## Sierran Mixed Conifer (SMC)

### General Information

### Cover Type Overview

**Sierran Mixed Conifer (SMC)**

* 297,226.47 acres / 120,283.47 hectares
* # patches?
* Crosswalk to EVeg: Regional Dominance Type 1
  + Mixed Conifer – Fir
  + Mixed Conifer – Pine
* Crosswalk to EVeg: Regional Dominance Type 2
  + Any
* Crosswalks for Modifiers
  + Productive
    - BpS Model: 0610280 Mediterranean California Mesic Mixed Conifer Forest and Woodland
    - Presettlement Fire Regime Type: Moist Mixed Conifer
    - Will intersect with EUI-generated “more moist” class.
  + Unproductive
    - BpS Model: 0610270 Mediterranean California Dry-Mesic Mixed Conifer Forest and Woodland
    - Presettlement Fire Regime Type: Dry Mixed Conifer
  + Ultramafic
    - This type is created by intersecting an ultramafic soils/geology layer with the existing vegetation layer. Where cells intersect with SMC they are assigned to the ultramafic modifier.

**Sierran Mixed Conifer with Aspen (SMC-ASP)**

* 150.34 acres / 60.84 hectares
* Crosswalk to EVeg: Regional Dominance Type 1
  + Mixed Conifer – Fir
  + Mixed Conifer – Pine
* Crosswalk to EVeg: Regional Dominance Type 2
  + Any
* Crosswalks for Modifers
  + None: This type is created by overlaying the NRIS TERRA Inventory of Aspen on top of the EVeg layer. Where it intersects with SMC it is assigned to SMC-ASP

### Vegetation Description

**Sierran Mixed Conifer (SMC)** The Sierran mixed conifer (SMC) landcover type is typically composed of three or more conifers, sometimes mixed with hardwoods. In forest experiencing the natural fire regime, stand and landscape structure are both highly heterogeneous, and age structure is usually uneven. Past management (e.g. logging and fire suppression) and its effects on forest succession have resulted in greater structural homogeneity and a dramatic increase in the presence of shade tolerant/fire intolerant tree species. Old-growth stands where fire has been excluded are often multi-storied, with the overstory comprised of various species (often dominated by pines) and the understory dominated by *Abies concolor* and *Calocedrus decurrens*. In the absence of fire, forested stands can form closed, multilayered canopies with > 100 percent overlapping cover. Such dense stands were probably relatively uncommon before settlement, and found in moist microsites, on north slopes, and at higher elevations. When openings occur, shrubs are common in the understory. SMC forest was dominated by open stand conditions and old forest before Euroamerican settlement, but today closed canopy conditions dominated by middle aged trees are more common. Even aged stands are also widespread.

Five conifers and one hardwood typify the SMC forest: *Abies concolor*, *Pseudotsuga menziesii*, *Pinus ponderosa*, *Pinus lambertiana*, *Calocedrus decurrens*, and *Quercus kelloggii*. *Abies concolor* tends to be the most ubiquitous species because it is the competitive dominant in the SMC forest type. White fire tolerates shade, reproduces prolifically in the absence of fire, and has the ability to survive long periods of suppression in brush fields. *Pseudotsuga menziesii* replace white fir and the competitive dominant at lower elevations and in the northern Sierra Nevada. *Pinus ponderosa*, which was historically the dominant species in SMC forest, still dominates much of the SMC forest at lower elevations and on south slopes; like sugar pine, its densities have been much reduced by logging *Pinus jeffreyi* commonly replaces *Pinus ponderosa* at high elevations, on cold sites, or on ultramafic soils. *Abies magnifica* is a minor associate at higher elevations, as are *Pinus monticola* and *Pinus contorta*. *Pinus lambertiana* is found throughout the SMC type, but its densities have been much reduced by selective logging and white pine bkister rust. *Quercus kelloggii* is a common component in SMC stands on warm, dry sites. It sprouts prolifically after fire, and although it does best on open sites, it is maintained under adverse conditions such as shade, ridge tops, and south slopes where conifers may regenerate in its shade. *Lithocarpus densiflora* and *Acer macrophyllum* are occasional hardwood associates. (WHR) In some locations, *Populus tremuloides* is also a component of the stand and, when present, typically dominates during the early seral stages following disturbance.

*Ceanothus, Arctostaphylos*, *Chrysolepis*, *Prunus*, *Ribes*, *Rosa*, and *Chamaebatia* are common shrub genera in the SMC understory. Grasses and forbs are diverse but rarely contribute much cover, except where stand structure is open.

* **Mesic/Fir/Productive Modifer** Major species associated with “mesic/productive sites are*Abies concolor*, *Pseudotsuga menziesii, Calocedrus decurrens, and Pinus lambertiana;* *P. contorta* ssp. *murrayana* may also be associated with mesic forests at higher elevations. As elevations begin to increase, *A. magnifica* becomes more prominent. *Lithocarpus densiflora* is an indicator of lower elevation sites with high water availability, either from meteoric or surface water.

Understory diversity is often low in these sites, as high canopy cover and tree density reduce solar incidence at the soil surface. Very often the ground is covered in thick litter and duff. Some shade tolerant shrub and herb species occur.

**Xeric/Pine/Unproductive Modifier** “Xeric/unproductive” sites are characterized by the presence of shade intolerant/fire tolerant conifer species such as *Pinus ponderosa*, *P. jeffreyi*, and *Pinus lambertiana*, as well as the occurrence of varying amounts of more shade tolerant species like *Abies concolor* and *Calocedrus decurrens* Quercus kelloggii is locally common. The pines normally are prominent on south and west facing slopes, *Abies concolor* and sometimes *Pseudotsuga menziesii* on north and east slopes, and *Calocedrus decurrens* as a secondary component of all slopes. At lower elevations, *Pinus sabiniana*, and *Quercus chrysolepis* may become common associates. Understory shrubs include *Ceanothus,Arctostaphylos*, and *Chamaebatia,* and *Artemisia* and *Purshia* in dry, eastern sites*.* (CalVeg description for Mixed Conifer – Pine Alliance)

**Ultramafic Soils Modifier** Ultramafic soils, found primarily in the northern mixed conifer zone, support a number of endemic plant species. Slowly growing and often stunted *Pinus monticola*, *P. contorta* ssp. *murrayana* and *P. jeffreyi* occur in combinations or in nearly pure open stands. Other tree associates on ultramafics include *Pseudotsuga menziesii*, *Calocedrus decurrens*, and *Pinus attenuata.*. Hardwoods are usually sparse, but shrubs such as *Arctostaphylos nevadensis*, *A. viscida*, *Quercus vaccinifolia*, *Q. garryana* var. *breweri*, *Rhamnus californica*, *Lithocarpus densiflorus* var. *echinoides*, *Rhododendron occidentale*, *Garrya buxifolia* and *Ceanothus pumilus* may occur on these sites. Often, a dramatic landscape shift occurs across aburupt discontinuities between ultramafics and other rock types. For example, regional stands of dense conifer forests are replaced by stunted and open stands of other conifers, by chaparral or even by barrens on which woody vegetation is absent. (CalVeg)

**Aspen Variant (SMC-ASP)** When *Populus tremuloides* co-occurs with SMC, it is typically found in smaller patches, often less than 2 ha (5 acres) in size. This variant is not subject to the modifiers described above because it is only found on the highly productive/mesic sites. Mature stands in which *P. tremuloides* are still dominant are usually relatively open. Average canopy closures of stands in eastern California range from 60 to 100 percent in young and intermediate-aged stands and from 25 to 60 percent in mature stands. The open nature of the stands results in substantial light penetration to the ground. (WHR)

### Distribution

**Sierran Mixed Conifer** SMC generally forms a vegetation band ranging from 500 to 2000 m (1500 to 6500 ft). It dominates the western middle elevation slopes of the Sierra Nevada. Soils supporting SMC are varied in depth and composition, and are derived primarily from Mesozoic granitic, Paleozoic metamorphic rocks, and Cenozoic volcanic rocks.

