from this ecological site
R115XB009MO	Shallow Limestone/Dolomite Upland Glade/Woodland Shallow Limestone/Dolomite Glade/Woodlands are typically associated with this ecological site.

Similar sites

R115XB018MO	Limestone/Dolomite Protected Cliff Limestone/Dolomite Protected Cliff are similar but on north and east aspects
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Table 1. Dominant plant species

Tree	(1) <i>Juniperus virginiana</i> (2) <i>Quercus muehlenbergii</i>
Shrub	(1) <i>Celastrus scandens</i>
Herbaceous	(1) <i>Bouteloua curtipendula</i> (2) <i>Pellaea atropurpurea</i>

Physiographic features

This site is on cliffs. It is on exposed aspects (south, southwest, and west), which receive significantly more solar radiation than the protected aspects. The site generates runoff to adjacent, downslope ecological sites, and in places receives runoff from upslope summit and shoulder sites. This site does not flood.

The following figure (adapted from Young et al., 2003) shows the typical landscape position of this ecological site, and landscape

relationships with other ecological sites in the uplands adjacent to the Missouri River. The site is within the area labeled “3”, on cliffs with southerly and westerly aspects. They are typically associated with Shallow Limestone/Dolomite Glade/Woodland ecological sites, included within the area labeled “3”. Deep Loess sites often directly upslope, and are included within the area labeled “1”.

Figure 1. Landscape relationships for this ecological site.

Table 2. Representative physiographic features

Landforms	(1) Cliff
Runoff class	Very high
Flooding frequency	None
Elevation	150 – 340 m
Slope	10 – 70 %
Water table depth	150 cm
Aspect	W, SE, S, SW

Climatic features

The Central Mississippi Valley Wooded Slopes, Western Part has a continental type of climate marked by strong seasonality. In winter, dry-cold air masses, unchallenged by any topographic barriers, periodically swing south from the northern plains and Canada. If they invade reasonably humid air, snowfall and rainfall result. In summer, moist, warm air masses, equally unchallenged by topographic barriers, swing north from the Gulf of Mexico and can produce abundant amounts of rain, either by fronts or by convectional processes. In some summers, high pressure stagnates over the region, creating extended droughty periods. Spring and fall are transitional seasons when abrupt changes in temperature and precipitation may occur due to successive, fast-moving fronts separating contrasting air masses.

The Central Mississippi Valley Wooded Slopes, Western Part experiences regional differences in climates, but these differences do not have obvious geographic boundaries. Regional climates grade inconspicuously into each other. The basic gradient for most climatic characteristics is along a line diagonally crossing the MLRA from northwest to southeast. Both mean annual temperature and precipitation exhibit gradients along this line.

The average annual precipitation in most of this area is 38 to 48 inches. The average annual temperature is 53 to 57 degrees F. Mean January minimum temperature follows the northwest-to-southeast gradient. However, mean July maximum temperature shows hardly any geographic variation in the MLRA. Mean July maximum temperatures have a range of only two or three degrees across the area. Mean annual precipitation varies along the same gradient as temperature. Seasonal climatic variations are more complex. Seasonality in precipitation is very pronounced due to strong continental influences. June precipitation, for example, averages three to four times greater than January precipitation. Most of the rainfall occurs as high-intensity, convective thunderstorms in summer. Snowfall is common in winter.

During years when precipitation comes in a fairly normal manner, moisture is stored in the top layers of the soil during the winter and early spring, when evaporation and transpiration are low. During the summer months the loss of water by evaporation and transpiration is high, and if rainfall fails to occur at frequent intervals, drought will result. Drought directly affects plant and animal life by limiting water supplies, especially at times of high temperatures and high evaporation rates.

Superimposed upon the basic MLRA climatic patterns are local topographic influences that create topoclimatic, or microclimatic variations. In regions of appreciable relief, for example, air drainage at nighttime may produce temperatures several degrees lower in valley bottoms than on side slopes. At critical times during the year, this phenomenon may produce later spring or earlier fall freezes in valley bottoms. Higher daytime temperatures of bare rock surfaces and higher reflectivity of these unvegetated surfaces may create

distinctive environmental niches such as glades and cliffs. Slope orientation is an important topographic influence on climate. Summits and south-and-west-facing slopes are regularly warmer and drier than adjacent north- and-east-facing slopes. Finally, the climate within a canopied forest is measurably different from the climate of a more open grassland or savanna areas.

Source: University of Missouri Climate Center - <http://climate.missouri.edu/climate.php>; accessed June 2012

Land Resource Regions and Major Land Resource Areas of the United States, the Caribbean, and the Pacific Basin, United States Department of Agriculture Handbook 296 - <http://soils.usda.gov/survey/geography/mlra/>

Table 3 Representative climatic features

Frost-free period (characteristic range)	150-170 days
Freeze-free period (characteristic range)	190-210 days
Precipitation total (characteristic range)	1,070-1,140 mm
Frost-free period (actual range)	150-180 days
Freeze-free period (actual range)	180-210 days
Precipitation total (actual range)	1,040-1,170 mm
Frost-free period (average)	160 days
Freeze-free period (average)	200 days
Precipitation total (average)	1,090 mm

- (1) COLUMBIA U OF M [USC00231801], Columbia, MO
- (2) JEFFERSON CITY WTP [USC00234271], Jefferson City, MO
- (3) ELSBERRY 1 S [USC00232591], Elsberry, MO

Influencing water features

Cliff aspect and local seepages result in a variability of site moisture conditions. South-and west-facing cliffs are typically drier and warmer than north-and east-facing cliffs because of increased wind and higher direct exposure to the sun. Moisture can be locally present on cliff faces due to local groundwater seepage along the cliff face or surface flow across the cliff face during rain events or snow melt. The site generates runoff to adjacent, downslope ecological sites, and in places receives runoff from upslope summit and shoulder sites.

