USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service

Ecological site F094AB027MI
Acidic Peaty Depression

Last updated: 9/10/2024
Accessed: 05/12/2025

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.

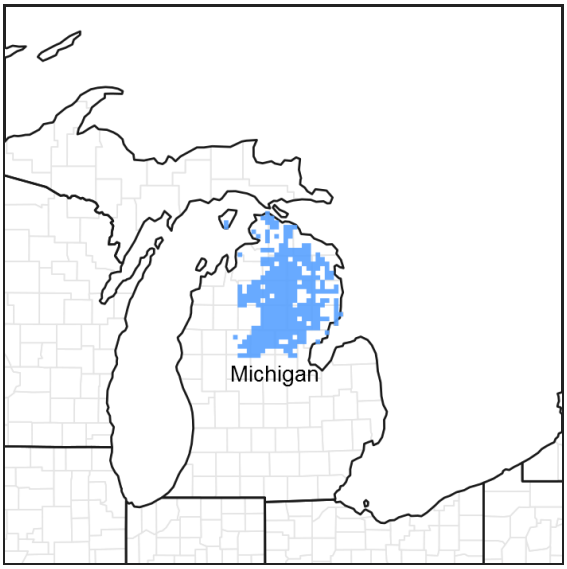


Figure 1. Mapped extent

Areas shown in blue indicate the maximum mapped extent of this ecological site. Other ecological sites likely occur within the highlighted areas. It is also possible for this ecological site to occur outside of highlighted areas if detailed soil survey has not been completed or recently updated.

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 Organic Wetland, ecological land type phase, 81, in the USFS Ecological Land Type system.

Ecological site concept

The central concept of Acidic Peaty Depression is lowlands on hydric organic soils with a pH less than 4.5 (dysic histosols). Site is outside the heavy snowfall belt, mostly east of Houghton Lake where fire was frequent. Vegetation is typically peat bogs.

Associated sites

F094AB026MI	**Mucky Depression**

Similar sites

F094AA014MI	**Snowy Acidic Peaty Depression**

Table 1. Dominant plant species

Tree	(1) *Larix laricina* (2) *Picea mariana*
Shrub	(1) *Chamaedaphne calyculata* (2) *Rhododendron groenlandicum*
Herbaceous	Not specified

Physiographic features

Site occurs in depressions on various glacial landforms, especially where fine deposits prevent groundwater movement, or in upper positions in low base deposits create an acid environment.

Table 2. Representative physiographic features

Landforms	(1) Depression
Runoff class	Negligible to low
Elevation	581–1,572 ft
Water table depth	0 in
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)	84-112 days
Freeze-free period (characteristic range)	122-148 days
Precipitation total (characteristic range)	29-31 in
Frost-free period (actual range)	62-126 days
Freeze-free period (actual range)	115-165 days
Precipitation total (actual range)	28-32 in
Frost-free period (average)	100 days
Freeze-free period (average)	138 days
Precipitation total (average)	30 in

Climate stations used

- (1) CROSS VILLAGE 1E [USC00201896], Harbor Springs, MI
- (2) EAST TAWAS [USC00202423], Tawas City, MI
- (3) GRAYLING [USC00203391], Grayling, MI
- (4) MIO HYDRO PLT [USC00205531], Mio, MI
- (5) VANDERBILT 11ENE [USC00208417], Vanderbilt, MI
- (6) HOUGHTON LK ROSCOMMON AP [USW00094814], Houghton Lake, MI
- (7) HALE LOUD DAM [USC00203529], Glennie, MI
- (8) WEST BRANCH 3SE [USC00208800], West Branch, MI
- (9) ALPENA WWTP [USW00014814], Alpena, MI
- (10) ALPENA CO RGNL AP [USW00094849], Alpena, MI
- (11) CHEBOYGAN [USC00201492], Cheboygan, MI
- (12) ONAWAY 4N [USC00206184], Onaway, MI
- (13) ROGERS CITY [USC00207094], Rogers City, MI
- (14) PELLSTON RGNL AP [USW00014841], Pellston, MI

Influencing water features

Site is seasonally ponded by local mineral poor (ombrotrophic) runoff. Seasonal water table less than 25 cm in depth. Some deep peat deposits might only be a ombrotrophic lens above a minerotrophic groundwater source, but separated from it by more than 2 meters. Sphagnum maintains a low pH environment over any amount that minerals might accumulate from atmospheric or food web sources.

