10803

Inter-Mountain Basins Big Sagebrush Shrubland – Semi-Desert

BpS Model/Description Version: Aug. 2020

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
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Vegetation Type

Shrubland

Map Zones

6, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 23, 24, 25

**Model Splits or Lumps**

This Biophysical Setting (BpS) is split into Wyoming big sagebrush found on upland soils and those found on semi-desert soils. The upland type receives enough moisture (>10in annual) to support pinyon and juniper trees. The semi-desert type described here is found in areas with 8-10in of annual precipitation and generally too dry to support trees. Although Wyoming big sagebrush is found in both types, the semi-desert type has a number of different indicator species, longer fire frequencies, and fewer management strategies. These types can be separated using precipitation data (e.g., Prism).

Geographic Range

This ecological system is found in California, central Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Wyoming, and northern Arizona and New Mexico and is distinct from sagebrush steppe (Inter-Mountain Basins Big Sagebrush Steppe, BpS 1125) found on the Columbia Plateau and in Wyoming. This particular model is specific to the Cold Deserts ecoregion (level 2 ecoregion, Cleland 2007), excluding the Northern Basin and Range and Wyoming Basins ecoregions (level 3 ecoregions).

Biophysical Site Description

This widespread system is common to the Basin and Range province. In elevation, it ranges from 3,000-7,000ft (>4,000ft at lower latitudes) and occurs on loamy soils of lower foothills, terraces, slopes, and low-elevation plateaus. The system can also be found on eroded slopes formed of lacustrine deposits at higher elevations and in shallow draws at lower elevations where basin big sagebrush progressively replaces Wyoming big sagebrush as soil productivity increases. It is found on soil depths >18in and up to 60in+. The system is often found between either greasewood flats or mixed salt desert scrub (<8in precipitation zone) at lower elevations and Wyoming big sagebrush on upland soils at higher elevations (10-12in precipitation zone) where pinyon and juniper can establish. Occurs from 8-10in precipitation zones; however, Wyoming big sagebrush as a species requires 8-12in of effective moisture within this broader range. Thus, other site characteristics (e.g., aspect, drainage) should be considered in identifying this ecotype. At the precipitation extremes, this system generally occurs as small patches and stringers.

Vegetation Description

This ecological system is commonly referred to as Wyoming big sagebrush shrubland compared to Wyoming big sagebrush steppe; however, big sagebrush shrubland exists on semi-desert soils (<10in precipitation zone) without pinyon or juniper (semi-desert type) and upland soils (greater than or equal to 10in precipitation zone) where pinyon and juniper might be present (upland type). Shrub canopy cover generally ranges from 5-25% but can exceed 30% at the upper elevation and in deeper soils. Herbaceous cover decreases with increasing shrub cover. Wyoming big sagebrush sites have fewer understory species relative to other big sagebrush types. Rubber rabbitbrush, spiny hopsage (*Grayia spinosa*), and salt bushes (*Atriplex* spp.) may be co-dominant. In more xeric zones in central Nevada, basin big sagebrush can be dominant, with rabbitbrush co-dominant and shadscale sub-dominant. On the sodic sites, greasewood may also co-dominate, with spiny hopsage (*Grayia spinosa*). Shrub cover in these regions is reduced compared to more mesic sites, with the herbaceous understory consisting of Indian ricegrass, bottlebrush squirreltail, and Great Basin wildrye (*Elymus elymoides*).

Perennial forb cover is usually <10%, whereas perennial grass cover can reach greater than or equal to 20% on the more productive sites or in sites with sandy loams dominated by Indian ricegrass and bottlebrush squirreltail. Thurber needlegrass (<10in precipitation zone) may be dominant species following replacement fires and may be a co-dominant after 20yrs. Bottlebrush squirreltail (*Elymus elymoides*), Sandberg bluegrass (*Poa secunda*), and Indian ricegrass (*Oryzopsis hymenoides*) are common, whereas Great Basin wildrye (*Leymus cinereus*) can dominate the herbaceous cover on deeper soils. Percent cover and species richness of understory are determined by site limitations. Wyoming big sagebrush is critical habitat for the greater sage-grouse and many sagebrush obligates.

