Appendix A1: Ecounit Section and Subsection Attributes for Forest Service Class 1 Areas

Below are four tables summarizing the climate, vegetation, and soil attributes associated with the Ecounit Sections and Subsections. Ecounit classification of the Forest Service Class 1 Areas was done by overlaying a GIS coverage of the Class 1 Areas on the DRAFT Subsection map. Once the map lines and subsection attributes are finalized, information at the subsection-level will be available for all Class 1 Areas (projected completion: spring 2005). Note that there are a few instances where Section Descriptions were not available.

Table A1.1 Section and subsection names with elevation ranges for Forest Service Class 1 Areas

	Class 1 Area	Ecounit Section	Approx. % Area	DOMAIN	DIVISION	PROVINCE	SECTION	SubSection Name	Section Elevation (m)	Class 1 Elevation (m)
REGION 1										
1	**Anaconda Pintler Wilderness**	M332B	70	DRY DOMAIN	Temperate Steppe Regime Mountains	Middle Rocky Mountain Steppe-Coniferous Forest-Alpine Meadow Province	Bitterroot Valley Section	South Anaconda-Bitterroot Mountains (M332Bc)	915 - 3050	1554 - 3290
								Anaconda-Flint Creek Mountains (M332Bd)		
		M332E	30	DRY DOMAIN	Temperate Steppe Regime Mountains	Middle Rocky Mountain Steppe-Coniferous Forest-Alpine Meadow Province	Beaverhead Mountains Section	Anaconda Mountains (M332Eg)	763 - 3050	
2	**Bob Marshall Wilderness**	M332B	Trace	DRY DOMAIN	Temperate Steppe Regime Mountains	Middle Rocky Mountain Steppe-Coniferous Forest-Alpine Meadow Province	Bitterroot Valley Section	Whitefish-Swan Mountains (M332Bh)	315 - 3050	1219 - 2743
		M333C	100	DRY DOMAIN	Temperate Steppe Regime Mountains	Northern Rocky Mountain Forest-Steppe-Coniferous Forest-Alpine Meadow Province	Northern Rockies Section	Canadian Rockies-Whitefish-Swan Mountains (M333Cb)	2440 - 3050	
								Flathead Thrust Faulted Mountains (M333Ce)		
								Middle Rocky Mountain Front (M333Cg)		
								Southern Rocky Mountain Front (M333Ch)		
3	**Cabinet Mountains Wilderness**	M333B	100	DRY DOMAIN	Temperate Steppe Regime Mountains	Northern Rocky Mountain Forest-Steppe-Coniferous Forest-Alpine Meadow Province	Flathead Valley Section	Purcell-North Cabinet Mountains (M333Ba)	610 - 2135	762 - 2663

	Class 1 Area	Ecounit Section	Approx. % Area	DOMAIN	DIVISION	PROVINCE	SECTION	SubSection Name	Section Elevation (m)	Class 1 Elevation (m)
4	**Gates of the Mountains Wilderness**	M332D	100	DRY DOMAIN	Temperate Steppe Regime Mountains	Middle Rocky Mountain Steppe - Coniferous Forest - Alpine Meadow	Belt Mountains Section	Big Belt Mountains (M332Dh)	915 - 3050	2134 - 2134
								Big Belt Foothills (M332De)		
5	**Mission Mountains Wilderness**	M333C	100	DRY DOMAIN	Temperate Steppe Regime Mountains	Northern Rocky Mountain Forest-Steppe-Coniferous Forest-Alpine Meadow Province	Northern Rockies Section	Canadian Rockies-Whitefish-Swan Mountains (M333Cb)	2440 - 3050	
6	**Scapegoat Wilderness**	M332B	61	DRY DOMAIN	Temperate Steppe Regime Mountains	Middle Rocky Mountain Steppe-Coniferous Forest-Alpine Meadow Province	Bitterroot Valley Section	Continental Divide Foothills (M332Bf)	915 - 3050	2805
								Whitefish-Swan Mountains (M332Bh)		
		M333C	39	DRY DOMAIN	Temperate Steppe Regime Mountains	Northern Rocky Mountain Forest-Steppe-Coniferous Forest-Alpine Meadow Province	Northern Rockies Section	Canadian Rockies-Whitefish-Swan Mountains (M333Cb)	2440 - 3050	
								Flathead Thrust Faulted Mountains (M333Ce)		
								Southern Rocky Mountain Front (M333Ch)		
7	**Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness**	M332A	85	DRY DOMAIN	Temperate Steppe Regime Mountains	Middle Rocky Mountain Steppe-Coniferous Forest-Alpine Meadow Province	Idaho Batholith Section	Lochsa-Salmon Breaklands (M332Aa)	900 - 3000	
								Stanley Basin-Sawtooth Valley (M332Ab)		
		M332B	15	DRY DOMAIN	Temperate Steppe Regime Mountains	Middle Rocky Mountain Steppe-Coniferous Forest-Alpine Meadow Province	Bitterroot Valley Section	Bitterroot Glaciated Canyons (M332Ba)	915 - 3050	
								South Anaconda-Bitterroot Mountains (M332Bc)		
		M333D	trace	DRY DOMAIN	Temperate Steppe Regime Mountains	Northern Rocky Mountain Forest-Steppe - Coniferous Forest - Alpine Meadow	Bitterroot Mountains Section	Clark Fork Valley and Mountains (M333Dc)		

	Class 1 Area	Ecounit Section	Approx. % Area	DOMAIN	DIVISION	PROVINCE	SECTION	SubSection Name	Section Elevation (m)	Class 1 Elevation (m)
REGION 2										
1	**Chiricahua Wilderness**	321A	100	DRY DOMAIN	Tropical/Subtropical Desert	Chihuahuan Semi-Desert	Basin and Range	Sulphur Springs Plains Desert Grass-Shrubland (321Aj) Santa Catalina Mountains Encinal Woodland (321Am)	800-1676	2986
2	**Eagles Nest Wilderness**	M331I	80	DRY DOMAIN	Temperate Steppe Regime Mountains	Southern Rocky Mountain Steppe-Open Woodland-Coniferous Forest-Alpine Meadow Province	Northern Parks and Ranges Section	Mosquito-Gore Range (M331Ig) Middle Park (M331Is)	1700 - 4400	
		M331H	20	DRY DOMAIN	Temperate Steppe Regime Mountains	Southern Rocky Mountain Steppe-Open Woodland-Coniferous Forest-Alpine Meadow Province	North-Central Highlands Section	Williams Fork Mountains and Hills (M331Hb) Hardscabble-Red and White Mountains (M331Hh)	1706 - 3657	
3	**Fitzpatrick Wilderness**	M331J	90	DRY DOMAIN	Temperate Steppe Regime Mountains	Southern Rocky Mountain Steppe-Open Woodland-Coniferous Forest-Alpine Meadow Province	Wind River Mountain Section	Wind River Range Summit Ridges and Peaks (M331Ja) Sub-Summit Uplands (M331Jb)	1800 - 4100	4207
		342F	10	DRY DOMAIN	Temperate Desert Division	Intermountain Semi-Desert Province	Central Basin and Hills Section	Western Wind River Basin (342Fa)	1100 - 3100	
4	**Flat Tops Wilderness**	M331H	100	DRY DOMAIN	Temperate Steppe Regime Mountains	Southern Rocky Mountain Steppe-Open Woodland-Coniferous Forest-Alpine Meadow Province	North-Central Highlands Section	Flat Tops (M331Hd) Lower Roaring Fork Valley (M331Hf)	1706 - 3657	3048 - 3048
5	**La Garita Wilderness**	M331G	100	DRY DOMAIN	Temperate Steppe Regime Mountains	Southern Rocky Mountain Steppe-Open Woodland-Coniferous Forest-Alpine Meadow Province	South-Central Highlands Section	San Juan Mountains - Weminuche Wilderness (M331Gu)	2300 - 4300	

	Class 1 Area	Ecounit Section	Approx. % Area	DOMAIN	DIVISION	PROVINCE	SECTION	SubSection Name	Section Elevation (m)	Class 1 Elevation (m)
6	**Maroon Bells-Snowmass Wilderness**	M331H	10	DRY DOMAIN	Temperate Steppe Regime Mountains	Southern Rocky Mountain Steppe-Open Woodland-Coniferous Forest-Alpine Meadow Province	North-Central Highlands Section		1706 - 3657	4267
		M331I	90	DRY DOMAIN	Temperate Steppe Regime Mountains	Southern Rocky Mountain Steppe-Open Woodland-Coniferous Forest-Alpine Meadow Province	Northern Parks and Ranges Section		1700 - 4400	
7	**Mount Zirkel Wilderness**	M331I	100	DRY DOMAIN	Temperate Steppe Regime Mountains	Southern Rocky Mountain Steppe-Open Woodland-Coniferous Forest-Alpine Meadow Province	Northern Parks and Ranges Section	North Park (M331Io)	1700 - 4400	3712
								Zirkle Range (M331Iq)		
								Park-Sierra Madre Ranges (M331Iu)		
8	**North Absaroka Wilderness**	M331A	100	DRY DOMAIN	Temperate Steppe Regime Mountains	Southern Rocky Mountain Steppe-Open Woodland-Coniferous Forest-Alpine Meadow Province	Yellowstone Highlands Section	North Absaroka Range (M331Ag)	1800 - 4100	3723
								Absaroka Sedimentary Mountains (M331Ai)		
9	**Rawah Wilderness**	M331I	100	DRY DOMAIN	Temperate Steppe Regime Mountains	Southern Rocky Mountain Steppe-Open Woodland-Coniferous Forest-Alpine Meadow Province	Northern Parks and Ranges Section	North Front Range (M331Ib)	1700 - 4400	3947
								Indian Peaks-Williams Mountains (M331Ip)		
								Medicine Bow Mountains (M331Iv)		

	Class 1 Area	Ecounit Section	Approx. % Area	DOMAIN	DIVISION	PROVINCE	SECTION	SubSection Name	Section Elevation (m)	Class 1 Elevation (m)
10	**Washakie Wilderness**	342A	Trace	DRY DOMAIN	Temperate Desert Division	Intermountain Semi-Desert	Bighorn Basin	Northern Rocky Mountain Foothills (342Ac)		2012 - 4009
		M331A	100	DRY DOMAIN	Temperate Steppe Regime Mountains	Southern Rocky Mountain Steppe-Open Woodland-Coniferous Forest-Alpine Meadow Province	Yellowstone Highlands Section	Central Absaroka Volcanic Range (M331Ac)	1800 - 4100	2012 - 4009
								Absaroka Range (M331Ad)		
								North Absaroka Range (M331Ag)		
								Wind River-Absaroka Range (M331Aj)		
11	**Weminuche Wilderness**	313B	Trace	DRY DOMAIN	Tropical/Subtropical Steppe Division	Colorado Plateau Semi-Desert	Navaho Canyonlands	San Juan Basin North (313Be)	2130 - 3690	4267
		M331G	100	DRY DOMAIN	Temperate Steppe Regime Mountains	Southern Rocky Mountain Steppe-Open Woodland-Coniferous Forest-Alpine Meadow Province	South-Central Highlands Section	San Juan Mountains Central (M331Gq)	2300 - 4300	
								San Juan Mountains South Central (M331Gs)		
								San Juan Mountains - Weminuche Wilderness (M331Gu)		
12	**West Elk Wilderness**	M331H	100	DRY DOMAIN	Temperate Steppe Regime Mountains	Southern Rocky Mountain Steppe-Open Woodland-Coniferous Forest-Alpine Meadow Province	North-Central Highlands Section	West Elks (M331Hn)	1706 - 3657	3798
REGION 3										
1	**Galiuro Wilderness**	321A	100	DRY DOMAIN	Tropical/Subtropical Desert Division	Chihuahuan Semi-Desert Province	Basin and Range Section	Santa Catalina Mountains Encinal Woodland (321Am)	800 - 1676	1219 - 2338

	Class 1 Area	Ecounit Section	Approx. % Area	DOMAIN	DIVISION	PROVINCE	SECTION	SubSection Name	Section Elevation (m)	Class 1 Elevation (m)
2	**Gila Wilderness**	M313A	100	DRY DOMAIN	Temperate Steppe Regime Mountains	Southern Rocky Mountain Steppe-Open Woodland-Coniferous Forest-Alpine Meadow Province	Yellowstone Highlands Section	Mangas High Plains Grassland (M313Ab)	1820 - 3860	3321
								Mogollon Mountains Woodland (M313Ad)		
								Mogollon Mountains Coniferous Forest (M313Ae)		
3	**Mazatzal Wilderness**	313C	90	DRY DOMAIN	Tropical/Subtropical Steppe Division	Colorado Plateau Semi-Desert Province	Tonto Transition Section	Verde Plains Desert Grass-Shrubland (313Ca)	915 - 2255	640 - 2409
								Mazatzal Mountains Interior Chapparral (313Cc)		
								Mazatzal Mountains Woodland (313Cd)		
		332B	10	DRY DOMAIN	Temperate Steppe Division	Great Plains Steppe Province	Western Glaciated Plains Section	Gila Bend Low Mountains Desert Cactus-Shrubland (322Bh)	91 - 1064	
4	**Mount Baldy Wilderness**	M313A	100	DRY DOMAIN	Tropical/Subtropical Regime Mountains	Arizona-New Mexico Mountains Semi-Desert-Open Woodland-Coniferous Forest-Alpine Meadow Province	White Mountain-San Francisco Peaks Section	White Mountains Coniferous Forest (M313Ah)	1820 - 3860	3476
5	**Pecos Wilderness**	M331F	100	DRY DOMAIN	Temperate Steppe Regime Mountains	Southern Rocky Mountain Steppe-Open Woodland-Coniferous Forest-Alpine Meadow Province	Southern Parks and Ranges Section	Sangre de Cristo (M331Fa)	2300 - 4300	2560 - 3994
								Sangre de Cristo Mountains Woodland (M331Fg)		
								Sangre de Cristo Mountains Coniferous Forest (M331Fh)		
6	**Pine Mountain Wilderness**	313C	100	DRY DOMAIN	Tropical/Subtropical Steppe Division	Colorado Plateau Semi-Desert Province	Tonto Transition Section	Mazatzal Mountains Interior Chapparral (313Cc)	915 - 2255	2077

	Class 1 Area	Ecounit Section	Approx. % Area	DOMAIN	DIVISION	PROVINCE	SECTION	SubSection Name	Section Elevation (m)	Class 1 Elevation (m)
7	**San Pedro Parks Wilderness**	M331G	100	DRY DOMAIN	Temperate Steppe Regime Mountains	Southern Rocky Mountain Steppe-Open Woodland-Coniferous Forest-Alpine Meadow Province	South-Central Highlands Section	Jemez and San Pedro Mountains (M331Gm)	2300 - 4300	
8	**Sierra Ancha Wilderness**	313C	100	DRY DOMAIN	Tropical/Subtropical Steppe Division	Colorado Plateau Semi-Desert Province	Tonto Transition Section	Mazatzal Mountains Interior Chapparral (313Cc)	915 - 2255	1219 - 2357
								Mazatzal Mountains Woodland (313Cd)		
9	**Superstition Wilderness**	313C	60	DRY DOMAIN	Tropical/Subtropical Steppe Division	Colorado Plateau Semi-Desert Province	Tonto Transition Section	Verde Plains Desert Grass-Shrubland (313Ca)	915 - 2255	610 - 1910
								Mazatzal Mountains Interior Chapparral (313Cc)		
		322B	40	DRY DOMAIN	Tropical/Subtropical Desert Division	American Semi-Desert and Desert Province	Sonoran Mojave Desert Section	Gila Bend Plain Desert Shrubland (322Bf)	91 - 1064	
								Gila Bend Low Mountains Desert Cactus-Shrubland (322Bh)		
10	**Sycamore Canyon Wilderness**	M313A	65	DRY DOMAIN	Tropical/Subtropical Regime Mountains	Arizona-New Mexico Mountains Semi-Desert-Open Woodland-Coniferous Forest-Alpine Meadow Province	White Mountain-San Francisco Peaks Section	Coconino Plateau Coniferous Forest (M313Al)	1820 - 3860	
		313C	35	HUMID TEMPERATE DOMAIN	Subtropical Division	Southeastern Mixed Forest Province	Southern Cumberland Plateau Section	Verde Plains Desert Grass-Shrubland (313Ca)	915 - 2255	
								Mazatzal Mountains Woodland (313Cd)		
11	**Wheeler Peak Wilderness**	M331F	100	DRY DOMAIN	Temperate Steppe Regime Mountains	Southern Rocky Mountain Steppe-Open Woodland-Coniferous Forest-Alpine Meadow Province	Southern Parks and Ranges Section	Sangre de Cristo (M331Fa)	2300 - 4300	4011
								Sangre de Cristo Mountains Woodland (M331Fg)		

	Class 1 Area	Ecounit Section	Approx. % Area	DOMAIN	DIVISION	PROVINCE	SECTION	SubSection Name	Section Elevation (m)	Class 1 Elevation (m)
12	**White Mountain Wilderness**	M313B	100	DRY DOMAIN	Tropical/Subtropical Regime Mountains	Arizona-New Mexico Mountains Semi-Desert-Open Woodland-Coniferous Forest-Alpine Meadow Province	Sacramento-Monzano Mountain Section	Sacramento Mountains Woodland Forest (M313Bf)	2130 - 3690	3530
								Sacramento Mountains Coniferous Forest (M313Bg)		
REGION 4										
1	**Bridger Wilderness**	M331J	95	DRY DOMAIN	Temperate Steppe Regime Mountains	Southern Rocky Mountain Steppe-Open Woodland-Coniferous Forest-Alpine Meadow Province	Wind River Mountain Section	Wind River Range Summit Ridges and Peaks (M331Ja)	1800 - 4100	2438 - 4207
		342G	trace	DRY DOMAIN	Temperate Desert Division	Intermountain Semi-Desert	Green River Basin	Upper Green River Basin (342Ge)		
1	**Bridger Wilderness**	M331D	5	DRY DOMAIN	Temperate Steppe Regime Mountains	Southern Rocky Mountain Steppe-Open Woodland-Coniferous Forest-Alpine Meadow Province	Overthrust Mountains Section	Gros Ventre-Red Mountains-Leidy Uplands (M331Da)	1524 - 3962	2438 - 4207
2	**Hells Canyon Wilderness**	M332G	100	DRY DOMAIN	Temperate Steppe Regime Mountains	Middle Rocky Mountain Steppe-Coniferous Forest-Alpine Meadow Province	Blue Mountains Section	Snake River Canyons and Dissected Up (M332Gd)	300 - 3300	2743
								Canyons and Dissected Highlands (M332Gf)		
3	**Hoover Wilderness**	341D	2	DRY DOMAIN	Temperate Desert Division	Intermountain Semi-Desert and Desert	Mono Section	Sweetwater Mountains-Pine Grove Hills (341Dd)		2438 - 3658
		M261E	98	HUMID TEMPERATE DOMAIN	Mediterranean Regime Mountains	Sierran Steppe-Mixed Forest-Coniferous Forest-Alpine Meadow Province	Sierra Nevada Section	Glaciated Batholith (M261Eo)	6000 - 14495	
								Eastern Slopes (M261Er)	2500 - 10000	
								Glaciated Batholith and Volcanic Flows (M261Ek)	7000 - 11570	

	Class 1 Area	Ecounit Section	Approx. % Area	DOMAIN	DIVISION	PROVINCE	SECTION	SubSection Name	Section Elevation (m)	Class 1 Elevation (m)
4	**Jarbidge Wilderness**	341G	100	DRY DOMAIN	Temperate Desert Division	Intermountain Semi-Desert and Desert	Northeastern Great Basin Section	Green River Basin (341Ga)		3048
								Great Divide Basin (341Gb)		
5	**Sawtooth Wilderness**	M332A	98	DRY DOMAIN	Temperate Steppe Regime Mountains	Middle Rocky Mountain Steppe-Coniferous Forest-Alpine Meadow Province	Idaho Batholith Section	Stanley Basin Valley (M332Abb)	900 - 3000	3285
								Lowman Uplands (M332Ae)		
								Sawtooth Range - Boise Mountains (M332At)		
								South Fork Boise River Uplands (M332Ay)		
6	**Teton Wilderness**	M331D	65	DRY DOMAIN	Temperate Steppe Regime Mountains	Southern Rocky Mountain Steppe-Open Woodland-Coniferous Forest-Alpine Meadow Province	Overthrust Mountains Section	Gros Ventre-Red Mountains-Leidy Uplands (M331Da)	1524 - 3962	2286 - 3708
								Jackson Hole (M331Dc)		
								South Absakoka Volcanic Plateau (M331De)		
		M331A	35	DRY DOMAIN	Temperate Steppe Regime Mountains	Southern Rocky Mountain Steppe-Open Woodland-Coniferous Forest-Alpine Meadow Province	Yellowstone Highlands Section	South Yellowstone Volcanic Plateau (M331Ab)	1800 - 4100	
								Central Absaroka Volcanic Range (M331Ac)		
								North Absaroka Range (M331Ag)		

	Class 1 Area	Ecounit Section	Approx. % Area	DOMAIN	DIVISION	PROVINCE	SECTION	SubSection Name	Section Elevation (m)	Class 1 Elevation (m)
REGION 5										
1	**Agua Tibia Wilderness**	M262B	100	HUMID TEMPERATE DOMAIN	Mediterranean Regime Mountains	California Coastal Range Open Woodland-Shrub-Coniferous Forest-Meadow Province	Southern California Mountains and Valleys Section	Perris Valley and Hills (M262Bk)		1524
								San Jacinto Foothills-Cahuilla Mountains (M262Bl)	1500 - 4000	
								Palomar-Cuyamaca Peak (M262Bo)	2000 - 6515	
								Western Granitic Foothills (M262Bn)	1200 - 4000	
2	**Ansel Adams Wilderness**	M261E	100	HUMID TEMPERATE DOMAIN	Mediterranean Regime Mountains	Sierran Steppe-Mixed Forest-Coniferous Forest-Alpine Meadow Province	Sierra Nevada Section	Glaciated Batholith (M261Eo)	6000 - 14495	1067 - 4010
								Upper Batholith (M261Eq)	6000 - 10000	
								Eastern Slopes (M261Er)	2500 - 10000	
3	**Caribou Wilderness**	M261D	100	HUMID TEMPERATE DOMAIN	Mediterranean Regime Mountains	Sierran Steppe-Mixed Forest-Coniferous Forest-Alpine Meadow Province	Southern Cascades Section	Lassen-Almanor (M261Dm)	4500 - 10475	2553
4	**Cucamonga Wilderness**	M262B	100	HUMID TEMPERATE DOMAIN	Mediterranean Regime Mountains	California Coastal Range Open Woodland-Shrub-Coniferous Forest-Meadow Province	Southern California Mountains and Valleys Section	Upper San Gabriel Mountains (M262Be)	5000 - 10080	1524 - 2743
								San Gabriel Mountains (M262Bd)	500 - 6000	
5	**Desolation Wilderness**	M261E	100	HUMID TEMPERATE DOMAIN	Mediterranean Regime Mountains	Sierran Steppe-Mixed Forest-Coniferous Forest-Alpine Meadow Province	Sierra Nevada Section	Glaciated Batholith and Volcanic Flows (M261Ek)	7000 - 11570	1981 - 3048
								Tahoe Valley (M261El)		
								Upper Batholith and Volcanic Flows (M261Eh)	400 - 9006	

	Class 1 Area	Ecounit Section	Approx. % Area	DOMAIN	DIVISION	PROVINCE	SECTION	SubSection Name	Section Elevation (m)	Class 1 Elevation (m)
6	**Domeland Wilderness**	M261E	100	HUMID TEMPERATE DOMAIN	Mediterranean Regime Mountains	Sierran Steppe-Mixed Forest-Coniferous Forest-Alpine Meadow Province	Sierra Nevada Section	Kern Plateau (M261Eu)	3000 - 11371	
								Eastern Slopes (M261Er)	2500 - 10000	
7	**Emigrant Wilderness**	M261E	100	HUMID TEMPERATE DOMAIN	Mediterranean Regime Mountains	Sierran Steppe-Mixed Forest-Coniferous Forest-Alpine Meadow Province	Sierra Nevada Section	Glaciated Batholith (M261Eo)	6000 - 14495	1524 - 3527
								Glaciated Batholith and Volcanic Flows (M261Ek)	7000 - 11570	
								Upper Batholith and Volcanic Flows (M261Eh)	400 - 9006	
								Batholith and Volcanic Flows (M261Em)	3000 - 6000	
8	**John Muir Wilderness**	322A	Trace	DRY DOMAIN	Tropical/Subtropical Desert Division	American Semi-Desert and Desert	Mojave Desert	Spring-Charleston Mountains (322Aa)		1219 - 4419
		341D	Trace	DRY DOMAIN	Temperate Desert Division	Intermountain Semi-Desert and Desert	Mono Section	Crowley Flowlands (341Dh)		
		M261E	100	HUMID TEMPERATE DOMAIN	Mediterranean Regime Mountains	Sierran Steppe-Mixed Forest-Coniferous Forest-Alpine Meadow Province	Sierra Nevada Section	Glaciated Batholith (M261Eo)	6000 - 14495	
								Upper Batholith (M261Eq)	6000 - 10000	
								Eastern Slopes (M261Er)	2500 - 10000	
9	**Kaiser Wilderness**	M261E	100	HUMID TEMPERATE DOMAIN	Mediterranean Regime Mountains	Sierran Steppe-Mixed Forest-Coniferous Forest-Alpine Meadow Province	Sierra Nevada Section	Upper Batholith (M261Eq)	6000 - 10000	3146

	Class 1 Area	Ecounit Section	Approx. % Area	DOMAIN	DIVISION	PROVINCE	SECTION	SubSection Name	Section Elevation (m)	Class 1 Elevation (m)
10	**Marble Mountain Wilderness**	M261A	100	HUMID TEMPERATE DOMAIN	Mediterranean Regime Mountains	Sierran Steppe-Mixed Forest-Coniferous Forest-Alpine Meadow Province	Klamath Mountains Section	Upper Salmon Mountains (M261Ag)	4500 - 8299	2134
								Lower Salmon Mountains (M261Af)	600 - 5000	
								Forks of Salmon (M261Ap)	1000 - 6000	
								Klamath River Ridges (M261Ae)	1500 - 6300	
11	**Mokelumne Wilderness**	M261E	100	HUMID TEMPERATE DOMAIN	Mediterranean Regime Mountains	Sierran Steppe-Mixed Forest-Coniferous Forest-Alpine Meadow Province	Sierra Nevada Section	Glaciated Batholith and Volcanic Flows (M261Ek)	7000 - 11570	1219 - 3048
								Upper Batholith and Volcanic Flows (M261Eh)	400 - 9006	
								Batholith and Volcanic Flows (M261Em)	3000 - 6000	
								Eastern Slopes (M261Er)	2500 - 10000	
12	**San Gabriel Wilderness**	M262B	100	HUMID TEMPERATE DOMAIN	Mediterranean Regime Mountains	California Coastal Range Open Woodland-Shrub-Coniferous Forest-Meadow Province	Southern California Mountains and Valleys Section	Upper San Gabriel Mountains (M262Be)	5000 - 10080	488 - 2499
								San Gabriel Mountains (M262Bd)	500 - 6000	
13	**San Gorgonio Wilderness**	M262B	100	HUMID TEMPERATE DOMAIN	Mediterranean Regime Mountains	California Coastal Range Open Woodland-Shrub-Coniferous Forest-Meadow Province	Southern California Mountains and Valleys Section	San Gorgonio Mountains (M262Bg)	1500 - 6000	3506
								Upper San Gorgornio Mountains (M262Bh)	4000 - 11502	
								Little San Bernardino-Bighorn Mountains (M262Bi)	500 - 5500	

	Class 1 Area	Ecounit Section	Approx. % Area	DOMAIN	DIVISION	PROVINCE	SECTION	SubSection Name	Section Elevation (m)	Class 1 Elevation (m)
14	**San Jacinto Wilderness**	M262B	95	HUMID TEMPERATE DOMAIN	Mediterranean Regime Mountains	California Coastal Range Open Woodland-Shrub-Coniferous Forest-Meadow Province	Southern California Mountains and Valleys Section	San Jacinto Mountains (M262Bm)	3000 - 10831	1829 - 3048
								Desert Slopes (M262Bp)		
								San Jacinto Foothills-Cahuilla Mountains (M262Bl)	1500 - 4000	
		322C	5	DRY DOMAIN	Tropical/Subtropical Desert	American Semi-desert/Desert Province	Colorado Desert Section	Coachella Valley (322Ca)	230 - 1837	
15	**San Rafael Wilderness**	M262A	50	HUMID TEMPERATE DOMAIN	Mediterranean Regime Mountains	California Coastal Range Open Woodland-Shrub-Coniferous Forest-Meadow Province	Central California Coast Ranges Section	Interior Santa Lucia Range (M262Ae)	500 - 4918	355 - 2073
		M262B	50	HUMID TEMPERATE DOMAIN	Mediterranean Regime Mountains	California Coastal Range Open Woodland-Shrub-Coniferous Forest-Meadow Province	Southern California Mountains and Valleys Section	San Rafael-Topatopa Mountains (M262Ba)	1000 - 7510	
16	**South Warner Wilderness**	342B	5	DRY DOMAIN	Temperate Desert Division	Intermountain Semi-Desert	Northwestern Basin and Range Section	Cottonwood-Skedaddle Mountains (342Bd)		1451 - 3015
								High Desert-Wetlands (342Bi)		
		M261G	95	HUMID TEMPERATE DOMAIN	Mediterranean Regime Mountains	Sierran Steppe-Mixed Forest-Coniferous Forest-Alpine Meadow Province	Modoc Plateau Section	Warner Mountains (M261Gf)	1524 - 3015	
								Likely Mountain (M261Gi)		
17	**Thousand Lakes Wilderness**	M261D	100	HUMID TEMPERATE DOMAIN	Mediterranean Regime Mountains	Sierran Steppe-Mixed Forest-Coniferous Forest-Alpine Meadow Province	Southern Cascades Section	Hat Creek Rim (M261Dj)	609 - 4267	1690 - 2645
								Lassen-Almanor (M261Dm)		

	Class 1 Area	Ecounit Section	Approx. % Area	DOMAIN	DIVISION	PROVINCE	SECTION	SubSection Name	Section Elevation (m)	Class 1 Elevation (m)
18	**Ventana Wilderness**	261A	98	HUMID TEMPERATE DOMAIN	Mediterranean Division	California Coastal Chapparral Forest and Shrub Province	Central California Coast Section	North Coastal Santa Lucia Range (261Aj)	0 - 1787	183 - 1753
		M262A	2	HUMID TEMPERATE DOMAIN	Mediterranean Regime Mountains	California Coastal Range Open Woodland-Shrub-Coniferous Forest-Meadow Province	Central California Coast Ranges Section	Interior Santa Lucia Range (M262Ae)	152 - 1499	
19	**Yolla Bolly-Middle Eel Wilderness**	M261B	100	HUMID TEMPERATE DOMAIN	Mediterranean Regime Mountains	Sierran Steppe-Mixed Forest-Coniferous Forest-Alpine Meadow Province	Northern California Coast Ranges Section	Eastern Franciscan (M261Ba)	366 - 2466	823 - 2438
								Central Franciscan (M261Bb)		
REGION 6										
1	**Alpine Lakes Wilderness**	M242D	100	HUMID TEMPERATE DOMAIN	Marine Regime Mountains	Cascade Mixed Forest - Coniferous Forest - Alpine Meadow	Northern Cascades Section	North Cascades Lowland Forests (M242Da)	645 - 2258	
								North Cascades Highland Forests (M242Db)		
								Wenatchee-Chelan Highlands (M242Dg)		
								Chiwaukum Hills and Lowlands (M242Dh)		
2	**Diamond Peak Wilderness**	M242B	100	HUMID TEMPERATE DOMAIN	Marine Regime Mountains	Cascade Mixed Forest-Coniferous Forest-Alpine Meadow Province	Western Cascades Section	Western Cascades Highland Forest (M242Bb)	0 - 4516	2665
								Cascade Crest Forest and Volcanic Peaks (M242Bc)		

	Class 1 Area	Ecounit Section	Approx. % Area	DOMAIN	DIVISION	PROVINCE	SECTION	SubSection Name	Section Elevation (m)	Class 1 Elevation (m)
3	**Eagle Cap Wilderness**	M332G	100	DRY DOMAIN	Temperate Steppe Regime Mountains	Middle Rocky Mountain Steppe-Coniferous Forest-Alpine Meadow Province	Blue Mountains Section	Wallowa-Seven Devils Mountains (M332Ge)	300 - 3300	1524 - 3001
								Subalpine Mountains (M332Gm)		
4	**Gearhart Mountain Wilderness**	M242C	100	HUMID TEMPERATE DOMAIN	Marine Regime Mountains	Cascade Mixed Forest-Coniferous Forest-Alpine Meadow Province	Eastern Cascades Section	Pumice Plateau Forest (M242Ce)	912 - 3010	2549
5	**Glacier Peak Wilderness**	M242D	100	HUMID TEMPERATE DOMAIN	Marine Regime Mountains	Cascade Mixed Forest - Coniferous Forest - Alpine Meadow	Northern Cascades Section	North Cascades Lowland Forests (M242Da)		3213
								North Cascades Highland Forests (M242Db)		
								Wenatchee-Chelan Highlands (M242Dg)		
6	**Goat Rocks Wilderness**	M242B		HUMID TEMPERATE DOMAIN	Marine Regime Mountains	Cascade Mixed Forest - Coniferous Forest - Alpine Meadow	Western Cascades	West Cascade Slope Forest (M242Ba)	0 - 4516	914 - 2500
								Western Cascades Highland Forest (M242Bb)		
								Cascade Crest Forest and Volcanic Peaks (M242Bc)		
		M242C		HUMID TEMPERATE DOMAIN	Marine Regime Mountains	Cascade Mixed Forest - Coniferous Forest - Alpine Meadow	Eastern Cascades	Grand Fir Foothills (M242Cb)	914 - 2134	
7	**Kalmiopsis Wilderness**	M261A	100	HUMID TEMPERATE DOMAIN	Mediterranean Regime Mountains	Sierran Steppe - Mixed Forest - Coniferous Forest - Alpine Meadow	Klamath Mountains Section	Siskiyou Serpentine (M261Aa)	456 - 2432	152 - 1554
								Inland Siskiyous (M261Ao)		
								Coastal Siskiyous (M261Ay)		

	Class 1 Area	Ecounit Section	Approx. % Area	DOMAIN	DIVISION	PROVINCE	SECTION	SubSection Name	Section Elevation (m)	Class 1 Elevation (m)
8	**Mount Adams Wilderness**	M242B	100	HUMID TEMPERATE DOMAIN	Marine Regime Mountains	Cascade Mixed Forest-Coniferous Forest-Alpine Meadow Province	Western Cascades Section	Western Cascades Highland Forest (M242Bb)	0 - 4516	3742
								Cascade Crest Forest and Volcanic Peaks (M242Bc)		
9	**Mount Hood Wilderness**	M242B	100	HUMID TEMPERATE DOMAIN	Marine Regime Mountains	Cascade Mixed Forest-Coniferous Forest-Alpine Meadow Province	Western Cascades Section	West Cascade Slope Forest (M242Ba)	0 - 4516	3426
								Western Cascades Highland Forest (M242Bb)		
								Cascade Crest Forest and Volcanic Peaks (M242Bc)		
10	**Mount Jefferson Wilderness**	M242B	98	HUMID TEMPERATE DOMAIN	Marine Regime Mountains	Cascade Mixed Forest-Coniferous Forest-Alpine Meadow Province	Western Cascades Section	Western Cascades Highland Forest (M242Bb)	0 - 4516	3199
								Cascade Crest Forest and Volcanic Peaks (M242Bc)		
		M242C	2	HUMID TEMPERATE DOMAIN	Marine Regime Mountains	Cascade Mixed Forest-Coniferous Forest-Alpine Meadow Province	Eastern Cascades Section	Ponderosa Pine-Bitterbrush Woodland (M242Cd)	0 - 3300	
11	**Mount Washington Wilderness**	M242B	100	HUMID TEMPERATE DOMAIN	Marine Regime Mountains	Cascade Mixed Forest-Coniferous Forest-Alpine Meadow Province	Western Cascades Section	Cascade Crest Forest and Volcanic Peaks (M242Bc)	0 - 4516	2095
								Ponderosa Pine-Bitterbrush Woodland (M242Cd)		

	Class 1 Area	Ecounit Section	Approx. % Area	DOMAIN	DIVISION	PROVINCE	SECTION	SubSection Name	Section Elevation (m)	Class 1 Elevation (m)
12	**Mountain Lakes Wilderness**	M242B	97	HUMID TEMPERATE DOMAIN	Marine Regime Mountains	Cascade Mixed Forest-Coniferous Forest-Alpine Meadow Province	Western Cascades Section	Southern Oregon Cascade Highlands (M242Be)	0 - 4516	
		M261D	3	HUMID TEMPERATE DOMAIN	Marine Regime Mountains	Cascade Mixed Forest-Coniferous Forest-Alpine Meadow Province	Western Cascades Section	Medicine Lake Lava Flows (M261Dh)	610 - 4267	
13	**Pasayten Wilderness**	M242D	100	HUMID TEMPERATE DOMAIN	Marine Regime Mountains	Cascade Mixed Forest - Coniferous Forest - Alpine Meadow	Northern Cascades Section	North Cascades Lowland Forests (M242Da)		
								North Cascades Highland Forests (M242Db)		
								Pasayten-Sawtooth Highlands (M242Dd)		
								Okanogan Pine-Fir Hills (M242De)		
14	**Strawberry Mountain Wilderness**	M332G	100	DRY DOMAIN	Temperate Steppe Regime Mountains	Middle Rocky Mountain Steppe-Coniferous Forest-Alpine Meadow Province	Blue Mountains Section	Continental Highlands (M332Gh)	300 - 3300	1219 - 2755
								Cold Moist Volcanic Ash Forest (M332Gl)		
								Hornet Plateau (M332Gp)		
15	**Three Sisters Wilderness**	M242B	99	HUMID TEMPERATE DOMAIN	Marine Regime Mountains	Cascade Mixed Forest-Coniferous Forest-Alpine Meadow Province	Western Cascades Section	West Cascade Slope Forest (M242Ba)	0 - 4516	3157
								Western Cascades Highland Forest (M242Bb)		
								Cascade Crest Forest and Volcanic Peaks (M242Bc)		
		M242C	1	HUMID TEMPERATE DOMAIN	Marine Regime Mountains	Cascade Mixed Forest-Coniferous Forest-Alpine Meadow Province	Eastern Cascades Section	Ponderosa Pine-Bitterbrush Woodland (M242Cd)	0 - 3300	

	Class 1 Area	Ecounit Section	Approx. % Area	DOMAIN	DIVISION	PROVINCE	SECTION	SubSection Name	Section Elevation (m)	Class 1 Elevation (m)
REGION 8										
1	**Bradwell Bay Wilderness**	232L	100	Humid Temperate	Subtropical	Outer Coastal Plain Mixed Forest	Florida Coastal Lowlands-Western	FL Gulf Coast Flatwoods-Bays and Barrier Islands (232Lc)	0 - 30	
2	**Caney Creek Wilderness**	M231A	100	Humid Temperate	Subtropical	Ouachita Mixed Forest-Meadow	Ouachita Mountains	West Central Ouachita Mountains (M231Ab)	152 - 305	
								East Central Ouachita Mountains (M231Ac)	152 - 305	
3	**Cohutta Wilderness**	M221D	100	Humid Temperate	Hot Continental	Central Appalachian Broadleaf Forest-Coniferous Forest-Meadow	Blue Ridge Mountains	Metasedimentary Mountains (M221Dd)	610 - 1524	
4	**James River Face Wilderness**	M221D	100	Humid Temperate	Hot Continental	Central Appalachian Broadleaf Forest-Coniferous Forest-Meadow	Blue Ridge Mountains	Northern Blue Ridge Mountains (M221Da)	305 - 1219	198 - 937
5	**Joyce Kilmer-Slickrock Wilderness**	M221D	100	Humid Temperate	Hot Continental	Central Appalachian Broadleaf Forest-Coniferous Forest-Meadow	Blue Ridge Mountains	Metasedimentary Mountains (M221Dd)	610 - 1524	
6	**Linville Gorge Wilderness**	231I	1	Humid Temperate	Subtropical	Southeastern Mixed Forest	Central Appalachian Piedmont	Midland Plateau Central Uplands-North (231Ia)		
		M221D	99	Humid Temperate	Hot Continental	Central Appalachian Broadleaf Forest-Coniferous Forest-Meadow	Blue Ridge Mountains	Southern Blue Ridge Mountains (M221Dc)	610 - 1524	
7	**Shining Rock Wilderness**	M221D	100	Humid Temperate	Hot Continental	Central Appalachian Broadleaf Forest-Coniferous Forest-Meadow	Blue Ridge Mountains	Southern Blue Ridge Mountains (M221Dc)	610 - 1524	975 - 1838
8	**Sipsey Wilderness**	231C	100	Humid Temperate	Subtropical	Southeastern Mixed Forest	Southern Cumberland Plateau	Sandstone Mountain (231Cd)	152 - 305	

	Class 1 Area	Ecounit Section	Approx. % Area	DOMAIN	DIVISION	PROVINCE	SECTION	SubSection Name	Section Elevation (m)	Class 1 Elevation (m)
9	**Upper Buffalo Wilderness**	M223A	100	Humid Temperate	Mediterranean Regime Mountains	Central Interior Broadleaf Forest	Ozark Highlands	Boston Mountain (M223Aa)		
REGION 9										
1	**Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness**	212L	100	Humid Temperate	Warm Continental	Laurentian Mixed Forest	Northern Superior Uplands	Border Lakes (212La)	335 - 671	
								Laurentian Highlands (212Le)		
2	**Dolly Sods Wilderness**	M221A	5	Humid Temperate	Hot Continental	Central Appalachian Broadleaf Forest-Coniferous Forest-Meadow	Northern Ridge and Valley	Ridge and Valley (M221Aa)		
		M221B	95	Humid Temperate	Hot Continental	Central Appalachian Broadleaf Forest-Coniferous Forest-Meadow	Allegheny Mountains	Northern High Allegheny Mountain (M221Ba)	305 - 1481	
3	**Great Gulf Wilderness**	M211A	100	Humid Temperate	Warm Continental	New England-Adirondack	White Mountain	White Mountains (M211Ad)	305 - 1829	1636
4	**Hercules-Glades Wilderness**	223A	100	Humid Temperate	Hot Continental	Eastern Broadleaf Forest (Continental)	Ozark Highlands	White River Hills (223Ag)	183 - 488	
5	**Lye Brook Wilderness**	M211C	100	Humid Temperate	Warm Continental	New England-Adirondack	Green-Taconic-Berkshire Mountain	Taconic Mountains (M211Cb)		274 - 884
5	**Lye Brook Wilderness**	M211C	100	Humid Temperate	Warm Continental	New England-Adirondack	Green-Taconic-Berkshire Mountain	Southern Green Mountain (M211Cd)	305 - 1067	274 - 884
6	**Otter Creek Wilderness**	M221B	100	Humid Temperate	Hot Continental	Central Appalachian Broadleaf Forest-Coniferous Forest-Meadow	Northern Ridge and Valley	Northern High Allegheny Mountain (M221Ba)	305 - 1481	
								Western Allegheny Mountains (M221Bb)	236 - 978	

	Class 1 Area	Ecounit Section	Approx. % Area	DOMAIN	DIVISION	PROVINCE	SECTION	SubSection Name	Section Elevation (m)	Class 1 Elevation (m)
7	**Presidential Range-Dry River Wilderness**	M211A	100	Humid Temperate	Warm Continental	New England-Adirondack	White Mountain	White Mountains (M211Ad)	305 - 1829	1917
8	**Rainbow Lake Wilderness**	212J	90	Humid Temperate	Warm Continental	Laurentian Mixed Forest	Southern Superior Uplands	Gogebic-Penokee Iron Range (212Jb)	308 - 567	
		212K	10	Humid Temperate	Warm Continental	Laurentian Mixed Forest	Western Superior Uplands	Bayfield Sand Plains (212Ka)		

Table A1.2. Climate attributes for Forest Service Class 1 Areas

	Class 1 Area	Ecounit Section	SubSection	Ann precip cm	mean ppt/24	mean ppt/48	Ann snow cm	Ann mean temp C	Ann temp range C	Mean freeze free days	Ann relative humidity %	Climate comment
REGION 1												
1	**Anaconda Pintler Wilderness**	M332B	M332Bc	76	3	2	387	3.3	-4 to 10.5	45	64	cool, temperate with some maritime influence. Growing season: 45-130 days
			M332Bd	69	3	1	530	2.9	-4 to 9.8	50	61	
		M332E	M332Eg	47	2	1	263	3.8	-3.1 to 10.7	71	63	Cold dry continental. Growing season: 45-100 days
2	**Bob Marshall Wilderness**	M332B	M332Bh	95	4	2	718	3.7	-2.4 to 9.8	66	62	
		M333C	M333Cb	125	5	3	815	3.4	-2.9 to 9.6	74	67	cool, temperate climate with minor maritime influence; growing season: 45-120 days
			M333Ce	116	5	2	845	2.5	-3.8 to 8.8	69	63	
			M333Cg	98	4	2	648	3	-3.4 to 9.4	80	59	
			M333Ch	89	4	2	625	3.9	-2.5 to 10.3	81	59	
3	**Cabinet Mountains Wilderness**	M333B	M333Ba	106	4	2	370	5.2	-0.6 to 10.9	96	66	cool, temperate climate with some maritime influence; growing season: 45-120 days
4	**Gates of the Mountains Wilderness**	M332D	M332Dh	61	3	1	407	4	-3.3 to 11.3	79	59	
			M332De	45	2	1	247	5.3	-2.2 to 12.7	79	57	
5	**Mission Mountains Wilderness**	M333C	M333Cb	125	5	3	815	3.4	-2.9 to 9.6	74	67	cool, temperate climate with minor maritime influence; growing season: 45-120 days

	Class 1 Area	Ecounit Section	SubSection	Ann precip cm	mean ppt/24	mean ppt/48	Ann snow cm	Ann mean temp C	Ann temp range C	Mean freeze free days	Ann relative humidity %	Climate comment
6	**Scapegoat Wilderness**	M332B	M332Bf	58	2	1	376	4.4	-2.5 to 11.2	60	59	cool, temperate climate with some maritime influence; growing season: 45-120 days
			M332Bh	95	4	2	718	3.7	-2.4 to 9.8	66	62	
		M333C	M333Cb	125	5	3	815	3.4	-2.9 to 9.6	74	67	cool, temperate climate with minor maritime influence; growing season: 45-120 days
			M333Ce	116	5	2	845	2.5	-3.8 to 8.8	69	63	
			M333Ch	89	4	2	625	3.9	-2.5 to 10.3	81	59	
7	**Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness**	M332A	M332Aa	99	4	2	350	5.6	-1.2 to 12.4	86	63	cool, temperate climate with maritime influence; growing season: 45-100 days
			M332Ab	126	5	3	708	2.7	-4.1 to 9.4	56	65	
7	**Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness**	M332B	M332Ba	130	5	3	837	2.2	-4.3 to 8.6	59	65	cool, temperate with some maritime influence. Growing season: 45-130 days
			M332Bc	76	3	2	387	3.3	-4 to 10.5	45	64	
		M333D	M333Dc	84	4	2	359	5.6	-1.3 to 12.4	85	64	
REGION 2												
1	**Chiricahua Wilderness**	321A	321Aj	39	2	1	4	17	7.8 to 25.2	207	40	
			321Am	53	2	1	19	15	7 to 23.1	198	40	
2	**Eagles Nest Wilderness**	M331I	M331Ig	65	3	1	602	0.5	-6.6 to 7.5	52	56	Growing season: less than 70-160 days
			M331Is	48	2	1	385	2.9	-5.2 to 11.1	63	57	
		M331H	M331Hb	52	2	1	366	4.4	-4.1 to 12.8	79	56	Growing season: 70-140 days
			M331Hh	54	2	1	341	3.7	-4.2 to 11.6	76	57	
3	**Fitzpatrick Wilderness**	M331J	M331Ja	75	3	2	797	-1	-6.9 to 5	40	55	Growing season:25-120 days, higher elevations: 0-45 days
			M331Jb	53	2	1	441	3	-2.7 to 8.7	88	54	
		342F	342Fa	27	1	1	129	6.1	-1.7 to 14	105	52	Growing season: 80-140 days
4	**Flat Tops Wilderness**	M331H	M331Hd	79	3	2	664	2.8	-4.9 to 10.5	74	56	Growing season: 70-140 days
			M331Hf	41	2	1	197	6.1	-1.7 to 13.9	104	58	
5	**La Garita Wilderness**	M331G	M331Gu	67	3	1	512	1.5	-6.4 to 9.3	59	50	Growing season: less than 70 days
6	**Maroon Bells-Snowmass Wilderness**	M331H										Growing season: 70-140 days
		M331I										Growing season: less than 70-160 days
7	**Mount Zirkel Wilderness**	M331I	M331Io	44	2	1	371	2.4	-5.7 to 10.5	39	56	Growing season: less than 70-160 days
			M331Iq	112	5	2	1210	1.3	-5.9 to 8.5	47	56	
			M331Iu	81	3	2	734	3	-4.7 to 10.6	64	57	
8	**North Absaroka Wilderness**	M331A	M331Ag	83	3	2	560	1.5	-5.4 to 8.3	49	54	Cold, moist continental; growing season: 25-120 days
			M331Ai	45	2	1	235	6.5	0.9 to 12	127	53	

	Class 1 Area	Ecounit Section	SubSection	Ann precip cm	mean ppt/24	mean ppt/48	Ann snow cm	Ann mean temp C	Ann temp range C	Mean freeze free days	Ann relative humidity %	Climate comment
9	**Rawah Wilderness**	M331I	M331Ib	49	2	1	303	4.8	-2.4 to 12	93	54	Growing season: less than 70-160 days
			M331Ip	75	3	2	754	1.2	-5.6 to 8.1	58	56	
			M331Iv	66	3	1	620	2.8	-4.6 to 10.1	63	55	
10	**Washakie Wilderness**	342A	342Ac	37	2	1	178	5.6	-1.2 to 12.4	100	54	
		M331A	M331Ac	87	4	2	797	0	-6.1 to 6.1	44	58	Cold, moist continental; growing season: 25-120 days
			M331Ad	52	2	1	434	2.5	-3.6 to 8.6	74	53	
			M331Ag	83	3	2	560	1.5	-5.4 to 8.3	49	54	
			M331Aj	69	3	1	621	0.1	-5.9 to 6	47	55	
11	**Weminuche Wilderness**	313B	313Be	49	2	1	215	7.2	-1.3 to 15.7	105	53	
		M331G	M331Gq	96	4	2	667	1.4	-5.9 to 8.6	53	51	Growing season: less than 70 days
			M331Gs	77	3	2	436	4.5	-2.4 to 11.5	93	53	
			M331Gu	67	3	1	512	1.5	-6.4 to 9.3	59	50	
12	**West Elk Wilderness**	M331H	M331Hn	63	3	1	436	2.7	-5.3 to 10.7	68	54	Growing season: 70-140 days
REGION 3												
1	**Galiuro Wilderness**	321A	321Am	53	2	1	19	15	7 to 23.1	198	40	Growing season: 200-240 days
2	**Gila Wilderness**	M313A	M313Ab	38	2	1	6	13	3.8 to 23	164	43	
			M313Ad	40	2	1	33	11	2.2 to 20.4	149	41	
			M313Ae	53	2	1	66	9.7	1.6 to 17.7	143	41	
3	**Mazatzal Wilderness**	313C	313Ca	45	2	1	9	17	8.3 to 24.9	227	40	Winters milder below 6800 ft (2075 m) and colder at higher elevations. Growing season: 70-170 days
			313Cc	50	2	1	24	15	6.5 to 23.4	202	44	
			313Cd	52	2	1	49	13	3.7 to 21.3	162	43	
		332B	322Bh	27	1	1	1	21	12.6 to 28.4	286	38	Mild winters; growing season: 250-350 days
4	**Mount Baldy Wilderness**	M313A	M313Ah	60	3	1	159	8.1	-0.7 to 16.9	112	43	Growing season: 50-100
5	**Pecos Wilderness**	M331F	M331Fa	60	3	1	419	3.7	-3.9 to 11.2	86	53	Growing season: 70-110 days
			M331Fg	55	2	1	263	5.6	-2.5 to 13.7	98	51	
			M331Fh	41	2	1	112	8.3	-0.3 to 16.9	121	50	

	Class 1 Area	Ecounit Section	SubSection	Ann precip cm	mean ppt/24	mean ppt/48	Ann snow cm	Ann mean temp C	Ann temp range C	Mean freeze free days	Ann relative humidity %	Climate comment
6	**Pine Mountain Wilderness**	313C	313Cc	50	2	1	24	15	6.5 to 23.4	202	44	Winters milder below 6800 ft (2075 m) and colder at higher elevations. Growing season: 70-170 days
7	**San Pedro Parks Wilderness**	M331G	M331Gm	52	2	1	200	7	-1 to 15.1	118	51	Growing season: less than 70 days
8	**Sierra Ancha Wilderness**	313C	313Cc	50	2	1	24	15	6.5 to 23.4	202	44	Winters milder below 6800 ft (2075 m) and colder at higher elevations. Growing season: 70-170 days
			313Cd	52	2	1	49	13	3.7 to 21.3	162	43	
9	**Superstition Wilderness**	313C	313Ca	45	2	1	9	17	8.3 to 24.9	227	40	Winters milder below 6800 ft (2075 m) and colder at higher elevations. Growing season: 70-170 days
			313Cc	50	2	1	24	15	6.5 to 23.4	202	44	
		322B	322Bf	22	1	0	0	21	12.4 to 29.7	280	37	Mild winters; growing season: 250-350 days
			322Bh	27	1	1	1	21	12.6 to 28.4	286	38	
10	**Sycamore Canyon Wilderness**	M313A	M313Al	63	3	1	195	9	0.7 to 17.2	122	49	Growing season: 50-100
		313C	313Ca	45	2	1	9	17	8.3 to 24.9	227	40	Winters milder below 6800 ft (2075 m) and colder at higher elevations. Growing season: 70-170 days
			313Cd	52	2	1	49	13	3.7 to 21.3	162	43	
11	**Wheeler Peak Wilderness**	M331F	M331Fa	60	3	1	419	3.7	-3.9 to 11.2	86	53	Growing season: 70-110 days
			M331Fg	55	2	1	263	5.6	-2.5 to 13.7	98	51	
12	**White Mountain Wilderness**	M313B	M313Bf	40	2	1	65	11	2.9 to 19.9	152	48	Growing season: 70-170
			M313Bg	56	2	1	122	8.9	0.9 to 16.9	131	49	
REGION 4												
1	**Bridger Wilderness**	M331J	M331Ja	75	3	2	797	-1	-6.9 to 5	40	55	Growing season:25-120 days, higher elevations: 0-45 days
		342G	342Ge	37	2	1	219	1.4	-7.4 to 10.2	30	50	
		M331D	M331Da	89	4	2	768	0.1	-7.5 to 7.7	27	56	Growing season: 80-120 days
2	**Hells Canyon Wilderness**	M332G	M332Gd	55	2	1	137	7.5	1.4 to 13.6	113	63	Growing season: less than 30 to 130 days
			M332Gf	78	3	2	237	6.2	-0.1 to 12.6	83	62	
3	**Hoover Wilderness**	341D	341Dd	56	2	1	255	5.7	-2.4 to 13.8	72	57	
		M261E	M261Eo	97	4	2	679	2.3	-4.3 to 8.9	85	60	ppt mostly as snow; Freeze Free Period: 10-50 days
			M261Er	50	2	1	229	9.3	2.3 to 16.2	147	47	ppt mostly as snow at higher elevations; Freeze Free Period: 25-200 days
			M261Ek	128	5	3	786	4.6	-1.9 to 11.1	75	60	ppt mostly as snow; Freeze Free Period: 25-50 days

	Class 1 Area	Ecounit Section	SubSection	Ann precip cm	mean ppt/24	mean ppt/48	Ann snow cm	Ann mean temp C	Ann temp range C	Mean freeze free days	Ann relative humidity %	Climate comment
4	**Jarbidge Wilderness**	341G	341Ga	30	1	1	124	7.5	-0.5 to 15.4	87	52	
			341Gb	40	2	1	229	5.7	-1.9 to 13.3	72	52	
5	**Sawtooth Wilderness**	M332A	M332Abb	72	3	2	418	2.1	-6 to 10.2	25	67	cool, temperate climate with maritime influence; growing season: 45-100 days
			M332Ae	97	4	2	463	4.6	-3 to 12.2	67	63	
			M332At	108	4	2	714	2.2	-4.3 to 8.7	45	66	
			M332Ay	76	3	2	360	5	-1.8 to 11.7	86	63	
6	**Teton Wilderness**	M331D	M331Da	89	4	2	768	0.1	-7.5 to 7.7	27	56	Growing season: 80-120 days
			M331Dc	64	3	1	483	2.6	-5.2 to 10.5	49	57	
			M331De	102	4	2	970	0.9	-5.1 to 7	46	59	
		M331A	M331Ab	104	4	2	861	0.4	-7.1 to 7.8	33	57	Cold, moist continental; growing season: 25-120 days
			M331Ac	87	4	2	797	0	-6.1 to 6.1	44	58	
			M331Ag	83	3	2	560	1.5	-5.4 to 8.3	49	54	
REGION 5												
1	**Agua Tibia Wilderness**	M262B	M262Bk	31	1	1	0	17	8.4 to 26.3	261	53	
			M262Bl	41	2	1	18	15	6.8 to 23.6	209	47	ppt almost all as rain;Freeze Free Period: 200-250 days
			M262Bo	56	2	1	31	14	5.1 to 21.9	187	46	ppt mostly rain;Freeze Free Period: 200-250 days
			M262Bn	42	2	1	1	16	8.2 to 24.6	268	53	ppt most as rain;Freeze Free Period: 200-275
2	**Ansel Adams Wilderness**	M261E	M261Eo	97	4	2	679	2.3	-4.3 to 8.9	85	60	ppt mostly as snow;Freeze Free Period: 10-50 days
			M261Eq	98	4	2	455	6.5	0.1 to 12.9	130	62	ppt mostly as snow;Freeze Free Period: 25-100 days
			M261Er	50	2	1	229	9.3	2.3 to 16.2	147	47	ppt mostly as snow at higher elevations;Freeze Free Period: 25-200 days
3	**Caribou Wilderness**	M261D	M261Dm	122	5	3	415	6.9	-0.6 to 14.5	86	56	over 2032 mm ppt around Lassen Peak and south of Lssen Peak; ppt mostly as snow;Freeze Free Period: 25 days at higher elev., 100 at lower elev.
4	**Cucamonga Wilderness**	M262B	M262Be	87	4	2	112	12	6.9 to 17.7	236	49	ppt mostly as snow;Freeze Free Period: 150-225 days
			M262Bd	67	3	1	41	14	8.1 to 20.5	251	51	ppt mostly rain;Freeze Free Period: 200-275 days
5	**Desolation Wilderness**	M261E	M261Ek	128	5	3	786	4.6	-1.9 to 11.1	75	60	ppt mostly most as snow;Freeze Free Period: 25-50 days
			M261El	77	3	2	417	6.2	-1.3 to 13.8	53	57	
			M261Eh	142	6	3	516	7.9	0.9 to 14.9	108	58	ppt mostly as snow;Freeze Free Period: 25-100 days

	Class 1 Area	Ecounit Section	SubSection	Ann precip cm	mean ppt/24	mean ppt/48	Ann snow cm	Ann mean temp C	Ann temp range C	Mean freeze free days	Ann relative humidity %	Climate comment
6	**Domeland Wilderness**	M261E	M261Eu	49	2	1	177	8.3	2.6 to 14.1	164	46	ppt mostly snow at higher elevations;Freeze Free Period: 25-150 days
			M261Er	50	2	1	229	9.3	2.3 to 16.2	147	47	ppt mostly as snow at higher elevations;Freeze Free Period: 25-200 days
7	**Emigrant Wilderness**	M261E	M261Eo	97	4	2	679	2.3	-4.3 to 8.9	85	60	ppt mostly as snow;Freeze Free Period: 10-50 days
			M261Ek	128	5	3	786	4.6	-1.9 to 11.1	75	60	ppt mostly as snow;Freeze Free Period: 25-50 days
			M261Eh	142	6	3	516	7.9	0.9 to 14.9	108	58	ppt mostly as snow;Freeze Free Period: 25-100 days
			M261Em	115	5	2	233	11	4 to 18.2	156	59	ppt mostly as snow;Freeze Free Period: 100-150 days
8	**John Muir Wilderness**	322A	322Aa	16	1	0	11	14	6.5 to 22.2	202	39	
		341D	341Dh	31	1	1	114	8.4	-0.5 to 17.4	114	50	
		M261E	M261Eo	97	4	2	679	2.3	-4.3 to 8.9	85	60	ppt mostly as snow;Freeze Free Period: 10-50 days
			M261Eq	98	4	2	455	6.5	0.1 to 12.9	130	62	ppt mostly as snow;Freeze Free Period: 25-100 days
			M261Er	50	2	1	229	9.3	2.3 to 16.2	147	47	ppt mostly as snow at higher elevations;Freeze Free Period: 25-200 days
9	**Kaiser Wilderness**	M261E	M261Eq	98	4	2	455	6.5	0.1 to 12.9	130	62	ppt mostly as snow;Freeze Free Period: 25-100 days
10	**Marble Mountain Wilderness**	M261A	M261Ag	152	6	3	171	8.6	1 to 16.1	122	63	ppt mostly as snow;Freeze Free Period: 25 days at higher elev., 100 at lower elev.
			M261Af	168	7	3	82	11	3.6 to 18.7	165	64	Freeze Free Period: 100 at higher elev, 200 at lower elev.
			M261Ap	120	5	3	87	11	2.5 to 19.2	141	62	Freeze Free Period: 75 days at higher elev., 200 at lower elev.
			M261Ae	75	3	2	67	9	2.3 to 15.7	128	67	ppt mostly rain at lower elev., ppt mostly as snow at higher elev);Freeze Free Period: 75 days at higher elev., 175 at lower elev.
11	**Mokelumne Wilderness**	M261E	M261Ek	128	5	3	786	4.6	-1.9 to 11.1	75	60	ppt mostly as snow;Freeze Free Period: 25-50 days
			M261Eh	142	6	3	516	7.9	0.9 to 14.9	108	58	ppt mostly as snow;Freeze Free Period: 25-100 days
			M261Em	115	5	2	233	11	4 to 18.2	156	59	ppt mostly as snow;Freeze Free Period: 100-150 days
			M261Er	50	2	1	229	9.3	2.3 to 16.2	147	47	ppt mostly as snow at higher elevations;Freeze Free Period: 25-200 days
12	**San Gabriel Wilderness**	M262B	M262Be	87	4	2	112	12	6.9 to 17.7	236	49	ppt mostly as snow;Freeze Free Period: 150-225 days
			M262Bd	67	3	1	41	14	8.1 to 20.5	251	51	ppt mostly rain;Freeze Free Period: 200-275 days

	Class 1 Area	Ecounit Section	SubSection	Ann precip cm	mean ppt/24	mean ppt/48	Ann snow cm	Ann mean temp C	Ann temp range C	Mean freeze free days	Ann relative humidity %	Climate comment
13	**San Gorgonio Wilderness**	M262B	M262Bg	61	3	1	73	14	6.4 to 20.7	212	42	Freeze Free Period: 200-250 days
			M262Bh	80	3	2	210	9.3	2.1 to 16.5	151	41	ppt mostly as snow;Freeze Free Period: 150-200 days
			M262Bi	30	1	1	19	17	9.4 to 23.5	242	38	ppt mostly as rain;Freeze Free Period: 200-275 days
14	**San Jacinto Wilderness**	M262B	M262Bm	53	2	1	84	13	5.5 to 21.3	180	45	Freeze Free Period: 150-225
			M262Bp	26	1	1	5	18	9 to 26	246	42	
			M262Bl	41	2	1	18	15	6.8 to 23.6	209	47	ppt mostly as rain;Freeze Free Period: 200-250 days
		322C	322Ca	10	0	0	0	22	13.4 to 31	301	38	ppt all rain;Freeze Free Period: 300 - 350 days
15	**San Rafael Wilderness**	M262A	M262Ae	48	2	1	6	15	5.6 to 23.4	237	63	ppt mostly rain;Freeze Free Period: 200-250 days
		M262B	M262Ba	56	2	1	40	13	5.2 to 19.8	241	50	Freeze free:175-250 days
16	**South Warner Wilderness**	342B	342Bd	35	1	1	108	9.1	2 to 16.1	106	56	
			342Bi	29	1	1	78	8.4	0.6 to 16.2	90	63	
		M261G	M261Gf	65	3	1	278	6.5	-0.3 to 13.2	85	64	Freeze Free Period: 25-100 days
			M261Gi	49	2	1	198	7.3	-0.3 to 14.8	74	60	
17	**Thousand Lakes Wilderness**	M261D	M261Dj	101	4	2	159	10	2.1 to 18.3	112	60	
			M261Dm	122	5	3	415	6.9	-0.6 to 14.5	86	56	Freeze Free Period: 25 days at higher elev., 100 at lower elev.
18	**Ventana Wilderness**	261A	261Aj	71	3	1	15	13	5.1 to 21.2	242	66	Freeze Free Period: 225-300 days
		M262A	M262Ae	48	2	1	6	15	5.6 to 23.4	237	63	Freeze Free Period: 200-250 days
19	**Yolla Bolly-Middle Eel Wilderness**	M261B	M261Ba	133	6	3	170	12	5.2 to 18	193	61	Freeze Free Period: 100 days at higher elev., 200 at lower elev.
			M261Bb	134	6	3	48	13	5.3 to 20.8	207	63	Freeze Free Period: 100 days at higher elev., 200 at lower elev.
REGION 6												
1	**Alpine Lakes Wilderness**	M242D	M242Da	215	9	4	241	8.3	3.3 to 13.3	169	72	
			M242Db	233	10	5	819	5.2	0.6 to 9.8	133	71	
			M242Dg	110	5	2	642	6.1	1 to 11.2	123	68	
			M242Dh	89	4	2	404	6.6	1.1 to 12.1	121	70	
2	**Diamond Peak Wilderness**	M242B	M242Bb	207	9	4	370	7.3	2.1 to 12.4	135	71	Growing season: 30-240 days
			M242Bc	189	8	4	746	5.3	0 to 10.6	93	68	

	Class 1 Area	Ecounit Section	SubSection	Ann precip cm	mean ppt/24	mean ppt/48	Ann snow cm	Ann mean temp C	Ann temp range C	Mean freeze free days	Ann relative humidity %	Climate comment
3	**Eagle Cap Wilderness**	M332G	M332Ge	100	4	2	435	5	-1.3 to 11.3	75	61	Growing season: less than 30 to 130 days
			M332Gm	155	6	3	909	2.2	-3.8 to 8.2	52	62	
4	**Gearhart Mountain Wilderness**	M242C	M242Ce	63	3	1	247	6	-1.4 to 13.4	49	63	Growing season: 70-140 days
5	**Glacier Peak Wilderness**	M242D	M242Da	215	9	4	241	8.3	3.3 to 13.3	169	72	
			M242Db	233	10	5	819	5.2	0.6 to 9.8	133	71	
			M242Dg	110	5	2	642	6.1	1 to 11.2	123	68	
6	**Goat Rocks Wilderness**	M242B	M242Ba	187	8	4	125	9.6	4.2 to 15.1	169	71	Growing season: 30-240 days
			M242Bb	207	9	4	370	7.3	2.1 to 12.4	135	71	
			M242Bc	189	8	4	746	5.3	0 to 10.6	93	68	
6	**Goat Rocks Wilderness**	M242C	M242Cb	126	5	3	453	5.5	0.4 to 10.6	101	69	
7	**Kalmiopsis Wilderness**	M261A	M261Aa	222	9	5	131	12	4.6 to 18.3	189	67	Growing season: 60-250
			M261Ao	122	5	3	109	10	4.6 to 16	160	69	
			M261Ay	270	11	6	116	12	6.3 to 17.4	232	71	
8	**Mount Adams Wilderness**	M242B	M242Bb	207	9	4	370	7.3	2.1 to 12.4	135	71	Growing season: 30-240 days
			M242Bc	189	8	4	746	5.3	0 to 10.6	93	68	
9	**Mount Hood Wilderness**	M242B	M242Ba	187	8	4	125	9.6	4.2 to 15.1	169	71	Growing season: 30-240 days
			M242Bb	207	9	4	370	7.3	2.1 to 12.4	135	71	
			M242Bc	189	8	4	746	5.3	0 to 10.6	93	68	
10	**Mount Jefferson Wilderness**	M242B	M242Bb	207	9	4	370	7.3	2.1 to 12.4	135	71	Growing season: 30-240 days
			M242Bc	189	8	4	746	5.3	0 to 10.6	93	68	
10	**Mount Jefferson Wilderness**	M242C	M242Cd	65	3	1	191	7.7	1 to 14.4	87	62	Growing season: 20-220 days
11	**Mount Washington Wilderness**	M242B	M242Bc	189	8	4	746	5.3	0 to 10.6	93	68	Growing season: 30-240 days
			M242Cd	65	3	1	191	7.7	1 to 14.4	87	62	
12	**Mountain Lakes Wilderness**	M242B	M242Be	132	5	3	623	5.2	-1.4 to 11.8	62	65	Growing season: 30-240 days
		M261D	M261Dh	63	3	1	162	8.2	0.8 to 15.5	91	62	

	Class 1 Area	Ecounit Section	SubSection	Ann precip cm	mean ppt/24	mean ppt/48	Ann snow cm	Ann mean temp C	Ann temp range C	Mean freeze free days	Ann relative humidity %	Climate comment
13	**Pasayten Wilderness**	M242D	M242Da	215	9	4	241	8.3	3.3 to 13.3	169	72	
			M242Db	233	10	5	819	5.2	0.6 to 9.8	133	71	
			M242Dd	105	4	2	645	3.4	-1.1 to 7.9	113	66	
			M242De	55	2	1	256	7	1.2 to 12.9	142	67	
14	**Strawberry Mountain Wilderness**	M332G	M332Gh	51	2	1	215	5.8	-1.2 to 12.9	58	59	Growing season: less than 30 to 130 days
14	**Strawberry Mountain Wilderness**	M332G	M332Gl	89	4	2	291	6	0.2 to 11.9	90	59	Growing season: less than 30 to 130 days
			M332Gp	57	2	1	210	6	-0.9 to 12.9	71	56	
15	**Three Sisters Wilderness**	M242B	M242Ba	187	8	4	125	9.6	4.2 to 15.1	169	71	Growing season: 30-240 days
			M242Bb	207	9	4	370	7.3	2.1 to 12.4	135	71	
			M242Bc	189	8	4	746	5.3	0 to 10.6	93	68	
		M242C	M242Cd	65	3	1	191	7.7	1 to 14.4	87	62	Growing season: 20-220 days
REGION 8												
1	**Bradwell Bay Wilderness**	232L	232Lc	147	6	3	0	20	13.3 to 26.3	255	73	growing season: 270-290 days.
2	**Caney Creek Wilderness**	M231A	M231Ab	133	6	3	10	16	9.1 to 22.2	204	66	
			M231Ac	141	6	3	9	16	8.9 to 22.6	206	67	
3	**Cohutta Wilderness**	M221D	M221Dd	149	6	3	31	13	5.4 to 19.6	164	69	growing season 150-220 days
4	**James River Face Wilderness**	M221D	M221Da	112	5	2	73	12	5.3 to 17.6	169	68	growing season 150-220 days
5	**Joyce Kilmer-Slickrock Wilderness**	M221D	M221Dd	149	6	3	31	13	5.4 to 19.6	164	69	growing season 150-220 days
6	**Linville Gorge Wilderness**	231I	231Ia	126	5	3	24	14	7.2 to 20.8	182	68	
		M221D	M221Dc	152	6	3	46	12	5.2 to 18.7	160	71	growing season 150-220 days
7	**Shining Rock Wilderness**	M221D	M221Dc	152	6	3	46	12	5.2 to 18.7	160	71	growing season 150-220 days
8	**Sipsey Wilderness**	231C	231Cd	145	6	3	7	15	8.5 to 21.7	199	71	
9	**Upper Buffalo Wilderness**	M223A	M223Aa	121	5	3	32	14	7 to 20.1	186	66	

	Class 1 Area	Ecounit Section	SubSection	Ann precip cm	mean ppt/24	mean ppt/48	Ann snow cm	Ann mean temp C	Ann temp range C	Mean freeze free days	Ann relative humidity %	Climate comment
REGION 9												
1	**Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness**	212L	212La	72	3	2	163	2.9	-3.4 to 9.3	105	69	
			212Le	74	3	2	171	2.7	-3.7 to 9	106	68	
2	**Dolly Sods Wilderness**	M221A	M221Aa	102	4	2	83	11	4.1 to 17.3	149	70	
		M221B	M221Ba	128	5	3	263	8.3	2 to 14.5	126	76	Growing season: 140-160 days
3	**Great Gulf Wilderness**	M211A	M211Ad	141	6	3	328	4.9	-1.1 to 10.9	111	70	rain and snowfall increase locally with elevation. Growing season: 80-130 days.
4	**Hercules-Glades Wilderness**	223A	223Ag	111	5	2	25	14	6.9 to 20.8	186	66	
5	**Lye Brook Wilderness**	M211C	M211Cb	114	5	2	181	7.1	0.9 to 13.2	128	68	
			M211Cd	134	6	3	277	5.7	-0.5 to 11.9	118	67	Growing season: 80-130 days
6	**Otter Creek Wilderness**	M221B	M221Ba	128	5	3	263	8.3	2 to 14.5	126	76	Growing season: 140-160 days
			M221Bb	122	5	3	188	9	3 to 15.1	144	73	
7	**Presidential Range-Dry River Wilderness**	M211A	M211Ad	141	6	3	328	4.9	-1.1 to 10.9	111	70	rain and snowfall increase locally with elevation. Growing season: 80-130 days.
8	**Rainbow Lake Wilderness**	212J	212Jb	87	4	2	340	4.3	-1.8 to 10.3	110	68	
		212K	212Ka	79	3	2	150	5	-1.5 to 11.4	116	68	

Table A1.3 Vegetation attributes for Forest Service Class 1 Areas

	Class 1 Area	Ecounit Section/ SubSection	Natural Vegetation	Disturbance regimes	Land use
REGION 1					
1	**Anaconda Pintler Wilderness**	M332B	Douglas-fir forest and western ponderosa forest (80 percent) and foothills prairie (20 percent), mostly in the lower valleys. The upper timberline occurs at about 8,800 ft (2,667 m). Common tree species include western larch, Douglas-fir, sub alpine fir, and ponderosa pine	Fire, insects, and disease are the dominant natural sources of disturbance. Fires were generally low intensity, frequent ground fires prior to fire suppression efforts. Fuel accumulations have now set the stage for large, high-intensity fires.	Land use is mostly timber harvest with some livestock grazing. Mining and recreational uses are also important
		M332E	sagebrush steppe with small areas of alpine vegetation (75 percent) above 9,500 ft (2,880 m), and Douglas-fir forest (25 percent) the latter spans an elevation range of only about 1,000 to 1,500 ft (300 to 450). Douglas-fir, limber pine, and lodge pole pine are common tree species.	Fire, insects, and disease are the principal natural sources of disturbance.	Livestock grazing is the dominant land use. Limited timber harvesting, mining, wildlife habitat, and recreation are also important land uses.
2	**Bob Marshall Wilderness**	M332B	Douglas-fir forest and western ponderosa forest (80 percent) and foothills prairie (20 percent), mostly in the lower valleys. The upper timberline occurs at about 8,800 ft (2,667 m). Common tree species include western larch, Douglas-fir, sub alpine fir, and ponderosa pine	Fire, insects, and disease are the dominant natural sources of disturbance. Fires were generally low intensity, frequent ground fires prior to fire suppression efforts. Fuel accumulations have now set the stage for large, high-intensity fires.	Land use is mostly timber harvest with some livestock grazing. Mining and recreational uses are also important
3	**Cabinet Mountains Wilderness**	M333B	Douglas-fir; Western ponderosa. Douglas fir, ponderosa pine, hemlock, cedar, grand fir	Fire, insects, disease	Timber harvest, wildlife habitat, and recreation; some livestock grazing and farming in valleys
4	**Gates of the Mountains Wilderness**	M332D			
5	**Mission Mountains Wilderness**	M333C	Douglas-fir; Alpine tree line at 8000 ft (2420 m). Douglas fir, hemlock, cedar, and grand fir	Fire, insects, disease	Wildlife habitat and recreation; some timber harvest

	Class 1 Area	Ecounit Section/ SubSection	Natural Vegetation	Disturbance regimes	Land use
6	**Scapegoat Wilderness**	M332B	Douglas-fir forest and western ponderosa forest (80 percent) and foothills prairie (20 percent), mostly in the lower valleys. The upper timberline occurs at about 8,800 ft (2,667 m). Common tree species include western larch, Douglas-fir, sub alpine fir,	Fire, insects, and disease are the dominant natural sources of disturbance. Fires were generally low intensity, frequent ground fires prior to fire suppression efforts. Fuel accumulations have now set the stage for large, high-intensity fires.	Land use is mostly timber harvest with some livestock grazing. Mining and recreational uses are also important
		M333C	Douglas-fir; Alpine tree line at 8000 ft (2420 m). Douglas fir, hemlock, cedar, and grand fir	Fire, insects, disease	Wildlife habitat and recreation; some timber harvest
7	**Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness**	M332A	Grand fir-Douglas fir; Western spruce-fir; Western ponderosa Grand fir, Douglas fir, spruce, ponderosa pine	Fire, insects, disease. Fires have been frequent, low intensity, and patchy; occasionally high intensity and continuous. Mass wasting also significant in some areas.	Timber harvest, some grazing. Mining and recreation use also important.
		M332B	Douglas-fir forest and western ponderosa forest (80 percent) and foothills prairie (20 percent), mostly in the lower valleys. The upper timberline occurs at about 8,800 ft (2,667 m). Common tree species include western larch, Douglas-fir, sub alpine fir,	Fire, insects, and disease are the dominant natural sources of disturbance. Fires were generally low intensity, frequent ground fires prior to fire suppression efforts. Fuel accumulations have now set the stage for large, high-intensity fires.	Land use is mostly timber harvest with some livestock grazing. Mining and recreational uses are also important
REGION 2					
1	**Eagles Nest Wilderness**	M31I	Alpine meadows; sagebrush steppe, juniper-pinyon woodland, Great Basin sagebrush.	Fire, insects, disease	50% mountain area is federally owned, the remainder is farms, ranches, private holdings. 50% of park area is federally owned, remainder is private ranches. <20% foothil area federally owned, 80% farms and ranches. Recreation, mining, timber harvest also important in Section

	Class 1 Area	Ecounit Section/ SubSection	Natural Vegetation	Disturbance regimes	Land use
1	**Eagles Nest Wilderness**	M331H	Western spruce-fir, pine-Douglas fir, Juniper-pinyon woodland, Mountain mahogany-oak scrub, sagebrush steppe. Above timberline: alpine tundra. Higher elevations: Engelmann spruce, sub alpine fir, Douglas fir, ponderosa pine, aspen. Lower elevations: pinyon pine, shrubs, grasslands.	Fire, insects, disease	>50% mountain area is federally owned, the remainder is farms, ranches, private holdings. 50% of park area is federally owned, leased to ranchers for grazing. Recreation, timber harvest also important in Section
2	**Fitzpatrick Wilderness**	342F	mesic and frigid temperature regimes. Soils include Mollisols, Inceptisols, Aridisols, and Entisols, including, Argids, Orthents, Borolls, and Fluvents	Fire, insects, and disease are primary sources of disturbance	About 50 percent of this area is Federally owned, and 50 percent is in farms and ranches. Most of the land is used for sheep and cattle grazing. About 5 percent of the area is irrigated; often these are small tracts in isolated valleys or along major streams. Some open woodlands at high elevations support logging activities. About 20 percent of the area is in dry crops
		M331J	Lodgepole pine, alpine grasses and forbs, Areas of spruce-fir and Douglas fir.	Mass movements are infrequent and erosion occurs from water	Forested Areas: wildlife habitat, recreation, wilderness. Timber production and grazing important in small areas of Section
3	**Flat Tops Wilderness**	M331H	Western spruce-fir, pine-Douglas fir, Juniper-pinyon woodland, Mountain mahogany-oak scrub, sagebrush steppe. Above timberline: alpine tundra. Higher elevations: Engelmann spruce, sub alpine fir, Douglas fir, ponderosa pine, aspen. Lower elevations: pinyon pine, shrubs, grasslands.	Fire, insects, disease	>50% mountain area is federally owned, the remainder is farms, ranches, private holdings. 50% of park area is federally owned, leased to ranchers for grazing. Recreation, timber harvest also important in Section
4	**La Garita Wilderness**	M331G	Southwestern spruce-fir, pine-Douglas fir, Mountain mahogany-oak scrub, Great Basin sagebrush, juniper-pinyon woodland, alpine meadows.	Fire, insects, and disease	>50% federal lands; remainder is farms, ranches, private holdings. Grassland and open woodland is grazed. Some small valleys irrigated. Recreation, mining, timber harvest important

	Class 1 Area	Ecounit Section/ SubSection	Natural Vegetation	Disturbance regimes	Land use
5	**Maroon Bells-Snowmass Wilderness**	M331H	Western spruce-fir, pine-Douglas fir, Juniper-pinyon woodland, Mountain mahogany-oak scrub, sagebrush steppe. Above timberline: alpine tundra. Higher elevations: Engelmann spruce, sub alpine fir, Douglas fir, ponderosa pine, aspen. Lower elevations: pinyon pine, shrubs, grasslands.	Fire, insects, disease	>50% mountain area is federally owned, the remainder is farms, ranches, private holdings. 50% of park area is federally owned, leased to ranchers for grazing. Recreation, timber harvest also important in Section
		M331I	Alpine meadows; sagebrush steppe, juniper-pinyon woodland, Great Basin sagebrush.	Fire, insects, disease	50% mountain area is federally owned, the remainder is farms, ranches, private holdings. 50% of park area is federally owned, remainder is private ranches. <20% foothill area federally owned, 80% farms and ranches. Recreation, mining, timber harvest also important in Section
6	**Mount Zirkel Wilderness**	M331I	Alpine meadows; sagebrush steppe, juniper-pinyon woodland, Great Basin sagebrush.	Fire, insects, disease	50% mountain area is federally owned, the remainder is farms, ranches, private holdings. 50% of park area is federally owned, remainder is private ranches. <20% foothill area federally owned, 80% farms and ranches. Recreation, mining, timber harvest also important in Section
7	**North Absaroka Wilderness**	M331A	Douglas fir and western spruce-fir (45% of land, elevation: 5500-9500 ft). Alpine vegetation above 9500 ft: white bark pine, sub alpine fir.	Historic fire occurrence has been low intensity, low severity, patchy with some infrequent high intensity, high severity, continuous. Fire suppression has largely reversed this. Insect, disease also occur.	Timber production, livestock grazing. Some forage and agriculture in valleys; wildlife habitat and recreation in mountains

	Class 1 Area	Ecounit Section/ SubSection	Natural Vegetation	Disturbance regimes	Land use
8	**Rawah Wilderness**	M331I	Alpine meadows; sagebrush steppe, juniper-pinyon woodland, Great Basin sagebrush.	Fire, insects, disease	50% mountain area is federally owned, the remainder is farms, ranches, private holdings. 50% of park area is federally owned, remainder is private ranches. <20% foothill area federally owned, 80% farms and ranches. Recreation, mining, timber harvest also important in Section
9	**Washakie Wilderness**	M331A	Douglas fir and western spruce-fir (45% of land, elevation: 5500-9500 ft). Alpine vegetation above 9500 ft: white bark pine, sub alpine fir.	Historic fire occurrence has been low intensity, low severity, patchy with some infrequent high intensity, high severity, continuous. Fire suppression has largely reversed this. Insect, disease also occur.	Timber production, livestock grazing. Some forage and agriculture in valleys; wildlife habitat and recreation in mountains
10	**Weminuche Wilderness**	M331G	Southwestern spruce-fir, pine-Douglas fir, Mountain mahogany-oak scrub, Great Basin sagebrush, juniper-pinyon woodland, alpine meadows.	Fire, insects, and disease	>50% federal lands; remainder is farms, ranches, private holdings. Grassland and open woodland is grazed. Some small valleys irrigated. Recreation, mining, timber harvest important
11	**West Elk Wilderness**	M331H	Western spruce-fir, pine-Douglas fir, Juniper-pinyon woodland, Mountain mahogany-oak scrub, sagebrush steppe. Above timberline: alpine tundra. Higher elevations: Engelmann spruce, sub alpine fir, Douglas fir, ponderosa pine, aspen. Lower elevations: pinyon pine, shrubs, grasslands.	Fire, insects, disease	>50% mountain area is federally owned, the remainder is farms, ranches, private holdings. 50% of park area is federally owned, leased to ranchers for grazing. Recreation, timber harvest also important in Section
REGION 3					
1	**Galiuro Wilderness**	321A	trans-Pecos shrub savanna; grama-tobosa desert grasslands' oak-juniper woodland; mesquite-tarbush desert scrub	Drought	Cattle grazing on ~90% of area

	Class 1 Area	Ecounit Section/ SubSection	Natural Vegetation	Disturbance regimes	Land use
2	**Gila Wilderness**	M321A	Douglas fir and western spruce-fir (45% of land, elevation: 5500-9500 ft). Alpine vegetation above 9500 ft: white bark pine, sub alpine fir.	Historic fire occurrence has been low intensity, low severity, patchy with some infrequent high intensity, high severity, continuous. Fire suppression has largely reversed this. Insect, disease also occur.	Timber production, livestock grazing. Some forage and agriculture in valleys; wildlife habitat and recreation in mountains
3	**Mazatzal Wilderness**	313C	Interior chaparral; pinyon juniper; pine Turbinella oak (steep slopes, fire disturbed areas); Pinyon-juniper (elevations higher than 4200 ft (1280 m); Ponderosa pine in frigid, mesic soil regimes at higher elevations	Fire: frequency variable, ranging from 25 - 100 yrs. Flash floods and droughts are common.	Cattle, grazing, irrigated crop land, recreation, small areas of commercial timber.
		332B	palo verde; creosote bush, saguaro, mesquite, and bursage	Introduction of plant and animals related to mining and grazing; rapidly expanding urbanization; flash floods in summers	
4	**Mount Baldy Wilderness**	M313A	ponderosa pine, gambel oak in frigid-ustic regimes; white fir, Douglas fir in frigid-udic regimes; Engelmann spruce, cork bark fir in cryic-udic regimes; mountain avens in pergelic-udic regimes	Natural fires occurred in ponderosa pine about every 3 to 10 years, but have been prevented recently. This has led to higher canopy cover and increased fuel loads, resulting in less resilient ecosystem and increased fire hazard.	Much o Section is covered with timber, rangeland and recreation are secondary uses
5	**Pecos Wilderness**	M331F	Douglas fir and ponderosa pine in frigid temperature regimes; Engelmann spruce and sub alpine fir in cryic temperature regimes; kobresia, geum, arenaria in alpine pergelic zones Douglas fir, ponderosa pine, Engelmann spruce	Fires vary in frequency and intensity in ponderosa pine stands, but may occur when fuel load is high and dry. Fire is rare in areas with cryic temperature regimes and udic soil moisture regimes.	The upper mountain slopes are forested, but merchantable timber is scarce. Recreation, mining, and ranching are important in Section

	Class 1 Area	Ecounit Section/ SubSection	Natural Vegetation	Disturbance regimes	Land use
6	**Pine Mountain Wilderness**	313C	Interior chaparral; pinyon juniper; pine Turbinella oak (steep slopes, fire disturbed areas); Pinyon-juniper (elevations higher than 4200 ft (1280 m); Ponderosa pine in frigid, mesic soil regimes at higher elevations	Fire: frequency variable, ranging from 25 - 100 yrs. Flash floods and droughts are common.	Cattle, grazing, irrigated crop land, recreation, small areas of commercial timber.
7	**San Pedro Parks Wilderness**	M331G	Southwestern spruce-fir, pine-Douglas fir, Mountain mahogany-oak scrub, Great Basin sagebrush, juniper-pinyon woodland, alpine meadows.	Fire, insects, and disease	>50% federal lands; remainder is farms, ranches, private holdings. Grassland and open woodland is grazed. Some small valleys irrigated. Recreation, mining, timber harvest important
8	**Sierra Ancha Wilderness**	313C	Interior chaparral; pinyon juniper; pine Turbinella oak (steep slopes, fire disturbed areas); Pinyon-juniper (elevations higher than 4200 ft (1280 m); Ponderosa pine in frigid, mesic soil regimes at higher elevations	Fire: frequency variable, ranging from 25 - 100 yrs. Flash floods and droughts are common.	Cattle, grazing, irrigated crop land, recreation, small areas of commercial timber.
9	**Superstition Wilderness**	313C	Interior chaparral; pinyon juniper; pine Turbinella oak (steep slopes, fire disturbed areas); Pinyon-juniper (elevations higher than 4200 ft (1280 m); Ponderosa pine in frigid, mesic soil regimes at higher elevations	Fire: frequency variable, ranging from 25 - 100 yrs. Flash floods and droughts are common.	Cattle, grazing, irrigated crop land, recreation, small areas of commercial timber.
		322B	palo verde; creosote bush, saguaro, mesquite, and bursage	Introduction of plant and animals related to mining and grazing; rapidly expanding urbanization; flash floods in summers	
10	**Sycamore Canyon Wilderness**	313C	Interior chaparral; pinyon juniper; pine Turbinella oak (steep slopes, fire disturbed areas); Pinyon-juniper (elevations higher than 4200 ft (1280 m); Ponderosa pine in frigid, mesic soil regimes at higher elevations	Fire: frequency variable, ranging from 25 - 100 yrs. Flash floods and droughts are common.	Cattle, grazing, irrigated crop land, recreation, small areas of commercial timber.

	Class 1 Area	Ecounit Section/ SubSection	Natural Vegetation	Disturbance regimes	Land use
10	**Sycamore Canyon Wilderness**	M313A	ponderosa pine, gambel oak in frigid-ustic regimes; white fir, Douglas fir in frigid-udic regimes; Engelmann spruce, cork bark fir in cryic-udic regimes; mountain avens in pergelic-udic regimes	Natural fires occurred in ponderosa pine about every 3 to 10 years, but have been prevented recently. This has led to higher canopy cover and increased fuel loads, resulting in less resilient ecosystem and increased fire hazard.	Much o Section is covered with timber, rangeland and recreation are secondary uses
11	**Wheeler Peak Wilderness**	M331F	Douglas fir and ponderosa pine in frigid temperature regimes; Engelmann spruce and sub alpine fir in cryic temperature regimes; kobresia, geum, arenaria in alpine pergelic zones Douglas fir, ponderosa pine, Engelmann spruce	Fires vary in frequency and intensity in ponderosa pine stands, but may occur when fuel load is high and dry. Fire is rare in areas with cryic temperature regimes and udic soil moisture regimes.	The upper mountain slopes are forested, but merchantable timber is scarce. Recreation, mining, and ranching are important in Section
12	**White Mountain Wilderness**	M313B	Ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, pinyon-juniper, Engelmann spruce, sub alpine fir; Few areas support grey oak at lowest elevations	Natural fires occurred in ponderosa pine about every 3 to 10 years.	Much of Section is covered with timber, some of commercial quality. Rangeland is secondary use.
REGION 4					
1	**Bridger Wilderness**	M331D	Lodgepole pine-sub alpine forest, Douglas fir forest; sagebrush steppe; Mountain mahogany-oak scrub; mixed conifers, sagebrush grasslands, Douglas fir (50%), Lodgepole pine, aspen on northern aspects. Montane zone: ponderosa pine and Douglas fir forests; Sub alpine zone: spruce-fir; Alpine tundra.	After fire, aspen and Lodgepole pine replace higher seral species. Mass movements common. Water erosion is occurring	Forest-related industries, 70% of land is forested, used for either timber production or livestock grazing. Mining and oil and gas extraction also important. Large reserves of phosphate in SE ID. Recreation very important.
		M331J	Lodgepole pine, alpine grasses and forbs, Areas of spruce-fir and Douglas fir.	Mass movements are infrequent and erosion occurs from water	Forested Areas: wildlife habitat, recreation, wilderness. Timber production and grazing important in small areas of Section

	Class 1 Area	Ecounit Section/ SubSection	Natural Vegetation	Disturbance regimes	Land use
2	**Hells Canyon Wilderness**	M332G	Dominantly grand fir-Douglas fir forests, followed by western ponderosa forests. High elevation: western spruce-fir, some Great basin sagebrush and juniper steppe woodland. Sub alpine fir, Alpine meadows and barrens on highest elevations. Mid elevation: Grand fir and Lodgepole pine. Mid to low elevation: Ponderosa pine. Low elevations: western juniper	Fire (every 10-15 years to every few decades at cooler, wetter sites) was major factor until early 20th century. Insects (beetles, tussock moth, spruce budworm) are endemic; Epidemic occurrences has had significant effect in recent decade. Some disease. Periodic floods and ice jams are important in some of the watersheds	
3	**Hoover Wilderness**	M261Ek	*Forests and woodlands:* Aspen series, Lodgepole pine series, Mixed subalpine forest series, Mountain hemlock series, Red fir series, Western white pine series, Whitebark pine series.	Lower to mid-elevations: historic occurrence of fire has changed from frequent. Low intensity ground fires to infrequent, high intensity stand-replacing fires. Higher elevations: historic occurrence of fire has changed from infrequent, low to moderate intensity ground fires to infrequent, low, moderate or high intensity surface or stand-replacing fires. Seismically active areas occur along E boundary with strong shaking and ground rupture. Wide fluctuations in precipitation and temperature for periods of years result in significant or catastrophic changes in biological communities. Snow avalanches common at higher elevations	Mining, grazing, forestry, recreational activities. Expanding urban uses occur throughout foothills and some high elevation areas.

	Class 1 Area	Ecounit Section/ SubSection	Natural Vegetation	Disturbance regimes	Land use
3	**Hoover Wilderness**	M261Eo	*Forests and woodlands:* Aspen series, Foxtail pine series, Jeffrey pine series, Limber pine series, Lodgepole pine series, Mixed subalpine forest series, Mountain hemlock series, Red fir series, Western white pine series, White fir series, Whitebark pine series.	Lower to mid-elevations: historic occurrence of fire has changed from frequent. Low intensity ground fires to infrequent, high intensity stand-replacing fires. Higher elevations: historic occurrence of fire has changed from infrequent, low to moderate intensity ground fires to infrequent, low, moderate or high intensity surface or stand-replacing fires. Seismically active areas occur along E boundary with strong shaking and ground rupture. Wide fluctuations in precipitation and temperature for periods of years result in significant or catastrophic changes in biological communities. Snow avalanches common at higher elevations	Mining, grazing, forestry, recreational activities. Expanding urban uses occur throughout foothills and some high elevation areas.
		M261Er	*Forests and woodlands:* Aspen series, Jeffrey pine series, Lodgepole pine series, Mixed subalpine forest series, Piute cypress stands, Red fir series, Singleleaf pinyon series, White fir series	Lower to mid-elevations: historic occurrence of fire has changed from frequent. Low intensity ground fires to infrequent, high intensity stand-replacing fires. Higher elevations: historic occurrence of fire has changed from infrequent, low to moderate intensity ground fires to infrequent, low, moderate or high intensity surface or stand-replacing fires. Seismically active areas occur along E boundary with strong shaking and ground rupture. Wide fluctuations in precipitation and temperature for periods of years result in significant or catastrophic changes in biological communities. Snow avalanches common at higher elevations	Mining, grazing, forestry, recreational activities. Expanding urban uses occur throughout foothills and some high elevation areas.

	Class 1 Area	Ecounit Section/ SubSection	Natural Vegetation	Disturbance regimes	Land use
4	**Sawtooth Wilderness**	M332A	Grand fir-Douglas fir; Western spruce-fir; Western ponderosa	Fire, insects, disease. Fires have been frequent, low intensity, and patchy; occasionally high intensity and continuous. Mass wasting also significant in some areas.	Timber harvest, some grazing. Mining and recreation use also important.
5	**Teton Wilderness**	M331A	Douglas fir and western spruce-fir (45% of land, elevation: 5500-9500 ft). Alpine vegetation above 9500 ft: white bark pine, sub alpine fir.	Historic fire occurrence has been low intensity, low severity, patchy with some infrequent high intensity, high severity, continuous. Fire suppression has largely reversed this. Insect, disease also occur.	Timber production, livestock grazing. Some forage and agriculture in valleys; wildlife habitat and recreation in mountains
		M331D	Lodgepole pine-sub alpine forest, Douglas fir forest; sagebrush steppe; Mountain mahogany-oak scrub; mixed conifers, sagebrush grasslands, Douglas fir (50%), Lodgepole pine, aspen on northern aspects. Montane zone: ponderosa pine and Douglas fir forests; Sub alpine zone: spruce-fir; Alpine tundra.	After fire, aspen and Lodgepole pine replace higher seral species. Mass movements common. Water erosion is occurring	Forest-related industries, 70% of land is forested, used for either timber production or livestock grazing. Mining and oil and gas extraction also important. Large reserves of phosphate in SE ID. Recreation very important.
REGION 5					
1	**Agua Tibia Wilderness**	M262Bl	*Forests and woodlands:* Bigcone Douglas-fir series, Bigcone Douglas-fir - canyon live oak series, Birchleaf mountain-mahogany series, California juniper series, Coulter pine series, Coulter pine - canyon live oak series, Coast live oak series, Parry pine series, Singleleaf pinyon series		
		M262Bn	*Forests and woodlands:* Bigcone Douglas-fir series, Bigcone Douglas-fir - canyon live oak series, Birchleaf mountain-mahogany series, Black oak series, Coulter pine series, Coulter pine - canyon live oak series, Coast live oak series, Engelmann oak series, Tecate cypress stands		

	Class 1 Area	Ecounit Section/ SubSection	Natural Vegetation	Disturbance regimes	Land use
1	**Agua Tibia Wilderness**	M262Bo	*Forests and woodlands:* Bigcone Douglas-fir series, Bigcone Douglas-fir - canyon live oak series, Birchleaf mountain-mahogany series, Black oak series, Canyon live oak series, Coulter pine series, Coulter pine - canyon live oak series, Coast live oak series, Cuyamaca cypresses stands, Engelmann oak series, Incense-cedar series, Interior live oak series, Jeffrey pine series, Mixed conifer series, Ponderosa pine series, Parry pine series, White fir series		
2	**Ansel Adams Wilderness**	M261Eo	*Forests and woodlands:* Aspen series, Foxtail pine series, Jeffrey pine series, Limber pine series, Lodgepole pine series, Mixed subalpine forest series, Mountain hemlock series, Red fir series, Western white pine series, White fir series, Whitebark pine series.	Lower to mid-elevations: historic occurrence of fire has changed from frequent. Low intensity ground fires to infrequent, high intensity stand-replacing fires. Higher elevations: historic occurrence of fire has changed from infrequent, low to moderate intensity ground fires to infrequent, low, moderate or high intensity surface or stand-replacing fires. Seismically active areas occur along E boundary with strong shaking and ground rupture. Wide fluctuations in precipitation and temperature for periods of years result in significant or catastrophic changes in biological communities. Snow avalanches common at higher elevations	Mining, grazing, forestry, recreational activities. Expanding urban uses occur throughout foothills and some high elevation areas.
		M261Eq	*Forests and woodlands:* Giant sequoia series, Incense-cedar series, Jeffrey pine series, Lodgepole pine series, Mixed conifer series, Red fir series, White fir series		

	Class 1 Area	Ecounit Section/ SubSection	Natural Vegetation	Disturbance regimes	Land use
2	**Ansel Adams Wilderness**	M261Er	*Forests and woodlands:* Aspen series, Jeffrey pine series, Lodgepole pine series, Mixed subalpine forest series, Piute cypress stands, Red fir series, Singleleaf pinyon series, White fir series	Lower to mid-elevations: historic occurrence of fire has changed from frequent. Low intensity ground fires to infrequent, high intensity stand-replacing fires. Higher elevations: historic occurrence of fire has changed from infrequent, low to moderate intensity ground fires to infrequent, low, moderate or high intensity surface or stand-replacing fires. Seismically active areas occur along E boundary with strong shaking and ground rupture. Wide fluctuations in precipitation and temperature for periods of years result in significant or catastrophic changes in biological communities. Snow avalanches common at higher elevations	Mining, grazing, forestry, recreational activities. Expanding urban uses occur throughout foothills and some high elevation areas.
3	**Caribou Wilderness**	M261Dm	*Forests and woodlands:* Black oak series, Jeffrey pine series, Jeffrey pine - ponderosa pine series, Lodgepole pine series, Mixed subalpine forest series, Mountain hemlock series, Ponderosa pine series, Red fir series, Western white pine series, White fir series, Whitebark pine series.		
4	**Cucamonga Wilderness**	M262Bd	*Forests and woodlands:* Birchleaf mountain-mahogany series, California juniper series, Coulter pine series, Coulter pine - canyon live oak series, Bigcone Douglas-fir series, Bigcone Douglas-fir - canyon live oak series, Canyon live oak series, Coast live oak series, Curlleaf mountain-mahogany series, Ponderosa pine series, Singleleaf pinyon series		

	Class 1 Area	Ecounit Section/ SubSection	Natural Vegetation	Disturbance regimes	Land use
4	**Cucamonga Wilderness**	M262Be	*Forests and woodlands:* Bigcone Douglas-fir series, Bigcone Douglas-fir - canyon live oak series, Birchleaf mountain-mahogany series, Black cottonwood series, Canyon live oak series, Coast live oak series, Curlleaf mountain-mahogany series, Coulter pine series, Coulter pine - canyon live oak series, Incense-cedar series, Jeffrey pine series, Limber pine series, Lodgepole pine series, Mixed conifer series, Mixed subalpine forest series, Mountain juniper series, Ponderosa pine series, White fir series		
5	**Desolation Wilderness**	M261Eh	*Forests and woodlands:* Aspen series, Jeffrey pine series, Mixed conifer series, Mountain hemlock series, Red fir series, Western white pine series, White fir series, Whitebark pine series		
		M261Ek	*Forests and woodlands:* Aspen series, Lodgepole pine series, Mixed subalpine forest series, Mountain hemlock series, Red fir series, Western white pine series, Whitebark pine series.	Lower to mid-elevations: historic occurrence of fire has changed from frequent. Low intensity ground fires to infrequent, high intensity stand-replacing fires. Higher elevations: historic occurrence of fire has changed from infrequent, low to moderate intensity ground fires to infrequent, low, moderate or high intensity surface or stand-replacing fires. Seismically active areas occur along E boundary with strong shaking and ground rupture. Wide fluctuations in precipitation and temperature for periods of years result in significant or catastrophic changes in biological communities. Snow avalanches common at higher elevations	Mining, grazing, forestry, recreational activities. Expanding urban uses occur throughout foothills and some high elevation areas.

	Class 1 Area	Ecounit Section/ SubSection	Natural Vegetation	Disturbance regimes	Land use
6	**Domeland Wilderness**	M261Er	*Forests and woodlands:* Aspen series, Jeffrey pine series, Lodgepole pine series, Mixed subalpine forest series, Piute cypress stands, Red fir series, Singleleaf pinyon series, White fir series	Lower to mid-elevations: historic occurrence of fire has changed from frequent. Low intensity ground fires to infrequent, high intensity stand-replacing fires. Higher elevations: historic occurrence of fire has changed from infrequent, low to moderate intensity ground fires to infrequent, low, moderate or high intensity surface or stand-replacing fires. Seismically active areas occur along E boundary with strong shaking and ground rupture. Wide fluctuations in precipitation and temperature for periods of years result in significant or catastrophic changes in biological communities. Snow avalanches common at higher elevations	Mining, grazing, forestry, recreational activities. Expanding urban uses occur throughout foothills and some high elevation areas.
		M261Eu	*Forests and woodlands:* Birchleaf mountain-mahogany series, Canyon live oak series, Foxtail pine series, Incense-cedar series, Jeffrey pine series, Mixed conifer series, Singleleaf pinyon series, White fir series		
7	**Emigrant Wilderness**	M261Eh	*Forests and woodlands:* Aspen series, Jeffrey pine series, Mixed conifer series, Mountain hemlock series, Red fir series, Western white pine series, White fir series, Whitebark pine series		

	Class 1 Area	Ecounit Section/ SubSection	Natural Vegetation	Disturbance regimes	Land use
7	**Emigrant Wilderness**	M261Ek	*Forests and woodlands:* Aspen series, Lodgepole pine series, Mixed subalpine forest series, Mountain hemlock series, Red fir series, Western white pine series, Whitebark pine series.	Lower to mid-elevations: historic occurrence of fire has changed from frequent. Low intensity ground fires to infrequent, high intensity stand-replacing fires. Higher elevations: historic occurrence of fire has changed from infrequent, low to moderate intensity ground fires to infrequent, low, moderate or high intensity surface or stand-replacing fires. Seismically active areas occur along E boundary with strong shaking and ground rupture. Wide fluctuations in precipitation and temperature for periods of years result in significant or catastrophic changes in biological communities. Snow avalanches common at higher elevations	Mining, grazing, forestry, recreational activities. Expanding urban uses occur throughout foothills and some high elevation areas.
		M261Em	*Forests and woodlands:* Canyon live oak series, Douglas-fir series, Douglas-fir - Ponderosa pine series, Incense-cedar series, Jeffrey pine series, Knobcone pine series, Mixed conifer series, Ponderosa pine series, White fir series		

	Class 1 Area	Ecounit Section/ SubSection	Natural Vegetation	Disturbance regimes	Land use
7	**Emigrant Wilderness**	M261Eo	*Forests and woodlands:* Aspen series, Foxtail pine series, Jeffrey pine series, Limber pine series, Lodgepole pine series, Mixed subalpine forest series, Mountain hemlock series, Red fir series, Western white pine series, White fir series, Whitebark pine series.	Lower to mid-elevations: historic occurrence of fire has changed from frequent. Low intensity ground fires to infrequent, high intensity stand-replacing fires. Higher elevations: historic occurrence of fire has changed from infrequent, low to moderate intensity ground fires to infrequent, low, moderate or high intensity surface or stand-replacing fires. Seismically active areas occur along E boundary with strong shaking and ground rupture. Wide fluctuations in precipitation and temperature for periods of years result in significant or catastrophic changes in biological communities. Snow avalanches common at higher elevations	Mining, grazing, forestry, recreational activities. Expanding urban uses occur throughout foothills and some high elevation areas.
8	**John Muir Wilderness**	M261Eo	*Forests and woodlands:* Aspen series, Foxtail pine series, Jeffrey pine series, Limber pine series, Lodgepole pine series, Mixed subalpine forest series, Mountain hemlock series, Red fir series, Western white pine series, White fir series, Whitebark pine series.	Lower to mid-elevations: historic occurrence of fire has changed from frequent. Low intensity ground fires to infrequent, high intensity stand-replacing fires. Higher elevations: historic occurrence of fire has changed from infrequent, low to moderate intensity ground fires to infrequent, low, moderate or high intensity surface or stand-replacing fires. Seismically active areas occur along E boundary with strong shaking and ground rupture. Wide fluctuations in precipitation and temperature for periods of years result in significant or catastrophic changes in biological communities. Snow avalanches common at higher elevations	Mining, grazing, forestry, recreational activities. Expanding urban uses occur throughout foothills and some high elevation areas.

	Class 1 Area	Ecounit Section/ SubSection	Natural Vegetation	Disturbance regimes	Land use
8	**John Muir Wilderness**	M261Eq	*Forests and woodlands:* Giant sequoia series, Incense-cedar series, Jeffrey pine series, Lodgepole pine series, Mixed conifer series, Red fir series, White fir series		
		M261Er	*Forests and woodlands:* Aspen series, Jeffrey pine series, Lodgepole pine series, Mixed subalpine forest series, Piute cypress stands, Red fir series, Singleleaf pinyon series, White fir series	Lower to mid-elevations: historic occurrence of fire has changed from frequent. Low intensity ground fires to infrequent, high intensity stand-replacing fires. Higher elevations: historic occurrence of fire has changed from infrequent, low to moderate intensity ground fires to infrequent, low, moderate or high intensity surface or stand-replacing fires. Seismically active areas occur along E boundary with strong shaking and ground rupture. Wide fluctuations in precipitation and temperature for periods of years result in significant or catastrophic changes in biological communities. Snow avalanches common at higher elevations	Mining, grazing, forestry, recreational activities. Expanding urban uses occur throughout foothills and some high elevation areas.
9	**Kaiser Wilderness**	M261Eq	*Forests and woodlands:* Giant sequoia series, Incense-cedar series, Jeffrey pine series, Lodgepole pine series, Mixed conifer series, Red fir series, White fir series		

	Class 1 Area	Ecounit Section/ SubSection	Natural Vegetation	Disturbance regimes	Land use
10	**Marble Mountain Wilderness**	M261Ae	*Forests and woodlands:* Baker cypress stands, Black oak series, Canyon live oak series, Douglas-fir - Ponderosa pine series, Foxtail pine series, Jeffrey pine series, Mountain hemlock series, Oregon white oak series, Ponderosa pine series, Red fir series, Western juniper series, White fir series.	At lower and mid elevations, historic occurrence of fire has changed from frequent, low intensity ground fires to infrequent, high intensity stand-replacing fires. At higher elevations, historic occurrence has changed from infrequent, low and moderate intensity ground fires to infrequent, low, moderate and high intensity surface or stand-replacing fires. The western part of the Section is seismically active with strong shaking and ground rupture. Wide fluctuations in precipitation and temperature for periods of years result in significant or catastrophic changes in biological communities.	Composition and successional sequence of some communities have changed because of plant and animal species introduced between the mid 1800's and early 1900's. These introductions related to mining, grazing, forestry, and recreational activities.
		M261Af	*Forests and woodlands:* Black oak series, Canyon live oak series, Douglas-fir series, Douglas-fir - ponderosa pine series, Douglas-fir - tanoak series, Jeffrey pine series, Knobcone pine series, Oregon white oak series, Tanoak series, White alder series, White fir series.	At lower and mid elevations, historic occurrence of fire has changed from frequent, low intensity ground fires to infrequent, high intensity stand-replacing fires. At higher elevations, historic occurrence has changed from infrequent, low and moderate intensity ground fires to infrequent, low, moderate and high intensity surface or stand-replacing fires. The western part of the Section is seismically active with strong shaking and ground rupture. Wide fluctuations in precipitation and temperature for periods of years result in significant or catastrophic changes in biological communities.	Composition and successional sequence of some communities have changed because of plant and animal species introduced between the mid 1800's and early 1900's. These introductions related to mining, grazing, forestry, and recreational activities.

	Class 1 Area	Ecounit Section/ SubSection	Natural Vegetation	Disturbance regimes	Land use
10	**Marble Mountain Wilderness**	M261Ag	*Forests and woodlands:* Aspen series, Curlleaf mountain-mahogany series, Douglas-fir series, Enriched stands in the Klamath Mountains, Engelmann spruce series, Foxtail pine series, Incense-cedar series, Jeffrey pine series, Lodgepole pine series, Mixed conifer series, Mixed conifer subalpine series, Mountain hemlock series, Pacific silver fir stands, Red fir series, Subalpine fir series, Western white pine series, White fir series, Whitebark pine series	At lower and mid elevations, historic occurrence of fire has changed from frequent, low intensity ground fires to infrequent, high intensity stand-replacing fires. At higher elevations, historic occurrence has changed from infrequent, low and moderate intensity ground fires to infrequent, low, moderate and high intensity surface or stand-replacing fires. The western part of the Section is seismically active with strong shaking and ground rupture. Wide fluctuations in precipitation and temperature for periods of years result in significant or catastrophic changes in biological communities.	Composition and successional sequence of some communities have changed because of plant and animal species introduced between the mid 1800's and early 1900's. These introductions related to mining, grazing, forestry, and recreational activities.
		M261Ap	*Forests and woodlands:* Black oak series, Canyon live oak series, Douglas-fir series, Douglas-fir - tanoak series, Douglas-fir - ponderosa pine series, Foothill pine series, Jeffrey pine series, Knobcone pine series, Oregon white oak series, Port Orford-cedar series, Western white pine series, White fir series.	At lower and mid elevations, historic occurrence of fire has changed from frequent, low intensity ground fires to infrequent, high intensity stand-replacing fires. At higher elevations, historic occurrence has changed from infrequent, low and moderate intensity ground fires to infrequent, low, moderate and high intensity surface or stand-replacing fires. The western part of the Section is seismically active with strong shaking and ground rupture. Wide fluctuations in precipitation and temperature for periods of years result in significant or catastrophic changes in biological communities.	Composition and successional sequence of some communities have changed because of plant and animal species introduced between the mid 1800's and early 1900's. These introductions related to mining, grazing, forestry, and recreational activities.

	Class 1 Area	Ecounit Section/ SubSection	Natural Vegetation	Disturbance regimes	Land use
11	**Mokelumne Wilderness**	M261Eh	*Forests and woodlands:* Aspen series, Jeffrey pine series, Mixed conifer series, Mountain hemlock series, Red fir series, Western white pine series, White fir series, Whitebark pine series		
		M261Em	*Forests and woodlands:* Canyon live oak series, Douglas-fir series, Douglas-fir - Ponderosa pine series, Incense-cedar series, Jeffrey pine series, Knobcone pine series, Mixed conifer series, Ponderosa pine series, White fir series		
		M261Er	*Forests and woodlands:* Aspen series, Jeffrey pine series, Lodgepole pine series, Mixed subalpine forest series, Piute cypress stands, Red fir series, Singleleaf pinyon series, White fir series	Lower to mid-elevations: historic occurrence of fire has changed from frequent. Low intensity ground fires to infrequent, high intensity stand-replacing fires. Higher elevations: historic occurrence of fire has changed from infrequent, low to moderate intensity ground fires to infrequent, low, moderate or high intensity surface or stand-replacing fires. Seismically active areas occur along E boundary with strong shaking and ground rupture. Wide fluctuations in precipitation and temperature for periods of years result in significant or catastrophic changes in biological communities. Snow avalanches common at higher elevations	Mining, grazing, forestry, recreational activities. Expanding urban uses occur throughout foothills and some high elevation areas.
12	**San Gabriel Wilderness**	M262Bd	*Forests and woodlands:* Birchleaf mountain-mahogany series, California juniper series, Coulter pine series, Coulter pine - canyon live oak series, Bigcone Douglas-fir series, Bigcone Douglas-fir - canyon live oak series, Canyon live oak series, Coast live oak series, Curlleaf mountain-mahogany series, Ponderosa pine series, Singleleaf pinyon series		

	Class 1 Area	Ecounit Section/ SubSection	Natural Vegetation	Disturbance regimes	Land use
12	**San Gabriel Wilderness**	M262Be	*Forests and woodlands:* Bigcone Douglas-fir series, Bigcone Douglas-fir - canyon live oak series, Birchleaf mountain-mahogany series, Black cottonwood series, Canyon live oak series, Coast live oak series, Curlleaf mountain-mahogany series, Coulter pine series, Coulter pine - canyon live oak series, Incense-cedar series, Jeffrey pine series, Limber pine series, Lodgepole pine series, Mixed conifer series, Mixed subalpine forest series, Mountain juniper series, Ponderosa pine series, White fir series		
13	**San Gorgonio Wilderness**	M262Bi	*Forests and woodlands:* Birchleaf mountain-mahogany series, California juniper series, Curlleaf mountain-mahogany series, Singleleaf pinyon series		
		M262Bg	*Forests and woodlands:* Birchleaf mountain-mahogany series, California juniper series, California walnut series, Coulter pine series, Coulter pine - canyon live oak series, Bigcone Douglas-fir series, Bigcone Douglas-fir - canyon live oak series, Black oak series, Canyon live oak series, Coast live oak series, Curlleaf mountain-mahogany series, Knobcone pine series, Interior live oak series, Jeffrey pine series, Mixed conifer series, Ponderosa pine series, Singleleaf pinyon series, Singleleaf pinyon - Utah Juniper series		

	Class 1 Area	Ecounit Section/ SubSection	Natural Vegetation	Disturbance regimes	Land use
13	**San Gorgonio Wilderness**	M262Bh	*Forests and woodlands:* Aspen series, Bigcone Douglas-fir series, Bigcone Douglas-fir - canyon live oak series, Black cottonwood series, Black oak series, Canyon live oak series, Coulter pine - canyon live oak series, Curlleaf mountain-mahogany series, Incense-cedar series, Jeffrey pine series, Jeffrey pine - Ponderosa pine series, Limber pine series, Lodgepole pine series, Mixed conifer series, Mixed subalpine forest series, Mountain juniper series, Singleleaf pinyon series, White fir series		
14	**San Jacinto Wilderness**	322Ca	*Forests and woodlands:* Fan palm series, Fremont cottonwood series, Mesquite series.		
		M262Bl	*Forests and woodlands:* Bigcone Douglas-fir series, Bigcone Douglas-fir - canyon live oak series, Birchleaf mountain-mahogany series, California juniper series, Coulter pine series, Coulter pine - canyon live oak series, Coast live oak series, Parry pine series, Singleleaf pinyon series		

	Class 1 Area	Ecounit Section/ SubSection	Natural Vegetation	Disturbance regimes	Land use
14	**San Jacinto Wilderness**	M262Bm	*Forests and woodlands:* Bigcone Douglas-fir series, Bigcone Douglas-fir - canyon live oak series, Birchleaf mountain-mahogany series, Black oak series, California juniper series, Canyon live oak series, Coulter pine series, Coulter pine - canyon live oak series, Curlleaf mountain-mahogany series, Coast live oak series, Incense-cedar series, Interior live oak series, Jeffrey pine series, Limber pine series, Lodgepole pine series, Mixed subalpine forest series, Mixed conifer series, Parry pinyon series, Ponderosa pine series, Singleleaf pinyon series, White fir series		
15	**San Rafael Wilderness**	M262Ae	*Forests and woodlands:* Bigcone Douglas-fir series, Bigcone Douglas-fir - canyon live oak series, Blue oak series, California sycamore series, Canyon live oak series, Coulter pine series, Coulter pine - canyon live oak series, Knobcone pine series, Foothill pine series, Incense-cedar series, Interior live oak series, Sargent cypress series, Tanoak series, Valley oak series		
		M262Ba	*Forests and woodlands:* Bigcone Douglas-fir series, Bigcone Douglas-fir - canyon live oak series, Black oak series, Black cottonwood series, Canyon live oak series, Coast live oak series, Coulter pine series, Coulter pine - canyon live oak series, Incense-cedar series, Interior live oak series, Jeffrey pine series, Mixed conifer series, Ponderosa pine series, White fir series.		

	Class 1 Area	Ecounit Section/ SubSection	Natural Vegetation	Disturbance regimes	Land use
16	**South Warner Wilderness**	M261Gf	*Forests and woodlands:* Aspen series, Curlleaf mountain-mahogany series, Ponderosa pine series, Lodgepole pine series, Washoe pine series, White fir series, Whitebark pine series		
17	**Thousand Lakes Wilderness**	M261Dm	*Forests and woodlands:* Black oak series, Jeffrey pine series, Jeffrey pine - ponderosa pine series, Lodgepole pine series, Mixed subalpine forest series, Mountain hemlock series, Ponderosa pine series, Red fir series, Western white pine series, White fir series, Whitebark pine series.		
18	**Ventana Wilderness**	261Aj	*Forests and woodlands:* Bishop pine series, Black oak series, Blue oak series, California bay series, California buckeye series, California sycamore series, Canyon live oak series, Coast live oak series, Coulter pine series, Coulter pine - canyon live oak series, Douglas-fir - tanoak series, Gowen cypress stands, Interior live oak series, Knobcone pine series, Mixed oak series, Monterey cypress stands, Monterey pine series, Ponderosa pine series, Redwood series, Santa Lucia fir series, Tanoak series, Valley oak series, White alder series		
		M262Ae	*Forests and woodlands:* Bigcone Douglas-fir series, Bigcone Douglas-fir - canyon live oak series, Blue oak series, California sycamore series, Canyon live oak series, Coulter pine series, Coulter pine - canyon live oak series, Knobcone pine series, Foothill pine series, Incense-cedar series, Interior live oak series, Sargent cypress series, Tanoak series, Valley oak series		

	Class 1 Area	Ecounit Section/ SubSection	Natural Vegetation	Disturbance regimes	Land use
19	**Yolla Bolly-Middle Eel Wilderness**	M261Ba	*Forests and woodlands:* Birchleaf mountain-mahogany series, California buckeye series, Canyon live oak series, Douglas-fir series, Douglas-fir - ponderosa pine series, Douglas-fir - tanoak series, Foothill pine series, Foxtail pine series, Incense-cedar series, Knobcone pine series, Jeffrey pine series, Mixed conifer series, Red fir series, White fir series		
		M261Bb	*Forests and woodlands:* Birchleaf mountain-mahogany series, California buckeye series, Canyon live oak series, Douglas-fir series, Douglas-fir - ponderosa pine series, Douglas-fir - tanoak series, Foothill pine series, Foxtail pine series, Incense-cedar series, Knobcone pine series, Jeffrey pine series, Mixed conifer series, Red fir series, White fir series		
REGION 6					
1	**Alpine Lakes Wilderness**	M242D			

	Class 1 Area	Ecounit Section/ SubSection	Natural Vegetation	Disturbance regimes	Land use
2	**Diamond Peak Wilderness**	M242B	the dominant vegetation is silver fir--Douglas--fir forest. The next most abundant is fir-hemlock forest. At the highest elevations, there are dispersed areas of alpine meadow and barrens. In the northernmost portion, there is western spruce-fir forest. Western Hemlock series dominates the frigid and udic regimes. Western red cedar is common in drainages. Cryic regimes are dominated by Pacific Silver Fir, Mountain Hemlock and Sub alpine Fir series.	Fire periodicity is extremely variable from decades to centuries for major stand replacement occurrences. Snowpacks of tens of feet may be accompanied by rain-on-snow events at the low to mid elevations and may result in frequent floods and erosional processes. Insects and diseases, especially root rots, are common. Windthrow is common in localized areas. Periodic volcanic eruptions alter the physical terrain, biota, and aquatic features.	Most of the Section is in national forest and other Federal and State public land. It is managed under principles of ecosystem management for uses ranging from intensive forestry to wilderness. Much of the area is in municipal supply watersheds. There are two national parks and several designated scenic and recreation areas, and a national volcanic monument. Lowest elevations frequently are in industrial forest management and small areas of nonindustrial private forestry. The river valleys usually have small, rural communities and dispersed settlements. They also are grazed by livestock, produce hay and other crops, and are major travel corridors for tourists and commerce.
3	**Eagle Cap Wilderness**	M332G	Dominantly grand fir-Douglas fir forests, followed by western ponderosa forests. High elevation: western spruce-fir, some Great basin sagebrush and juniper steppe woodland. Sub alpine fir, Alpine meadows and barrens on highest elevations. Mid elevation: Grand fir and Lodgepole pine. Mid to low elevation: Ponderosa pine. Low elevations: western juniper	Fire (every 10-15 years to every few decades at cooler, wetter sites) was major factor until early 20th century. Insects (beetles, tussock moth, spruce budworm) are endemic; Epidemic occurrences has had significant effect in recent decade. Some disease. Periodic floods and ice jams are important in some of the watersheds	

	Class 1 Area	Ecounit Section/ SubSection	Natural Vegetation	Disturbance regimes	Land use
4	**Gearhart Mountain Wilderness**	M242C	silver fir--Douglas--fir forest. The next most abundant is fir-hemlock forest. At the highest elevations, there are dispersed areas of alpine meadow and barrens. In the northernmost portion, there is western spruce-fir forest. Vegetation series is highly variable and diverse in the Eastern Cascades Section. Ponderosa Pine and Lodgepole Pine series dominate the lower elevations. In the pumice plateau of Oregon they are largely on cryic and xeric soils. Ponderosa Pine series also is in the mesic and frigid and xeric regimes. In the northern part of the Section, Lodgepole Pine series is mostly in cryic regimes. Douglas-fir series occupies frigid and xeric regimes. The higher elevations are dominated by White Fir, Grand Fir, Pacific Silver Fir, and Sub alpine Fir series. Local areas of White Bark Pine, and Engelmann Spruce series occur. Quaking aspen occurs adjacent to and in some wet areas.	Fire periodicity is extremely variable. In the ponderosa pine-Lodgepole pine mix at the lower elevations, fires commonly occurred in 10 to 15 year intervals prior to fire suppression in the last several decades. Fire also is common at the higher elevations. Insect epidemics are common in dense, overstocked stands. Root rots are common.	Most of the Section is in national forest and other Federal and State public land. It is managed under principles of ecosystem management for uses ranging from intensive forestry to wilderness. Much of the area is in municipal supply watersheds. There are portions of two national parks and several designated scenic and recreation areas. Lowest elevations frequently are in industrial forest management. Two large Native American reservations are partly in and adjacent to this Section. The river valleys usually have small, rural communities and dispersed settlements. They also are grazed by livestock, produce hay and other crops, and are major travel corridors for tourists and commerce.
5	**Glacier Peak Wilderness**	M242D			

	Class 1 Area	Ecounit Section/ SubSection	Natural Vegetation	Disturbance regimes	Land use
6	**Goat Rocks Wilderness**	M242B	the dominant vegetation is silver fir--Douglas--fir forest. The next most abundant is fir-hemlock forest. At the highest elevations, there are dispersed areas of alpine meadow and barrens. In the northernmost portion, there is western spruce-fir forest. Western Hemlock series dominates the frigid and udic regimes. Western red cedar is common in drainages. Cryic regimes are dominated by Pacific Silver Fir, Mountain Hemlock and Sub alpine Fir series.	Fire periodicity is extremely variable from decades to centuries for major stand replacement occurrences. Snowpacks of tens of feet may be accompanied by rain-on-snow events at the low to mid elevations and may result in frequent floods and erosional processes. Insects and diseases, especially root rots, are common. Windthrow is common in localized areas. Periodic volcanic eruptions alter the physical terrain, biota, and aquatic features.	Most of the Section is in national forest and other Federal and State public land. It is managed under principles of ecosystem management for uses ranging from intensive forestry to wilderness. Much of the area is in municipal supply watersheds. There are two national parks and several designated scenic and recreation areas, and a national volcanic monument. Lowest elevations frequently are in industrial forest management and small areas of nonindustrial private forestry. The river valleys usually have small, rural communities and dispersed settlements. They also are grazed by livestock, produce hay and other crops, and are major travel corridors for tourists and commerce.

	Class 1 Area	Ecounit Section/ SubSection	Natural Vegetation	Disturbance regimes	Land use
6	**Goat Rocks Wilderness**	M242C	silver fir--Douglas--fir forest. The next most abundant is fir-hemlock forest. At the highest elevations, there are dispersed areas of alpine meadow and barrens. In the northernmost portion, there is western spruce-fir forest. Vegetation series is highly variable and diverse in the Eastern Cascades Section. Ponderosa Pine and Lodgepole Pine series dominate the lower elevations. In the pumice plateau of Oregon they are largely on cryic and xeric soils. Ponderosa Pine series also is in the mesic and frigid and xeric regimes. In the northern part of the Section, Lodgepole Pine series is mostly in cryic regimes. Douglas-fir series occupies frigid and xeric regimes. The higher elevations are dominated by White Fir, Grand Fir, Pacific Silver Fir, and Sub alpine Fir series. Local areas of White Bark Pine, and Engelmann Spruce series occur. Quaking aspen occurs adjacent to and in some wet areas.	Fire periodicity is extremely variable. In the ponderosa pine-Lodgepole pine mix at the lower elevations, fires commonly occurred in 10 to 15 year intervals prior to fire suppression in the last several decades. Fire also is common at the higher elevations. Insect epidemics are common in dense, overstocked stands. Root rots are common.	Most of the Section is in national forest and other Federal and State public land. It is managed under principles of ecosystem management for uses ranging from intensive forestry to wilderness. Much of the area is in municipal supply watersheds. There are portions of two national parks and several designated scenic and recreation areas. Lowest elevations frequently are in industrial forest management. Two large Native American reservations are partly in and adjacent to this Section. The river valleys usually have small, rural communities and dispersed settlements. They also are grazed by livestock, produce hay and other crops, and are major travel corridors for tourists and commerce.

	Class 1 Area	Ecounit Section/ SubSection	Natural Vegetation	Disturbance regimes	Land use
7	**Kalmiopsis Wilderness**	M261A	Klamath montane forest, mixed evergreen forest, Oregon oak forest and northern yellow pine forest.	At lower and mid elevations, historic occurrence of fire has changed from frequent, low intensity ground fires to infrequent, high intensity stand-replacing fires. At higher elevations, historic occurrence has changed from infrequent, low and moderate intensity ground fires to infrequent, low, moderate and high intensity surface or stand-replacing fires. The western part of the Section is seismically active with strong shaking and ground rupture. Wide fluctuations in precipitation and temperature for periods of years result in significant or catastrophic changes in biological communities.	Composition and successional sequence of some communities have changed because of plant and animal species introduced between the mid 1800's and early 1900's. These introductions related to mining, grazing, forestry, and recreational activities.
8	**Mount Adams Wilderness**	M242B	the dominant vegetation is silver fir--Douglas--fir forest. The next most abundant is fir-hemlock forest. At the highest elevations, there are dispersed areas of alpine meadow and barrens. In the northernmost portion, there is western spruce-fir forest. Western Hemlock series dominates the frigid and udic regimes. Western red cedar is common in drainages. Cryic regimes are dominated by Pacific Silver Fir, Mountain Hemlock and Sub alpine Fir series.	Fire periodicity is extremely variable from decades to centuries for major stand replacement occurrences. Snowpacks of tens of feet may be accompanied by rain-on-snow events at the low to mid elevations and may result in frequent floods and erosional processes. Insects and diseases, especially root rots, are common. Windthrow is common in localized areas. Periodic volcanic eruptions alter the physical terrain, biota, and aquatic features.	Most of the Section is in national forest and other Federal and State public land. It is managed under principles of ecosystem management for uses ranging from intensive forestry to wilderness. Much of the area is in municipal supply watersheds. There are two national parks and several designated scenic and recreation areas, and a national volcanic monument. Lowest elevations frequently are in industrial forest management and small areas of nonindustrial private forestry. The river valleys usually have small, rural communities and dispersed settlements. They also are grazed by livestock, produce hay and other crops, and are major travel corridors for tourists and commerce.

	Class 1 Area	Ecounit Section/ SubSection	Natural Vegetation	Disturbance regimes	Land use
9	**Mount Hood Wilderness**	M242B	the dominant vegetation is silver fir--Douglas--fir forest. The next most abundant is fir-hemlock forest. At the highest elevations, there are dispersed areas of alpine meadow and barrens. In the northernmost portion, there is western spruce-fir forest. Western Hemlock series dominates the frigid and udic regimes. Western red cedar is common in drainages. Cryic regimes are dominated by Pacific Silver Fir, Mountain Hemlock and Sub alpine Fir series.	Fire periodicity is extremely variable from decades to centuries for major stand replacement occurrences. Snowpacks of tens of feet may be accompanied by rain-on-snow events at the low to mid elevations and may result in frequent floods and erosional processes. Insects and diseases, especially root rots, are common. Windthrow is common in localized areas. Periodic volcanic eruptions alter the physical terrain, biota, and aquatic features.	Most of the Section is in national forest and other Federal and State public land. It is managed under principles of ecosystem management for uses ranging from intensive forestry to wilderness. Much of the area is in municipal supply watersheds. There are two national parks and several designated scenic and recreation areas, and a national volcanic monument. Lowest elevations frequently are in industrial forest management and small areas of nonindustrial private forestry. The river valleys usually have small, rural communities and dispersed settlements. They also are grazed by livestock, produce hay and other crops, and are major travel corridors for tourists and commerce.

	Class 1 Area	Ecounit Section/ SubSection	Natural Vegetation	Disturbance regimes	Land use
10	**Mount Jefferson Wilderness**	M242B	the dominant vegetation is silver fir--Douglas--fir forest. The next most abundant is fir-hemlock forest. At the highest elevations, there are dispersed areas of alpine meadow and barrens. In the northernmost portion, there is western spruce-fir forest. Western Hemlock series dominates the frigid and udic regimes. Western red cedar is common in drainages. Cryic regimes are dominated by Pacific Silver Fir, Mountain Hemlock and Sub alpine Fir series.	Fire periodicity is extremely variable from decades to centuries for major stand replacement occurrences. Snowpacks of tens of feet may be accompanied by rain-on-snow events at the low to mid elevations and may result in frequent floods and erosional processes. Insects and diseases, especially root rots, are common. Windthrow is common in localized areas. Periodic volcanic eruptions alter the physical terrain, biota, and aquatic features.	Most of the Section is in national forest and other Federal and State public land. It is managed under principles of ecosystem management for uses ranging from intensive forestry to wilderness. Much of the area is in municipal supply watersheds. There are two national parks and several designated scenic and recreation areas, and a national volcanic monument. Lowest elevations frequently are in industrial forest management and small areas of nonindustrial private forestry. The river valleys usually have small, rural communities and dispersed settlements. They also are grazed by livestock, produce hay and other crops, and are major travel corridors for tourists and commerce.

	Class 1 Area	Ecounit Section/ SubSection	Natural Vegetation	Disturbance regimes	Land use
10	**Mount Jefferson Wilderness**	M242C	silver fir--Douglas--fir forest. The next most abundant is fir-hemlock forest. At the highest elevations, there are dispersed areas of alpine meadow and barrens. In the northernmost portion, there is western spruce-fir forest. Vegetation series is highly variable and diverse in the Eastern Cascades Section. Ponderosa Pine and Lodgepole Pine series dominate the lower elevations. In the pumice plateau of Oregon they are largely on cryic and xeric soils. Ponderosa Pine series also is in the mesic and frigid and xeric regimes. In the northern part of the Section, Lodgepole Pine series is mostly in cryic regimes. Douglas-fir series occupies frigid and xeric regimes. The higher elevations are dominated by White Fir, Grand Fir, Pacific Silver Fir, and Sub alpine Fir series. Local areas of White Bark Pine, and Engelmann Spruce series occur. Quaking aspen occurs adjacent to and in some wet areas.	Fire periodicity is extremely variable. In the ponderosa pine-Lodgepole pine mix at the lower elevations, fires commonly occurred in 10 to 15 year intervals prior to fire suppression in the last several decades. Fire also is common at the higher elevations. Insect epidemics are common in dense, overstocked stands. Root rots are common.	Most of the Section is in national forest and other Federal and State public land. It is managed under principles of ecosystem management for uses ranging from intensive forestry to wilderness. Much of the area is in municipal supply watersheds. There are portions of two national parks and several designated scenic and recreation areas. Lowest elevations frequently are in industrial forest management. Two large Native American reservations are partly in and adjacent to this Section. The river valleys usually have small, rural communities and dispersed settlements. They also are grazed by livestock, produce hay and other crops, and are major travel corridors for tourists and commerce.

	Class 1 Area	Ecounit Section/ SubSection	Natural Vegetation	Disturbance regimes	Land use
11	**Mount Washington Wilderness**	M242B	the dominant vegetation is silver fir--Douglas--fir forest. The next most abundant is fir-hemlock forest. At the highest elevations, there are dispersed areas of alpine meadow and barrens. In the northernmost portion, there is western spruce-fir forest. Western Hemlock series dominates the frigid and udic regimes. Western red cedar is common in drainages. Cryic regimes are dominated by Pacific Silver Fir, Mountain Hemlock and Sub alpine Fir series.	Fire periodicity is extremely variable from decades to centuries for major stand replacement occurrences. Snowpacks of tens of feet may be accompanied by rain-on-snow events at the low to mid elevations and may result in frequent floods and erosional processes. Insects and diseases, especially root rots, are common. Windthrow is common in localized areas. Periodic volcanic eruptions alter the physical terrain, biota, and aquatic features.	Most of the Section is in national forest and other Federal and State public land. It is managed under principles of ecosystem management for uses ranging from intensive forestry to wilderness. Much of the area is in municipal supply watersheds. There are two national parks and several designated scenic and recreation areas, and a national volcanic monument. Lowest elevations frequently are in industrial forest management and small areas of nonindustrial private forestry. The river valleys usually have small, rural communities and dispersed settlements. They also are grazed by livestock, produce hay and other crops, and are major travel corridors for tourists and commerce.

	Class 1 Area	Ecounit Section/ SubSection	Natural Vegetation	Disturbance regimes	Land use
12	**Mountain Lakes Wilderness**	M242B	the dominant vegetation is silver fir--Douglas--fir forest. The next most abundant is fir-hemlock forest. At the highest elevations, there are dispersed areas of alpine meadow and barrens. In the northernmost portion, there is western spruce-fir forest. Western Hemlock series dominates the frigid and udic regimes. Western red cedar is common in drainages. Cryic regimes are dominated by Pacific Silver Fir, Mountain Hemlock and Sub alpine Fir series.	Fire periodicity is extremely variable from decades to centuries for major stand replacement occurrences. Snowpacks of tens of feet may be accompanied by rain-on-snow events at the low to mid elevations and may result in frequent floods and erosional processes. Insects and diseases, especially root rots, are common. Windthrow is common in localized areas. Periodic volcanic eruptions alter the physical terrain, biota, and aquatic features.	Most of the Section is in national forest and other Federal and State public land. It is managed under principles of ecosystem management for uses ranging from intensive forestry to wilderness. Much of the area is in municipal supply watersheds. There are two national parks and several designated scenic and recreation areas, and a national volcanic monument. Lowest elevations frequently are in industrial forest management and small areas of nonindustrial private forestry. The river valleys usually have small, rural communities and dispersed settlements. They also are grazed by livestock, produce hay and other crops, and are major travel corridors for tourists and commerce.
13	**Pasayten Wilderness**	M242D			
14	**Strawberry Mountain Wilderness**	M332G	Dominantly grand fir-Douglas fir forests, followed by western ponderosa forests. High elevation: western spruce-fir, some Great basin sagebrush and juniper steppe woodland. Sub alpine fir, Alpine meadows and barrens on highest elevations. Mid elevation: Grand fir and Lodgepole pine. Mid to low elevation: Ponderosa pine. Low elevations: western juniper	Fire (every 10-15 years to every few decades at cooler, wetter sites) was major factor until early 20th century. Insects (beetles, tussock moth, spruce budworm) are endemic; Epidemic occurrences has had significant effect in recent decade. Some disease. Periodic floods and ice jams are important in some of the watersheds	

	Class 1 Area	Ecounit Section/ SubSection	Natural Vegetation	Disturbance regimes	Land use
15	**Three Sisters Wilderness**	M242B	the dominant vegetation is silver fir--Douglas--fir forest. The next most abundant is fir-hemlock forest. At the highest elevations, there are dispersed areas of alpine meadow and barrens. In the northernmost portion, there is western spruce-fir forest. Western Hemlock series dominates the frigid and udic regimes. Western red cedar is common in drainages. Cryic regimes are dominated by Pacific Silver Fir, Mountain Hemlock and Sub alpine Fir series.	Fire periodicity is extremely variable from decades to centuries for major stand replacement occurrences. Snowpacks of tens of feet may be accompanied by rain-on-snow events at the low to mid elevations and may result in frequent floods and erosional processes. Insects and diseases, especially root rots, are common. Windthrow is common in localized areas. Periodic volcanic eruptions alter the physical terrain, biota, and aquatic features.	Most of the Section is in national forest and other Federal and State public land. It is managed under principles of ecosystem management for uses ranging from intensive forestry to wilderness. Much of the area is in municipal supply watersheds. There are two national parks and several designated scenic and recreation areas, and a national volcanic monument. Lowest elevations frequently are in industrial forest management and small areas of nonindustrial private forestry. The river valleys usually have small, rural communities and dispersed settlements. They also are grazed by livestock, produce hay and other crops, and are major travel corridors for tourists and commerce.

	Class 1 Area	Ecounit Section/ SubSection	Natural Vegetation	Disturbance regimes	Land use
15	**Three Sisters Wilderness**	M242C	silver fir--Douglas--fir forest. The next most abundant is fir-hemlock forest. At the highest elevations, there are dispersed areas of alpine meadow and barrens. In the northernmost portion, there is western spruce-fir forest. Vegetation series is highly variable and diverse in the Eastern Cascades Section. Ponderosa Pine and Lodgepole Pine series dominate the lower elevations. In the pumice plateau of Oregon they are largely on cryic and xeric soils. Ponderosa Pine series also is in the mesic and frigid and xeric regimes. In the northern part of the Section, Lodgepole Pine series is mostly in cryic regimes. Douglas-fir series occupies frigid and xeric regimes. The higher elevations are dominated by White Fir, Grand Fir, Pacific Silver Fir, and Sub alpine Fir series. Local areas of White Bark Pine, and Engelmann Spruce series occur. Quaking aspen occurs adjacent to and in some wet areas.	Fire periodicity is extremely variable. In the ponderosa pine-Lodgepole pine mix at the lower elevations, fires commonly occurred in 10 to 15 year intervals prior to fire suppression in the last several decades. Fire also is common at the higher elevations. Insect epidemics are common in dense, overstocked stands. Root rots are common.	Most of the Section is in national forest and other Federal and State public land. It is managed under principles of ecosystem management for uses ranging from intensive forestry to wilderness. Much of the area is in municipal supply watersheds. There are portions of two national parks and several designated scenic and recreation areas. Lowest elevations frequently are in industrial forest management. Two large Native American reservations are partly in and adjacent to this Section. The river valleys usually have small, rural communities and dispersed settlements. They also are grazed by livestock, produce hay and other crops, and are major travel corridors for tourists and commerce.
REGION 8					
1	**Bradwell Bay Wilderness**	232L			

	Class 1 Area	Ecounit Section/ SubSection	Natural Vegetation	Disturbance regimes	Land use
2	**Caney Creek Wilderness**	M231A	Shortleaf Pine-Oak (White- S. Red-Post-Black) FA; S. Red Oak-White Oak-(Post Oak)-Black Hickory FA;	oak-hickory-pine forest. Existing forest types are mainly loblolly-shortleaf pine. The predominant vegetation form is evergreen needle-leaved forest and a small area of cold deciduous, broad-leaved forest. Loblolly pine and shortleaf pine cover types occur widely. Lesser areas of a shortleaf-oak type (southern red, scarlet, black, post, and blackjack oaks) and oak-hickory (black, scarlet, post, and white oaks and pignut and mockernut hickories) occur in Oklahoma.	Forestry
		M231A	Shortleaf Pine-Oak (White- S. Red-Post-Black) FA; S. Red Oak-White Oak-(Post Oak)-Black Hickory FA;		Forestry
3	**Cohutta Wilderness**	M221Dd	Chestnut Oak FA; N. Red Oak FA; Red Spruce-Fraser Fir FA	Fire, wind, ice, and precipitation. Chestnut blight from 1920-1940 top-killed all American chestnut trees.	Forestry-Recreation
4	**James River Face Wilderness**	M221D	Chestnut Oak-Scarlet Oak-(Black Oak) FA	Fire, wind, ice, and precipitation. Chestnut blight from 1920-1940 top-killed all American chestnut trees.	Forestry-Recreation
5	**Joyce Kilmer-Slickrock Wilderness**	M221Dd	Chestnut Oak FA; N. Red Oak FA; Red Spruce-Fraser Fir FA	Fire, wind, ice, and precipitation. Chestnut blight from 1920-1940 top-killed all American chestnut trees.	Forestry-Recreation
6	**Linville Gorge Wilderness**	M221Dc	Chestnut Oak-Scarlet Oak-(Black Oak) FA; N. Red Oak FA; Red Spruce-Fraser Fir FA	Fire, wind, ice, and precipitation. Chestnut blight from 1920-1940 top-killed all American chestnut trees.	Forestry-Recreation
7	**Shining Rock Wilderness**	M221Dc	Chestnut Oak-Scarlet Oak-(Black Oak) FA; N. Red Oak FA; Red Spruce-Fraser Fir FA	Fire, wind, ice, and precipitation. Chestnut blight from 1920-1940 top-killed all American chestnut trees.	Forestry-Recreation

	Class 1 Area	Ecounit Section/ SubSection	Natural Vegetation	Disturbance regimes	Land use
8	**Sipsey Wilderness**	231Cd	Chestnut Oak-Scarlet Oak-(Black Oak) FA; White Oak-N. Red Oak-Hickory (Shagbark-Pignut-Mockernut) FA;		Forestry
9	**Upper Buffalo Wilderness**	M223A			
REGION 9					
1	**Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness**	212La	Jack Pine Forest; White-Pine-Red Pine Forests; White Spruce-Balsam Fir-Aspen Forest	Fire, windstorm, insect infestation, animal browsing, and logging. High intensity crown fires: every 150-200 years; low intensity fires: every 20-40 yrs.	Forestry-Wilderness-Recreation
2	**Dolly Sods Wilderness**	M221Ba	Northern Hardwood Forest; Yellow Birch-Spruce Transitional Forest; Oak-Heath Dry Forest	Erosional processes; logging and associated fires from 1880-1920 - some areas above 3500 ft (1200 m) burned down to bedrock, forests still stunted today.	Forestry-Recreation-Mining
3	**Great Gulf Wilderness**	M212Ad	Red Spruce-Balsam Fir/Sugar Maple-Birch-Beech Forest; Alpine Communities;	Large blow downs resulting from hurricanes. Even-aged wind throw at higher elevations (fir-waves); insect and disease (gypsy moth, spruce budworm, spruce beetle, beech bark disease). Severe spruce winter injury at higher elevations	Forestry-Recreation-Development
4	**Hercules-Glades Wilderness**	222Ag	Little Bluestem-Sideoats Alkaline Glade; Post-Blackjack Oak Woodland; White-Black Oak Forest	Frequent low-intensity widespread fire prior to European settlement. Fire suppression leading to changes in species composition. Occasional summer droughts, winter ice storms, and tornados.	Recreation-Pasture-Forestry
5	**Lye Brook Wilderness**	M211Cd	Red Spruce-Balsam Fir/Sugar Maple-Birch-Beech Forest; Oak-Hickory-Ash Dry Forest; Oak-Hickory-Ash Dry Forest	Ranges from fire-hurricane wind disturbance to low disturbance at inland sites. Agriculture, pest and disease; sever Spruce winter injury	Forestry-Recreation

	Class 1 Area	Ecounit Section/ SubSection	Natural Vegetation	Disturbance regimes	Land use
6	**Otter Creek Wilderness**	M221Ba	Northern Hardwood Forest; Yellow Birch-Spruce Transitional Forest; Oak-Heath Dry Forest	Erosional processes; logging and associated fires from 1880-1920 - some areas above 3500 ft (1200 m) burned down to bedrock, forests still stunted today.	Forestry-Recreation-Mining
		M221Bb	Oak-Heath Dry Forest; Oak-Pine Dry Forest; Sycamore-Box Elder Floodplain Forest	Erosional processes; logging and associated fires from 1880-1920 - some areas above 3500 ft (1200 m) burned down to bedrock, forests still stunted today.	Forestry-Recreation-Farming
7	**Presidential Range-Dry River Wilderness**	M212Ad	Red Spruce-Balsam Fir/Sugar Maple-Birch-Beech Forest; Alpine Communities;	Large blow downs resulting from hurricanes. Even-aged wind throw at higher elevations (fir-waves); insect and disease (gypsy moth, spruce budworm, spruce beetle, beech bark disease). Severe spruce winter injury at higher elevations	Forestry-Recreation-Development
8	**Rainbow Lake Wilderness**	212Jc	Sugar Maple-Basswood Forest; Hemlock-Sugar Maple Forest;	Northern hardwoods: Windfall (10-40% canopy removal); Pine/mixed pine: Fire (50-250 yr intervals)	Forestry-Recreation

Table A1.4 Soil attributes for Forest Service Class 1 Areas

	Class 1 Area	Ecounit Section/ SubSection	Approx. % Area	Lithology	Soil Taxa
REGION 1					
1	**Anaconda Pintler Wilderness**	M332B	70	Lower Tertiary, Mesozoic, and Precambrian granite and metasedimentary rock occur.	Frigid and cryic Ochrepts, Boralfs, and Orthents, with significant areas of rock land and talus. Soils in basins are Borolls, Ochrepts, and Fluvents. Xeric intergrades probably occur. These soils are generally shallow to moderately deep, with loamy or sandy textures containing large amounts of rock fragments. Some soils at higher elevations are moderately influenced by volcanic ash accumulations
		M332E	30	Composition is complex, including Precambrian granitic, Paleozoic metamorphic, and Tertiary sedimentary and volcanic rocks	Frigid and cryic Ochrepts, Boralfs, and Borolls, with some Fluvents and Aquepts in alluvial valleys. Mountain soils are generally shallow to moderately deep and have loamy to sandy textures with rock fragments. Valley soils are moderately deep to deep and have loamy to clayey textures.
2	**Bob Marshall Wilderness**	M333C	100	Precambrian metasedementary and Upper Tertiary soft sedimentary rocks, with glacial deposits	Frigid and cryic Ochrepts, Boralfs, and Orthents. Soils shallow to moderately deep; loamy to sandy textures containing rock fragments; moderately influenced by volcanic ash at higher elevations
3	**Cabinet Mountains Wilderness**	M333B	100	Precambrian metasedementary rocks (Belt super group), with glacial deposits and valley fill	Mountains: frigid and cryic Ochrepts, Boralfs, Orthents, Udands, and Cryands. Valleys: Borolls, Ochrepts, Xerolls, Psamments, and Fluvents. Soils moderately deep to deep; loamy to sandy textures; strongly influenced by volcanic ash deposits; very fertile.
4	**Gates of the Mountains Wilderness**	M331B	70	The central part of the Section is Precambrian quartz monzonite to quartz diorite in the north and Precambrian gneiss in the south. The periphery of the Section is Paleozoic carbonates and shale. A small area in the extreme northeast of the Section is Cretaceous sandstones, siltstones, and shale	Cryic Borolls, Ochrepts, and Boralfs. These soils are generally shallow to moderately deep, but some deep soils occur in alluvial and colluvial basins. Textures are generally loamy or sandy, with large amounts of rock fragments.
4	**Gates of the Mountains Wilderness**	M332E	30	Composition is complex, including Precambrian granitic, Paleozoic metamorphic, and Tertiary sedimentary and volcanic rocks	Frigid and cryic Ochrepts, Boralfs, and Borolls, with some Fluvents and Aquepts in alluvial valleys. Mountain soils are generally shallow to moderately deep and have loamy to sandy textures with rock fragments. Valley soils are moderately deep to deep and have loamy to clayey textures.

