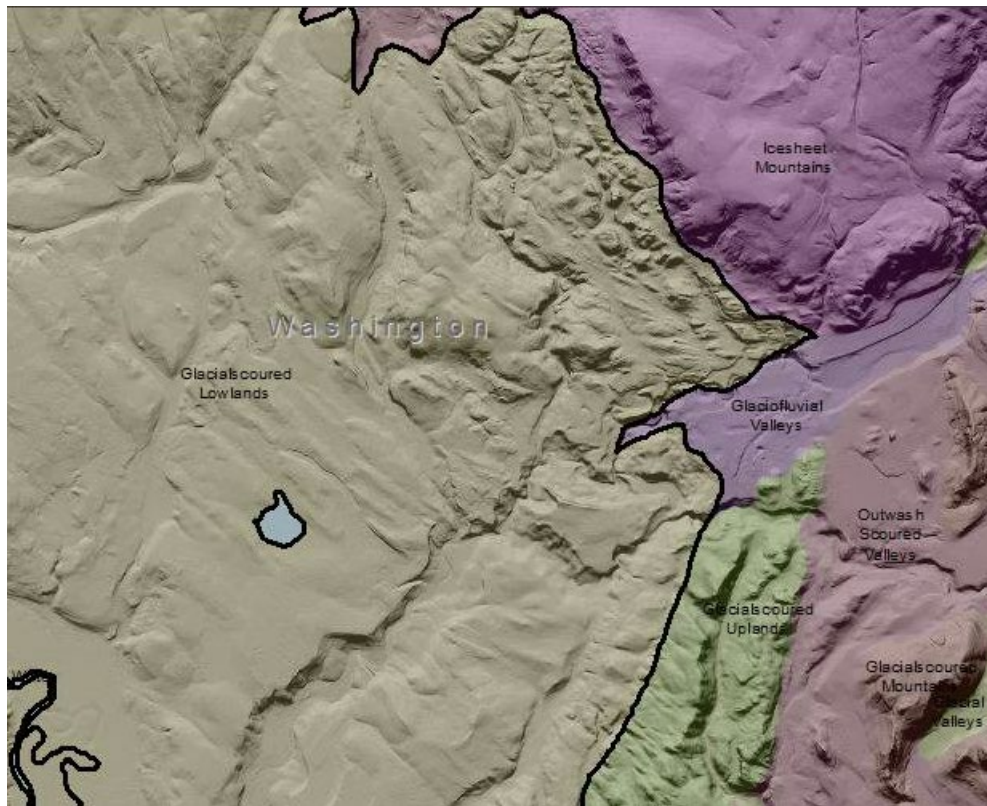


Coast Range Glacialscored Lowlands

Lowland [Common Landform and Landscape Term] (a) A general term for low-lying land or an extensive region of low land, esp. near the coast and including the extended plains or country lying not far above tide level. (b) The low and relatively level ground of a region, in contrast with the adjacent, higher country; e.g. a vale between two cuestas. (c) A low or level tract of land along a watercourse; a bottom. (Bates and Jackson, 1995)

Landform Association:

Glacialscored Lowlands



Glacialscored Lowlands are low relief areas that have been subject to the powerful and concentrated clearing and digging action continental icesheet and its meltwaters. In the area of the Puget Sound, the advancing Puget Lobe of the Cordilleran Icesheet was responsible for the scour. Soil depths and textures are highly variable depending on the area and scour process. The area can be scoured to bedrock, or incredibly deep. Soil textures will vary depending on the particle size caught up in the glacier or floodwaters. Internal ponding of meltwater would have left areas of deep, finely textured soil as well.

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°)
Glacialscored Lowlands	0.1%	24	167	558	350	84%	16%
Glacialscored Lowlands, Western Hemlock	100.0%	24	167	558	350	84%	16%

Climate:

Landform Association/Landtype Association	Mean Annual Precipitation (mm)	Mean Annual Temperature °C	AET/PET Ratio July, Aug, Sept
Glacialscored Lowlands	1511	9	0.55
Glacialscored Lowlands, Western Hemlock	1511	9	0.55

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).