Ecological site F115XB015MO
Sandy/Loamy Floodplain Forest

Last updated: 12/30/2024
Accessed: 05/11/2025

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): 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 interfluves 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 Riverfront Forest.

Missouri Department of Conservation Forest and Woodland Communities (MDC, 2006):
The reference state for this ecological site is most similar to a Riverfront Bottomland Forest.

National Vegetation Classification System Vegetation Association (NatureServe, 2010):
The reference state for this ecological site is most similar to a Populus deltoides - Salix nigra Forest (CEGL002018).

Geographic relationship to the Missouri Ecological Classification System (Nigh & Schroeder, 2002):
This ecological site occurs throughout the following Subsections:
Missouri River Alluvial Plain
Mississippi River Alluvial Plain

Ecological site concept

Sandy/Loamy Floodplain Forests are on the Missouri River and Mississippi River floodplains, primarily adjacent to the current river channel. Sites are commonly adjacent to the Clayey Floodplain Forest ecological sites. Soils are very deep, and are sandy to very fine sandy loam throughout. The reference plant community is forest dominated by black willow, eastern cottonwood, hackberry, river birch, sycamore, silver maple, and American elm.

Associated sites

F115XB031MO	**Loamy Floodplain Forest** Loamy Floodplain Forests sometimes form a complex with this ecological site.
F115XB041MO	**Clayey Floodplain Forest** Clayey Floodplain Forests are commonly adjacent to Sandy/Loamy Floodplain Forests, farther away from the main channel.
R115XB042MO	**Ponded Floodplain Prairie** Ponded Floodplain Prairies are in the lower former channel areas the have high seasonal water tables with some ponding.

Similar sites

F115XB015MO	**Sandy/Loamy Floodplain Forest** Sandy/Loamy Floodplain Forests have no similar sites.

Table 1. Dominant plant species

Tree	(1) *Populus deltoides* (2) *Celtis occidentalis*
Shrub	(1) *Salix*
Herbaceous	(1) *Elymus*

Physiographic features

This site is on the Missouri and Mississippi River floodplains, with slopes of less than 2 percent. Most areas are adjacent or close to the current river channel. Areas not protected by levees are subject to frequent flooding.

The accompanying figure (adapted from Horn, 1992) shows the typical landscape position of this ecological site, and landscape relationships among the major ecological sites of the Missouri River floodplain. This site is within the area labeled as “2” on the figure, and is typically adjacent to the current channel of the Missouri and Mississippi rivers. These sites are commonly adjacent to Clayey Floodplain sites (labeled “3”). The dashed lines within the Sandy/Loamy Floodplain Forest area indicate the various ecological sites included in this ecological site.

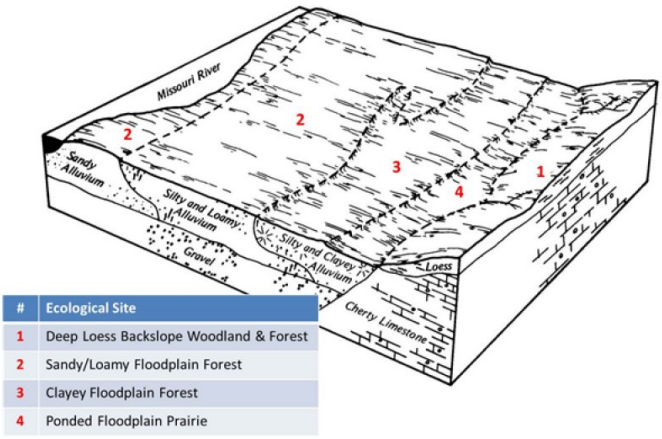


Figure 2. Landscape relationships for this ecological site.