BpS Dominant and Indicator Species

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Symbol** | **Scientific Name** | **Common Name** |
| ARTRW8 | *Artemisia tridentata ssp. wyomingensis* | Wyoming big sagebrush |
| CHVI8 | *Chrysothamnus viscidiflorus* | Yellow rabbitbrush |
| ERNA10 | *Ericameria nauseosa* | Rubber rabbitbrush |
| ACHY | *Achnatherum hymenoides* | Indian ricegrass |
| ACTH7 | *Achnatherum thurberianum* | Thurber Needlegrass |
| GRSP | *Grayia spinosa* | Spiny hopsage |
| ELELE | *Elymus elymoides ssp. elymoides* | Bottlebrush Squirreltail |

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

Disturbance Description

Fire:

This ecological system is characterized by replacement fire in all classes, although fire return intervals (FRIs) vary by class. Mixed-severity and surface fires are absent because sagebrush systems do not underburn. Sagebrush and other shrubs are killed by fire, and the volatile compounds in sagebrush explode when burned. Increasing xeric conditions result in longer FRIs because the cover and continuity of fine fuels and shrub canopies generally decrease.

Aroga Moth:

The Aroga moth is capable of defoliating large areas (i.e., >1,000ac), but usually outbreaks range from 10-100ac. Aroga moth outbreaks either kill or thin older sagebrush classes. Aroga moth outbreaks are more prevalent in the northern part of Nevada near the Idaho and Oregon borders. It is debatable whether the moth’s outbreaks are a significant factor in central Nevada. Aroga moth outbreaks are more prevalent in lower-elevation sagebrush (where there are less flowering plants and nectar to feed the parasitic wasps that attack the moth) and during years when the months of May, June, and July are substantially wetter and warmer than average (Bolshakova and Evans 2014, 2016). The return interval of moth outbreaks is about 15 years in southern Idaho and Oregon and northern Nevada and Utah based on the examination of the Standard Precipitation Index for June lagged for two months (i.e., May and June) of the same year. Note: Aroga moth was not included in this model because it only applies to the most northern extent of the modeled area (see BpS 10800-1-7-8-9 for how it was applied in the northern Great Basin/ Columbia Plateau area).

Weather stress:

Drought is only modeled as *severe drought* based on Biondi et al. (2007). It is assumed that non-severe drought will not appreciably thin or kill patches of sagebrush, salt desert, and subxeric woodlands. Severe drought is defined as greater than or equal to 5 consecutive years of well-below-average soil moisture (narrow tree rings), and severe drought will kill subxeric shrubs and trees. A severe drought return interval rate of ~142yrs (a rate of 1/142yr = 0.00702/yr) is used based on the analysis of a standardized (deviation from the average) 2,300yr time series of western juniper (*Juniperus occidentalis)* tree ring data from the Walker River drainage of eastern California and western Nevada (Biondi et al. 2007). These data highly correlate with other regional datasets for other tree species. To determine severe droughts, all sequences of below-average tree ring width deviation (i.e., negative deviation) greater than or equal to 5yrs were identified. Second, average tree ring deviations (average of the negative sequence), which were narrower than less than or equal to 1 Standard Deviation Unit, were further identified in those sequences. Fourteen such events occurred during the last 2,300yrs. Modelers calculated the number of years between severe drought events, which yielded an average of 142yrs. In most models and vegetation classes, severe drought generally has two effects: thinning shrubs without causing a transition to another class for 90% of chosen pixels (but age is reset to the youngest age of the class) and thinning shrubs to the previous succession class for 10% of the remaining pixels (age is reset to the youngest age of that class). In many shrubland systems, the early-succession reference class, which is grassy, is not affected by severe drought.

Very wet years may also cause mortality and die-back if the soil remains saturated for an extended period of time, especially on flatter areas. This effect, however, is more prevalent at lower elevations in Wyoming big sagebrush on semi-desert soils and in mixed salt desert than in upland soils of Wyoming big sagebrush because of greater slopes. In the Great Basin and Utah’s west desert, the return interval of very wet years (e.g., 1983 was a very wet year) is about 55yrs (1/55yrs = 0.0181/yr) based on the analysis of the Standard Precipitation Index for the historic period in north-central Nevada. Given the return interval of 55yrs, the proportion of any landscape’s semi-desert type affected will vary with the proportion of flatter areas prone to ponding. Moreover, the same areas will be flooded repeatedly such that the actual proportion affected will be smaller over the long term than assuming random distribution of disturbances. In the absence of data, a proportion of 0.1 was assumed for stand replacement due to flooding in classes with sagebrush present. NOTE: LANDFIRE models do not use the proportion function, but the same result was achieved by multiplying the probability by the proportion and using the result as the modeled probability.

Herbivory:

Non-insect herbivory can remove the fine fuel that supports mixed-severity (or patchy replacement) fires and result in woody fuel build-up that leads to severe replacement fires. This effect, however, would require high stocking rates of non-native domestic or wild ungulates.

Fire Frequency

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Severity** | **Avg FI** | **Percent of All Fires** | **Min FI** | **Max FI** |
| Replacement | 152 | 100 | 120 | 250 |
| Moderate (Mixed) |  |  |  |  |
| Low (Surface) |  |  |  |  |
| All Fires | 152 | 100 |  |  |

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

BpS can occupy vast areas (>100,000ac). Historic disturbance (fire) likely ranged from small (<10ac) to large (>10,000ac) depending on conditions, time since last ignition, and fuel loading. The average patch size is assumed to be 250ac because of low fuel levels. Aroga moth outbreaks appear to be 10-100ac.

Severe drought is regional, but local soil conditions and patchy precipitation result in scales of thinning and mortality of 100-50,000ac. Prolonged soil saturation during very wet years is also regional and depends on the proportion of areas with flat topography. There are no data on these episodic events, but a scale of 100-5,000ac would make sense.

Adjacency or Identification Concerns

The NatureServe description of this BpS includes different species of sagebrush and steppe ecosystems that are structurally and ecologically different such as *Artemisia tridentata* ssp. *tridentata*, *Artemisia tridentata* ssp. *wyomingensis*, and *Artemisia tripartita* ssp. *tripartita*. Review indicated that these species, especially *Artemisia tridentata* ssp. *tridentata*, should be modeled separately, but another reviewer indicated that it would be very difficult to map the types separately using 30m imagery.

Identification concerns include instances of low-statured Wyoming big sagebrush due to reduced effective rooting zone. Low-statured Wyoming big sagebrush can be confused with black sagebrush (BpS 1079) from a distance or satellite. At the transition between the Great Basin and Columbia Plateau, this BpS can be confused with Inter-Mountain Basins Big Sagebrush Steppe (1125).

This community may be adjacent to Wyoming big sagebrush upland (BpS 10802) at elevations supporting more precipitation (10in precipitation zone boundary is the theoretical cutoff) and to salt desert shrub at low elevations. The latter type and Wyoming big sagebrush semi-desert have high soil reflectance that makes thematic separation difficult. Low sagebrush or black sagebrush may form large islands within this community where soils are shallow or have root-restrictive layers.

Post-settlement conversion to cheatgrass and other non-native annual species is common and results in change in fire frequency and vegetation dynamics. Disturbance of this community may result in establishment of annual grasslands (e.g., cheatgrass) and/or noxious weeds.

Post-settlement issues center on the high amount of big sagebrush with minimal to no understory and whether these decadent stands are related to fire suppression or natural physiological/ ecological progression.

Issues or Problems

Native Uncharacteristic Conditions

Comments

During the 2017 system-wide review, this BpS was reviewed by Louis Provencher, Tanya Anderson, Bob Unnasch, and Joel Tuhy of The Nature Conservancy, and several important changes were made: a) mixed-severity and surface severity were eliminated; b) the generic weather/stress disturbance was narrowed down to severe drought, which was defined and quantified; c) it was decided to split big sagebrush shrubland on upland soils from the semi-desert types immediately lower in elevation or effective precipitation and without a potential for succession to wooded classes; and d) overland-flooding mortality was added to all classes with sagebrush. In the model, the age reset function is set to “yes” for disturbances that do not cause state changes.

Alan Sands also reviewed this BpS in 2017 after the changes described above were implemented. Sands concurred with the revised model and description.

Additional zones were added to the map zone (MZ) 06, 12, 16, 17, 23, 24 group during the 2017 review of all Big Sagebrush Shrubland models:

1. Both Sands and reviewer Andrea Laliberte suggested that MZ18 could be combined with the MZ06 group for this BpS. Blankenship accepted this suggestion because the MZ18 model was developed from the MZ12/17 model with only minor changes. According to the comments, the original models for these MZs were identical, the minor differences in the description and s-class rules seemed reconcilable, and including MZ18 with the model centered on the Great Basin was consistent with how this MZ was treated for the Inter-Mountain Basins Big Sagebrush Steppe (BpS 11250) and Inter-Mountain Basins Montane Sagebrush Steppe (BpS 11260). Furthermore, the MZ18 description included a note about the need to distinguish sites that support trees and those that do not. This distinction is addressed by the upland and semi-desert split made to this BpS in MZ06+ group. The model split also helps address the one major s-class structure difference between the two models (i.e., tree cover in Class E).
2. Sands indicated that descriptions for MZs 15 and 25, which were nearly identical with only a minor difference in the state-and-transition model, described a Montane Sagebrush Steppe system and that it should be rewritten or lumped with a similar MZ. In MZ15, the dominant shrub species was *Artemisia tridentata* ssp. *vaseyana*, an indicator for Montane Sagebrush Steppe (BpS 11260), not Big Sagebrush Shrubland. According to the USDA Plants website, *Artemisia tridentata* ssp. *vaseyana* does not occur in Arizona, which is where most of MZ15 and part of MZ25 are found. Blankenship decided to include MZs 15 and 25 with the MZ06 group. The primary distribution of Big Sagebrush Shrubland in these MZs occurs within the Cold Desert ecoregion, so the grouped model would cover most of that ecoregion excluding the Northern Basin and Range and the Wyoming Basins ecoregions. Future review should consider whether MZs 15 and 25 should be split back out from the MZ06 group.

During the BpS Review in 2017, this model was part of a “macro-review” where all models representing this BpS were reviewed and evaluated relative to one another. One goal of the review was to check for logical consistency between the models. Outstanding questions from this review that should be evaluated in the future include:

* Has LANDFIRE appropriately identified and classified the big sage shrubland (BpS 10800) relative to big sage steppe (BpS 11250)? In his system-wide review of these BpSs, Alan Sands indicated that what was mapped and modeled as Big Sage Shrubland should be Big Sage Steppe in the following MZs: 10, 19, 21, 22, 31, and 33. Kori Blankenship consulted NatureServe range maps to evaluate this suggestion and found that they reported Big Sage Shrubland occurring in all these MZs. Blankenship felt that more input was needed from local ecologists and NatureServe on the distribution of the types and the distinctions between them before changing the classification. This suggestion should be considered in future review.
* What is an appropriate fire frequency and severity for this BpS? Estimates for these fire regime parameters vary widely, and during LANDFIRE National, there was considerable debate about these values in some areas (see 10801-21-22-28 and 10802-21-22-28).
* Does the Wyoming big sagebrush versus basin big sagebrush split applied in the model representing MZs 21, 22, and 28 apply elsewhere, and can it be successfully mapped from 30m imagery? Descriptions for this BpS in some other MZs indicated a need for distinct BpS models and mapping units for the different big sagebrush subspecies, but questions arose about the ability to map the distinctions from satellite imagery.
* Does the upland versus semi-desert split applied in the model representing MZs 06, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 23, 24, and 25 apply elsewhere? The split helps distinguish differences in species, fire frequency, and management options for sites on upland soils that receive enough precipitation to support trees from semi-desert sites that cannot.

The LANDFIRE National version of this BpS was modeled by Don Major, Gary Medlyn, and Crystal Kolden with review from Tim Christiansen. Contributors were changed during the 2017 review because of substantial revisions to the BpS concept (i.e., separating upland and semi-desert soils) and changes in the model.

MZs 06, 12, 16, 17, 23, and 24 were collapsed during 2015 BpS Review.