* **Mesic/Fir/Productive Modifer** Generally found on favorable slopes, primarily north and east aspects throughout the geographic range, as well as along streams in drier areas. It is more common at higher elevations as compared to the “xeric” type. (CalVeg)
* **Xeric/Pine/Unproductive Modifier** Occurs on south and west-facing aspects (BPS) At lower elevations patches may be found on north slopes. At higher elevations this landcover type most typically occurs on south, east and west aspects.
* **Ultramafic Modifier**  Ultramafics have been mapped at various spatial densities throughout the elevational range of the Sierran Mixed Conifer landcover type. Low to moderate elevations in ultramafic and serpentinized areas often produce soils low in essential minerals like calcium, potassium, and nitrogen, and have excessive accumulations of heavy metals such as nickel and chromium. These sites vary widely in the degree of serpentinization and effects on their overlying plant communities. (CalVeg) Note, the terms “ultramafic rock” and “serpentine” are broad terms used to describe a number of different but related rock types, including serpentinite, peridotite, , dunite, pyroxenite, talc and soapstone, among others. (Terrestrial Veg of CA)

**Aspen Variant** Sites supporting *P. tremuloides* are usually associated with added soil moisture, i.e., azonal wet sites. These sites are often close to streams and lakes. Other sites include meadow edges, rock reservoirs, springs and seeps. Terrain can be simple to complex. At these lower elevations, topographic conditions for this type tends toward positions resulting in relatively colder, wetter conditions within the prevailing climate, e.g., ravines, north slopes, wet depressions, etc. (BPS)

**Disturbances**

### Wildfire

**Sierran Mixed Confier** Wildfires are common and frequent; mortality depends on vegetation vulnerability and wildfire intensity. Low-mortality fires kill small trees and may consume above-ground portions of small oaks, shrubs and herbs, but do not kill large trees or below-ground organs of most oaks, shrubs and herbs which promptly re-sprout. High-mortality fires kill trees of all sizes and may kill many of the shrubs and herbs as well. However, high-mortality fire typically kills only the above-ground portions of the oaks, shrubs and herbs; consequently, most oaks, shrubs and herbs promptly re-sprout from surviving below-ground organs.

* **Mesic/Fir Modifier** For moist mixed conifer forests, Van de Water and Safford found a mean fire return interval of 16 years, median of 12 years, mean min interval of 5 years and mean max of 80 years.
* **Xeric/Pine Modifier** For dry mixed conifer forests, Van de Water and Safford found a mean fire return interval of 11 years, median of 9 years, mean min interval of 5 years and mean max of 50 years..
* **Ultramafic Soils Modifier** Skinner reported fire intervals for *P. jeffreyi* in a part of the Klamath Mountains. He found a median FRI of 13 years, with a minimum of 4 and a maximum of 157. This is a surprisingly short FRI, but Skinner’s results are consistent with the general consensus that fire intervals on serpentine sites are more variable than on adjacent non-serpentine sites. The LandFire model for Klamath-Siskiyou Upper Montane Serpentine Mixed Conifer Woodland (0310220) gave an overall average FRI of 10 years, which is likely too short. Most fires are predicted to be low mortality surface fires occurring frequently, about every 12 years ranging from 3-35 years. High mortality fires were modeled to recur between 100 and 400 years, with an average FRI of 250 years.

**Aspen Variant** Sites supporting *P. tremuloides* are maintained by disturbances that allow regeneration from below-ground suckers, such as stand-replacement fires. Upland clones are impaired or eliminated by conifer ingrowth and overtopping and to a lesser extent by disturbances such as ill-timed grazing. If aboveground *P. tremuloides* on upland sites disappears completely (site overtaken by conifers) due to prolonged absence of disturbance, then restoration to a *P. tremuloides* condition is not a viable pathway. In a reference condition scenario, a few stands will advance toward conifer dominance, but in the current landscape scenario where fire has been reduced from reference conditions there are many more conifer-dominated mixed aspen stands. (BPS)

For aspen, Van de Water and Safford found a mean fire return interval of 19 years, median of 20 years, mean min interval of 10 years and mean max of 90 years. The LandFire model for northern Sierra Nevada aspen that is seral to conifers generated a mean return interval of 94 years for high mortality fire, 58 years for low mortality fire, and 36 years overall.

Table 1. SMC, SMC-ASP Fire return intervals (years) and percentage of high versus low mortality fires in relation to soil type modifier and the presence of *Populus tremuloides* (Aspen). Numbers for SMC on productive soils were derived from BpS model 0610280 and Van de Water and Safford (2011). Numbers for SMC on unproductive soils were derived from BpS model 0610270 and Van de Water and Safford (2011). Numbers for SMC on serpentine soils were derived from BpS model 0310220. Numbers for SMC-ASP were derived from BpS model 0610610 and Van de Water and Safford (2011).

