USDA Natural Resources
Conservation Service

Ecological site F115XB045MO
Loamy Limestone/Dolomite Exposed Backslope Woodland

Last updated: 12/30/2024
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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.

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 Dry-Mesic Limestone/Dolomite Woodland.

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

National Vegetation Classification System Vegetation Association (NatureServe, 2010):
The reference state for this ecological site is most similar to a Quercus muehlenbergii - Fraxinus (quadrangulata, americana) / Schizachyrium scoparium Woodland (CEGL002143).

Geographic relationship to the Missouri Ecological Classification System (Nigh & Schroeder, 2002):
This ecological site occurs primarily in Land Type Associations of the following Subsections:
Inner Ozark Border
Outer Ozark Border
Mississippi River Hills

Ecological site concept

Loamy Limestone/Dolomite Exposed Backslope Woodlands occupy the southerly and

westerly aspects of steep, dissected slopes, and are mapped in complex with the Loamy Limestone/Dolomite Protected Backslope Forest ecological site. These sites are in scattered locations throughout the MLRA, in uplands that are not adjacent to the Missouri or Mississippi River floodplains. They are often associated with both Cherty and Calcareous Limestone/Dolomite Woodland and Forest ecological sites. Loess or Loamy Upland ecological sites are often upslope. Soils are typically moderately deep over limestone/dolomite bedrock, with loamy surfaces and clayey subsoils. The reference plant community is woodland with an overstory dominated by chinkapin oak and black oak, with minor amounts of white oak and northern red oak, and a ground flora of native grasses and forbs with scattered shrubs.

Associated sites

F115XB005MO	**Loamy Upland Woodland** Loamy Upland Woodlands are typically upslope on hillslope summits, crests and shoulders.
R115XB009MO	**Shallow Limestone/Dolomite Upland Glade/Woodland** Shallow Limestone/Dolomite Upland Glade/Woodlands are often found associated with this ecological site.
F115XB008MO	**Loamy Limestone/Dolomite Protected Backslope Forest** Loamy Limestone/Dolomite Protected Backslope Forest are mapped in a complex with this ecological site on north and east aspects.

Similar sites

F115XB008MO	**Loamy Limestone/Dolomite Protected Backslope Forest** Loamy Limestone/Dolomite Protected Backslope Forest are mapped in a complex with this ecological site on north and east aspects.

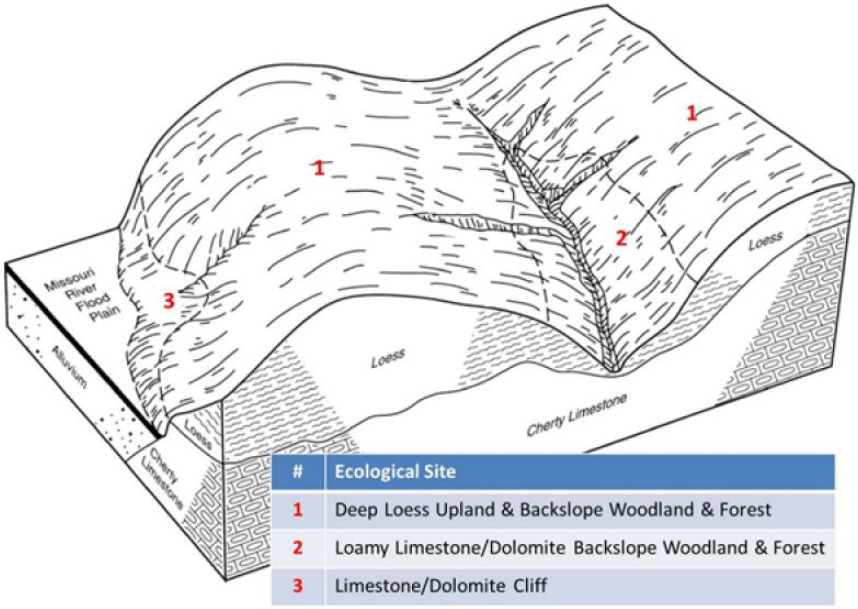
Table 1. Dominant plant species

Tree	(1) *Quercus muehlenbergii* (2) *Quercus velutina*
Shrub	(1) *Cercis canadensis*
Herbaceous	(1) *Elymus virginicus* (2) *Schizachyrium scoparium*

Physiographic features

This site is on upland backslopes with slopes of 14 to 60 percent. It is on exposed aspects (south, southwest, and west), which receive significantly more solar radiation than the protected aspects. The site receives runoff from upslope summit and shoulder sites, and generates runoff to adjacent, downslope ecological sites. This site does not flood.

The following figure (adapted from Young et al., 2003) shows the typical landscape position of this ecological site, and landscape relationships with other ecological sites in the uplands adjacent to the Missouri River. The site is within the area labeled “2”, on steep backslopes with southerly and westerly aspects. Deep Loess Backslope sites are directly upslope, and are included within the area labeled “1”.



#	Ecological Site
1	Deep Loess Upland & Backslope Woodland & Forest
2	Loamy Limestone/Dolomite Backslope Woodland & Forest
3	Limestone/Dolomite Cliff

Figure 2. Landscape relationships for this ecological site.

Table 2. Representative physiographic features

Landforms	(1) Hill (2) Hillslope
Runoff class	High to very high
Flooding frequency	None
Ponding frequency	None
Elevation	107–274 m
Slope	15–60%
Water table depth	84–152 cm
Aspect	W, SE, S, SW

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)	153-170 days
Freeze-free period (characteristic range)	184-204 days
Precipitation total (characteristic range)	1,092-1,168 mm
Frost-free period (actual range)	143-175 days
Freeze-free period (actual range)	174-212 days
Precipitation total (actual range)	1,067-1,168 mm
Frost-free period (average)	161 days
Freeze-free period (average)	194 days
Precipitation total (average)	1,118 mm

Climate stations used

- (1) ROSEBUD [USC00237300], Gerald, MO
- (2) ST LOUIS SPRT OF S L AP [USW00003966], Chesterfield, MO
- (3) COLUMBIA U OF M [USC00231801], Columbia, MO
- (4) JEFFERSON CITY WTP [USC00234271], Jefferson City, MO

Influencing water features

The water features of this upland ecological site include evapotranspiration, surface runoff, and drainage. Each water balance component fluctuates to varying extents from year-to-year. Evapotranspiration remains the most constant. Precipitation and drainage are highly variable between years. Seasonal variability differs for each water component. Precipitation generally occurs as single day events. Evapotranspiration is lowest in the winter and peaks in the summer. Water stored as ice and snow decreases drainage and surface runoff rates throughout the winter and increases these fluxes in the spring. The surface runoff pulse is greatly influenced by extreme events. Conversion to cropland or other high intensities land uses tends to increase runoff, but also decreases evapotranspiration. Depending on the situation, this might increase groundwater discharge, and decrease baseflow in receiving streams (Vano 2005).

Soil features

These soils are underlain with limestone and/or dolomite bedrock at 20 to 40 inches deep. The soils were formed under woodland vegetation, and have thin, light-colored surface

horizons. Parent material is a thin layer of loess, over slope alluvium, over residuum weathered from limestone and dolomite, overlying limestone or dolomite bedrock. They have silt loam surface layers, with loamy or clayey subsoils that have low to moderate amounts of chert gravel and cobbles. They are not affected by seasonal wetness. Soil series associated with this site include Bonnefemme, Caneyville, and Chilhowie.

The accompanying picture of the Bonnefemme series shows a silt loam surface horizon to about 9 inches over a yellowish brown silty clay loam subsoil. Soft dolomite bedrock is at 40 inches. Scale is in inches. Picture courtesy of Fred Young, NRCS.

