

Ecological site PX135B01Y011

Sandy Terrace

Last updated: 9/22/2023
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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): 135B—Cretaceous Western Coastal Plain

Major Land Resource Area 135B, Cretaceous Western Coastal Plain, is in Arkansas and Oklahoma. This MLRA is about 3,970 square miles (10,290 square kilometers). This area is mostly in the West Gulf Coastal Plain Section of the Coastal Plain Province of the Atlantic Plain. It consists of nearly level to moderately sloping uplands, terraces, and flood plains. Valley floors, side slopes, and ridgetops are underlain by clay, marl, and chalk. These parent materials are highly erodible, causing gullies to form. Elevations generally range from 260 to 570 feet (80 to 170 meters), with lower and higher elevations found on valley floors and ridgetops. Cretaceous marine sediments underlie most of this MLRA. Geologic members of the Lower Cretaceous include a basal member of gravel and conglomerate rocks. Members of the Upper Cretaceous consist of clay marls, thin limestones, sandy marls, and fine grained sands. Other formations consist of crystalline limestone, chalk, and marly chalk, some of which contain fossils. The dominant soil orders in this MLRA are Inceptisols and Alfisols, with Entisols and Vertisols present to a lesser extent. The soils in the area have a thermic soil temperature regime, an ustic soil moisture regime, and smectitic or mixed mineralogy.

Ecological site concept

The Sandy Terrace Ecological Site is on dune fields along dunes and paleoterraces. This site has slopes between 1 and 10 percent and elevations ranging from 300 to 830 feet (90 to 250 meters). Soils are formed in residuum and colluvium derived from sandstone and are deep to very deep. Soils are somewhat excessively drained and have a rapid permeability class. This site is characterized by sand in the particle size control section and an acidic pH.

Associated sites

PX135B01Y013	Poorly Drained Terrace Found on coastal plains along terraces. This ecological site is differentiated from the Sandy Terrace Ecological Site by poorly drained soils in the winter and spring seasons.
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Similar sites

PX135B01Y012	Terrace Found on coastal plains along terraces. This ecological site is differentiated from the Sandy Terrace Ecological Site by a clay soil texture in the particle size control section and a briefly perched water table in the winter and spring seasons.
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Table 1. Dominant plant species

Tree	(1) <i>Quercus</i> (2) <i>Liquidambar</i>
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Shrub	(1) <i>Rhus</i> (2) <i>Cornus</i>
Herbaceous	(1) <i>Andropogon gerardii</i> (2) <i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>

Legacy ID

F135BY011AR

Physiographic features

This ecological site is found on dune fields along dunes and paleoterraces. This sites has slopes between 1 and 10 percent. Elevations range from 300 to 830 feet (90 to 250 meters). Runoff class varies from negligible to very low, with no ponding or flooding.

Table 2. Representative physiographic features

Landforms	(1) Dune field > Dune (2) Paleoterrace
Runoff class	Negligible to very low
Flooding frequency	None
Ponding frequency	None
Elevation	90 – 250 m
Slope	0 – 10 %
Aspect	Aspect is not a significant factor

Climatic features

This ecological site is characterized by hot summers, cool winters, and mild spring and fall temperatures. Mean annual precipitation is 51 inches. The average frost-free period is 193 days, and the average freeze-free period is 217 days. The highest precipitation occurs in May (6.2 inches), and the lowest occurs in August (2.8 inches). Precipitation varies across the MLRA, with decreasing precipitation from east to west. The warmest month of the year is August (94°F average high), and the coolest is January (29°F average low).

Thunderstorms and heat waves are common and occur frequently during summer months. Catastrophic storm events such as tornados, ice-storms, floods, and hail-storms are also known to occasionally occur within this ecological site. According to the Oklahoma Water Resource Board, drought occurs on 5 to 10 year cycles. The EPA predicts that droughts will become more severe throughout Arkansas due to longer periods without rain and an increase in very hot days (EPA, 2016).

Data was provided by the Antlers, Hugo, Idabel, DeQueen, Nashville, and Arkadelphia climate stations. Site specific data should be obtained by accessing the database provided by the National Centers for Environmental Information (<https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/cdo-web/search>).

Table 3 Representative climatic features

Frost-free period (characteristic range)	190-200 days
Freeze-free period (characteristic range)	210-220 days
Precipitation total (characteristic range)	1,220-1,370 mm
Frost-free period (actual range)	180-200 days
Freeze-free period (actual range)	200-230 days
Precipitation total (actual range)	1,190-1,400 mm
Frost-free period (average)	190 days
Freeze-free period (average)	220 days
Precipitation total (average)	1,300 mm

- (1) ANTLERS [USC00340256], Antlers, OK
- (2) HUGO [USC00344384], Hugo, OK
- (3) IDABEL [USC00344451], Broken Bow, OK
- (4) DEQUEEN [USC00031948], De Queen, AR
- (5) NASHVILLE [USC00035112], Nashville, AR
- (6) ARKADELPHIA 2 N [USC00030220], Arkadelphia, AR

Influencing water features

This ecological site is not significantly influenced by water features.

Wetland description

This ecological site is not significantly influenced by wetlands.

Soil features

The soils associated with this ecological site are formed in residuum and colluvium derived from sandstone. These soils are deep to very deep, somewhat excessively drained, and have a rapid permeability class. A loamy fine sand surface texture is common. Important abiotic characteristics associated with this site are an acidic pH and sand throughout the particle size control section.

The soil series associated with this site are Alaga and Glenpool.

