

Southern Michigan Succession Mid-tolerant Tree Community

The Mid-tolerant Tree Community is characterized by mid-sized trees that are taller, 11 to 25 meters, and produce a canopy over the community. This community usually lasts 50 to 80 years.

Mid-tolerant trees often have a head start in areas with good topsoil and the Intolerant Tree Community, and even the Shrub Community, may not occur.

In the early development of this stage, most of the plants and animals of the Intolerant Tree Community are present. But as the taller mid-tolerant trees grow over the top and form a canopy, the Intolerant Trees and animal residents of that community quickly disappear.

Sometimes on upland sandy sites, the Mid-tolerant Oak and Hickory woods will be the Climax Community in Southern Michigan. Shrub Community plants will be almost completely gone as will most remnant plants from earlier stages. The plants of the floor and midlevel are shade tolerant shrubs that flower in either the very early spring or late fall.

The plants and animals that are examples of this community in Southern Tuscola County include:

PLANTS	ANIMALS
Adder's tongue, <i>Ophioglossum americanum</i>	Blue jay, <i>Cyanocitta cristata</i>
American elm, <i>Vimus Americana</i>	Cerulean warbler, <i>Dendroica cerulea</i>
Bitternub hickory, <i>Carya cordiformis</i>	Fox squirrel, <i>Sciurus niger</i>
Black ash, <i>Fraxinus nigra</i>	Red backed salamander, <i>Plethon cinereus</i>
Black oak, <i>Quercus velutina</i>	Red squirrel, <i>Tamiasciurus hudsonicus</i>
Blood root, <i>Sanguinaria canadensis</i>	Scarlet tanager, <i>Piranga olivacea</i>
Blue ash, <i>Fraxinus quadragulata</i>	Short tailed shrew, <i>Blarina brevicauda</i>
Blue beech, <i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	Towhee, <i>Pipilo erythrophthalmus</i>
Bristly black gooseberry, <i>Ribes lacustre</i>	Veery, <i>Hylocichla fuscescens</i>
Christmas fern, <i>Polystichum acrostichoides</i>	Yellow throated vireo, <i>Vireo flavifloris</i>
Clubmoss, <i>Lycopodium lucidulum</i>	
Common witch-hazel, <i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>	
False Solomon seal, <i>Smilacina sp.</i>	
Ground cedar, <i>Lycopodium complanatum</i>	
Jack-in-the-pulpit, <i>Arisaema triphyllum</i>	
Maiden hair fern, <i>Adiantum pedatum</i>	
Maple leaf viburnum, <i>Viburnum acerifolium</i>	
Mockernut hickory, <i>Carya tomentosa</i>	
Pin oak, <i>Quercus palustris</i>	

Red ash, <i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	
Red maple, <i>Acer rubrum</i>	
Red oak, <i>Quercus boreals</i>	
Red pine, <i>Pinus resinosa</i>	
Running strawberry, <i>Euonymus obovatos</i>	
Scarlet oak, <i>Quercus coccinea</i>	
Scotch pine, <i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	
Shagbark hickory, <i>Carya liciniosa</i>	
Shield fern, <i>Dryopteris austriaca</i>	
Slippery elm, <i>Vimus rubra</i>	
Soft maple, <i>Acer sacharina</i>	
Spicebush, <i>Lindera Benzoin</i>	
Spring beauty, <i>Claytonia virginica</i>	
Trillium, <i>Trillium sp.</i>	
Violet, <i>Violet sp.</i>	
White ash, <i>Fraxinus Americana</i>	
White cedar, <i>Thuja occidentallis</i>	
White lettuce, <i>Prenanthes altissima</i>	
White oak, <i>Quercus alba</i>	
White pine, <i>Pinus strobes</i>	
White swamp oak, <i>Quercus bicolor</i>	
Wild black current, <i>Ribes Americanum</i>	
Wood nettle, <i>Laportea canadensis</i>	
Woods aster, <i>Aster divaricatus</i>	
Woods goldenrod, <i>Solidago flexicaulis</i>	
Woodsgrass, <i>Diarrhena Americana</i>	

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