Figure 9. Bonnefemme series

Table 4. Representative soil features

Parent material	(1) Residuum–limestone and dolomite (2) Loess (3) Slope alluvium
Surface texture	(1) Silt loam (2) Silty clay loam
Family particle size	(1) Clayey
Drainage class	Moderately well drained to well drained
Permeability class	Very slow
Soil depth	51–102 cm
Surface fragment cover <=3"	0–8%
Surface fragment cover >3"	0%
Available water capacity (0-101.6cm)	7.62–15.24 cm

Calcium carbonate equivalent (0-101.6cm)	0%
Electrical conductivity (0-101.6cm)	0–2 mmhos/cm
Sodium adsorption ratio (0-101.6cm)	0
Soil reaction (1:1 water) (0-101.6cm)	4.5–7.3
Subsurface fragment volume <=3" (Depth not specified)	0–40%
Subsurface fragment volume >3" (Depth not specified)	0–15%

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 somewhat shallow soils and dry south to west aspects of Loamy Limestone/Dolomite Exposed Backslope Woodlands limits the growth of trees and supports an abundance of native grasses and forbs in the understory. They may contain small glade complexes and are across from protected backslope forests. While more productive than adjacent glades these sites have only a moderately tall chinkapin oak1 and black oak dominated a semi-open overstory, with occasional white oak, blue ash, white ash and northern red oak. Shrubs were scattered within a dense matrix of native grasses and forbs. Characteristic plants in the ground flora can be used to gauge the restoration potential of a stand along with remnant open-grown old-age trees, and tree height growth.

Fire played an important role in the maintenance of these systems. It is likely that these ecological sites, along with adjacent glades and woodlands burned at least once every 5 years. These periodic fires kept woodlands open, removed the litter, and stimulated the growth and flowering of the grasses and forbs. They would have also further limited the growth and dominance of trees, especially eastern redcedar. During fire free intervals, woody species would have increased and the herbaceous understory diminished. But the return of fire would have re-opened the woodlands and stimulated the ground flora.
In the long-term absence of fire, woody species, hickories and eastern redcedar have

encroached into these ecological sites. Most of these ecological sites today are dense, and shady with a greatly diminished ground flora. Removal of the younger understory and the application of prescribed fire have proven to be effective restoration methods.

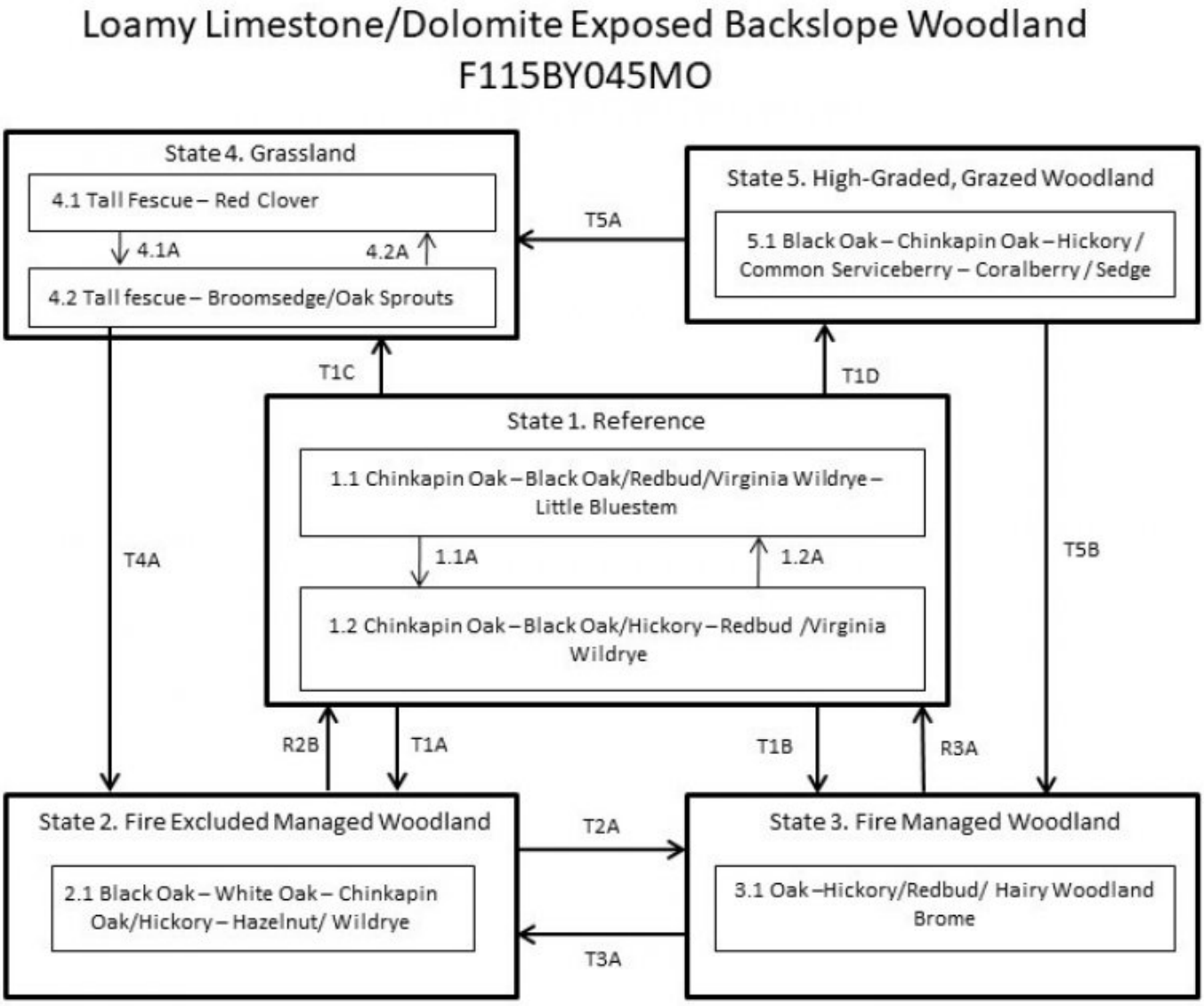
Loamy Limestone/Dolomite Exposed Backslope Woodlands were also subjected to occasional disturbances from wind and ice, as well as grazing by native large herbivores, such as bison, elk, and white-tailed deer. Wind and ice would have periodically opened the canopy up by knocking over trees or breaking substantial branches off canopy trees. Grazing by native herbivores would have effectively kept understory conditions more open, creating conditions more favorable to oak reproduction and sun-loving ground flora species.

Uncontrolled domestic grazing has also impacted these communities, further diminishing the diversity of native plants and introducing species that are tolerant of grazing, such as hickory, coralberry, gooseberry, and Virginia creeper. It also promotes the invasion of Eastern red cedar. Grazed sites have a more open understory. In addition, soil compaction and soil erosion from grazing can be a problem and lower site productivity.

These ecological sites are only moderately productive, especially when compared to adjacent protected slopes and loess covered units. Oak regeneration is typically problematic. Maintenance of the oak component will require disturbances that will encourage more sun adapted species and reduce shading effects. Clearcutting also occurs and results in dense, even-aged stands dominated by oak. This may be beneficial for existing stands whose composition has been highly altered by past management practices. However, without some thinning of the dense stands and application of prescribed fire, the ground flora diversity can be shaded out and diversity of the stand may suffer.

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	Activity/Event/Process
T1A	Uneven-aged management; fire exclusion
T1B	Prescribed fire; even-age management
T1C, T5A	Clearing; grassland planting; grassland management
T1D	Poorly planned harvest; uncontrolled grazing
T2A	Prescribed fire; forest stand improvement
T3A	Even-age management; fire exclusion
T4A	Tree planting; long-term succession; no grazing
T5B	Forest stand improvement; no grazing; prescribed fire

Code	Activity/Event/Process
1.1A	No disturbances (10+ years)
1.2A	Disturbances(fire, wind, ice) < 10 years
4.1A	Over grazing; no fertilization
4.2A	Brush management; grassland seeding; grassland management

Code	Activity/Event/Process
R3A, R2B	Forest stand improvement; prescribed fire; extended rotations

Figure 10. State and transition diagram for this ecological site

State 1
Reference

The historical reference state for this ecological site was old growth, oak woodland. The reference state was dominated by chinkapin oak and black oak. Periodic disturbances from fire, wind or ice maintained the woodland structure and diverse ground flora species. Long disturbance-free periods allowed an increase in both the density of trees and the abundance of shade tolerant species. Two community phases are recognized in the reference state, with shifts between phases based on disturbance frequency.

Dominant plant species

- chinquapin oak (*Quercus muehlenbergii*), tree
- black oak (*Quercus velutina*), tree
- eastern redbud (*Cercis canadensis*), tree
- shagbark hickory (*Carya ovata*), tree
- Virginia wildrye (*Elymus virginicus*), grass
- little bluestem (*Schizachyrium scoparium*), grass

Community 1.1
Chinkapin Oak – Black Oak/Red Bud/Virginia Wildrye – Little Bluestem

This phase is an old growth woodland with an overstory of chinkapin oak and black oak. This woodland phase has a two-tiered structure with an open understory with scattered shrubs and a dense, diverse native herbaceous ground flora. Periodic disturbances including fire, ice and wind created canopy gaps, allowing oak species to successfully reproduce and remain in the canopy. It is likely that this phase burned at least once every 5 years.

Forest overstory. Forest Overstory Composition based on Nelson (2010) and field surveys.

Forest understory. Forest Understory Composition based on Nelson (2010) and field surveys.

Community 1.2
Chinkapin Oak – Black Oak/Hickory - Red Bud/Virginia Wildrye – Little Bluestem

This phase is similar to community phase 1.1 but oak and hickory understory densities are increasing due to longer periods of fire suppression. Displacement of some grasses and forbs may be occurring due to shading and competition from the increased densities of oak and hickory saplings in the understory.

Pathway P1.1A

Community 1.1 to 1.2

This pathway is a gradual transition that results from extended, disturbance-free periods for 10 or more years.

Pathway P1.2A
Community 1.2 to 1.1

This pathway is a transition that results from disturbance periods returning, such as native fires, wind, and ice storms.

State 2
Fire Excluded Managed Woodland

These stands will slowly increase with more shade tolerant species and white oak will become less dominant. These woodlands tend to be rather dense, with a sparse understory and ground flora. Thinning can increase overall tree vigor and improve understory diversity. However, in the absence of fire, the diversity and cover of the ground flora is still diminished. Without periodic disturbance, stem density and fire intolerant species, like eastern redcedar and hickory, increase in abundance.

Dominant plant species

- black oak (*Quercus velutina*), tree
- white oak (*Quercus alba*), tree
- chinquapin oak (*Quercus muehlenbergii*), tree
- shagbark hickory (*Carya ovata*), tree
- American hazelnut (*Corylus americana*), shrub
- Virginia wildrye (*Elymus virginicus*), grass

Community 2.1
Black Oak – White Oak – Chinkapin Oak/Hickory – Hazelnut/ Wildrye

This is the only phase associated with this state at this time. See the corresponding state narrative for details.

State 3
Fire Managed Woodland

The Fire Managed Woodland state results from managing woodland communities with prescribed fire and canopy thinning,. This state can resemble the reference state, but with younger maximum tree ages, more open canopies and lower ground flora diversity. Cessation of prescribed fire will allow transition to various managed woodland states.

Dominant plant species

- oak (*Quercus*), tree
- eastern redbud (*Cercis canadensis*), tree
- hairy woodland brome (*Bromus pubescens*), grass

Community 3.1
Oak –Hickory/Redbud/ Woodland Brome

This is the only phase associated with this state at this time. See the corresponding state narrative for details.

State 4
Grassland

Conversion of woodlands to planted, non-native cool season grassland species such as tall fescue is common for this region. Steep slopes make grasslands harder to maintain in a healthy, productive state on this ecological site. Two community phases are recognized in the grassland state, with shifts between phases based on types of management. Poor management will result in a shift to Community 4.2 that shows an increase in oak sprouting and increases in broomsedge densities. If grazing and active pasture management is discontinued, the site will eventually transition to State 2 from this phase.

Dominant plant species

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

Community 4.1
Tall Fescue - Red Clover

This phase is 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).

Community 4.2
Tall fescue - Broomsedge/Oak Sprouts

This phase is the result of over use, poor grassland and grazing management and lack of adequate nutrient application. Oak sprouts, oak saplings, and invasive species are increasing as a result of poor management.

