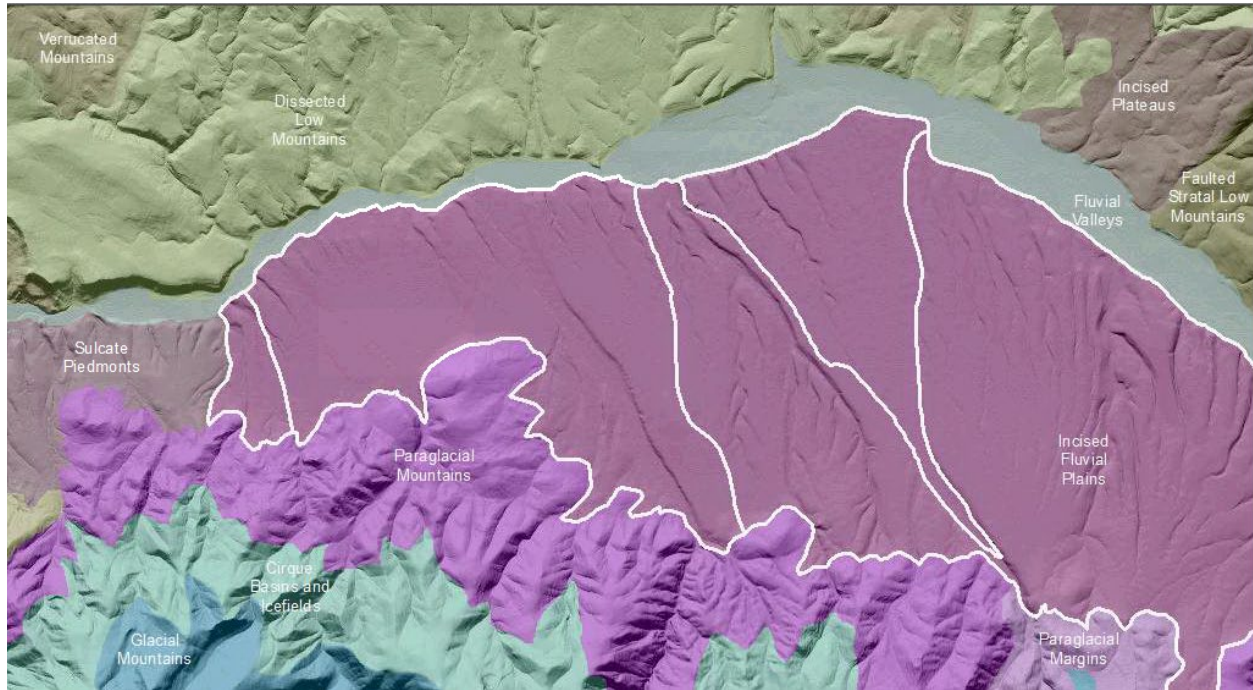


Blue Mountain Incised Fluvial Plains

Plain [Landscape Term] A general term referring to an extensive, lowland area that ranges from level to gently sloping or undulating. A plain has few or no prominent hills or valleys, and usually occurs at low elevation relative to surrounding areas. (Bates and Jackson, 1980)

Landform Association:

Incised Fluvial Plains:



Incised Fluvial Plains are fluvial plains that have undergone deep incision by streams crossing the map unit. Fluvial Plains are an extensive, lowland area that ranges from level to gently sloping or undulating. Fluvial Plains are produced by migrating channels and floodplains of non-glacial streams. Locally, older deposits identified as terraces are included in this map unit. The bounds of fluvial plains conform to the surrounding uplands as they confine the streams. Uplift and or regional base level change leads to stream down cutting within Incised Fluvial Plains. The streams have developed deep V-shape to box-shape channels, some of which classify as small canyons. Remnants of the original surface are low to moderately sloping and weathered to deep soils. Local erosion down to bedrock leaves thin, immature soils. This unit is transitional to Piedmonts, which are more deeply incised.

This Landform Association is rare on National Forest System Lands.

Landtype Associations: Landtype Associations are formed by intersecting vegetation series or groups of vegetation series with Landform Associations.

Topography:

The following tables represent the average conditions for the Landform Association. Only lands within and adjacent to National Forest System Lands were mapped by this project. The entire EPA Level III Ecoregion is not covered by this mapping.

The percent of Landform Association (% of LfA) in bold in the table below refers to the percent of the Ecoregion represented by that Landform Association. The (% of LfA) numbers not in bold in the table below refer to the percent of each Landtype Association within the Landform Association.

Landform Association/Landtype Association	% of LfA	Mean % Slope	Minimum Elevation (m)	Maximum Elevation (m)	Mean Elevation (m)	% Northerly Aspect (226° - 134°)	% Southerly Aspect (135° - 225°)
Incised Fluvial Plains	0.2%	14	1223	1454	1313	79%	21%
Incised Fluvial Plains, Douglas-Fir	8.4%	14	1233	1410	1313	80%	20%
Incised Fluvial Plains, Douglas-Fir - Ponderosa Pine	15.9%	14	1211	1408	1290	76%	24%
Incised Fluvial Plains, Grand Fir-White Fir	35.3%	18	1240	1636	1376	92%	8%
Incised Fluvial Plains, Ponderosa Pine	1.6%	12	1228	1366	1326	50%	50%
Incised Fluvial Plains, Ponderosa Pine - Grand Fir-White Fir	1.4%	13	1216	1287	1237	74%	26%
Incised Fluvial Plains, Western Juniper	37.3%	5	1163	1295	1211	82%	18%

Climate:

Landform Association/Landtype Association	Mean Annual Precipitation (mm)	Mean Annual Temperature °C	AET/PET Ratio July, Aug, Sept
Incised Fluvial Plains	478	7	0.21
Incised Fluvial Plains, Douglas-Fir	494	6	0.23
Incised Fluvial Plains, Douglas-Fir - Ponderosa Pine	494	7	0.25
Incised Fluvial Plains, Grand Fir-White Fir	532	7	0.23
Incised Fluvial Plains, Ponderosa Pine	477	6	0.17
Incised Fluvial Plains, Ponderosa Pine - Grand Fir-White Fir	482	7	0.23
Incised Fluvial Plains, Western Juniper	264	7	0.08

The ratio of Actual Evapotranspiration to Potential Evapotranspiration (AET/PET) is used as a broad-scale indicator of potential drought stress. We obtained modeled actual and potential evapotranspiration datasets from the Numerical Terradynamic Simulation Group at the University of Montana (<http://www.ntsg.umn.edu/project/mod16>) for a 30 year climate average. AET/PET ratio in the table above is based on a scale of zero to one. A value closer to 1 means the vegetation is transpiring close to its potential. A value farther from 1 means that the Actual Evapotranspiration is below potential based on this climatic zone (Ringo, et. al. 2016 in draft).