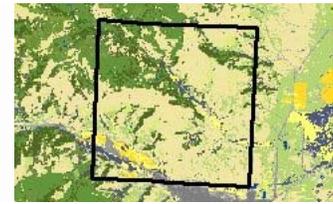
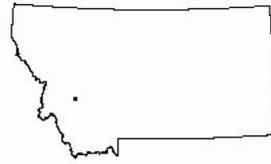


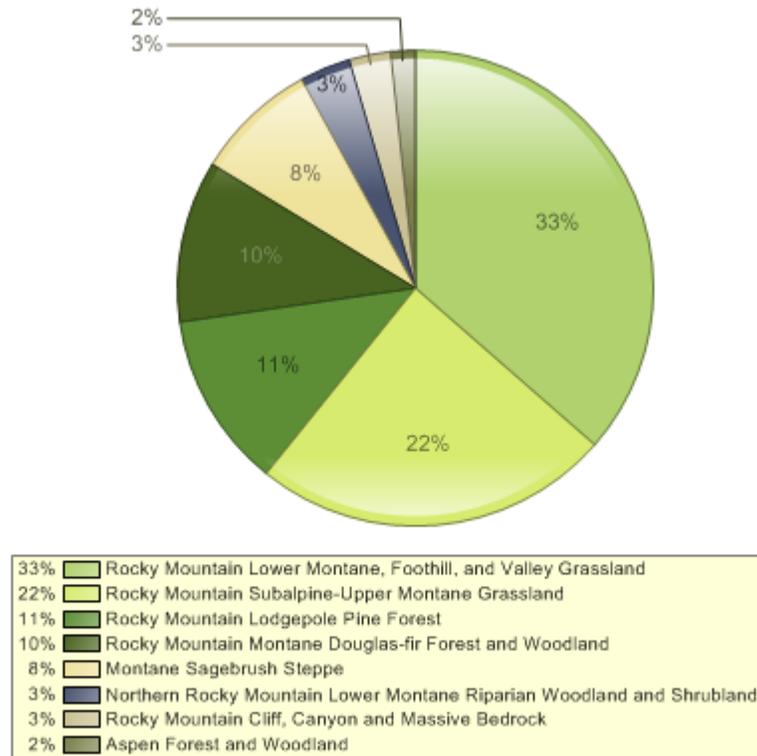
Appendix H:
Vegetation



Montana Ecological Systems - Landcover Report

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Township 005N011W



Primary Composition of Landcover



33%

Grassland Systems Montane Grassland

Rocky Mountain Lower Montane, Foothill, and Valley Grassland

This grassland system of the northern Rocky Mountains is found at lower montane to foothill elevations in mountains and valleys throughout Montana. These grasslands are floristically similar to Big Sagebrush Steppe but are defined by shorter summers, colder winters, and young soils derived from recent glacial and alluvial material. They are found at elevations from 548 - 1,650 meters (1,800-5,413 feet). In the lower montane zone, they range from small meadows to large open parks surrounded by conifers; below the lower treeline, they occur as extensive foothill and valley grasslands. Soils are relatively deep, fine-textured, often with coarse fragments, and non-saline. Microphytic crust may be present in high-quality occurrences. This system is typified by cool-season perennial bunch grasses and forbs (>25%) cover, with a sparse shrub cover (<10%). Rough fescue (*Festuca campestris*) is dominant in the northwestern portion of the state and Idaho fescue (*Festuca idahoensis*) is dominant or co-dominant throughout the range of the system. Bluebunch wheatgrass (*Pseudoroegneria spicata*) occurs as a co-dominant throughout the range as well, especially on xeric sites. Western wheatgrass (*Pascopyrum smithii*) is consistently present, often with appreciable coverage (>10%) in lower elevation occurrences in western Montana and virtually

always present, with relatively high coverages (>25%), on the edge of the Northwestern Great Plains region. Species diversity ranges from a high of more than 50 per 400 square meter plot on mesic sites to 15 (or fewer) on xeric and disturbed sites. Most occurrences have at least 25 vascular species present. Farmland conversion, noxious species invasion, fire suppression, heavy grazing and oil and gas development are major threats to this system.



22%

Grassland Systems

Montane Grassland

Rocky Mountain Subalpine-Upper Montane Grassland

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



11%

Forest and Woodland Systems

Conifer-dominated forest and woodland (xeric-mesic)

Rocky Mountain Lodgepole Pine Forest

This forested system is widespread in upper montane to subalpine zones of the Montana Rocky Mountains, and east into island ranges of north-central Montana and the Bighorn and Beartooth ranges of south-central Montana. These are montane to subalpine forests where the dominance of lodgepole pine (*Pinus contorta*) is related to fire history and topographic conditions. In Montana, elevation ranges from 975 to 2,743 meters (3,200-9000 feet). These forests occur on flats to slopes of all degrees and aspect, as well as valley bottoms. Fire is frequent, and stand-replacing fires are common. Following stand-replacing fires, lodgepole pinewill rapidly colonize and develop into dense, even-aged stands. Most forests in this ecological system occur as early- to mid-successional forests persisting for 50-200 years on warmer, lower elevation forests, and 150-400 years in subalpine forests. They generally occur on dry to intermediate sites with a wide seasonal range of temperatures and long precipitation-free periods in summer. Snowfall is heavy and supplies the major source of soil water used for growth in early summer. Vigorous stands occur where the precipitation exceeds 533 millimeters (21 inches). These lodgepole forests are typically associated with rock types weathering to acidic substrates, such as granite and rhyolite. In west-central Montana ranges such the Big Belts and the Rocky Mountain Front, these forests are found on limestone substrates. These systems are especially well developed on the broad ridges and high valleys near and east of the Continental Divide. Succession proceeds at different rates, moving relatively quickly on low-elevation, mesic sites and particularly slowly in high-elevation forests such as

those along the Continental Divide in Montana.



10%

Forest and Woodland Systems

Conifer-dominated forest and woodland (xeric-mesic)

Rocky Mountain Montane Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland

In Montana, this ecological system occurs on the east side of the Continental Divide, north to about the McDonald Pass area, and along the Rocky Mountain Front. This system is associated with a dry to submesic continental climate regime with annual precipitation ranging from 51 to 102 centimeters (20-40 inches), with a maximum in winter or late spring. Winter snowpacks typically melt off in early spring at lower elevations. Elevations range from valley bottoms to 1,980 meters (6500 feet) in northern Montana and up to 2,286 meters (7500 feet) on warm aspects in southern Montana. It occurs on north-facing aspects in most areas, and south-facing aspects at higher elevations. This is a Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) dominated system without any maritime floristic composition. Fire disturbance intervals are as infrequent as 500 years, and as a result, individual trees and forests can attain great age on some sites (500 to 1,500 years). In Montana, this system occurs from lower montane to lower subalpine environments and is prevalent on calcareous substrates. Common understory shrubs include common ninebark (*Physocarpus malvaceus*), common juniper (*Juniperus communis*), Rocky Mountain juniper (*Juniperus scopulorum*), birch-leaf spiraea (*Spiraea betulifolia*), snowberry (*Symphoricarpos* species), creeping Oregon grape (*Mahonia repens*) and Canadian buffaloberry (*Shepherdia canadensis*). The Douglas-fir/pinegrass (*Calamagrostis rubescens*) type is the most ubiquitous association found within this system in Montana.



