10520

Southern Rocky Mountain Mesic Montane Mixed Conifer Forest and Woodland

BpS Model/Description Version: Aug. 2020

Vegetation Type

Forest and Woodland

Map Zone

12

Geographic Range

Rocky Mountains west into the ranges of the Great Basin. Biophysical Setting (BpS) may be more common in eastern portion on map zone (MZ) 12 and in MZ17.

Biophysical Site Description

Elevations range from 1,200-3,300m (4,000-11,000ft). Occurrences of this system are found on cooler and more mesic sites than Rocky Mountain Montane Dry-Mesic Mixed Conifer Forest and Woodland (1051). Such sites include lower and middle slopes of ravines; stream terraces; moist, concave topographic positions; and north- and east-facing slopes, which burn somewhat infrequently.

Vegetation Description

*Abies concolor* is most common canopy dominant, but *Picea engelmannii*, *Pinus flexilis*, and *Pinus longeava* can be present. *Pseudotsuga menziesii* will be rare and restricted to northern Nevada and Utah. A number of cold-deciduous shrub species can occur, including *Acer glabrum*, *Alnus incana*, *Betula occidentalis*, *Cornus sericea*, *Jamesia americana*, *Physocarpus malvaceus*, *Vaccinium membranaceum*, and *Vaccinium myrtillus*. Herbaceous species include *Bromus ciliatus*, *Carex geyeri*, *Carex rossii*, *Carex siccata*, *Muhlenbergia virescens*, *Pseudoroegneria spicata*, *Erigeron eximius*, *Fragaria virginiana*, *Luzula parviflora*, *Osmorhiza berteroi*, *Packera cardamine*, *Thalictrum occidentale*, and *Thalictrum fendleri*.

BpS Dominant and Indicator Species

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

Disturbance Description

Naturally occurring fires are of variable return intervals and are mostly light, erratic, and infrequent due to the cool, moist conditions. These ecological systems tend to have fire regimes characterized by moderate- to high-frequency, low- and mixed-severity fires, but some portions of these sites are transition zones characterized by moderate-frequency, high-severity fires. This vegetation is a transition between the frequent surface and mixed-severity fires and the more stand-replacement regimes common in high-elevation fir and spruce ecosystems.

Surface fire and mixed-severity fire intervals were ~35-50yrs (Brown et al. 1994). Stand-replacement fires occurred at intervals of 120-400yrs+ (Crane 1986; Barrett 1988; Bradley 1992a and 1992b; Brown et al. 1994; Morgan et al. 1996). Likelihood of stand-replacement fires increased with canopy closure and fuel ladders caused by white fir growth; however, ground fires acted as replacement fires during early stand development.

Other disturbances included insect, disease, drought, and wind and ice damage. Fire was by far the dominant disturbance agent.

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

This PNVG occurs in patches ranging from 100s to 1,000s of acres.

Adjacency or Identification Concerns

This ecological system is often transitional between high-frequency, low-severity fire regimes up to low-frequency regimes of any severity at higher elevations. Sites are dry/steep montane with a variety of aspects (often northerly) and soil conditions. In MZ12 and MZ17, BpS 1051 is uncommon and should be included in BpS 1052.

This system includes mixed conifer/*Populus tremuloides* (aspen) stands. If aspen is present and soils show a clear organic layer, BpS 1061 Intermountain Basins Aspen-Mixed Conifer Forest and Woodland should be used.

Issues or Problems

Native Uncharacteristic Conditions

Comments

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 14 Early Development 1 - All Structures

Indicator Species

Description

Tree seedling-shrub-grass-forb.

*Maximum Tree Size Class*  
Seedling <4.5ft

Class B 28 Mid Development 1 - Closed

Indicator Species

Description

This class includes closed trees, sapling, large poles, grass, and scattered shrubs. Composition is 75-100% white fir, some lodgepole pine and spruces at higher elevations.

*Maximum Tree Size Class*  
Medium 9-21" DBH

Class C 29 Mid Development 1 - Open

Indicator Species

Description

Open pole-sapling/grass and scattered shrubs; maybe 90% white fir.

*Maximum Tree Size Class*  
Medium 9-21" DBH

Class D 18 Late Development 1 - Open

Indicator Species

Description

Open large tree/grass and scattered shrubs; potentially 90% white fir.

*Maximum Tree Size Class*  
Large 21-33" DBH

Class E 11 Late Development 1 - Closed

Indicator Species

Description

Closed medium to large trees, scattered shrubs; 60-100% white fir.

*Maximum Tree Size Class*  
Large 21-33" DBH

Model Parameters

Deterministic Transitions

Probabilistic Transitions

References

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