Table 2. Representative physiographic features

Landforms	(1) Flood plain
Runoff class	Very low to low
Flooding duration	Very brief (4 to 48 hours) to brief (2 to 7 days)

Flooding frequency	Occasional to frequent
Ponding frequency	None
Elevation	350–1,200 ft
Slope	0–2%
Water table depth	60 in
Aspect	Aspect is not a significant factor

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)	160-181 days
Freeze-free period (characteristic range)	195-204 days
Precipitation total (characteristic range)	42-44 in
Frost-free period (actual range)	157-188 days
Freeze-free period (actual range)	191-205 days
Precipitation total (actual range)	41-45 in
Frost-free period (average)	171 days
Freeze-free period (average)	199 days
Precipitation total (average)	43 in

Climate stations used

- (1) BOONVILLE [USC00230817], Boonville, MO
- (2) ALTON MELVIN PRICE L&D [USC00110137], West Alton, IL
- (3) KASKASKIA RVR NAV LOCK [USC00114629], Ellis Grove, IL

Influencing water features

This ecological site is typically in natural levee positions directly adjacent to a perennial stream. Stream levels typically respond quickly to storm events, especially in watersheds where surface runoff is dominant. Short- to medium- duration flooding is common in many areas, particularly during spring and early summer storm events. Constructed levees, often accompanied by stream channelization, have altered the hydrology and flooding dynamics in many places.

This site is in the RIVERINE wetlands class of the Hydrogeomorphic (HGM) classification system (Brinson, 1993). The stream hydrograph drives the inflows and outflows of RIVERINE wetlands. Water moves into floodplain wetlands as surface water during flood stage, or as groundwater exchange from the stream channel to the floodplain during high flow stages. As the flood stage recedes, surface and groundwater return to the channel. The direction of movement is horizontal. The direction is also bi-directional in the lateral axis across the floodplain, but is uni-directional on the longitudinal axis parallel to the valley as water flows downhill along the valley gradient.

Wetland Description (Cowardin et. al. 1979)
System: Riverine
Subsystem: Lower Perennial
Class: Unconsolidated Bottom

Soil features

These soils are very deep and coarse-textured throughout, with moderate to low plant-available water capacity. The soils were formed under woodland vegetation, and have thin, light-colored surface horizons. Parent material is alluvium. They have very fine sandy loam to fine sand surface layers, with calcareous subsurface layers that range from very fine sandy loam to sand. These soils are not affected by seasonal wetness. Soil series associated with this site include Blake, Buckney, Carr, Dozaville, Eudora, Grable, Haynie, Hodge, Kenmoor, Landes, Lowmo, Peers, Rocher, Sarpy, Treloar, and Ware.

Table 4. Representative soil features

Parent material	(1) Alluvium
Surface texture	(1) Sandy loam (2) Loam (3) Silt loam
Family particle size	(1) Sandy
Drainage class	Moderately well drained to excessively drained

Permeability class	Slow to moderately rapid
Soil depth	72 in
Surface fragment cover <=3"	0–2%
Surface fragment cover >3"	0%
Available water capacity (0-40in)	1–6 in
Calcium carbonate equivalent (0-40in)	0%
Electrical conductivity (0-40in)	0–2 mmhos/cm
Sodium adsorption ratio (0-40in)	0
Soil reaction (1:1 water) (0-40in)	5.1–7.8
Subsurface fragment volume <=3" (Depth not specified)	0–10%
Subsurface fragment volume >3" (Depth not specified)	0%

Ecological dynamics

Information contained in this section was developed using historical data, professional experience, field reviews, and scientific studies. The information presented is representative of very complex vegetation communities. Key indicator plants, animals and ecological processes are described to help inform land management decisions. Plant communities will differ across the MLRA because of the naturally occurring variability in weather, soils, and aspect. The Reference Plant Community is not necessarily the management goal. The species lists are representative and are not botanical descriptions of all species occurring, or potentially occurring, on this site. They are not intended to cover every situation or the full range of conditions, species, and responses for the site.

The Missouri and Mississippi rivers are a very dynamic system with frequent flooding and multiple braided channels shifting back and forth across the floodplain. Loamy, coarse loamy and sandy deposits of sediment were common, occurring along the floodplains with the sandy materials the youngest and most recently deposited substrate in this matrix. This ecological site is located on former streamside areas where frequent swift currents dumped the heavier sandy sediment load next to the river. It is normally surrounded by Loamy or Clayey Floodplain Forests on slightly lower areas.

Flooding of Sandy/Loamy Floodplain Forest occurred annually or at least once every 3 years. Sand bar succession to forest is dominated by flood tolerant, pioneer tree species such as willow and cottonwood. Young stands of these species tend to stabilize the riverfront floodplain and continue to accumulate coarse materials. Consequently, many Sandy/Loamy Floodplain Forests tend to be even aged. Young stands are often dense with a sparse understory and ground flora. As the forest matures, canopy gaps provide more light while more fine sediments accumulate on the forest floor, resulting in a dense ground flora of grasses and nettles.

Over the long term, these sites become elevated and isolated and begin to accumulate even more fine sediments. Ultimately, shade tolerant elm, ash, and hackberry will accumulate in the understory and the forest may resemble a Loamy Floodplain Forest dominated by these species. However, catastrophic floods will often partially or completely knock down the early successional species and regenerate this ecological system. Consequently, this ecological site is often made up of a mosaic of early to late successional floodplain sandy and loamy forests.

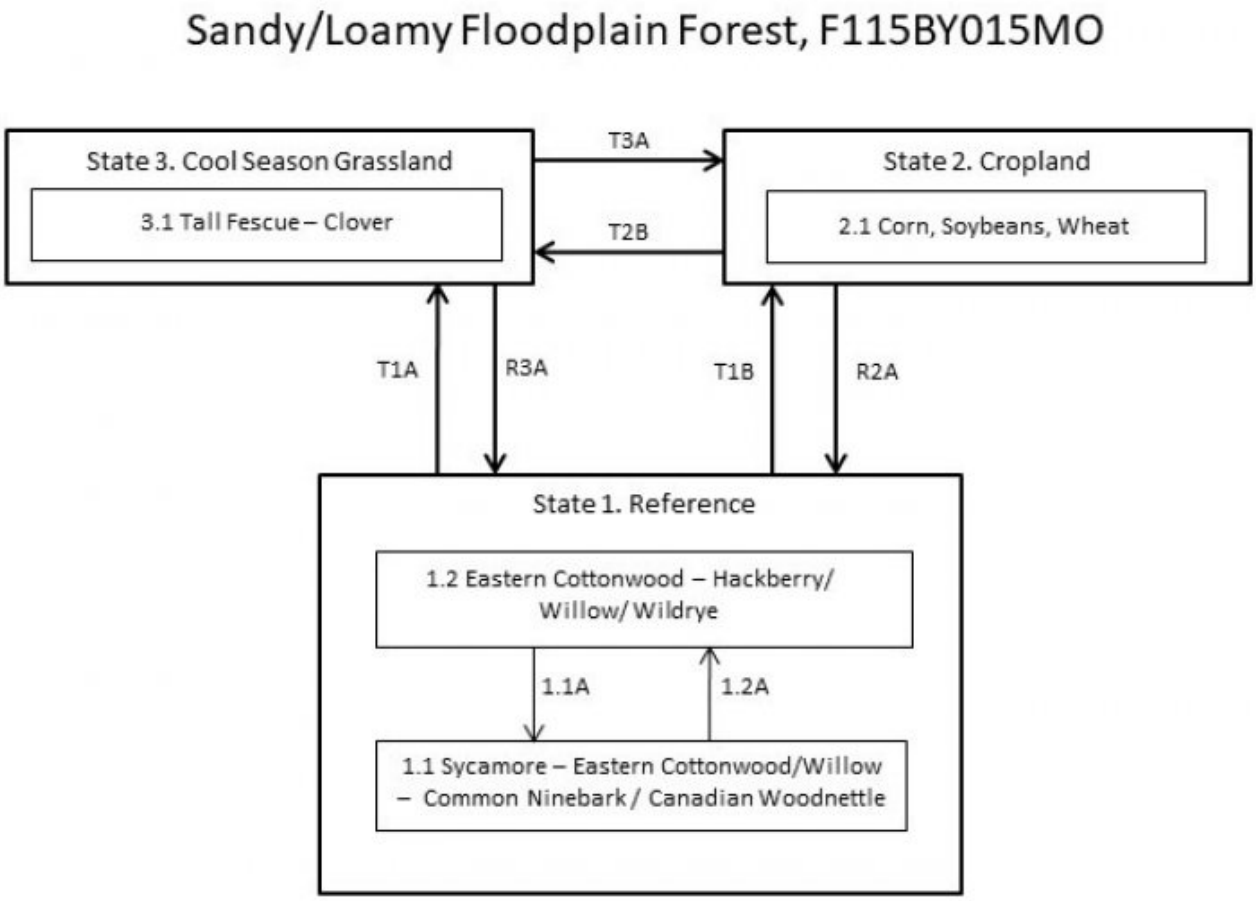
Today many floodplains of these forests have been cleared and converted to agriculture, often right up to the bank. In such cases, severe flooding may cause stream bank erosion and complete loss of this ecological site.

Remaining remnants still exist along un-leveed areas, within levees and on islands. They often occur as a rather

narrow band of trees and shrubs traversing the stream edge. These bands of forest play an important role as a source of food and shelter for migrating birds. In addition, isolated large sycamore and cottonwood trees that rise above the canopy are important nesting sites for bald eagles and herons. Re-establishment of these riparian forests is important for stream quality and health, as well as for migratory birds. Planting of early successional pioneer species on these sites has proven to be quite successful.

A State and Transition Diagram follows. Detailed descriptions of each state, transition, plant community, and pathway follow the model. This model is based on available experimental research, field observations, professional consensus, and interpretations. It is likely to change as knowledge increases.

State and transition model



Code	Event/Activity
T1A	Clearing; grassland planting; prescribed grazing; grassland management
T1B	Clearing; tillage; conservation cropping system
T3A	Tillage; conservation cropping system
T2B	Tillage; grassland planting; prescribed grazing; grassland management
R2A, R3A	Tree planting; long term succession (70-90 years)
1.1A	Decreasing flooding disturbance; sedimentation
1.2A	Increasing flooding disturbance; canopy gaps

Figure 9. State and transition diagram for this ecological site

State 1

Reference

A tall, uneven canopy of 80 to 100 feet tall, with occasional gaps and a closure of 80 to 100 percent is the dominant feature of this ecological site. However, patches of younger, early successional trees and shrubs occur mainly along the flood-prone edges or interior high-water channels of the mature forest. Willows are common in the younger patches and persist along the edges of the mature forest where there is more light. Younger patches tend to occur on recently deposited coarser materials, and have a sparse understory. They are characterized by a sparse to abundant ground cover of grasses and forbs. Shrubs can create a 100 percent cover in places, and tree seedlings of cottonwood are common. Frequent, high-velocity flood events deposit fresh alluvium in places, often derived from stream bank erosion of upstream sites in States 2 or 3. Other places are scoured by these flood events. Mature forest phases have a more stable surface with a dense ground flora of wild rye, spike grass and nettles. Dense tangles of vines can also occur, especially associated with canopy gaps. Red elm, green ash and hackberry also succeed into the canopy gaps.

Dominant plant species

- eastern cottonwood (*Populus deltoides*), tree
- common hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*), tree
- black willow (*Salix nigra*), tree
- American sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*), tree
- common ninebark (*Physocarpus opulifolius*), shrub
- Virginia wildrye (*Elymus submuticus*), grass
- Canadian woodnettle (*Laportea canadensis*), other herbaceous

Community 1.1
Eastern Cottonwood – Hackberry/ Willow/ Wildrye

This community phase is characterized by frequent flood events which impact on the canopy structure and species composition. Flood-tolerant species such as sycamore, eastern cottonwood, green ash and hackberry are common. As the stream meanders farther away from these sites, flooding events decrease in frequency and intensity, and the state will gradually change back into 1.2 phase community.

Forest overstory. The Overstory Species list is based on field surveys and commonly occurring species listed in Nelson (2010).

Forest understory. The Understory Species list is based on field surveys and commonly occurring species listed in Nelson (2010).

Community 1.2
Sycamore – Eastern Cottonwood/Willow – Common Ninebark / Canadian Woodnettle

Over the long term, this phase becomes elevated and isolated and begins to accumulate more fine sediments. Ultimately, shade tolerant elm, ash, and hackberry will accumulate in the understory and the forest may resemble a Loamy Floodplain Forest dominated by these species.