Soil features

Soils are very poorly drained acidic peat. They are commonly classified Typic Haplosaprists, Terric Haplosaprists, and Typic Haplohemists, and commonly mapped as Loxley, Dawson, and Histosols series or components. The top 50 cm has a typical pH of 4.1 and is 10% sand and 61.4% organic matter. At depth, pH ranges up to 5.1, and texture averages 35% sand and 20% clay. Depth to impeded hydraulic conductivity or root restrictive layers averages >200 cm. Depth to carbonates averages >200 cm.

Table 4. Representative soil features

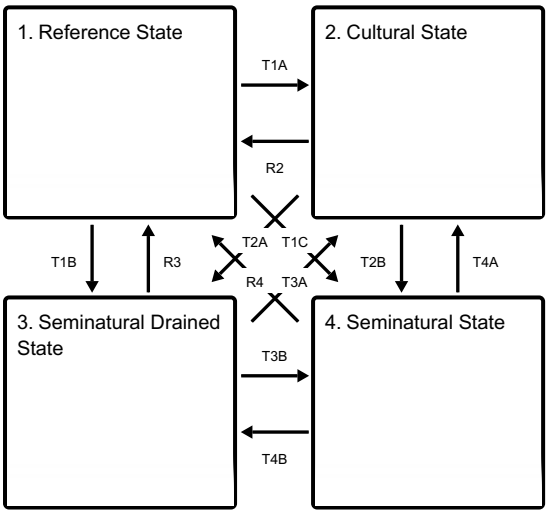
Parent material	(1) Organic material
Surface texture	(1) Peat (2) Muck
Drainage class	Very poorly drained
Permeability class	Slow to moderately rapid
Soil depth	79 in
Surface fragment cover <=3"	0%
Surface fragment cover >3"	0%
Available water capacity (0-39.4in)	13.78–21.65 in
Soil reaction (1:1 water) (0-19.7in)	3.5–5.5
Subsurface fragment volume <=3" (0-59.1in)	0%
Subsurface fragment volume >3" (0-59.1in)	0%

Ecological dynamics

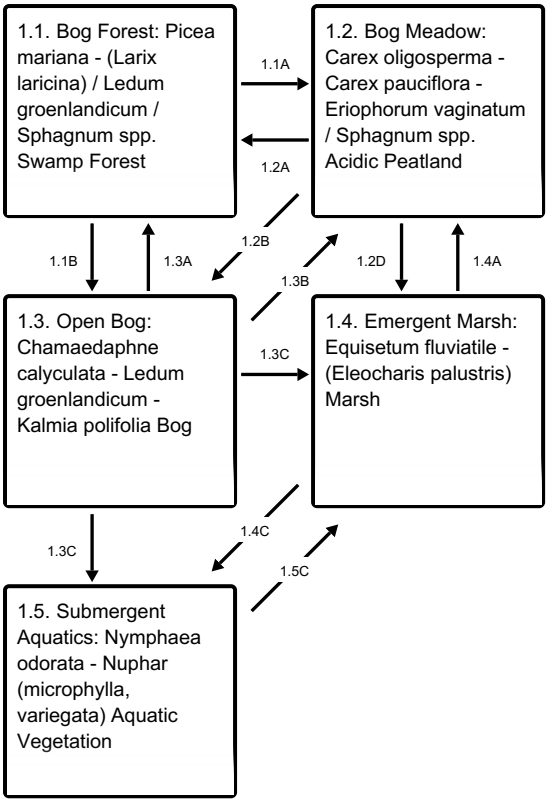
Acidic Peaty Depression tends to share the same ecological dynamics as Natureserve/Landfire system, Boreal-Laurentian Conifer Acid Swamp or Boreal-Laurentian Bog. Stand replacing fires occurred every 350-1400 years, with light surface fires every 60-250 years. Overstory was dominated by acid tolerant, low nutrient demanding, saturation tolerant tamarack (*Larix laricina*) and spruce (*Picea mariana*). The understory is dominated by peat moss (Sphagnum spp.) and acid tolerant dwarf evergreen shrubs like leatherleaf (*Chamaedaphne calyculata*) and Labrador-tea (Rhododendron groenlandicum).