	Class 1 Area	Ecounit Section/ SubSection	Approx. % Area	Lithology	Soil Taxa
5	**Mission Mountains Wilderness**	M333C	95	Precambrian metasedementary and Upper Tertiary soft sedimentary rocks, with glacial deposits	Frigid and cryic Ochrepts, Boralfs, and Orthents. Soils shallow to moderately deep; loamy to sandy textures containing rock fragments; moderately influenced by volcanic ash at higher elevations
5	**Mission Mountains Wilderness**	M333B	5	Precambrian metasedementary rocks (Belt super group), with glacial deposits and valley fill	Mountains: frigid and cryic Ochrepts, Boralfs, Orthents, Udands, and Cryands. Valleys: Borolls, Ochrepts, Xerolls, Psamments, and Fluvents. Soils moderately deep to deep; loamy to sandy textures; strongly influenced by volcanic ash deposits; very fertile.
6	**Scapegoat Wilderness**	M333C	100	Precambrian metasedementary and Upper Tertiary soft sedimentary rocks, with glacial deposits	Frigid and cryic Ochrepts, Boralfs, and Orthents. Soils shallow to moderately deep; loamy to sandy textures containing rock fragments; moderately influenced by volcanic ash at higher elevations
7	**Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness**	M332A	85	Lower Tertiary and Mesozoic granite forms the Idaho Batholith. Areas of Tertiary and Quaternary sediments and basalts.	Frigid and Cryic Ochrepts and Boralfs, some Udands and Cryands on areas with significant volcanic ash accumulation. Soils shallow to moderately deep; loamy to sandy textures. Highly productive where volcanic ash has accumulated.
		M332B	15	Lower Tertiary, Mesozoic, and Precambrian granite and metasedimentary rock occur.	Frigid and cryic Ochrepts, Boralfs, and Orthents, with significant areas of rockland and talus. Soils in basins are Borolls, Ochrepts, and Fluvents. Xeric intergrades probably occur. These soils are generally shallow to moderately deep, with loamy or sandy textures containing large amounts of rock fragments. Some soils at higher elevations are moderately influenced by volcanic ash accumulations
REGION 2					
1	**Eagles Nest Wilderness**	M331I	80	Precambrian granite and biotite, flesic, and hornblendic gneiss. N, S, middle parks: local Pennsylvanian through Cretaceous sandstones, siltstones, shale. Between middle and S parks: local Tertiary porphyritic intrusives.	Mollisols, Alfisols, Inceptisols, Entisols, including Boralfs, Borolls, Ochrepts, Orthids, Orthents, Ustolls; Mesic, frigid, cryic temperature regimes.

	Class 1 Area	Ecounit Section/ SubSection	Approx. % Area	Lithology	Soil Taxa
1	**Eagles Nest Wilderness**	M331H	20	Northern third (Fenneman and Johnson's Wyoming Basin): Cretaceous sandstones, siltstones, shale, and coals, with local porphyritic instrusives; NE area has Tertiary basalt. Central (Southern Rocky Mountains) and Southern (Colorado Plateaus) thirds: Lower Paleozoic carbonates and shale, Upper Paleozoic conglomerates, sandstones, siltstones, shale, and evaporites. Central third: Precambrian granite and biotite gneiss. Extreme south: volcanic rocks, including ash flow tuffs, andesitic lavas, breccias, and conglomerates. Lower elevations: Cretaceous and Tertiary sandstones, siltstones, shale, and local coals. Central and southern thirds highly susceptible to slope failure. Southern third also includes glacial drift and morainal deposits.	Mollisols, alfisols, Inceptisols, Entisols, including Boralfs, Borolls, Ochrepts, Orthids, Orthents; Mesic, frigid, cryic temperature regimes.
2	**Fitzpatrick Wilderness**	M331J	90	Orthogneiss and paragneiss with Precambrian granites. Precambrian metasedimentary rocks, with Quaternary deposits on W side.	Inceptisols, Histosols, Alfisols, Entisols; mostly cryic temperature regimes, some pergelic at higher elevations. Ustic, udic, and aquic moisture regimes. Fluvents and Aquolls in valleys.
		342F	10	The northern half of the Section is Tertiary sandstones, siltstones, and shale. The southern half of the Section is Cretaceous through Tertiary sandstones, siltstones, shale, conglomerates, and local coals. The middle part of the Section also includes local Precambrian granite and metamorphosed sedimentary and volcanic rocks and Precambrian granite and Paleozoic carbonates in the Seminole Mountains.	Soils include Mollisols, Inceptisols, Aridisols, and Entisols, including, Argids, Orthents, Borolls, and Fluvents; Mesic and frigid temperature regimes.

	Class 1 Area	Ecounit Section/ SubSection	Approx. % Area	Lithology	Soil Taxa
3	**Flat Tops Wilderness**	M331H	100	Northern third (Fenneman and Johnson's Wyoming Basin): Cretaceous sandstones, siltstones, shale, and coals, with local porphyritic instrusives; NE area has Tertiary basalt. Central (Southern Rocky Mountains) and Southern (Colorado Plateaus) thirds: Lower Paleozoic carbonates and shale, Upper Paleozoic conglomerates, sandstones, siltstones, shale, and evaporites. Central third: Precambrian granite and biotite gneiss. Extreme south: volcanic rocks, including ash flow tuffs, andesitic lavas, breccias, and conglomerates. Lower elevations: Cretaceous and Tertiary sandstones, siltstones, shale, and local coals. Central and southern thirds highly susceptible to slope failure. Southern third also includes glacial drift and morainal deposits.	Mollisols, alfisols, Inceptisols, Entisols, including Boralfs, Borolls, Ochrepts, Orthids, Orthents. Mesic, frigid, cryic temperature regimes.
4	**La Garita Wilderness**	M331G	100	Eastern half (San Juan Mountains): Tertiary volcanic ash flows, lavas, and conglomerates with local porphyritic intrusives. Western half: Pennsylvanian through Cretaceous sandstones, siltstones, shales, and conglomerates with local carbonates near the San Juan Mts. Extreme Southern part: small area of Tertiary sandstones, shale, and conglomerates	Higher elevations: Cryoborolls, Cryochrepts, Cryumbrepts, Cryoboralfs. Uplands: Mollisols, Alfisols, Inceptisols, Entisols. Lower elevations: Haploborolls, Agriborolls, Haplustalfs, Eutroboralfs; Valley bottoms: Fluvaquents, Cryaquents, Cryaquolls, Haplaquolls, Borohemists. Frigid, cryic, and pergelic temperature regimes; arid, ustic, udic, aquic moisture regimes.
5	**Maroon Bells-Snowmass Wilderness**	M331I	90	Precambrian granite and biotite, flesic, and hornblendic gneiss. N, S, middle parks: local Pennsylvanian through Cretaceous sandstones, siltstones, shale. Between middle and S parks: local Tertiary porphyritic intrusives.	Mollisols, Alfisols, Inceptisols, Entisols, including Boralfs, Borolls, Ochrepts, Orthids, Orthents, Ustolls; Mesic, frigid, cryic temperature regimes.
5	**Maroon Bells-Snowmass Wilderness**	M331H	10	Northern third (Fenneman and Johnson's Wyoming Basin): Cretaceous sandstones, siltstones, shale, and coals, with local porphyritic instrusives; NE area has Tertiary basalt. Central (Southern Rocky Mountains) and Southern (Colorado Plateaus) thirds: Lower Paleozoic carbonates and shale, Upper Paleozoic conglomerates, sandstones, siltstones, shale, and evaporites. Central third: Precambrian granite and biotite gneiss. Extreme south: volcanic rocks, including ash flow tuffs, andesitic lavas, breccias, and conglomerates. Lower elevations: Cretaceous and Tertiary sandstones, siltstones, shale, and local coals. Central and southern thirds highly susceptible to slope failure. Southern third also includes glacial drift and morainal deposits.	Mollisols, alfisols, Inceptisols, Entisols, including Boralfs, Borolls, Ochrepts, Orthids, Orthents. Mesic, frigid, cryic temperature regimes.

	Class 1 Area	Ecounit Section/ SubSection	Approx. % Area	Lithology	Soil Taxa
6	**Mount Zirkel Wilderness**	M331I	100	Precambrian granite and biotite, flesic, and hornblendic gneiss. N, S, middle parks: local Pennsylvanian through Cretaceous sandstones, siltstones, shale. Between middle and S parks: local Tertiary porphyritic intrusives.	Mollisols, Alfisols, Inceptisols, Entisols, including Boralfs, Borolls, Ochrepts, Orthids, Orthents, Ustolls; Mesic, frigid, cryic temperature regimes.
7	**North Absaroka Wilderness**	M331A	100	Precambrian metamorphic and Tertiary volcanic rocks. Main surface flows: silicic rhyolites and welded tuffs. Mafic basalts rim edges of plateaus	Mountains: frigid and cryic Ochrepts, Boralfs, and Borolls; Valleys: poorly drained Fluvents, Aquolls, and Aquepts. Soils shallow to moderately deep, can be deep in valleys; medium to moderately coarse texture with abundant rock fragments
8	**Rawah Wilderness**	M331I	100	Precambrian granite and biotite, flesic, and hornblendic gneiss. N, S, middle parks: local Pennsylvanian through Cretaceous sandstones, siltstones, shale. Between middle and S parks: local Tertiary porphyritic intrusives.	Mollisols, Alfisols, Inceptisols, Entisols, including Boralfs, Borolls, Ochrepts, Orthids, Orthents, Ustolls; Mesic, frigid, cryic temperature regimes.
9	**Washakie Wilderness**	M331A	100	Precambrian metamorphic and Tertiary volcanic rocks. Main surface flows: silicic rhyolites and welded tuffs. Mafic basalts rim edges of plateaus	Mountains: Frigid and cryic Ochrepts, Boralfs, and Borolls; Valleys: poorly drained Fluvents, Aquolls, and Aquepts. Soils shallow to moderately deep, can be deep in valleys; medium to moderately coarse texture with abundant rock fragments
10	**Weminuche Wilderness**	M331G	100	Eastern half (San Juan Mountains): Tertiary volcanic ash flows, lavas, and conglomerates with local porphyritic intrusives. Western half: Pennsylvanian through Cretaceous sandstones, siltstones, shales, and conglomerates with local carbonates near the San Juan Mts. Extreme Southern part: small area of Tertiary sandstones, shale, and conglomerates	Higher elevations: Cryoborolls, Cryochrepts, Cryumbrepts, Cryoboralfs. Uplands: Mollisols, Alfisols, Inceptisols, Entisols. Lower elevations: Haploborolls, Agriborolls, Haplustalfs, Eutroboralfs; Valley bottoms: Fluvaquents, Cryaquents, Cryaquolls, Haplaquolls, Borohemists. Frigid, cryic, and pergelic temperature regimes; arid, ustic, udic, aquic moisture regimes.
11	**West Elk Wilderness**	M331H	100	Northern third (Fenneman and Johnson's Wyoming Basin): Cretaceous sandstones, siltstones, shale, and coals, with local porphyritic instrusives; NE area has Tertiary basalt. Central (Southern Rocky Mountains) and Southern (Colorado Plateaus) thirds: Lower Paleozoic carbonates and shale, Upper Paleozoic conglomerates, sandstones, siltstones, shale, and evaporites. Central third: Precambrian granite and biotite gneiss. Extreme south: volcanic rocks, including ash flow tuffs, andesitic lavas, breccias, and conglomerates. Lower elevations: Cretaceous and Tertiary sandstones, siltstones, shale, and local coals. Central and southern thirds highly susceptible to slope failure. Southern third also includes glacial drift and morainal deposits.	Mollisols, alfisols, Inceptisols, Entisols, including Boralfs, Borolls, Ochrepts, Orthids, Orthents. Mesic, frigid, cryic temperature regimes.

	Class 1 Area	Ecounit Section/ SubSection	Approx. % Area	Lithology	Soil Taxa
REGION 3					
1	**Galiuro Wilderness**	321A	100	Undifferentiated mixture of Quaternary marine deposits, Miocene volcanic rocks, lower Tertiary rocks, and Lower Cretaceous marine deposits. Marine deposits: Ochoan and Guadalupian series; Paleocene continental deposits, Upper Cretaceous marine deposits; Precambrian plutonic and intrusive granitic rocks; Quaternary volcanic rocks; Permian continental; deposits of Wolcampian age; Miocene felsic volcanic rocks; upper Paleozoic marine deposits; Precambrian sedimentary rocks of Pahrump and Unkar groups; Precambrian Mazatal quartzite, Yavapai series, pinal schist, and metavolcanic formations	Mostly Torriorthents with Calciorthids, Haplargids, and some Alfisols (10%) and Mollisols (10%). Thermic temperature regime; aridic moisture regime. Mixed or carbonatic mineralogy.
2	**Gila Wilderness**	M321A	100	Description Unavailable	Description Unavailable
3	**Mazatzal Wilderness**	313C	90	Precambrian metavolcanic and metamorphic and sedimentary rocks with Tertiary and Quaternary volcanic and sedimentary rocks	Ustochrepts, Ustifluvents, Ustorthents, Haplustalfs, Agriustolls, Agriborolls, and Eutroboralfs. Mesic and frigid temperature regimes, Ustic moisture regimes
		332B	10	Cenozoic non-marine sedimentary and granitic rocks and alluvial deposits; Precambrian rocks of all types	Calciorthids, Haplargids, and Torrifluvents. Thermic and hyperthermic temperature regimes; aridic moisture regimes
4	**Mount Baldy Wilderness**	M313A	100	Quaternary and upper Tertiary volcanic igneous rocks, middle Tertiary to Cretaceous metamorphic and Mesozoic sedimentary.	Eutroboralfs, Ustochrepts with frigid soil temperature regimes ad ustic moisture regimes. Glossoboralfs, Dytrochrepts, and Udic Argiborolls in frigid-udic regimes and Cryoboralfs, Cryochrepts in cryo-udic regimes. Limited amount of perigelic-udic Cryumbrepts
5	**Pecos Wilderness**	M331F	100	Precambrian igneous and metamorphic rocks and Cenozoic and Paleozoic sedimentary rocks. Some Cretaceous through mid-Tertiary intrusive volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks	Glossoboralfs, Cryoboralfs, Cryochrepts; frigid and cryic temperature regimes; udic moisture regime
6	**Pine Mountain Wilderness**	313C	100	Precambrian metavolcanic and metamorphic and sedimentary rocks with Tertiary and Quaternary volcanic and sedimentary rocks	Ustochrepts, Ustifluvents, Ustorthents, Haplustalfs, Agriustolls, Agriborolls, and Eutroboralfs. Mesic and frigid temperature regimes, Ustic moisture regimes
7	**San Pedro Parks Wilderness**	M331G	100	Eastern half (San Juan Mountains): Tertiary volcanic ash flows, lavas, and conglomerates with local porphyritic intrusives. Western half: Pennsylvanian through Cretaceous sandstones siltstones, shales and conglomerates with local carbonates near the San Juan Mts. Extreme Southern part: small area of Tertiary sandstones, shales, and conglomerates	Higher elevations: Cryoborolls, Cryochrepts, Cryumbrepts, Cryoboralfs. Uplands: Mollisols, Alfisols, Inceptisols, Entisols. Lower elevations: Haploborolls, Agriborolls, Haplustalfs, Eutroboralfs; Valley bottoms: Fluvaquents, Cryaquents, Cryaquolls, Haplaquolls, Borohemists. Frigid, cryic, and pergelic temperature regimes; arid, ustic, udic, aquic moisture regimes.

	Class 1 Area	Ecounit Section/ SubSection	Approx. % Area	Lithology	Soil Taxa
8	**Sierra Ancha Wilderness**	313C	100	Precambrian metavolcanic and metamorphic and sedimentary rocks with Tertiary and Quaternary volcanic and sedimentary rocks	Ustochrepts, Ustifluvents, Ustorthents, Haplustalfs, Agriborolls, and Eutroboralfs. Mesic and frigid temperature regimes, Ustic moisture regimes
9	**Superstition Wilderness**	313C	60	Precambrian metavolcanic and metamorphic and sedimentary rocks with Tertiary and Quaternary volcanic and sedimentary rocks	Ustochrepts, Ustifluvents, Ustorthents, Haplustalfs, Agriustolls, Agriborolls, and Eutroboralfs. Mesic and frigid temperature regimes, Ustic moisture regimes
		322B	40	Cenozoic non-marine sedimentary and granitic rocks and alluvial deposits; Precambrian rocks of all types	Calciorthids, Haplargids, and Torrifluvents. Thermic and hyperthermic temp regimes; aridic moisture regimes
10	**Sycamore Canyon Wilderness**	313C	35	Precambrian metavolcanic and metamorphic and sedimentary rocks with Tertiary and Quaternary volcanic and sedimentary rocks	Ustochrepts, Ustifluvents, Ustorthents, Haplustalfs, Agriustolls, Agriborolls, and Eutroboralfs. Mesic and frigid temperature regimes, Ustic moisture regimes
		M313A	65	Quaternary and upper Tertiary volcanic igneous rocks, middle Tertiary to Cretaceous metamorphic and Mesozoic sedimentary.	Eutroboralfs, Ustochrepts with frigid soil temperature regimes ad ustic moisture regimes. Glossoboralfs, Dytrochrepts, and Udic Argiborolls in frigid-udic regimes and Cryoboralfs, Cryochrepts in cryo-udic regimes. Limited amount of perigelic-udic Cryumbrepts
11	**Wheeler Peak Wilderness**	M331F	100	Precambrian igneous and metamorphic rocks and Cenozoic and Paleozoic sedimentary rocks. Some Cretaceous through mid-Tertiary intrusive volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks	Glossoboralfs, Cryoboralfs, Cryochrepts; frigid and cryic temperature regimes; udic moisture regime
12	**White Mountain Wilderness**	M313B	100	Paleozoic sedimentary and Cenozoic aged igneous rocks, few metamorphic rocks	Eutroboralfs, Ustochrepts, Glossoboralfs, Dytrochrepts, Dytrochrepts, Agriustolls, Calciustolls, Haplustolls, Ustorthents with mesic and frigid temperature regimes and ustic and udic moisture regimes; A few Cryoboralfs, Cryochrepts in cryic-udic regimes.
REGION 4					
1	**Bridger Wilderness**	M331J	95	Orthogneiss and paragneiss with Precambrian granites. Precambrian metasedementary rocks, with Quaternary deposits on W side.	Inceptisols, Histosols, Alfisols, Entisols; mostly cryic temperature regimes, some pergelic at higher elevations. Ustic, udic, and aquic moisture regimes. Fluvents and Aquolls in valleys.
		M331D	5	Paleozoic and Mesozoic sedimentary rocks. Some Precambrian rock exposed near Pocatello, ID. Sedimentary rocks (limestone, siltstone, cherts, sandstone, shales) dominate.	Alfisols, Mollisols, Histosols, Entisols; frigid and cryic temperature regimes; xeric, udic, aquic moisture regimes.

	Class 1 Area	Ecounit Section/ SubSection	Approx. % Area	Lithology	Soil Taxa
2	**Hells Canyon Wilderness**	M332G	100	Paleozoic accreted terrains, composed of metamorphic and volcanic island arc sequences. These and Late Mesozoic plutons cover central to E portion of Section. Portions have thin veneer of glacial debris. W area composed of Eocene, Miocene and Oligocene tuffs, siltstones, sandstones with basalts, andesites, and rhyolites. Some areas overlain with up to 1000 ft (330 m) of multi-flow Miocene basalts.	Soils influenced by mantle of volcanic ash from Mount Mazama. High elevations are cold with moist soils with high amount of volcanic ash and low base saturation. Some have dark organic matter-rich surface layers (Humic Vitricryands, Vitrandic, Typic, Lithic Cryumbrepts); others have clay-enriched subsoils (Alfic Vitricryands, Andic or Vitrandic Cryoboralfs) and in wet meadows, soils with high water table and an organic surface layer (Histic Cryaquepts). At lower elevations, soils are cool, moist, with thick ash mantle (Typic Udivitrands) and clay-enriched subsoils (Alfic Udivitrands, Andic and Vitrandic Eutroboralfs). Lower mountain slopes: soils are dry in summer and base saturations are greater than on high mountains. On lower slopes: Typic, Humic, Alfic Vitrixerands, Vitrandic Haploxeralfs,and Xerochrepts, and Vitrandic Agrixerolls and Haploxerolls. Some Typic, Lithic, Ultic, and Pachic Agrixerolls and Haploxerolls. On valley floors: Typic, Lithic, and Pachic Agrixerolls and Haploxerolls (with high base saturation.
3	**Hoover Wilderness**	M261Eo	49	Mesozoic granitic rocks predominate in this subsection. There are areas of pre-batholith rocks, too. The Mesozoic plutonic rocks are mostly adamellite, or quartz monzonite, and granodiorite, but they range from granite to gabbro. The pre-batholith rocks are mostly metamorphosed Jurassic and earlier marine sedimentary and volcanic rocks. There are a few small basalt flows. Pleistocene glacial till is common and there are small areas of Quaternary alluvium	mostly Lithic and Andic Cryumbrepts; Dystric Xeropsamments; Typic Cryorthents; and Andic Haplumbrepts, plus Aquic Cryumbrepts in wet areas. Soils on glacial moraines are mostly Pachic and Typic Xerumbrepts. Much of the granitic rock is barren, lacking soil. The soils are mostly well drained, but those in wet meadows are somewhat poorly to poorly drained. Soil temperature regimes are mostly frigid and cryic. Soil moisture regimes are mostly xeric. Soils have udic moisture regimes where snow persists through spring, melting to keep soils moist through much of the summer. Soils with aquic moisture regimes are present in glaciated terrain and small valleys, but they are not extensive

	Class 1 Area	Ecounit Section/ SubSection	Approx. % Area	Lithology	Soil Taxa
3	**Hoover Wilderness**	M261Er	49	Mesozoic granitic predominate in this subsection, but there are large areas of pre-batholith sedimentary and metamorphic rocks. Volcanic rocks are sparse; the largest exposure being Pleistocene basalt and pyroclastic rocks at Crater Mountain on the west side of Owens Valley, near Poverty Hill. Pleistocene glacial till and outwash are common in the northern part of the subsection. Quaternary alluvium is extensive only in Kelso and South Fork Valleys near the southern end of the Sierra Nevada alluvium is extensive only in Kelso and South Fork Valleys near the southern end of the Sierra Nevada	Lithic Torriorthents; Typic and shallow Xeric Torripsamments; shallow Typic Xeropsamments; Aridic, Torriorthentic, and shallow Entic Haploxerolls; shallow Typic Cryopsamments; Andic and Lithic Cryumbrepts; Typic Argixerolls; and Ultic Haploxeralfs. Vitrandic Torriorthents are common on Crater Mountain. Soils in Kelso and South Fork Valleys are mostly Xeric Torripsamments and Xerollic Haplargids. The soils are mostly well drained. Soil temperature regimes are thermic, mesic, frigid, and cryic. Soil moisture regimes are mostly xeric on the north to aridic on the south end of the subsection. Soils may have udic moisture regimes where snow persists through spring, melting to keep soils moist through much of the summer.
		M261E	2	Mesozoic granitic and post-batholith volcanic rocks predominate in this subsection; pre-batholith rocks are sparse. Mesozoic mafic plutonic rocks are common. The volcanic rocks are mostly Pliocene andesite and lahars of the Mehrten Formation. The pre-batholith rocks are mostly metamorphosed Jurassic marine sedimentary and early Mesozoic volcanic rocks. Pleistocene glacial till and outwash are common and there are small areas of Quaternary alluvial and lacustrine deposits.	mostly Dystric Xeropsamments; Entic, Typic, and Pachic Xerumbrepts; and Cryumbrepts. Much of the granitic rock is barren, lacking soil. There are Andic and Lithic Cryumbrepts on volcanic rocks. The soils are mostly well drained. Soil temperature regimes are mostly frigid and cryic. Soil moisture regimes are mostly xeric. Soils have udic moisture regimes where snow persists through spring, melting to keep soils moist through much of the summer. Soils with aquic moisture regimes are present in glaciated terrain and small valleys, but they are not extensive.
5	**Sawtooth Wilderness**	M332A	98	Lower Tertiary and Mesozoic granite forms the Idaho Batholith. Areas of Tertiary and Quaternary sediments and basalts.	Frigid and Cryic Ochrepts and Boralfs, some Udands and Cryands on areas with significant volcanic ash accumulation. Soils shallow to moderately deep; loamy to sandy textures. Highly productive where volcanic ash has accumulated.
		M332F	2	Challis volcanic rocks, mostly Tertiary, dominate. Some areas of granite and Precambrian rock are in the western portion of the Section. Challis volcanics consist of latite-andesite flows, basalts, tuffs, and rhyolites. Precambrian rocks consist mainly of quartzite.	Alfisols, Mollisols, Inceptisols, and Entisols occur in combination with frigid and cryic soil temperature regimes, along with xeric, udic, and aquic soil moisture regimes.
6	**Teton Wilderness**	M331D	65	Paleozoic and Mesozoic sedimentary rocks. Some Precambrian rock exposed near Pocatello, ID. Sedimentary rocks (limestone, siltstone, cherts, sandstone, shales) dominate.	Alfisols, Mollisols, Histosols, Entisols; frigid and cryic temperature regimes; xeric, udic, aquic moisture regimes.

	Class 1 Area	Ecounit Section/ SubSection	Approx. % Area	Lithology	Soil Taxa
6	**Teton Wilderness**	M331A	35	Precambrian metamorphic and Tertiary volcanic rocks. Main surface flows: silicic rhyolites and welded tuffs. Mafic basalts rim edges of plateaus	Mountains: Frigid and cryic Ochrepts, Boralfs, and Borolls; Valleys: poorly drained Fluvents, Aquolls, and Aquepts. Soils shallow to moderately deep, can be deep in valleys; medium to moderately coarse texture with abundant rock fragments
REGION 5					
1	**Agua Tibia Wilderness**	M262Bl	40	mostly Mesozoic granitic rocks, with large areas of Pliocene and Pleistocene nonmarine sediments and Recent alluvium. Also, there are Pre-Cretaceous granitic, marine (Jurassic) sedimentary, and metamorphic rocks	The soils on granitic rocks are mostly shallow Typic Xerorthents, Typic Xerochrepts, and Typic Haploxeralfs at lower elevations and shallow Entic Haploxerolls, Entic Ultic Haploxerolls, and Mollic Haploxeralfs at higher elevations. There are Lithic Haploxerolls and Typic Natrixeralfs on other kinds of rocks. Soils in badlands are Xerorthents. Haploxerolls predominate in Recent alluvium. Calcium carbonates have accumulated in some of the soils at lower elevations. The soils are well drained. Soil temperature regimes are mostly thermic; and soil moisture regimes are xeric
		M262Bn	20	mostly Mesozoic granitic rocks. There are some Pre-Cenozoic granitic and metamorphic rocks and some Mesozoic mafic plutonic rocks, also. There are small areas of Pleistocene sediment and Recent alluvium	mostly shallow Typic Xerorthents, Typic Xerochrepts, and Typic Haploxeralfs on granitic rocks. Also, there are Rhodoxeralfs on mafic plutonic (diorite and gabbro) rocks and Lithic Xerorthents, Haploxerolls, and Haploxeralfs on other kinds of rocks. The soils of floodplains and terraces are mostly Typic Xeropsamments, Cumulic Haploxerolls, and Typic Haploxeralfs. Most of the soils are leached free of carbonates. The soils are well drained. The soil temperature regimes are mostly thermic. Soil moisture regimes are xeric
		M262Bo	40	mostly Mesozoic granitic rocks. Also, there are some Pre-Cenozoic granitic and metamorphic rocks and some Mesozoic mafic plutonic rocks. There are small areas of Pleistocene sediment and Recent alluvium	mostly shallow Entic Haploxerolls, Entic and Ultic Haploxerolls, and Mollic and Ultic Haploxeralfs. Also, there are Rhodoxeralfs on mafic plutonic (diorite and gabbro) rocks. The soils on alluvium in valleys are mostly Haploxerolls. The soils are leached free of carbonates. They are well drained. Soil temperature regimes are mostly mesic, and soil moisture regimes are xeric

	Class 1 Area	Ecounit Section/ SubSection	Approx. % Area	Lithology	Soil Taxa
2	**Ansel Adams Wilderness**	M261Eo	45	Mesozoic granitic rocks predominate in this subsection. There are areas of pre-batholith rocks, too. The Mesozoic plutonic rocks are mostly adamellite, or quartz monzonite, and granodiorite, but they range from granite to gabbro. The pre-batholith rocks are mostly metamorphosed Jurassic and earlier marine sedimentary and volcanic rocks. There are a few small basalt flows. Pleistocene glacial till is common and there are small areas of Quaternary alluvium	mostly Lithic and Andic Cryumbrepts; Dystric Xeropsamments; Typic Cryorthents; and Andic Haplumbrepts, plus Aquic Cryumbrepts in wet areas. Soils on glacial moraines are mostly Pachic and Typic Xerumbrepts. Much of the granitic rock is barren, lacking soil. The soils are mostly well drained, but those in wet meadows are somewhat poorly to poorly drained. Soil temperature regimes are mostly frigid and cryic. Soil moisture regimes are mostly xeric. Soils have udic moisture regimes where snow persists through spring, melting to keep soils moist through much of the summer. Soils with aquic moisture regimes are present in glaciated terrain and small valleys, but they are not extensive
		M261Eq	45	Mesozoic granitic rocks predominate in this subsection; pre-batholith metamorphic rocks are common, but post-batholith volcanic rocks are sparse. Pleistocene glacial till and outwash are common in the northern part to sparse in the southern part of the subsection. There are small areas of Quaternary alluvial and lacustrine deposits.	mostly Dystric Xeropsamments; Dystric Xerorthents; Dystric Xerochrepts; and Entic, Typic, and Pachic Xerumbrepts, plus Aquic Cryumbrepts in wet areas. There are some Cryumbrepts at the highest elevations. The soils are mostly well drained. Soil temperature regimes are mostly frigid, but some are cryic. Soil moisture regimes are mostly xeric. Soils have udic moisture regimes where snow persists through spring, melting to keep soils moist through much of the summer. Soils with aquic moisture regimes are present in glaciated terrain and small valleys, but they are not extensive
		M261Er	10	Mesozoic granitic predominate in this subsection, but there are large areas of pre-batholith sedimentary and metamorphic rocks. Volcanic rocks are sparse; the largest exposure being Pleistocene basalt and pyroclastic rocks at Crater Mountain on the west side of Owens Valley, near Poverty Hill. Pleistocene glacial till and outwash are common in the northern part of the subsection. Quaternary alluvium is extensive only in Kelso and South Fork Valleys near the southern end of the Sierra Nevada	Lithic Torriorthents; Typic and shallow Xeric Torripsamments; shallow Typic Xeropsamments; Aridic, Torriorthentic, and shallow Entic Haploxerolls; shallow Typic Cryopsamments; Andic and Lithic Cryumbrepts; Typic Argixerolls; and Ultic Haploxeralfs. Vitrandic Torriorthents are common on Crater Mountain. Soils in Kelso and South Fork Valleys are mostly Xeric Torripsamments and Xerollic Haplargids. The soils are mostly well drained. Soil temperature regimes are thermic, mesic, frigid, and cryic. Soil moisture regimes are mostly xeric on the north to aridic on the south end of the subsection. Soils may have udic moisture regimes where snow persists through spring, melting to keep soils moist through much of the summer.

	Class 1 Area	Ecounit Section/ SubSection	Approx. % Area	Lithology	Soil Taxa
3	**Caribou Wilderness**	M261Dm	100	Pliocene and Pleistocene basalt and andesite lava flows and pyroclastic deposits dominate this subsection. Rhyolite and dacite lava flows and andesitic lahars are less extensive. Pleistocene glacial till and outwash are extensive and Recent alluvial and lacustrine deposits occupy stream valleys and basins	mostly Andic Xerumbrepts, Haploxerands, Typic Haplocryands, and Typic Vitrixerands. Ultic Argixerolls and Ultic Haploxeralfs predominate on uplands around Lake Almanor. Cumulic Humaquepts occur on wet floodplains and basin floors. The soils are well drained, except poorly drained soils on floodplains and in basins. Soil temperature regimes are mostly frigid and cryic. Soil moisture regimes are xeric, except aquic on floodplains and in basins
4	**Cucamonga Wilderness**	M262Bd	10	This subsection contains mostly Mesozoic granitic rocks and Pre-Cambrian anorthosite. Also, there is some Pre-Cretaceous Pelona schist	mostly Lithic and shallow Typic Xerorthents, shallow Entic Haploxerolls, and Calcic Haploxerolls. Most of the soils, but not all, are leached free of carbonates. The soils are well drained. Soil temperature regimes are mostly thermic, and some mesic on north-facing slopes at higher elevations. Soil moisture regimes are xeric
		M262Be	90	mostly Mesozoic granitic rocks and Pre-Cretaceous Pelona schist. Also, there are some Pre-Cambrian plutonic and metamorphic rocks and small areas of Quaternary alluvium	mostly Lithic Xerorthents, shallow Entic Haploxerolls, Lithic Haploxerolls, and Xerochrepts. There are some small areas of Xerofluvents and Haploxerolls on Quaternary alluvium. Most of the soils are leached free of carbonates. The soils are well drained. Soil temperature regimes are mostly mesic, and some are frigid. Soil moisture regimes are xeric
5	**Desolation Wilderness**	M261Eh	10	Mesozoic granitic and post-batholith volcanic rocks predominate in this subsection, but pre-batholith rocks are common, too. The volcanic rocks are mostly Miocene and Pliocene andesitic lahars of the Mehrten Formation. The pre-batholith rocks are mostly metamorphosed Paleozoic and Jurassic marine sedimentary and volcanic rocks. Pleistocene glacial till and outwash are common and there are small areas of Quaternary alluvial and lacustrine deposits	mostly Entic, Lithic, Typic, Andic, and Pachic Xerumbrepts; Dystric Xeropsamments; and Dystric Xerochrepts. There are some Cryumbrepts at the highest elevations. The soils are mostly well drained. Soil temperature regimes are mostly frigid, but some are cryic. Soil moisture regimes are mostly xeric. Soils have udic moisture regimes where snow persists through spring, and melts to keep soils moist well into the summer. Soils with aquic moisture regimes are present in glaciated terrain and small valleys.

	Class 1 Area	Ecounit Section/ SubSection	Approx. % Area	Lithology	Soil Taxa
		M261Ek	90	Mesozoic granitic and post-batholith volcanic rocks predominate in this subsection; pre-batholith rocks are sparse. Mesozoic mafic plutonic rocks are common. The volcanic rocks are mostly Pliocene andesite and lahars of the Mehrten Formation. The pre-batholith rocks are mostly metamorphosed Jurassic marine sedimentary and early Mesozoic volcanic rocks. Pleistocene glacial till and outwash are common and there are small areas of Quaternary alluvial and lacustrine deposits.	mostly Dystric Xeropsamments; Entic, Typic, and Pachic Xerumbrepts; and Cryumbrepts. Much of the granitic rock is barren, lacking soil. There are Andic and Lithic Cryumbrepts on volcanic rocks. The soils are mostly well drained. Soil temperature regimes are mostly frigid and cryic. Soil moisture regimes are mostly xeric. Soils have udic moisture regimes where snow persists through spring, melting to keep soils moist through much of the summer. Soils with aquic moisture regimes are present in glaciated terrain and small valleys, but they are not extensive.
6	**Domeland Wilderness**	M261Er	10	Mesozoic granitic predominate in this subsection, but there are large areas of pre-batholith sedimentary and metamorphic rocks. Volcanic rocks are sparse; the largest exposure being Pleistocene basalt and pyroclastic rocks at Crater Mountain on the west side of Owens Valley, near Poverty Hill. Pleistocene glacial till and outwash are common in the northern part of the subsection. Quaternary alluvium is extensive only in Kelso and South Fork Valleys near the southern end of the Sierra Nevada	Lithic Torriorthents; Typic and shallow Xeric Torripsamments; shallow Typic Xeropsamments; Aridic, Torriorthentic, and shallow Entic Haploxerolls; shallow Typic Cryopsamments; Andic and Lithic Cryumbrepts; Typic Argixerolls; and Ultic Haploxeralfs. Vitrandic Torriorthents are common on Crater Mountain. Soils in Kelso and South Fork Valleys are mostly Xeric Torripsamments and Xerollic Haplargids. The soils are mostly well drained. Soil temperature regimes are thermic, mesic, frigid, and cryic. Soil moisture regimes are mostly xeric on the north to aridic on the south end of the subsection. Soils may have udic moisture regimes where snow persists through spring, melting to keep soils moist through much of the summer.
		M261Eu	90	Mesozoic granitic rocks predominate in this subsection. Also, pre-batholith metamorphic rocks are moderately extensive. Monache and Templeton Mountains are small Tertiary andesitic cones. There are small Pleistocene basalt flows along Golden Trout Creek and the South Fork of the Kern River and two cinder cones associated with them. Quaternary alluvium is common in small areas along streams, but Pleistocene glacial till is sparse.	mostly Dystric Xeropsamments; Dystric and shallow Typic Xerorthents; Dystric Xerochrepts; Typic, Ultic, Pachic, and shallow Entic Haploxerolls; and, in the southeastern part of the subsection, shallow Xeric Torripsamments, Torriorthentic Haploxerolls, and Aridic Argixerolls. There are Andic Xerumbrepts and Typic Vitrandepts on the volcanic rocks of Templeton and Monache Mountains. The soils are well drained. Soil temperature regimes are mostly mesic and frigid. Soil moisture regimes are mostly xeric, but some are aridic.

	Class 1 Area	Ecounit Section/ SubSection	Approx. % Area	Lithology	Soil Taxa
7	**Emigrant Wilderness**	M261Eo	70	Mesozoic granitic rocks predominate in this subsection. There are areas of pre-batholith rocks, too. The Mesozoic plutonic rocks are mostly adamellite, or quartz monzonite, and granodiorite, but they range from granite to gabbro. The pre-batholith rocks are mostly metamorphosed Jurassic and earlier marine sedimentary and volcanic rocks. There are a few small basalt flows. Pleistocene glacial till is common and there are small areas of Quaternary alluvium	mostly Lithic and Andic Cryumbrepts; Dystric Xeropsamments; Typic Cryorthents; and Andic Haplumbrepts, plus Aquic Cryumbrepts in wet areas. Soils on glacial moraines are mostly Pachic and Typic Xerumbrepts. Much of the granitic rock is barren, lacking soil. The soils are mostly well drained, but those in wet meadows are somewhat poorly to poorly drained. Soil temperature regimes are mostly frigid and cryic. Soil moisture regimes are mostly xeric. Soils have udic moisture regimes where snow persists through spring, melting to keep soils moist through much of the summer. Soils with aquic moisture regimes are present in glaciated terrain and small valleys, but they are not extensive
		M261Ek	20	Mesozoic granitic and post-batholith volcanic rocks predominate in this subsection; pre-batholith rocks are sparse. Mesozoic mafic plutonic rocks are common. The volcanic rocks are mostly Pliocene andesite and lahars of the Mehrten Formation. The pre-batholith rocks are mostly metamorphosed Jurassic marine sedimentary and early Mesozoic volcanic rocks. Pleistocene glacial till and outwash are common and there are small areas of Quaternary alluvial and lacustrine deposits.	mostly Dystric Xeropsamments; Entic, Typic, and Pachic Xerumbrepts; and Cryumbrepts. Much of the granitic rock is barren, lacking soil. There are Andic and Lithic Cryumbrepts on volcanic rocks. The soils are mostly well drained. Soil temperature regimes are mostly frigid and cryic. Soil moisture regimes are mostly xeric. Soils have udic moisture regimes where snow persists through spring, melting to keep soils moist through much of the summer. Soils with aquic moisture regimes are present in glaciated terrain and small valleys, but they are not extensive.
		M261Eh	5	Mesozoic granitic and post-batholith volcanic rocks predominate in this subsection, but pre-batholith rocks are common, too. The volcanic rocks are mostly Miocene and Pliocene andesitic lahars of the Mehrten Formation. The pre-batholith rocks are mostly metamorphosed Paleozoic and Jurassic marine sedimentary and volcanic rocks. Pleistocene glacial till and outwash are common and there are small areas of Quaternary alluvial and lacustrine deposits	mostly Entic, Lithic, Typic, Andic, and Pachic Xerumbrepts; Dystric Xeropsamments; and Dystric Xerochrepts. There are some Cryumbrepts at the highest elevations. The soils are mostly well drained. Soil temperature regimes are mostly frigid, but some are cryic. Soil moisture regimes are mostly xeric. Soils have udic moisture regimes where snow persists through spring, and melts to keep soils moist well into the summer. Soils with aquic moisture regimes are present in glaciated terrain and small valleys.

	Class 1 Area	Ecounit Section/ SubSection	Approx. % Area	Lithology	Soil Taxa
7	**Emigrant Wilderness**	M261Em	5	Mesozoic granitic, mainly adamellite and granodiorite, and post-batholith volcanic rocks predominate in this subsection, but there are some pre-batholith rocks, too. The volcanic rocks are mostly Miocene and Pliocene andesitic lahars of the Mehrten Formation that include interbedded gravels and sands south of the Mokelumne River. The pre-batholith rocks are mostly metamorphosed Paleozoic marine sedimentary rocks	mostly Dystric and shallow Dystric Xerochrepts; Ultic Haploxeralfs; and Entic and Pachic Xerumbrepts on granitic rocks. They are mostly Andic and Entic Xerumbrepts; Ultic Haploxeralfs; and Xeric Haplohumults on volcanic rocks. The soils are mostly well drained. Soil temperature regimes are mostly mesic. Soil moisture regimes are xeric.
8	**John Muir Wilderness**	M261Eo	70	Mesozoic granitic rocks predominate in this subsection. There are areas of pre-batholith rocks, too. The Mesozoic plutonic rocks are mostly adamellite, or quartz monzonite, and granodiorite, but they range from granite to gabbro. The pre-batholith rocks are mostly metamorphosed Jurassic and earlier marine sedimentary and volcanic rocks. There are a few small basalt flows. Pleistocene glacial till is common and there are small areas of Quaternary alluvium	mostly Lithic and Andic Cryumbrepts; Dystric Xeropsamments; Typic Cryorthents; and Andic Haplumbrepts, plus Aquic Cryumbrepts in wet areas. Soils on glacial moraines are mostly Pachic and Typic Xerumbrepts. Much of the granitic rock is barren, lacking soil. The soils are mostly well drained, but those in wet meadows are somewhat poorly to poorly drained. Soil temperature regimes are mostly frigid and cryic. Soil moisture regimes are mostly xeric. Soils have udic moisture regimes where snow persists through spring, melting to keep soils moist through much of the summer. Soils with aquic moisture regimes are present in glaciated terrain and small valleys, but they are not extensive
		M261Eq	20	Mesozoic granitic rocks predominate in this subsection; pre-batholith metamorphic rocks are common, but post-batholith volcanic rocks are sparse. Pleistocene glacial till and outwash are common in the northern part to sparse in the southern part of the subsection. There are small areas of Quaternary alluvial and lacustrine deposits.	mostly Dystric Xeropsamments; Dystric Xerorthents; Dystric Xerochrepts; and Entic, Typic, and Pachic Xerumbrepts, plus Aquic Cryumbrepts in wet areas. There are some Cryumbrepts at the highest elevations. The soils are mostly well drained. Soil temperature regimes are mostly frigid, but some are cryic. Soil moisture regimes are mostly xeric. Soils have udic moisture regimes where snow persists through spring, melting to keep soils moist through much of the summer. Soils with aquic moisture regimes are present in glaciated terrain and small valleys, but they are not extensive

	Class 1 Area	Ecounit Section/ SubSection	Approx. % Area	Lithology	Soil Taxa
8	**John Muir Wilderness**	M261Er	10	Mesozoic granitic predominate in this subsection, but there are large areas of pre-batholith sedimentary and metamorphic rocks. Volcanic rocks are sparse; the largest exposure being Pleistocene basalt and pyroclastic rocks at Crater Mountain on the west side of Owens Valley, near Poverty Hill. Pleistocene glacial till and outwash are common in the northern part of the subsection. Quaternary alluvium is extensive only in Kelso and South Fork Valleys near the southern end of the Sierra Nevada	Lithic Torriorthents; Typic and shallow Xeric Torripsamments; shallow Typic Xeropsamments; Aridic, Torriorthentic, and shallow Entic Haploxerolls; shallow Typic Cryopsamments; Andic and Lithic Cryumbrepts; Typic Argixerolls; and Ultic Haploxeralfs. Vitrandic Torriorthents are common on Crater Mountain. Soils in Kelso and South Fork Valleys are mostly Xeric Torripsamments and Xerollic Haplargids. The soils are mostly well drained. Soil temperature regimes are thermic, mesic, frigid, and cryic. Soil moisture regimes are mostly xeric on the north to aridic on the south end of the subsection. Soils may have udic moisture regimes where snow persists through spring, melting to keep soils moist through much of the summer.
9	**Kaiser Wilderness**	M261Eq	100	Mesozoic granitic rocks predominate in this subsection; pre-batholith metamorphic rocks are common, but post-batholith volcanic rocks are sparse. Pleistocene glacial till and outwash are common in the northern part to sparse in the southern part of the subsection. There are small areas of Quaternary alluvial and lacustrine deposits.	mostly Dystric Xeropsamments; Dystric Xerorthents; Dystric Xerochrepts; and Entic, Typic, and Pachic Xerumbrepts, plus Aquic Cryumbrepts in wet areas. There are some Cryumbrepts at the highest elevations. The soils are mostly well drained. Soil temperature regimes are mostly frigid, but some are cryic. Soil moisture regimes are mostly xeric. Soils have udic moisture regimes where snow persists through spring, melting to keep soils moist through much of the summer. Soils with aquic moisture regimes are present in glaciated terrain and small valleys, but they are not extensive
10	**Marble Mountain Wilderness**	M261Ag	70	dominated by Mesozoic granitic rocks and Paleozoic to Jurassic metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks, including serpentinized peridotite, of mostly Western Hayfork terrane, Rattlesnake Creek terrane north of the Marble Mountain fault, and Sawyers bar terrane south of the Marble Mountain fault. Stuart Fork Formation terrane occurs in the south end of the subsection, southeast of the Soap Creek Ridge fault. The granitic rocks are generally quartz diorite to slightly more silicic rocks. Quaternary glacial till and outwash occur in many small areas.	mostly Lithic, Typic, and Pachic Xerumbrepts and Dystric Xerochrepts on metamorphic rocks, with Haploxerolls on marble. Soils on granitic rocks are mostly Lithic, Entic, Typic, and Pachic Xerumbrepts. Rock outcrop is extensive and Cryumbrepts, Cryochrepts, and Cryoborolls occur at higher elevations. Typic Xerumbrepts occur on glacial till. The soils are well drained, except in small glacial basins. Soil temperature regimes are predominantly frigid, with cryic at higher elevations. Soil moisture regimes are xeric

	Class 1 Area	Ecounit Section/ SubSection	Approx. % Area	Lithology	Soil Taxa
10	**Marble Mountain Wilderness**	M261Af	25	contains a variety of Paleozoic to Jurassic metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks, including components of ophiolitic sequences, of mostly Western Hayfork and Rattlesnake Creek terranes, and some Sawyers Bar terrane up Wooley Creek. The rocks were intruded by Mesozoic granitic rocks, generally quartz diorite to slightly more silicic rocks.	mostly Dystric and Dystric Lithic Xerochrepts, Ultic Haploxeralfs, and Typic Haploxerults. Soils on granitic rocks are mostly Dystric and shallow Dystric Xerochrepts. Typic Argixerolls and Typic and Mollic Haploxeralfs occur on serpentinite and serpentinized peridotite. Xeric Haplohumults occur on high terraces and other stable land surfaces. The soils are well drained. Soil temperature regimes are mesic. Soil moisture regimes are xeric.
		M261Ap	5	contains a variety of Paleozoic to Jurassic metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks, including components of ophiolitic sequences, of mostly Sawyers Bar and some Western Hayfork terranes. The rocks were intruded by Mesozoic granitic rocks, generally quartz diorite to slightly more silicic rocks. Paleozoic metavolcanic rocks of the Salmon Hornblende Schist and metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks of the Abrams Mica Schist, or Grouse Ridge Formation, occur in the southeast part of the subsection.	mostly Dystric and Dystric Lithic Xerochrepts and Ultic Haploxeralfs. Soils on granitic rocks are mostly Typic Xerumbrepts. Ultic Palexeralfs occur on high terraces and other stable land surfaces. The soils are well drained. Soil temperature regimes are mesic. Soil moisture regimes are xeric.
		M261Ae	Tr	contains a variety of Paleozoic to Jurassic metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks, including components of ophiolitic sequences, of the Rattlesnake Creek, Western Hayfork, and Sawyers Bar terranes. Metamorphic rocks of the Stuart Fork Formation occur between the Soap Creek Ridge fault and the Eastern Klamath Belt. The rocks of this subsection were intruded by Mesozoic granitic rocks, generally quartz diorite to slightly more silicic rocks. The Condrey Mountain Schist, some of which is in this subsection, is a greenschist - blueschist facies volcanic sequence and subduction complex. Cretaceous marine sedimentary rocks of the Hornbrook Formation cover the eastern edge of the subsection	mostly Dystric and Dystric Lithic Xerochrepts and Ultic Haploxeralfs. Typic and Pachic Xerumbrepts occur at higher elevations. Soils on granitic rocks are mostly Dystric and shallow Dystric Xerochrepts. Soils on Cretaceous marine sedimentary rocks are mostly Mollic Haploxeralfs, Vertic Argixerolls, and Leptic Haploxererts. The soils are well drained. Soil temperature regimes are predominantly mesic, with some frigid at higher elevations. Soil moisture regimes are xeric.

	Class 1 Area	Ecounit Section/ SubSection	Approx. % Area	Lithology	Soil Taxa
11	**Mokelumne Wilderness**	M261Ek	70	Mesozoic granitic and post-batholith volcanic rocks predominate in this subsection; pre-batholith rocks are sparse. Mesozoic mafic plutonic rocks are common. The volcanic rocks are mostly Pliocene andesite and lahars of the Mehrten Formation. The pre-batholith rocks are mostly metamorphosed Jurassic marine sedimentary and early Mesozoic volcanic rocks. Pleistocene glacial till and outwash are common and there are small areas of Quaternary alluvial and lacustrine deposits.	mostly Dystric Xeropsamments; Entic, Typic, and Pachic Xerumbrepts; and Cryumbrepts. Much of the granitic rock is barren, lacking soil. There are Andic and Lithic Cryumbrepts on volcanic rocks. The soils are mostly well drained. Soil temperature regimes are mostly frigid and cryic. Soil moisture regimes are mostly xeric. Soils have udic moisture regimes where snow persists through spring, melting to keep soils moist through much of the summer. Soils with aquic moisture regimes are present in glaciated terrain and small valleys, but they are not extensive.
		M261Eh	20	Mesozoic granitic and post-batholith volcanic rocks predominate in this subsection, but pre-batholith rocks are common, too. The volcanic rocks are mostly Miocene and Pliocene andesitic lahars of the Mehrten Formation. The pre-batholith rocks are mostly metamorphosed Paleozoic and Jurassic marine sedimentary and volcanic rocks. Pleistocene glacial till and outwash are common and there are small areas of Quaternary alluvial and lacustrine deposits	mostly Entic, Lithic, Typic, Andic, and Pachic Xerumbrepts; Dystric Xeropsamments; and Dystric Xerochrepts. There are some Cryumbrepts at the highest elevations. The soils are mostly well drained. Soil temperature regimes are mostly frigid, but some are cryic. Soil moisture regimes are mostly xeric. Soils have udic moisture regimes where snow persists through spring, and melts to keep soils moist well into the summer. Soils with aquic moisture regimes are present in glaciated terrain and small valleys.
		M261Em	5	Mesozoic granitic, mainly adamellite and granodiorite, and post-batholith volcanic rocks predominate in this subsection, but there are some pre-batholith rocks, too. The volcanic rocks are mostly Miocene and Pliocene andesitic lahars of the Mehrten Formation that include interbedded gravels and sands south of the Mokelumne River. The pre-batholith rocks are mostly metamorphosed Paleozoic marine sedimentary rocks	mostly Dystric and shallow Dystric Xerochrepts; Ultic Haploxeralfs; and Entic and Pachic Xerumbrepts on granitic rocks. They are mostly Andic and Entic Xerumbrepts; Ultic Haploxeralfs; and Xeric Haplohumults on volcanic rocks. The soils are mostly well drained. Soil temperature regimes are mostly mesic. Soil moisture regimes are xeric.

	Class 1 Area	Ecounit Section/ SubSection	Approx. % Area	Lithology	Soil Taxa
11	**Mokelumne Wilderness**	M261Er	5	Mesozoic granitic predominate in this subsection, but there are large areas of pre-batholith sedimentary and metamorphic rocks. Volcanic rocks are sparse; the largest exposure being Pleistocene basalt and pyroclastic rocks at Crater Mountain on the west side of Owens Valley, near Poverty Hill. Pleistocene glacial till and outwash are common in the northern part of the subsection. Quaternary alluvium is extensive only in Kelso and South Fork Valleys near the southern end of the Sierra Nevada	Lithic Torriorthents; Typic and shallow Xeric Torripsamments; shallow Typic Xeropsamments; Aridic, Torriorthentic, and shallow Entic Haploxerolls; shallow Typic Cryopsamments; Andic and Lithic Cryumbrepts; Typic Argixerolls; and Ultic Haploxeralfs. Vitrandic Torriorthents are common on Crater Mountain. Soils in Kelso and South Fork Valleys are mostly Xeric Torripsamments and Xerollic Haplargids. The soils are mostly well drained. Soil temperature regimes are thermic, mesic, frigid, and cryic. Soil moisture regimes are mostly xeric on the north to aridic on the south end of the subsection. Soils may have udic moisture regimes where snow persists through spring, melting to keep soils moist through much of the summer.
12	**San Gabriel Wilderness**	M262Be	85	mostly Mesozoic granitic rocks and Pre-Cretaceous Pelona schist. Also, there are some Pre-Cambrian plutonic and metamorphic rocks and small areas of Quaternary alluvium	mostly Lithic Xerorthents, shallow Entic Haploxerolls, Lithic Haploxerolls, and Xerochrepts. There are some small areas of Xerofluvents and Haploxerolls on Quaternary alluvium. Most of the soils are leached free of carbonates. The soils are well drained. Soil temperature regimes are mostly mesic, and some are frigid. Soil moisture regimes are xeric
		M262Bd	15	This subsection contains mostly Mesozoic granitic rocks and Pre-Cambrian anorthosite. Also, there is some Pre-Cretaceous Pelona schist	mostly Lithic and shallow Typic Xerorthents, shallow Entic Haploxerolls, and Calcic Haploxerolls. Most of the soils, but not all, are leached free of carbonates. The soils are well drained. Soil temperature regimes are mostly thermic, and some mesic on north-facing slopes at higher elevations. Soil moisture regimes are xeric
13	**San Gorgonio Wilderness**	M262Bg	50	mostly Mesozoic granitic rocks and Pre-Cambrian igneous and metamorphic rocks. Also, there is some Paleozoic marine sedimentary rock and minor amounts of Pliocene nonmarine sediments. The mountains are a horst with faults and steep escarpments on the south-southwest, east-northeast, and west-northwest sides. Quaternary nonmarine sediments and Recent alluvium are small but important components of the subsection	mostly shallow Typic Xerorthents, shallow Entic Haploxerolls, Entic Ultic Haploxerolls, and Mollic Haploxeralfs on granitic and Pre-Cambrian rocks and Lithic and Typic Xerochrepts on Paleozoic marine sedimentary rocks. On Recent alluvium and Quaternary marine sediments there are Typic and Mollic Xerofluvents and Ultic Argixerolls. Most of the soils are leached free of carbonates. The soils are well drained. Soil temperature regimes are thermic at lower elevations and on south-facing slopes, and some are mesic on north-facing slopes at higher elevations. Soil moisture regimes are xeric.

	Class 1 Area	Ecounit Section/ SubSection	Approx. % Area	Lithology	Soil Taxa
13	**San Gorgonio Wilderness**	M262Bh	45	mostly Mesozoic granitic rocks. Also, there are some Pre-Cambrian gneiss and Paleozoic marine sedimentary rocks. The mountains are a horst with faults and steep escarpments on the south-southwest, east-northeast, and west-northwest sides. Quaternary nonmarine sediments and Recent alluvium are small but important components of the subsection	mostly shallow Typic Xeropsamments, Typic Xerochrepts, Pachic Xerumbrepts, and Ultic Argixerolls. Also, there are Mollic Xerofluvents on late Quaternary alluvium. The soils are leached free of carbonates. The soils are well drained. Soil temperature regimes are mostly mesic, and some frigid at higher elevations. Soil moisture regimes are xeric
		M262B	5	mostly Mesozoic granitic rocks and Pre-Cambrian gneiss. Also, there is some Paleozoic marine sedimentary rock and Quaternary nonmarine sediments. There is Recent alluvium in Morongo Valley.	mostly Typic Xerochrepts, Entic Ultic Haploxerolls, and Mollic Haploxeralfs. In the Little San Bernardino Mountains there are these plus Lithic Torriorthents and Lithic Camborthids. On Quaternary nonmarine sediments there are Typic Torripsamments, Typic Haplargids, and Haplic Durargids, and in Recent alluvium, Typic and Mollic Xerofluvents, Typic Xerorthents, and Typic Haploxeralfs. The soils are well drained. Soil temperature regimes are mostly thermic, and some soils on north-facing slopes at higher elevations are mesic. Soil moisture regimes are xeric (nearly aridic) and aridic. Most of the soils with aridic moisture regimes are in the Little San Bernardino Mountains
14	**San Jacinto Wilderness**	M262Bm	49	mostly Mesozoic granitic rocks and the Cahuilla Mountains contain mostly Pre-Cenozoic granitic and metamorphic rocks. Also, there are large areas of Pre-Cretaceous metasedimentary rocks and small areas of Pleistocene sediments.	mostly shallow Typic Xerorthents, Lithic Xerorthents, Typic Xerochrepts, Entic and Entic Ultic Haploxerolls, Argixerolls, Pachic Xerumbrepts, and Mollic Haploxeralfs. Soils on Pleistocene nonmarine sediments are mostly Haploxerolls. Calcium carbonates are leached from the soils. The soils are well drained. Soil temperature regimes are mostly mesic, and some are frigid at higher elevations. Soil moisture regimes are xeric
		M262Bl	1	mostly Mesozoic granitic rocks, with large areas of Pliocene and Pleistocene nonmarine sediments and Recent alluvium. Also, there are Pre-Cretaceous granitic, marine (Jurassic) sedimentary, and metamorphic rocks	The soils on granitic rocks are mostly shallow Typic Xerorthents, Typic Xerochrepts, and Typic Haploxeralfs at lower elevations and shallow Entic Haploxerolls, Entic Ultic Haploxerolls, and Mollic Haploxeralfs at higher elevations. There are Lithic Haploxerolls and Typic Natrixeralfs on other kinds of rocks. Soils in badlands are Xerorthents. Haploxerolls predominate in Recent alluvium. Calcium carbonates have accumulated in some of the soils at lower elevations. The soils are well drained. Soil temperature regimes are mostly thermic; and soil moisture regimes are xeric

	Class 1 Area	Ecounit Section/ SubSection	Approx. % Area	Lithology	Soil Taxa
14	**San Jacinto Wilderness**	322Ca	1	Quaternary alluvial, lacustrine, and eolian deposits predominate in this subsection.	mostly Typic Torrifluvents, Typic Torripsamments, and Typic Torriorthents. Coarse-loamy and coarse-silty Typic Torrifluvents predominate in lacustrine sediments and Typic Torripsamments in eolian sand. There are shallow Typic Torriorthents and Typic Calcior-thids in Pliocene and Pleistocene sediments that have been eroded to form "badlands". The soils are well drained, except on poorly drained playas. The soil temperature regimes are hyperthermic within the subsection, but they are thermic at San Gorgonio Pass. Soil moisture regimes are aridic
15	**San Rafael Wilderness**	M262Ae	50	predominantly Cretaceous sedimentary rocks of the Great Valley Sequence and Miocene marine sediments. It is mostly on the Salinian block. Some rocks of the Franciscan Complex are present in the south part where the subsection crosses the Nacimiento fault. A large body of granitic rock is exposed just northeast of Santa Margarita. And there are Plio-Pleistocene nonmarine sediments, Quaternary stream terrace deposits, and recent alluvium in many places, particularly along the San Antonio River.	mostly Lithic Xerochrepts, Lithic Haploxerolls, and Mollic Haploxeralfs. Those on Miocene sediments are mostly Pachic Haploxerolls, Calcic Haploxerolls, Argixerolls, and Lithic Xerorthents. Soils on granitic rocks are shallow Typic Xerorthents, Typic Xerochrepts, and Ultic Haploxerolls. Xerorthents, Haploxerolls, Argixerolls, Palexerolls, and Palexeralfs are common on nonmarine Plio-Pleistocene sediments. Most of the soils are leached free of carbonates, but the subsoil is calcareous in some. They are well drained. Soil temperature regimes are predominantly thermic, but mesic on north-facing slopes at higher elevation. Soil moisture regimes are xeric.
		M262Ba	50	mainly Cretaceous, Eocene, Oligocene, Miocene, and Pliocene marine sedimentary rocks. Mesozoic rocks of the Franciscan Complex predominate southwest of the Camuesa fault, between it and the Little Pine fault.	mostly Typic and Lithic Xerorthents and Lithic Haploxerolls on rocks of the Franciscan formation; Typic and Lithic Xerochrepts, Lithic Haploxerolls, and Lithic, Mollic, and Ultic Haploxerolls on Cretaceous, Eocene, Oligocene, and some Miocene sedimentary rocks; and Calcixerollic Xerochrepts and Calcic Pachic Haploxerolls on Pliocene and some Miocene marine sedimentary rocks. Most, but not all, of the soils are leached free of carbonates. The soils are well drained. The soil temperature regimes are thermic at lower elevation and mesic at higher elevation. Soil moisture regimes are xeric.

	Class 1 Area	Ecounit Section/ SubSection	Approx. % Area	Lithology	Soil Taxa
16	**South Warner Wilderness**	M261Gf	100	predominantly Miocene basalt and Tertiary pyroclastic rocks. Shallow (hypabyssal) Tertiary intrusive rocks are common in the northern part of the Warner Mountains. The Warner Mountains are tilted westward, a process that is continuing by uplift on the Surprise Valley Fault, relative to Surprise Valley, which is along the eastern edge of the subsection. There are many small valleys, but only Fandango Valley has more than a few hundred acres of alluvial fill. There are a few small areas of glacial till.	mostly Typic, Lithic, Pachic, and Argic Cryoborolls; Dystric Xerorthents; Andic Xerumbrepts; Typic, Lithic Ultic, Pachic, and Pachic Ultic Argixerolls. The soils are well drained. Soil temperature regimes are frigid and cryic. Soil moisture regimes are xeric
17	**Thousand Lakes Wilderness**	M261Dm	100	Pliocene and Pleistocene basalt and andesite lava flows and pyroclastic deposits dominate this subsection. Rhyolite and dacite lava flows and andesitic lahars are less extensive. Pleistocene glacial till and outwash are extensive and Recent alluvial and lacustrine deposits occupy stream valleys and basins	mostly Andic Xerumbrepts, Haploxerands, Typic Haplocryands, and Typic Vitrixerands. Ultic Argixerolls and Ultic Haploxeralfs predominate on uplands around Lake Almanor. Cumulic Humaquepts occur on wet floodplains and basin floors. The soils are well drained, except poorly drained soils on floodplains and in basins. Soil temperature regimes are mostly frigid and cryic. Soil moisture regimes are xeric, except aquic on floodplains and in basins
18	**Ventana Wilderness**	261Aj	98	mostly on the Salinian Block, between the San Andreas and Nacimiento faults. It is predominantly Mesozoic granitic and pre-Cretaceous metamorphic rocks. There is some Cretaceous sedimentary rock of the Great Valley Sequence, considerable Miocene marine sediments, and some other Tertiary sediments. Also, there are some rocks of the Franciscan Complex on the southwest edge where the subsection crosses the Sur-Nacimiento fault zone	mostly shallow Typic Xerorthents, Entic and Pachic Ultic Haploxerolls, and Pachic Argixerolls. On Cretaceous and Miocene sedimentary rocks they are Lithic Xerorthents and Calcic and Pachic Ultic Haploxerolls. Typic Natrixeralfs and Ultic Palexerolls are present on nonmarine terraces on the Monterey Peninsula. The soils are well drained, and most of them are leached free of carbonates. The soil temperature regimes are mostly thermic, mesic at higher elevation, and some isomesic near the coast. Soil moisture regimes are mostly xeric, and possibly some ustic.

	Class 1 Area	Ecounit Section/ SubSection	Approx. % Area	Lithology	Soil Taxa
18	**Ventana Wilderness**	M262Ae	2	predominantly Cretaceous sedimentary rocks of the Great Valley Sequence and Miocene marine sediments. It is mostly on the Salinian block. Some rocks of the Franciscan Complex are present in the south part where the subsection crosses the Nacimiento fault. A large body of granitic rock is exposed just northeast of Santa Margarita. And there are Plio-Pleistocene nonmarine sediments, Quaternary stream terrace deposits, and recent alluvium in many places, particularly along the San Antonio River.	mostly Lithic Xerochrepts, Lithic Haploxerolls, and Mollic Haploxeralfs. Those on Miocene sediments are mostly Pachic Haploxerolls, Calcic Haploxerolls, Argixerolls, and Lithic Xerorthents. Soils on granitic rocks are shallow Typic Xerorthents, Typic Xerochrepts, and Ultic Haploxerolls. Xerorthents, Haploxerolls, Argixerolls, Palexerolls, and Palexeralfs are common on nonmarine Plio-Pleistocene sediments. Most of the soils are leached free of carbonates, but the subsoil is calcareous in some. They are well drained. Soil temperature regimes are predominantly thermic, but mesic on north-facing slopes at higher elevation. Soil moisture regimes are xeric.
19	**Yolla Bolly-Middle Eel Wilderness**	M261Ba	98	dominated by Jurassic and Cretaceous Franciscan metaclastic rocks of the Eastern Belt. They are intensely folded and faulted. Ultramafic rocks are minor components in this subsection	mostly Dystric Xerochrepts, Dystric Lithic Xerochrepts, and Lithic Xerorthents. At higher elevations, Typic and Lithic Xerumbrepts are most common. The soils are leached free of carbonates. Few surfaces are old enough, because of active erosion, to have Alfisols or Ultisols. Soil temperature regimes are predominantly mesic, some frigid, and minor cryic. Soil moisture regimes are almost exclusively xeric.
		M261Bb	2	dominated by Jurassic and Cretaceous Franciscan metaclastic rocks of the Eastern Belt. They are intensely folded and faulted. Ultramafic rocks are minor components in this subsection.	mostly Dystric Xerochrepts, Dystric Lithic Xerochrepts, and Lithic Xerorthents. At higher elevations, Typic and Lithic Xerumbrepts are most common. The soils are leached free of carbonates. Few surfaces are old enough, because of active erosion, to have Alfisols or Ultisols. Soil temperature regimes are predominantly mesic, some frigid, and minor cryic. Soil moisture regimes are almost exclusively xeric.
REGION 6					
1	**Alpine Lakes Wilderness**	M242D	100	Description Unavailable	Description Unavailable

	Class 1 Area	Ecounit Section/ SubSection	Approx. % Area	Lithology	Soil Taxa
2	**Diamond Peak Wilderness**	M242B	100	a mixture of Miocene-Pliocene extrusive rocks, dacite to basalt, with intrusive granites, and diorites interspersed. These are sandwiched in with numerous pyroclastic deposits of tuffs and breccias. In a number of locations, hydrothermal alteration has played a significant role in secondary mineralization of breccias. The high Cascades are 85 percent basalt, with dacites secondary. Active mountain building has taken place from early Pliocene to the present. In the northern third of the Section, above the Olympic-Wallowa lineament, gneisses, schists, metasediments, and metavolvanics and lacustrine deposits occur.	Soils on the west slope of this Section have organic matter-rich topsoil with low base saturation. Included soils have low bulk density and contain amorphous material (Typic and Alic Hapludands, and Andic Haplumbrepts); contain volcanic ash (Typic and Humic Udivitrands); or have iron, aluminum, and humus accumulation in subsoils (Typic Haplorthods). These soils have a udic moisture regime, and most have a frigid soil temperature regime. At lower elevations, warmer soils with a mesic temperature regime have organic matter-rich topsoil with low base saturation (Typic Haplumbrepts), and soils in well-weathered parent material have clay-enriched subsoils (Typic Haplohumults). In the High Cascades and North Cascades: cold, stony soils with a cryic temperature regime. Included are soils with generally greater amounts of organic matter, but otherwise very similar to frigid soils on the West Slope (Andic and Typic Humicryods, Typic and Vitric Haplocryands, Typic Fulvicryands, and Andic Cryumbrepts).
3	**Eagle Cap Wilderness**	M332G	100	Paleozoic accreted terrains, composed of metamorphic and volcanic island arc sequences. These and Late Mesozoic plutons cover central to E portion of Section. Portions have thin veneer of glacial debris. W area composed of Eocene, Miocene and Oligocene tuffs, siltstones, sandstones with basalts, andesites, and rhyolites. Some areas overlain with up to 1000 ft (330 m) of multi-flow Miocene basalts.	Soils influenced by mantle of volcanic ash from Mount Mazama. High elevations are cold with moist soils with high amount of volcanic ash and low base saturation. Some have dark organic matter-rich surface layers (Humic Vitricryands, Vitrandic, Typic, Lithic Cryumbrepts); others have clay-enriched subsoils (Alfic Vitricryands, Andic or Vitrandic Cryoboralfs) and in wet meadows, soils with high water table and an organic surface layer (Histic Cryaquepts). At lower elevations, soils are cool, moist, with thick ash mantle (Typic Udivitrands) and clay-enriched subsoils (Alfic Udivitrands, Andic and Vitrandic Eutroboralfs). Lower mountain slopes: soils are dry in summer and base saturations are greater than on high mountains. On lower slopes: Typic, Humic, Alfic Vitrixerands, Vitrandic Haploxeralfs,and Xerochrepts, and Vitrandic Agrixerolls and Haploxerolls. Some Typic, Lithic, Ultic, and Pachic Agrixerolls and Haploxerolls. On valley floors: Typic, Lithic, and Pachic Agrixerolls and Haploxerolls (with high base saturation.

	Class 1 Area	Ecounit Section/ SubSection	Approx. % Area	Lithology	Soil Taxa
4	**Gearhart Mountain Wilderness**	M261G	100	Cenozoic volcanic and non-marine sedimentary rocks and alluvial deposits.	Alfisols, Andisols, Aridisols, Entisols, Inceptisols, Mollisols, and Vertisols, in combination with mesic and frigid soil temperature regimes and xeric and aridic soil moisture regimes
5	**Glacier Peak Wilderness**	M242D	100	Description Unavailable	Description Unavailable
6	**Goat Rocks Wilderness**	M242B	100	a mixture of Miocene-Pliocene extrusive rocks, dacite to basalt, with intrusive granites, and diorites interspersed. These are sandwiched in with numerous pyroclastic deposits of tuffs and breccias. In a number of locations, hydrothermal alteration has played a significant role in secondary mineralization of breccias. The high Cascades are 85 percent basalt, with dacites secondary. Active mountain building has taken place from early Pliocene to the present. In the northern third of the Section, above the Olympic-Wallowa lineament, gneisses, schists, metasediments, and metavolvanics and lacustrine deposits occur.	Soils on the west slope of this Section have organic matter-rich topsoil with low base saturation. Included soils have low bulk density and contain amorphous material (Typic and Alic Hapludands, and Andic Haplumbrepts); contain volcanic ash (Typic and Humic Udivitrands); or have iron, aluminum, and humus accumulation in subsoils (Typic Haplorthods). These soils have a udic moisture regime, and most have a frigid soil temperature regime. At lower elevations, warmer soils with a mesic temperature regime have organic matter-rich topsoil with low base saturation (Typic Haplumbrepts), and soils in well-weathered parent material have clay-enriched subsoils (Typic Haplohumults). In the High Cascades and North Cascades: cold, stony soils with a cryic temperature regime. Included are soils with generally greater amounts of organic matter, but otherwise very similar to frigid soils on the West Slope (Andic and Typic Humicryods, Typic and Vitric Haplocryands, Typic Fulvicryands, and Andic Cryumbrepts).
7	**Kalmiopsis Wilderness**	M261A	100	Paleozoic sedimentary and volcanic rocks, and Mesozoic ultramafic, granitic, sedimentary, and volcanic rocks	Alfisols, Entisols, Inceptisols, and Ultisols, in combination with mesic and frigid soil temperature regimes and xeric and udic soil moisture regimes.

	Class 1 Area	Ecounit Section/ SubSection	Approx. % Area	Lithology	Soil Taxa
8	**Mount Adams Wilderness**	M242B	100	a mixture of Miocene-Pliocene extrusive rocks, dacite to basalt, with intrusive granites, and diorites interspersed. These are sandwiched in with numerous pyroclastic deposits of tuffs and breccias. In a number of locations, hydrothermal alteration has played a significant role in secondary mineralization of breccias. The high Cascades are 85 percent basalt, with dacites secondary. Active mountain building has taken place from early Pliocene to the present. In the northern third of the Section, above the Olympic-Wallowa lineament, gneisses, schists, metasediments, and metavolvanics and lacustrine deposits occur.	Soils on the west slope of this Section have organic matter-rich topsoil with low base saturation. Included soils have low bulk density and contain amorphous material (Typic and Alic Hapludands, and Andic Haplumbrepts); contain volcanic ash (Typic and Humic Udivitrands); or have iron, aluminum, and humus accumulation in subsoils (Typic Haplorthods). These soils have a udic moisture regime, and most have a frigid soil temperature regime. At lower elevations, warmer soils with a mesic temperature regime have organic matter-rich topsoil with low base saturation (Typic Haplumbrepts), and soils in well-weathered parent material have clay-enriched subsoils (Typic Haplohumults). In the High Cascades and North Cascades: cold, stony soils with a cryic temperature regime. Included are soils with generally greater amounts of organic matter, but otherwise very similar to frigid soils on the West Slope (Andic and Typic Humicryods, Typic and Vitric Haplocryands, Typic Fulvicryands, and Andic Cryumbrepts).
9	**Mount Hood Wilderness**	M242B	100	a mixture of Miocene-Pliocene extrusive rocks, dacite to basalt, with intrusive granites, and diorites interspersed. These are sandwiched in with numerous pyroclastic deposits of tuffs and breccias. In a number of locations, hydrothermal alteration has played a significant role in secondary mineralization of breccias. The high Cascades are 85 percent basalt, with dacites secondary. Active mountain building has taken place from early Pliocene to the present. In the northern third of the Section, above the Olympic-Wallowa lineament, gneisses, schists, metasediments, and metavolvanics and lacustrine deposits occur.	Soils on the west slope of this Section have organic matter-rich topsoil with low base saturation. Included soils have low bulk density and contain amorphous material (Typic and Alic Hapludands, and Andic Haplumbrepts); contain volcanic ash (Typic and Humic Udivitrands); or have iron, aluminum, and humus accumulation in subsoils (Typic Haplorthods). These soils have a udic moisture regime, and most have a frigid soil temperature regime. At lower elevations, warmer soils with a mesic temperature regime have organic matter-rich topsoil with low base saturation (Typic Haplumbrepts), and soils in well-weathered parent material have clay-enriched subsoils (Typic Haplohumults). In the High Cascades and North Cascades: cold, stony soils with a cryic temperature regime. Included are soils with generally greater amounts of organic matter, but otherwise very similar to frigid soils on the West Slope (Andic and Typic Humicryods, Typic and Vitric Haplocryands, Typic Fulvicryands, and Andic Cryumbrepts).

	Class 1 Area	Ecounit Section/ SubSection	Approx. % Area	Lithology	Soil Taxa
10	**Mount Jefferson Wilderness**	M242B	98	a mixture of Miocene-Pliocene extrusive rocks, dacite to basalt, with intrusive granites, and diorites interspersed. These are sandwiched in with numerous pyroclastic deposits of tuffs and breccias. In a number of locations, hydrothermal alteration has played a significant role in secondary mineralization of breccias. The high Cascades are 85 percent basalt, with dacites secondary. Active mountain building has taken place from early Pliocene to the present. In the northern third of the Section, above the Olympic-Wallowa lineament, gneisses, schists, metasediments, and metavolvanics and lacustrine deposits occur.	Soils on the west slope of this Section have organic matter-rich topsoil with low base saturation. Included soils have low bulk density and contain amorphous material (Typic and Alic Hapludands, and Andic Haplumbrepts); contain volcanic ash (Typic and Humic Udivitrands); or have iron, aluminum, and humus accumulation in subsoils (Typic Haplorthods). These soils have a udic moisture regime, and most have a frigid soil temperature regime. At lower elevations, warmer soils with a mesic temperature regime have organic matter-rich topsoil with low base saturation (Typic Haplumbrepts), and soils in well-weathered parent material have clay-enriched subsoils (Typic Haplohumults). In the High Cascades and North Cascades: cold, stony soils with a cryic temperature regime. Included are soils with generally greater amounts of organic matter, but otherwise very similar to frigid soils on the West Slope (Andic and Typic Humicryods, Typic and Vitric Haplocryands, Typic Fulvicryands, and Andic Cryumbrepts).
		M242C	2	pre-Pliocene to recent andesite and basalt flows, forming composite cones and intracanyon flows. These rest on extensive deposits of Pliocene to lower Pleistocene basalt and andesitic varicolored tuff, tuff breccia, and agglomerate. Deposits of volcanic ash, pumice, and cinders are common and may be hundreds of m thick. Locally, there are intrusive granites, gneisses, schists, metavolcanics, and metasediments. The stratigraphy is variable even in the local sense.	Includes soils with a thick volcanic ash mantle (Typic Vitricryands) and soils with thick, dark, base-rich topsoil (Pachic Cryoborolls). Due to the rain shadow, soils on the east slope are usually dry for a significant time during the summer. These soils have a xeric moisture regime. Many of these soils are influenced by volcanic ash, some have low bulk density, some have organic matter-rich topsoil, and some have subsoils with accumulated clay (Typic and Humic Vitrixerands; Dystric, Typic and Vitrandic Xerochrepts; Typic and Vitrandic Xerumbrepts; Ultic and Vitrandic Haploxeralfs and Palexeralfs; and Ultic Haploxerolls). In the southern part of this Section, soils have formed in volcanic ash and pumice from Mount Mazama on a plateau with relatively low relief, compared to the rest of this Section. Due to thermal properties of the tephra and dry climate, cold soils with a cryic temperature regime are common. The cold, cryic soils (Xeric Vitricryands) occur in depressions; the cool, frigid soils (Humic and Lithic Vitrixerands) occur on upland positions in the landscape

	Class 1 Area	Ecounit Section/ SubSection	Approx. % Area	Lithology	Soil Taxa
11	**Mount Washington Wilderness**	M242B	100	a mixture of Miocene-Pliocene extrusive rocks, dacite to basalt, with intrusive granites, and diorites interspersed. These are sandwiched in with numerous pyroclastic deposits of tuffs and breccias. In a number of locations, hydrothermal alteration has played a significant role in secondary mineralization of breccias. The high Cascades are 85 percent basalt, with dacites secondary. Active mountain building has taken place from early Pliocene to the present. In the northern third of the Section, above the Olympic-Wallowa lineament, gneisses, schists, metasediments, and metavolvanics and lacustrine deposits occur.	Soils on the west slope of this Section have organic matter-rich topsoil with low base saturation. Included soils have low bulk density and contain amorphous material (Typic and Alic Hapludands, and Andic Haplumbrepts); contain volcanic ash (Typic and Humic Udivitrands); or have iron, aluminum, and humus accumulation in subsoils (Typic Haplorthods). These soils have a udic moisture regime, and most have a frigid soil temperature regime. At lower elevations, warmer soils with a mesic temperature regime have organic matter-rich topsoil with low base saturation (Typic Haplumbrepts), and soils in well-weathered parent material have clay-enriched subsoils (Typic Haplohumults). In the High Cascades and North Cascades: cold, stony soils with a cryic temperature regime. Included are soils with generally greater amounts of organic matter, but otherwise very similar to frigid soils on the West Slope (Andic and Typic Humicryods, Typic and Vitric Haplocryands, Typic Fulvicryands, and Andic Cryumbrepts).
12	**Mountain Lakes Wilderness**	M242B	100	a mixture of Miocene-Pliocene extrusive rocks, dacite to basalt, with intrusive granites, and diorites interspersed. These are sandwiched in with numerous pyroclastic deposits of tuffs and breccias. In a number of locations, hydrothermal alteration has played a significant role in secondary mineralization of breccias. The high Cascades are 85 percent basalt, with dacites secondary. Active mountain building has taken place from early Pliocene to the present. In the northern third of the Section, above the Olympic-Wallowa lineament, gneisses, schists, metasediments, and metavolvanics and lacustrine deposits occur.	Soils on the west slope of this Section have organic matter-rich topsoil with low base saturation. Included soils have low bulk density and contain amorphous material (Typic and Alic Hapludands, and Andic Haplumbrepts); contain volcanic ash (Typic and Humic Udivitrands); or have iron, aluminum, and humus accumulation in subsoils (Typic Haplorthods). These soils have a udic moisture regime, and most have a frigid soil temperature regime. At lower elevations, warmer soils with a mesic temperature regime have organic matter-rich topsoil with low base saturation (Typic Haplumbrepts), and soils in well-weathered parent material have clay-enriched subsoils (Typic Haplohumults). In the High Cascades and North Cascades: cold, stony soils with a cryic temperature regime. Included are soils with generally greater amounts of organic matter, but otherwise very similar to frigid soils on the West Slope (Andic and Typic Humicryods, Typic and Vitric Haplocryands, Typic Fulvicryands, and Andic Cryumbrepts).
13	**Pasayten Wilderness**	M242D	100	Description Unavailable	Description Unavailable

	Class 1 Area	Ecounit Section/ SubSection	Approx. % Area	Lithology	Soil Taxa
14	**Strawberry Mountain Wilderness**	M332G	100	Paleozoic accreted terrains, composed of metamorphic and volcanic island arc sequences. These and Late Mesozoic plutons cover central to E portion of Section. Portions have thin veneer of glacial debris. W area composed of Eocene, Miocene and Oligocene tuffs, siltstones, sandstones with basalts, andesites, and rhyolites. Some areas overlain with up to 1000 ft (330 m) of multi-flow Miocene basalts.	Soils influenced by mantle of volcanic ash from Mount Mazama. High elevations are cold with moist soils with high amount of volcanic ash and low base saturation. Some have dark organic matter-rich surface layers (Humic Vitricryands, Vitrandic, Typic, Lithic Cryumbrepts); others have clay-enriched subsoils (Alfic Vitricryands, Andic or Vitrandic Cryoboralfs) and in wet meadows, soils with high water table and an organic surface layer (Histic Cryaquepts). At lower elevations, soils are cool, moist, with thick ash mantle (Typic Udivitrands) and clay-enriched subsoils (Alfic Udivitrands, Andic and Vitrandic Eutroboralfs). Lower mountain slopes: soils are dry in summer and base saturations are greater than on high mountains. On lower slopes: Typic, Humic, Alfic Vitrixerands, Vitrandic Haploxeralfs,and Xerochrepts, and Vitrandic Agrixerolls and Haploxerolls. Some Typic, Lithic, Ultic, and Pachic Agrixerolls and Haploxerolls. On valley floors: Typic, Lithic, and Pachic Agrixerolls and Haploxerolls (with high base saturation.
18	**Ventana Wilderness**	M242B	99	a mixture of Miocene-Pliocene extrusive rocks, dacite to basalt, with intrusive granites, and diorites interspersed. These are sandwiched in with numerous pyroclastic deposits of tuffs and breccias. In a number of locations, hydrothermal alteration has played a significant role in secondary mineralization of breccias. The high Cascades are 85 percent basalt, with dacites secondary. Active mountain building has taken place from early Pliocene to the present. In the northern third of the Section, above the Olympic-Wallowa lineament, gneisses, schists, metasediments, and metavolvanics and lacustrine deposits occur.	Soils on the west slope of this Section have organic matter-rich topsoil with low base saturation. Included soils have low bulk density and contain amorphous material (Typic and Alic Hapludands, and Andic Haplumbrepts); contain volcanic ash (Typic and Humic Udivitrands); or have iron, aluminum, and humus accumulation in subsoils (Typic Haplorthods). These soils have a udic moisture regime, and most have a frigid soil temperature regime. At lower elevations, warmer soils with a mesic temperature regime have organic matter-rich topsoil with low base saturation (Typic Haplumbrepts), and soils in well-weathered parent material have clay-enriched subsoils (Typic Haplohumults). In the High Cascades and North Cascades: cold, stony soils with a cryic temperature regime. Included are soils with generally greater amounts of organic matter, but otherwise very similar to frigid soils on the West Slope (Andic and Typic Humicryods, Typic and Vitric Haplocryands, Typic Fulvicryands, and Andic Cryumbrepts).

	Class 1 Area	Ecounit Section/ SubSection	Approx. % Area	Lithology	Soil Taxa
18	**Ventana Wilderness**	M242C	1	pre-Pliocene to recent andesite and basalt flows, forming composite cones and intracanyon flows. These rest on extensive deposits of Pliocene to lower Pleistocene basalt and andesitic varicolored tuff, tuff breccia, and agglomerate. Deposits of volcanic ash, pumice, and cinders are common and may be hundreds of m thick. Locally, there are intrusive granites, gneisses, schists, metavolcanics, and metasediments. The stratigraphy is variable even in the local sense.	Includes soils with a thick volcanic ash mantle (Typic Vitricryands) and soils with thick, dark, base-rich topsoil (Pachic Cryoborolls). Due to the rain shadow, soils on the east slope are usually dry for a significant time during the summer. These soils have a xeric moisture regime. Many of these soils are influenced by volcanic ash, some have low bulk density, some have organic matter-rich topsoil, and some have subsoils with accumulated clay (Typic and Humic Vitrixerands; Dystric, Typic and Vitrandic Xerochrepts; Typic and Vitrandic Xerumbrepts; Ultic and Vitrandic Haploxeralfs and Palexeralfs; and Ultic Haploxerolls). In the southern part of this Section, soils have formed in volcanic ash and pumice from Mount Mazama on a plateau with relatively low relief, compared to the rest of this Section. Due to thermal properties of the tephra and dry climate, cold soils with a cryic temperature regime are common. The cold, cryic soils (Xeric Vitricryands) occur in depressions; the cool, frigid soils (Humic and Lithic Vitrixerands) occur on upland positions in the landscape
REGION 8					
1	**Bradwell Bay Wilderness**	232Dc	100	Sandy carbonaceous clay solution residuum	Haplaquods, Paleaquults; Thermic temperature regime; Aquic moisture regime
2	**Caney Creek Wilderness**	M231Ab	55	Acid shale-chip clay-loam colluvium	Hapludults, Dystrochrepts; Thermic temperature regime; Udic moisture regime
		M231Ac	45	Chert fragment colluvium; Quartzite boulder colluvium	Hapludults, Dystrechrepts; Thermic temperature regime; Udic moisture regime
3	**Cohutta Wilderness**	M221Dd	100	Granitic-boulder colluvium	Dystrochrepts, Kanhapludults, Hapludults; Mesic temperature regime; Udic moisture regime
4	**James River Face Wilderness**	M221Da	100	Shale-chip clayey loam colluvium with quartzite-clast mantle	Kanhapludults, Dystrochrepts; Mesic temperature regime; Udic moisture regime
5	**Joyce Kilmer-Slickrock Wilderness**	M221Dd	100	Granitic-boulder colluvium	Dystrochrepts, Kanhapludults, Hapludults; Mesic temperature regime; Udic moisture regime

	Class 1 Area	Ecounit Section/ SubSection	Approx. % Area	Lithology	Soil Taxa
6	**Linville Gorge Wilderness**	M221Dc	100	Granitic-boulder colluvium;Silty-clayey sandy saprolite	Dystrochrepts, Kanhupludults, Hapludults; Mesic temperature regime; Udic moisture regime
7	**Shining Rock Wilderness**	M221Dc	100	Granitic-boulder colluvium;Silty-clayey sandy saprolite	Dystrochrepts, Kanhupludults, Hapludults; Mesic temperature regime; Udic moisture regime
8	**Sipsey Wilderness**	231Cd	70	Plastic clay solution residuum with colluvial chert; Cherty clay solution residuum; Sandy clay decomposition residuum; Silty clay decomposition residuum	Dystrochrepts, Hapludults; Thermic temperature regime; Udic moisture regime
		231Be	30	Chert gravel and sand decomposition residuum;Plastic-clay solution residuum with colluvial chert;;	Paleudults; Thermic temperature regime; Udic moisture regime
9	**Upper Buffalo Wilderness**			Description Unavailable	Description Unavailable
REGION 9					
1	**Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness**	212La	100	Non-calcareous loamy-sandy loamy till; Granite gneiss basalt rhyolite	Dystrochrepts; Frigid temperature regime; Xeric and Udic moisture regime
2	**Dolly Sods Wilderness**	M221Ba	100	Sedimentary; Sandstone-siltstone-shale-coal; Limestone	Dystrochrepts, Hapludults; Mesic temperature regime; Udic and aquic moisture regime
3	**Great Gulf Wilderness**	M212Ad	100	Sandy till-outwash sand gravel bedrock;Granite-tonalite-pelite;;	Haplorthods, Borofolists, Cryorthods; Frigid and Cryic temperature regime; Udic and Aquic moisture regime
4	**Hercules-Glades Wilderness**	222Ag	100	Cherty clay residuum; Cherty dolomites	Hapludalfs, Paleudults, Hapludolls; Mesic temperature regime; Udic moisture regime
5	**Lye Brook Wilderness**	M212Cd	100	Sandy loamy till; Quartzite-schist-gneiss-granite	Haplorthods, Haplaquods, Cryorthods; Frigid and Cryic temperature regime; Udic moisture regime
6	**Otter Creek Wilderness**	M221Ba	95	Sedimentary; Sandstone-siltstone-shale-coal; Limestone	Dystrochrepts, Hapludults; Mesic temperature regime; Udic and aquic moisture regime
		M221Bb	5	Loamy colluvium; Sandstone-siltstone-shale-some limestone-coal	Dystrochrepts, Fragiudults; Mesic temperature regime; Udic moisture regime
7	**Presidential Range-Dry River Wilderness**	M212Ad	100	Sandy till-outwash sand gravel bedrock; Granite-tonalite-pelite	Haplorthods, Borofolists, Cryorthods; Frigid and Cryic temperature regime; Udic and Aquic moisture regime

	Class 1 Area	Ecounit Section/ SubSection	Approx. % Area	Lithology	Soil Taxa
8	**Rainbow Lake Wilderness**	212Jc	90	Sandy loamy clayey till-outwash sand gravel-peat muck; Metamorphic igneous rock	Fragiorthods, Haplorthods; Frigid temperature regime; Udic moisture regime