Soil features

These soils are underlain with limestone and/or dolomite bedrock at less than 20 inches. The soils have dark, organic-rich surface horizons. Parent material is limestone and dolomite residuum. These soils are loamy or clayey, and are skeletal, with high amounts of limestone/dolomite gravel, channers and flagstones. They are not affected by seasonal wetness. Soil series associated with this site include Gasconade.

Table 4. Representative soil features

Parent material	(1) Residuum – limestone and dolomite
Surface texture	(1) Gravelly silty clay loam (2) Very gravelly clay loam (3) Extremely gravelly loam
Family particle size	(1) Loamy
Drainage class	Well drained to somewhat excessively drained
Permeability class	Very slow
Depth to restrictive layer	10 – 50 cm
Soil depth	10 – 50 cm
Surface fragment cover <=3"	20 – 60 %
Surface fragment cover >3"	10 – 60 %
Available water capacity (0-101.6cm)	2.54 – 5.08 cm
Calcium carbonate equivalent (0-101.6cm)	Not specified
Electrical conductivity (0-101.6cm)	Not specified
Sodium adsorption ratio (0-101.6cm)	Not specified
Soil reaction (1:1 water) (0-101.6cm)	6.1 – 7.8

white ash	FRAM2	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	Native	–	–	–	–
eastern redcedar	JUVI	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Native	–	–	–	–
chinquapin oak	QUMU	<i>Quercus muehlenbergii</i>	Native	–	–	–	–
blue ash	FRQU	<i>Fraxinus quadrangulata</i>	Native	–	–	–	–

Table 7. Community 1.1 forest understory composition

Common Name	Symbol	Scientific Name	Nativity	Height (m)	Canopy Cover (%)
Grass/grass-like (Graminoids)					
little bluestem	SCSC	<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>	Native	–	–
sideoats grama	BOCU	<i>Bouteloua curtipendula</i>	Native	–	–
bristleleaf sedge	CAEB2	<i>Carex eburnea</i>	Native	–	–
Forb/Herb					
zigzag goldenrod	SOFL2	<i>Solidago flexicaulis</i>	Native	–	–
red columbine	AQCA	<i>Aquilegia canadensis</i>	Native	–	–
wrinkleleaf goldenrod	SORU2	<i>Solidago rugosa</i>	Native	–	–
diamondflowers	STNIN	<i>Stenaria nigricans var. nigricans</i>	Native	–	–
chickenthiel	MEOL	<i>Mentzelia oligosperma</i>	Native	–	–
Missouri orange coneflower	RUMI	<i>Rudbeckia missouriensis</i>	Native	–	–
orange coneflower	RUFUU	<i>Rudbeckia fulgida var. umbrosa</i>	Native	–	–
Fern/fern ally					
purple cliffbrake	PEAT2	<i>Pellaea atropurpurea</i>	Native	–	–
Tennessee bladderfern	CYTE3	<i>Cystopteris tennesseensis</i>	Native	–	–
slender lipfern	CHFE	<i>Cheilanthes feei</i>	Native	–	–
Shrub/Subshrub					
fragrant sumac	RHAR4	<i>Rhus aromatica</i>	Native	–	–
wild hydrangea	HYAR	<i>Hydrangea arborescens</i>	Native	–	–
dwarf hackberry	CEPU10	<i>Celtis pumila</i>	Native	–	–
dwarf hackberry	CEPU10	<i>Celtis pumila</i>	Native	–	–
Vine/Liana					
American bittersweet	CESC	<i>Celastrus scandens</i>	Native	–	–
Nonvascular					
rim lichen	LEMU60	<i>Lecanora muralis</i>	Native	–	–
false Russell's fishscale lichen	PSPS3	<i>Psora pseudorussellii</i>	Native	–	–

Table 8. Community 2.1 plant community composition

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

Wildlife Only a few animals are highly associated with cliff natural communities due to their unique structural conditions. Bird species associated with this ecological site's reference state condition: Turkey Vulture, Eastern Phoebe, American Kestrel, Northern Rough-winged Swallow, Cliff Swallow, and Barn Swallow. South-facing cliffs that are more xeric may have overwintering Northern Fence Lizards (*Sceloporus undulatus hyacinthinus*), Five-lined Skinks (*Eumeces fasciatus*), Rough Green snakes (*Opheodrys aestivus aestivus*) or Timber Rattlesnakes (*Crotalus horridus*). Small mammals likely associated with this ecological site's reference state condition: Eastern Woodrat (*Neotoma floridana*) and *Peromyscus* species. As with most natural communities, many invertebrate groups are represented on cliff natural communities including snails, spiders, insects, centipedes, millipedes and protistan microbe communities. Funnel-web and aerial web spiders are two groups well represented on cliff natural communities. (This section prepared by Mike Leahy, Natural Areas Coordinator, Missouri Department of Conservation, 2013. References for this section: Fitzgerald and Pashley 2000b; Heitzman and Heitzman 1996; Jacobs 2001; Johnson 2000; Pitts and McGuire 2000; Schwartz and others 2001)

Other information

Forestry Management: This ecological site is not recommended for traditional timber management activity

Inventory data references

Potential Reference Sites: Limestone/Dolomite Exposed Cliff No reference sites were field sampled due to hazardous site issues.

Other references

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Contributors

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Approval

Suzanne Mayne-Kinney, 12/30/2024

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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	09/24/2026
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:
