

Summary Table: Characteristics of Ecoregions of Indiana and Ohio

54. CENTRAL CORN BELT PLAINS

Level IV Ecoregion	Physiography		Geology		Soil		Climate			Potential Natural Vegetation	Land Use and Land Cover	
	Area (square miles)	Elevation / Local Relief (feet)	Surficial material and bedrock	Order (Great Groups)	Common Soil Series	Temperature / Moisture Regimes	Precipitation (Mean annual inches)	First Free Mean annual (days)	Mean Temperature (January minimum, July maximum, °F)			
54a. Illinois/Indiana Prairies 1938	1938	Glaciated. Undulating to nearly level plain; hummocky on the Valparaiso East Moraine. A few low gradient streams with silt bottoms, warmer temperatures, and flashy hydrographs occur.	Loamy, calcareous, late-Wisconsinan glacial till, lacustrine material, and mixed drift; also clayey glacial till in north. Deposits overlie Paleozoic shale, sandstone, limestone, and dolomite.	Mollisols (Endoaquolls, Argiaquolls, Argiudolls, Hapludolls, Alfisols (Epiaquolls, Hapludolls))	Elliot, Marham, Drummer, Corwin, Pewam, Darroch, Odell, Morley	Mesic/ Udic	35-39	160-170	17-23/34-40, 63/89	Mostly prairies (wet, mesophytic, and dry) and oak-hickory forest.	Corn, soybean, and livestock farming. Riparian woodland.	
54b. Chicago Lake Plain 217	217	Glaciated. Nearly level paleosol plain with beach ridges, swales, and dunes.	Extensive artificially filled lands. Quaternary dune sand, beach deposits, lacustrine material, clayey glacial till, and scattered organic material overlie Paleozoic limestone, dolomite, and shale.	Mollisols (Endoaquolls, Argiaquolls, Entisols (Udipsamments); also Histosols (Medisprists))	Okaville, Plainfield, Brenns, Maumee, Newton, Adams.	Mesic/ Udic	34-37	170-190, 10-90	19/35, 63/86	Oak-hickory forest and prairie with beach, dune, oak savanna, marsh, and swamp communities.	Extensive residential, urban, industrial, and port development at Gary, Hammond, and East Chicago.	
54c. Kankakee Marsh 458	458	Glaciated. Slipping to depositional plain with glacial overwash, alluvial deposits, low gradient streams, and many ditches.	Quaternary glacial overwash, alluvium, organic material, and scattered sand dunes overlie Paleozoic shale, limestone, and dolomite.	Mollisols (Endoaquolls, Histosols (Medisprists), Udipsamments)	Maumee, Prochaska, Gilford, Adrian, Morocco.	Mesic/ Udic	35-39	155-165	18/35, 61/88	Northern swamp forest, wet prairies, and herb-rich tall meadows.	Corn, soybean, and livestock farming. Wooded corridor along the Kankakee River.	
54d. Kankakee Sand Area 1064	1064	Glaciated. Discontinuous sand dunes, sand plains, and swales with low channel gradients. Drainage ditches common.	Quaternary blanket sand, also dune sand, lacustrine deposits, glacial overwash, and organic material. Deposits overlie Silurian and Devonian shale, limestone, and dolomite.	Mostly Mollisols (Endoaquolls, Entisols (Udipsamments); also Alfisols (Hapludolls), Histosols (Medisprists))	Coleman, Okaville, Maumee, Bismarck.	Mesic/ Udic	35-38	147	17/33-38, 61/89	Dry prairies and mixed oak savannas dominated by black oak on well-drained areas; also northern swamp forest, marsh, and wet prairie in swales.	Corn, soybean, livestock, and mint farming. Woodland concentrated on dunes.	

