

CLEARWATER NF LANDTYPE ASSOCIATIONS - August 31, 1995

LTA	LTA Name	Northern Rocky Mountain Habitat Type Group	Forest Cover Type	Draft North Idaho Fire Group	Historical Fire Regime and Mean Fire Interval	Land Types	Description
10A	Stream bottoms and Meadows	Groups 5, 6 and 4. Meadows are dominated by sedges and grasses	GF, DF, C	0 in Meadows 8 and 9 in Forested Areas	Lethal - Extremely Infrequent 300+ years. Due to wet conditions found in these areas, these stands rarely burn. On a stand basis, some non-lethal and some mixed burning occurs every 50-150 years. Severe fires would occasionally stop spreading at the edge of many of these areas. Even lethal stand replacement fires would leave a few large surviving trees. Fire exclusion has probably not changed most natural stands in measurable ways.	10A40*, 11A40*, 11A47*, 15U00	This LTA consists of a complex of well drained areas and areas of periodically high water tables. The lower elevations of Geophysical Unit 10, below 4500 feet, are found in this LTA. This results in a forest structure which includes an interspersed of wet meadows and forested stands. Acreage in this ecological land unit is usually a very minor component of the landscape, but it is often extremely important due to the unique characteristics found in these wetland areas.
10B	Stream bottoms and Meadows - Alpine Fir	Groups 7 and 8. Meadows are dominated by sedges and grasses	AF, S	0 in Meadows 5 in Forested Areas	Lethal - Very Infrequent 150-300 years. Fires burned mostly as large stand replacement fires during presettlement times. Small, smoldering fires (non-lethal and mixed severity) were probably frequent at the stand level, occurring at intervals of less than 50 years. At times, even low severity burns would kill many of the overstory non-fire resistant species. These areas are vulnerable to crown fires moving in from adjacent drier slopes.	10A90*, 11A97*, 15U00, 16U96	This LTA is similar to LTA 10A except it is found within the higher elevations of Geophysical Unit 10 or within frost pockets. Because of cold air drainage into geophysical unit 10, frost pockets are fairly common. Sub-alpine fir and spruce are usually the dominant tree species.

LTA	LTA Name	Northern Rocky Mountain Habitat Type Group	Forest Cover Type	Draft North Idaho Fire Group	Historical Fire Regime and Mean Fire Interval	Land Types	Description
12A	Glacial terraces, alluvial fans and outwash plains - Lower elevation	5, 6	C, GF	8,9	Lethal - Extremely Infrequent 300+. Due to wet conditions found in this area, these stands rarely burn. On a stand basis, some non-lethal and some mixed burning occurs every 50-150 years. Severe fires would occasionally stop spreading at the edge of many of these areas. Even lethal stand replacement fires would leave a few large surviving trees. Fire exclusion has probably not changed most natural stands in measurable ways.	47L66*, 47L91*, 13A00, 16U96	
12B	Glacial terraces, alluvial fans and outwash plains - Higher elevation	7, 8, 9	AF, S, LP	3,4,5	Lethal- Very Infrequent 150-300 years. Lodgepole pine dominated areas would have some non-lethal/mixed (low severity/patchy) burning occurring every 50-75 years. On these sites, frequent fire is not required for maintenance of LP stands. Cool, moderately drier habitat types at higher elevations would have non-lethal underburning occurring every 40-60 years on a stand basis. On the more moist sites, fires burned mostly as large stand replacement fires during presettlement times. Small, smoldering fires (non-lethal and mixed severity) were probably frequent, occurring at intervals of 40-60 years. At times, even low severity burns would kill many of the overstory non-fire resistant species. These areas vulnerable to crown fires moving in from adjacent slopes.	47L66*, 47L91*, 13A00, 16U96	

