**14120**

North-Central Interior Sand and Gravel Tallgrass Prairie

BpS Model/Description Version: Aug. 2020

Update: 5/10/2018

Vegetation Type

Herbaceous

Map Zones

39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 50, 51

Geographic Range

This biophysical setting (BpS) would have occurred in Sections/Subsections (Cleland et al. 2007) 222L (all-highest concentration would have been in this section), 222K(all), 222R(all), 251Ba and 222M (all). Largest expanse (11-13 million ha) of this type is found across central midwestern states with typical prairie border forests and prairie peninsula region of eastern states Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky and Ohio.

In map zones (MZ)s 39 and 40, this would be in the eastern portion. It would occur in ECOMAP sections 222M, 222N, 251A and 251B.

Biophysical Site Description

Within the area of the prairie border forests (Abrams 1992), prairie vegetation dominated the landscape with oak-hickory forests existing within fire-protected ravines or along stream corridors forming gallery forests (Abrams 1992). Our model abstracts prairie types to include xeric and dry-mesic types (Curtis 1959). Xeric prairies were maintained by shallow soils (less than four inches) on steep slopes (usually to the southwest) with extreme runoff of rainwater. Xeric prairies may also have occurred on flat uplands where soil is shallow and has low water holding capacity. In general, these prairie types are found in both glaciated and non-glaciated areas. They are excessively to well drained, with shallow depth to bedrock or sandy soils. Fertility ranges from poor acidic to richer neutral soils limited by moisture. Thin loess over bedrock is prevalent in this type in Wisconsin. This type is most prevalent in driftless areas with sharper topography but also occurs in glaciated areas among glacial till and outwash and well-drained sand and gravel deposits. Level sites occurred on glacial outwash with a very porous subsoil of sand and gravel. Rolling areas were characterized by glacial till of recessional moraines or on residual loess soils. While the region is strongly influenced by dry continental air flow patterns and periodic drought, historic fire frequency determined the prairie-forest boundary with much variation based on topography, fuel breaks, ignition sources, and climate (Whitney 1994, Anderson and Bowles 1999). Over time, forest edges expanded and contracted based on topographic variability and fire frequency and intensity exhibiting a continuum of grassland, “grub” (from the German *gruben*, to dig), open savanna woodlands or canopied forests. Much has been written concerning these systems and excellent reviews can be found in Curtis (1959), Whitney (1994) and Anderson, and Fralish and Baskin (1999).

Vegetation Description

Grasses formed the matrix of this prairie system with sideoats grama (*Bouteloua curtipendula*) and little bluestem (*Schizachyrium scoparium*) being the main indicator species. Big bluestem (*Andropogon gerardii*), Indian grass (*Sorghastrum nutans*), needlegrass (*Hesperostipa spartea*) and prairie dropseed (*Sporobolus heterolepsis*) also dominate many dry to dry-mesic prairies (Whitney 1994). Numerous forbs such as composites--*Aster* spp., *Silphium* spp., blazingstars (*Liatris* spp.) and coneflower (*Echinaceas pallida*); legumes--prairie clovers (*Petalostemum* spp.), roundheaded bushclover (*Lespedeza capitata*); and leadplant (*Amorpha canescens*) among many others, were also present. Fuel complexes consisted of short- or tall-grass prairie forbs and shrubs with little or no tree regeneration.

Oak grubs and shrubs characterize that portion of this vegetation sequence that experienced recurring fires in advanced oak regeneration, which stimulates the resprouting response evidenced by the "grubs," or multi-stemmed stump sprouts of black oak (*Q. velutina*), bur oak (*Q. macrocarpa*), white oak (*Q. alba*) and others (Abrams 1992). Shrub species include New Jersey tea (*Ceanothus americanus*), hazelnut (*Coylus americana*), gray dogwood (*Cornus racemosa*) and sumac (*Rhus* spp.). Over a period of years, massive root systems developed, and the term "grub" referenced the laborious method of removing these root wads in clearing areas for planting (Anderson and Bowles 1999). Fuel complexes were characterized as “stunted brush prairie” comprised of mixed prairie grasses and forbs with coppicing oak stems about 1.0-1.5m in height (Curtis 1959, Anderson and Bowles 1999).