55. EASTERN CORN BELT PLAINS

Level IV Ecoregion	Physiography		Geology		Soil		Climate			Potential Natural Vegetation	Land Use and Land Cover	
	Area (square miles)	Elevation / Local Relief (feet)	Surficial material and bedrock	Order (Great Groups)	Common Soil Series	Temperature / Moisture Regimes	Precipitation (Mean annual inches)	First Free Mean annual (days)	Mean Temperature (January minimum, July maximum, °F)			
55a. Clavey, High Line Till Plains 10520	10520	Glaciated. Broad nearly level glacial till plain; also basin and end moraines. Low gradient streams.	Clavey, high line, late-Wisconsinan glacial till, lacustrine deposits, and scattered overlie Paleozoic shales, carbonates, and sandstones.	Alfisols (Epiaquolls, Argiaquolls, Argiudolls, Entisols (Phaeozems))	Widespread, Bloom, Peewam, Claywood, Morley. In east: Bennington, Carlington. In west: Red Key. On lake plains: Nappies, Milford.	Mesic/ Udic	34-40	150-180	19-24/35-40, 59-63/88-89	Mostly beech forest. Scattered elm-shag swamp forest, scattered elm-shag swamp forest, and other poorly-drained areas. Wet prairies and beech-maple woodland. Urban farming in Fort Wayne.	Extensive corn, soybean, wheat, livestock, and dairy farming on artificially drained soils; also scattered pine oak-swamp, white oak woodlands, and beech-maple woodland. Urban farming in Fort Wayne.	
55b. Loamy, High Line Till Plains 13978	13978	Glaciated. Level to rolling glacial till plain with low gradient streams; also end moraines and glacial overwash landforms.	Loamy, high line, late-Wisconsinan glacial till and also glacial overwash and scattered loess overlie Paleozoic carbonates and sandstones.	Alfisols (Hapludolls, Argiaquolls, Entisols (Phaeozems), Udipsamments)	Widespread, Miamian, Cosby, Ohio, Celina, Kokomo, Bennington, Carlington, Indiana, Fincastle, Trent, Cyclone, Xenia, Okley, Shadys.	Mesic/ Udic	36-43	150-185	20-25/37-43, 61-65/86-90	Mostly beech forest; also, oak-sugar maple forest, elm-shag swamp forest on poorly-drained valley bottoms and ground moraines, mixed oak forest on Pickaway Plains.	Extensive corn, soybean, and livestock farming; also scattered beech-maple, pine oak-swamp, white oak woodlands, and beech-maple woodland. Urban farming in Columbus, Indianapolis, and Dayton.	
55c. Mud River Interlobate Area 857	857	Glaciated. Level to hilly interlobate area with moderate stream gradients, and sand, gravel, or rock beds. Abundant ground water feeds cool, perennial, high volume streams.	Loamy, high line, late-Wisconsinan glacial till cover, Paleozoic carbonates and sandstone. Glacial overwash deposits are high yielding aquifers.	Alfisols (Hapludolls, Argiaquolls, Entisols (Phaeozems))	Widespread, Miamian, Kokomo, Cosby, Celina. On glacial outwash: Eldan, Westland.	Mesic/ Udic	35-38	155-165	21/37-41, 63/87	West of Mud River: mixed oak forest. East of Mud River: mixed oak forest with extensive fenwet prairie.	Extensive corn and soybean farming. Urban industrial activity in Columbus, Dayton, and Dayton.	
55d. Pre-Wisconsinan Drift Plains 4234	4234	Glaciated. Dissected glacial till plain with low to medium gradient streams with braid diversity. Ohio's Pin Oak-Crawfish Flats and Indiana's Muscatatuck Flats are poorly-drained.	Deeply leached, acidic pre-Wisconsinan clay loam glacial till and thin loess overlie Paleozoic carbonates. Fragments often resist drainage, sometimes severely.	Alfisols (Fragiudolls, Hapludolls, Entisols (Glossozems), Udipsamments)	Widespread, Rossomone, Avonburg, Cincinnati, Ohio, Clermont, Indiana, Columbus, Hickory, Dubois, Stoddard, Bonnie.	Mesic/ Udic	39-45	165-195	23-27/40-45, 62-67/86-91	Mostly beech forest, elm-shag swamp forest; also oak-sugar maple forest.	Soybean, livestock, corn, general, and tobacco farming; where poorly-drained or rugged, pine oak-swamp, white oak (fluvial), and beech-maple woodland.	
55e. Darby Plains 1132	1132	Glaciated. Level to undulating drift plain punctuated by the Ebbets, Keeville, Calk, London and Bloomingburg end moraines and a few streams. Often more poorly-drained than the north.	Loamy, high line, late-Wisconsinan drift covers Paleozoic carbonates of the Salina (Undifferentiated Group).	Mollisols (Epiaquolls, Hapludolls)	Widespread, Kokomo, Cosby, Miamian, Celina. On glacial outwash: Eldan, Westland. On flood plains: Sloan.	Mesic/ Udic	37-41	160-175	22/42, 61-65/87	Mixed oak forest interspersed with wet prairie on moorlands, gravel-filled valleys, and seasonal ponds; in south, broad poorly-drained areas had elm-shag swamp forest.	Extensive corn, soybean, and wheat farming; some pasture. Average farm size and yields per acre are greater than elsewhere in Ohio.	
55f. Whitewater Interlobate Area 1185	1185	Glaciated. Undulating, dissected interlobate area with moderate gradient streams and sand, gravel, or rock beds. Abundant ground water feeds cool, perennial, high volume streams.	Loamy, high line, late-Wisconsinan glacial till, mixed drift, glacial overwash, and alluvium overlie Paleozoic limestone, calcareous shale, and dolomite. Glacial till has high magnesium carbonate content.	Alfisols (Hapludolls, Argiaquolls, Entisols (Phaeozems), Udipsamments)	Loansville, Trent, Miamian, Celina, Cosby, Celina, Ohio, Eckley, Zel.	Mesic/ Udic	39-41	150-165	22/38-42, 61/89	Mostly beech forest and elm-shag swamp forest; also oak-oak forest.	Corn, soybean, and livestock farming; also riparian woodland.	

