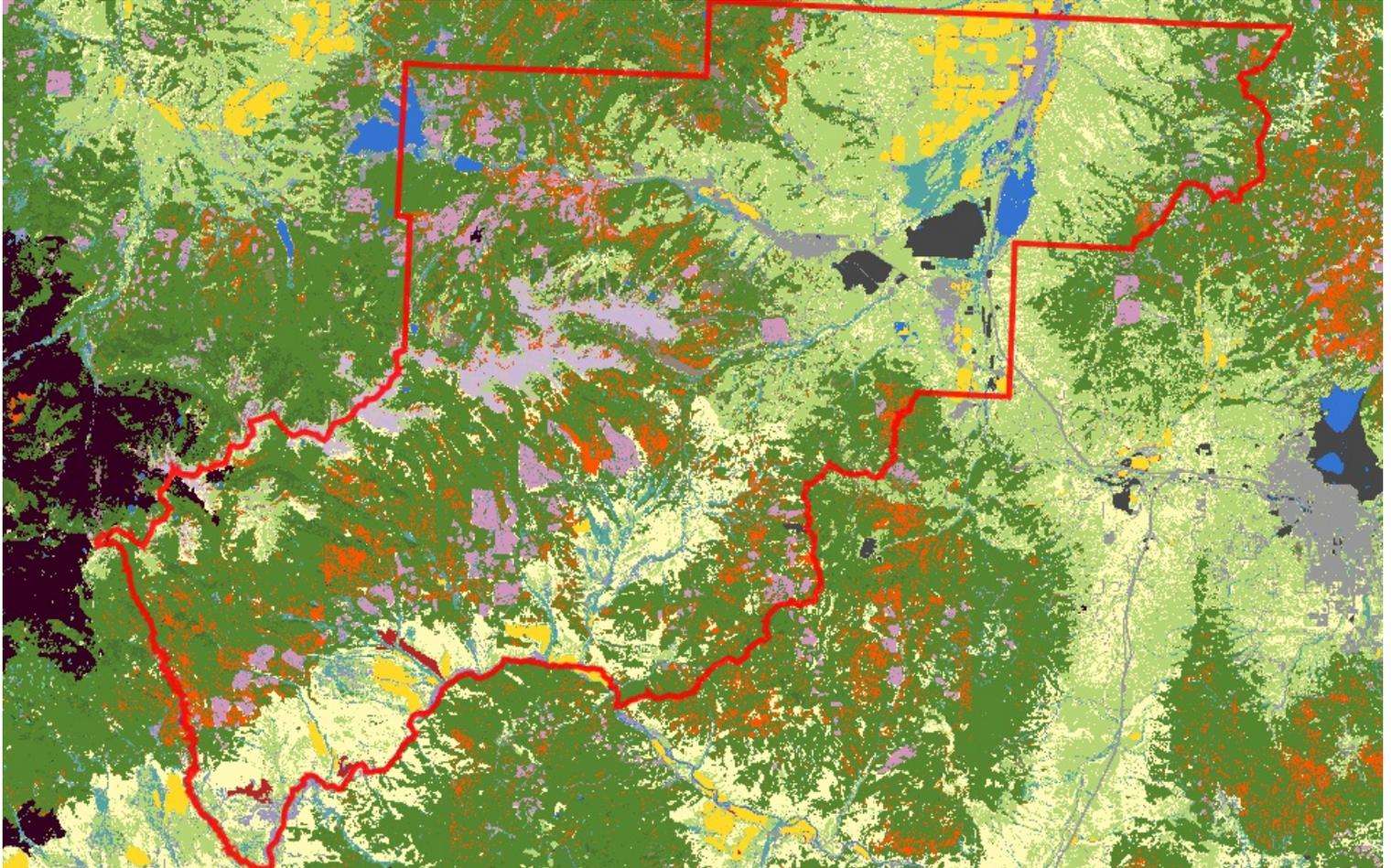




Land Cover

Summarized by: **Deer Lodge** (County)



18%
(86,485
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 topoedaphic 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 pinewill 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 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.



Grassland Systems Montane Grassland

14%
(66,479
Acres)

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.



12%
(55,300
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.



9% (41,670
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.



Grassland Systems

Montane Grassland

7% (32,698 Acres)

Rocky Mountain Subalpine-Upper Montane Grassland

These lush grassland systems are found in upper montane to subalpine, high-elevation zones, and are shaped by short summers, cold winters, and young soils derived from recent glacial and alluvial material. In subalpine settings, dry grasslands may occur as small meadows or large open parks surrounded by higher elevational forests, but typically will have no tree cover within them. In general, soil textures are much finer, and soils are often deeper than in the neighboring forests. Most precipitation occurs as heavy snowpack in the mountains with spring and early summer rains. This system is composed of bunch grass species, with a diversity of cool season forbs. It is similar to the Rocky Mountain Lower Montane, Foothill and Valley Grassland ecological system, but is found at higher elevations and has additional floristic components with more subalpine taxa. In Montana, this system generally occurs as two plant communities: a rough fescue-Idaho fescue (*Festuca campestris*-*Festuca idahoensis*) association occurring on moister sites, such as the north and east-facing slopes and benches in the mountains; and the Idaho Fescue-bluebunch wheatgrass (*Festuca idahoensis*-*Pseudoroegneria spicata*) association occurring on drier sites, such as ridges, hilltops, and south and west facing slopes and benches. At elevations greater than 2286 meters (7,500 feet), Idaho fescue becomes dominant, sometimes associated with slender wheatgrass (*Elymus trachycaulus*), or in certain areas, tufted hairgrass (*Deschampsia cespitosa*). Noxious species invasion, fire suppression, heavy grazing, and oil and gas development are major threats to this system.



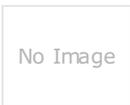
6% (30,265 Acres)

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.



No Image
6% (28,317 Acres)

Recently Disturbed or Modified

Insect-Killed Forest

Insect-Killed Forest



4% (17,045 Acres)

Wetland and Riparian Systems

Floodplain and Riparian

Northern Rocky Mountain Lower Montane Riparian Woodland and Shrubland

This ecological system is found throughout the Rocky Mountain and Colorado Plateau regions. In Montana, sites occur at elevations of 609-1,219 meters (2,000-4,000 feet) west of the Continental Divide. East of the Continental Divide, this system ranges up to 1,676 meters (5,500 feet). It generally comprises a mosaic of multiple communities that are tree-dominated with a diverse shrub component. It is dependent on a natural hydrologic regime with annual to episodic flooding, so it is usually found within the flood zone of rivers, on islands, sand or cobble bars, and along 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. Black cottonwood (*Populus balsamifera* ssp. *trichocarpa*) is the key indicator species. Other dominant trees may include boxelder maple (*Acer negundo*), narrowleaf cottonwood (*Populus angustifolia*), eastern 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*), thimbleleaf alder (*Alnus incana*), river birch (*Betula occidentalis*), redbud (*Cornus sericea*), hawthorne (*Crataegus* species), chokecherry (*Prunus virginiana*), skunkbush sumac (*Rhus trilobata*), willows (*Salix* species), rose (*Rosa* species), silver buffaloberry (*Shepherdia argentea*), or snowberry (*Symphoricarpos* species).



2% (10,342 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.



Recently Disturbed or Modified Harvested Forest

Harvested forest-tree regeneration

2% (9,404 Acres)

Land cover has been modified by logging. New growth is primarily trees.



Forest and Woodland Systems Deciduous dominated forest and woodland

Aspen Forest and Woodland

2% (8,782 Acres)

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.

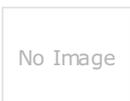


Forest and Woodland Systems Conifer-dominated forest and woodland (mesic-wet)

Rocky Mountain Subalpine Mesic Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland

2% (8,196 Acres)

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.



Human Land Use Developed

Other Roads

2% (7,324 Acres)

County, city and or rural roads generally open to motor vehicles.



Wetland and Riparian Systems Wet meadow

Alpine-Montane Wet Meadow

2% (7,267 Acres)

These moderate-to-high-elevation systems are found throughout the Rocky Mountains, dominated by herbaceous species found on wetter sites with very low-velocity surface and subsurface flows. Occurrences range in elevation from montane to alpine at 1,000 to 3,353 meters (3,280-11,000 feet). This system typically occurs in cold, moist basins, seeps and alluvial terraces of headwater streams or as a narrow strip adjacent to alpine lakes (Hansen et al., 1996). Wet meadows are typically found on flat areas or gentle slopes, but may also occur on sub-irrigated sites with slopes up to 10 percent. In alpine regions, sites are typically small depressions located below late-melting snow patches or on snowbeds. The growing season may only last for one to two months. Soils of this system may be mineral or organic. In either case, soils show typical hydric soil characteristics, including high organic content and/or low chroma and redoximorphic features. This system often occurs as a mosaic of several plant associations, often dominated by graminoids such as tufted hairgrass (*Deschampsia caespitosa*), and a diversity of montane or alpine sedges such as small-head sedge (*Carex illota*), small-winged sedge (*Carex microptera*), black alpine sedge (*Carex nigricans*), Holm's Rocky Mountain sedge (*Carex scopulorum*) shortstalk sedge (*Carex podocarpa*) and Payson's sedge (*Carex paysonis*). Drummond's rush (*Juncus drummondii*), Merten's rush (*Juncus mertensianus*), and high elevation bluegrasses (*Poa arctica* and *Poa alpina*) are often present. Forbs such as arrow-leaf groundsel (*Senecio triangularis*), slender-sepal marsh marigold (*Caltha leptosepala*), and spreading globeflower (*Trollius laxus*) often form high cover in higher elevation meadows. Wet meadows are associated with snowmelt and are usually not subjected to high disturbance events such as flooding.



Alpine Systems Alpine Grassland and Shrubland

2% (7,152 Acres)

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.

Additional Limited Land Cover

- 1% (6,936 Acres) ■ [Rocky Mountain Subalpine-Montane Mesic Meadow](#)
- 1% (5,696 Acres) ■ [Quarries, Strip Mines and Gravel Pits](#)
- 1% (5,585 Acres) ■ [Open Water](#)
- 1% (5,536 Acres) ■ [Harvested forest-grass regeneration](#)
- 1% (5,309 Acres) ■ [Rocky Mountain Cliff, Canyon and Massive Bedrock](#)
- 1% (3,513 Acres) ■ [Rocky Mountain Subalpine Woodland and Parkland](#)
- 1% (2,907 Acres) ■ [Developed, Open Space](#)
- 1% (2,652 Acres) ■ [Alpine Bedrock and Scree](#)
- 1% (2,522 Acres) ■ [Harvested forest-shrub regeneration](#)
- <1% (1,664 Acres) ■ [Alpine Fell-Field](#)
- <1% (1,618 Acres) ■ [Low Intensity Residential](#)
- <1% (1,615 Acres) ■ [Pasture/Hay](#)
- <1% (1,384 Acres) ■ [Rocky Mountain Ponderosa Pine Woodland and Savanna](#)
- <1% (1,331 Acres) ■ [Introduced Upland Vegetation - Annual and Biennial Forbland](#)
- <1% (1,319 Acres) ■ [Rocky Mountain Dry-Mesic Montane Mixed Conifer Forest](#)
- <1% (1,300 Acres) ■ [Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland](#)
- <1% (1,018 Acres) ■ [Major Roads](#)
- <1% (1,014 Acres) ■ [Rocky Mountain Subalpine Deciduous Shrubland](#)
- <1% (742 Acres) ■ [Interstate](#)
- <1% (525 Acres) ■ [Rocky Mountain Montane-Foothill Deciduous Shrubland](#)
- <1% (497 Acres) ■ [Commercial / Industrial](#)
- <1% (364 Acres) ■ [Railroad](#)
- <1% (336 Acres) ■ [Recently burned forest](#)
- <1% (312 Acres) ■ [High Intensity Residential](#)
- <1% (311 Acres) ■ [Recently burned grassland](#)
- <1% (254 Acres) ■ [Aspen and Mixed Conifer Forest](#)
- <1% (178 Acres) ■ [Rocky Mountain Wooded Vernal Pool](#)
- <1% (160 Acres) ■ [Mountain Mahogany Woodland and Shrubland](#)
- <1% (128 Acres) ■ [Burned Sagebrush](#)
- <1% (111 Acres) ■ [Emergent Marsh](#)
- <1% (110 Acres) ■ [Rocky Mountain Subalpine-Montane Fen](#)
- <1% (92 Acres) ■ [Low Sagebrush Shrubland](#)
- <1% (60 Acres) ■ [Rocky Mountain Conifer Swamp](#)
- <1% (55 Acres) ■ [Rocky Mountain Foothill Limber Pine - Juniper Woodland](#)
- <1% (41 Acres) ■ [Post-Fire Recovery](#)
- <1% (37 Acres) ■ [Rocky Mountain Poor Site Lodgepole Pine Forest](#)
- <1% (15 Acres) ■ [Recently burned shrubland](#)
- <1% (3 Acres) ■ [Rocky Mountain Lower Montane-Foothill Riparian Woodland and Shrubland](#)
- <1% (2 Acres) ■ [Rocky Mountain Lower Montane-Foothill Shrubland](#)
- <1% (2 Acres) ■ [Glacier and Ice Field](#)
- <1% (0 Acres) ■ [Big Sagebrush Steppe](#)

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.