Pathway P4.1A

Community 4.1 to 4.2

This pathway is the result of over grazing and lack of proper grassland management.

Pathway P4.2A
Community 4.2 to 4.1

This pathway is the result of brush management, grassland reseeding and proper grassland management.

State 5
High-Graded, Grazed Woodland

States that were subjected to repeated, high-grading timber harvests and uncontrolled domestic grazing transitioned to a High-Graded, Grazed Woodland state. This state exhibits an over-abundance of hickory and other less desirable tree species, and weedy understory species such as buckbrush, gooseberry, poison ivy and Virginia creeper. The existing vegetation offers little nutritional value for cattle, and excessive cattle stocking damages tree boles, degrades understory species composition and results in soil compaction and accelerated erosion and runoff.

Dominant plant species

- black oak (*Quercus velutina*), tree
- chinquapin oak (*Quercus muehlenbergii*), tree
- shagbark hickory (*Carya ovata*), tree
- common serviceberry (*Amelanchier arborea*), shrub
- coralberry (*Symphoricarpos orbiculatus*), shrub
- sedge (*Carex*), grass

Community 5.1
Black Oak – Chinkapin Oak – Hickory / Serviceberry – Buckbrush / Sedge

This is the only phase associated with this state at this time. See the corresponding state narrative for details.

Transition T1A
State 1 to 2

This transition is the result of uneven-aged management and fire suppression.

Transition T1B
State 1 to 3

This transition is the result of prescribed fire and even-age management.

Transition T1C
State 1 to 4

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

Transition T1D
State 1 to 5

This transition is the result of poorly planned harvest and uncontrolled grazing.

Restoration pathway R2B
State 2 to 1

This restoration pathway is the result of forest stand improvement, prescribed fire and extended rotations.

Transition T2A
State 2 to 3

This transition is the result of prescribed fire and forest stand improvement.

Restoration pathway R3A
State 3 to 1

This restoration pathway is the result of forest stand improvement, prescribed fire and extended rotations.

Transition T3A
State 3 to 2

This transition is the result of forest management and fire exclusion.

Transition T4A
State 4 to 2

This transition is the result of tree planting, long-term succession and livestock exclusion.

Transition T5B
State 5 to 3

This transition is the result of forest stand improvement, livestock exclusion, and prescribed fire.

Transition T5A
State 5 to 4

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

Additional community tables

Table 5. Community 1.1 forest overstory composition

Common Name	Symbol	Scientific Name	Nativity	Height (M)	Canopy Cover (%)	Diameter (Cm)	Basal Area (Square M/Hectare)
Tree							
chinquapin oak	QUMU	*Quercus muehlenbergii*	Native	–	–	–	–
white oak	QUAL	*Quercus alba*	Native	–	–	–	–
northern red oak	QURU	*Quercus rubra*	Native	–	–	–	–
post oak	QUST	*Quercus stellata*	Native	–	–	–	–
black oak	QUVE	*Quercus velutina*	Native	–	–	–	–
shagbark hickory	CAOV2	*Carya ovata*	Native	–	–	–	–
white ash	FRAM2	*Fraxinus americana*	Native	–	–	–	–

