USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service

Ecological site R098XB033IN
Kankakee Moist Drift Flats

Last updated: 1/12/2024
Accessed: 05/21/2025

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): 098X–Southern Michigan and Northern Indiana Drift Plains

"This area is in the Eastern Lake Section of the Central Lowland Province of the Interior

Plains. It is a broad glaciated plain that is deeply mantled by till in the north and outwash to the south. Much of the area is nearly level to gently rolling. Elevation ranges from 183 to 391 m (600 to 1285 ft). Local topographic relief averages 9 m and ranges up to 74 m (30 to 245 ft). Highest relief occurs adjacent to river valleys eroded through moraines. Topography is more subdued south of the Atlantic/Gulf drainage divide near the Michigan/Indiana state line, elevations ranging from 185 to 280 m (605 to 920 ft). Local topographic relief in the south averages 4 m and ranges up to 49 m (10 to 160 ft).

The surface of this area is covered by 30 to 150 m (100 to 500 ft) of glacial drift in most areas. At the northern edge of the area, the drift is more than 100 meters (300 ft) thick. From the Grand River basin northward, most of the drift consists of till from the Saginaw Lobe of the Wisconsin Ice Sheet. From the Kalamazoo River basin southward, there are significant deposits of unconsolidated sand and gravel outwash formed between major lobes of the receding Wisconsin Ice Sheet. The outwash deposits are reworked as sand dunes in the Kankakee River basin.

The bedrock beneath the glacial deposits in this area is deformed in the shape of a basin. The center of this basin is in the north-central part of the area. Pennsylvanian-age sandstone are in the center of the basin, and Mississippian-age sandstone and shale beds form the outer rings of the basin. In a few areas the drift deposits are less than 2 m (6 ft) thick, where glacial outwash channels have eroded to limestone bedrock in Grand Rapids, and where sandstone bedrock cuestas peak in elevation in near Hillsdale, Michigan. A sandstone cliff < 15 m high (<50 ft) occurs along a short stretch of the Grand River in Grand Ledge, Michigan.

Most of the rivers in this area are short because of their proximity to the Great Lakes east and west of the area. The largest watersheds, the St. Joseph River, Grand River, and Kalamazoo River drain into Lake Michigan. The southern extent of the MLRA is drained by the Kankakee River of the Mississippi River watershed."

Classification relationships

Among the USFS ecoregional framework (Cleland et al., 2007), most of MLRA 98 is represented by the Humid Temperate Domain (200), Hot Continental Division (220), Midwest Broadleaf Forest Province (222), South Central Great Lakes Section (222J), subsections 222Jc, 222Jg, 222Jh, and 222Jf. Similar sites within the portion of MLRA 98 that overlap the Prairie Division (250) and Prairie Parkland Province (251) are treated as separate ecological sites. MLRA 98 recently was adjusted to exclude portions of Warm Continental Division (210), Laurentian Mixed Forest Province (212) to the north, and subsections 222Ja and 222Jb to the northwest.

Among the EPA ecoregional framework (Omernik and Griffith, 2014), most of MLRA 98 falls within Eastern Temperate Forests (Level I: 8), Mixed Wood Plains (Level II: 8.1), Southern Michigan/Northern Indiana Drift Plains (Level III: 56), and Level IV: 56b, 56g, and 56h. Similar sites within the portion of MLRA 98 that overlap the Central USA Plains

(Level II: 8.2) and Central Corn Belt Plains (Level III: 54) are treated as separate ecological sites. MLRA 98 recently was adjusted to exclude portions of Northern Forests (Level I: 5), Mixed Wood Shield (Level II: 5.2), Northern Lakes and Forests (Level III: 50) to the north, and level IV: 56d and 56f to the northwest.

Ecological site concept

The central concept of the Kankakee Moist Drift Flats is sandy outwash and lacustrine deposits with seasonally high water tables (somewhat poorly drained to moderately well drained). Site is generally located on higher landscape positions relative to the extensive adjacent wetlands. Such sites once supported rich wet-mesic prairies.

Associated sites

F098XB031IN	**Kankakee Acidic Interdunes**
R098XB034IN	**Kankakee Wet Drift Flats**

Similar sites

F098XA019MI	**Moist Sandy Drift Plains**

Table 1. Dominant plant species

Tree	Not specified
Shrub	Not specified
Herbaceous	(1) *Andropogon gerardii* (2) *Spartina pectinata*

Physiographic features

Site is on outwash plains and glacial lake plains.

Table 2. Representative physiographic features

Landforms	(1) Outwash plain (2) Lake plain
Runoff class	Negligible to high
Ponding duration	Brief (2 to 7 days)
Ponding frequency	None to occasional
Elevation	531–919 ft
Water table depth	10–39 in

Aspect	Aspect is not a significant factor

Climatic features

This ecological site experiences a humid continental climate with warm summers and cold winters. Precipitation is moderately well distributed through the year with higher amounts during the growing season than the winter. This ecological site is distributed only along the southern portion of the MLRA, and consequently is outside the moderating envelope of the Great Lakes. This area does have slightly greater annual rainfall due to being slightly closer to the main source of moisture (the Gulf of Mexico) than the rest of the MLRA, but this trend is canceled out by higher potential evapotranspiration rates. More significantly, this area has lower snowfall, warmer summer temperatures, and more frequent lightning, all of which contribute to higher fire frequencies than northern portions of the MLRA.

Table 3. Representative climatic features

Frost-free period (characteristic range)	141-149 days
Freeze-free period (characteristic range)	176-182 days
Precipitation total (characteristic range)	39-41 in
Frost-free period (actual range)	139-150 days
Freeze-free period (actual range)	175-182 days
Precipitation total (actual range)	38-41 in
Frost-free period (average)	145 days
Freeze-free period (average)	179 days
Precipitation total (average)	40 in

Climate stations used

- (1) WHEATFIELD [USC00129511], Wheatfield, IN
- (2) SOUTH BEND MICHIANA RGNL AP [USW00014848], South Bend, IN
- (3) KANKAKEE WASTEWATER [USC00114603], Kankakee, IL
- (4) FRANCESVILLE [USC00123078], Francesville, IN
- (5) KNOX WWTP [USC00124657], Knox, IN
- (6) ROCHESTER [USC00127482], Rochester, IN

Influencing water features

Water table is within 25 - 100 cm.

Soil features

Soils are somewhat poorly drained loams and sands with moderate pH. They are commonly classified as Aquic Argiudolls, Aquic Hapludolls, and Aeric Endoaqualfs, and commonly mapped as Watseka, Ridgeville, and Whitaker series.

Table 4. Representative soil features

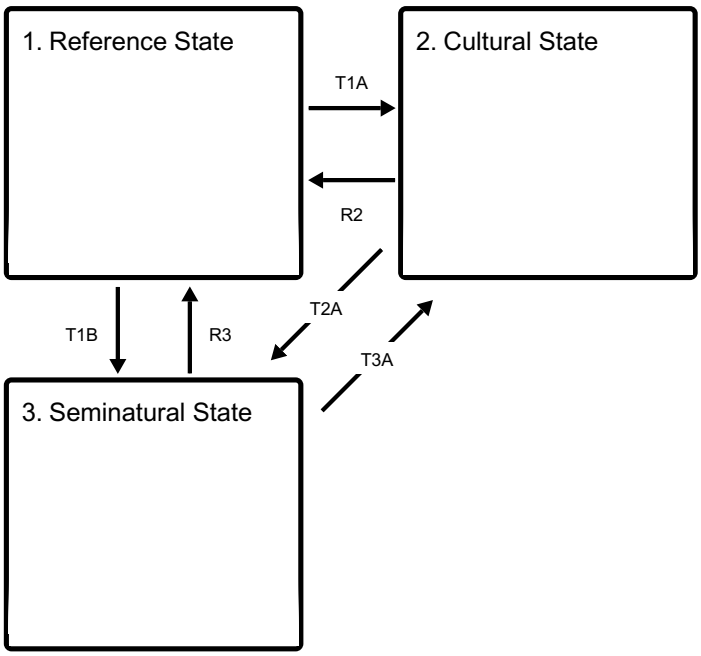
Parent material	(1) Alluvium (2) Eolian sands (3) Lacustrine deposits
Surface texture	(1) Sand (2) Loam (3) Silt
Drainage class	Somewhat poorly drained to moderately well drained
Permeability class	Moderately slow to moderately rapid
Soil depth	79 in
Surface fragment cover <=3"	0–1%
Surface fragment cover >3"	0%
Available water capacity (0-39.4in)	1.57–8.66 in
Soil reaction (1:1 water) (0-19.7in)	5.5–7
Subsurface fragment volume <=3" (0-59.1in)	0–35%
Subsurface fragment volume >3" (0-59.1in)	0–15%

Ecological dynamics

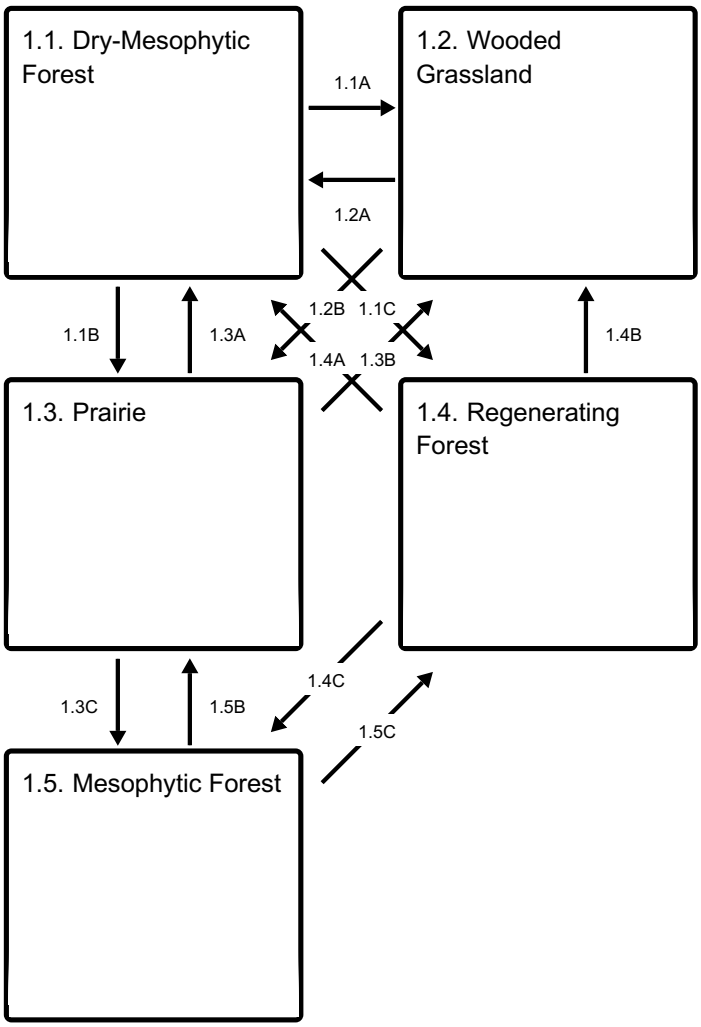
Fire was very frequent due to continuous grassy fuels on flat uninterrupted terrain from adjacent Prairie Peninsula region. Ample summer moisture and high nutrient availability allows for a higher fuels productivity in the form of grasses that can support annual fires. Typically, however, fire return interval was probably 2 to 5 years. Longer fire intervals would have allowed establishment of a treed savanna. Any trees becoming established would be shallowly rooted due to high water tables, which would have made them more vulnerable to mortality during periodic droughts. The reference community is dominated by tall grasses such as big bluestem (*Andropogon gerardii*) and Canada blue-joint (*Calamagrostis canadensis*).