LTA	LTA Name	Northern Rocky Mountain Habitat Type Group	Forest Cover Type	Draft North Idaho Fire Group	Historical Fire Regime and Mean Fire Interval	Land Types	Description
14	Recent alluvial deposits from basalts, Palouse loeses and ancient alluvium.?	5 & 6.	C,GF	0 in meadows, 8 and 9 in forested areas	Lethal - Extremely Infrequent 300+. Due to wet conditions found in these areas, these stands rarely burn. Non-lethal and some mixed burning occurs every 50-150 years. Severe fires would occasionally stop spreading at the edge of many of these areas. Even lethal stand replacement fires would leave a few large surviving trees. Fire exclusion has probably not changed most natural stands in measurable ways.	11A40*, 11A47*	Meadows are very common in this LTA. Musselshell Meadows is and example as are the stringer meadows on the Palouse Ranger District.
20A	Belt Breaklands - High Energy Aspects - Thin Soils	5,4,6,2	DF, GF, C	1,2,7	Mixed - Frequent 26-50 years. The south facing/thin soil breaklands on the Clearwater are more moist sites than in the classic non-lethal types to the south of us. There is more undergrowth in the form of shrubs and other biomass, which leads to increased fire intensities. While these sites are relatively moist when compared to dry ponderosa pine sites to the south, they are the driest and most fire influenced LTAs on the Clearwater. A high component of Douglas fir with some Ponderosa Pine was historically present on this LTA. More change has happened here because of fire suppression than in any other LTA on the Clearwater. Fire kept stands open, and allowed DF, WL and to a lesser extent PP to dominate stands. Lack of fire allows WRC/GF/DF to fill the understory. Current conditions are more uniform than historically, due to the suppression of mixed fires that maintained a very diverse structure and composition.	60U26*, 61U26*, 61U30*, 61U31*, 61U70*, 63G26*, 63U80*, 15U00, 31Q20, 60Q20, 61Q20	This type occurs on thin soiled areas on south facing breaklands. Rock outcrops are often present and shrub species may dominate. These are some of the driest sites within the Clearwater NF. Belt Breaklands are commonly found in Kelly Creek and the Upper North Fork areas of the North Fork Ranger District.

LTA	LTA Name	Northern Rocky Mountain Habitat Type Group	Forest Cover Type	Draft North Idaho Fire Group	Historical Fire Regime and Mean Fire Interval	Land Types	Description
21A	Highly Weathered Granitic Breaklands - High Energy Aspects - Thin Soils					60U26*, 61K30*, 61U26*, 61U30*, 61U31*, 61U70*, 63G26*, 63U80*, 15U00, 31G20, 31K20, 31U26, 31U30, 60G20, 61G20, 60K20, 61K20, 61U92	Parameters for this LTA are the same as those described for 20A
22A	Weakly Weathered Granitic Breaklands - High Energy Aspects - Thin Soils					60U26*, 61U30*, 61U31*, 61U70*, 63G26*, 63U80*, 15U00, 31G20, 31U26, 31U30, 60G20, 61G20, 61U92	Parameters for this LTA are the same as those described for 20A

LTA	LTA Name	Northern Rocky Mountain Habitat Type Group	Forest Cover Type	Draft North Idaho Fire Group	Historical Fire Regime and Mean Fire Interval	Land Types	Description
23A	Border Zone Breaklands - High Energy Aspects - Thin Soils					60S26*, 61S26*, 61U30*, 61U31*, 63S26*, 15U00, 31S20, 31U26, 31U30, 60S20, 61S20	Parameters for this LTA are the same as those described for 20A
20B	Belt Breaklands - High Energy Aspects - Deep Soils with Ash Caps	5,6,4,2	DF, GF, C	7, 8	Mixed, Infrequent 50-100. Fire occurrence on these LTA's are less than 20-23A, but they are still some of the higher levels on the Clearwater NF. Mid elevations (thermal belt) may contribute to high fire frequency and severity on these sites. Some habitat types on these sites are likely to be maintained as persistent shrubfields by frequent severe fires. Fire exclusion may not have changed some of the more moist sites in these LTA's in measurable ways. The drier sites probably have more ladder fuels and are more susceptible to lethal fires because of the exclusion of fire. During the more severe historical fire events in these LTA's, riparian areas were subject to total stand replacement fires. This was especially true whenever drainages were lined up with the wind events pushing these severe fires.	60Q20*, 61Q20*, 61U70*, 63G20*, 15U00, 31U30, 61U30, 63U92	This type occurs on better soil areas within south facing breaklands.