Savannas and woodlands represent relatively open forest systems along the prairie-forest continuum (for extreme variety see Anderson et al. 1999). Generally, these systems have a mix of species from true open prairies, woodlands and closed canopy forests, with oak species dominating the arboreal layer (Abrams 1992). For the purposes of Fire Regime Condition Class we have adopted fairly average canopy closure values of 0-10% closure for prairie, 10-25% closure to indicate savanna, while woodlands exhibit 25-60% canopy closure (see discussion in Anderson and Bowles 1999 for variation across range).

BpS Dominant and Indicator Species

Species names are from the NRCS PLANTS database. Check species codes at http://plants.usda.gov.

Disturbance Description

Frequent fires impacted this prairie system every 1-5yrs, maintaining grass and forb vegetation. Insect and small mammal herbivory impacts composition and dominance (Howe et al 2006). Large mammals were present in low densities, main grazers were elk and deer with impacts likely being minimal.

Shrub and tree establishment and longevity was influenced by fire intensity and return interval.

Fire intensity will be influenced by topography, weather, productivity and aspect. For example, productive soils on level terrains supported more intensive fires and the areas with fire breaks or leeward sides/north-facing slopes generally supported more savanna types. Fire intensity varied based on humidity and temperature. Fire intensity also varies with aspect and slope. For example south and west facing steep slopes would have burned at a higher intensity resulting in few trees and shrubs.

Oak wilt occurred on sand prairies and likely resulted in mortality of larger oak groups, especially when they occurred in high densities. This was not modeled due to the general lack of larger oak groups in this BpS.

Diseases and insects can impact species composition. However, specific impacts are not clearly understood and therefore not modeled.

Within the western ranges of this type in western Wisconsin and Minnesota, and the eastern Dakotas, there was a grazing and fire interaction. This was probably minimal in the MZs 41, 50 and 51, since those are more eastern. As one moves east in this region fire increases to where it is the major disturbance factor for this type and grazing drops out as an influence.

Proximity of seed source is important to probability of shrub and tree invasion. Proximity is related to isolation of trees and shrubs. Less edge equals lower probability of tree or shrub invasion.

Health and vigor of the sod influences shrub or tree invasion. Better health of sod reduces probability of successful establishment of trees and shrubs.

Fire Frequency

Fire interval is expressed in years for each fire severity class and for all types of fire combined (All Fires). Average FI is the central tendency modeled. Percent of all fires is the percent of all fires modeled in that severity class. Minimum and Maximum FIs show the relative range of fire intervals as estimated by model contributors, if known.

Scale Description

Within regions of varied topography, type patches are typically small (<200ac) limited by topography, but in regions of level topography on extensive sands and gravel deposits these could be much larger.

In the Great Plains, this would be a small or medium patch community on the floodplains or sandplains.

Adjacency or Identification Concerns

North-Central Interior Oak Savanna, North-Central Oak Barrens, Central Tallgrass Prairie, and adjacent sedge meadows and wet prairie are the systems that would be adjacent to this BpS.

Synonymous local classifications include bluff prairie, hill prairie, sand prairie, limestone prairie and dry prairie.

This BpS might be confused with the Central Tallgrass Prairie systems or even Northern Tallgrass Prairie in the eastern Great Plains.

In the absence of historic fire, invasive problems have increased dramatically, including eastern redcedar (*Juniperus virginiana*). Exotics that have become invasive due to agricultural practices and roadside plantings include leafy spurge (*Euphorbia esula*), knapweed, sweet clover (*Melilotus alba*), crown vetch and birds foot trefoil. Domestic livestock grazing is also an issue.

There are also invasive woody species such as buckthorn, Russian olive, and salt cedar. These species pose significant threats in tallgrass prairie.

Today this system has severely reduced native cover (~99% loss) due to conversion to other uses such as agriculture. Alteration of the type is due to grazing and reduced fire resulting in greater shrub and tree component (eastern redcedar [*Juniperus virginiana*] and oak species [*Quercus* spp.,]) and a variety of native and non-native shrubs, and non-native cool season grasses (brome, bluegrass, quackgrass and redtop) resulting in reduced diversity.

Currently, there would be much less of class A than there was historically.

Agriculture on level sand prairie where irrigation will support crops is a type conversion that might be present today such that the historical condition is unidentifiable. Invasion of cool season grasses and shrubs often mask the identification of this type.

Again, species composition and structure was dependent on local factors such as topography, soil conditions, fire regime, plant competition and plant-animal interactions (Anderson and Bowles 1999).

Conversion of prairies to cropland and pastures has eliminated much of this system in MZs 39 and 40.

Issues or Problems

The plant/animal interactions are not fully understood for this model and numerous studies of these phenomena are ongoing. Research exists for bison/fire interaction in detail. Also, there is possible overlap with the North-Central Interior Oak Savanna model. There is variation in oak species composition across the broad region covered by this model (i.e., bur oak [*Quercus macrocarpa*] occurs in the western portion of the range).

This system is at the western edge of its distribution in the northern Great Plains (MZs 39, 40). Its species distribution in these grassland-dominated mapzones will be somewhat different than in further east. Many areas in these map zones have been converted to pasture and planted with exotic grasses. These conversions make it difficult to determine the historical vegetation because they are so thorough.

Native Uncharacteristic Conditions

Many small trees and shrubs would be uncharacteristic of this system historically but occurs today where there are nearby seed sources due to the lack of fire. Domestic livestock grazing has eliminated many native species and has altered species composition. Conversion of prairies to cropland and pastures has eliminated much of this system in MZs 39 and 40.

Comments

The model for MZs 39 and 40 was adapted from the draft model from the same BpS from MZs 41, 50 and 51 created by John Harrington jaharrin@wisc.edu and Richard Henderson richard.henderson@wisconsin.gov. Model for MZs 41, 50 and 51 was reviewed at the Vegetation Modeling Workshop by Elena Conteras, Randy Swaty, Mike Kost, Chris Weber, Doug Cox and Becky Schillo.

The model for MZs 41, 50, and 51 was adapted from the Rapid Assessment model R6BSOH Mosaic of Bluestem Prairie and Oak-Hickory created by C. Emanuel - cemanuel@tnc.org, S. Hickey - shickey@tnc.org and D. Minney - dminney@tnc.org.

Succession Classes

**Mapping Rules**

Succession class letters A-E are described in the Succession Class Description section. Some classes use a leafform distinction where a qualifier is added to the class letter: Brdl (broadleaf), Con (conifer), or Mix (mixed conifer and broadleaf). UN refers to uncharacteristic native or a combination of height and cover that would not be expected under the reference condition. NP refers to not possible or a combination of height and cover which is not physiologically possible for the species in the BpS.

**Description**

Class A 80 Early Development 1 - Open

Indicator Species

Description

Grasses formed the matrix of the prairie with big bluestem (*Andropogon gerardii*), Indian grass (*Sorghastrum nutans*), little bluestem (*Schizachyrium scoparium*), needlegrass (*Hesperostipa spartea*), prairie dropseed (*Sporobolus heterolepsis*) and sideoats grama (*Bouteloua curtipendula*) dominating many dry to dry-mesic prairies (Whitney 1994). Numerous forbs such as composites--*Aster* spp., *Silphium* spp., blazingstars (*Liatris* spp.), and coneflower (*Echinacea pallida*); legumes--prairie clovers (*Petalostemum* spp.), roundheaded bushclover (*Lespedeza capitata*), and leadplant (*Amorpha canescens*) among many others, were also present. Fuel complexes consisted of short or tallgrass prairie forbs and shrubs with little or no tree regeneration.

