

Figure 1. The average annual change in ZB-index of foliation by ecoregion section for the period of record in each state.

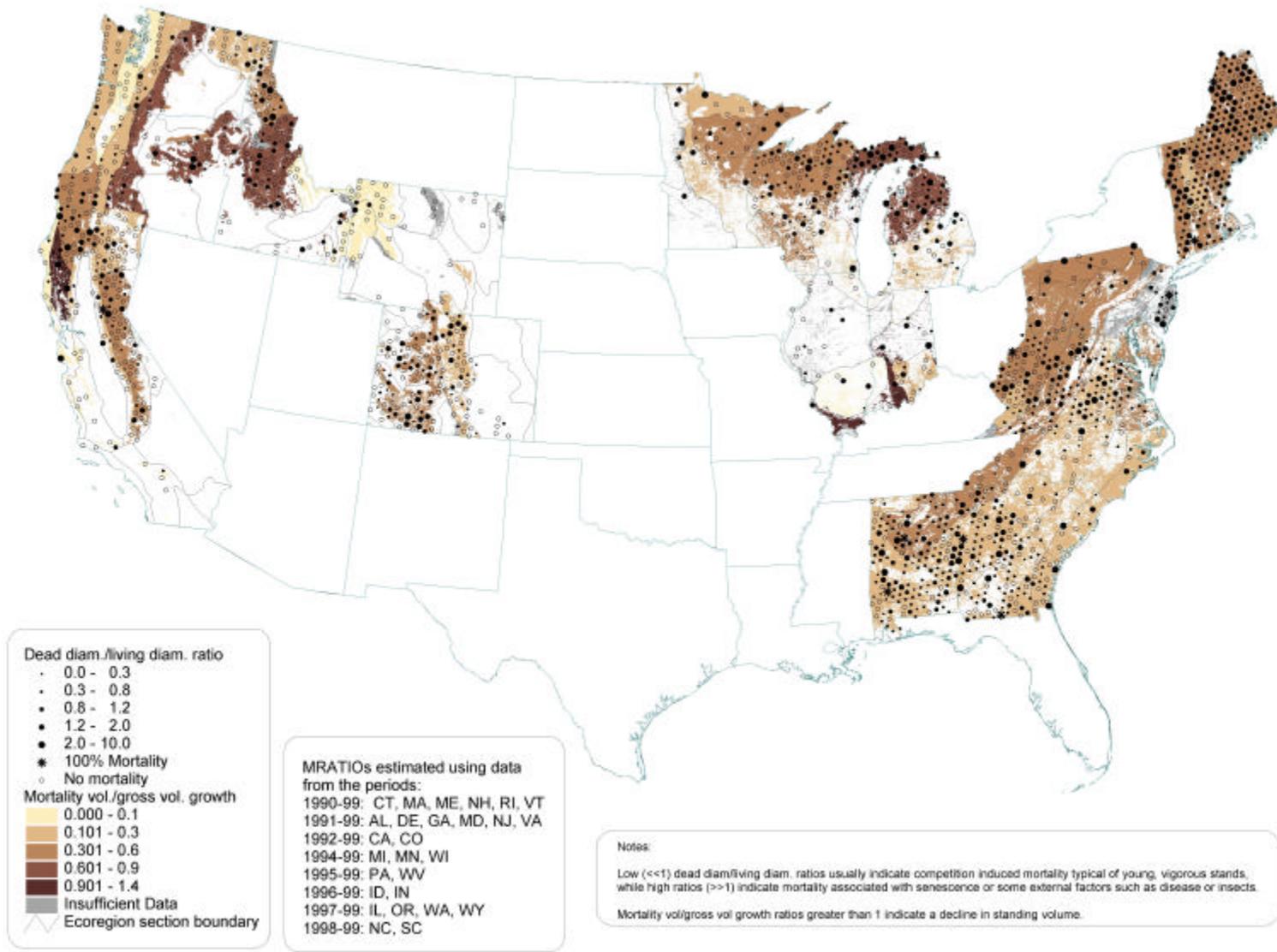


Figure 2. Tree mortality expressed as the ratio of annual mortality volume to annual gross growth volume (colored polygons). The black circles represent the ratio of the average diameter of trees that died to the average diameter of the surviving trees as of the most recent measurement of each plot.