56. SOUTHERN MICHIGAN/NORTHERN INDIANA DRIFT PLAINS

Level IV Ecoregion	Physiography		Geology		Soil		Climate			Potential Natural Vegetation	Land Use and Land Cover	
	Area (square miles)	Elevation / Local Relief (feet)	Surficial material and bedrock	Order (Great Groups)	Common Soil Series	Temperature / Moisture Regimes	Precipitation (Mean annual inches)	First Free Mean annual (days)	Mean Temperature (January minimum, July maximum, °F)			
56a. Lake Country 1943	1943	Glaciated. Hummocky plain. End moraines with many lakes, ponds, marshes, bogs, kettles, kames, and relict meadow channels are present. Low to medium gradient streams with sand and gravel bottoms, and low sediment loads.	Late-Wisconsinan drift; also organic material. Deposits overlie Paleozoic shale, limestone, and dolomite.	Alfisols (Epiaquolls, Argiaquolls, Histosols (Medisprists))	Glywood, Morley, Fox, Odessa, Rawson, Houghton, Whisman, Keweenaw.	Mesic/ Udic	34-38	150-165	19/37, 61/89	Oak-hickory forest or well-drained moraine ridges and kames; also northern swamp forest, beech forest, tamarack swamps, cattail herbaceous wetland, and sedge wetland.	Corn, soybean, livestock farming; also mint and vegetable farms on muck, and residential development.	
56b. Elkhart Till Plains 1999	1999	Glaciated. Nearly level to rolling drift plain with end moraines, glacial overwash landforms, lacustrine flats, and scattered potholes.	Loamy glacial till; also Quaternary glacial overwash, dune sand, lacustrine deposits, organic material, and alluvium overlie Paleozoic shale, limestone, and dolomite.	Mostly Alfisols (Hapludolls, Argiaquolls, Entisols (Phaeozems), Udipsamments)	Ridder, Crosier, Brookston, Mecca, Ostrum, Tyrer, Brady, Tracy.	Mesic/ Udic	35-39	150-170	18/36, 62/87	Mostly oak-hickory forest and beech forest; also dry prairie and tamarack swamp.	Corn, soybean, and wheat farming; also pasture, woodland, and residential development.	
56c. Middle Tippecanoe Plains 1076	1076	Glaciated. Level to rolling glacial till plains with dunes, end moraines, lake flats, and scattered potholes. Cold streams have abundant year-around flow. Tippecanoe River is warmer and rich in silt.	Late-Wisconsinan glacial till, glacial overwash, and mixed drift; also dune sand, alluvium, blanket sand, lacustrine deposits, and organic material. Deposits overlie Paleozoic shale, limestone and dolomite.	Mostly Alfisols (Hapludolls, Argiaquolls, Entisols (Phaeozems), Udipsamments)	Ridder, Rosscaster, Crosier, Brookston, Fox, Ostrum, Okaville, Brenns.	Mesic/ Udic	35-37	160	19/37, 62/89	Mostly oak-hickory forest and northern swamp forest; also scattered prairie.	Corn, soybean, livestock farming; also woodland and residential development.	
56d. Michigan Lake Plain 143	143	Glaciated. Sandy coastal strip with beaches, high dunes, mostly intertidal depressions, sandy beach ridges, and swales.	Quaternary beach deposits, dune sand, lacustrine material, and clayey glacial till. Made land (fill) and scattered organic material also occur. Deposits overlie Silurian and Devonian shale, dolomite, and limestone.	Mollisols (Endoaquolls, Argiaquolls, Entisols (Phaeozems), Udipsamments)	Okaville, Maumee, Brenns, Houghton, Adrian, Palms, Morley, Bloom, Peewam.	Mesic/ Udic	36-42	165-190, 10-90	19/35, 63/86	Oak-hickory forest and prairie with beach, dune, oak savanna (with some conifers), and farm communities.	Urban and industrial development; also vegetable and fruit farming. Woodland on the lee side of dunes and in some poorly-drained areas.	