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Variant | Modifier | Fire Severity | Average | Min | Max | % of Fires |
| SMC | Productive | High | 106 |  |  | 15 |
| Low | 20 |  |  | 85 |
| All Fires | 17 | 5 | 80 |  |
| Unproductive | High | 97 |  |  | 8 |
| Low | 13 |  |  | 92 |
| All Fires | 12 | 5 | 60 |  |
| Ultramafic | High | 50 |  |  | 5 |
| Low | 11 |  |  | 95 |
| All Fires | 9 | 4 | 157 |  |
| SMC-ASP | n/a | High | 99 |  |  | 37 |
| Low | 58 |  |  | 63 |
| All Fires | 37 | 5 | 90 |  |

### Other Disturbance

Other disturbances are not currently modeled, but may, depending on the condition affected and mortality levels, reset patches to early development, maintain existing stages, or shift/accelerate succession to a more open stage. All of the tree species associated with this vegetation type are susceptible to a wide variety of pathogens and insects.

### Vegetation Condition Classes

### Sierran Mixed Conifer Variant

### Early Development (ED)

##### Description This condition is characterized by the recruitment of a new cohort of early successional tree species into an open area created by a stand-replacing disturbance. (CO Model) After disturbance, succession proceeds from an ephemeral herb to perennial grass-herb. This stage is generally only a few years long.. The shrub-seedling-sapling stage is next; genera present may include *Arctostaphylos*, *Ceanothus,* *Prunus*, *Ribes*, and *Chamaebatia,* as well as *Quercus vaccinifolia*. Tree seedlings/saplings can be either high or low density, depending on local environmental conditions and weather. .

In some cases, tree seedlings may develop a nearly continuous canopy and succeed relatively quickly to mid-development conditions. In other cases, such as on unproductive soils, chaparral conditions may dominate and persist for long periods of time. ( BPS))

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##### Succession Transition

* **Mesic/Fir/Productive Modifier** In the absence of disturbance, this class will begin transitioning to a mid development stage after 50 years. The probability of succession per time step is 0.8. The transition may be to either MDC or MDO, although the transition to MDC is twice as likely as transition to MDO. After 70 years, all stands will have succeeded to either MDC or MDO, unless they experience a stand replacing fire.
* **Xeric/Pine/Unproductive Modifier** Transition to the MD conditions may be substantially delayed. Thus, in the absence of disturbance, this class will begin transitioning to MDO after 80 years and may be delayed in the ED stage for as long as 150 years. A stand in this condition has a probability of 0.4 that it will succeed.
* **Ultramafic Modifier** Transition to the MD condition may be substantially delayed. Thus, in the absence of disturbance, this class will begin transitioning to MDO after 80 years and may be delayed in the ED stage for as long as 150 years. A stand in this condition has a probability of 0.2 that it will succeed.

##### Wildfire Transition High mortality wildfire (100% of fires) recycles the patch through the Early Development stage. Low mortality wildfire is not modeled for this stage.

##### Mid Development – Closed (MDC)

##### Description Sparse ground cover of grasses, forbs, and shrubs; moderate to dense cover of trees. Conifers are pole to medium-sized, with canopy cover from 50-100%. (BPS) Conifer species likely present include *Abies concolor, Calocedrus decurrens, Pinus ponderosa, Pseudotsuga menziesii*, and *Pinus lambertiana*. *Quercus kelloggi* may occur as well, mostly on warmer slopes and where soils are less productive. (BPS) Ultramafic sites will have similar species composition, especially at edges, but *P. jeffreyi* and *Calocedrus decurrens* are relatively more common,. (TVC)

##### Succession Transition

##### 

* **Mesic/Fir/Productive Modifier**  MDC persists for a minimum of 50 years on productive soils and in the absence of fire, at which point all stands transition to LDC. Stands that transitioned to MDC from MDO transition to LDC once the time since transition to a mid development stage is at least 50 years.
* **Xeric/Pine/Unproductive Modifier** Transition to late seral conditions may be delayed. Thus, on unproductive soils, in the absence of disturbance, this class will begin transitioning to LDC after 50 years at a rate of 60% per time step and may be delayed in the MDC stage for up to 100 years.
* **Ultramafic** Modifier Transition to late seral conditions may be substatially delayed. Thus, in the absence of disturbance, this class will begin transitioning to LDC after 50 years at a rate of 20% per time step and may be delayed in the MDC stage for up to 150 years.