State and transition model

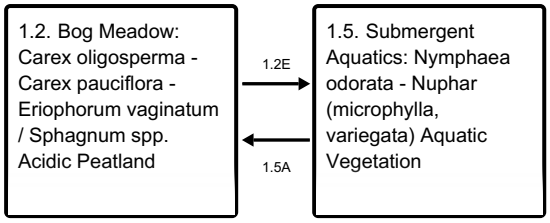
Ecosystem states



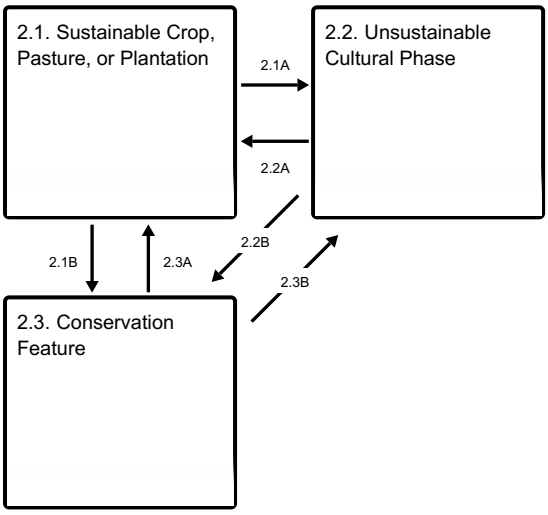
State 1 submodel, plant communities



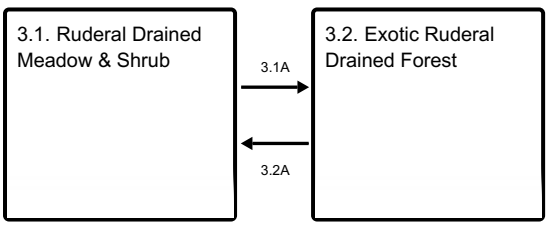
Communities 2 and 5 (additional pathways)



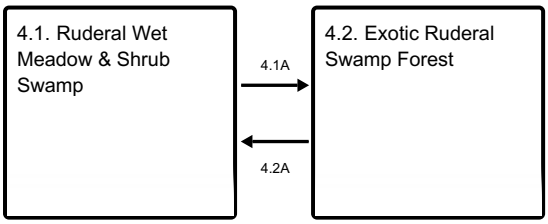
State 2 submodel, plant communities



State 3 submodel, plant communities



State 4 submodel, plant communities



State 1
Reference State

Community 1.1
Bog Forest: Picea mariana - (Larix laricina) / Ledum groenlandicum / Sphagnum spp. Swamp Forest

Community 1.2
Bog Meadow: Carex oligosperma - Carex pauciflora - Eriophorum vaginatum / Sphagnum spp. Acidic Peatland

Community 1.3
Open Bog: Chamaedaphne calyculata - Ledum groenlandicum - Kalmia polifolia Bog

Community 1.4
Emergent Marsh: Equisetum fluviatile - (Eleocharis palustris) Marsh

Community 1.5
Submergent Aquatics: Nymphaea odorata - Nuphar (microphylla, variegata) Aquatic Vegetation

Pathway 1.1A
Community 1.1 to 1.2

Fire in dry year consumes excess peat.

Pathway 1.1B
Community 1.1 to 1.3

Fire/Blowdown.

Pathway 1.2A
Community 1.2 to 1.1

Succession.

Pathway 1.2B
Community 1.2 to 1.3

Succession, peat buildup.

Pathway 1.2D
Community 1.2 to 1.4

Permanent inundation.

Pathway 1.2E
Community 1.2 to 1.5

Permanent inundation.

Pathway 1.3A
Community 1.3 to 1.1

Succession.

Pathway 1.3B
Community 1.3 to 1.2

Fire in dry year consumes excess peat.

Pathway 1.3C
Community 1.3 to 1.4

Permanent inundation.

Pathway 1.3C
Community 1.3 to 1.5

Permanent inundation/bog mat sinks due to decay or is blown away by wind.

Pathway 1.4A
Community 1.4 to 1.2

Drop water table.

Pathway 1.4C
Community 1.4 to 1.5

Water becomes deeper.

