11540

Inter-Mountain Basins Montane Riparian Systems

BpS Model/Description Version: Aug. 2020

Vegetation Type

Woody Wetland

Map Zones

18

Geographic Range

Great Basin, eastern slopes of the northern Sierra Nevada of CA and Cascades of OR, Columbia Plateau, and western edge of northern Rockies.

Biophysical Site Description

This ecological system is found within a broad elevation range from about 750m (2,460ft) in the central and northern part of MZ18 to over 2,135m (7,000ft) in northern NV (e.g. Little Humboldt River). Riparian systems are found in low-elevation canyons and draws, on floodplains, or in steep-sided canyons or narrow V-shaped valleys with rocky substrates. This low-elevation riparian system includes major tributaries of the Columbia River. Soils are typically alluvial deposits of sand, clays, silts and cobbles that are highly stratified with depth due to flood scour and deposition

Vegetation Description

This ecological system occurs as a mosaic of multiple communities that are tree, shrub, or herbaceous-dominated. Shrub and tree dominated patches were more common. In the Columbia Plateau section, important and diagnostic trees include *Populus balsamifera* ssp. *trichocarpa*, *Alnus rhombifolia*, *Populus tremuloides*, *Celtis laevigata* var. *reticulata*, *Betula occidentalis*, or *Pinus ponderosa*. Important shrubs include *Crataegus douglasii*, *Philadelphus lewisii*, *Cornus sericea*, *Salix lucida* ssp. *lasiandra*, *Salix eriocephala*, *Rosa nutkana*, *Rosa woodsii*, *Amelanchier alnifolia*, *Prunus virginiana*, and *Symphoricarpos albus*.

BpS Dominant and Indicator Species

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

Disturbance Description

These are disturbance-driven systems that require flooding, scour and deposition for germination and maintenance. This system is dependent on a natural hydrologic regime, especially annual to episodic flooding with flooding of increasing magnitude causing more stand replacement events: seven-year events for herbaceous and seedling cover; 20yr events for shrubs and pole size trees; and 50yr events for mature trees. Beaver (*Castor canadensis*) crop younger cottonwoods (*Populus* spp.) and willows (*Salix* spp.), and frequently influence the hydrologic regime through construction of dams, etc. Beaver will move from areas where tree availability is depleted. Younger stands of cottonwood and willow will be affected by beaver more frequently than other classes; mid-development and late-development trees will be affected with decreasing frequency as the trees age. Fire disturbances occur, but are infrequent catastrophic events that are caused by either fire importation from sagebrush steppe (BpS 181125) or set by Native Americans for hunting and first-year willow production for basketery. Ice scouring damages boles of larger trees and can cause mild thinning in older stands. The return interval of ice scouring was estimated to match El Nino cycles.

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 system can exist as small to large linear features in the landscape (e.g. Owyhee, Snake, Bruneau and Humboldt Rivers). In larger, low-elevation riverine systems, this system may exist as mid to large patches. Fire disturbance patch size varies from 1-100ac, but uncertainty exist about fire size and behavior in these riparian systems.

Adjacency or Identification Concerns

Livestock grazing is a major influence in the alteration of structure, composition and function of the community. Livestock can result in the nearly complete removal of willow and cottonwood regeneration, and bank slumping in places where water is accessible.

Floodplains of the Columbia Plateau have mostly been converted to agriculture and urbanization.

Exotic trees of *Elaeagnus angustifolia* and *Tamarix* spp. are common in some stands. Introduced forage species such as *Agrostis stolonifera*, *Poa pratensis*, *Phleum pretense*, and the weedy annual *Bromus tectorum* are often present in disturbed stands.

Issues or Problems

Uncertainty exists about the return intervals and effects for beaver activity, ice scouring and historic fire in these systems.

Native Uncharacteristic Conditions

Comments

This model attempts to combine the Columbia Basin Foothill and Lower Montane Riparian woodland and shrubland (CES304.768) and the northern part of the Great Basin Foothill and Lower Montane Riparian woodland and shrubland (CES304.045). This model is similar to BpS 181159 with only slight modifications to vegetation species composition because BpS 1154 and 1159 overlap in elevations and describe the lower part of meandering river systems of the Columbia Plateau.

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 48 Early Development 1 - All Structures

Indicator Species

Description

Immediate post-disturbance responses are dependent on pre-disturbance vegetation composition. Generally, this class is expected to occur 1-5yrs post-disturbance. Typically shrub dominated, but grass may co-dominate. *Salix* spp. dominates after fire, whereas *Populus* spp. and *Salix* spp. co-dominate after flooding. Silt, gravel, cobble and woody debris may be common. Composition highly variable. Modeled disturbances include flooding events (modeled as wind-weather-stress) and beavers returning periodically to young patches of trees and shrubs.

*Maximum Tree Size Class*  
None

Class B 43 Mid Development 1 - Open

Indicator Species

Description

Highly dependent on the hydrologic regime. Vegetation composition includes tall shrubs and small trees (cottonwood, aspen and conifers).

*Maximum Tree Size Class*  
Pole 5-9" DBH

Class C 9 Late Development 1 - Closed

Indicator Species

Description

This class represents the mature, large cottonwood, conifer, etc. woodlands.

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

Model Parameters

Deterministic Transitions

Probabilistic Transitions

Optional Disturbances

Optional 1: Beaver

Optional 2: ice scour

References

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