##### Wildfire Transition

* **Mesic/Fir/Productive Modifier** High mortality wildfire (11% of fires) returns the patch to ED. Low mortality wildfire (88%) shifts/accelerates succession to MDO 41.3% of the time; otherwise, the patch remains in MDC. Past low severity may affect other variables, such as susceptibility to fire and likelihood of succession?
* **Xeric/Pine/Unproductive** **Modifier** High mortality wildfire (14.6% of fires) returns the patch to ED. Low mortality wildfire (85.4%) shifts/accelerates succession to MDO 51.4% of the time; otherwise, the patch remains in MDC. Past low severity may affect other variables, such as susceptibility to fire and likelihood of succession?
* **Ultramafic Modifier** High mortality wildfire (5.3% of fires) returns the patch to ED. Low mortality wildfire (94.7%) provokes a shift to MDO 7.4% of the time; otherwise, the patch remains in MDC.

### Mid Development - Open (MDO)

##### Description Heterogeneous ground cover of grasses, forbs, and shrubs.Trees present are pole to medium sized conifers with canopy cover less than 50%. (BPS) Conifer species likely present include *Abies concolor, Pinus ponderosa, Pseudotsuga menziesii, and Pinus lambertiana*. Pines predominate on productive sites while firs predominate on unproductive sites. *Quercus kelloggi* commonly occurs on unproductive sites. (BPS) Ultramafic sites will have similar species composition, especially at edges, but *P. ponderosa, P. jeffreyi*, and *Calocedrus decurrens* are relatively more common, and associated hardwoods include both *Quercus chrysolepis* and *Q. kelloggi*. (TVC)

##### Succession Transition

* **Mesic/Fir/Productive Modifier**  In the absence of low mortality disturbance, MDO will begin transitioning to MDC after 30 years at a rate of 90%. Succession to LDO takes place after 50 years since entering a middle development stage.
* **Xeric/Pine/Unproductive Modifier** In the absence of low mortality disturbance, MDO will begin transitioning to MDC after 80 years at a rate of 30%. Succession to LDO takes place variably beginning at 70 years (60% chance) since transition to middle development, and all patches succeed by 100 years.
* **Ultramafic Modifier** In the absence of low mortality disturbance, MDO will begin transitioning to MDC after 80 years at a rate of 10%. Succession to LDO takes place variably beginning at 100 years (60% chance) since transition to middle development, and all patches succeed by 150 years.

##### Wildfire Transition

* **Mesic/Fir/Productive Modifier** High mortality wildfire (9.5% of fires) returns the patch to Early Development. Low mortality fire (90.5%) maintains the MDO condition and allows for succession to LDO.
* **Xeric/Pine/Unproductive Modifier** High mortality wildfire (8.6% of fires) returns the patch to Early Development. Low mortality fire (91.4%) maintains the MDO condition and allows for succession to LDO.
* **Ultramafic Modifier** High mortality wildfire (5.6% of fires) returns the patch to Early Development. Low mortality fire (94.4%) maintains the MDO condition and allows for succession to LDO.

### Late Development – Open (LDO)

##### Description Heterogeneous ground cover of grasses, forbs, and low shrubs; low density (less than 50% canopy cover) of large trees. Occurring in small to moderately-sized patches on southerly aspects and ridge tops. Upper canopy trees may be very large, but overall size classes vary with a patchy distribution and open canopy. This condition develops when low-mortality disturbance is fairly frequent; it persists as long as low-mortality fires continue to occur periodically. (BPS, CO Model) Conifer species likely present include *Abies concolor, Pinus ponderosa, Pseudotsuga menziesii,* and *Pinus lambertiana*. Pines predominate on productive sites while firs predominate on unproductive sites. *Quercus kelloggi* commonly occurs on unproductive sites. (BPS) Ultramafic sites will have similar species composition, especially at edges, but *P. ponderosa, P. jeffreyi*, and *Calocedrus decurrens* are relatively more common, and associated hardwoods include both *Quercus chrysolepis* and *Q. kelloggi*. (TVC)

##### Succession Transition

* **Mesic/Fir/Productive Modifier**  In the presence of low mortality disturbance, this condition can self-perpetuate, but after 30 years with no fire, patches in this condition will begin transitioning to LDC. Probability per time step is 0.9.
* **Xeric/Pine/Unproductive Modifier** Patches occurring on low productivity soils may succeed to LDC after 40 years with no fire; the probability is 0.6 per time step.
* **Ultramafic Modifier** Patches occurring on ultramafic soils may succeed to LDC after 50 years with no fire, but the probability is just 0.2 per time step.