57. HURON/ERIE LAKE PLAINS

Level IV Ecoregion	Physiography		Geology		Soil		Climate			Potential Natural Vegetation	Land Use and Land Cover	
	Area (square miles)	Elevation / Local Relief (feet)	Surficial material and bedrock	Order (Great Groups)	Common Soil Series	Temperature / Moisture Regimes	Precipitation (Mean annual inches)	First Free Mean annual (days)	Mean Temperature (January minimum, July maximum, °F)			
57a. Maumee Lake Plains 2587	2587	Glaciated. Nearly level to depositional glacial lake plain with paleobeach ridges, limestone ridges, and end moraines. Sluggish, low gradient streams, many with high loads of suspended clay. Channelized streams and ditches with clayey channels are common.	Fine, poorly-drained, water-worked glacial till and lacustrine sediment; also lacustrine organic material and alluvium overlie Paleozoic shale, limestone, and dolomite.	Mostly Alfisols (Hapludolls, Argiaquolls, Entisols (Phaeozems), Udipsamments)	On water-worked glacial till: Hoyville, Nappies, Bloom, Miamian. On clayey to very silty lacustrine deposits: Toledo. On coarser sediments above lacustrine material: Merrill.	Mesic/ Udic	30-36, max. along Lake Erie	150-190, 61-65/88-89	19-24/37, 61-65/88-89	Mostly elm-shag swamp forest of the Black Swamp; also, beech forest. Scattered mixed oak forests on lacustrine deposits and on sandy-silty areas. Fens along portions of the Lake Erie shoreline. Scattered wet prairies.	Extensive corn, soybean, and livestock farming; also beech forest, and some oat and soybean farms on muck, and residential, commercial, and industrial development. Scattered woodlands.	
57b. Oak Openings 336	336	Glaciated. Low, relict sand dunes, paleobeach ridges, and sheets, and intervening swales.	Late-Wisconsinan sand dunes, sandy beach ridges, clayey glacial till, and fine lacustrine material overlie Devonian and Mississippian carbonates and shale.	Entisols (Udipsamments, Udipsamments)	On sandy sediments: mostly Entisols (Udipsamments), and in scattered loamy areas: Colwood, Merrill.	Mesic/ Udic	31-34	160-175	19/37, 61/87	Mixed oak forest and oak savanna on dunes and beach ridges; also wet or dry prairies.	General farming, residential-urban (industrial development), and some sand and gravel mining. Oak-hickory dry woodland, red maple-black oak sedge-swamp, black oak swamps, coastal prairie marsh, pine oak-swamp forest, and dry dune communities occur. Many areas reforested; some areas protected.	
57c. Sandusky Plains 560	560	Glaciated. Nearly level, level, and depression lake plain characterized by extensive areas of poor to very poor natural drainage on high clay material. Very sluggish, often channelized, low gradient streams and ditches with clayey channels and very high loads of suspended clay are common.	Mostly fine to very fine, calcareous lacustrine sediment and some glacial till overlie Silurian and Devonian limestone, dolomite, and shale.	Mostly Inceptisols (Aquozems, Argiaquolls)	Paulding, Rosheim, Latty, Fulton.	Mesic/ Udic	33-35	151-155	19/37, 61/88	Elm-shag swamp forest; also, beech forest.		
57d. Marblehead Drift Limestone Plain 893	893	Glaciated. Mostly a broad lake plain with exposures of carbonate bedrock, end moraines, beach ridges, sand dunes at Cedar Point, marsh prairies near Castalia, and sink holes. Streams often flow on carbonate bedrock.	Sometimes thin, fine, poorly-drained, water-worked glacial till and lacustrine sediments; also coarse end moraine and beach ridge deposits. Outcrops of the underlying Silurian and Devonian carbonate bedrock occur.	Mostly Alfisols (Hapludolls, Argiaquolls, Entisols (Phaeozems), Udipsamments)	On glacial lake sediments: Kibbie, Toledo. On water-worked glacial till: Hoyville, Nappies, Bloom. On or near dolomite limestone bedrock: Castalia, Milton, Millsdale.	Mesic/ Udic	31-34, max. snow near Lake Bass Island	160-197, 205	21/37, 61-65/88-87	Mostly elm-shag swamp forest; also beech forest. Mixed oak forest on carbonate ridges and well-drained areas. Scattered prairies on thin-solbed carbonate ridges and marsh plains. Fens along Lake Erie and Sandusky Bay.	Corn, small grains, soybean, hay, and residential, commercial, and industrial developments.	