8%

Shrubland, Steppe and Savanna Systems

Sagebrush Steppe

Montane Sagebrush Steppe

This system dominates the montane and subalpine landscape of southwestern Montana from valley bottoms to subalpine ridges and is found as far north as Glacier National Park. It can also be seen in the island mountain ranges of the north-central and south-central portions of the state. It primarily occurs on deep-soiled to stony flats, ridges, nearly flat ridgetops, and mountain slopes. In general, this system occurs in areas of gentle topography, fine soils, subsurface moisture or mesic conditions, within zones of higher precipitation and areas of snow accumulation. It occurs on all slopes and aspects, variable substrates and all soil types. The shrub component of this system is generally dominated by mountain big sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata* ssp. *vaseyana*). Other co-dominant shrubs include silver sagebrush (*Artemisia cana* ssp. *viscidula*), subalpine big sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata* ssp. *spiciformis*), three tip sagebrush (*Artemisia tripartita* ssp. *tripartita*) and antelope bitterbrush (*Purshia tridentata*). Little sagebrush (*Artemisia arbuscula* ssp. *arbuscula*) shrublands are only found in southwestern Montana on sites with a perched water table. Wyoming big sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata* ssp. *wyomingensis*) sites may be included within this system if occurrences are at montane elevations, and are associated with montane graminoids such as Idaho fescue (*Festuca idahoensis*), spike fescue (*Leucopoa kingii*), or poverty oatgrass (*Danthonia intermedia*). In areas where sage has been eliminated by human activities like burning, disking or poisoning, other shrubs may be dominant, especially rubber rabbitbrush (*Ericameria nauseosa*), and green rabbitbrush (*Chrysothamnus viscidiflorus*). Because of the mesic site conditions, most occurrences support a diverse herbaceous undergrowth of grasses and forbs. Shrub canopy cover is extremely variable, ranging from 10 percent to as high as 40 or 50 percent.

Wetland and Riparian Systems

Floodplain and Riparian



3%

Northern Rocky Mountain Lower Montane Riparian Woodland and Shrubland

This ecological system is found throughout the Rocky Mountain and Colorado Plateau regions. In Montana, sites occur at elevations of 609-1,219 meters (2,000-4,000 feet) west of the Continental Divide. East of the Continental Divide, this system ranges up to 1,676 meters (5,500 feet). It generally comprises a mosaic of multiple communities that are tree-dominated with a diverse shrub component. It is dependent on a natural hydrologic regime with annual to episodic flooding, so it is usually found within the flood zone of rivers, on islands, sand or cobble bars, and along streambanks. It can form large, wide occurrences on mid-channel islands in larger rivers, or narrow bands on small, rocky canyon tributaries and well-drained benches. It is also typically found in backwater channels and other perennially wet but less scoured sites, such as floodplains, swales and irrigation ditches. In some locations, occurrences extend into moderately high intermountain basins where the adjacent vegetation is sage steppe. Black cottonwood (*Populus balsamifera* ssp. *trichocarpa*) is the key indicator species. Other dominant trees may include boxelder maple (*Acer negundo*), narrowleaf cottonwood (*Populus angustifolia*), eastern cottonwood (*Populus deltoides*), Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), peachleaf willow (*Salix amygdaloides*), or Rocky Mountain juniper (*Juniperus scopulorum*). Dominant shrubs include Rocky Mountain maple (*Acer glabrum*), thinleaf alder (*Alnus incana*), river birch (*Betula occidentalis*), redberry dogwood (*Cornus sericea*), hawthorne (*Crataegus* species), chokecherry (*Prunus virginiana*), skunkbush sumac (*Rhus trilobata*), willows (*Salix* species), rose (*Rosa* species), silver buffaloberry (*Shepherdia argentea*), or snowberry (*Symphoricarpos* species).



3%

Sparse and Barren Systems Cliff, Canyon and Talus

Rocky Mountain Cliff, Canyon and Massive Bedrock

This ecological system of barren and sparsely vegetated landscapes is found from foothill to subalpine elevations throughout the Rocky Mountains and island mountain ranges of Montana. Its range overlaps with the Western Great Plains Cliff and Outcrop, which differs in having more developed soils and more vegetated cover. It occurs on steep cliff faces, in narrow canyons, and on smaller rock outcrops of various igneous, sedimentary, and metamorphic bedrock types, and includes the unstable scree and talus slopes that typically occur below cliff faces. It is characteristically dry and sparsely vegetated, typically having less than 10% plant cover. Species composition includes individuals present in adjacent systems (unless exposed parent material is radically different) and herbaceous species specifically adapted to cliff faces and unstable talus slides. Although there may be small patches of dense vegetation, the system usually consists of scattered trees and/or shrubs such as Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), Ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*), limber pine (*Pinus flexilis*), aspen (*Populus tremuloides*), or subalpine fir (*Abies lasiocarpa*). Juniper (*Juniperus* spp.) is common at lower elevations. Shrubs adapted to xeric growing conditions and rocky soils are typically present, e.g. oceanspray (*Holodiscus discolor*), currant (*Ribes* species), common ninebark (*Physocarpus malvaceus*), wild rose (*Rosa* species), common juniper (*Juniperus communis*), Lewis mock orange (*Philadelphus lewisii*), creeping Oregon grape (*Mahonia repens*), three leaf sumac (*Rhus trilobata*), American wild raspberry (*Rubus idaeus*) or serviceberry (*Amelanchier alnifolia*). Soil development is limited, as is herbaceous cover. Forbs may include penstemon (*Penstemon* species), buckwheat (*Eriogonum* species), western sagewort (*Artemisia ludovicana*), Michaux's sagewort (*Artemisia michauxiana*), and spotted saxifrage (*Saxifraga bronchialis*). Because the elevation range is so broad, species composition may vary widely from occurrence to occurrence.

