11600

Rocky Mountain Subalpine/Upper Montane Riparian Systems

BpS Model/Description Version: Aug. 2020

Vegetation Type

Woody Wetland

Map Zones

15, 28

Model Splits or Lumps

This biophysical setting (BpS) is lumped with BpS 1159.

Geographic Range

Found throughout the Rocky Mountain cordillera, Great Basin, California, northern Rockies, Alaska, Pacific Northwest, and north-central regions.

Biophysical Site Description

This ecological system represents the combination of numerous riparian types occurring in the upper montane/ subalpine zones. It exists as relatively small, linear stringers in the fire management landscape.

Vegetation Description

This ecological system encompasses a broad array of riparian species. It is highly variable and generally consist of one or more of the following five basic vegetation forms: (1) cottonwood, (2) willow, (3) sedges and other herbaceous vegetation, (4) aspen, and (5) conifer (primarily spruce and subalpine fir).

BpS Dominant and Indicator Species

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

Disturbance Description

The moisture associated with riparian areas promotes lower fire frequency compared to adjacent uplands, and rapid recovery from fire events. Wet-meadow types seldom burn. In riparian systems, the pre-burn herbaceous plant community is not permanently destroyed and it recovers rapidly. Recovery is possible within a single growing season. Woody species (i.e., aspen, *Salix* spp., and occasionally cottonwood species) can be top-killed, but generally resprout within a short period. In systems with conifer, post-fire establishment is from seed. Hydrologic events are the major disturbance in these systems. In addition, beaver (*Castor canadensis*) were historically important in many of these systems. Older vegetation experienced fire when replacement fire burned the uplands. Surface fire affected the Early-Development class through a combination of replacement fire from uplands and occasional native burning.

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

These systems are small, linear features on the landscape.

Adjacency or Identification Concerns

Issues or Problems

Overgrazing and irrigation use have had major impacts on some of these systems. This ecological system occurs at scales below 30m of resolution of LANDFIRE.

There is a paucity of information on this system.

Native Uncharacteristic Conditions

Comments

The model for MZs 15 and 28 is identical, but the descriptions are different enough to keep them separate. I used MZ28 because it had the same S-class definition -- Mid-Closed rather than Late-All Structures -- which was the same as all other BpS 11600 models.

Fire behavior in these systems is strongly influenced by adjacent uplands. Hydrologic processes (e.g., flooding) are the determining factors in these systems.

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 63 Early Development 1 - All Structures

Indicator Species

Description

Immediate post-fire responses in this ecological system are dependent on pre-burn vegetation form. Shrub or grass dominated. Composition varies within stream reach. The herbaceous layer may range in cover from 0-100% and in height from short (<0.5m) to tall (>1m). Replacement fire was typically rare. Surface fire was more frequent and a combination of upland-driven fire and Native American burning. Succession is highly variable due to high moisture levels and high species variability.

*Maximum Tree Size Class*  
None

Class B 37 Late Development 1 - All Structures

Indicator Species

Description

Highly dependent on the hydrologic regime. For example, could include any combination of the five vegetation forms listed earlier. Canopy cover of trees may range from 0-100% and ranges in height from regeneration (<5m) to tall (25-49m). Composition of adjacent uplands is the determining factor for future fire events. Furthermore, conifer establishment at these higher elevations also influences FRI. Therefore, replacement fire historical range of variability values were selected to characterize this form.

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

Model Parameters

Deterministic Transitions

Probabilistic Transitions

Optional Disturbances

Optional 1: Beaver

Optional 2: Fifty-year flood event

References

Cope, A.B. 1992. Carex aquatilis. In: Fire Effects Information System, [Online]. USDA Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station, Fire Sciences Laboratory (Producer). Available: http://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/ [2005, April 13].

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