LTA	LTA Name	Northern Rocky Mountain Habitat Type Group	Forest Cover Type	Draft North Idaho Fire Group	Historical Fire Regime and Mean Fire Interval	Land Types	Description
21B	Highly Weathered Granitic					60G20*, 60K20*, 61G20*	Parameters for this LTA are the same as those described for 20B

LTA	LTA Name	Northern Rocky Mountain Habitat Type Group	Forest Cover Type	Draft North Idaho Fire Group	Historical Fire Regime and Mean Fire Interval	Land Types	Description
	Breaklands - High Energy Aspects - Deep Soils with Ash Caps					61K20*, 15U00, 31G20 31U26, 31U30, 60U26, 61U26, 61U30, 61U31, 63G44, 63U92	
22B	Weakly Weathered Granitic Breaklands - High Energy Aspects - Deep Soils with Ash Caps					60G20*, 61G20*, 15U00, 31G20, 31U26, 31U30, 60U26, 61U26, 61U30, 61U31, 63G44, 61U96	Parameters for this LTA are the same as those described for 20B
23B	Border Zone Breaklands - High Energy Aspects - Deep Soils with Ash Caps					60S20*, 61S20*, 15U00, 31S20, 31U30, 60S26, 61U30, 61U31, 61U96, 63S26, 63S44, 63U92	Parameters for this LTA are the same as those described for 20B

LTA	LTA Name	Northern Rocky Mountain Habitat Type Group	Forest Cover Type	Draft North Idaho Fire Group	Historical Fire Regime and Mean Fire Interval	Land Types	Description
20C	Belt Breaklands - Low Energy Aspects	5,4,6,3	DF, GF, C	8, 9	Lethal-Infrequent 76-150 years. Fires on these low energy breaklands have typically been of the stand replacement type. Non-lethal/mixed severity fires occur only occasionally, about every 50-150 years. Generally these fires are very small and patchy. Fires generally die out on these North facing breaklands, especially in younger stands, due to lack of ground fuel and moist conditions. In normal years, fires from adjacent drier slopes stop spreading at the edge of these stands, affecting them very little. In severe years, most stand replacement fires move in from surrounding drier sites probably pushed by severe fire weather and/or drought induced conditions. During the more severe historical fire events in these LTA's, riparian areas were subject to total stand replacement fires. This was especially true whenever drainages were lined up with the wind events pushing these severe fires.	60Q10*, 60U60*, 60U61*, 60U66*, 61Q10*, 61U60*, 61U61*, 63G10*, 15U00, 16U96, 31Q10, 61G44, 61U92, 61U96	This type occurs on north facing breaklands. Even though this type is dominated by cedar habitat types you will seldom see large diameter cedar stands.
21C	Highly Weathered Granitic Breaklands - Low Energy Aspects					60G10*, 60K10*, 60U60*, 60U61*, 60U66*, 61G10*, 61K10*, 61G44*, 61U60*, 61U66*, 61U61*, 61U92*, 61U96*, 15U00, 16U96, 31G10, 61U96, 63G44, 63U92	Parameters for this LTA are the same as those described for 20C

LTA	LTA Name	Northern Rocky Mountain Habitat Type Group	Forest Cover Type	Draft North Idaho Fire Group	Historical Fire Regime and Mean Fire Interval	Land Types	Description
22C	Weakly Weathered Granitic Breaklands - Low Energy Aspects					60G10*, 61G10*, 61G44*, 61U60*, 61U61*, 61U66*, 15U00, 16U96, 31G10, 61U96, 63U92	Parameters for this LTA are the same as those described for 20C
23C	Border Zone Breaklands - Low Energy Aspects					60S10*, 61S10*, 61S44*, 61S60*, 63S10*, 63S44*, 15U00, 16U96, 31S10, 61U96, 63U92	Parameters for this LTA are the same as those described for 20C
24A	Basalt Breaklands - High Energy Aspects	1,2 and 3	PP, DF	1,2,7	Non-Lethal, Frequent 26-50 years. See 20A for more detailed discussion regarding fire regime and interval.	31T20*, 61T20*, 15U00	
24B	Basalt Breaklands - Low Energy Aspects	3, 4, and 5	DF, GF, C	7,8	Mixed, Infrequent 76-150 years. See 20B for a more detailed description regarding fire regime and interval.	31T10*, 61T10*, 15U00	