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61. ERIE/ONTARIO DRIFT AND LAKE PLAIN

Level IV Ecoregion	Physiography		Geology		Soil		Climate			Potential Natural Vegetation	Land Use and Land Cover	
	Area (square miles)	Elevation / Local Relief (feet)	Surficial material and bedrock	Order (Great Groups)	Common Soil Series	Temperature / Moisture Regimes	Precipitation (Mean annual inches)	First Free Mean annual (days)	Mean Temperature (January minimum, July maximum, °F)			
61a. Erie Lake Plain 660	660	Depositional lake plain with swales, beach ridges, and coastal cliffs that are prone to erosion.	Wave-washed glacial till, lacustrine-beach deposits overlie mostly Devonian-age Ohio Shale.	Mostly Alfisols (Hapludolls); also Inceptisols (Epiaquolls)		Mesic/ Udic	33-38, max. along Lake Erie	175-190, max. along Lake Erie	22/37, 61-65/87-85	Mostly mixed mesophytic forest; also mixed oak forest on sandy sites, and beech forest and elm-shag swamp forest on wetter sites.	Vegetable and fruit farming is well adapted to the relatively mild shoreline climate; also urban industrial activity and woodland.	
61b. Mosquito Creek/Pymatung Lowlands 974	974	Glaciated. Level to rolling lake and glacial till plains with flat-bottomed valleys, end moraines, and wetlands. Low gradient, sluggish streams with few riffles.	Mostly late-Wisconsinan, clayey Hiram Till with flat-bottomed valleys, end moraines, lacustrine deposits overlie Paleozoic shale, limestone, and dolomite.	Alfisols (Fragiudolls, Argiaquolls)		Mesic/ Udic	37-42, max. snow near Lake Erie	150-180, max. snow near Lake Erie	20/38, 59/80-84	Dominantly beech forest; also mixed mesophytic forest, elm-shag swamp forest, and oak-sugar maple forest.	Dairy and feed crop farming, sugar maple red oak forest, and hemlock swamp forests. Natural gas production.	
61c. Low Line Drift Plain 5928	5928	Glaciated. Rolling plains with low rounded hills, gentle slopes, and broad valleys; end moraines and overwash landforms occur locally.	Mostly clayey-loamy late-Wisconsinan glacial till; also lacustrine and coarse overwash material. Deposits overlie Mississippian and Pennsylvanian shale and sandstone.	Alfisols (commonly Fragiudolls, Fragiudolls; also Epiaquolls)		Mesic/ Udic	34-41, max. snow near Lake Erie	138-175, max. snow near Lake Erie	19-23/35-40, 59/82-87	Mixed mesophytic forest, mixed oak forest; beech forest, oak-sugar maple forest; also elm-shag swamp forest.	Dairy, livestock, corn, oat, hay, soybean, wheat farming; also, urban and industrial activity, sugar maple red oak woodlands. Gas wells, coal mining.	
61d. Erie Gorges 329	329	Glaciated. Very dissected area of high relief, steep slopes, and rocky outcrops. Gorges occur along the Cayuga, Chagrin, and Grand rivers where erosion rates are high.	Glacial drift and colluvium overlie Paleozoic conglomerate, sandstone, and shale. Cliffs form in Sharen Conglomerates of Pennsylvanian age.	Mostly Alfisols (Hapludolls, Fragiudolls, Argiaquolls); also Inceptisols (Epiaquolls)		Mesic/ Udic	39-42, max. snow near Lake Erie	145-170	21/37, 59/80-85	Mixed mesophytic forest.	Mostly woodland. Also recreational developments, public land, scattered farms, and residential areas. Urban-industrial activity on fringe.	
61e. Summit Interlobate Area 536	536	Glaciated. Plain. Numerous kames, kettles, lakes, bogs, terraced stream networks, and sluggish streams.	Sandy late-Wisconsinan glacial overwash and glacial till overlie Pennsylvanian sandstone and shale of the Pottsville and Allegheny Groups.	Alfisols (mostly Hapludolls; also Fragiudolls, Fragiudolls); some Histosols (Medisprists)		Mesic/ Udic	36-41	145-160	19/38, 61/85	Mostly mixed oak forest on sandy soils; also mixed mesophytic forest, oak-sugar maple forest (on soils derived from glacial till), extensive sphagnum peat bogs.	Residential-urban industrial activity, dairy and feed crop farming, and extensive gravel mining. Sugar maple red oak woodland, protected and unprotected peatlands (Sphagnum) occur.	

