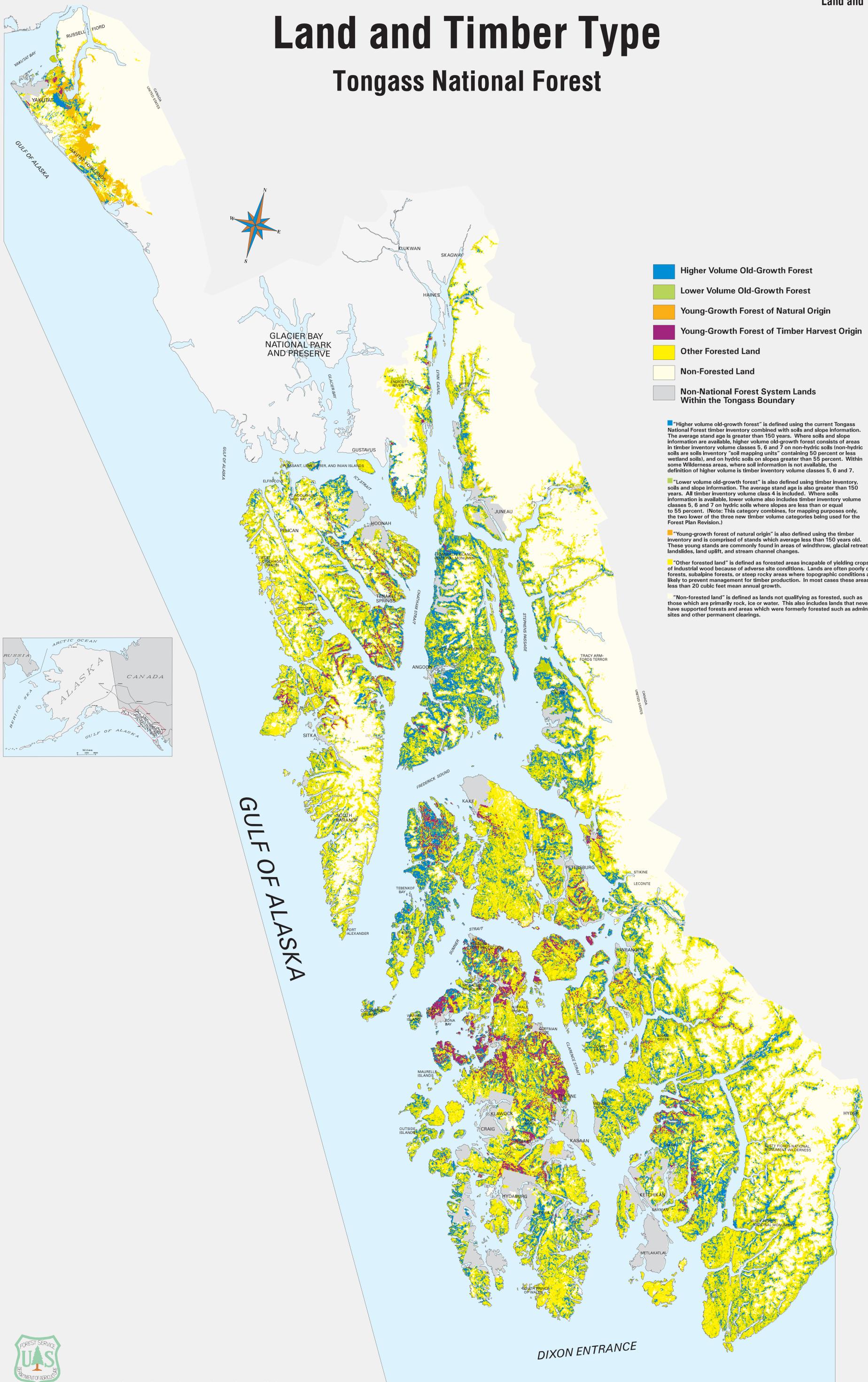


Land and Timber Type Tongass National Forest



- Higher Volume Old-Growth Forest
- Lower Volume Old-Growth Forest
- Young-Growth Forest of Natural Origin
- Young-Growth Forest of Timber Harvest Origin
- Other Forested Land
- Non-Forested Land
- Non-National Forest System Lands Within the Tongass Boundary

Higher volume old-growth forest is defined using the current Tongass National Forest timber inventory combined with soils and slope information. The average stand age is greater than 150 years. Where soils and slope information are available, higher volume old-growth forest consists of areas in timber inventory volume classes 5, 6 and 7 on non-hydric soils (non-hydric soils are soils inventory "soil mapping units" containing 50 percent or less wetland soils), and on hydric soils on slopes greater than 55 percent. Within some Wilderness areas, where soil information is not available, the definition of higher volume is timber inventory volume classes 5, 6 and 7.

Lower volume old-growth forest is also defined using the timber inventory, soils and slope information. The average stand age is also greater than 150 years. All timber inventory volume class 4 is included. Where soils information is available, lower volume also includes timber inventory volume classes 5, 6 and 7 on hydric soils where slopes are less than or equal to 55 percent. (Note: This category combines, for mapping purposes only, the two lower of the three new timber volume categories being used for the Forest Plan Revision.)

Young-growth forest of natural origin is also defined using the timber inventory and is comprised of stands which are less than 150 years old. These young stands are commonly found in areas of windthrow, glacial retreat, landslides, land uplift, and stream channel changes.

Other forested land is defined as forested areas incapable of yielding crops of industrial wood because of adverse site conditions. Lands are often poorly drained forests, subalpine forests, or steep rocky areas where topographic conditions are likely to prevent management for timber production. In most cases these areas produce less than 20 cubic feet mean annual growth.

Non-forested land is defined as lands not qualifying as forested, such as those which are primarily rock, ice or water. This also includes lands that never have supported forests and areas which were formerly forested such as administrative sites and other permanent clearings.



0 8 16 24 32 Miles
SCALE 1:600,000