Replacement fires occur frequently in early successional seral class. Grass cover in this stage truly should be in the high cover ranges. If it were lower, it would be a different area/system.

This class would go to next succession class if fire and seed source were unavailable.

Small mammals and invertebrates and tree pathogens such as oak wilt probably occurred historically, but unsure of impact, so they were not modeled.

This A class is the grass type. It was very common historically, but is not currently.

Upper Layer Lifeform is not the dominant lifeform. Additional species include prairie dropseed and big bluestem.

*Maximum Tree Size Class*  
None

Class B 16 Mid Development 1 - All Structures

Indicator Species

Description

This is the shrub-oak grub representing prairie with scattered shrub and seedling sprouts or grubs. Quaking aspen and oaks are also present in the upper canopy, especially in northwest Minnesota. In some areas, particularly northwestern Minnesota, aspen (*Populus tremuloides*) could invade along with or instead of oaks. This vegetation is experiencing recurring fires in advanced oak regeneration, which stimulates the resprouting grubs. Fuel complexes are characterized as "stunted brush prairie" comprised of mixed prairie grasses and forbs with shrubs and coppicing oak and/or aspen stems ~1.0-1.5m in height (Curtis 1959; Anderson and Bowles 1999).

This is the brush-phase that occurs without fire. In an average year, fire would set back shrub growth but they would resprout. There would have to be the right conditions of drought and fire to truly set the system back to class A. Also, it would have to be a very intense frequent fire to take this class back to A. However, if shrubs are just starting to come in, it might be easier to get back to A.

Fire frequency in general is the same as class A, but the intensity and right site conditions is what would transition this stage back to A.

Severe drought cycles, modeled as a wind/weather/stress event, occur ~30yrs. Therefore, if there is enough fire during drought events, it might take this stage back to class A (especially if shrubs are in the beginning stage). If a lower canopy cover, it would go back to A. It's questionable as to whether a filled-up-shrub stage would revert to A; it might just set back a bit.

It is questionable as to whether this stage is truly part of this system or whether it's transitioned to another type.

Upper Layer Lifeform is not the dominant lifeform. Perennial grasses dominate this class with <50% oak/shrub canopy.

*Maximum Tree Size Class*  
Seedling <4.5ft

Class C 4 Mid Development 2 - All Structures

Indicator Species

Description

This is a savanna type class, e.g., a "grown up" oak shrubland. Aspen is another indicator in the upper canopy, especially in northwest Minnesota. This box would rarely occur, and would not revert to prairie unless a catastrophic, high intensity fire happens, or if extremely intense fires occur successively. Time of year/seasonality could influence reverting to class A. That might have occurred, but infrequently. Replacement fire, modeled with the probability of occurring every 200yrs, could take the class back to class A. Class C is more common today, but it was not historically.

Fuel complexes for savanna areas were largely prairie grasses and forbs in the understory, with widely scattered fire-resistant shrub and oak stems forming the overstory.

Above 20%, this moves into another system.

Class C would have surface fires because it's a tree/shrub system that won't get topkilled.

Replacement fires could happen under the right conditions to take it back to class A, but that would be unlikely. Replacement fires, modeled at the probability of occurring every 25yrs, could also take this class back to B under the right conditions. This would happen when there is enough fire intensity to topkill the trees, but not enough successive fires to take this box back to all grass (class A).

Drought would increase the fire effect in this class.

Upper Layer Lifeform is not the dominant lifeform. Perennial grasses dominate this class with a 11% maximum tree canopy; LANDFIRE rules increases the maximum to 20%. Above 20%, the system often moves to North-Central Oak Savanna. *Juniperus virginiana* is also a prominent small tree on the driest prairies.

*Maximum Tree Size Class*  
Pole 5-9" DBH

Model Parameters

Deterministic Transitions

Probabilistic Transitions

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PERSONAL COMMUNICATION:

Oak-Hickory FRCC modeling group