USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service

Ecological site R226XY055AK
Forb Tundra (Coastal) (AK 653 St Paul Island)

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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.

Table 1. Dominant plant species

Tree	Not specified
Shrub	Not specified
Herbaceous	Not specified

Physiographic features

This site occurs on nearly level beach terraces and on toe-slopes of rocky uplands adjacent to the coast.

Table 2. Representative physiographic features

Landforms	(1) Coastal plain
Elevation	2–24 m
Slope	0–3%

Climatic features

Table 3. Representative climatic features

Frost-free period (average)	120 days
Freeze-free period (average)	100 days
Precipitation total (average)	610 mm

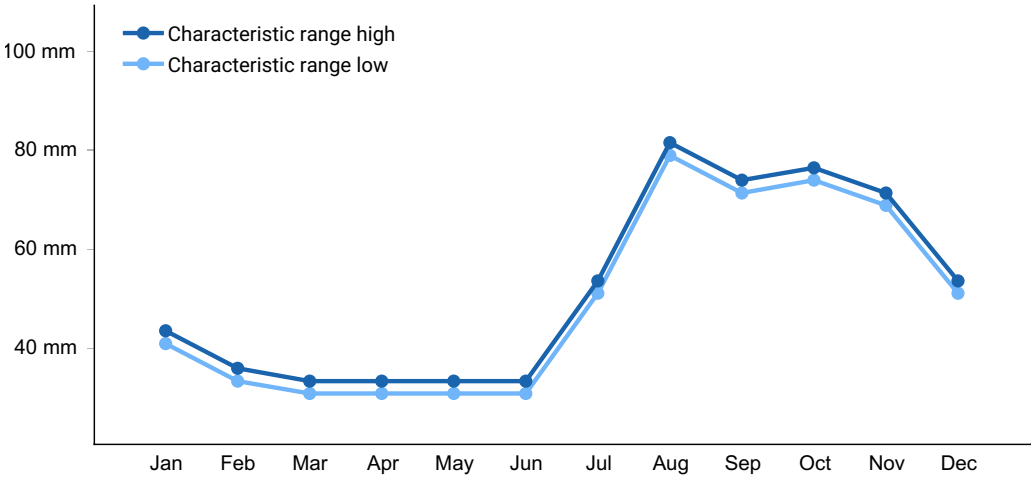

Figure 1. Monthly precipitation range

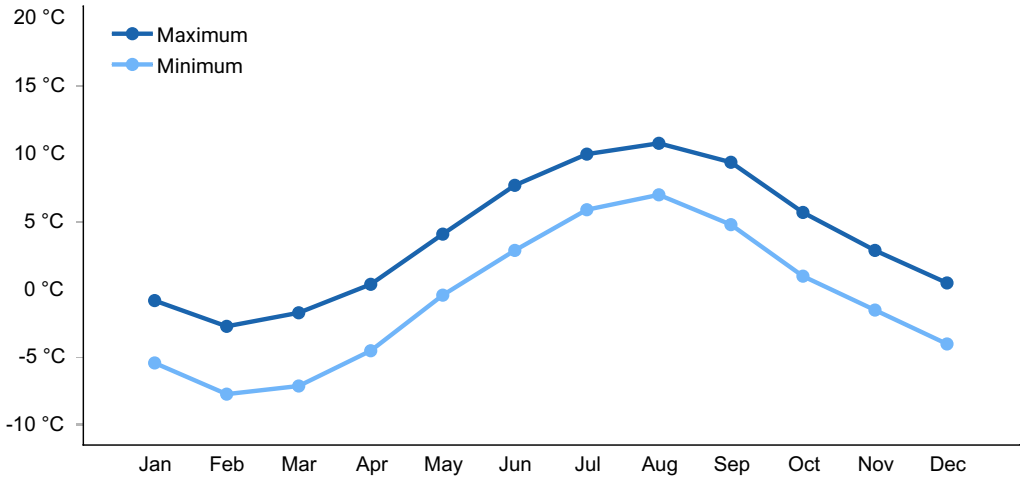

Figure 2. Monthly average minimum and maximum temperature

Influencing water features

Soil features

Soils are shallow to deep and well drained. Textures are coarse and soil pH is strongly acid to slightly acid. Runoff is very low to low, and permeability is moderately rapid to rapid.

Table 4. Representative soil features

Surface texture	(1) Peaty sand
Family particle size	(1) Sandy
Drainage class	Well drained
Permeability class	Moderately rapid to rapid
Soil depth	25–152 cm
Surface fragment cover <=3"	0%

Surface fragment cover >3"	0%
Available water capacity (0-101.6cm)	7.37–7.87 cm
Calcium carbonate equivalent (0-101.6cm)	0%
Electrical conductivity (0-101.6cm)	0 mmhos/cm
Sodium adsorption ratio (0-101.6cm)	0
Soil reaction (1:1 water) (0-101.6cm)	5.1–6.5
Subsurface fragment volume <=3" (Depth not specified)	0%
Subsurface fragment volume >3" (Depth not specified)	0%

Ecological dynamics

State and transition model

Ecosystem states

1. Elymus mollis/ Lupinus nootkatensis

State 1 submodel, plant communities

1.1. Elymus mollis/ Lupinus nootkatensis

State 1
Elymus mollis/ Lupinus nootkatensis

Community 1.1
Elymus mollis/ Lupinus nootkatensis

Grasses make up 45% and forbs 55% of the composition. Total annual vascular herbage production is 3300 pounds/acre.

Additional community tables

Table 5. Community 1.1 plant community composition

Group	Common Name	Symbol	Scientific Name	Annual Production (Kg/Hectare)	Foliar Cover (%)
Grass/Grasslike					
1				1457–1569	
	American dunegrass	LEMOM2	*Leymus mollis ssp. mollis*	1076–1087	–
	wideleaf polargrass	ARLA2	*Arctagrostis latifolia*	370–381	–
	bluegrass	POA	*Poa*	45–50	–
	alpine timothy	PHAL2	*Phleum alpinum*	22–28	–
Forb					
1				1939–1961	
	seacoast angelica	ANLU	*Angelica lucida*	594–616	–
	Pacific hemlockparsley	COGM	*Conioselinum gmelinii*	331–342	–
	Tilesius' wormwood	ARTI	*Artemisia tilesii*	269–291	–
	boreal yarrow	ACMIB	*Achillea millefolium var. borealis*	258–269	–
	Nootka lupine	LUNO	*Lupinus nootkatensis*	202–213	–
	tall Jacob's-ladder	POAC	*Polemonium acutiflorum*	95–101	–
	field horsetail	EQAR	*Equisetum arvense*	28–39	–
	monkshood	ACONI	*Aconitum*	34–39	–
	Aleutian violet	VILA6	*Viola langsdorffii*	17–28	–
	whorled lousewort	PEVE	*Pedicularis verticillata*	17–22	–
	arctic starflower	TREU	*Trientalis europaea*	6–17	–
	captiate valerian	VACA3	*Valeriana capitata*	0–6	–

Animal community

Grasses such as wide leaf polargrass, alpine timothy and bluegrass provide high value reindeer forage spring to fall. These same grasses decline in forage value during the winter at which time their forage value is moderate. Lyme grass is seldom selected by reindeer during spring and summer and is of no value during wimter. The large variety of forbs provides excellent spring and summer forage.

Contributors

Swanson

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	
Approved by	
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:

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:**