Pathway 1.5A
Community 1.5 to 1.2

Drop water table.

Pathway 1.5C
Community 1.5 to 1.4

Water table drop temporarily, allowing for establishment of emergents.

State 2
Cultural State

Community 2.1
Sustainable Crop, Pasture, or Plantation

Community 2.2
Unsustainable Cultural Phase

Community 2.3
Conservation Feature

Can be a grassed waterway, conservation reserve, a small patch pollinator garden, or other land taken out of its primary cultural production to mitigate or reduce impacts of adjacent land use, and is not by itself a permanent restoration of a complete native biological community and associated ecosystem services.

Pathway 2.1A
Community 2.1 to 2.2

Revert to unsustainable cultural practices.

Pathway 2.1B
Community 2.1 to 2.3

Establish conservation feature.

Conservation practices

Conservation Cover
Grassed Waterway

Pathway 2.2A
Community 2.2 to 2.1

Implement sustainable cultural practices.

Conservation practices

Conservation Crop Rotation
Cover Crop
Nutrient Management
Integrated Pest Management (IPM)

Pathway 2.2B
Community 2.2 to 2.3

Establish conservation feature.

Conservation practices

Conservation Cover
Grassed Waterway

Pathway 2.3A
Community 2.3 to 2.1

Implement sustainable cultural practices.

Conservation practices

Conservation Crop Rotation
Cover Crop
Nutrient Management
Integrated Pest Management (IPM)

Pathway 2.3B
Community 2.3 to 2.2

Revert to unsustainable cultural practices.

State 3
Seminatural Drained State

Community 3.1
Ruderal Drained Meadow & Shrub

Community 3.2
Exotic Ruderal Drained Forest

Pathway 3.1A
Community 3.1 to 3.2

Succession

Pathway 3.2A
Community 3.2 to 3.1

Blowdown/clearcut.

Conservation practices

Early Successional Habitat Development/Management
Forest Stand Improvement

State 4
Seminatural State

Community 4.1
Ruderal Wet Meadow & Shrub Swamp

Community 4.2
Exotic Ruderal Swamp Forest

Pathway 4.1A
Community 4.1 to 4.2

Succession.

Pathway 4.2A
Community 4.2 to 4.1

Blowdown/clearcut.

Conservation practices

Early Successional Habitat Development/Management
Forest Stand Improvement

Transition T1A
State 1 to 2

Drain; clear vegetation; cultivate domesticated species.

Transition T1B
State 1 to 3

Drain; clear vegetation, invasive species introduced.

Transition T1C
State 1 to 4

Clear vegetation, invasive species introduced.

Restoration pathway R2
State 2 to 1

Restore hydrology; remove domesticated species; restore native species.

Conservation practices

Brush Management
Restoration and Management of Rare and Declining Habitats
Wetland Wildlife Habitat Management
Wetland Restoration
Herbaceous Weed Control

Transition T2A
State 2 to 3

Abandon, succession.

Transition T2B
State 2 to 4

Restore hydrology; abandon; succession.

Conservation practices

Wetland Restoration

Restoration pathway R3
State 3 to 1

Restore hydrology; control invasive species; restore native species

Conservation practices

Brush Management
Restoration and Management of Rare and Declining Habitats
Wetland Wildlife Habitat Management
Wetland Restoration
Herbaceous Weed Control

Transition T3A
State 3 to 2

Clear vegetation; cultivate domesticated species.

Transition T3B
State 3 to 4

Restore hydrology.

Conservation practices

Wetland Restoration

Restoration pathway R4
State 4 to 1

Control invasive species; restore native species.

Conservation practices

Brush Management
Restoration and Management of Rare and Declining Habitats
Wetland Wildlife Habitat Management
Herbaceous Weed Control

Transition T4A
State 4 to 2

Drain; clear vegetation; cultivate domesticated species.

Transition T4B
State 4 to 3

Drain.

Additional community tables

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

Acknowledgments

The following individuals made substantive comments regarding the development of the Provisional Ecological Sites: Randy Swaty, The Nature Conservancy; Trevor Hobbs, USFS; Richard A. Corner, USFS; Andy Henriksen, NRCS; Dan Zay, NRCS.

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	05/12/2025
Approved by	Greg Schmidt
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:**