

## **Ecological site F043AY526WA**

### **Warm-Frigid, Udic, Loamy Foothills/Mountainsides, ashy surface (western redcedar, moist herb) *Thuja plicata* / *Clintonia uniflora***

Last updated: 10/14/2020

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#### **General information**

**Provisional.** A provisional ecological site description has undergone quality control and quality assurance review. It contains a working state and transition model and enough information to identify the ecological site.

#### **MLRA notes**

Major Land Resource Area (MLRA): 043A–Northern Rocky Mountains

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Description of MLRAs can be found in: United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. 2006. Land Resource Regions and Major Land Resource Areas of the United States, the Caribbean, and the Pacific Basin. U.S. Department of Agriculture Handbook 296.

Available electronically at: [http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/ref/?cid=nrcs142p2\\_053624#handbook](http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/ref/?cid=nrcs142p2_053624#handbook)

#### **LRU notes**

Most commonly found in LRU 43A04 (Selkirk Mountains). Also found in areas of 43A02. Climate parameters were obtained from PRISM and other models for the area. Landscape descriptors are estimated from USGS DEM products and their derivatives.

#### **Classification relationships**

Relationship to Other Established Classifications:

United States National Vegetation Classification (2008), A3612 Western Hemlock – Western Redcedar Cool-Mesic Central Rocky Mountain Forest & Woodland Alliance.

Washington Natural Heritage Program. Ecosystems of Washington State, A Guide to Identification, Rocchio and Crawford, 2015 - Northern Rocky Mt. Mesic Montane Mixed Conifer Forest (Cedar-Hemlock)

Description of Ecoregions of the United States, USFS PN # 1391, 1995 - M333 Northern Rocky Mt. Forest-Steppe-Coniferous Forest-Alpine Meadow Province

Level III and IV Ecoregions of WA, US EPA, June 2010 – 15y Selkirk Mountains, 15w Western Selkirk Maritime Forest.

This ecological site includes the following USDA Forest Service Plant Associations Western Redcedar Series: THPL/CLUN. (Williams et. al. 1995)

#### **Ecological site concept**

This ES group is distinguished by an overstory of western redcedar, grand fir and Douglas-fir and a diverse understory of shrubs such as woods rose and Utah honeysuckle; and herbs such as bride's bonnet, Idaho

goldthread and starry false solomon's seal. It occurs on foothills, mountainsides, and ridges. Soils are loamy with >7 inches of volcanic ash, water table at >30 inches depth and moderate to high available water holding capacity. This ES group fits into the National Vegetation Standard's *Tsuga heterophylla* - *Thuja plicata* Cool-Mesic Central Rocky Mountain Forest & Woodland Alliance and Washington State's Natural Heritage Program's Northern Rocky Mountain Mesic Montane Mixed Conifer Forest.

**Table 1. Dominant plant species**

Tree	(1) <i>Thuja plicata</i> (2) <i>Abies grandis</i>
Shrub	(1) <i>Paxistima myrsinites</i> (2) <i>Linnaea borealis ssp. longiflora</i>
Herbaceous	(1) <i>Clintonia uniflora</i> (2) <i>Viola orbiculata</i>

## Physiographic features

### Physiographic Features

Landscapes: Mountains, Foothills

Landform: sideslopes, foot slopes, toe slopes

Elevation (m): Total range = 545 to 1675 m

(1,790 to 5,495 feet)

Central tendency = 980 to 1285 m

(3,215 to 4,215 feet)

Slope (percent): Total range = 0 to 80 percent

Central tendency = 25 to 45 percent

Water Table Depth (cm):

>200 cm (median = >200cm)

(>80 inches; median = >80 inches)

Flooding:

Frequency: None

Duration: None

Ponding:

Frequency: None

Duration: None

Aspect: (central tendency)

65-150-200

**Table 2. Representative physiographic features**

Landforms	(1) Mountains > Mountain slope (2) Foothills > Hillslope
Flooding frequency	None
Ponding frequency	None
Elevation	3,215–4,215 ft
Slope	25–45%
Aspect	E, SE, S, SW

**Table 3. Representative physiographic features (actual ranges)**

Flooding frequency	None
Ponding frequency	None
Elevation	1,790–5,495 ft
Slope	0–80%

## Climatic features

### Climatic Features

Frost-free period (days): Total range = 80 to 130 days

Central tendency = 95 to 110 days

Mean annual precipitation (cm): Total range = 450 to 1585 mm  
(18 to 62 inches)

Central tendency = 580 to 980 mm  
(23 to 39 inches)

MAAT (C): Total range = 2.3 to 9.1  
(36 to 48 F)

Central tendency = 5.3 to 7.3  
(42 to 45 F)

Climate Stations: none

## Influencing water features

### Soil features

#### Representative Soil Features

This ecological subsite is associated with several soil series (e.g. Boulder creek, Caribou ridge, Highfalls, Huckle, Idamont, Pearson creek, Zee). The soil components can be grouped into: Alfic Udivitrands, Andic Dystrudepts, Andic Humudepts, and Typic Udivitrands. These soils have developed in thin to thick Mazama tephra deposits over till, glaciolacustrine, outwash and residuum and colluvium from granitic and metamorphic rock. The soils range from deep to very deep and have adequate available water capacity to a depth of 1 m. The soils are well-drained.

#### Parent Materials:

Kind: Tephra (volcanic ash)

Origin: mixed

Kind: till, residuum and colluvium, and outwash material

Origin: Granite, Metamorphic rock

Surface Texture: (<2mm fraction)

(1) Ashy Silt loam

Fragment content of surface: 0 to 20 percent (median = 5%)

Subsurface Texture Group: Loamy

Fragment content of subsurface (25 to 100cm): 0 to 85 percent (median = 20%)

Most components lack surface fragments

Drainage Class: Well drained

Saturated Hydraulic conductivity: Moderately high to Very High (median = Moderately High)

Soil Depth: 88% of components have no restriction within 150 cm

Lithic contacts when present are at 100 to 150cm (median = 125cm)

Calcium Carbonate Equivalent (percent): 0

Soil Reaction (1:1 Water): 5.8 to 7.0

Available Water Capacity (total in 100cm): 10.2-19.87cm (median = 14.02 cm)

**Table 4. Representative soil features**

Parent material	(1) Volcanic ash (2) Till (3) Residuum (4) Colluvium (5) Outwash
Surface texture	(1) Ashy silt loam
Drainage class	Well drained
Permeability class	Moderate
Depth to restrictive layer	0 in
Available water capacity (0-40in)	5.5 in
Calcium carbonate equivalent (0-40in)	0%
Soil reaction (1:1 water) (0-60in)	Not specified
Subsurface fragment volume <=3" (10-40in)	20%

**Table 5. Representative soil features (actual values)**

Drainage class	Well drained
Permeability class	Moderate to rapid
Depth to restrictive layer	40–0 in
Available water capacity (0-40in)	4–7.8 in
Calcium carbonate equivalent (0-40in)	0%
Soil reaction (1:1 water) (0-60in)	5.8–7
Subsurface fragment volume <=3" (10-40in)	0–80%

## Ecological dynamics

A description of vegetation dynamics and a state and transition model can be found in Ecological Site Group EX043AESG08

## State and transition model

## State and Transition Diagram

### Ecological Site

Frigid Udic Loamy Foothills/Mountainsides (Western redcedar, moist herb)

*Thuja plicata* / *Clintonia uniflora* (western redcedar / bride's bonnet)

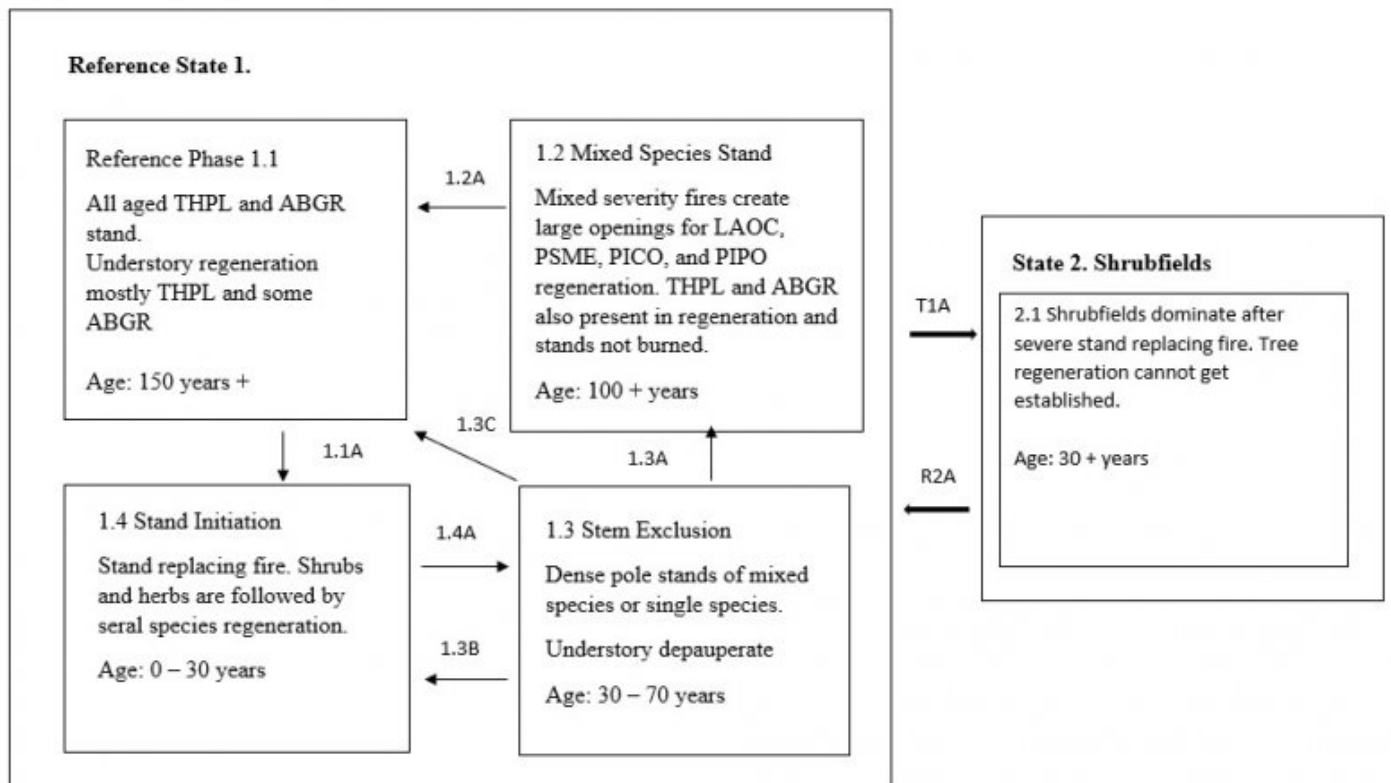


Figure 1. Ecological Site Frigid Udic Loamy Foothills/Mountainsides (Western redcedar, moist herb)

## Wood products

### Forest Site Productivity

#### Species Average Site Index Culmination of Mean Annual Increment SI Reference

Grand fir 79 140 031 (Cochran, 50 yr BH)  
Western Larch 53 69 265 (Schmidt, 50 yr TA)  
Lodgepole Pine 105 100 520 (Alexander, 100 TA)  
Western White Pine 81 152 570 (Haig, 50 yr TA)  
Ponderosa Pine 104 114 600 (Meyer, 100 yr TA)  
Douglas-fir 89 93 031 (Cochran, 50 yr BH)  
Douglas-fir 75 92 771 (Monserud, 50 yr BH)

## References

. 2017. NRCS Soil and Site Index data for NE WA and N. Idaho.

. 2017. Idaho Department of Lands H.T. Groupings based on Forest HTs of Northern Idaho.

Cooper, S.V., K.E. Neiman, R. Steele, and D.W. Roberts. 1991. Forest Habitat types of Northern Idaho, A Second Approximation.

McDonald, G.L., A.E. Harvey, and J.R. Tonn. 2000. Fire, Competition, and Forest Pests: Landscape Treatment to Sustain Ecosystem Functions, The Joint Fire Science Conference and Workshop.. Pages 195–211 in Proceedings from the Joint Fire Science Conference and Workshop: crossing the millennium: integrating spatial technologies and ecological principles for a new age in fire management.

Miller and Gravelle. October, 2005. Species Selection Guidelines for Planting, Natural Regeneration and Crop Tree Selection on Potlatch Land in Northern Idaho, Forestry Technical Paper TP -2003-1.

Williams, C.K., B.F. Kelley, B.G. Smith, and T.R. Lillybridge. October, 1995. Forested Plant Associations of the Colville National Forest.

Zack, A. 1994. Early Succession in Western Hemlock Habitat Types of Northern Idaho.

Zack, A. 1997. Biophysical Classification- Habitat Groups and Description of Northern Idaho and Northwestern Montana, Lower Clarkfork and Adjacent Areas..

## Approval

Curtis Talbot, 10/14/2020

## Rangeland health reference sheet

Interpreting Indicators of Rangeland Health is a qualitative assessment protocol used to determine ecosystem condition based on benchmark characteristics described in the Reference Sheet. A suite of 17 (or more) indicators are typically considered in an assessment. The ecological site(s) representative of an assessment location must be known prior to applying the protocol and must be verified based on soils and climate. Current plant community cannot be used to identify the ecological site.

Author(s)/participant(s)	
Contact for lead author	
Date	05/10/2025
Approved by	Curtis Talbot
Approval date	
Composition (Indicators 10 and 12) based on	Annual Production

## Indicators

### 1. Number and extent of rills:

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### 2. Presence of water flow patterns:

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### 3. Number and height of erosional pedestals or terracettes:

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### 4. Bare ground from Ecological Site Description or other studies (rock, litter, lichen, moss, plant canopy are not

bare ground):

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5. **Number of gullies and erosion associated with gullies:**

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6. **Extent of wind scoured, blowouts and/or depositional areas:**

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7. **Amount of litter movement (describe size and distance expected to travel):**

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8. **Soil surface (top few mm) resistance to erosion (stability values are averages - most sites will show a range of values):**

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9. **Soil surface structure and SOM content (include type of structure and A-horizon color and thickness):**

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10. **Effect of community phase composition (relative proportion of different functional groups) and spatial distribution on infiltration and runoff:**

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11. **Presence and thickness of compaction layer (usually none; describe soil profile features which may be mistaken for compaction on this site):**

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12. **Functional/Structural Groups (list in order of descending dominance by above-ground annual-production or live foliar cover using symbols: >>, >, = to indicate much greater than, greater than, and equal to):**

Dominant:

Sub-dominant:

Other:

Additional:

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13. **Amount of plant mortality and decadence (include which functional groups are expected to show mortality or decadence):**

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14. **Average percent litter cover (%) and depth ( in):**

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15. **Expected annual annual-production (this is TOTAL above-ground annual-production, not just forage annual-production):**

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16. **Potential invasive (including noxious) species (native and non-native).** List species which BOTH characterize degraded states and have the potential to become a dominant or co-dominant species on the ecological site if their future establishment and growth is not actively controlled by management interventions. Species that become dominant for only one to several years (e.g., short-term response to drought or wildfire) are not invasive plants. Note that unlike other indicators, we are describing what is NOT expected in the reference state for the ecological site:
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17. **Perennial plant reproductive capability:**
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