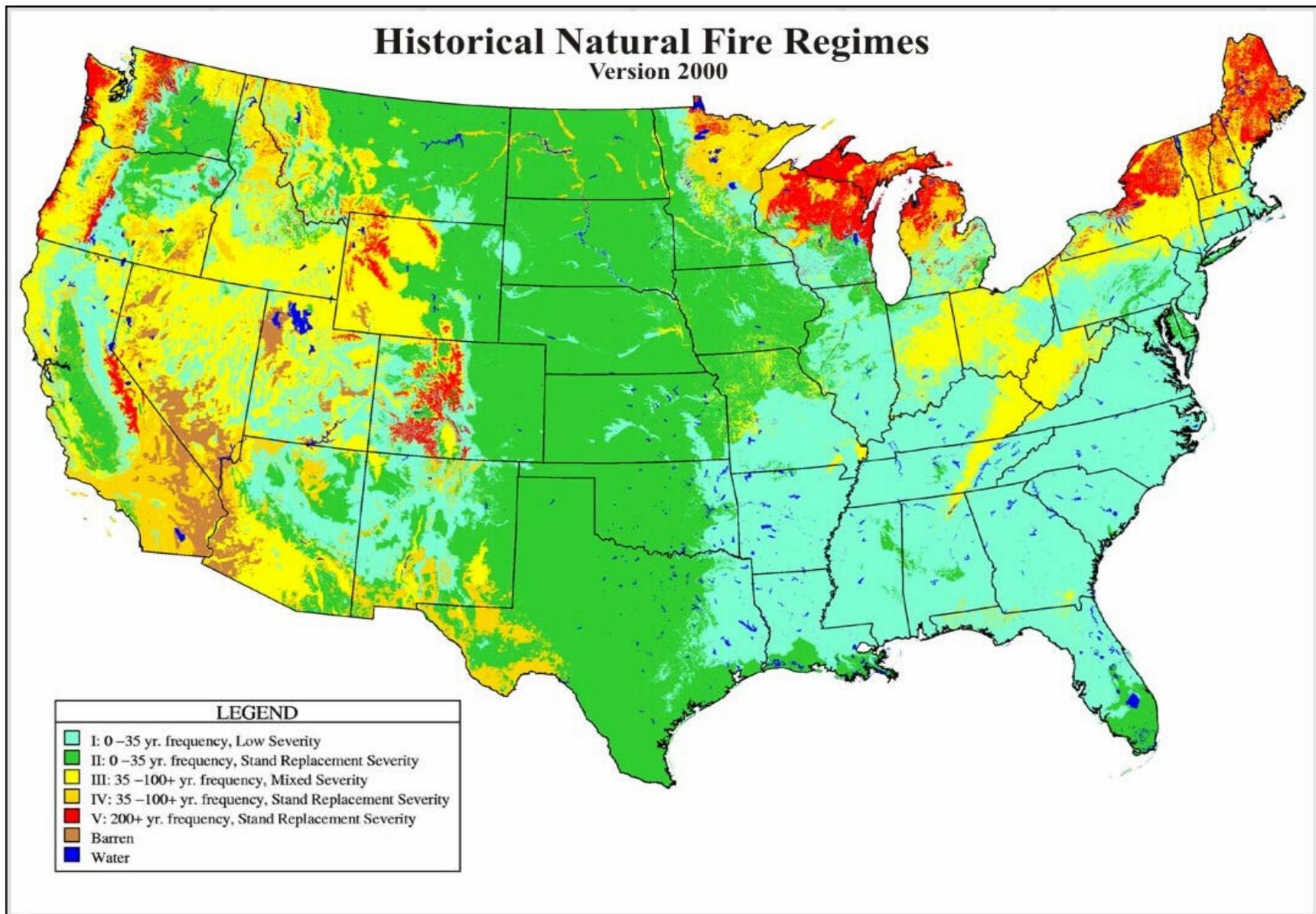


Figure 3. Historic (pre-European Settlement) fire regimes (Source: Fire Sciences Lab. <http://www.fs.fed.us/fire/fuelman/firereg2000/maps.html>).