State and transition model

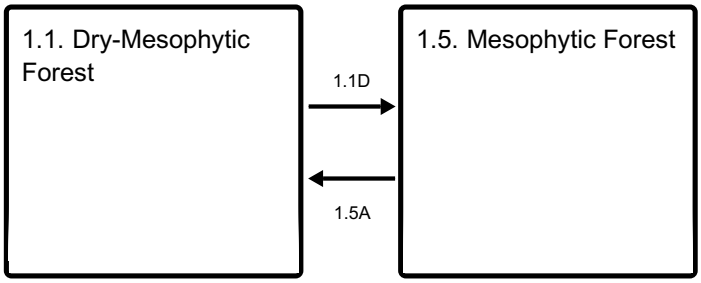
Ecosystem states



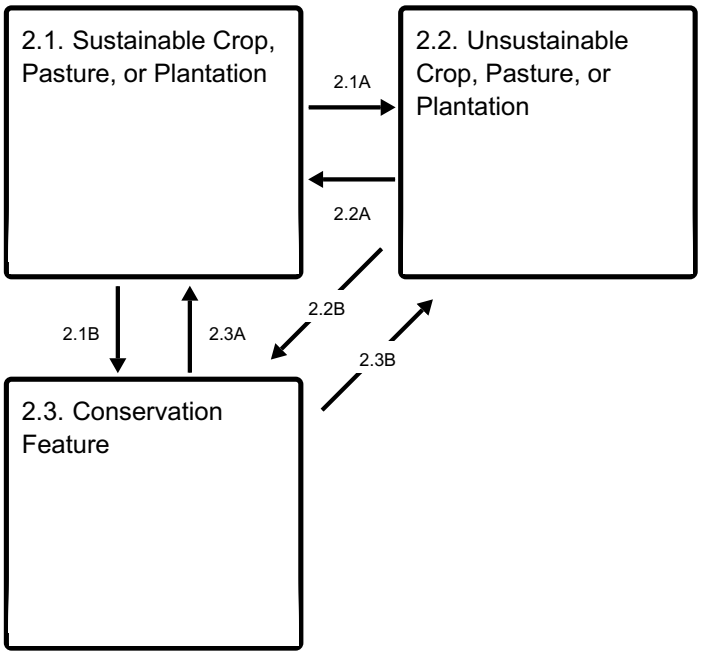
State 1 submodel, plant communities



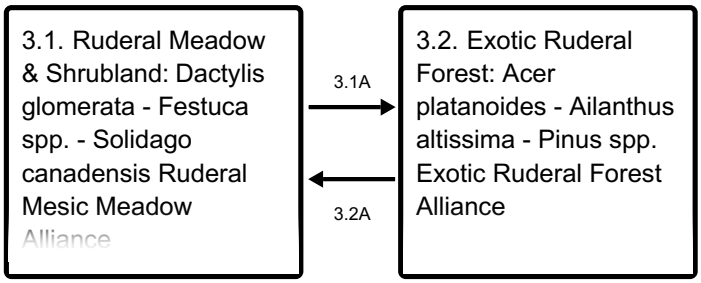
Communities 1 and 5 (additional pathways)



State 2 submodel, plant communities



State 3 submodel, plant communities



State 1
Reference State

The Reference State consists of prairies and oak woodland.

Dominant plant species

- big bluestem (*Andropogon gerardii*), grass
- prairie cordgrass (*Spartina pectinata*), grass

Community 1.1
Dry-Mesophytic Forest

Community 1.2
Wooded Grassland

Community 1.3
Prairie

Community 1.4
Regenerating Forest

Community 1.5
Mesophytic Forest

Pathway 1.1A
Community 1.1 to 1.2

Blowdown; increased fire/drought.

Conservation practices

Prescribed Burning
Early Successional Habitat Development/Management
Forest Stand Improvement

Pathway 1.1B
Community 1.1 to 1.3

Blowdown/clearcut + Increased fire regime. May be coupled with drought for a time to reduce vigor of resprouting trees. Large herbivores may also increase browse pressure to reduce resprouting success.

Conservation practices

Prescribed Burning
Early Successional Habitat Development/Management
Forest Stand Improvement

Pathway 1.1C
Community 1.1 to 1.4

Blowdown/clearcut

Conservation practices

Forest Stand Improvement

Pathway 1.1D
Community 1.1 to 1.5

Succession; decreased fire/drought

Pathway 1.2A
Community 1.2 to 1.1

Succession

Pathway 1.2B
Community 1.2 to 1.3

Increased fire/drought; Blowdown or tree mortality.

Conservation practices

Prescribed Burning
Early Successional Habitat Development/Management
Forest Stand Improvement

Pathway 1.3A
Community 1.3 to 1.1

Succession; reduced fire frequency.

Pathway 1.3B
Community 1.3 to 1.2

Reduced fire/drought; moderate tree recruitment.

Conservation practices

Tree/Shrub Establishment

Pathway 1.3C
Community 1.3 to 1.5

Succession; decreased fire/drought.

Pathway 1.4A
Community 1.4 to 1.1

Succession.

Pathway 1.4B
Community 1.4 to 1.2

Blowdown; increased fire/drought.

Pathway 1.4C
Community 1.4 to 1.5

Succession; decreased fire/drought.

Pathway 1.5A
Community 1.5 to 1.1

Increased fire/drought with mortality.

Conservation practices

Prescribed Burning
Forest Stand Improvement

Pathway 1.5B
Community 1.5 to 1.3

Blowdown/clearcut; increased fire and drought. Intense browsing or drought needed in combination with frequent fire to induce tree mortality unless fire is every two years or less.

Conservation practices

Prescribed Burning
Early Successional Habitat Development/Management
Forest Stand Improvement

Pathway 1.5C
Community 1.5 to 1.4

Blowdown/clearcut

Conservation practices

Forest Stand Improvement

State 2
Cultural State

[Alternative States to be developed; refer to component communities.]

Community 2.1
Sustainable Crop, Pasture, or Plantation

Community 2.2
Unsustainable Crop, Pasture, or Plantation

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

Pathway 2.3B
Community 2.3 to 2.2

Revert to unsustainable cultural practices.

State 3
Seminatural State

[Alternative States to be developed; refer to component communities.]

Community 3.1
Ruderal Meadow & Shrubland: Dactylis glomerata - Festuca spp. - Solidago canadensis Ruderal Mesic Meadow Alliance

Community 3.2
Exotic Ruderal Forest: Acer platanoides - Ailanthus altissima - Pinus spp. Exotic Ruderal Forest Alliance

Pathway 3.1A
Community 3.1 to 3.2

Succession.

Pathway 3.2A
Community 3.2 to 3.1

Blowdown/clearcut.

Transition T1A
State 1 to 2

Clear vegetation; cultivate domesticated species

Transition T1B
State 1 to 3

Clear vegetation, invasive species introduced

Restoration pathway R2
State 2 to 1

Remove domesticated species; restore native species.

Conservation practices

Brush Management
Tree/Shrub Site Preparation
Tree/Shrub Establishment
Restoration and Management of Rare and Declining Habitats
Upland Wildlife Habitat Management
Herbaceous Weed Control

Transition T2A
State 2 to 3

Abandoned, succession.

Restoration pathway R3
State 3 to 1

Control invasive species; restore native species

Conservation practices

Brush Management
Tree/Shrub Site Preparation
Tree/Shrub Establishment
Restoration and Management of Rare and Declining Habitats
Upland Wildlife Habitat Management
Herbaceous Weed Control

Restoration pathway T3A
State 3 to 2

Clear vegetation; cultivate domesticated species

Additional community tables

Inventory data references

Site Development and Testing Plan
Future work is needed, as described in a future project plan, to validate the information presented in this provisional ecological site description. Future work includes field sampling, data collection and analysis by qualified vegetation ecologists and soil scientists. As warranted, annual reviews of the project plan can be conducted by the Ecological Site Technical Team. A final field review, peer review, quality control, and quality assurance reviews of the ESD are necessary to approve a final document.

Other references

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Contributors

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Approval

Nels Barrett, 1/12/2024

Acknowledgments

Matt Bromley and Andy Henriksen reviewed the narratives. Matt Bromley reviewed associated soil map units.

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	05/21/2025
Approved by	Nels Barrett
Approval date	
Composition (Indicators 10 and 12) based on	Annual Production

Indicators

1. **Number and extent of rills:**

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2. **Presence of water flow patterns:**

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3. **Number and height of erosional pedestals or terracettes:**

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4. **Bare ground from Ecological Site Description or other studies (rock, litter, lichen, moss, plant canopy are not bare ground):**

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5. **Number of gullies and erosion associated with gullies:**

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6. **Extent of wind scoured, blowouts and/or depositional areas:**

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7. **Amount of litter movement (describe size and distance expected to travel):**

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8. **Soil surface (top few mm) resistance to erosion (stability values are averages - most sites will show a range of values):**

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9. **Soil surface structure and SOM content (include type of structure and A-horizon color and thickness):**

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10. **Effect of community phase composition (relative proportion of different functional groups) and spatial distribution on infiltration and runoff:**

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11. **Presence and thickness of compaction layer (usually none; describe soil profile features which may be mistaken for compaction on this site):**

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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:

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13. **Amount of plant mortality and decadence (include which functional groups are expected to show mortality or decadence):**

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14. **Average percent litter cover (%) and depth (in):**

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15. **Expected annual annual-production (this is TOTAL above-ground annual-production, not just forage annual-production):**

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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:**

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17. **Perennial plant reproductive capability:**