Succession Classes

**Mapping Rules**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Upper Layer Lifeform** | **Height (m)** | **Canopy Cover (%)** | | | | | | | | | |
| **0-10** | **11-20** | **21-30** | **31-40** | **41 - 50** | **51-60** | **61-70** | **71-80** | **81-90** | **91-100** |
| Herb | 0-0.5 | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | UN |
| Herb | 0.5-1.0 | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | UN |
| Herb | >1.0 | A | A | B | B | B | B | B | B | B | UN |
| Shrub | 0-0.5 | A | B | C | C | UN | UN | UN | UN | UN | UN |
| Shrub | 0.5-1.0 | A | B | C | C | UN | UN | UN | UN | UN | UN |
| Shrub | 1.0-3.0 | C | C | C | C | UN | UN | UN | UN | UN | UN |
| Shrub | >3.0 | C | C | C | C | UN | UN | UN | UN | UN | UN |
| Tree | 0-5 | UN | UN | UN | UN | UN | UN | UN | UN | UN | UN |
| Tree | 5-10 | UN | UN | UN | UN | UN | UN | UN | UN | UN | UN |
| Tree | 10-25 | UN | UN | UN | UN | UN | UN | UN | UN | UN | UN |
| Tree | 25-50 | UN | UN | UN | UN | UN | UN | UN | UN | UN | UN |
| Tree | >50 | UN | UN | UN | UN | UN | UN | UN | UN | UN | UN |

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 13 Early Development 1 - All Structures

Indicator Species

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Symbol** | **Scientific Name** | **Common Name** | **Canopy Position** |
| ACHY | Achnatherum hymenoides | Indian ricegrass | Upper |
| HECO26 | Hesperostipa comata | Needle and thread | Upper |
| CHVI8 | Chrysothamnus viscidiflorus | Yellow rabbitbrush | Upper |
| ARTRW8 | Artemisia tridentata ssp. Wyomingensis | Wyoming big sagebrush | Mid-Upper |

Description

Post-replacement disturbance; dominated by grasses and forbs with scattered shrubs representing <10% upper canopy cover. Fuel loading discontinuous.

*Maximum Tree Size Class*  
None

Class B 13 Mid Development 1 - Open

Indicator Species

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Symbol** | **Scientific Name** | **Common Name** | **Canopy Position** |
| ARTRW8 | Artemisia tridentata ssp. Wyomingensis | Wyoming big sagebrush | Upper |
| ACHY | Achnatherum hymenoides | Indian ricegrass | Lower |
| GRSP | Grayia spinosa | Spiny hopsage | Mid-Upper |
| HECO26 | Hesperostipa comata | Needle and thread | Lower |

Description

Shrubs and herbaceous vegetation can be co-dominant; fine fuel bridges the woody fuel, but fuel discontinuities are possible.

*Maximum Tree Size Class*  
None

Class C 74 Late Development 1 - Closed

Indicator Species

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Symbol** | **Scientific Name** | **Common Name** | **Canopy Position** |
| ARTRW8 | Artemisia tridentata ssp. Wyomingensis | Wyoming big sagebrush | Upper |
| GRSP | Grayia spinosa | Spiny hopsage | Upper |
| ACHY | Achnatherum hymenoides | Indian ricegrass | Lower |
| ACTH7 | Achnatherum thurberianum | Thurber needlegrass | Lower |

Description

Shrubs dominate the landscape; fuel loading is primarily woody vegetation. Shrub density sufficient in old stands to carry the fire without fine fuel.

*Maximum Tree Size Class*  
None

Model Parameters

Deterministic Transitions

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **From Class** | **Begins at (yr)** | **Succeeds to** | **After (years)** |
| Early1:ALL | 0 | Mid1:OPN | 19 |
| Mid1:OPN | 20 | Late1:CLS | 39 |
| Late1:CLS | 40 | Late1:CLS | 999 |

Probabilistic Transitions

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Disturbance Type** | **Disturbance occurs In** | **Moves vegetation to** | **Disturbance Probability** | **Return Interval (yrs)** | **Reset Age to New Class Start Age After Disturbance?** | **Years Since Last Disturbance** |
| Replacement Fire | Early1:ALL | Early1:ALL | 0.004 | 250 | Yes | 0 |
| Wind or Weather or Stress | Mid1:OPN | Early1:ALL | 0.0007 | 1429 | Yes | 0 |
| Wind or Weather or Stress | Mid1:OPN | Mid1:OPN | 0.0063 | 159 | Yes | 0 |
| Replacement Fire | Mid1:OPN | Early1:ALL | 0.007 | 143 | Yes | 0 |
| Wind or Weather or Stress | Late1:CLS | Mid1:OPN | 0.0007 | 1429 | Yes | 0 |
| Wind or Weather or Stress | Late1:CLS | Late1:CLS | 0.0063 | 159 | Yes | 0 |
| Replacement Fire | Late1:CLS | Early1:ALL | 0.007 | 143 | Yes | 0 |

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