LTA	LTA Name	Northern Rocky Mountain Habitat Type Group	Forest Cover Type	Draft North Idaho Fire Group	Historical Fire Regime and Mean Fire Interval	Land Types	Description
40	Alpine Glaciated Ridges and Headlands - Belts	7,8,9,10 and 11	AF, ES, LP, WBP, MH	3, 4, 5, 6	Lethal, Infrequent 76-150 yrs Lodgepole pine dominated areas would have some non-lethal/mixed (low severity/patchy) burning occurring every 50-75 years. On these sites, frequent fire is not required for maintenance of LP stands. Cool, moderately drier habitat types at higher elevations would have non-lethal underburning occurring every 40-60 years on a stand basis. Stand replacement fires were those that swept uphill from lower SAF forests, usually dominated by LP. On the more moist sites, fires burned mostly as large stand replacement fires during presettlement times. Small, smoldering fires (non-lethal and mixed severity) were probably frequent, occurring at intervals of 40-60 years. At times, even low severity burns would kill many of the overstory non-fire resistant species. These areas are vulnerable to crown fires moving in from adjacent slopes. In the Whitebark pine/Alpine Larch types, patchy distribution of trees, variable topography and exposure, and frequent expanses of rock limit spread of most fires. Some non-lethal underburning is common, occurring at intervals of 50-75 years.	41L91*, 47L91*, 48L80*, 48L91*, 49L80*, 49L91*, 16U96, 33U80, 33U86	Examples of this LTA can be found within the Mallard Larkin Pioneer Area, at the head of Meadow Creek and the Chamberlin Basin, on Moose Mountain and Rhodes Peak on D3. There is a large amount of variability in this LTA and LTA 41. LTA 41 (Granitic Geology) is actually much more common than LTA 40 (Belt Geology).
41	Alpine Glaciated Ridges and Headlands - Granitics	7, 8, 9, 10, 11		3, 4, 5, 6	Lethal, Infrequent 76-150 yrs	41L91*, 47L66*, 47L91*, 48L80*, 48L91*, 49L66*, 49L80*, 49L91*, 16U96, 33U80, 33U86, 42L66, 42L91	Parameters for this LTA are the same as those described for 40. Examples of this LTA occur mostly on the Powell RD.

LTA	LTA Name	Northern Rocky Mountain Habitat Type Group	Forest Cover Type	Draft North Idaho Fire Group	Historical Fire Regime and Mean Fire Interval	Land Types	Description
46A	Large Alpine Glaciated Troughs - Scoured - Granitic	9,10 and 11	LP, AF, WBP, WH, DF	3,4 & 6	Lethal, Infrequent 76-150 years. Lodgepole pine dominated areas would have some non-lethal/mixed (low severity/patchy) burning occurring every 50-75 years. On these sites, frequent fire is not required for maintenance of LP stands. Cool, moderately drier habitat types at higher elevations would have non-lethal underburning occurring every 40-60 years on a stand basis. Stand replacement fires were those that swept uphill from lower SAF forests, usually dominated by LP. On the more moist sites, fires burned mostly as large stand replacement fires during presettlement times. Small, smoldering fires (non-lethal and mixed severity) were probably frequent, occurring at intervals of 40-60 years. At times, even low severity burns would kill many of the overstory non-fire resistant species. These areas are vulnerable to crown fires moving in from adjacent slopes. In the Whitebark pine/Alpine Larch types, patchy distribution of trees, variable topography and exposure, and frequent expanses of rock limit spread of most fires. Some non-lethal underburning is common, occurring at intervals of 50-75 years.	16U96*, 47L66*, 47L91*, 48L80*, 49L80*	Glacial scour areas with very thin soils. Fire spreads by touching and spotting.
47A	Large Alpine Glaciated Troughs - Scoured - Belts					16U97*, 47L66*, 47L91*, 48L80*, 49L80*	Parameters for this LTA are the same as those described for 46A
46B	Large Alpine Glaciated Troughs - Plastered Glacial Tills - Granitic	7 and 8	AF, ES, MH	5	Lethal-Very Infrequent 150-300 years. Fires burned mostly as large stand replacement fires during presettlement times. Small, smoldering fires (non-lethal and mixed severity) were probably frequent, occurring at intervals of less than 50 years. At times, even low severity burns would kill many of the overstory non-fire resistant species. These areas are vulnerable to crown fires moving in from adjacent slopes.	16U96*, 47L66*, 47L91*, 48L66*, 48L91*, 49L66*, 49L91*, 41L91	Plastered glacial tills. Alder patches are common in this LTA.
47B	Large Alpine Glaciated					16U96*, 47L66*	Parameters for this LTA are the same as those described for 46B

LTA	LTA Name	Northern Rocky Mountain Habitat Type Group	Forest Cover Type	Draft North Idaho Fire Group	Historical Fire Regime and Mean Fire Interval	Land Types	Description
	Troughs - Plastered Glacial Tills - Belts					47L91*, 48L66*, 48L91*, 49L66*, 49L91*, 41L91	

LTA	LTA Name	Northern Rocky Mountain Habitat Type Group	Forest Cover Type	Draft North Idaho Fire Group	Historical Fire Regime and Mean Fire Interval	Land Types	Description
51	Alpine icecap scoured, low relief uplands and basins granitic	7,8 and 9	SAF, ES, DF, L	3, 4, & 5	Lethal - Very Infrequent 150-300 years. Lodgepole pine dominated areas would have some non-lethal/mixed (low severity/patchy) burning occurring every 50-75 years. On these sites, frequent fire is not required for maintenance of LP stands. Cool, moderately drier habitat types at higher elevations would have non-lethal underburning occurring every 40-60 years on a stand basis. Stand replacement fires were those that swept uphill from lower SAF forests, usually dominated by LP. On the more moist sites, fires burned mostly as large stand replacement fires during presettlement times. Small, smoldering fires (non-lethal and mixed severity) were probably frequent, occurring at intervals of 40-60 years. At times, even low severity burns would kill many of the overstory non-fire resistant species. These areas are vulnerable to crown fires moving in from adjacent slopes.	38L66*, 38L93*, 38L91*, 38U80*, 33U80, 33U66	These are older glaciated areas which were not glaciated during the more recent glacial events that were responsible for the LTA's in the 40 series. Ice was commonly 800 feet thick in this LTA creating compacted glacial tills. Elk Summit Basin is an example of this LTA.

LTA	LTA Name	Northern Rocky Mountain Habitat Type Group	Forest Cover Type	Draft North Idaho Fire Group	Historical Fire Regime and Mean Fire Interval	Land Types	Description
60	Belt - Colluvial Mid-Slopes	5, 4, 6	GF, DF, C	7,8	Mixed, Infrequent 76-150. The risk of large fires occurring in this LTA is MODERATE due to changes in vegetation as a result of fire suppression over the past 60 years. The risk is less than in the south facing breaklands but greater than in the old surfaces. Because of fire suppression, vegetation has become more dense with more fire intolerant species over wider areas. Dominant forest types have not changed dramatically, but the understory vegetation probably has changed.	31Q10*, 31Q20*, 31Q25, 31U25, 31U26	This landtype association forms the transition between breaklands and old surfaces. Slopes are usually moderate. We have not separated this LTA by slope aspect. This landtype typically supports mixed species stands. Small inclusions of this landtype may be found adjacent to streams within old surface landscapes.
61	Highly Weathered Granitic - Colluvial Mid-Slopes					31G10*, 31G20*, 31K10*, 31K20*, 31U26*, 31U30*, 31G45, 31K26	Parameters for this LTA are the same as those described for 60
62	Weakly Weathered Granitic - Colluvial Mid-Slopes					31G10*, 31G20*, 31U26	Parameters for this LTA are the same as those described for 60
63	Border Zone - Colluvial Mid-Slopes					31S10*, 31S20*, 31S21*, 31S25*, 31S45	Parameters for this LTA are the same as those described for 60

LTA	LTA Name	Northern Rocky Mountain Habitat Type Group	Forest Cover Type	Draft North Idaho Fire Group	Historical Fire Regime and Mean Fire Interval	Land Types	Description
67	Decomposed Quartzites - Colluvial Mid-Slopes					31R10*, 31R20*	Parameters for this LTA are the same as those described for 60. Examples of this LTA can be found in Black Canyon, Deception Creek, Comet Creek and Hidden Creek on D-3.
64A	Basalt - Colluvial Mid-Slopes - Extremely Dry	1	PP Bunch grass	1	Non-Lethal, Very Frequent 0-25 yrs. These LTA's are considered short-interval fire adapted types. Fire maintained these stands in open-parklike conditions and/or perpetuated grass. Fire suppression has dramatically altered fire behavior in these stands. Even though stand replacing fires did occur in some of these areas during presettlement times, it was more the exception than the rule. During the more severe historical fire events in these LTA's, riparian areas were subject to total stand replacement fires. This was especially true whenever drainages were lined up with the wind events pushing these severe fires.	31T26*	Benches on Basalt Breaklands as a result of block glides. Upper Fords Creek is an example

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64B	Basalt - Colluvial Mid-Slopes - Dry	2,3	PP, DF, GF	1, 2 and 7	Non-Lethal - Frequent 50-100 yrs. On both a landscape and stand level basis fires of low severity/patchy fires occurred every 50-100 years. These fires were of mainly non-lethal type graduating to mixed severity in areas of later successional stages. Mid elevations (thermal belt) may contribute to high fire frequency and severity on these sites. Some habitat types on these sites are likely to be maintained as persistent grasslands by frequent severe fires. Fire exclusion may not have changed some of the more moist sites significantly in this LTA. The drier sites probably have more ladder fuels and are more susceptible to lethal fires because of the exclusion of fire.	31T25*, 31T20*	
64C	Basalt - Colluvial Mid-Slopes - Less Dry	4,5	DF, C, GF, WP	7, 8	Mixed, Infrequent 76-150 yrs. See LTA 60 for more detail.	31T10*	This is probably the only 64 LTA type that occurs on the Forest. Examples of this LTA can be found around Elk Creek on D-2 and Lolo Creek on D-1. LTA 64A and 64B are drier and occur to the west of the Forest Boundary (Orofino, Lewiston)

LTA	LTA Name	Northern Rocky Mountain Habitat Type Group	Forest Cover Type	Draft North Idaho Fire Group	Historical Fire Regime and Mean Fire Interval	Land Types	Description
70A	Belt Frost Churned Ridges - White Bark Pine	10 and 11	WBP, AF	6 some 3	Lethal - Very Infrequent 151-300 years. Non-lethal underburning does occur in these stands at intervals of 50-75 years. These are usually occur in small, patchy areas. Patchy distribution of trees, variable topography and exposure, and frequent expanses of rock, limit the spread of most fires. Many of these stands have snowpacks that persist late into summer. Burning season in these types is usually of short duration. Typical fires in these habitat types were lethal to most trees.	33U86*, 34U76*, 34U86*, 38L66*, 38U80*, 32U95, 33U95, 36U92	This type includes the highest elevations found on the Clearwater. Stands are very patchy with lots of snags.
72A	Weakly Weathered Granitic Frost Churned Ridges - White Bark Pine					33U86*, 34U76*, 34U86*, 38L66*, 38U80*, 32U95, 33U95, 36U92	Parameters for this LTA are the same as those described for 70A

LTA	LTA Name	Northern Rocky Mountain Habitat Type Group	Forest Cover Type	Draft North Idaho Fire Group	Historical Fire Regime and Mean Fire Interval	Land Types	Description
70B	Belt Frost Churned Ridges - Lodgepole Pine - Dry	7, 9, 4, 8	AF, LP, DF, GF	3,4	Lethal, Infrequent 76-150 years. Low severity or patchy burns (Non-lethal/mixed) would occur at intervals of 50-75 years in some areas at the stand level. Frequent fire is not required for maintenance of LP dominated forests. Where terrain is usually gentle, canopies open and fuels light, rapid fire spread and uniform burning does not occur, except during severe burning and climatic conditions. Stand replacing fires were usually those that swept upslope from lower Subalpine forests.	32U70*, 32U80*, 33U76*, 33U80*, 34U76*, 34U80*, 38L66*, 38U80*, 32U95, 33U95, 36U92	This type typically occurs on upper slopes, ridges and high energy slopes within the sub-alpine fir zone. Stands are usually dominated by sub-alpine fir and lodgepole pine, but can have a component of Douglas fir, grand fir, western larch and white pine.
71B	Highly Weathered Granitic Frost Churned Ridges - Lodgepole Pine - Dry	9		3, 4	Lethal, Infrequent 76-150 yrs	32U70*, 33K80*, 33U80*, 34U80*, 33U95, 36U92	Parameters for this LTA are the same as those described for 70B
72B	Weakly Weathered Granitic Frost Churned Ridges - Lodgepole Pine - Dry	9		3,4	Lethal, Infrequent 76-150 yrs.	32U70*, 32U80*, 33U76*, 33U80*, 34U76*, 34U80*, 38L66*, 38U80*, 32U95, 33U95, 36U92	Parameters for this LTA are the same as those described for 70B

LTA	LTA Name	Northern Rocky Mountain Habitat Type Group	Forest Cover Type	Draft North Idaho Fire Group	Historical Fire Regime and Mean Fire Interval	Land Types	Description
70C	Belt Frost Churned Ridges - AF/MH Moist/Wet	7, 4, 5, 8	AF, LP, GF, DF	5	Lethal-Very Infrequent 100-200 years. Fires burned mostly as large stand replacement fires during presettlement times. Small, smoldering fires (non-lethal and mixed severity) were probably frequent, occurring at intervals of less than 50 years. At times, even low severity burns would kill many of the overstory non-fire resistant species. These areas are vulnerable to crown fires moving in from adjacent slopes.	32L66*, 32L91*, 32R66*, 32S60*, 32U60*, 32U61*, 32U66*, 32U95*, 33U66*, 33U95*, 34U66*, 36L66*, 36U92*, 38L66*, 60U60*, 60U61*, 60U66*, 42L66, 42L91	This type supports mountain hemlock and sub-alpine fir stands. Understory is dominated by MEFE or clintonia union. It occurs mostly on north facing slopes.
71C	Highly Weathered Granitic Frost Churned Ridges - AF/MH Moist/Wet					32K66*, 32U60*, 32U66*, 32U80*, 32U95*, 33U66*, 33U95*, 34U66*, 36L66*, 36U92*, 38L66*, 60U60*, 42L66	Parameters for this LTA are the same as those described for 70C

LTA	LTA Name	Northern Rocky Mountain Habitat Type Group	Forest Cover Type	Draft North Idaho Fire Group	Historical Fire Regime and Mean Fire Interval	Land Types	Description
72C	Weakly Weathered Granitic Frost Churned Ridges - AF/MH Moist/Wet					32L66*, 32L91*, 32U60*, 32U61*, 32U66*, 32U95*, 33U66*, 33U95*, 34U66*, 36L66*, 36U92*, 38L66*, 60U60*, 60U61*, 60U66*, 42L66	Parameters for this LTA are the same as those described for 70C

LTA	LTA Name	Northern Rocky Mountain Habitat Type Group	Forest Cover Type	Draft North Idaho Fire Group	Historical Fire Regime and Mean Fire Interval	Land Types	Description
80A	Belt Old Surfaces - Non-Umbric	5, 4, 6	GF, C, DF, AF	8	Lethal, Very Infrequent 151-300 years. Intervals in these habitat types were highly variable during presettlement times. Non-lethal underburning (low severity fires) occur in isolated patches during normal years. These non-lethal burns occur at intervals of 50-150 years. Even lethal stand replacement fires would leave a few large surviving trees. Fire exclusion from these areas has probably not changed most natural stands in measurable ways. Nevertheless, continued fire exclusion probably jeopardizes the pattern of vegetation most characteristic of presettlement forests in these habitat types, a mosaic of stands with different ages and structures.	22Q00*, 24Q10*, 24Q20*, 22Q01, 24Q25	This LTA consists of gently rolling uplands on "old surface" landscapes. Soils in this LTA are generally the result of deep chemical weathering and they are relatively old in comparison to other LTAs. Because of the deep soils and gentle topography this LTA contains some of the most productive sites on the Clearwater NF.
81A	Granitic Old Surfaces - Non-Umbric					22G00*, 22K00*, 24G10*, 24G20*, 24K10*, 24K20*, 22G01, 23G20, 23K20, 24U25	Parameters for this LTA are the same as those described for 80A

LTA	LTA Name	Northern Rocky Mountain Habitat Type Group	Forest Cover Type	Draft North Idaho Fire Group	Historical Fire Regime and Mean Fire Interval	Land Types	Description
82A	Basalt Old Surfaces - Non-Umbric					22T01*, 24T01*, 24T11*, 24T21*, 24T25*	Parameters for this LTA are the same as those described for 80A
84A	Border Zone Old Surfaces - Non-Umbric					22S00*, 23S20*, 24S10*, 24S20*, 24S45*, 22S01, 24S25	Parameters for this LTA are the same as those described for 80A
80B	Belt Old Surfaces - Umbric	4, 5, 7, 6	GF, AF, DF, C	9	Lethal, Extremely Infrequent 300+ years. Non-lethal, low severity fires occur in these areas but probably not as frequently as in LTA 80A stands due to more moist/wet conditions. Severe fires occasionally stop spreading at the edge of these type of stands. Most stand replacement fires in these areas do not originate there but move in from surrounding drier sites, probably pushed by severe fire weather and/or drought induced conditions.	24Q45*, 24Q00, 24Q10, 24Q20	Mature and old-growth stands often predominate on this landtype. Stands form a fine grained mosaic on the landscape with alder/coneflower dominated openings interspersed. Sub-alpine fir and spruce may occur at higher elevations above 4800 feet in this LTA.

LTA	LTA Name	Northern Rocky Mountain Habitat Type Group	Forest Cover Type	Draft North Idaho Fire Group	Historical Fire Regime and Mean Fire Interval	Land Types	Description
81B	Granitic Old Surfaces - Umbric					22G45*, 22G95*, 22K45*, 24G45*, 24K45*, 24G95*, 24U25*, 22G00, 22K00, 24G10, 24G20, 24K10, 31G45, 32U61, 32U95	Parameters for this LTA are the same as those described for 80B
84B	Border Zone Old Surfaces - Umbric					22S45*, 24S45*, 22S00, 24S10, 24S20, 31S45	Parameters for this LTA are the same as those described for 80B
83A	Old Surface Aluvium and Palouse Silts - Non Fragipan	5, 4, 6	GF, C, DF	8	Lethal, Very Infrequent 151-300. See 80A for a more detailed discussion on fire regime and interval.	22A01*, 24A01*, 22U25	This is another highly productive LTA that is similar to 80A. Soils are deep, well drained, and developed in alluvial parent material. Topography consists of gently rolling low relief hills.

LTA	LTA Name	Northern Rocky Mountain Habitat Type Group	Forest Cover Type	Draft North Idaho Fire Group	Historical Fire Regime and Mean Fire Interval	Land Types	Description
83B	Old Surface Aluvium and Palouse Silts - Fragipan	6	GF, C, DF	8	Lethal, Extremely Infrequent 300+ years. See 80 B for a more detailed discussion on fire regimes and interval.	22A00*, 22A02*, 22A03*, 22A06*, 22A07*, 22U25	This LTA is rated as having a high sensitivity due primarily to the presence of a naturally dense fragipan layer in the subsoil. The fragipan layer may perch water at certain times of the year and pose limitations to regeneration. This LTA is rated high for windthrow hazard and very high for compaction potential.
90	Mass Wasted Areas	5 and 6	C, GF, WP	8,9	Mixed, Very Infrequent 150-300 years. These areas have a combination of wet areas and dryer scarp slopes. Most of the non-lethal burning occurs on the dryer aspects every 50-150 years with some occurring less frequent on the more moist aspects. Severe fires would occasionally stop spreading at the edge of many of these areas. Even lethal stand replacement fires would leave a few large surviving trees. Fire exclusion has probably not changed most of these stands in measurable ways.	50*	Examples of this LTA can be found in Salmon Creek on the North Fork RD.

* These are the landtypes which are the central concept of each landtype association. Landtypes without an asterisk are common inclusions in the various LTAs.