Pathway P1.1A
Community 1.1 to 1.2

This community pathway is the result of decreasing flooding disturbance and sedimentation.

Pathway P1.2A
Community 1.2 to 1.1

This community pathway is the result of increasing flooding disturbance and canopy gaps.

State 2
Cropland

Conversion of reference states to cropland that is planted to corn, soybeans, or wheat has been common, especially on the more loamy areas. Frequent flooding and scouring can make this cropland state difficult to maintain in a healthy, productive state.

Dominant plant species

- corn (*Zea mays*), grass
- wheat (*Triticum*), grass
- soybean (*Glycine*), other herbaceous

Community 2.1
Corn, Soybeans, Wheat

This is a common phase that exists currently with intensive cropping of corn, soybeans, and wheat occurring. Some conversion to cool season grassland occurs for a limited period of time before transitioning back to cropland.

State 3
Cool Season Grassland

Conversion of reference states to planted, non-native pasture species such as tall fescue and clovers has been common. Frequent flooding and areas with lower available water capacity make non-native pastures difficult to maintain in a healthy, productive state on this ecological site.

Dominant plant species

- tall fescue (*Schedonorus arundinaceus*), grass
- clover (*Trifolium*), other herbaceous

Community 3.1
Tall Fescue/Clover

This phase is a well managed grassland, composed of non-native cool season grasses and legumes. Grazing and haying is occurring. The effects of long-term liming on soil pH, and calcium and magnesium content, is most evident in this phase. Studies show that these soils have higher pH and higher base status in soil horizons as much as two feet below the surface, relative to poorly managed grassland and to woodland communities (where liming is not practiced).

Transition T1B
State 1 to 2

This transition is the result of clearing, tillage and conservation cropping system.

Transition T
State 1 to 3

This transition is the result of clearing, grassland planting, prescribed grazing, and grassland management.

Restoration pathway R2A
State 2 to 1

This restoration pathway is the result of tree planting and long term succession (70-90 years).

Transition T2B
State 2 to 3

This transition is the result of tillage, grassland planting, prescribed grazing, and grassland management.

Restoration pathway R3A
State 3 to 1

This restoration pathway is the result of tree planting and long term succession (70-90 years).

Transition T3A
State 3 to 2

This transition if the result of tillage and conservation cropping system.

Additional community tables

Table 5. Community 1.1 forest overstory composition

Common Name	Symbol	Scientific Name	Nativity	Height (Ft)	Canopy Cover (%)	Diameter (In)	Basal Area (Square Ft/Acre)
Tree							
river birch	BENI	*Betula nigra*	Native	–	–	–	–
eastern cottonwood	PODE3	*Populus deltoides*	Native	–	–	–	–
green ash	FRPE	*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*	Native	–	–	–	–
black willow	SANI	*Salix nigra*	Native	–	–	–	–
American sycamore	PLOC	*Platanus occidentalis*	Native	–	–	–	–
American elm	ULAM	*Ulmus americana*	Native	–	–	–	–
boxelder	ACNE2	*Acer negundo*	Native	–	–	–	–
common hackberry	CEOC	*Celtis occidentalis*	Native	–	–	–	–
sugarberry	CELA	*Celtis laevigata*	Native	–	–	–	–
silver maple	ACSA2	*Acer saccharinum*	Native	–	–	–	–
red mulberry	MORU2	*Morus rubra*	Native	–	–	–	–