##### Wildfire Transition

* **Mesic/Fir/Productive Modifier** High mortality wildfire (3.6% of fires) returns the patch to early development. Low mortality wildfire (90.5%) maintains LDO. BpS model says that mixed severity fire ”rarely” resets patch to early development. For now I have modeled that as a 5% chance of this high mortality event.
* **Xeric/Pine/Unproductive Modifier** High mortality wildfire (2.5% of fires) returns the patch to early development. Low mortality wildfire (97.5%) maintains LDO. BpS model says that mixed severity fire ”rarely” resets patch to early development. For now I have modeled that as a 5% chance of this high mortality event.
* **Ultramafic Modifier** High mortality wildfire (2.3% of fires) returns the patch to early development. Low mortality wildfire (97.7%) maintains LDO.

### Late Development – Closed (LDC)

Description Overstory of large and very large trees with canopy cover over 50%. Trees present likely include *Abies concolor*, *Pinus ponderosa*, *Pseudotsuga menziesii*, and *Pinus lambertiana*. Occurring in small to moderately-sized patches on north aspects and lower slope positions. Understory characterized by medium and smaller-sized shade-tolerant conifers (BpS)

##### Ultramafic sites will have similar species composition, especially at edges, but *P. ponderosa, P. jeffreyi*, and *Calocedrus decurrens* are relatively more common, and associated hardwoods include both *Quercus chrysolepis* and *Q. kelloggi*. (TVC)

Areas with aspen are now dominated by conifer species. Some decadent aspen remain but their influence on the site is much decreased. OR Aspen continue to persist in open areas, but become decadent as the stand ages and these gaps close.

##### Succession Transition In the absence of disturbance, this class will maintain, regardless of soil characteristics.

##### Wildfire Transition

* **Mesic/Fir/Productive Modifier** High mortality wildfire (31.2% of fires) will return the patch to Early Development. Low mortality wildfire (68.8%) usually has little effect, although at some unknown rate – BPS doesn’t have a value of the time it opens the stand up to LDO.
* **Xeric/Pine/Unproductive Modifier** High mortality wildfire (34% of fires) will return the patch to Early Development. Low mortality wildfire (66%) usually has little effect, although 7.6% of the time it opens the stand up to LDO.
* **Serpentine Modifier** High mortality wildfire (10% of fires) will return the patch to Early Development. Low mortality wildfire (90%) usually has little effect, although 7.4% of the time it opens the stand up to LDO.

### Aspen Variant

### Early Development – Aspen (ED–A)

**Description** Grasses, forbs, low shrubs, and sparse to moderate cover of tree seedlings/saplings (primarily *P. tremuloides*) with an open canopy. This condition is characterized by the recruitment of a new cohort of early successional, shade-intolerant tree species into an open area created by a stand-replacing disturbance. (CO Model)

Following disturbance, succession proceeds rapidly from an herbaceous layer to shrubs and trees, which invade together. (WHR) *P. tremuloides* suckers over 6ft tall develop within about 10 years.

**Succession Transition** Unless it burns, a patch in the early stage persists for 10 years, at which point it transitions to MDC-A.

**Wildfire Transition** High mortality wildfire (100% of fires) recycles the patch through the Early Development – Aspen stage. Low mortality wildfire is not modeled for this stage.

### Mid Development – Aspen (MD–A)

##### Description *P. tremuloides* trees 5-16in DBH. Canopy cover is highly variable, and can range from 40-100%. These patches range in age from 10 to 150 years and could maintain indefinitely. Some understory conifers, including *Pinus ponderosa*, *Pinus lambertiana*, and *Abies concolor* are encroaching, but *P. tremuloides* is still the dominant component of the stand.

##### Succession Transition MD-A persists for at least 100 years in the absence of fire, after which stands begin transitioning to MD-AC. At age 150 all remaining MD-A patches transition to MD-AC.