Table 6. Community 1.1 forest understory composition

Common Name	Symbol	Scientific Name	Nativity	Height (M)	Canopy Cover (%)
Grass/grass-like (Graminoids)					
oval-leaf sedge	CACE	*Carex cephalophora*	Native	–	–
hairy woodland brome	BRPU6	*Bromus pubescens*	Native	–	–
little bluestem	SCSC	*Schizachyrium scoparium*	Native	–	–
slender woodland sedge	CADI5	*Carex digitalis*	Native	–	–
Virginia wildrye	ELVI3	*Elymus virginicus*	Native	–	–
eastern bottlebrush grass	ELHY	*Elymus hystrix*	Native	–	–
Forb/Herb					
violet lespedeza	LEVI6	*Lespedeza violacea*	Native	–	–
eastern purple coneflower	ECPU	*Echinacea purpurea*	Native	–	–
white arrowleaf aster	SYUR	*Symphyotrichum urophyllum*	Native	–	–
yellow pimpernel	TAIN	*Taenidia integerrima*	Native	–	–
eastern beebalm	MOBR2	*Monarda bradburiana*	Native	–	–
tall blazing star	LIAS	*Liatris aspera*	Native	–	–
Ozark milkvetch	ASDI4	*Astragalus distortus*	Native	–	–
butterfly milkweed	ASTU	*Asclepias tuberosa*	Native	–	–
hairy sunflower	HEHI2	*Helianthus hirsutus*	Native	–	–
pointedleaf ticktrefoil	DEGL5	*Desmodium glutinosum*	Native	–	–
elmleaf goldenrod	SOUL2	*Solidago ulmifolia*	Native	–	–
Shrub/Subshrub					
dwarf hackberry	CEPU10	*Celtis pumila*	Native	–	–
fragrant sumac	RHAR4	*Rhus aromatica*	Native	–	–
American hazelnut	COAM3	*Corylus americana*	Native	–	–
Tree					
eastern redbud	CECA4	*Cercis canadensis*	Native	–	–

Animal community

Wildlife (MDC 2006):

Oaks provide hard mast; scattered shrubs provide soft mast.

Sedges and native cool-season grasses provide green browse; native warm-season grasses on dry sites provide cover and nesting habitat; and forbs provide a diversity and abundance of insects.

Birds associated with Chert Limestone Exposed Backslope Woodlands are Indigo Bunting, Red-headed Woodpecker, Eastern Bluebird, Northern Bobwhite, Summer Tanager, Eastern Wood-Pewee, Whip-poor-will, Chuck-will's widow, and Red-eyed Vireo.

Reptiles and amphibians associated with this ecological type include: ornate box turtle, northern fence lizard, five-lined skink, coal skink, broad-headed skink, six-lined racerunner, western slender glass lizard, prairie ring-necked snake, flat-headed snake, rough earth snake, red milk snake, western pygmy rattlesnake, and timber rattlesnake.

Other information

Forestry (NRCS 2002, 2014):

Management: Field measured site index values average 56 for post oak and 44 for eastern redcedar. Timber management opportunities are generally fair. 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. Using prescribed fire as a management tool could have a negative impact on timber quality, may not be fitting, or should be used with caution on a site if timber management is the primary objective.

Limitations: Low to moderate amounts of coarse fragments in subsoil; bedrock may be within 40 inches. Surface stones and rocks are problems for efficient and safe equipment operation and will make equipment use somewhat difficult. Disturbing the surface excessively in harvesting operations and building roads increases soil losses, which leaves a greater amount of coarse fragments on the surface. Hand planting or direct seeding may be necessary. Seedling mortality due to low available water capacity may be high. Mulching or providing shade can improve seedling survival. Mechanical tree planting will be limited. Erosion is a hazard when slopes exceed 15 percent. On steep slopes greater than 35 percent, traction problems increase and equipment use is not recommended.

Inventory data references

Potential Reference Sites: Loamy Limestone/Dolomite Exposed Backslope Woodland

Plot RUBECA_JK04 - Chilhowie soil
Located in Rudolf Bennitt CA, Randolph County, MO
Latitude: 39.272257

Longitude: -92.477609

Plot ROCACA_JK01 – Bonnefemme soil
Located in Rocheport Cave CA, Boone County, MO
Latitude: 38.943474
Longitude: -92.516621

Plot ROCACA_JK03 – Bonnefemme soil
Located in Rocheport Cave CA, Boone County, MO
Latitude: 38.94525
Longitude: -92.51684

Plot SCWOUM_JK02 – Bonnefemme soil
Located in Schnabel Woods, UMC, Boone County, MO
Latitude: 38.869439
Longitude: -92.425631

Plot LILOCA_JK16 – Chilhowie soil
Located in Little Lost Creek CA, Warren County, MO
Latitude: 38.77289
Longitude: -91.27129

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Contributors

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Approval

Suzanne Mayne-Kinney, 12/30/2024

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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	05/21/2025
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:**