# Intermountain Forest Tree Nutrition Cooperative

2011 Annual Meeting April 5, 2011

Frank Gariglio
NRCS State Forester, Idaho





## Purpose & Definitions:

"Forestland landscapes are divided into ecological sites for the purpose of inventory, evaluation and management..."

An ECOLOGICAL SITE (ES) is a distinctive kind of land with specific physical characteristics that differ from other kinds of land in its "ability to produce a distinctive kind and amount of vegetation" (NFM)



# NRCS Forest Ecological Sites Goals in the Development of ESD<sup>1</sup>'s: "These are my goals...."

- ESD's will be useful for our internal NRCS customers
- ESD's will be useful for our external customers
  - Forest industry
  - County appraisers
  - Partner groups
  - Forest consultants
  - University and research foresters
  - > Etc.

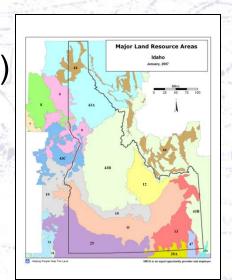
<sup>1</sup> Ecological Site <u>Description</u>



## **Background & Assumptions:**

- The NRCS Soil Survey will serve as the base for the construction of ESD's.
- ESD's will be comprised of groupings of soils.
- The groupings will be based on **ecological and** management parameters.
- The NRCS Major Land Resource Areas (**MLRA**) will be the larger geographically represented boundary for ESDs.





Draft 5/1/08-Not For Public Release

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE

#### ECOLOGICAL SITE DESCRIPTION

#### ECOLOGICAL SITE CHARACTERISTICS

Site Type: Forested

Site Name: Climax (or "Stable") Aspen

Site ID: F043B----ID

Major Land Resource Area: 058A Northern Rolling High Plains, Northern Part For further information regarding MLRAs refer to: http://soils.usda.gov/survey/geography/mlra/index.html

An Idaho map of the MLRA areas can be viewed at:

http://www.id.nrcs.usda.gov/technical/maps/mlra\_big.jpg

#### Physiographic Features

This ecological site typically occurs in narrow valleys (draws, coulees) associated with upland positions and high canyons. On lower elevations this site is limited to cooler north and east aspects.

Davidsonia and Land France (1) Dav

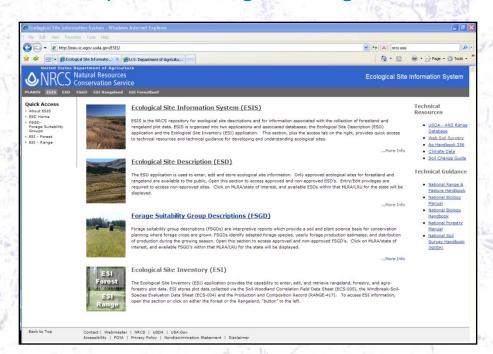
## ESD's will include:

- ESD name
- site information
- physiographic features
- climatic, water, soil, wildlife, etc. features
- plant communities
- site index, productivity, management and other interpretations



# The Ecological Site Information System (ESIS) is available on the NRCS at this website:

http://esis.sc.egov.usda.gov/ESIS/





## Web ESIS has two applications:

- ESD (ecological site description-the developed sites)
- ESI (ecological site inventory-the associated data)

Draft 5/1/08-Not For Public Release

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE

ECOLOGICAL SITE DESCRIPTION

#### ECOLOGICAL SITE CHARACTERISTICS

Site Type: Forested

Site Name: Climax (or "Stable") Aspen

Site ID: F043B----ID

Major Land Resource Area: 058A Northern Rolling High Plains, Northern Part For further information regarding MLRAs refer to: http://soils.usda.gov/survev/geography/mlra/index.html

An Idaho map of the MLRA areas can be viewed at:

http://www.id.nrcs.usda.gov/technical/maps/mlra\_big.jpg

#### Physiographic Features

This ecological site typically occurs in narrow valleys (draws, coulees) associated with upland positions and high canyons. On lower elevations this site is limited to cooler north and east aspects.

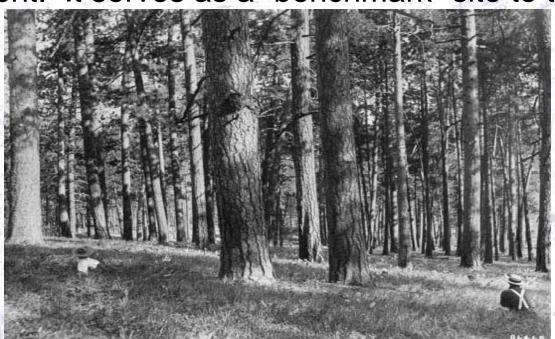
Dandominant Land Commo. (1) Dua





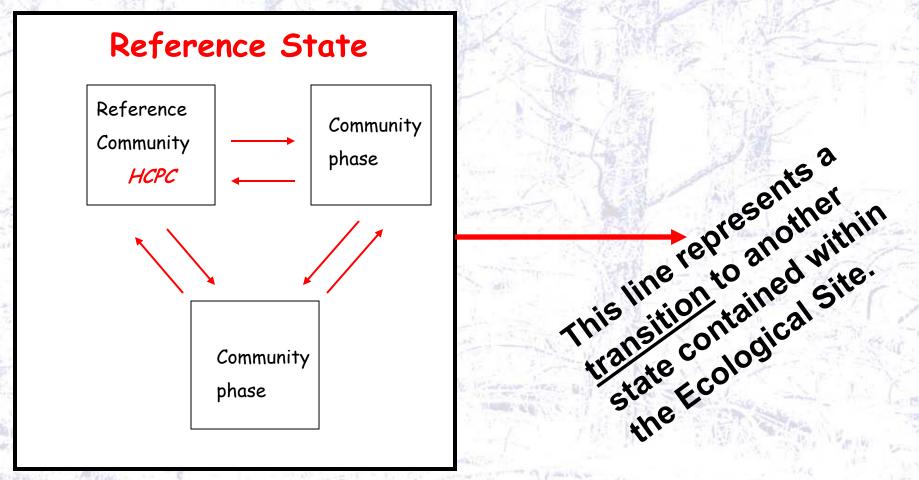
# Reference Community: "Historic Climax Plant Community"

This is the plant community that existed in "Pre-European" times. This community was in dynamic equilibrium with the environment. It serves as a "benchmark" site to the ESD.





"State and Transition Models"





Community pathway: Time, disturbances, natural mortality, etc.

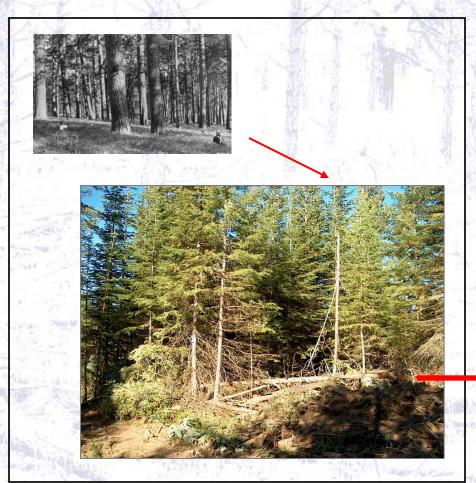


A **TRANSITION** represents a change from one state to a completely new, self sustaining state.

A **THRESHOLD** makes the boundary between two states. It is not easily reversed.



## Reference State



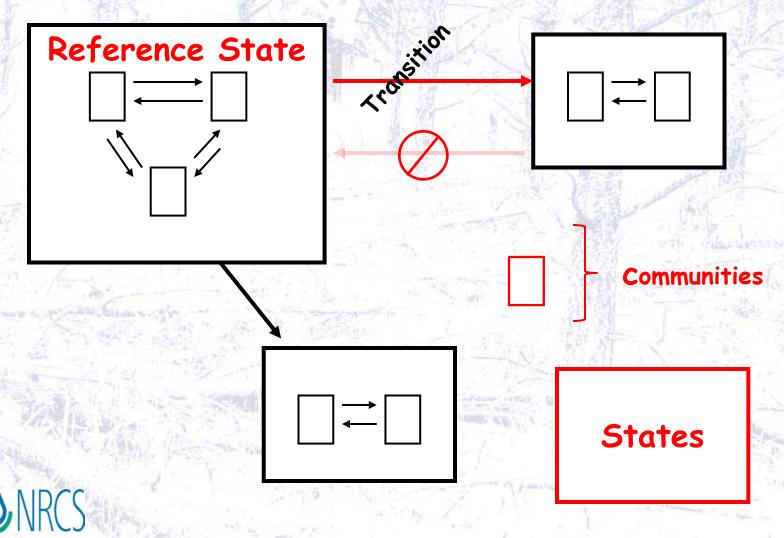


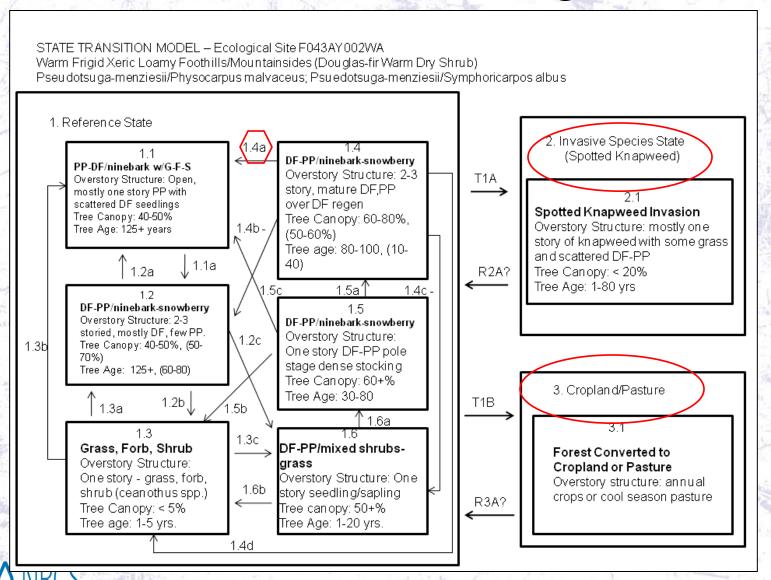
New State





"State and Transition Models"







### UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE

ECOLOGICAL SITE DESCRIPTION (New Format Report)

#### ECOLOGICAL SITE CHARACTERISTICS

Site Type: Forestland

Site Name: Cool Xeric Coarse Loamy Mountainsides (Douglas Fir Cool Dry Grass)

Pseudotsuga menziesii - Calamagrostis rubescens // (Douglas fir - pinegrass //)

Site ID: F043AY001WA

Major Land Resource Area: 043A-Northern Rocky Mountains

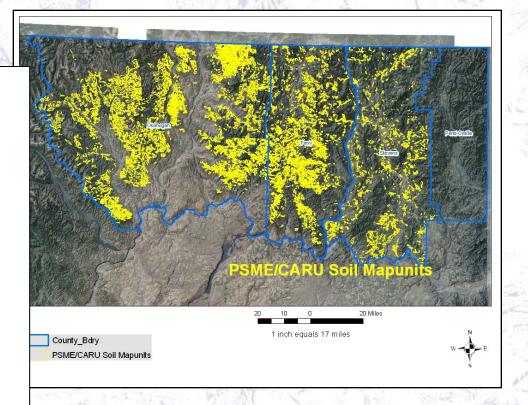
#### Climatic Features

Cool Moist Winters. Warm Dry Summers.

imum	Maximu
	120
	0
)	30.0
	)

Monthly precipitation (inches) and temperature (°F):

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Precip. Min.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Precip. Max.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Temp. Min.	17.4	22.9	27.7	33.8	41.0	47.4	50.9	50.2	42.4	33.9	27.1	21.
Temp. Max.	30.8	39.1	48.4	59.2	68.5	75.8	84.7	83.6	73.5	58.2	40.8	32.5
Climate Static	ons: (1	) Colvi	lle WE	AP W	A. Col	ville,	WA. P	eriod o	f recor	d 1971	- 2011	





# NRCS Forest Ecological Sites Progress since April of 2010

- Linked conceptual development of ESD's with the IFTNC "Site Type Initiative".
- Adopted the Forest Habitat Type vegetation classification system as a "first cut" in the grouping process. Linked to partner reference documents.
- Developed NRCS Draft Tech Note(s)
  - > Tech Note to adopt and explain the system (policy)
  - Subsequent TN for N. Idaho (management guide)
- Developed DRAFT ESD on "Doug-fir cool dry grass" site
- Collected field vegetation data
- Began development of PSME and ABGR/PHMA types



## Compiled HT Management Guides.....



Contributed Papers from the Treatments Session

# FIRE, COMPETITION AND FOREST PESTS: LANDSCAPE TREATMENT TO

G. I. McDonald, A. E. Harvey and J. R. Tonn USDA Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station, Moscow, Idaho 83843, USA. Phone: (208) 883-2324 E-mail: gimcdonald@fs.fed.us

Region One

Vegetation Classification, Mapping, Inventory and Analysis Report







 $x = \overline{\Sigma x}$ 

Report 09-08 v1.0

1997, Revised 2005

**BIOPHYSICAL CLASSIFICATION -**HABITAT TYPE GROUPS AND DESCRIPTIONS OF NORTHERN IDAHO AND NORTHWESTERN MONTANA, LOWER CLARK FORK AND ADJACENT AREAS

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Northern Region

native forest estern forests ral species of systems exist divided one of ntain Montane d on the ability pisture regimes e regimes. This of fire regimes, theory to create ssing ecological ed likely ecologic tion of white pine sturbance, fire and in western ecosysster rust, their restolacement of the role ductivity is a natural As forests age, phoencies decline, while omass increases. Most on release exceeds cargic rotation." Effective ill require exact knowlof resource availability ncies. Using the classificompetition, ecophysiolvior can be combined to stem behavior. Finally, a process sustainability is

root rot, blister rust, western biotic communities white pine, habitat types,

## INTRODUCTION

Fire, competition for light and water, insects, and microbes have interacted for millennia in the western



United States to produce a forested landscape dominated by the seral or pioneering conifers. Some important species are: ponderosa pine (Pinus ponderosa), pinyon pines (P. monophylla and P. edulis), western white pine (WWP) (P. monticola), whitebark pine (P. albicaulis), lodgepole pine (P. contorta), and western larch (Larix occidentalis). Fuels, topography, and weather, in association with wind, insects, and disease produce unique fire regimes (Agee 1997). Either large or small fires, in a geographic sense, can release energy at high or low rates (Agee 1997). Large or small, as well as high or low intensity fires can cause low to high ecological damage, as measured by death to ecosystem dominants (large conifers). Fire regimes vary dramatically over time and space. These regimes are influenced by local conditions. For example, islands of wet sites in a sea of dry sites will take on some of the characteristics of the dry forest and the opposite holds as well (Agee 1998). Since fire has been the dominant recurring historic disturbance in western forests, the key to maintenance of ecosystem function is a full understanding of time-space interactions among fire, management activities, insects, and disease.

The most widespread soil-inhabiting organism causing mortality of forest plants is the shoestring fungus. Root rot of woody plants caused by species of the basidiomycetous genus Armillaria damages conifers in forests throughout the western United States. Most conifers and many hardwoods are hosts to one or more species of Armillaria. Host range, aggressiveness, and other ecological behaviors of this fungus vary with locality. In coastal forests of western Oregon and Washington, the genus causes occasional damage to Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesti) and western hemlock greeting a search single mension of and women nemione (Tsuga heterophylla) (McDonald 1991a). In the wet inland forests of northern Idaho, eastern Washington, and western Montana, Douglas-fir and grand fir (Abies grandis) mortality can be severe in all size classes (McDonald 1991a). In higher elevation forests, damage to subalpine fir (A. lasiocarpa) and Englemann age a susapme in (4. 10 morarpa) and magnetisms spruce (Picea englemannii) can be significant

## **Developed NRCS** procedural and guidance groundwork....



## TECHNICAL NOTE

USDA-Natural Resources Conservation Service Boise, Idaho

TN Forestry No. 14

November, 2010

#### COMMON TREES &TREES TO MANAGE DESIGNATIONS

(Soil Survey Interpretation)

Habitat Type SERIES	TYPE	PHASE	USFS, Region 1: Report 09-08 v.1.0 <sup>1</sup>	PFC Management Guide <sup>2</sup>	IDL Forest Management Guide <sup>3</sup>	Common Trees (Soil Survey)	Trees to Manage (Soils)	Trees to Manage for the ESD/HT Group	Fire Ecology Grouping
TSHE WH	GYDR	ASCS, ARNU	Habitat Group #5	"WH group": DF, WL, GF, WP,	TSHE HTS- WARM: DF, WL, ES, WP, WC	DF, WL, GF, AF, WP, WC, WH	DF, WL, GF, WP, WC, WH		8
	ASCA	MEFE			TSHE HTS -COLD:	DF, WL, GF, ES, WP, WH	DF, WL, GF, ES, WP, WH	WP, WL,DF,WC, (ES & Lp-fp)	
	CLUN	XETE, MEFE CLUN, ARNU			DF, LP, ES, WP  TSHE HTS- WARM: DF, WL, ES, WP, WC	DF, LP, WL, GF, AF, WP, WC, WH	DF, LP, WL, GF, WP, WC, WH		
	MEFE		Not in guide	Not in guide	Not in guide	LP, WL, ES, AF, WH	LP, WL, ES		5

USING USFS FOREST HABITAT YPES FOR FOREST SOIL SURVEY ND CONSERVATION PLANNING IN

IDAHO

nk Gariglio, State Forester



03/16/11 For More Information Contact: Frank Gariglio, NRCS, Lewiston ID



Based on USFS Region 1 Vegetation Classification, Mapping, Inventory and Analysis Report (Report 09-08 v1.0), rev. 2005. Art Zack and others.

From PFC Forestry Tech Paper TP-2003-1

From Idaho Department of Lands (IDL) Forest Management Handbook, Rev. 2004. Contact person is John Bruna
From Idaho Department of Lands (IDL) Forest Management Handbook, Rev. 2004. Contact person is John Bruna
Compiled from USFS, PFC, and IDL guides, in addition to information in 'Forest Habitat Types of Northern Idaho', USFS GTR INT-GTR-363. This reference is a good support document for ESD groupings and other local interpretations.

# QUESTIONS?

### Frank Gariglio

USDA-NRCS (Idaho) State Forester

### NRCS

208.746.9886 x 113 Frank.Gariglio@id.usda.gov USDA-NRCS 1630 23rd Ave, Suite 1101-B Lewiston, ID 83501

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in all its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability, and where applicable, sex, marital status, familial status, parental status, religion, sexual orientation, genetic information, political beliefs, reprisal, or because all or part of an individual's income is derived from any public assistance program. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.) Persons with disabilities who require alternative means for communication of program information (Braille, large print, audiotape, etc.) should contact USDA's TARGET Center at 202-720-2600 (voice and TDD).

To file a complaint of discrimination write to USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights, 1400 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20250-9410 or call 800-795-3272 (voice) or 202-720-6382 (TDD). USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