##### Wildfire Transition High mortality wildfire (100% of fires) recycles the patch through the Early Development – Aspen stage. Low mortality wildfire is not modeled for this stage.

**Mid Development – Aspen with Conifer (MD–AC)**

**Description** These stands have been protected from fire for at least 100 years. *P. tremuloides* trees are predominantly 16in DBH and greater. Conifers are present and overtopping the aspen. *Abies concolor* is a typical conifer that is successional to aspen, and is depicted here, but other conifers including *Pinus ponderosa* and *Pinus lambertiana* are also possible. Conifers are pole to medium-sized, and conifer cover is at least 40%.

**Succession Transition** MD-AC persists for 100 years in the absence of fire, after which stands transition to LDC.

**Wildfire Transition** High mortality wildfire (28.4% of fires) returns the patch to ED-A. Low mortality wildfire (71.6%) maintains the patch in MD- AC.

### Late Development – Closed (LDC)

##### Description See description of same stage under Sierran Mixed Conifer Variant.

##### Succession Transition See description of same stage under Sierran Mixed Conifer Variant

##### Wildfire Transition High mortality wildfire (31.2% of fires) will return the patch to Early Development - Aspen. Low mortality wildfire (68.8%) converts the stand to LD-FMAC.

**Late Development – Fire-Maintained Aspen with Conifer (LD–FMAC)**

**Description** If stands are sufficiently protected from fire such that conifer species overtop *P. tremuloides* and become large, they may be able to withstand some fire that more sensitive *P. tremuloides* cannot. When this occurs, it creates a patch characterized by late development conifers, such as *Abies concolor, Pinus ponderosa,* or *Pinus lambertiana*, and early seral *P. tremuloides*.

**Succession Transition** LD-FMAC persists for 70 years in the absence of fire, after which stands transition to LDC.

**Wildfire Transition** High mortality wildfire (9% of fires) returns the patch to ED-A. Low mortality wildfire (91%) maintains the stand in LD-FMAC. [Note, recently added and relative fire probabilities have not been recalculated to include this stage.]

**Condition Classification**

Table 2. Cover Condition for SMC and the attributes from EVeg used to assign that condition. Each row should be read with a boolean AND across each column of a row.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Cover Condition | Overstory Tree  Diameter 1 (DBH) | Overstory Tree  Diameter 2 (DBH) | Total Tree  CFA (%) | Conifer  CFA (%) | Hardwood  CFA (%) |
| Early All | null | any | any | any | any |
| Early All | 0-5.9” | any | any | any | any |
| Mid Open | 5-19.9” | any | null | null | null |
| Mid Open | 5-19.9” | any | <50 | any | any |
| Mid Open | 5-19.9” | any | null | <50 | null |
| Mid Closed | 5-19.9” | any | >50 | any | any |
| Mid Closed | 5-19.9” | any | null | >50 | any |
| Late Closed | 20”+ | any | >50 | any | any |
| Late Closed | 20”+ | any | null | >50 | any |
| Late Open | 20”+ | any | null | null | null |
| Late Open | 20”+ | any | <50 | any | any |
| Late Open | 20”+ | any | null | <50 | null |

**Draft Models**

**Note**, these are a range of options for displaying the model information. We can change/add/alter these as necessary.

(See PDF) Disturbance-Succession model for SMC, including aspen. Each box lists the name of the condition class, the age range for patches in that condition, the total number of years a patch may remain in that condition, and the relative probability for fire to burn a patch in that condition relative to the other conditions.

Solid red lines represent high mortality fire. Probabilities given are the relative probability for high mortality fire with that outcome relative to other outcomes of fire for that condition.

Dashed red lines represent low mortality fire. Probabilities given are the relative probability for low mortality fire with that outcome relative to other outcomes of fire for that condition.

Solid black lines represent succession unrelated to fire. Ages listed for succession to the next later condition are the age range at which a stand may succeed, followed by the probability of succession. Where the lines branch between early and mid development, the probabilities given are the relative probability of succeeding to the open vs. closed condition. For succession between open and closed conditions within mid or within late development, the ages given are the time without fire at which a patch becomes eligible to succeed from open to closed; the probabilities given are the probability that a given patch that is eligible will succeed.