USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service

Ecological site F231XY184AK
Subalpine Forest Gravelly Moist Slopes

Last updated: 2/13/2024
Accessed: 05/13/2025

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): 231X–Interior Alaska Highlands

The Interior Alaska Uplands (MLRA 231X) is in the Interior Region of Alaska and includes the extensive hills, mountains, and valleys between the Tanana River to the south and the Brooks Range to the north. These hills and mountains surround the Yukon Flats Lowlands (MLRA 232X). MLRA 231X makes up about 69,175 square miles. The hills and mountains of the area tend to be moderately steep to steep resulting in high-relief slopes. The mountains are generally rounded at lower elevations and sharp-ridged at higher elevations. Elevation ranges from about 400 feet in the west, along the boundary with the Interior Alaska Lowlands (MLRA 229X), to 6,583 feet at the summit of Mt. Harper, in the southeast. Major tributaries include large sections of the Yukon, Koyukuk, Kanuti, Charley, Coleen, and Chatanika Rivers. This area is traversed by several major roads, including the Taylor Highway in the east and the Steese, Elliott, and Dalton Highways north of Fairbanks. The area is mostly undeveloped wild land that is sparsely populated. The largest community along the road system is Fairbanks with smaller communities like Alatna, Allakaket, Chicken, Eagle, Eagle Village, Hughes, and Rampart occurring along the previously mentioned rivers and highways.

The vast majority of this MLRA was unglaciated during the Pleistocene epoch with the exceptions being the highest mountains and where glaciers extended into the area from the Brooks Range. For the most part, glacial moraines and drift are limited to the upper elevations of the highest mountains. Most of the landscape is mantled with bedrock colluvium originating from the underlying bedrock. Valley bottoms are filled with Holocene fluvial deposits and colluvium from the adjacent mountain slopes. Silty loess, which originated from unvegetated flood plains in and adjacent to this area, covers much of the surface. On hill and mountain slopes proximal to major river valleys (e.g., Tanana and Yukon Rivers), the loess is many feet thick. As elevation and distance from major river valleys increases, loess thickness decreases significantly. Bedrock is commonly exposed on the highest ridges.

This area is in the zone of discontinuous permafrost. Permafrost commonly is close to the surface in areas of the finer textured sediments throughout the MLRA. Isolated masses of ground ice occur in thick deposits of loess on terraces and the lower side slopes of hills. Solifluction lobes, frost boils, and circles and stripes are periglacial features common on mountain slopes in this area. Pingos, thermokarst pits and mounds, ice-wedge polygons, and earth hummocks are periglacial features common on terraces, lower slopes of hills and mountains, and in upland valleys in the area.

The dominant soil orders in this area are Gelisols, Inceptisols, Spodosols, and Entisols. The soils in the area have a subgelic or cryic soil temperature regime, an aquic or udic soil moisture regime, and mixed mineralogy. Gelisols are common on north facing slopes, south facing footslopes, valley bottoms, and stream terraces. Gelisols are typically shallow or moderately deep to permafrost (10 to 40 inches) and are poorly or very poorly drained. Wildfires can disturb the insulating organic material at the surface, lowering the permafrost layer, eliminating perched water tables from Gelisols, and thus changing the soil classification. Inceptisols and Spodosols commonly form on south facing hill and mountain slopes. Entisols are common on flood plains and high elevation mountain slopes. Miscellaneous (non-soil) areas make up about 2 percent of this MLRA. The most common miscellaneous areas are rock outcrop and rubble land. In many valleys placer mine tailings are common.

Short, warm summers and long, cold winters characterize the subarctic continental climate of the area. The mean annual temperature of the area ranges from 22 to 27 degrees F. The mean annual temperature of the southern half of the area is approximately 3 degrees warmer compared to the northern half (PRISM 2018). The warmest months span June through August with mean monthly temperatures ranging from 50 to 56 degrees F. The coldest months span November through February with mean monthly temperatures ranging from -5 to 3 degrees F. When compared to the high-elevation alpine and subalpine life zones, the lower elevation boreal life zone tends to be 2-3 degrees F colder during the coldest months and 1-2 degrees F warmer during the warmest months (PRISM 2018). The freeze-free period at the lower elevations averages about 60 to 100 days, and the temperature usually remains above freezing from June through mid-September.

Precipitation is limited across this area, with the average annual precipitation ranging from 12 to 19 inches. The southern half of the areas receives approximately 2.5 inches more annual precipitation then the northern half (PRISM 2018). The lower elevation boreal life zone receives approximately 2.5 inches less annual precipitation than the high-elevation alpine and subalpine life zones (PRISM 2018). Approximately 3/5th of the annual precipitation occurs during the months of June through September with thunderstorms being common. The average annual snowfall ranges from about 45 to 100 inches. The ground is consistently covered with snow from November through March.

Most of this area is forested below an elevation of about 2500 feet. Dominant tree species on slopes are white spruce and black spruce. Black spruce stands are most common on north-facing slopes, stream terraces, and other sites with poor drainage and permafrost. White spruce stands are most common on warm slopes with dry soils. At lower elevations, lightning-caused wildfires are common, often burning many thousands of acres during a single fire. Following wildfires, forbs, grasses, willow, ericaceous shrubs, paper birch, and quacking aspen communities are common until they are eventually replaced by stands of spruce. Tall willow and alder scrub is extensive on low flood plains. White spruce and balsam poplar are common on high flood plains.

With increasing elevation, the forests and woodlands give way to subalpine communities dominated by krummholz spruce, shrub birch, willow, and ericaceous shrubs. At even higher elevations, alpine communities prevail which are characterized by diverse forbs, dwarf ericaceous shrubs, and eightpetal mountain-avens. Many of these high elevation communities have a considerable amount of lichen cover and bare ground.

LRU notes

This area supports three life zones defined by the physiological limits of plant communities along an elevational gradient: boreal, subalpine, and alpine. The boreal life zone is the elevational band where forest communities dominate. Not all areas in the boreal life zone are forest communities, however, particularly in places with too wet or dry soil to support tree growth (e.g., bogs or river bluffs). Above the boreal band of elevation, subalpine and alpine vegetation dominate. The subalpine zone is typically a narrow transitional band between the boreal and the alpine life zones, and is characterized by sparse, stunted trees. In the subalpine, certain types of birch and willow shrub species grow at ≥ 1 m in height (commonly *Betula glandulosa* and Salix pulchra). In the alpine, trees no longer occur, and all shrubs are dwarf or lay prostrate on the ground. In this area, the boreal life zone occurs below 2500 feet elevation on average. The transition between boreal and alpine vegetation can occur within a range of elevations, and is highly dependent on slope, aspect, and shading from adjacent mountains.

Within each life zone, there are plant assemblages that are typically associated with cold slopes and warms slopes. Cold slopes and warm slopes are created by the combination of the steepness of the slope, the aspect, and shading from surrounding ridges and mountains. Warm slope positions typically occur on southeast to west facing slopes that are moderate to very steep (>10% slope) and are not shaded by the surrounding landscape. Cold slopes typically occur on northwest to east facing slopes, occur in shaded slope positions, or occur in low-lying areas that are cold air sinks. Examples of shaded positions include head slopes, low relief backslopes of hills, and the base of hills and mountains shaded by adjacent mountain peaks. Warm boreal slope soils have a cryic soil temperature regime and lack permafrost. In this area, white spruce forests are an indicator of warm boreal slopes. Cold boreal slope soils typically have a gelic soil temperature regime and commonly have permafrost. In this area, black spruce forests and woodlands are an indicator of cold boreal slopes. The boreal life zone can occur at higher elevations on warm slopes, and lower elevations on cold slopes.

Classification relationships

Landfire BPS – 7416011 – Western North American Boreal Treeline White Spruce Woodland - Boreal

Ecological site concept

This site occurs on subalpine slopes with moist and gravelly soils at high elevation. In general, this site occurs on protected portions of hill and mountain backslopes. Head slopes and other concave shaped slopes are examples of protected positions, which mitigate the harsh climate in the subalpine through reduced wind and/or deep snowpack that insulates soils creating warmer overall soil temperatures. These protected subalpine slopes can support forested stands at very high elevation. Soils do not pond or flood, have a seasonally high-water table, and are typically considered poorly drained. On occasion, soils have permafrost at shallow to moderate depths. Soils formed in silty loess over gravelly colluvium.

This site occurs at high elevation and has a harsh climate that limits growth of vegetation and prevents the establishment of many species common to the boreal life zone. The unique vegetation associated with this site is the result of high winds, a short growing season, deep and persistent snow beds, and cold soils. These climatic factors prevent the establishment and growth of many dominant boreal species like black spruce.

The reference plant community is characterized as needleleaf woodland (Viereck et al. 1992) with white spruce as the dominant tree. This is a highly diverse plant community. Common understory species include tealeaf willow, grayleaf willow, Richardson's willow, scrub birch, crowberry, bog blueberry, netleaf willow, lingonberry, red fruit bearberry, bog Labrador tea, white arctic mountain heather, eightpetal mountain-avens, Bigelow's sedge, shortstalk sedge, field horsetail, various reindeer lichen, splendid feathermoss, and Schreber's big red stem moss.

Associated sites

R231XY129AK	**Subalpine Scrub Loamy Frozen Slopes** Occurs on the same slopes in the subalpine but on less protected positions. This site supports shrubby communities.
F231XY160AK	**Boreal Forest Loamy Frozen Slopes** Occurs downslope with wet, gravelly, frozen soils in the boreal life zone. This site supports stands of black spruce.
R231XY164AK	**Subalpine Scrub Gravelly Slopes Dry** Occurs on the same slope in the subalpine but on dry and gravelly soils. This site supports shrubby communities.

Similar sites

F231XY054AK	**Boreal Woodland Gravelly Moist Alkaline Slopes** Site 54 occurs on low-elevation, boreal slopes with moist and alkaline soils. Site 184 typically has moderately to slightly acidic soils but at times soil pH was higher. At the higher range of pH, sites 54 and 184 have similar understory vegetation.
F231XY162AK	**Boreal Woodland Gravelly Slopes Cold** This site has similar soils but occurs at lower elevations. At these lower elevations, soils support stands of black spruce.

Table 1. Dominant plant species

Tree	(1) *Picea glauca*
Shrub	(1) *Salix pulchra* (2) *Salix reticulata*
Herbaceous	(1) *Hylocomium splendens* (2) *Pleurozium schreberi*

Physiographic features

This subalpine site occurs on protected backslopes of hills and mountains at high elevation. Head slopes and other concave shaped slopes are examples of protected positions, which mitigate the harsh climate in the subalpine. Elevation typically ranges between 2500 and 4000 feet. These are steep slopes that occur on all aspects. While this site does not experience flooding or ponding, a water table is present throughout the growing season. The water table typically occurs at shallow to moderate depths (16 to 24 inches). This site generates limited runoff to adjacent, downslope sites.

Table 2. Representative physiographic features

Hillslope profile	(1) Backslope
Geomorphic position, hills	(1) Head Slope
Slope shape across	(1) Concave
Landforms	(1) Hill (2) Mountain
Runoff class	Low to medium
Flooding frequency	None
Ponding frequency	None
Elevation	762–1,219 m
Slope	20–60%
Water table depth	41–61 cm
Aspect	W, NW, N, NE, E, SE, S, SW

Table 3. Representative physiographic features (actual ranges)

Runoff class	Not specified
Flooding frequency	Not specified
Ponding frequency	Not specified
Elevation	Not specified
Slope	15–65%
Water table depth	3–64 cm

Climatic features

When compared to the boreal life zone, this high-elevation site has a harsh climate. In this MLRA, snow first blankets and persists the longest in the alpine and subalpine life zones. From spring through fall (April through September) , it is consistently 1 to 2 degrees F colder in the alpine and subalpine. These small differences in temperature are exacerbated due to constant and strong winds. Winds are much more intense in these high elevation areas because of limited trees providing windbreaks. When compared to the boreal life zone, this site has a much shorter growing season and the growing season is significantly colder for associated vegetation.

Short, warm summers and long, cold winters characterize the subarctic continental climate associated with this high-elevation site. The mean annual temperature of the site ranges from 23 to 27 degrees F. The warmest months span June through August with mean normal maximum monthly temperatures ranging from 57 to 63 degrees F. The coldest months span November through February with mean normal minimum temperatures ranging from -9 to -1 degrees F. The freeze-free period for the site ranges from 80 to 120 days, and the temperature usually remains above freezing from late May through mid-September.

The area receives minimal annual precipitation with the summer months being the wettest. Average annual precipitation in the alpine across the area typically ranges between 14 to 21 inches. Approximately 3/5th of the annual precipitation occurs during the months of June through September with thunderstorms common. The average annual snowfall ranges from about 45 to 100 inches. The ground is consistently covered with snow from mid-October through March.

Table 4. Representative climatic features

Frost-free period (characteristic range)	16-78 days
Freeze-free period (characteristic range)	76-114 days
Precipitation total (characteristic range)	356-533 mm
Frost-free period (actual range)	4-87 days
Freeze-free period (actual range)	48-120 days
Precipitation total (actual range)	254-635 mm
Frost-free period (average)	53 days
Freeze-free period (average)	90 days
Precipitation total (average)	432 mm

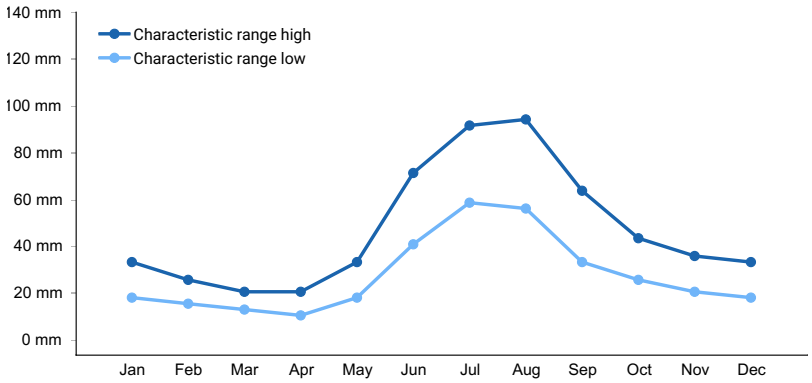

Figure 1. Monthly precipitation range

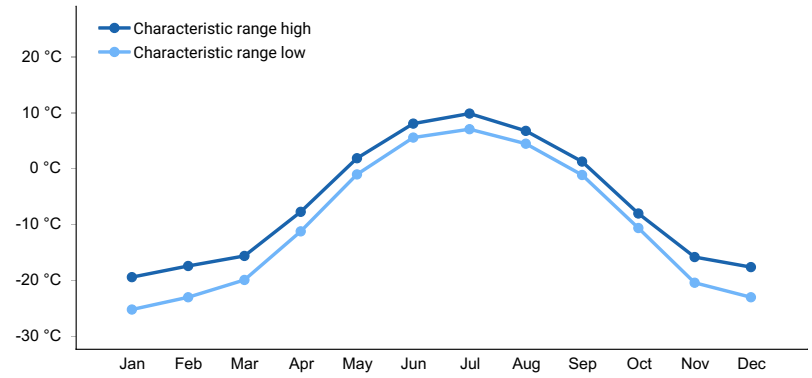

Figure 2. Monthly minimum temperature range

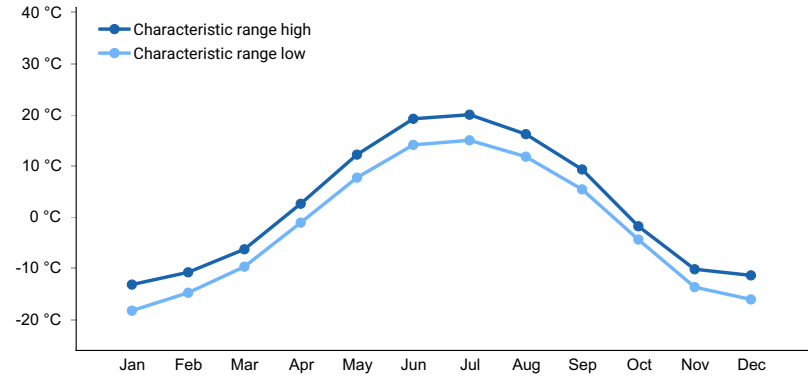

Figure 3. Monthly maximum temperature range

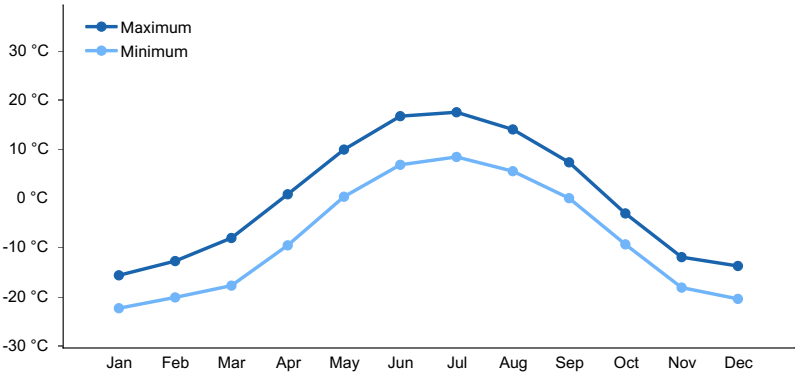

Figure 4. Monthly average minimum and maximum temperature

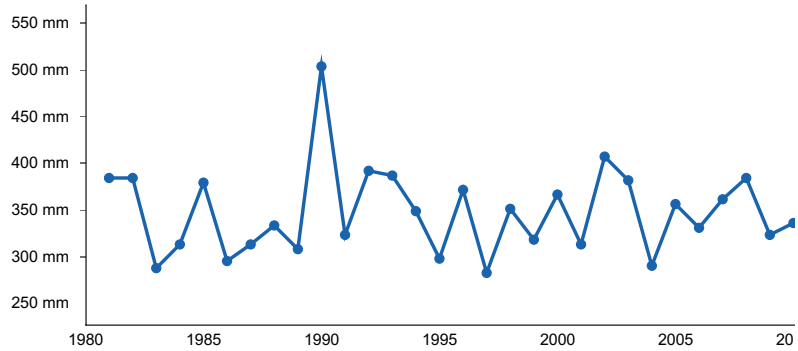

Figure 5. Annual precipitation pattern

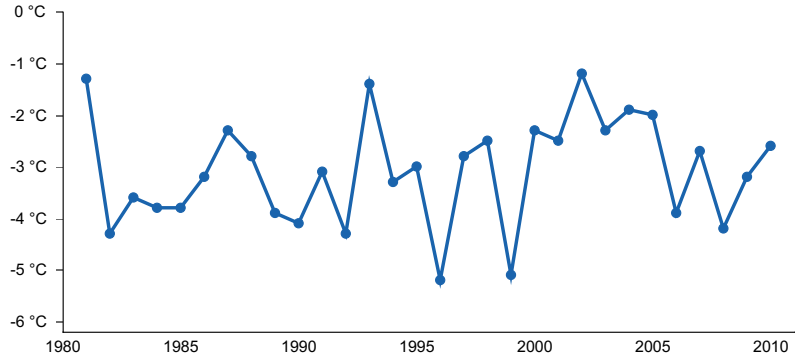

Figure 6. Annual average temperature pattern

Climate stations used

- (1) EAGLE AP [USW00026422], Tok, AK
- (2) CHICKEN [USC00501684], Tok, AK
- (3) MILE 42 STEESE [USC00505880], Fairbanks, AK
- (4) BETTLES AP [USW00026533], Bettles Field, AK
- (5) CIRCLE HOT SPRINGS [USC00501987], Central, AK
- (6) FT KNOX MINE [USC00503160], Fairbanks, AK
- (7) GILMORE CREEK [USC00503275], Fairbanks, AK
- (8) FOX 2SE [USC00503181], Fairbanks, AK
- (9) ESTER DOME [USC00502868], Fairbanks, AK
- (10) ESTER 5NE [USC00502871], Fairbanks, AK
- (11) COLLEGE 5 NW [USC00502112], Fairbanks, AK
- (12) COLLEGE OBSY [USC00502107], Fairbanks, AK
- (13) KEYSTONE RIDGE [USC00504621], Fairbanks, AK

Influencing water features

This site is classified as a Slope wetland under the Hydrogeomorphic (HGM) classification system (Smith et al.

1995; USDA-NRCS 2008). Precipitation and ground water are the main sources of water (Smith et al. 1995).

Depth to the water table may decrease following summer storm events or spring snowmelt and increase during extended dry periods.

Wetland description

n/a

Soil features

Soils formed in windblown silts over gravelly colluvium and occasional have permafrost at moderate depths. Surface rock fragments are common, and cover can range up to 15 percent of the soil surface. These are mineral soils capped with up to 10 inches of saturated organic material. The mineral soil below the organic material is a silt loam formed from wind-blown loess, which lacks rock fragments and has high water holding capacity. The thickness of this silty layer is variable and ranges from 0 to 4 inches. Below the loess is gravelly colluvium with rock fragments ranging between 25 and 35 percent or more of the mineral soil profile by volume and has less water holding capacity. Soils are very deep but occasionally have permafrost at shallow to moderate depths (18 to 35 inches). The pH of the soil profile typically ranges from moderately acidic to slightly acidic. The soils are wet for long portions of the growing season and are typically poorly drained.

Figure 7. A typical soil profile associated with this site.

Table 5. Representative soil features

Parent material	(1) Loess (2) Eolian deposits (3) Colluvium
Surface texture	(1) Peat (2) Silt loam (3) Gravelly silt loam
Family particle size	(1) Loamy-skeletal
Drainage class	Poorly drained
Permeability class	Moderately rapid
Depth to restrictive layer	152 cm
Soil depth	152 cm
Surface fragment cover <=3"	0–5%
Surface fragment cover >3"	1–12%
Available water capacity (0-101.6cm)	5.08–17.27 cm

Calcium carbonate equivalent (25.4-101.6cm)	0%
Clay content (0-50.8cm)	5–10%
Electrical conductivity (25.4-101.6cm)	0–3 mmhos/cm
Sodium adsorption ratio (25.4-101.6cm)	0
Soil reaction (1:1 water) (25.4-101.6cm)	5.6–6.7
Subsurface fragment volume <=3" (0-152.4cm)	20–25%
Subsurface fragment volume >3" (0-152.4cm)	5–10%

Table 6. Representative soil features (actual values)

Drainage class	Very poorly drained to poorly drained
Permeability class	Not specified
Depth to restrictive layer	46–89 cm
Soil depth	Not specified
Surface fragment cover <=3"	Not specified
Surface fragment cover >3"	0–15%
Available water capacity (0-101.6cm)	3.3–17.27 cm
Calcium carbonate equivalent (25.4-101.6cm)	Not specified
Clay content (0-50.8cm)	Not specified
Electrical conductivity (25.4-101.6cm)	Not specified
Sodium adsorption ratio (25.4-101.6cm)	Not specified
Soil reaction (1:1 water) (25.4-101.6cm)	4.6–7.4
Subsurface fragment volume <=3" (0-152.4cm)	18–50%
Subsurface fragment volume >3" (0-152.4cm)	3–14%

Ecological dynamics

Climate

Located in the subalpine life zone, this site is exposed to a variety of harsh environmental conditions. Compared to the boreal life zone, snowpack tends to be deeper and persist for longer durations of time. As a result, subalpine vegetation has a comparatively shorter season to grow and reproduce. When this site is snow-free, cold temperatures and high winds also inhibit plant growth and performance with krummholz being common. This harsh climate maintains vegetation within this site and prevents the establishment and/or growth of dominant boreal species like white spruce and black spruce.

This forested site occurs at very high elevations that commonly range between 2500 and 4000 feet. At the highest

band of associated elevation, this site occurs in protected portions of hill and mountain backslopes. Head slopes and other concave shaped slopes are examples of protected positions, which mitigate the harsh climate in the subalpine through reduced wind and/or deep snowpack that insulates soil during the winter. These protected slope positions allow for forested stands at higher-than-normal elevation in this area.

The cover and density of white spruce associated with this site is highly variable but is ultimately controlled by the harsh subalpine climate. This site occurs at elevations just above the boreal life zone. Given the nearby seed source and high winds, this site receives ample seed rain from forested stands of white spruce. As a result, ocular cover of white spruce is highly variable commonly ranging from 10 to 20 percent canopy cover or more. While trees may be present, their ability to produce viable seed is limited by the harsh high-elevation climate (Roland et al. 2013). The subalpine climate greatly limits forest potential for this site.

State and transition model

Ecosystem states

1. Reference State

State 1 submodel, plant communities

1.1. white spruce / tealeaf willow - netleaf willow / splendid feathermoss - Schreber's big red stem moss

State 1
Reference State

Figure 8. A needleleaf woodland associated with this subalpine site.

The reference plant community is needleleaf woodland (Viereck et al. 1992) with the dominant tree being white spruce. There is one documented plant community in the reference state.

Dominant plant species

- white spruce (*Picea glauca*), tree
- tealeaf willow (*Salix pulchra*), shrub
- netleaf willow (*Salix reticulata*), shrub
- splendid feather moss (*Hylocomium splendens*), other herbaceous
- Schreber's big red stem moss (*Pleurozium schreberi*), other herbaceous

Community 1.1
white spruce / tealeaf willow - netleaf willow / splendid feathermoss - Schreber's big red stem moss

Figure 9. A typical plant community associated with community 1.1.

The reference plant community is characterized as needleleaf woodland (Viereck et al. 1992) with white spruce as the dominant tree. Black spruce occasionally occur in the tree canopy but with limited cover. White spruce tree cover primarily occurs in the medium stratum (between 15 and 40 feet). The soil surface is primarily covered with herbaceous litter, moss, and lichen. This is a highly diverse plant community. Common understory species include tealeaf willow, grayleaf willow, Richardson's willow, scrub birch (*Betula glandulosa*), crowberry, bog blueberry, netleaf willow, lingonberry, red fruit bearberry, bog Labrador tea, white arctic mountain heather, eightpetal mountain-avens, Bigelow's sedge, shortstalk sedge, field horsetail, various reindeer lichen, splendid feathermoss, and Schreber's big red stem moss. The understory vegetative strata that characterize this community are medium shrubs (between 3 and 10 feet), dwarf shrubs (less than 8 inches), and mosses.

Forest overstory. Cover from seedlings and saplings (tree regeneration) were not included in the overstory canopy cover values but are included in the cover percent values for individual tree species. Basal area values reported for white spruce below are actually for all tree species in the plot.

The forest canopy was occasionally over 25 percent cover. In these instances, community 1.1 was classified as a open needleleaf forest.

Dominant plant species

- white spruce (*Picea glauca*), tree
- black spruce (*Picea mariana*), tree
- black crowberry (*Empetrum nigrum*), shrub
- resin birch (*Betula glandulosa*), shrub
- bog blueberry (*Vaccinium uliginosum*), shrub
- tealeaf willow (*Salix pulchra*), shrub
- netleaf willow (*Salix reticulata*), shrub
- lingonberry (*Vaccinium vitis-idaea*), shrub
- red fruit bearberry (*Arctostaphylos rubra*), shrub
- bog Labrador tea (*Ledum groenlandicum*), shrub
- white arctic mountain heather (*Cassiope tetragona*), shrub
- eightpetal mountain-avens (*Dryas octopetala ssp. octopetala*), shrub
- grayleaf willow (*Salix glauca*), shrub
- Richardson's willow (*Salix richardsonii*), shrub
- Bigelow's sedge (*Carex bigelowii*), grass
- shortstalk sedge (*Carex podocarpa*), grass
- splendid feather moss (*Hylocomium splendens*), other herbaceous
- Schreber's big red stem moss (*Pleurozium schreberi*), other herbaceous
- reindeer lichen (*Cladina*), other herbaceous
- field horsetail (*Equisetum arvense*), other herbaceous

Additional community tables

Table 7. Community 1.1 forest overstory composition

Common Name	Symbol	Scientific Name	Nativity	Height (M)	Canopy Cover (%)	Diameter (Cm)	Basal Area (Square M/Hectare)
Tree							
white spruce	PIGL	*Picea glauca*	Native	4.9–20.1	8–40	2.5–74.4	–
black spruce	PIMA	*Picea mariana*	Native	–	0–3	–	–

Table 8. Community 1.1 forest understory composition

Common Name	Symbol	Scientific Name	Nativity	Height (M)	Canopy Cover (%)
Grass/grass-like (Graminoids)					
shortstalk sedge	CAPO	*Carex podocarpa*	Native	0.6–1.2	0–20
Bigelow's sedge	CABI5	*Carex bigelowii*	Native	0.1–0.6	0–15
bluejoint	CACA4	*Calamagrostis canadensis*	Native	0.6–1.2	0–15
Altai fescue	FEAL	*Festuca altaica*	Native	0.6–1.2	0–15
Forb/Herb					
field horsetail	EQAR	*Equisetum arvense*	Native	0.1–0.6	0–20
arctic sweet coltsfoot	PEFR5	*Petasites frigidus*	Native	0.1–0.3	0–10
tall bluebells	MEPA	*Mertensia paniculata*	Native	0.1–0.6	0–7
narrowleaf saw-wort	SAAN3	*Saussurea angustifolia*	Native	0.1–0.3	0–6
meadow bistort	POBI5	*Polygonum bistorta*	Native	0.1–0.3	0–3
Macoun's poppy	PAMA5	*Papaver macounii*	Native	0.1–0.6	0–2
Rocky Mountain goldenrod	SOMU	*Solidago multiradiata*	Native	0.1–0.6	0–2
captiate valerian	VACA3	*Valeriana capitata*	Native	0.1–0.6	0–2
Shrub/Subshrub					
grayleaf willow	SAGL	*Salix glauca*	Native	0.9–1.8	0–55
resin birch	BEGL	*Betula glandulosa*	Native	0.9–1.8	0–50
Richardson's willow	SARI4	*Salix richardsonii*	Native	0.9–1.8	0–40
black crowberry	EMNI	*Empetrum nigrum*	Native	0–0.1	0–40
bog blueberry	VAUL	*Vaccinium uliginosum*	Native	0.2–0.9	0–35
bog Labrador tea	LEGR	*Ledum groenlandicum*	Native	0.2–0.9	0–35
tealeaf willow	SAPU15	*Salix pulchra*	Native	0.9–1.8	0–30
netleaf willow	SARE2	*Salix reticulata*	Native	0–0.1	0–30
red fruit bearberry	ARRU	*Arctostaphylos rubra*	Native	0–0.1	0–25
white arctic mountain heather	CATE11	*Cassiope tetragona*	Native	0–0.1	0–25
eightpetal mountain-avens	DROC	*Dryas octopetala*	Native	0–0.1	0–25
lingonberry	VAVI	*Vaccinium vitis-idaea*	Native	0–0.1	1–15
Siberian alder	ALVIF	*Alnus viridis ssp. fruticosa*	Native	1.5–3	0–15
shrubby cinquefoil	DAFR6	*Dasiphora fruticosa*	Native	0.2–0.9	0–15
marsh Labrador tea	LEPAD	*Ledum palustre ssp. decumbens*	Native	0.2–0.9	0–10
Nonvascular					
splendid feather moss	HYSP70	*Hylocomium splendens*	Native	0–0.1	0–80
Schreber's big red stem moss	PLSC70	*Pleurozium schreberi*	Native	0–0.1	0–60
greygreen reindeer lichen	CLRA60	*Cladina rangiferina*	Native	0–0.1	0–15
sphagnum	SPHAG2	*Sphagnum*	Native	0–0.1	0–10
felt lichen	PEAP60	*Peltigera aphthosa*	Native	0–0.1	0–8

Animal community

n/a

Hydrological functions

n/a

Recreational uses

n/a

Wood products

n/a

Other products

n/a

Other information

n/a

Inventory data references

Tier 2 sampling plots used to develop the reference state. Plot numbers as recorded in NASIS with associated community phase.

Community 1.1

08TC01402, 09NP00804, 09NP01102, 09NP01103, 09NP01105, 09TC00802, 09TC01101, 09TC01103, 09TC01801xxxx, 10NP01502, 10NP01503, 10NP03705, 10TC02004, 10TC02703, 10TC03302, 10TC03305, 11BB01703, 11BB01704, 11BB02801, 11BB04001, 11MC00206, 11MC00601, 11MC01402, 12NR03605, 12NR03701, 12NR04002, 12SN02803, 13EG00501

References

Roland, C.A., J.H. Schmidt, and J.F. Johnstone. 2014. Climate sensitivity of reproduction in a mast-seeding boreal conifer across its distributional range from lowland to treeline forests. Oecologia 174:665–677.

Schoeneberger, P.J. and D.A. Wysocki. 2012. Geomorphic Description System. Natural Resources Conservation Service, 4.2 edition. National Soil Survey Center, Lincoln, NE.

Smith, R.D., A.P. Ammann, C.C. Bartoldus, and M.M. Brinson. 1995. An approach for assessing wetland functions using hydrogeomorphic classification, reference wetlands, and functional indices.

United States Department of Agriculture, . 2022. Land Resource Regions and Major Land Resource Areas of the United States, the Caribbean, and the Pacific Basin.

Viereck, L.A., C. T. Dyrness, A. R. Batten, and K. J. Wenzlick. 1992. The Alaska vegetation classification. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station General Technical Report PNW-GTR-286..

Other references

Alaska Interagency Coordination Center (AICC). 2022. http://fire.ak.blm.gov/

LANDFIRE. 2009. Western North American Boreal Treeline White Spruce Woodland - Boreal (Landfire 2009). In: LANDFIRE National Vegetation Dynamics Models. USDA Forest Service and US Department of Interior. Washington, DC.

PRISM Climate Group. 2018. Alaska – average monthly and annual precipitation and minimum, maximum, and mean temperature for the period 1981-2010. Oregon State University, Corvallis, Oregon. https://prism.oregonstate.edu/projects/alaska.php. (Accessed 4 September 2019).

United States Department of Agriculture-Natural Resources Conservation Service. 2016. U.S. General Soil Map (STATSGO2). Web Soil Survey. Available online at http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov. Accessed (Accessed 3 March 2021).

Contributors

Blaine Spellman
Jamin Johanson
Stephanie Shoemaker
Phillip Barber

Approval

Kirt Walstad, 2/13/2024

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	05/13/2025
Approved by	Kirt Walstad
Approval date	
Composition (Indicators 10 and 12) based on	Annual Production

Indicators

1. **Number and extent of rills:**

2. **Presence of water flow patterns:**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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:

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

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

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

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:

---

17. **Perennial plant reproductive capability:**