Table 4. Representative soil features

Parent material	(1) Eolian sands – sandstone
Surface texture	(1) Loamy fine sand

Family particle size	(1) Sandy
Drainage class	Somewhat excessively drained
Permeability class	Rapid
Soil depth	150 – 200 cm
Surface fragment cover ≤3"	Not specified
Surface fragment cover >3"	Not specified
Available water capacity (Depth not specified)	5.08 – 10.92 cm
Soil reaction (1:1 water) (Depth not specified)	5.6 – 6.5
Subsurface fragment volume ≤3" (Depth not specified)	Not specified
Subsurface fragment volume >3" (Depth not specified)	Not specified

Ecological dynamics

The Sandy Terrace reference state consists of a bottomland hardwood forest. The common trees species for this state are oaks, hickories, loblolly pine, and sweet gum (Eldredge, 1937).

Fire has a significant influence on this ecological site. The historical average fire-return interval was likely between 3 and 25 years (Guyette and Spetich, 2003; Hallgren, DeSantic, and Burton, 2012). These wildfires would occur naturally through lightning strikes, but the majority were probably ignited by anthropogenic sources (DeSantis, Hallgren, and Stahle, 2010). Native species evolved with and responded well to fires (Spetich and Hong He, 2008; Engle and Bidwell, 2001). Fires on upland ecological sites are likely moderate to low severity, due to forested conditions and lower amounts of ground vegetation (Carey, 1992).

Grazing and farming can occur on this ecological site. Changes to the ecological dynamics are proportional to the intensity of livestock grazing and can be accelerated by overgrazing (Angerer, Fox, and Wolfe, 2013; Kohl, 2016). For example, desirable grasses and forbs are repeatedly grazed by livestock, weakening, and potentially killing or replacing these species with less desirable species (Smith, 1940).

Climate related events, such as hail-storms, tornados, thunderstorms, and extreme precipitation, occur on these sites. Hail-storms can reduce canopy size, increase litter deposition, and increase tree bark removal. When paired with other disturbances, such as fire, the effects on tree species were much greater than in areas not affected by hail-storms (Gower et al., 2015). Tornados have been shown to change plant community compositions in savanna ecosystems, favoring hardwoods and eliminating softwoods (Liu et al., 1997). Thunderstorms greatly effect ecosystem dynamics. Thunderstorms generally occur during summer months but can occur during every season. If a fire is started by a lightning strike, there will be different effects in the ecosystem depending on the season (Hiers, Wyatt, and

Mitchell, 2000).

A state and transition model has been created to explain this Ecological Site. However, sparse data availability only allowed basic principles to be explored and a small number of species to be recorded. More data will be collected to provide a greater understanding of the ecological dynamics, as well as the resources consumption and distribution.

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 2.2 plant community composition

Group	Common Name	Symbol	Scientific Name	Annual Production ()	Foliar Cover (%)
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Table 9. Community 3.1 plant community composition

Group	Common Name	Symbol	Scientific Name	Annual Production ()	Foliar Cover (%)
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Table 10. Community 3.2 plant community composition

Group	Common Name	Symbol	Scientific Name	Annual Production ()	Foliar Cover (%)
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Table 11. Community 3.3 plant community composition

Group	Common Name	Symbol	Scientific Name	Annual Production ()	Foliar Cover (%)
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Table 12. Community 4.1 plant community composition

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

Major wildlife species include whitetail deer, coyote, armadillo, bobcat, beaver, raccoon, skunk, mink, cottontail rabbit, turkey, and mourning dove. Fish species include channel catfish, flathead catfish, white bass, largemouth bass, black bass, and bluegill.

Hydrological functions

The following are the estimated withdrawals of freshwater by use in this MLRA: Public supply—surface-water, 11.6%; ground-water, 6.6% Livestock—surface-water, 1.9%; ground-water, 2.4% Irrigation—surface-water, 0.0%; ground-water, 1.2% Other—surface-water, 70.3%; ground-water, 6.1% Total withdrawals average 82 million gallons per day (310 million liters per day). About 16 percent is from ground-water sources with the remaining 84 percent from surface-water sources. Precipitation and perennial streams are important sources of water in this area. Ponds provide water for livestock and are used locally for recreation. A few large reservoirs are available for recreational uses. Surface-water is used for industrial production and for cooling thermoelectric power plants, as well as by some communities for their public water supply. The principal sources of ground-water in this area are bedrock aquifers, including the Antlers aquifer in Oklahoma and the Nacatoch aquifer in Arkansas. The ground-water in this area is used primarily for public supply. Most rural landowners also rely on the bedrock aquifers for domestic water. The ground-water is soft to hard in Arkansas and very hard in Oklahoma.

Recreational uses

Mountain biking, camping, fishing, hiking, horseback riding, hunting, mineral prospecting, nature viewing, off-highway vehicle riding, and water activities can all be enjoyed throughout this MLRA on public land where permitted and on private land where allowed.

Wood products

Public and private timberland comprise large areas throughout this MLRA. Loblolly pine is the most popular species to harvest and produces products such as lumber, pulpwood, posts, and poles. Hardwood species are also harvested and used to produce lumber, flooring, and pulpwood.

Other products

Poultry production is a major industry throughout the MLRA. Small grains, soybeans, and hay are major crops. Sand, gravel, clay, bauxite, gypsum, and petroleum are found in industrially significant quantities.

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 The Nature Conservancy
 US Fish and Wildlife Service
 Encyclopedia of Arkansas
 United States Forest Service Southern Research Station

NatureServe
Oklahoma Water Resource Board
National Centers For Environmental Information
University of Arkansas
Oklahoma State University
Arkansas Department of Forestry
Oklahoma Department of Forestry

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Approval

Bryan Christensen, 9/22/2023

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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	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:
