

Ecological site F134XY001MO

Deep Loess Upland Woodland

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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): 134X–Southern Mississippi Valley Loess

The Southern Mississippi Valley Loess (outlined in red on the map; northern portion only) is a relatively narrow strip of the coastal plain bordering the Mississippi River valley, that is blanketed with loess. The northern part of this MLRA, discussed here, is locally referred to as Crowley's Ridge. Elevation ranges from about 300 feet on the footslopes to nearly 600 feet on the highest ridges. Loess caps the summits and upper slopes, and Pliocene-aged sand and gravel deposits of the coastal plain influence soils on lower, steeper slopes.

Classification relationships

Terrestrial Natural Community Type in Missouri (Nelson, 2010): The reference state for this ecological site is most similar to a Dry-Mesic Loess/Glacial Till Woodland. Missouri Department of Conservation Forest and Woodland Communities (Missouri Department of Conservation, 2006): The reference state for this ecological site is most similar to a Mixed Oak Loess/Glacial Till Woodland. National Vegetation Classification System Vegetation Association (NatureServe, 2010): The reference state for this ecological site is most similar to a *Quercus alba* - *Quercus falcata* - *Quercus velutina* / *Ostrya virginiana* Forest (CEGL004068). Geographic relationship to the Missouri Ecological Classification System (Nigh & Schroeder, 2002): This Ecological Site occurs throughout the Crowley's Ridge Subsection, and in the Benton Loess Woodland/Forest Hills Land Type Association of the Ozark Outer Border Subsection.

Ecological site concept

Deep Loess Upland Woodlands are within the green areas on the map (Missouri portion only; distributions farther south are currently under review). These sites are widespread in the uplands, particularly in Scott county, Missouri. Soils are very deep, with no rooting restrictions. The reference plant community is woodland with an overstory dominated by white oak, with minor amounts of black oak and red oak, and a ground flora of native grasses and forbs.

Table 1. Dominant plant species

Tree	(1) <i>Quercus alba</i> (2) <i>Quercus velutina</i>
Shrub	(1) <i>Rhus aromatica</i> (2) <i>Cornus florida</i>
Herbaceous	(1) <i>Helianthus</i> (2) <i>Elymus hystrix</i>

Physiographic features

This site is on upland summit crests, shoulders and upper backslopes, with slopes of 3 to 15%. The site generates runoff to adjacent, downslope ecological sites. This site does not flood.

The adjacent figure (adapted from Butler, 1985) shows the typical landscape position of this ecological site, and landscape relationships

with other ecological sites. It is within the area labeled “1” on the figure, on summits, shoulders and upper backslopes. Steeper, lower backslopes within this area are in Deep Loess Backslope ecological sites. Fragipan Upland Woodland sites, labeled “2” on the figure, are closely associated with the Deep Loess sites.

Figure 1. Typical landscape relationships for this ecological

Table 2. Representative physiographic features

Landforms	(1) Ridge (2) Interfluvium
Flooding frequency	None
Ponding frequency	None
Slope	0 – 20 %
Aspect	Aspect is not a significant factor

Climatic features

The Crowley’s Ridge subsection of the Southern Mississippi Valley Loess MLRA 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 America and can produce abundant amounts of rain, either by fronts or by convective 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 Crowley’s Ridge subsection experiences regional differences in climates, but these differences do not have obvious geographic boundaries or major climatic variations. Regional climates grade inconspicuously into each other. The basic gradient for most climatic characteristics is along a line from north to south. Both mean annual temperature and precipitation exhibit minor gradients along this line. The average annual precipitation in Crowley’s Ridge subsection is 48 to 50 inches. The average annual temperature is 53 to 57 degrees F. Mean January minimum temperature follows the north-to-south gradient. Mean July maximum temperatures show little variation across the area.

Mean annual precipitation varies along the same gradient as temperature. The precipitation decreases gradually throughout the summer, except for a moderate increase in midsummer as high-intensity, convective thunderstorms. Minor amounts of snow fall occur nearly every winter, but the snow cover lasts for only a few days.

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 subsection 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. Slope orientation is an important topographic influence on microclimate. 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>; 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)	170-180 days
Freeze-free period (characteristic range)	190-210 days
Precipitation total (characteristic range)	1,190-1,220 mm
Frost-free period (actual range)	160-190 days
Freeze-free period (actual range)	190-210 days
Precipitation total (actual range)	1,190-1,250 mm
Frost-free period (average)	180 days
Freeze-free period (average)	200 days
Precipitation total (average)	1,220 mm

- (1) CAPE GIRARDEAU MUNI AP [USW00003935], Chaffee, MO
- (2) ADVANCE 1 S [USW00093825], Advance, MO
- (3) WAPPAPELLO DAM [USC00238700], Wappapello, MO

Influencing water features

Soil features

These soils have no major rooting restriction. The soils were formed under woodland vegetation, and have thin, light-colored surface horizons. Parent material is loess. The soils have silt loam surface horizons. Subsoils are silt loam to silty clay loam. These soils are not affected by seasonal wetness. Soil series associated with this site include Memphis.

The accompanying picture of the Memphis series shows a dark grayish brown silt loam surface horizon to about 18 cm overlying the brown silt loam to silty clay loam subsoil. Pale silt coats on structural prism faces can be seen below one meter in this picture. Picture courtesy of Kevin Godsey and Dan Childress; scale is in centimeters.

Figure 8. Memphis series

Table 4. Representative soil features

Surface texture	(1) Silt loam
Family particle size	(1) Loamy
Drainage class	Well drained

Permeability class	Moderately slow
Surface fragment cover <=3"	Not specified
Surface fragment cover >3"	Not specified
Available water capacity (0-101.6cm)	20.32 – 22.86 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)	4.5 – 10
Subsurface fragment volume <=3" (Depth not specified)	Not specified
Subsurface fragment volume >3" (Depth not specified)	Not specified

Ecological dynamics

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 1.1 forest overstory composition

Common Name	Symbol	Scientific Name	Nativity	Height M	Canopy Cover (%)	Diameter Cm	Basal Area (square M/hectare)
Tree							
white oak	QUAL	<i>Quercus alba</i>	Native	–	–	–	–

shagbark hickory	CAOV2	<i>Carya ovata</i>	Native	–	–	–	–
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Table 7. Community 1.1 forest understory composition

Common Name	Symbol	Scientific Name	Nativity	Height (m)	Canopy Cover (%)
Grass/grass-like (Graminoids)					
Pennsylvania sedge	CAPE6	<i>Carex pensylvanica</i>	Native	–	–

Other references

Butler, E. Rex. 1985. Soil Survey of Stoddard County, Missouri. U.S. Dept. of Agric. Soil Conservation Service.

Contributors

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Approval

Matthew Duvall, 3/20/2025

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	10/01/2026
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:
