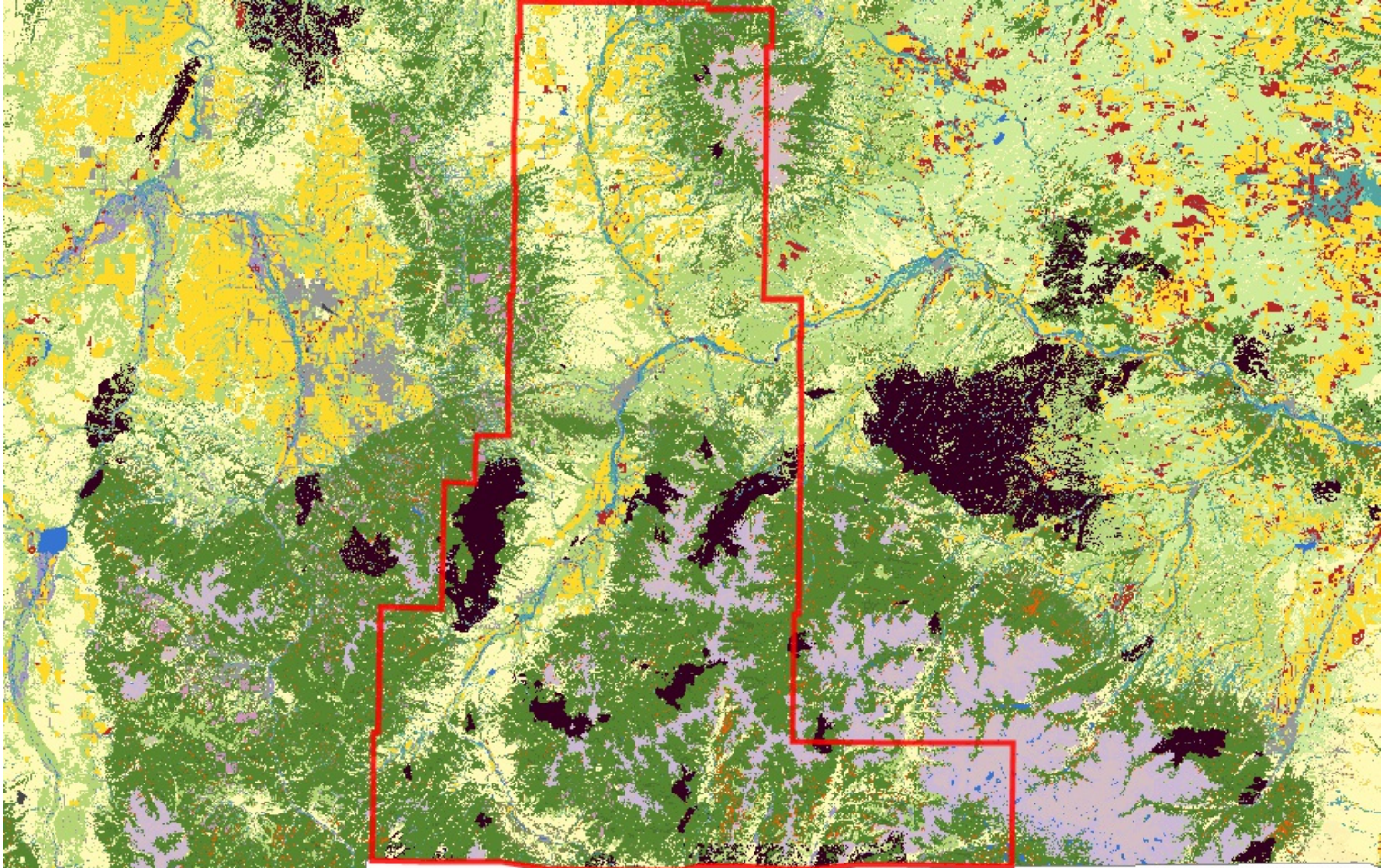




## Land Cover

Summarized by: **Park (County)**



**15%**  
**(262,381**  
**Acres)**

### Forest and Woodland Systems

#### Conifer-dominated forest and woodland (xeric-mesic)

##### **Rocky Mountain Subalpine Dry-Mesic Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland**

Engelmann spruce (*Picea engelmannii*) and subalpine fir (*Abies lasiocarpa*) make up a substantial part of the montane and lower subalpine forests of the Montana Rocky Mountains and mountain island ranges of north-central and west-central Montana. Spruce is usually associated with fir and occurs as either a climax co-dominant or as a persistent, long-lived seral species in most upper elevation fir habitat types. Dry to mesic spruce-dominated forests range from 884-1,585 meters (2,900-5,200 feet) west of the Continental Divide, and 1585-2,073 meters (5,200-6,800 feet) east of the Continental Divide in the northern and central portions of the state. This system can be found at elevations up to 2,896 meters (9,500 feet) in southwestern Montana. Forests are found on gentle to very steep mountain slopes, high-elevation ridge tops and upper slopes, plateau-like surfaces, basins, alluvial terraces, well-drained benches, and inactive stream terraces. Tree canopy characteristics are relatively uniform. In northern Montana, Engelmann spruce hybridizes with its boreal counterpart, white spruce (*Picea glauca*). Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), lodgepole pine (*Pinus contorta*), and western larch (*Larix occidentalis*) (west of the Continental Divide) are seral but often present in these forests. The understory is comprised of a mixture of shrubs, forbs and graminoids tolerant of warmer and drier soil conditions than those found on the more mesic to wet spruce-fir system. The drier occurrences of this system are especially common on steep slopes at upper elevations throughout the eastern Rocky Mountains, whereas the more mesic occurrences form substantial cover west of the Continental Divide in the Flathead, Lolo, Bitterroot and Kootenai river drainages.





11%  
(197,047  
Acres)

## Shrubland, Steppe and Savanna Systems

### Sagebrush Steppe

#### Montane Sagebrush Steppe

This system dominates the montane and subalpine landscape of southwestern Montana from valley bottoms to subalpine ridges and is found as far north as Glacier National Park. It can also be seen in the island mountain ranges of the north-central and south-central portions of the state. It primarily occurs on deep-soiled to stony flats, ridges, nearly flat ridgetops, and mountain slopes. In general, this system occurs in areas of gentle topography, fine soils, subsurface moisture or mesic conditions, within zones of higher precipitation and areas of snow accumulation. It occurs on all slopes and aspects, variable substrates and all soil types. The shrub component of this system is generally dominated by mountain big sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata ssp. vaseyana*). Other co-dominant shrubs include silver sagebrush (*Artemisia cana ssp. viscidula*), subalpine big sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata ssp. spiciformis*), three tip sagebrush (*Artemisia tripartita ssp. tripartita*) and antelope bitterbrush (*Purshia tridentata*). Little sagebrush (*Artemisia arbuscula ssp. arbuscula*) shrublands are only found in southwestern Montana on sites with a perched water table. Wyoming big sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata ssp. wyomingensis*) sites may be included within this system if occurrences are at montane elevations, and are associated with montane graminoids such as Idaho fescue (*Festuca idahoensis*), spike fescue (*Leucopoa kingii*), or poverty oatgrass (*Danthonia intermedia*). In areas where sage has been eliminated by human activities like burning, disking or poisoning, other shrubs may be dominant, especially rubber rabbitbrush (*Ericameria nauseosa*), and green rabbitbrush (*Chrysothamnus viscidiflorus*). Because of the mesic site conditions, most occurrences support a diverse herbaceous undergrowth of grasses and forbs. Shrub canopy cover is extremely variable, ranging from 10 percent to as high as 40 or 50 percent.



10%  
(180,792  
Acres)

## Forest and Woodland Systems

### Conifer-dominated forest and woodland (xeric-mesic)

#### Rocky Mountain Montane Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland

In Montana, this ecological system occurs on the east side of the Continental Divide, north to about the McDonald Pass area, and along the Rocky Mountain Front. This system is associated with a dry to submesic continental climate regime with annual precipitation ranging from 51 to 102 centimeters (20-40 inches), with a maximum in winter or late spring. Winter snowpacks typically melt off in early spring at lower elevations. Elevations range from valley bottoms to 1,980 meters (6500 feet) in northern Montana and up to 2,286 meters (7500 feet) on warm aspects in southern Montana. It occurs on north-facing aspects in most areas, and south-facing aspects at higher elevations. This is a Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) dominated system without any maritime floristic composition. Fire disturbance intervals are as infrequent as 500 years, and as a result, individual trees and forests can attain great age on some sites (500 to 1,500 years). In Montana, this system occurs from lower montane to lower subalpine environments and is prevalent on calcareous substrates. Common understory shrubs include common ninebark (*Physocarpus malvaceus*), common juniper (*Juniperus communis*), Rocky Mountain juniper (*Juniperus scopulorum*), birch-leaf spiraea (*Spiraea betulifolia*), snowberry (*Symphoricarpos* species), creeping Oregon grape (*Mahonia repens*) and Canadian buffaloberry (*Shepherdia canadensis*). The Douglas-fir/pinegrass (*Calamagrostis rubescens*) type is the most ubiquitous association found within this system in Montana.



10%  
(171,751  
Acres)

## Grassland Systems

### Montane Grassland

#### Rocky Mountain Lower Montane, Foothill, and Valley Grassland

This grassland system of the northern Rocky Mountains is found at lower montane to foothill elevations in mountains and valleys throughout Montana. These grasslands are floristically similar to Big Sagebrush Steppe but are defined by shorter summers, colder winters, and young soils derived from recent glacial and alluvial material. They are found at elevations from 548 - 1,650 meters (1,800-5,413 feet). In the lower montane zone, they range from small meadows to large open parks surrounded by conifers; below the lower treeline, they occur as extensive foothill and valley grasslands. Soils are relatively deep, fine-textured, often with coarse fragments, and non-saline. Microphytic crust may be present in high-quality occurrences. This system is typified by cool-season perennial bunch grasses and forbs (>25%) cover, with a sparse shrub cover (<10%). Rough fescue (*Festuca campestris*) is dominant in the northwestern portion of the state and Idaho fescue (*Festuca idahoensis*) is dominant or co-dominant throughout the range of the system. Bluebunch wheatgrass (*Pseudoroegneria spicata*) occurs as a co-dominant throughout the range as well, especially on xeric sites. Western wheatgrass (*Pascopyrum smithii*) is consistently present, often with appreciable coverage (>10%) in lower elevation occurrences in western Montana and virtually always present, with relatively high coverages (>25%), on the edge of the Northwestern Great Plains region. Species diversity ranges from a high of more than 50 per 400 square meter plot on mesic sites to 15 (or fewer) on xeric and disturbed sites. Most occurrences have at least 25 vascular species present. Farmland conversion, noxious species invasion, fire suppression, heavy grazing and oil and gas development are major threats to this system.



8%  
(147,275  
Acres)

## Shrubland, Steppe and Savanna Systems

### Sagebrush Steppe

#### Big Sagebrush Steppe

This widespread ecological system occurs throughout much of central Montana, and north and east onto the western fringe of the Great Plains. In central Montana, where this system occurs on both glaciated and non-glaciated landscapes, it differs slightly, with more summer rain than winter precipitation and more precipitation annually. Throughout its distribution, soils are typically deep and non-saline, often with a microphytic crust. This shrub-steppe is dominated by perennial grasses and forbs with greater than 25% cover. Overall shrub cover is less than 10 percent. In Montana and Wyoming, stands are more mesic, with more biomass of grass, and have less shrub diversity than stands farther to the west, and 50 to 90% of the occurrences are dominated by Wyoming big sagebrush with western wheatgrass (*Pascopyrum smithii*). Japanese brome (*Bromus japonicus*) and cheatgrass (*Bromus tectorum*) are indicators of disturbance, but cheatgrass is typically not as abundant as in the Intermountain West, possibly due to a colder climate. The natural fire regime of this ecological system maintains a patchy distribution of shrubs, preserving the steppe character. Shrubs may increase following heavy grazing and/or with fire suppression. In central and eastern Montana, complexes of prairie dog towns are common in this ecological system.



6%  
(115,479  
Acres)

## Forest and Woodland Systems

### Conifer-dominated forest and woodland (xeric-mesic)

#### Rocky Mountain Lodgepole Pine Forest

This forested system is widespread in upper montane to subalpine zones of the Montana Rocky Mountains, and east into island ranges of north-central Montana and the Bighorn and Beartooth ranges of south-central Montana. These are montane to subalpine forests where the dominance of lodgepole pine (*Pinus contorta*) is related to fire history and topographic conditions. In Montana, elevation ranges from 975 to 2,743 meters (3,200-9000 feet). These forests occur on flats to slopes of all degrees and aspect, as well as valley bottoms. Fire is frequent, and stand-replacing fires are common. Following stand-replacing fires, lodgepole pine rapidly colonize and develop into dense, even-aged stands. Most forests in this ecological system occur as early- to mid-successional forests persisting for 50-200 years on warmer, lower elevation forests, and 150-400 years in subalpine forests. They generally occur on dry to intermediate sites with a wide seasonal range of temperatures and long precipitation-free periods in summer. Snowfall is heavy and supplies the major source of soil water used for growth in early summer. Vigorous stands occur where the precipitation exceeds 533 millimeters (21 inches). These lodgepole forests are typically associated with rock types weathering to acidic substrates, such as granite and rhyolite. In west-central Montana ranges such as the Big Belts and the Rocky Mountain Front, these forests are found on limestone substrates. These systems are especially well developed on the broad ridges and high valleys near and east of the Continental Divide. Succession proceeds at different rates, moving relatively quickly on low-elevation, mesic sites and particularly slowly in high-elevation forests such as those along the Continental Divide in Montana.



4% (77,201  
Acres)

## Human Land Use

### Agriculture

#### Cultivated Crops

These areas used for the production of crops, such as corn, soybeans, small grains, sunflowers, vegetables, and cotton, typically on an annual cycle. Agricultural plant cover is variable depending on season and type of farming. Other areas include more stable land cover of orchards and vineyards.



4% (76,255  
Acres)

## Alpine Systems

### Alpine Grassland and Shrubland

#### Alpine Turf

In Montana, this system occurs above upper treeline throughout the Montana Rocky Mountain ranges, and east into the mountain island ranges. Elevation ranges from as low as 6,600 ft in northwestern to 10,500 feet in southwestern Montana. Turf communities form on gentle to moderate upper slopes, flat ridges, valleys, basins, and gentle summit ridges where soil has become relatively stabilized and the water supply persists until fall. At these elevations, the growing season typically ranges from 60 to 90 days. During the growing season, these areas are subjected to windy conditions and widely variable diurnal temperatures. Freezing temperatures and snow can occur throughout the summer months. Turf communities are composed of a diversity of rhizomatous sedges, rushes, woodrushes, grasses and forbs that form a dense turf that is rarely greater than 12 cm (5 inches) tall. Depending on slope protection, soil development, snow depth, turf communities can range from dry to mesic expressions.



## Grassland Systems Montane Grassland

4% (76,199  
Acres)

### Rocky Mountain Subalpine-Montane Mesic Meadow

This system is restricted to sites from lower montane to subalpine elevations where finely textured soils, snow deposition, or windswept conditions limit tree establishment. Many occurrences are small patches, and are often found in mosaics within woodlands, dense shrublands, or just below alpine communities. Elevations range from 600 to 2,011 meters (2,000-6,600 feet) in the northern Rocky Mountains and up to 2,286- 2,682 meters (7,500-8,800 feet) in the mountains of southwestern Montana. This system occurs on gentle to moderate-gradient slopes and in relatively moist habitats. Soils are typically seasonally moist to saturated in the spring, but dry out later in the growing season. At montane elevations, soils are usually clays or silt loams, and some occurrences may have inclusions of hydric soils in low, depressional areas. At subalpine elevations, soils are derived a variety of parent materials, and are usually rocky or gravelly with good aeration and drainage, but with a well developed organic layer. Some occurrences are more heavily dominated by grasses, while others are more dominated by forbs. Common grasses include tufted hairgrass (*Deschampsia caespitosa*), showy oniongrass (*Melica spectabilis*), mountain brome (*Bromus carinatus*), blue wildrye (*Elymus glaucus*), awned sedge (*Carex atherodes*), and small wing sedge (*Carex microptera*). Forb dominated meadows usually comprise a wide species diversity which differs from montane to subalpine elevations. Shrubs such as shrubby cinquefoil (*Dasiphora fruticosa* ssp. *floribunda*) and snowberry (*Symphoricarpos* species) are occasional but not abundant. This system differs from the Rocky Mountain Alpine Montane Wet Meadow system in that its soils dry out by mid-summer.



## Recently Disturbed or Modified Recently burned

3% (56,923  
Acres)

### Recently burned forest

Land cover is apparently modified by recent fires which have burned forest and woodland vegetation. Vegetation is a mixture of herbaceous, shrub, and tree species.



## Wetland and Riparian Systems Floodplain and Riparian

3% (52,683  
Acres)

### Rocky Mountain Lower Montane-Foothill Riparian Woodland and Shrubland

This ecological system is found throughout the Rocky Mountain and Colorado Plateau regions. In Montana, it ranges from approximately 945 to 2,042 meters (3,100 to 6,700 feet), characteristically occurring as a mosaic of multiple communities that are tree-dominated with a diverse shrub component. It is dependent on a natural hydrologic regime, especially annual to episodic flooding. Occurrences are found within the flood zone of rivers, on islands, sand or cobble bars, and on immediate streambanks. It can form large, wide occurrences on mid-channel islands in larger rivers or narrow bands on small, rocky canyon tributaries and well-drained benches. It is also typically found in backwater channels and other perennially wet but less scoured sites, such as floodplains swales and irrigation ditches. In some locations, occurrences extend into moderately high intermountain basins where the adjacent vegetation is sage steppe. Dominant trees may include boxelder maple (*Acer negundo*), narrowleaf cottonwood (*Populus angustifolia*), Plains cottonwood (*Populus deltoides*), Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), peachleaf willow (*Salix amygdaloides*), or Rocky Mountain juniper (*Juniperus scopulorum*). Dominant shrubs include Rocky Mountain maple (*Acer glabrum*), thinleaf alder (*Alnus incana*), river birch (*Betula occidentalis*), redbud (*Cornus sericea*), hawthorne (*Crataegus* spp.), chokecherry (*Prunus virginiana*), skunkbush sumac (*Rhus trilobata*), Drummond's willow (*Salix drummondiana*), sandbar willow (*Salix exigua*), Pacific willow (*Salix lucida*), rose (*Rosa* species), silver buffaloberry (*Shepherdia argentea*), or snowberry (*Symphoricarpos* species). Exotic trees of Russian olive (*Elaeagnus angustifolia*) and saltcedar (*Tamarix* species) may invade some stands in southeastern and south-central Montana.



## Forest and Woodland Systems Deciduous dominated forest and woodland

2% (44,457  
Acres)

### Aspen Forest and Woodland

This widespread ecological system is more common in the southern and central Rocky Mountains, but occurs in the montane and subalpine zones throughout much of Montana north into Canada. It is similar to the Inter-Mountain Basins Aspen Mixed Conifer Forest-Woodland found in the Big Snowy Mountains, but lacks the conifer component. Distribution of this system is primarily limited by adequate soil moisture required to meet its high evapotranspirative demand, length of growing season, and temperatures. Mean annual precipitation where these systems occur is generally greater than 38 centimeters (15 inches) and typically greater than 51 centimeters (20 inches), except in semi-arid environments where occurrences are restricted to mesic microsites such as seeps or areas below large snow drifts. Stands can occur on gentle to moderate slopes, in swales, or on level sites. At lower elevations, occurrences are found on cooler, north aspects and mesic sites. Soils are usually deep and well developed with rock often absent from the soil. Soil texture ranges from sandy loam to clay loams. This system describes mesic forests and woodlands dominated by quaking aspen (*Populus tremuloides*) without a significant conifer component (<25% relative tree cover). This aspen system can be stable and long-lived with little encroachment of coniferous species. The understory structure may be complex with multiple shrub and herbaceous layers, or simple, with just an herbaceous layer. The herbaceous layer may be dense or sparse, dominated by mesic grasses or forbs. Occurrences of this system often originate, and are likely maintained, by stand-replacing disturbances such as crown fire, disease, windthrow, elk and beaver activity.



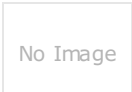
## Alpine Systems

### Alpine Sparse and Barren

2% (44,029 Acres)

#### Alpine Bedrock and Scree

This ecological system is restricted to the highest elevations of the Rocky Mountains, from Alberta and British Columbia south into New Mexico, and west into the highest mountain ranges of the Great Basin. It is composed of barren and sparsely vegetated alpine substrates, typically including both bedrock outcrop and scree slopes, with lichen-dominated communities. In Montana, alpine bedrock and scree are well represented throughout the northern Rocky Mountains and island mountain ranges. Elevations range from as low as 2,285 meters (7,500 feet) in northwestern Montana to 3,500 meters (11,500 feet) in southern Montana. Exposure to desiccating winds, rocky and sometimes unstable substrates, and a short growing season limit plant growth. Typically, there is sparse (less than 10%) cover of forbs, grasses, and low shrubs, with exposed, unstable scree, talus and bedrock constituting the remainder of cover. Diverse crustose and foliose lichen cover is high (often greater than 50%) on exposed talus and bedrock. Soils on these windy, unproductive sites are very poorly developed, often only occurring in fractures of bedrock. This system is characterized by a very cold climate during winter, high winds, high UV radiation and high surface daytime temperatures during summer months on south and west facing aspects, and a very short growing season. Most scree- and bedrock-inhabiting plants are highly adapted to this xeric environment and occur as singular plants among the exposed rocks or in bedrock fractures. These species are typically cushioned, matted or succulent, or grow as flat rosettes, often with thick leaf cuticles or a dense cover of hairs. This system often occurs adjacent to or immediately below North American Alpine Ice Fields and intermingles with Rocky Mountain Alpine Fell Fields.



## Recently Disturbed or Modified

### Recently burned

2% (34,362 Acres)

#### Post-Fire Recovery



## Forest and Woodland Systems

### Conifer-dominated forest and woodland (mesic-wet)


2% (33,252 Acres)


#### Rocky Mountain Subalpine Mesic Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland


These forests are similar to Rocky Mountain Subalpine Dry-Mesic Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland (4242), but occur in locations with cold-air drainage or ponding, or where snowpacks linger late into the summer, such as north-facing slopes and high-elevation ravines. They are distinguished by their occurrence on mesic to wet microsites within the matrix of the drier (and warmer) subalpine spruce-fir or lodgepole pine forests. The microsites include north-facing slopes, swales or ravines, toeslopes, cold pockets, and other locations where available soil moisture is higher or lasts longer into the growing season. This system can extend down in elevation below the subalpine zone in places where cold-air ponding occurs, especially on north and east aspects. Elevations range from 884 to 1,981 meters (2,900-6,500 feet) west of the Continental Divide, and 1,585 to 2,682 meters (5,200-8,800 feet) east of the Continental Divide. Spruce is usually associated with subalpine fir and occurs either as a climax co-dominant or as a persistent, long-lived seral species in most upper elevation subalpine fir stands. Mountain hemlock (*Tsuga mertensiana*) occurs as small patches within the matrix of this mesic spruce-fir system, but only in the most maritime of environments of northwestern Montana, in the coldest and wettest sites. The shrub understory contains many ericaceous species such as rusty leaf menziesia (*Menziesia ferruginea*), dwarf huckleberry (*Vaccinium caespitosum*), mountain huckleberry (*Vaccinium membranaceum*), bilberry (*Vaccinium myrtillus*), grouse whortleberry (*Vaccinium scoparium*), pink mountain heath (*Phyllodoce empetriformis*), black twinberry honeysuckle (*Lonicera involucrata*), gooseberry (*Ribes* species) and thimbleberry (*Rubus parviflorus*). The herbaceous understory contains mesic forbs, graminoids, and ferns and fern allies on the wettest sites. Moss cover is often high. Stand-replacing fires are less common in mesic spruce-fir forests than in dry-mesic forests.


## Additional Limited Land Cover


- 1% (23,373 Acres) [Rocky Mountain Subalpine-Upper Montane Grassland](#)
- 1% (21,835 Acres) [Rocky Mountain Subalpine Woodland and Parkland](#)
- 1% (18,039 Acres) [Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland](#)
- 1% (17,412 Acres) [Alpine Fell-Field](#)
- 1% (17,390 Acres) [Insect-Killed Forest](#)
- 1% (12,274 Acres) [Other Roads](#)
- 1% (11,555 Acres) [Rocky Mountain Montane-Foothill Deciduous Shrubland](#)
- 1% (9,662 Acres) [Rocky Mountain Foothill Limber Pine - Juniper Woodland](#)
- <1% (8,854 Acres) [Pasture/Hay](#)
- <1% (7,785 Acres) [Alpine-Montane Wet Meadow](#)
- <1% (7,748 Acres) [Mountain Mahogany Woodland and Shrubland](#)
- <1% (7,674 Acres) [Open Water](#)
- <1% (7,246 Acres) [Burned Sagebrush](#)
- <1% (5,527 Acres) [Great Plains Shrubland](#)
- <1% (4,995 Acres) [Developed, Open Space](#)
- <1% (4,764 Acres) [Low Intensity Residential](#)
- <1% (4,627 Acres) [Rocky Mountain Subalpine Deciduous Shrubland](#)
- <1% (4,485 Acres) [Introduced Upland Vegetation - Annual and Biennial Forbland](#)


<1% (4,055 Acres)  [Great Plains Mixedgrass Prairie](#)


<1% (3,989 Acres)  [Harvested forest-tree regeneration](#)


<1% (2,756 Acres)  [Rocky Mountain Cliff, Canyon and Massive Bedrock](#)


<1% (2,291 Acres)  [Major Roads](#)


<1% (2,047 Acres)  [Great Plains Floodplain](#)


<1% (1,850 Acres)  [Recently burned shrubland](#)


<1% (1,837 Acres)  [Harvested forest-grass regeneration](#)


<1% (1,798 Acres)  [Interstate](#)


<1% (1,451 Acres)  [Great Plains Wooded Draw and Ravine](#)


<1% (1,400 Acres)  [Harvested forest-shrub regeneration](#)


<1% (1,360 Acres)  [Rocky Mountain Subalpine-Montane Riparian Woodland](#)


<1% (1,259 Acres)  [Rocky Mountain Foothill Woodland-Steppe Transition](#)


<1% (963 Acres)  [Aspen and Mixed Conifer Forest](#)


<1% (909 Acres)  [Commercial / Industrial](#)


<1% (862 Acres)  [Rocky Mountain Subalpine-Montane Riparian Shrubland](#)


<1% (790 Acres)  [Glacier and Ice Field](#)


<1% (633 Acres)  [Low Sagebrush Shrubland](#)


<1% (616 Acres)  [Great Plains Ponderosa Pine Woodland and Savanna](#)


<1% (529 Acres)  [Rocky Mountain Poor Site Lodgepole Pine Forest](#)


<1% (463 Acres)  [Railroad](#)


<1% (350 Acres)  [High Intensity Residential](#)


<1% (333 Acres)  [Great Plains Riparian](#)


<1% (294 Acres)  [Quarries, Strip Mines and Gravel Pits](#)


<1% (170 Acres)  [Rocky Mountain Wooded Vernal Pool](#)


<1% (134 Acres)  [Emergent Marsh](#)


<1% (127 Acres)  [Rocky Mountain Lower Montane-Foothill Shrubland](#)


<1% (115 Acres)  [Rocky Mountain Conifer Swamp](#)


<1% (87 Acres)  [Introduced Riparian and Wetland Vegetation](#)


<1% (73 Acres)  [Rocky Mountain Mesic Montane Mixed Conifer Forest](#)


<1% (67 Acres)  [Northern Rocky Mountain Lower Montane Riparian Woodland and Shrubland](#)


<1% (57 Acres)  [Great Plains Sand Prairie](#)


<1% (46 Acres)  [Rocky Mountain Dry-Mesic Montane Mixed Conifer Forest](#)


<1% (42 Acres)  [Great Plains Cliff and Outcrop](#)


<1% (34 Acres)  [Great Plains Closed Depressional Wetland](#)


<1% (28 Acres)  [Recently burned grassland](#)


<1% (22 Acres)  [Great Plains Open Freshwater Depression Wetland](#)


<1% (20 Acres)  [Great Plains Badlands](#)


<1% (17 Acres)  [Introduced Upland Vegetation - Perennial Grassland and Forbland](#)

<1% (10 Acres)  [Rocky Mountain Ponderosa Pine Woodland and Savanna](#)

<1% (9 Acres)  [Great Plains Saline Depression Wetland](#)

<1% (1 Acres)  [Geysers and Hot Springs](#)

<1% (1 Acres)  [Mixed Salt Desert Scrub](#)

<1% (0 Acres)  [Rocky Mountain Subalpine-Montane Fen](#)



# Introduction to Land Cover

Land Use/Land Cover is one of 15 [Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure](#) framework layers considered vital for making statewide maps of Montana and understanding its geography. The layer records all Montana natural vegetation, land cover and land use, classified from satellite and aerial imagery, mapped at a scale of 1:100000, and interpreted with supporting ground-level data. The baseline map is adapted from the Northwest ReGAP (NWGAP) project land cover classification, which used 30m resolution multi-spectral Landsat imagery acquired between 1999 and 2001. Vegetation classes were drawn from the Ecological System Classification developed by NatureServe (Comer et al. 2003). The land cover classes were developed by Anderson et al. (1976). The NWGAP effort encompasses 12 map zones. Montana overlaps seven of these zones. The two NWGAP teams responsible for the initial land cover mapping effort in Montana were Sanborn and NWGAP at the University of Idaho. Both Sanborn and NWGAP employed a similar modeling approach in which Classification and Regression Tree (CART) models were applied to Landsat ETM+ scenes. The Spatial Analysis Lab within the Montana Natural Heritage Program was responsible for developing a seamless Montana land cover map with a consistent statewide legend from these two separate products. Additionally, the Montana land cover layer incorporates several other land cover and land use products (e.g., MSDI Structures and Transportation themes and the Montana Department of Revenue Final Land Unit classification) and reclassifications based on plot-level data and the latest NAIP imagery to improve accuracy and enhance the usability of the theme. Updates are done as partner support and funding allow, or when other MSDI datasets can be incorporated. Recent updates include fire perimeters and agricultural land use (annually), energy developments such as wind, oil and gas installations (2014), roads, structures and other impervious surfaces (various years): and local updates/improvements to specific ecological systems (e.g., central Montana grassland and sagebrush ecosystems). Current and previous versions of the Land Use/Land Cover layer with full metadata are available for download at the Montana State Library's [Geographic Information Clearinghouse](#).

Within the report area you have requested, land cover is summarized by acres of Level 1, Level 2, and Level 3 Ecological Systems.

## Literature Cited

- Anderson, J.R. E.E. Hardy, J.T. Roach, and R.E. Witmer. 1976. A land use and land cover classification system for use with remote sensor data. U.S. Geological Survey Professional Paper 964.
- Comer, P., D. Faber-Langendoen, R. Evans, S. Gawler, C. Josse, G. Kittel, S. Menard, M. Pyne, M. Reid, K. Schulz, K. Snow, and J. Teague. 2003. Ecological systems of the United States: A working classification of U.S. terrestrial systems. NatureServe, Arlington, VA.