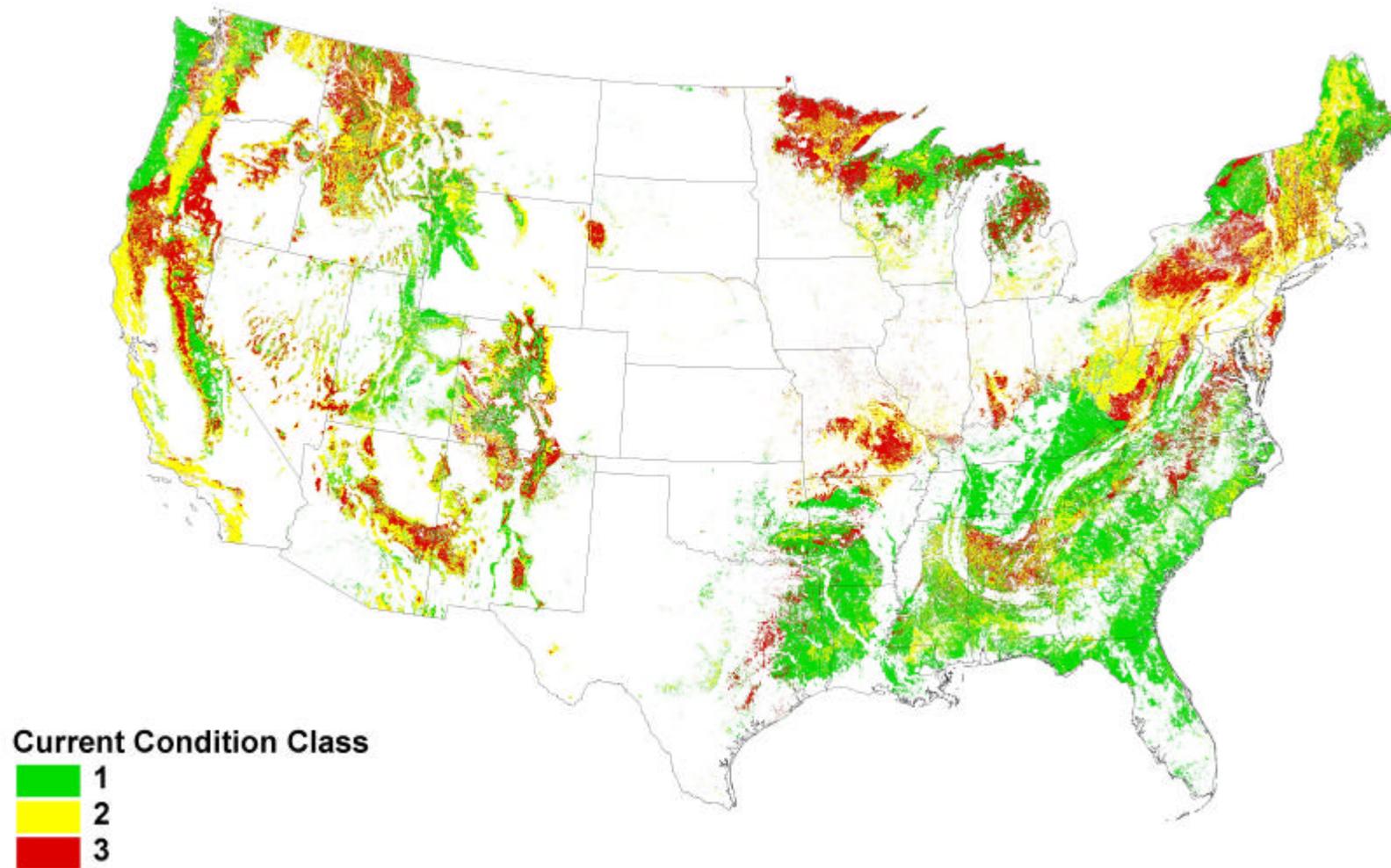


Figure 4. Currently forested area of the U.S. by fire Condition Class.