70. WESTERN ALLEGHENY PLATEAU

Level IV Ecoregion	Physiography		Geology		Soil		Climate			Potential Natural Vegetation	Land Use and Land Cover	
	Area (square miles)	Elevation / Local Relief (feet)	Surficial material and bedrock	Order (Great Groups)	Common Soil Series	Temperature / Moisture Regimes	Precipitation (Mean annual inches)	First Free Mean annual (days)	Mean Temperature (January minimum, July maximum, °F)			
70a. Permian Hills 1665	1665	Unglaciated, except in the extreme west and north. Highly dissected plateau with rounded hills, ridges, landforms. Steep slopes of high relief along Ohio River. Stream flow can be low in summer.	Leached Illinoian glacial till (in the north), colluvium, and Pennsylvanian shale, sandstone, and coal of the Dunkard Group, also Pennsylvanian shale, sandstone, and coal of the Monongahela Group.	Alfisols (Hapludolls, Ultisols (Hapludolls), Entisols (Udorthents))	Gilpin, Uphur, Lowell, and Vandell. Uphur and Vandell prone to land slippage.	Mesic/ Udic	39-42	160-175	22-27/42-47, 62/89	Mostly mixed oak forest; also mixed mesophytic forest, oak-sugar maple forest. Beech forests in broad valleys of Meigs, Athens counties.	Mostly dairy, livestock, and general farming; also mixed oak forest with some red maple understorey and hemlock-hardwood ravine forests. Coal mining in north.	
70b. Monongahela Transition Zone 3064	3064	Unglaciated. Dissected plateau, rounded hills and ridges, narrow valleys, and steep slopes of high relief near Ohio River in Jefferson County. Landforms occur. Some streams impounded by mine drainage.	Colluvial deposits and Pennsylvanian shale, sandstone, and coal of the Monongahela Group.	Alfisols (Hapludolls, Ultisols (Hapludolls), Entisols (Udorthents))	Gilpin, Lowell, also, landslide-prone, high clay Uphur, Gernsey, Vandell, and Brookside.	Mesic/ Udic	39-42	150-180	21-29/39-48, 61-66/85-91	Mixed mesophytic forest and mixed oak forest; beech forest in wide valleys of Gernsey, Morgan, Athens, Meigs counties.	Mostly mixed oak forests with some red maple understorey and red maple-black oak sedge-swamp, and hemlock-hardwood ravine forests. General farming, Gas wells, many bituminous coal mines.	
70c. Pittsburgh Low Plateau 406	406	Unglaciated, except in the north. Steeply dissected plateau with ridges, steep slopes with gravely or rocky bottoms. Round hills and ridges, narrow valleys, high gradient streams with gravelly or rocky bottoms. River flows near the Ohio River.	Leached Illinoian glacial till (in the north), colluvium, and Pennsylvanian shale and sandstone.	Inceptisols (Dystricrepts), Alfisols (Hapludolls)	Gilpin, Berks, Westmoreland, Harrison, and Coshocton.	Mesic/ Udic	39-41	155-155	19-23/37-41, 59/83-87	Mostly mixed oak forest; oak-sugar maple forest; mixed oak forest with some red maple understorey, hemlock-hardwood ravine forests. Also livestock, general, and tobacco farming.	M	