Table 6. Community 1.1 forest understory composition

Common Name	Symbol	Scientific Name	Nativity	Height (Ft)	Canopy Cover (%)
Grass/grass-like (Graminoids)					
Virginia wildrye	ELVI3	*Elymus virginicus*	Native	–	–
Muskingum sedge	CAMU9	*Carex muskingumensis*	Native	–	–
whitegrass	LEVI2	*Leersia virginica*	Native	–	–
hairy wildrye	ELVI	*Elymus villosus*	Native	–	–
Indian woodoats	CHLA5	*Chasmanthium latifolium*	Native	–	–
scouringrush horsetail	EQHY	*Equisetum hyemale*	Native	–	–
Gray's sedge	CAGR5	*Carex grayi*	Native	–	–
Forb/Herb					
cutleaf coneflower	RULA3	*Rudbeckia laciniata*	Native	–	–
pale touch-me-not	IMPA	*Impatiens pallida*	Native	–	–
swamp smartweed	POHY2	*Polygonum hydropiperoides*	Native	–	–
stinging nettle	URDI	*Urtica dioica*	Native	–	–
calico aster	SYLAA	*Symphyotrichum lateriflorum var. angustifolium*	Native	–	–
Canadian woodnettle	LACA3	*Laportea canadensis*	Native	–	–
blue mistflower	COCO13	*Conoclinium coelestinum*	Native	–	–
browneyed Susan	RUTR2	*Rudbeckia triloba*	Native	–	–
American bellflower	CAAM18	*Campanulastrum americanum*	Native	–	–
Canadian clearweed	PIPU2	*Pilea pumila*	Native	–	–
giant goldenrod	SOGI	*Solidago gigantea*	Native	–	–
lateflowering thoroughwort	EUSE2	*Eupatorium serotinum*	Native	–	–
Shrub/Subshrub					
common ninebark	PHOP	*Physocarpus opulifolius*	Native	–	–
silky dogwood	COOB9	*Cornus obliqua*	Native	–	–
roughleaf dogwood	CODR	*Cornus drummondii*	Native	–	–
Tree					
stiff dogwood	COFO	*Cornus foemina*	Native	–	–
peachleaf willow	SAAM2	*Salix amygdaloides*	Native	–	–
narrowleaf willow	SAEX	*Salix exigua*	Native	–	–
Vine/Liana					
Virginia creeper	PAQU2	*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*	Native	–	–
eastern poison ivy	TORA2	*Toxicodendron radicans*	Native	–	–
riverbank grape	VIRI	*Vitis riparia*	Native	–	–
frost grape	VIVU	*Vitis vulpina*	Native	–	–

Animal community

Wildlife (MDC 2006):

Tall emergent sycamores and cottonwoods along with an uneven canopy structure and canopy gaps are important for heron colonies, eagle nesting, Mississippi kites, cerulean warblers and other bird species and are important migratory songbird stopover sites.

Bird species associated with early-successional Floodplain Forests include White-eyed Vireo, Yellow-breasted Chat, Common Yellowthroat, Indigo Bunting, Gray Catbird, Willow Flycatcher, Orchard Oriole, and Brown Thrasher.

Birds associated with mid-successional Floodplain Forests include American Redstart, Northern Parula, and Willow Flycatcher.

Birds associated with late-successional Floodplain Forests include Great Blue Heron (colonies especially in large sycamores and cottonwoods), Bald Eagle, Belted Kingfisher, Red-shouldered Hawk, Northern Parula, Louisiana Waterthrush, Wood Duck, Hooded Merganser, and Swainson's Warbler (sites with giant cane or dense sapling/brambles in the understory).

Amphibian and reptile species associated with Floodplain Forest include small-mouthed salamander, central newt, midland brown snake, gray tree frog, and southern leopard frog.

Other information

Forestry (NRCS 2002, 2014):

Management: Field measured site index values average 107 for eastern cottonwood. Soil fertility and available water capacity may be low to moderate. Timber management opportunities are fair to good. Create group openings of at least 2 acres. Large clearcuts should be minimized if possible to reduce impacts on wildlife and aesthetics. Uneven-aged management using single tree selection or small group selection cuttings of ½ to 1 acre are other options that can be used if clear cutting is not desired or warranted. Harvest methods that leave some mature trees to provide shade and soil protection may be desirable. Maintain adequate riparian buffer areas.

Limitations: Seasonal wetness from flooding; sandy profile. The sandy upper layer may hinder the use of wheeled equipment especially when the soil is saturated or very dry. Seedling mortality may occur because of lack of adequate soil moisture during dry periods.

Inventory data references

Potential Reference Sites: Sandy/Loamy Floodplain Forest

Plot EABLCA01 – Haynie soil
Located in Eagle Bluffs CA, Boone County, MO
Latitude: 38.830437
Longitude: -92.43298

Plot EABLCA02 - Blake soil
Located in Eagle Bluffs CA, Boone County, MO
Latitude: 38.830852
Longitude: -92.433096

Plot JOISFW01 - Sarpy soil
Located in Johnson Island USFWS, St. Louis County, MO
Latitude: 38.688819
Longitude: -90.642424

Plot TAISFW01 – Haynie soil
Located in Tate Island USFWS, Callaway County, MO
Latitude: 38.70584
Longitude: -91.67928

Plot TAISFW02 - Blake soil
Located in Tate Island USFWS, Callaway County, MO
Latitude: 38.706681
Longitude: -91.678875

Plot TAISFW04 - Haynie soil
Located in Tate Island USFWS, Callaway County, MO
Latitude: 38.70512
Longitude: -91.65831

Other references

Batek, M.J., A.J. Rebertus, W.A. Schroeder, T.L. Haithcoat, E. Compas, and R.P. Guyette. 1999. Reconstruction of early nineteenth-century vegetation and fire regimes in the Missouri Ozarks. Journal of Biogeography 26:397-412.

Brinson, M.M. 1993. A hydrogeomorphic classification for wetlands. Technical Report WRP-DE-4, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Engineer Waterways Experiment Station, Vicksburg, MS.

Cowardin, L.M., V. Carter, F.C. Golet, & E.T. LaRoe. 1979. Classification of wetlands and deepwater habitats of the United States. U.S. Dept. of Interior, Fish & Wildlife Service, Office of Biological Services, Washington DC.

Frost, C., 1996. Pre-settlement Fire Frequency Regimes of the United States: A First Approximation. Pages 70-81, Proceedings of the 20nd Tall Timbers Fire Ecology Conference: Fire in Ecosystem Management: Shifting the Paradigm from Suppression to Prescription. Tall Timbers Research Station, Tallahassee, FL.

Harlan, J.D., T.A. Nigh and W.A. Schroeder. 2001. The Missouri original General Land Office survey notes project. University of Missouri, Columbia.

Horn, Frederick E. 1992. Soil Survey of Callaway County, Missouri. U.S. Dept. of Agric. Soil Conservation Service.

Ladd, D. 1991. Reexamination of the role of fire in Missouri oak woodlands. Pp. 67-80 in G.V. Brown, James K.; Smith, Jane Kapler, eds. 2000. Wildland fire in ecosystems: effects of fire on flora. Gen. Tech. Rep. RMRS-GTR-42-vol. 2. Ogden, UT: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station. 257 p.

Missouri Department of Conservation. 2010. Missouri Forest and Woodland Community Profiles. Missouri Department of Conservation, Jefferson City, Missouri.

Natural Resources Conservation Service. 2002. Woodland Suitability Groups. Missouri FOTG, Section II, Soil Interpretations and Reports. 30 pgs.

Natural Resources Conservation Service. Site Index Reports. Accessed May 2014. https://esi.sc.egov.usda.gov/ESI_Forestland/pgFSWelcome.aspx

Nelson, Paul W. 2010. The Terrestrial Natural Communities of Missouri. Missouri Department of Conservation, Jefferson City, Missouri.

Nigh, Timothy A. and Walter A. Schroeder. 2002. Atlas of Missouri Ecoregions. Missouri Department of Conservation, Jefferson City, Missouri.

United States Department of Agriculture – Natural Resource Conservation Service (USDA-NRCS). 2006. Land Resource Regions and Major Land Resource Areas of the United States, the Caribbean, and the Pacific Basin. U.S. Department of Agriculture Handbook 296. 682 pgs.

United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. 2022. Land resource regions and major land resource areas of the United States, the Caribbean, and the Pacific Basin. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agriculture Handbook 296.

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

Contributors

Fred Young
Doug Wallace

Approval

Suzanne Mayne-Kinney, 12/30/2024

Acknowledgments

Missouri Department of Conservation and Missouri Department of Natural Resources personnel provided significant and helpful field and technical support in the development of this ecological site.

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	05/11/2025
Approved by	Suzanne Mayne-Kinney
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:**