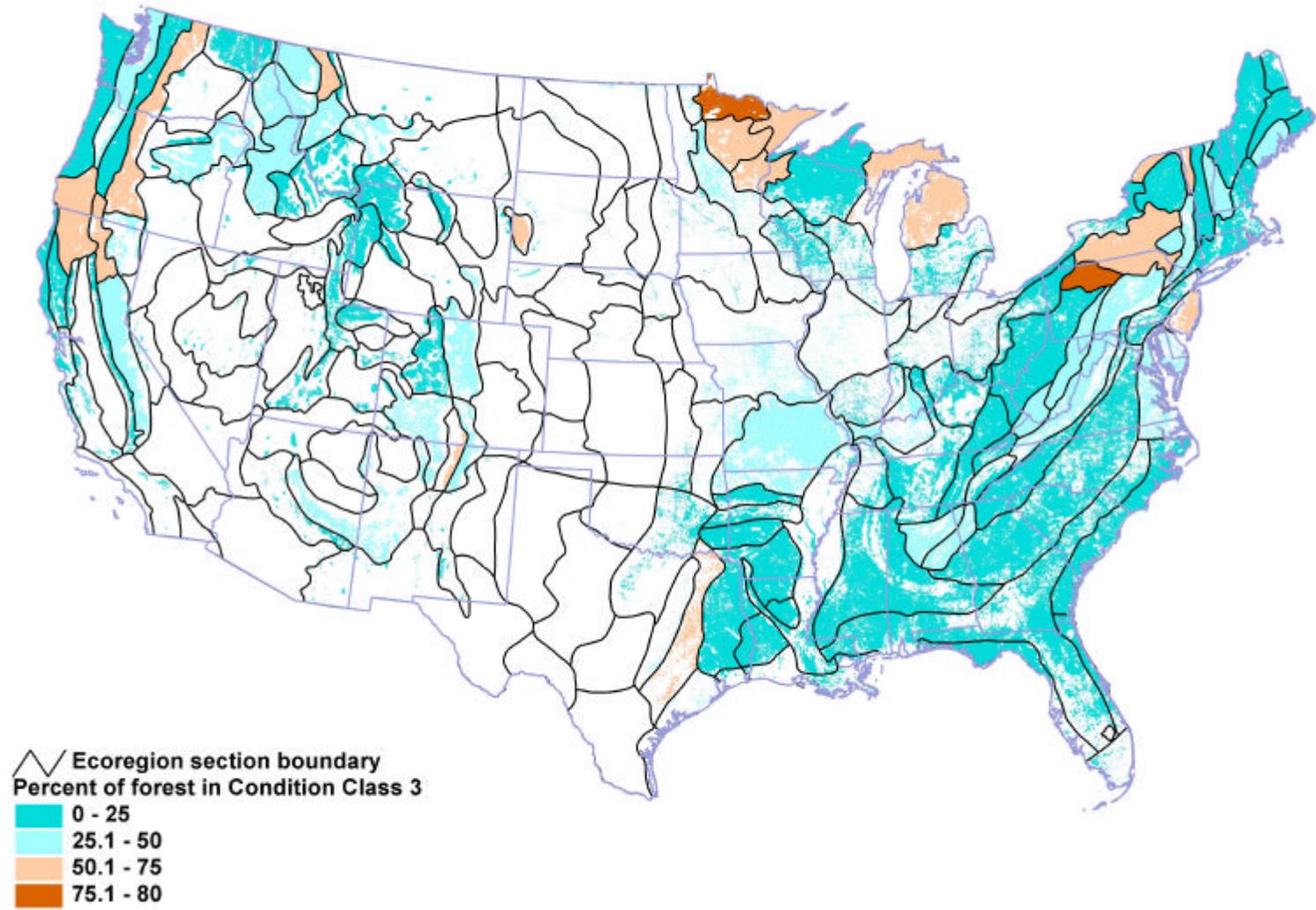


Figure 5. Percent of forested area in each ecoregion section in Current Condition Class 3.

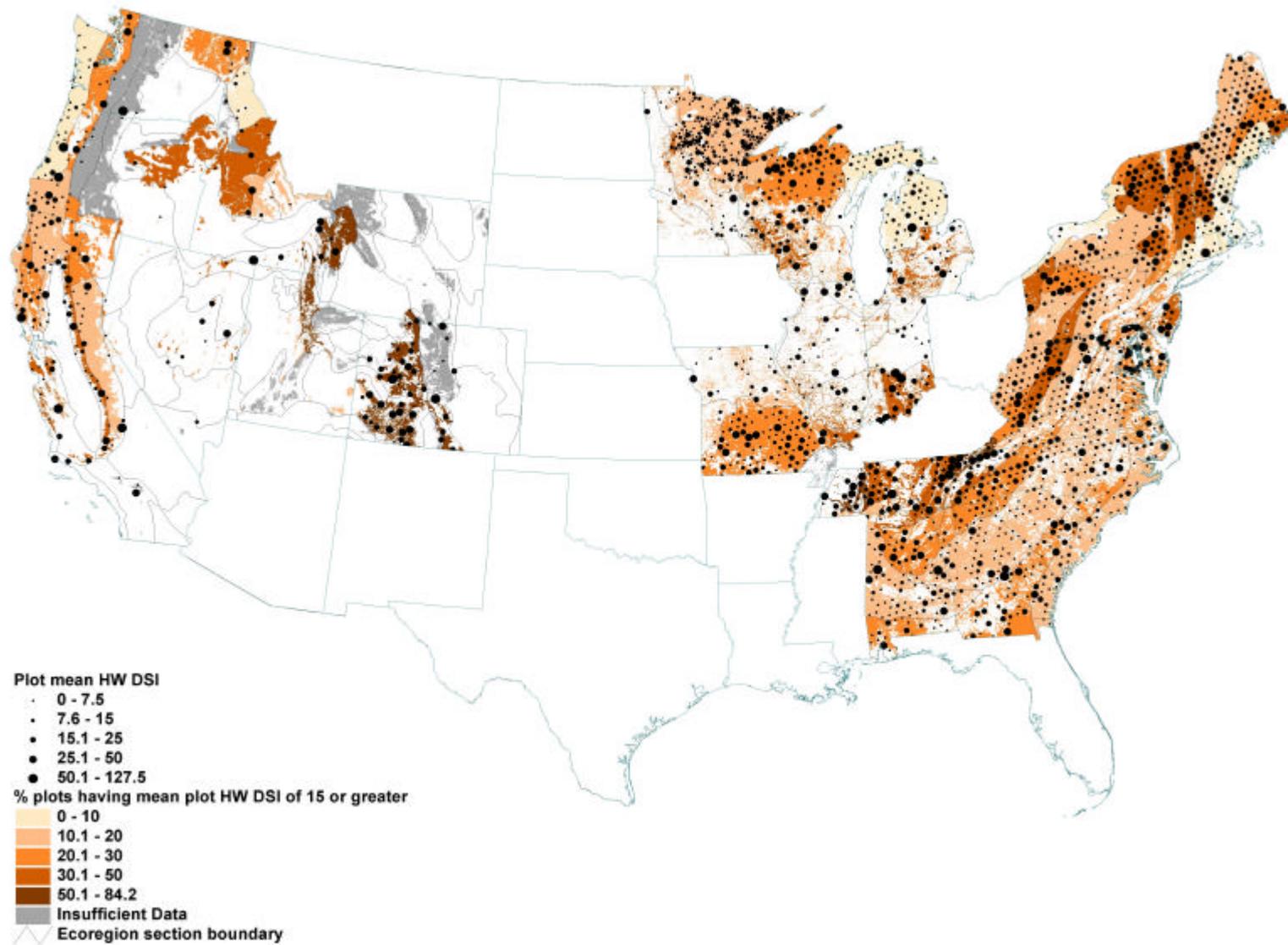


Figure 6. The percentage of plots that had average hardwood Damage Severity Index (DSI) values of 15 or greater (colored polygons). The black circles indicate the average Damage Severity Index (based on the type of damage, severity, and location on the tree) value of softwood trees on each FHM plot.

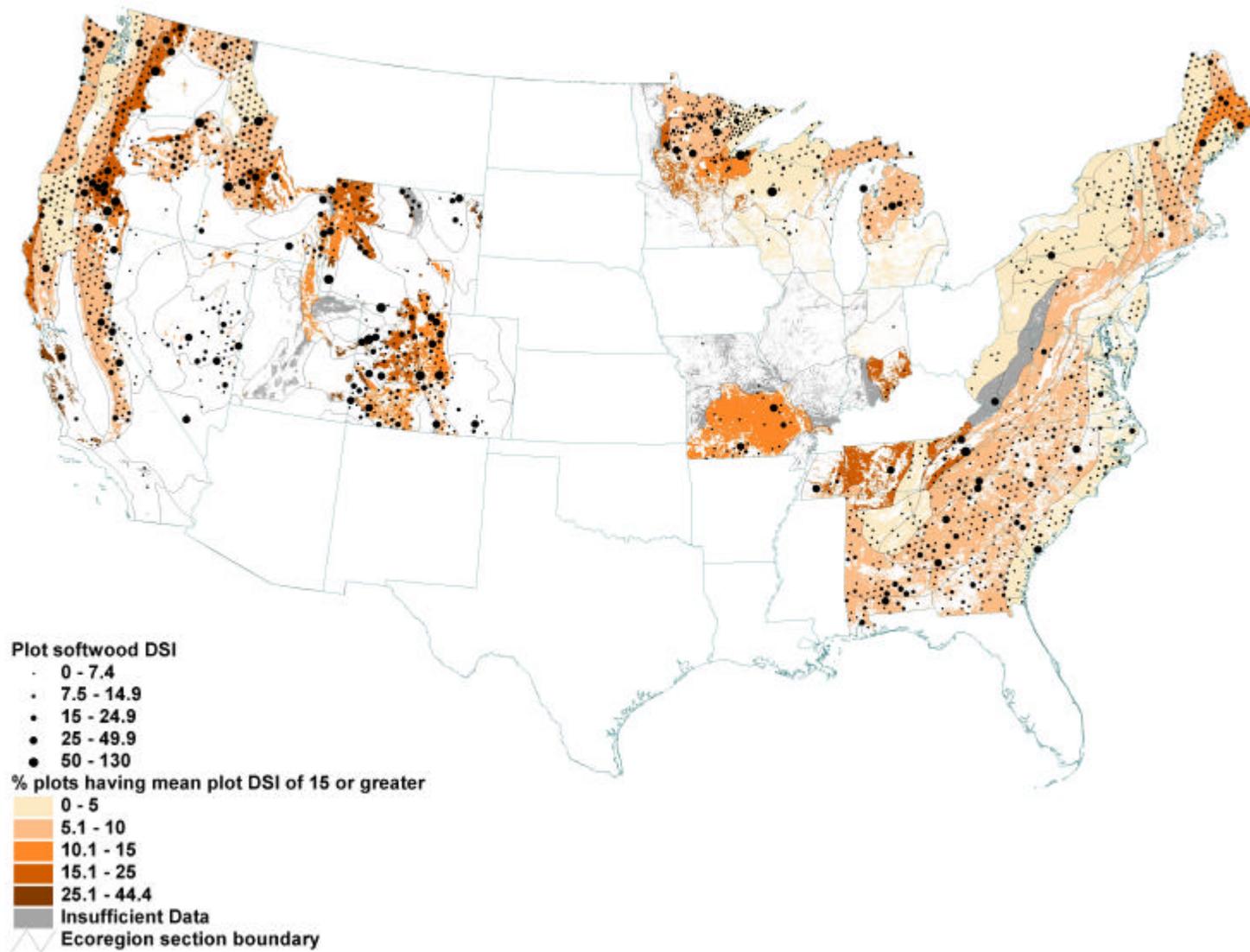


Figure 7. The percentage of plots that had average softwood Damage Severity Index (DSI) values of 15 or greater (colored polygons). The black circles indicate the average Damage Severity Index (based on the type of damage, severity, and location on the tree) value of softwood trees on each FHM plot.

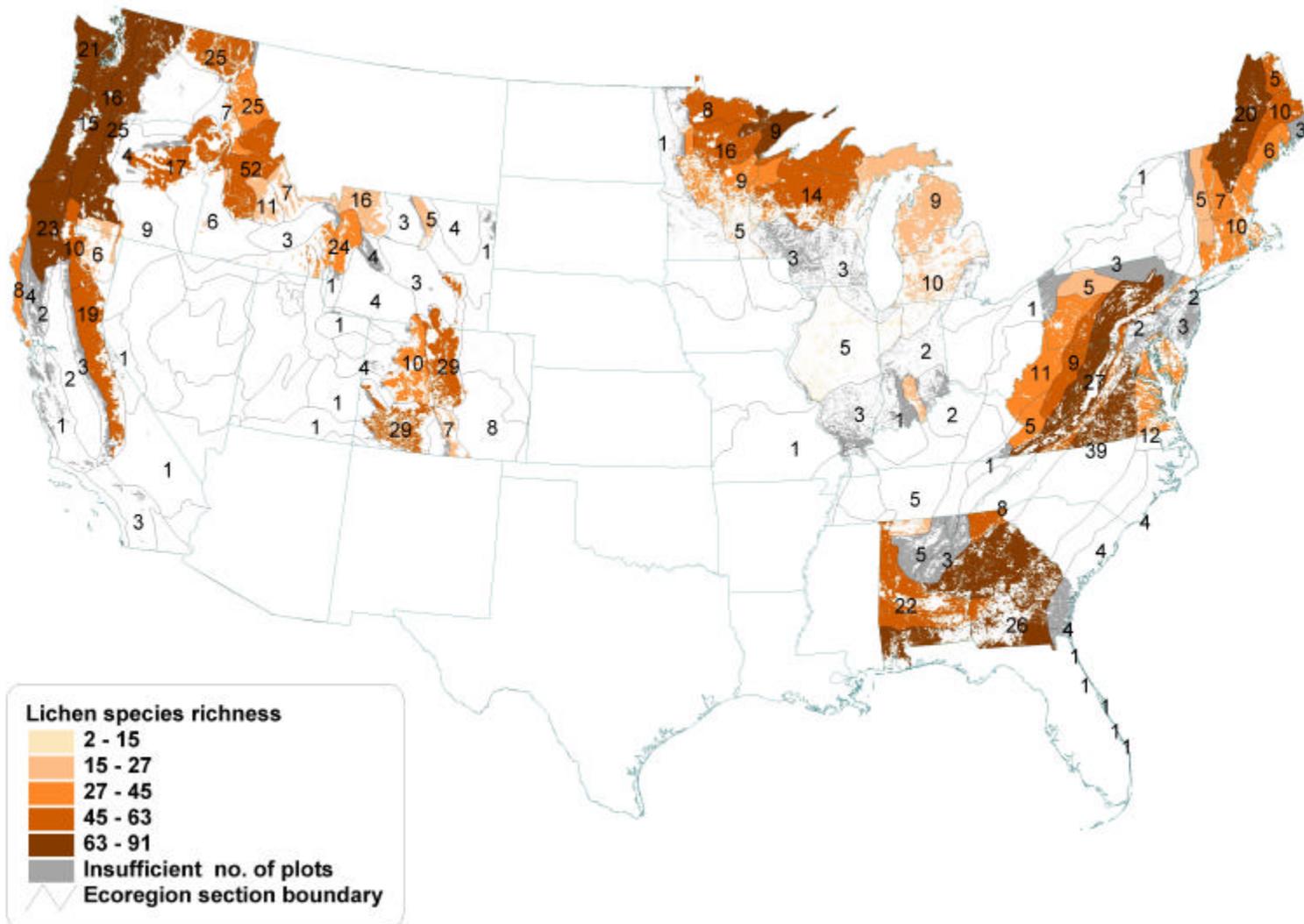
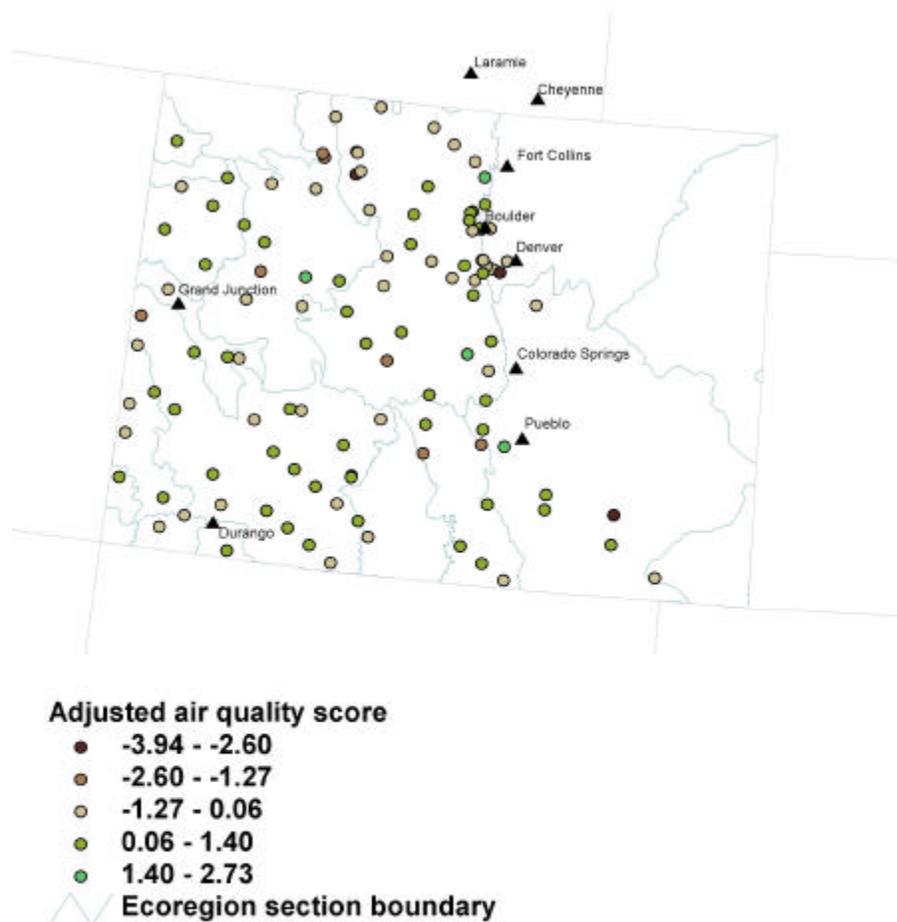


Figure 8. Ecoregion section lichen species richness – the total number of lichen species found in each ecoregion section, based on the most recent visit to each FHM plot (1994 through 1998). Labels on the map indicate the number of FHM lichen plots in each ecoregion section. Species richness not calculated for sections with less than 5 lichen plots; lichen richness may be underestimated for sections with less than 10 lichen plots.



This map uses the 1997 remapping of Bailey's ecoregion sections (Freeouf 1997)

Figure 9. Lichen air quality scores for Colorado (high values = better air quality). Data shown are from both regular FHM plots and off-frame plots located near urban or industrialized areas.

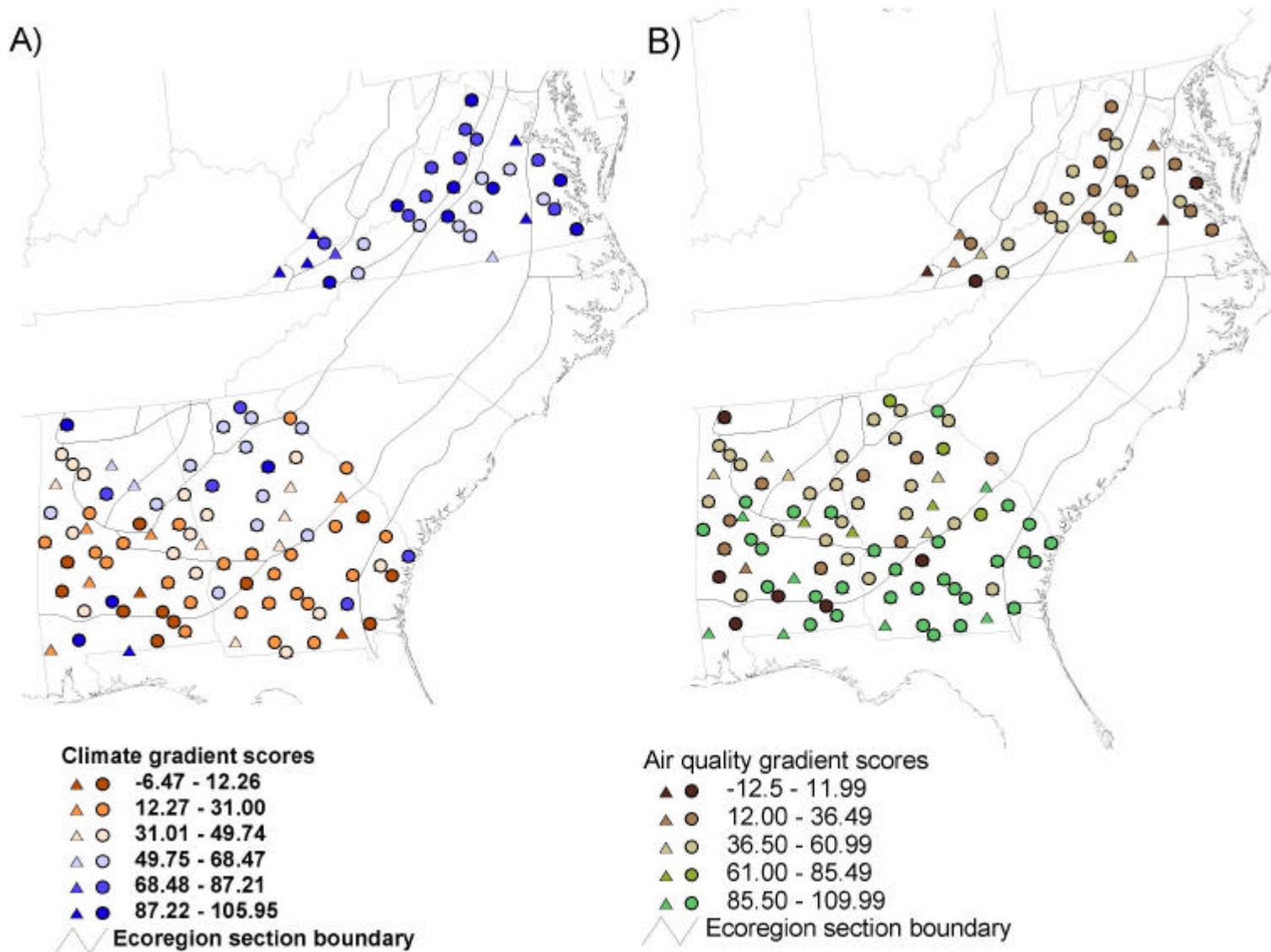


Figure 10. Lichen gradient model scores for FHM plots in the southeastern US. Map A shows macroclimate gradient scores (high values = cooler and wetter). Map B shows air quality gradient scores (high values = better air quality). Circles = 1998 data; triangles = 1994 data.

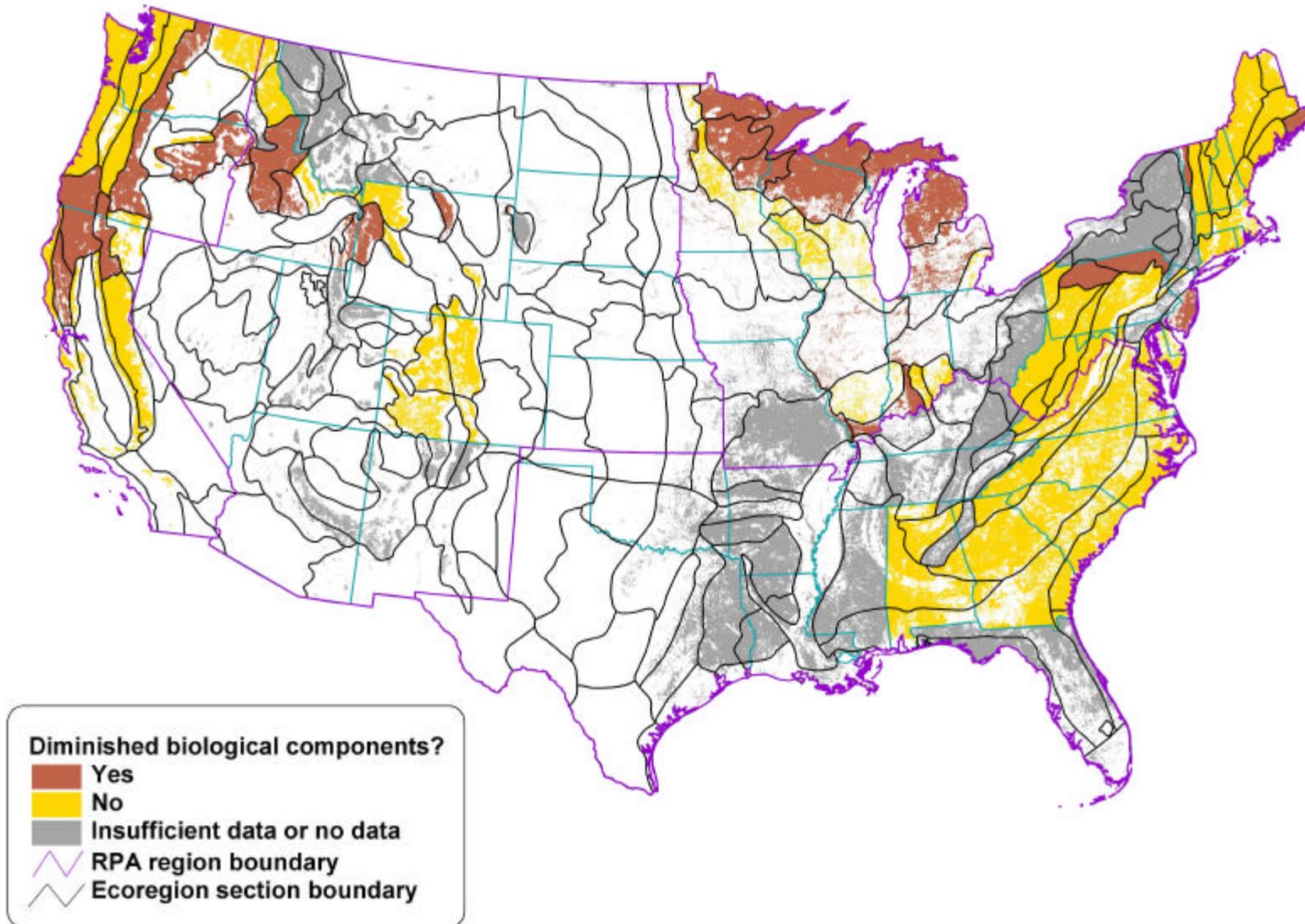


Figure 11. Forest area affected by diminished biological components potentially indicative of changes in fundamental ecological processes and/or ecological continuity.