Forest and Woodland Systems



2%

Deciduous dominated forest and woodland

Aspen Forest and Woodland

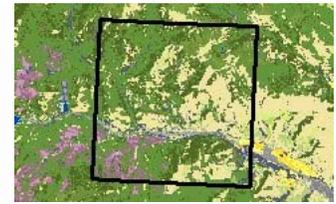
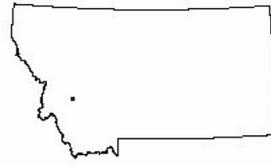
This widespread ecological system is more common in the southern and central Rocky Mountains, but occurs in the montane and subalpine zones throughout much of Montana north into Canada. It is similar to the Inter-Mountain Basins Aspen Mixed Conifer Forest-Woodland found in the Big Snowy Mountains, but lacks the conifer component. Distribution of this system is primarily limited by adequate soil moisture required to meet its high evapotranspirative demand, length of growing season, and temperatures. Mean annual precipitation where these systems occur is generally greater than 38 centimeters (15 inches) and typically greater than 51 centimeters (20 inches), except in semi-arid environments where occurrences are restricted to mesic microsites such as seeps or areas below large snow drifts. Stands can occur on gentle to moderate slopes, in swales, or on level sites. At lower elevations, occurrences are found on cooler, north aspects and mesic sites. Soils are usually deep and well developed with rock often absent from the soil. Soil texture ranges from sandy loam to clay loams. This system describes mesic forests and woodlands dominated by quaking aspen (*Populus tremuloides*) without a significant conifer component (<25% relative tree cover). This aspen system can be stable and long-lived with little encroachment of coniferous species. The understory structure may be complex with multiple shrub and herbaceous layers, or simple, with just an herbaceous layer. The herbaceous layer may be dense or sparse, dominated by mesic grasses or forbs. Occurrences of this system often originate, and are likely maintained, by stand-replacing disturbances such as crown fire, disease, windthrow, elk and beaver activity.

- Additional Limited Landcover

Citation for this report:

Montana Ecological Systems / Landcover Report
Township 005N011W

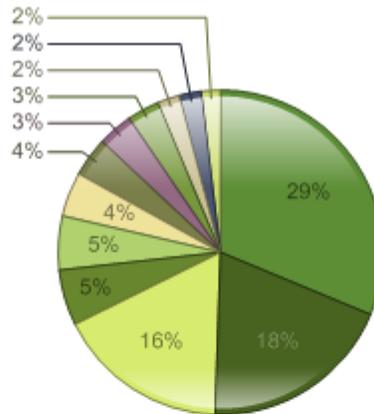
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Montana Ecological Systems - Landcover Report

Report generated 11/12/2010 1:46:05 PM

Township 005N012W



Primary Composition of Landcover



29%

Forest and Woodland Systems

Conifer-dominated forest and woodland (xeric-mesic)

Rocky Mountain Lodgepole Pine Forest

This forested system is widespread in upper montane to subalpine zones of the Montana Rocky Mountains, and east into island ranges of north-central Montana and the Bighorn and Beartooth ranges of south-central Montana. These are montane to subalpine forests where the dominance of lodgepole pine (*Pinus contorta*) is related to fire history and topoedaphic conditions. In Montana, elevation ranges from 975 to 2,743 meters (3,200-9000 feet). These forests occur on flats to slopes of all degrees and aspect, as well as valley bottoms. Fire is frequent, and stand-replacing fires are common. Following stand-replacing fires, lodgepole pinewill rapidly colonize and develop into dense, even-aged stands. Most forests in this ecological system occur as early- to mid-successional forests persisting for 50-200 years on warmer, lower elevation forests, and 150-400 years in subalpine forests. They generally occur on dry to intermediate sites with a wide seasonal range of temperatures and long precipitation-free periods in summer. Snowfall is heavy and supplies the major source of soil water used for growth in early summer. Vigorous stands occur where the precipitation exceeds 533 millimeters (21 inches). These lodgepole forests are typically associated with rock types weathering to acidic substrates, such as granite and

rhyolite. In west-central Montana ranges such the Big Belts and the Rocky Mountain Front, these forests are found on limestone substrates. These systems are especially well developed on the broad ridges and high valleys near and east of the Continental Divide. Succession proceeds at different rates, moving relatively quickly on low-elevation, mesic sites and particularly slowly in high-elevation forests such as those along the Continental Divide in Montana.



18%

Forest and Woodland Systems

Conifer-dominated forest and woodland (xeric-mesic)

Rocky Mountain Montane Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland

In Montana, this ecological system occurs on the east side of the Continental Divide, north to about the McDonald Pass area, and along the Rocky Mountain Front. This system is associated with a dry to submesic continental climate regime with annual precipitation ranging from 51 to 102 centimeters (20-40 inches), with a maximum in winter or late spring. Winter snowpacks typically melt off in early spring at lower elevations. Elevations range from valley bottoms to 1,980 meters (6500 feet) in northern Montana and up to 2,286 meters (7500 feet) on warm aspects in southern Montana. It occurs on north-facing aspects in most areas, and south-facing aspects at higher elevations. This is a Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) dominated system without any maritime floristic composition. Fire disturbance intervals are as infrequent as 500 years, and as a result, individual trees and forests can attain great age on some sites (500 to 1,500 years). In Montana, this system occurs from lower montane to lower subalpine environments and is prevalent on calcareous substrates. Common understory shrubs include common ninebark (*Physocarpus malvaceus*), common juniper (*Juniperus communis*), Rocky Mountain juniper (*Juniperus scopulorum*), birch-leaf spiraea (*Spiraea betulifolia*), snowberry (*Symphoricarpos* species), creeping Oregon grape (*Mahonia repens*) and Canadian buffaloberry (*Shepherdia canadensis*). The Douglas-fir/pinegrass (*Calamagrostis rubescens*) type is the most ubiquitous association found within this system in Montana.



16%

Grassland Systems

Montane Grassland

Rocky Mountain Subalpine-Upper Montane Grassland

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



5%

Forest and Woodland Systems

Conifer-dominated forest and woodland (xeric-mesic)

Rocky Mountain Subalpine Dry-Mesic Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland

Engelmann spruce (*Picea engelmannii*) and subalpine fir (*Abies lasiocarpa*) make up a substantial part of the montane and lower subalpine forests of the Montana Rocky Mountains and mountain island ranges of north-central and west-central Montana. Spruce is usually associated with fir and occurs as either a climax co-dominant or as a persistent, long-lived seral species in most upper elevation fir habitat types. Dry to mesic spruce-dominated forests range from 884-1,585 meters (2,900-5,200 feet) west of the Continental Divide, and 1585-2,073 meters (5,200-6,800 feet) east of the Continental Divide in the northern and central portions of the state. This system can be found at elevations up to 2,896 meters (9,500 feet) in southwestern Montana. Forests are found on gentle to very steep mountain slopes, high-elevation ridge tops and upper slopes, plateau-like surfaces, basins, alluvial terraces, well-drained benches, and inactive stream terraces. Tree canopy characteristics are relatively uniform. In northern Montana, Engelmann spruce hybridizes with its boreal counterpart, white spruce (*Picea glauca*). Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), lodgepole pine (*Pinus contorta*), and western larch (*Larix occidentalis*) (west of the Continental Divide) are seral but often present in these forests. The understory is comprised of a mixture of shrubs, forbs and graminoids tolerant of warmer and drier soil conditions than those found on the more mesic to wet spruce-fir system. The drier occurrences of this system are especially common on steep slopes at upper elevations throughout the eastern Rocky Mountains, whereas the more mesic occurrences form substantial cover west of the Continental Divide in the Flathead, Lolo, Bitterroot and Kootenai river drainages.



5%

Grassland Systems

Montane Grassland

Rocky Mountain Lower Montane, Foothill, and Valley Grassland

This grassland system of the northern Rocky Mountains is found at lower montane to foothill elevations in mountains and valleys throughout Montana. These grasslands are floristically similar to Big Sagebrush Steppe but are defined by shorter summers, colder winters, and young soils derived from recent glacial and alluvial material. They are found at elevations from 548 - 1,650 meters (1,800-5,413 feet). In the lower montane zone, they range from small meadows to large open parks surrounded by conifers; below the lower treeline, they occur as extensive foothill and valley grasslands. Soils are relatively deep, fine-textured, often with coarse fragments, and non-saline. Microphytic crust may be present in high-quality occurrences. This system is typified by cool-season perennial bunch grasses and forbs (>25%) cover, with a sparse shrub cover (<10%). Rough fescue (*Festuca campestris*) is dominant in the northwestern portion of the state and Idaho fescue (*Festuca idahoensis*) is dominant or co-dominant throughout the range of the system. Bluebunch wheatgrass (*Pseudoroegneria spicata*) occurs as a co-dominant throughout the range as well, especially on xeric sites. Western wheatgrass (*Pascopyrum smithii*) is consistently present, often with appreciable coverage (>10%) in lower elevation occurrences in western Montana and virtually always present, with relatively high coverages (>25%), on the edge of the Northwestern Great Plains region. Species diversity ranges from a high of more than 50 per 400 square meter plot on mesic sites to 15 (or fewer) on xeric and disturbed sites. Most occurrences have at least 25 vascular species present. Farmland conversion, noxious species invasion, fire suppression, heavy grazing and oil and gas development are major threats to this system.

Shrubland, Steppe and Savanna Systems



Sagebrush Steppe

Montane Sagebrush Steppe

4%

This system dominates the montane and subalpine landscape of southwestern Montana from valley bottoms to subalpine ridges and is found as far north as Glacier National Park. It can also be seen in the island mountain ranges of the north-central and south-central portions of the state. It primarily occurs on deep-soiled to stony flats, ridges, nearly flat ridgetops, and mountain slopes. In general, this system occurs in areas of gentle topography, fine soils, subsurface moisture or mesic conditions, within zones of higher precipitation and areas of snow accumulation. It occurs on all slopes and aspects, variable substrates and all soil types. The shrub component of this system is generally dominated by mountain big sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata* ssp. *vaseyana*). Other co-dominant shrubs include silver sagebrush (*Artemisia cana* ssp. *viscidula*), subalpine big sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata* ssp. *spiciformis*), three tip sagebrush (*Artemisia tripartita* ssp. *tripartita*) and antelope bitterbrush (*Purshia tridentata*). Little sagebrush (*Artemisia arbuscula* ssp. *arbuscula*) shrublands are only found in southwestern Montana on sites with a perched water table. Wyoming big sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata* ssp. *wyomingensis*) sites may be included within this system if occurrences are at montane elevations, and are associated with montane graminoids such as Idaho fescue (*Festuca idahoensis*), spike fescue (*Leucopoa kingii*), or poverty oatgrass (*Danthonia intermedia*). In areas where sage has been eliminated by human activities like burning, disking or poisoning, other shrubs may be dominant, especially rubber rabbitbrush (*Ericameria nauseosa*), and green rabbitbrush (*Chrysothamnus viscidiflorus*). Because of the mesic site conditions, most occurrences support a diverse herbaceous undergrowth of grasses and forbs. Shrub canopy cover is extremely variable, ranging from 10 percent to as high as 40 or 50 percent.



Forest and Woodland Systems

Deciduous dominated forest and woodland

4%

Aspen Forest and Woodland

This widespread ecological system is more common in the southern and central Rocky Mountains, but occurs in the montane and subalpine zones throughout much of Montana north into Canada. It is similar to the Inter-Mountain Basins Aspen Mixed Conifer Forest-Woodland found in the Big Snowy Mountains, but lacks the conifer component. Distribution of this system is primarily limited by adequate soil moisture required to meet its high evapotranspirative demand, length of growing season, and temperatures. Mean annual precipitation where these systems occur is generally greater than 38 centimeters (15 inches) and typically greater than 51 centimeters (20 inches), except in semi-arid environments where occurrences are restricted to mesic microsites such as seeps or areas below large snow drifts. Stands can occur on gentle to moderate slopes, in swales, or on level sites. At lower elevations, occurrences are found on cooler, north aspects and mesic sites. Soils are usually deep and well developed with rock often absent from the soil. Soil texture ranges from sandy loam to clay loams. This system describes mesic forests and woodlands dominated by quaking aspen (*Populus tremuloides*) without a significant conifer component (<25% relative tree cover). This aspen system can be stable and long-lived with little encroachment of coniferous species. The understory structure may be complex with multiple shrub and herbaceous layers, or simple, with just an herbaceous layer. The herbaceous layer may be dense or sparse, dominated by mesic grasses or forbs. Occurrences of this system often originate, and are likely maintained, by stand-replacing disturbances such as crown fire, disease, windthrow, elk and beaver activity.

Recently Disturbed or Modified

Harvested Forest

3%

Harvested forest-tree regeneration

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



3%

Forest and Woodland Systems

Conifer-dominated forest and woodland (mesic-wet)

Rocky Mountain Subalpine Mesic Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland

These forests are similar to Rocky Mountain Subalpine Dry-Mesic Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland (4242), but occur in locations with cold-air drainage or ponding, or where snowpacks linger late into the summer, such as north-facing slopes and high-elevation ravines. They are distinguished by their occurrence on mesic to wet microsites within the matrix of the drier (and warmer) subalpine spruce-fir or lodgepole pine forests. The microsites include north-facing slopes, swales or ravines, toeslopes, cold pockets, and other locations where available soil moisture is higher or lasts longer into the growing season. This system can extend down in elevation below the subalpine zone in places where cold-air ponding occurs, especially on north and east aspects. Elevations range from 884 to 1,981 meters (2,900-6,500 feet) west of the Continental Divide, and 1,585 to 2,682 meters (5,200-8,800 feet) east of the Continental Divide. Spruce is usually associated with subalpine fir and occurs either as a climax co-dominant or as a persistent, long-lived seral species in most upper elevation subalpine fir stands. Mountain hemlock (*Tsuga mertensiana*) occurs as small patches within the matrix of this mesic spruce-fir system, but only in the most maritime of environments of northwestern Montana, in the coldest and wettest sites. The shrub understory contains many ericaceous species such as rusty leaf menziesia (*Menziesia ferruginea*), dwarf huckleberry (*Vaccinium caespitosum*), mountain huckleberry (*Vaccinium membranaceum*), bilberry (*Vaccinium myrtillus*), grouse whortleberry (*Vaccinium scoparium*), pink mountain heath (*Phyllodoce empetriformis*), black twinberry honeysuckle (*Lonicera involucrata*), gooseberry (*Ribes* species) and thimbleberry (*Rubus parviflorus*). The herbaceous understory contains mesic forbs, graminoids, and ferns and fern allies on the wettest sites. Moss cover is often high. Stand-replacing fires are less common in mesic spruce-fir forests than in dry-mesic forests.



2%

Sparse and Barren Systems

Cliff, Canyon and Talus

Rocky Mountain Cliff, Canyon and Massive Bedrock

This ecological system of barren and sparsely vegetated landscapes is found from foothill to subalpine elevations throughout the Rocky Mountains and island mountain ranges of Montana. Its range overlaps with the Western Great Plains Cliff and Outcrop, which differs in having more developed soils and more vegetated cover. It occurs on steep cliff faces, in narrow canyons, and on smaller rock outcrops of various igneous, sedimentary, and metamorphic bedrock types, and includes the unstable scree and talus slopes that typically occur below cliff faces. It is characteristically dry and sparsely vegetated, typically having less than 10% plant cover. Species composition includes individuals present in adjacent systems (unless exposed parent material is radically different) and herbaceous species specifically adapted to cliff faces and unstable talus slides. Although there may be small patches of dense vegetation, the system usually consists of scattered trees and/or shrubs such as Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), Ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*), limber pine (*Pinus flexilis*), aspen (*Populus tremuloides*), or subalpine fir (*Abies lasiocarpa*). Juniper (*Juniperus* spp.) is common at lower elevations. Shrubs adapted to xeric growing conditions and rocky soils are typically present, e.g. oceanspray (*Holodiscus discolor*), currant (*Ribes* species), common ninebark (*Physocarpus malvaceus*), wild rose (*Rosa* species), common juniper (*Juniperus communis*), Lewis mock orange (*Philadelphus lewisii*), creeping Oregon grape (*Mahonia repens*), three leaf sumac (*Rhus trilobata*), American wild raspberry (*Rubus idaeus*) or serviceberry

(*Amelanchier alnifolia*). Soil development is limited, as is herbaceous cover. Forbs may include penstemon (*Penstemon* species), buckwheat (*Eriogonum* species), western sagewort (*Artemisia ludovicana*), Michaux's sagewort (*Artemisia michauxiana*), and spotted saxifrage (*Saxifraga bronchialis*). Because the elevation range is so broad, species composition may vary widely from occurrence to occurrence.



2%

Wetland and Riparian Systems

Floodplain and Riparian

Northern Rocky Mountain Lower Montane Riparian Woodland and Shrubland

This ecological system is found throughout the Rocky Mountain and Colorado Plateau regions. In Montana, sites occur at elevations of 609-1,219 meters (2,000-4,000 feet) west of the Continental Divide. East of the Continental Divide, this system ranges up to 1,676 meters (5,500 feet). It generally comprises a mosaic of multiple communities that are tree-dominated with a diverse shrub component. It is dependent on a natural hydrologic regime with annual to episodic flooding, so it is usually found within the flood zone of rivers, on islands, sand or cobble bars, and along streambanks. It can form large, wide occurrences on mid-channel islands in larger rivers, or narrow bands on small, rocky canyon tributaries and well-drained benches. It is also typically found in backwater channels and other perennially wet but less scoured sites, such as floodplains, swales and irrigation ditches. In some locations, occurrences extend into moderately high intermountain basins where the adjacent vegetation is sage steppe. Black cottonwood (*Populus balsamifera* ssp. *trichocarpa*) is the key indicator species. Other dominant trees may include boxelder maple (*Acer negundo*), narrowleaf cottonwood (*Populus angustifolia*), eastern cottonwood (*Populus deltoides*), Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), peachleaf willow (*Salix amygdaloides*), or Rocky Mountain juniper (*Juniperus scopulorum*). Dominant shrubs include Rocky Mountain maple (*Acer glabrum*), thinleaf alder (*Alnus incana*), river birch (*Betula occidentalis*), redberry dogwood (*Cornus sericea*), hawthorne (*Crataegus* species), chokecherry (*Prunus virginiana*), skunkbush sumac (*Rhus trilobata*), willows (*Salix* species), rose (*Rosa* species), silver buffaloberry (*Shepherdia argentea*), or snowberry (*Symphoricarpos* species).



2%

Grassland Systems

Montane Grassland

Rocky Mountain Subalpine-Montane Mesic Meadow

This system is restricted to sites from lower montane to subalpine elevations where finely textured soils, snow deposition, or windswept conditions limit tree establishment. Many occurrences are small patches, and are often found in mosaics within woodlands, dense shrublands, or just below alpine communities. Elevations range from 600 to 2,011 meters (2,000-6,600 feet) in the northern Rocky Mountains and up to 2,286- 2,682 meters (7,500-8,800 feet) in the mountains of southwestern Montana. This system occurs on gentle to moderate-gradient slopes and in relatively moist habitats. Soils are typically seasonally moist to saturated in the spring, but dry out later in the growing season. At montane elevations, soils are usually clays or silt loams, and some occurrences may have inclusions of hydric soils in low, depressional areas. At subalpine elevations, soils are derived a variety of parent materials, and are usually rocky or gravelly with good aeration and drainage, but with a well developed organic layer. Some occurrences are more heavily dominated by grasses, while others are more dominated by forbs. Common grasses include tufted hairgrass (*Deschampsia caespitosa*), showy oniongrass (*Melica spectabilis*), mountain brome (*Bromus carinatus*), blue wildrye (*Elymus glaucus*), awned sedge (*Carex atherodes*), and small wing sedge (*Carex microptera*). Forb dominated meadows usually comprise a wide species diversity which differs from montane to subalpine elevations. Shrubs such as shrubby cinquefoil (*Dasiphora fruticosa* ssp. *floribunda*)

and snowberry (*Symphoricarpos* species) are occasional but not abundant. This system differs from the Rocky Mountain Alpine Montane Wet Meadow system in that its soils dry out by mid-summer.

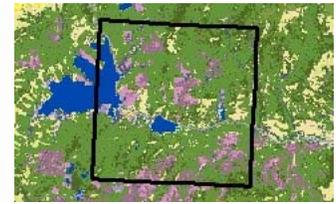
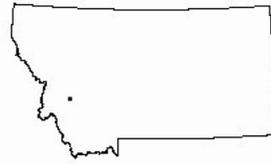
- Additional Limited Landcover

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Montana Ecological Systems / Landcover Report

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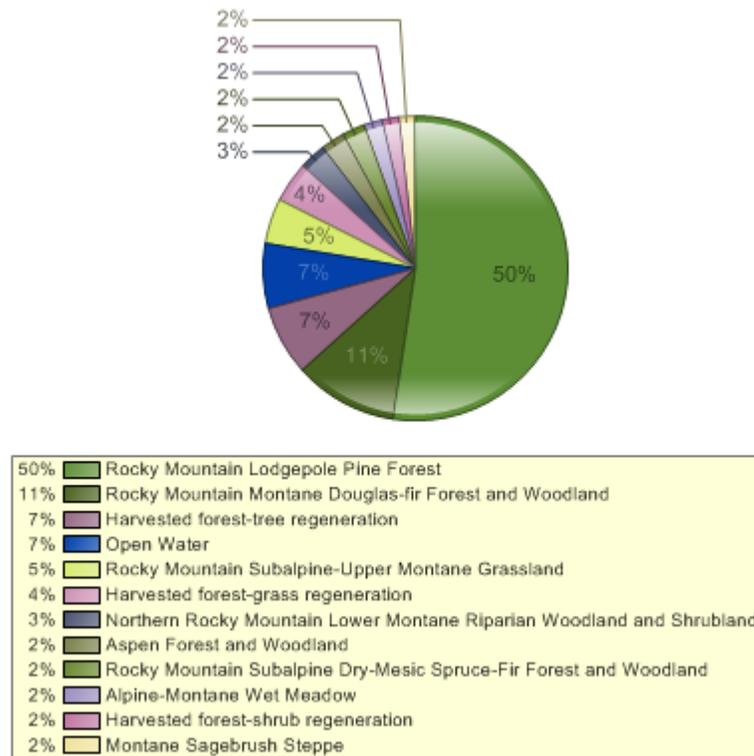
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Montana Ecological Systems - Landcover Report

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Township 005N013W



Primary Composition of Landcover



50%

Forest and Woodland Systems

Conifer-dominated forest and woodland (xeric-mesic)

Rocky Mountain Lodgepole Pine Forest

This forested system is widespread in upper montane to subalpine zones of the Montana Rocky Mountains, and east into island ranges of north-central Montana and the Bighorn and Beartooth ranges of south-central Montana. These are montane to subalpine forests where the dominance of lodgepole pine (*Pinus contorta*) is related to fire history and topographic conditions. In Montana, elevation ranges from 975 to 2,743 meters (3,200-9000 feet). These forests occur on flats to slopes of all degrees and aspect, as well as valley bottoms. Fire is frequent, and stand-replacing fires are common. Following stand-replacing fires, lodgepole pinewill rapidly colonize and develop into dense, even-aged stands. Most forests in this ecological system occur as early- to mid-successional forests persisting for 50-200 years on warmer, lower elevation forests, and 150-400 years in subalpine forests. They generally occur on dry to intermediate sites with a wide seasonal range of temperatures and long precipitation-free periods in summer. Snowfall is heavy and supplies the major source of soil water used for growth in early summer. Vigorous stands occur where the precipitation exceeds 533 millimeters (21 inches). These lodgepole forests are typically associated with rock types weathering to acidic substrates, such as granite and

rhyolite. In west-central Montana ranges such the Big Belts and the Rocky Mountain Front, these forests are found on limestone substrates. These systems are especially well developed on the broad ridges and high valleys near and east of the Continental Divide. Succession proceeds at different rates, moving relatively quickly on low-elevation, mesic sites and particularly slowly in high-elevation forests such as those along the Continental Divide in Montana.



11%

Forest and Woodland Systems

Conifer-dominated forest and woodland (xeric-mesic)

Rocky Mountain Montane Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland

In Montana, this ecological system occurs on the east side of the Continental Divide, north to about the McDonald Pass area, and along the Rocky Mountain Front. This system is associated with a dry to submesic continental climate regime with annual precipitation ranging from 51 to 102 centimeters (20-40 inches), with a maximum in winter or late spring. Winter snowpacks typically melt off in early spring at lower elevations. Elevations range from valley bottoms to 1,980 meters (6500 feet) in northern Montana and up to 2,286 meters (7500 feet) on warm aspects in southern Montana. It occurs on north-facing aspects in most areas, and south-facing aspects at higher elevations. This is a Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) dominated system without any maritime floristic composition. Fire disturbance intervals are as infrequent as 500 years, and as a result, individual trees and forests can attain great age on some sites (500 to 1,500 years). In Montana, this system occurs from lower montane to lower subalpine environments and is prevalent on calcareous substrates. Common understory shrubs include common ninebark (*Physocarpus malvaceus*), common juniper (*Juniperus communis*), Rocky Mountain juniper (*Juniperus scopulorum*), birch-leaf spiraea (*Spiraea betulifolia*), snowberry (*Symphoricarpos* species), creeping Oregon grape (*Mahonia repens*) and Canadian buffaloberry (*Shepherdia canadensis*). The Douglas-fir/pinegrass (*Calamagrostis rubescens*) type is the most ubiquitous association found within this system in Montana.

Recently Disturbed or Modified

7%

Harvested Forest

Harvested forest-tree regeneration

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



7%

Wetland and Riparian Systems

Open Water

Open Water



5%

Grassland Systems

Montane Grassland

Rocky Mountain Subalpine-Upper Montane Grassland

These lush grassland systems are found in upper montane to subalpine, high-elevation, zones, and are shaped by short summers, cold winters, and young soils derived from recent glacial and alluvial material. In subalpine settings, dry grasslands may occur as small meadows or large open parks surrounded by higher elevational forests, but typically will have no tree cover within them. In general, soil textures are

much finer, and soils are often deeper than in the neighboring forests. Most precipitation occurs as heavy snowpack in the mountains with spring and early summer rains. This system is composed of bunch grass species, with a diversity of cool season forbs. It is similar to the Rocky Mountain Lower Montane, Foothill and Valley Grassland ecological system, but is found at higher elevations and has additional floristic components with more subalpine taxa. In Montana, this system generally occurs as two plant communities: a rough fescue-Idaho fescue (*Festuca campestris*-*Festuca idahoensis*) association occurring on moister sites, such as the north and east-facing slopes and benches in the mountains; and the Idaho Fescue-bluebunch wheatgrass (*Festuca idahoensis*-*Pseudoroegneria spicata*) association occurring on drier sites, such as ridges, hilltops, and south and west facing slopes and benches. At elevations greater than 2286 meters (7,500 feet), Idaho fescue becomes dominant, sometimes associated with slender wheatgrass (*Elymus trachycaulus*), or in certain areas, tufted hairgrass (*Deschampsia cespitosa*). Noxious species invasion, fire suppression, heavy grazing, and oil and gas development are major threats to this system.

Recently Disturbed or Modified

4%

Harvested Forest



Harvested forest-grass regeneration

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



3%

Wetland and Riparian Systems

Floodplain and Riparian



Northern Rocky Mountain Lower Montane Riparian Woodland and Shrubland

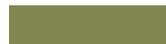
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2%

Forest and Woodland Systems

Deciduous dominated forest and woodland



Aspen Forest and Woodland

This widespread ecological system is more common in the southern and central Rocky Mountains, but occurs in the montane and subalpine zones throughout much of Montana north into Canada. It is similar to the Inter-Mountain Basins Aspen Mixed Conifer Forest-Woodland found in the Big Snowy Mountains, but lacks the conifer component. Distribution of this system is primarily limited by adequate soil moisture required to meet its high evapotranspirative demand, length of growing season, and temperatures. Mean annual precipitation where these systems occur is generally greater than 38 centimeters (15 inches) and typically greater than 51 centimeters (20 inches), except in semi-arid environments where occurrences are restricted to mesic microsites such as seeps or areas below large snow drifts. Stands can occur on gentle to moderate slopes, in swales, or on level sites. At lower elevations, occurrences are found on cooler, north aspects and mesic sites. Soils are usually deep and well developed with rock often absent from the soil. Soil texture ranges from sandy loam to clay loams. This system describes mesic forests and woodlands dominated by quaking aspen (*Populus tremuloides*) without a significant conifer component (<25% relative tree cover). This aspen system can be stable and long-lived with little encroachment of coniferous species. The understory structure may be complex with multiple shrub and herbaceous layers, or simple, with just an herbaceous layer. The herbaceous layer may be dense or sparse, dominated by mesic grasses or forbs. Occurrences of this system often originate, and are likely maintained, by stand-replacing disturbances such as crown fire, disease, windthrow, elk and beaver activity.



2%

Forest and Woodland Systems

Conifer-dominated forest and woodland (xeric-mesic)

Rocky Mountain Subalpine Dry-Mesic Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland

Engelmann spruce (*Picea engelmannii*) and subalpine fir (*Abies lasiocarpa*) make up a substantial part of the montane and lower subalpine forests of the Montana Rocky Mountains and mountain island ranges of north-central and west-central Montana. Spruce is usually associated with fir and occurs as either a climax co-dominant or as a persistent, long-lived seral species in most upper elevation fir habitat types. Dry to mesic spruce-dominated forests range from 884-1,585 meters (2,900-5,200 feet) west of the Continental Divide, and 1585-2,073 meters (5,200-6,800 feet) east of the Continental Divide in the northern and central portions of the state. This system can be found at elevations up to 2,896 meters (9,500 feet) in southwestern Montana. Forests are found on gentle to very steep mountain slopes, high-elevation ridge tops and upper slopes, plateau-like surfaces, basins, alluvial terraces, well-drained benches, and inactive stream terraces. Tree canopy characteristics are relatively uniform. In northern Montana, Engelmann spruce hybridizes with its boreal counterpart, white spruce (*Picea glauca*). Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), lodgepole pine (*Pinus contorta*), and western larch (*Larix occidentalis*) (west of the Continental Divide) are seral but often present in these forests. The understory is comprised of a mixture of shrubs, forbs and graminoids tolerant of warmer and drier soil conditions than those found on the more mesic to wet spruce-fir system. The drier occurrences of this system are especially common on steep slopes at upper elevations throughout the eastern Rocky Mountains, whereas the more mesic occurrences form substantial cover west of the Continental Divide in the Flathead, Lolo, Bitterroot and Kootenai river drainages.



2%

Wetland and Riparian Systems

Wet meadow

Alpine-Montane Wet Meadow

These moderate-to-high-elevation systems are found throughout the Rocky Mountains, dominated by herbaceous species found on wetter sites with very low-velocity surface and subsurface flows.

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

Recently Disturbed or Modified

2%

Harvested Forest

Harvested forest-shrub regeneration

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



Shrubland, Steppe and Savanna Systems

Sagebrush Steppe

2%

Montane Sagebrush Steppe

This system dominates the montane and subalpine landscape of southwestern Montana from valley bottoms to subalpine ridges and is found as far north as Glacier National Park. It can also be seen in the island mountain ranges of the north-central and south-central portions of the state. It primarily occurs on deep-soiled to stony flats, ridges, nearly flat ridgetops, and mountain slopes. In general, this system occurs in areas of gentle topography, fine soils, subsurface moisture or mesic conditions, within zones of higher precipitation and areas of snow accumulation. It occurs on all slopes and aspects, variable substrates and all soil types. The shrub component of this system is generally dominated by mountain big sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata* ssp. *vaseyana*). Other co-dominant shrubs include silver sagebrush (*Artemisia cana* ssp. *viscidula*), subalpine big sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata* ssp. *spiciformis*), three tip sagebrush (*Artemisia tripartita* ssp. *tripartita*) and antelope bitterbrush (*Purshia tridentata*). Little sagebrush (*Artemisia arbuscula* ssp. *arbuscula*) shrublands are only found in southwestern Montana on sites with a perched water table. Wyoming big sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata* ssp. *wyomingensis*) sites may be included within this system if occurrences are at montane elevations, and are associated with montane graminoids such as Idaho fescue (*Festuca idahoensis*), spike fescue (*Leucopoa kingii*), or poverty oatgrass (*Danthonia intermedia*). In areas where sage has been eliminated by human activities like burning, disking or poisoning, other shrubs may be dominant, especially rubber rabbitbrush (*Ericameria nauseosa*), and green rabbitbrush (*Chrysothamnus viscidiflorus*). Because of the mesic site conditions, most occurrences support a diverse herbaceous undergrowth of grasses and forbs. Shrub canopy cover is extremely variable, ranging from 10 percent to as high as 40 or 50 percent.

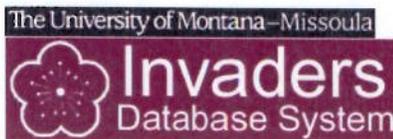
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Tuesday, November 16, 2010

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Query By Area

5 Northwestern States:

- [Query by Name](#)
- [Query From List](#)
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You queried the area of Deer Lodge County in Montana from 1875 to 2010 for All Species.

Results of Query

Other Services:

- [INVADERS Data Entry](#)
- [Weed Alert Service](#)
- [State/Provincial Noxious Weed Lists](#)
- [Biocontrol Service](#)
- [Blackfoot Weed Management](#)
- [ID/MT Risk Assessment](#)

There are 122 species for this query.

Exotic Noxious
60 18

Database queried on: November 16, 2010 Database last updated on: November 9, 2010

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- [INVADERS Citation](#)

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- [Goals](#)
- [Potential users](#)
- [Applications](#)
- [Publications](#)
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- [Comments](#)

Genus	Species	Common Name	Exotic	Noxious In
Aconitum	columbianum	Columbian monkshood		
Actaea	rubra	red baneberry		
Agoseris	lackschewitzii	pink agoseris		
Agropyron	caninum	bearded wheatgrass		
Agropyron	repens	quackgrass	×	OR,WY
Agropyron	spicatum	bluebunch wheatgrass		
Agrostis	stolonifera	creeping bentgrass	×	
Allotropa	virgata	candystick		
Alnus	incana	mountain alder		
Amaranthus	retroflexus	redroot pigweed		
Antennaria	densifolia	tufted pussytoes		
Arabis	divaricarpa	spreadingpod rockcress		
Arabis	drummondii	Drummond's rockcress		
Arabis	glabra	tower mustard	×	
Arabis	lemmonii	Lemmon's rockcress		
Arabis	lyallii	Lyall's rockcress		
Arabis	microphylla	littleleaf rockcress		
Botrychium	hesperium	camomile grape fern		
Botrychium	paradoxum	peculiar moonwort		
Brassica	sp.	mustard		
Bromus	inermis	smooth brome	×	
Bromus	japonicus	Japanese brome	×	
Bromus	tectorum	downy brome	×	
Campanula	rapunculoides	creeping bellflower	×	
Campanula	rotundifolia	harebell		
Campanula	spp.	bellflower		
Cardaria	chalapensis	chalapa hoarycress	×	
Cardaria	draba	hoary cress	×	ID,MT,OR,WA,WY
Carduus	nutans	musk thistle	×	ID,OR,WA,WY
Carex	maritima	maritime sedge		
Carex	neurophora	alpine nerved sedge		
Carum	carvi	common caraway	×	
Castilleja	exilis	annual paintbrush		
Centaurea	diffusa	diffuse knapweed	×	ID,MT,OR,WA,WY
Centaurea	maculosa	spotted knapweed	×	ID,MT,OR,WA,WY
Centaurea	repens	Russian knapweed	×	ID,MT,OR,WA,WY
Cerastium	vulgatum	mouseear chickweed	×	

Chenopodium	album	common lambsquarters	×	
Chrysanthemum	leucanthemum	oxeye daisy	×	MT,WA,WY
Cirsium	arvense	Canada thistle	×	ID,MT,OR,WA,WY
Convolvulus	arvensis	field bindweed	×	ID,MT,OR,WA,WY
Cynoglossum	officinale	houndstongue	×	MT,OR,WA,WY
Delphinium	bicolor	little larkspur		
Draba	fladnizensis	Austrian whitlow wort		
Equisetum	arvense	field horsetail		OR
Erigeron	acris	bitter fleabane		
Erigeron	caespitosus	tufted fleabane		
Erigeron	compositus	cut leaved daisy		
Erigeron	coulteri	Coulter's fleabane		
Erigeron	formosissimus	beautiful daisy		
Erigeron	lonchophyllus	spear leaf fleabane		
Euphorbia	esula	leafy spurge	×	ID,MT,OR,WA,WY
Gentiana	prostrata	moss gentian		
Gutierrezia	sarothrae	broom snakeweed		
Gypsophila	paniculata	baby's breath	×	WA
Helianthus	annuus	common sunflower		
Hordeum	jubatum	foxtail barley		
Humulus	lupulus	common hop		
Hyoscyamus	niger	black henbane	×	ID,WA
Ipomoea	purpurea	tall morningglory	×	
Lactuca	serriola	prickly lettuce	×	
Lamium	plexicaule	henbit	×	
Lappula	echinata	European sticktight	×	
Lepidium	perfoliatum	clasping pepperweed	×	
Lepidium	ruderales	narrowleaf pepperweed	×	
Lewisia	pygmaea	dwarf lewisia		
Linaria	dalmatica	dalmatian toadflax	×	ID,MT,OR,WA,WY
Linaria	vulgaris	yellow toadflax	×	ID,MT,OR,WA,WY
Lonicera	tatarica	Tatarian honeysuckle	×	
Lycium	halimifolium	matrimonyvine	×	
Marrubium	vulgare	white horehound	×	
Melilotus	officinalis	yellow sweetclover	×	
Mentzelia	laevicaulis	blazing star mentzelia		
Mimulus	guttatus	common monkey flower		
Nasturtium	officinale	watercress	×	
Onobrychis	viciifolia	sainfoin	×	
Oryzopsis	contracta	contracting ricegrass		
Pedicularis	contorta	coiled beak lousewort		
Penstemon	lemhiensis	Lemhi penstemon		
Poa	compressa	Canada bluegrass	×	
Poa	pratensis	Kentucky bluegrass	×	
Polystichum	kruckebergii	Kruckeberg's sword fern		
Populus	alba	white poplar	×	
Potentilla	concinna	early cinquefoil		
Potentilla	norvegica	rough cinquefoil		
Primula	parryi	Parry's primrose		
Ranunculus	acris	tall buttercup	×	MT
Ranunculus	hyperboreus	high northern buttercup		
Ranunculus	orthorhynchus	straightbeak buttercup		
Ranunculus	repens	creeping buttercup	×	
Ranunculus	testiculatus	bur buttercup	×	
Ranunculus	verecundus	modest buttercup		
Ribes	triste	wild red currant		

Rosa	eglanteria	sweetbriar rose	x	
Rubus	laciniatus	cutleaf blackberry	x	
Rumex	crispus	curly dock	x	
Salix	alba	white willow	x	
Salix	cascadensis	cascade willow		
Salix	wolfii	Wolf's willow		
Saussurea	weberi	Weber's sawwort		
Saxifraga	apetala	tiny swamp saxifrage		
Saxifraga	tempestiva	storm saxifrage		
Sedum	stenopetalum	wormleaf stonecrop		
Selaginella	selaginoides	lesser club moss		
Silene	dichotoma	hairy catchfly	x	
Sisymbrium	altissimum	tall tumbled mustard	x	
Solanum	rostratum	buffalobur		ID,OR,WA
Stellaria	crassifolia	thickleaved starwort		
Stellaria	media	chickweed	x	
Taraxacum	erriophorum	Rocky Mountain dandelion		
Taraxacum	officinale	dandelion	x	
Thlaspi	arvense	field pennycress	x	
Tonestus	pygmaeus	pygmy goldenweed		
Tragopogon	dubius	western salsify	x	
Tragopogon	pratensis	meadow salsify	x	
Trifolium	hybridum	alsike clover	x	
Trifolium	pratense	red clover	x	
Trifolium	repens	white clover	x	
Valeriana	officinalis	common valerian	x	
Verbascum	thapsus	common mullein	x	
Veronica	serpyllifolia	thymeleaf speedwell	x	
Xerophyllum	tenax	common beargrass		

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