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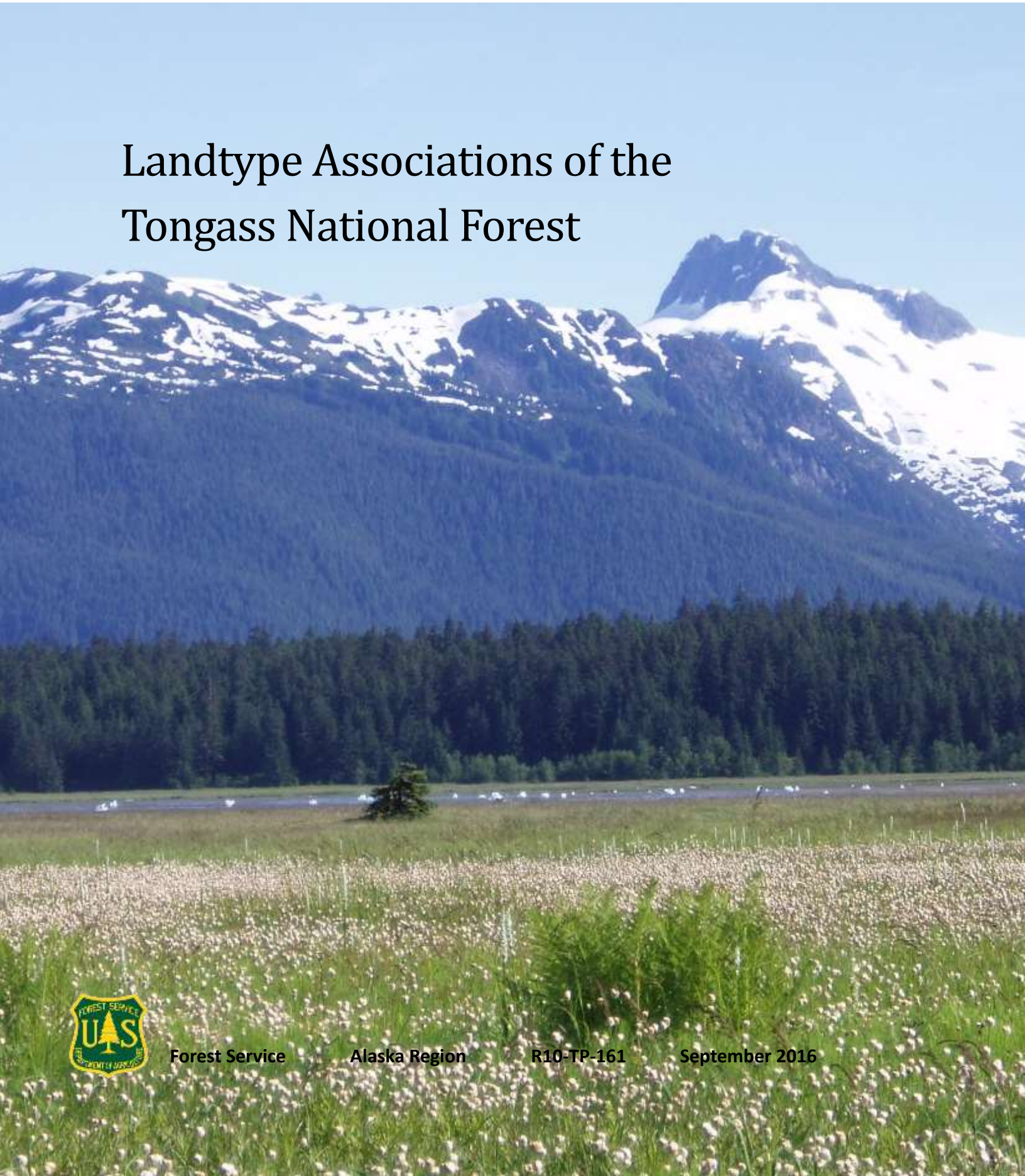
Landtype Associations of the Tongass National Forest



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R10-TP-161

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Table of Contents

Acknowledgements i
Table of Contents ii
Introduction xxii
Why LTAs? xxii
A word about Landtypes and Landtype Phases xxiii
Ecological Context xxiv
The Hierarchy xxiv
Boundary Criteria xxvi
Attributing and Naming Provinces, Sections, Subsections and LTAs xxvi
LTA Delineation on the Tongass National Forest xxvii
LTA pre-mapping xxvii
Landform Associations xxviii
How to use this guide xxxi
Units of Measure xxxi
Abbreviations xxxi
Interpretations xxxi
Map Legends xxxiii
How to use this guide xxxvi
Boundary Ranges Icefields Ecological Subsection LTAs 2
Boundary Ranges Icefields Taku to Skagway Mountain Summits 4
Boundary Ranges Icefields Stikine to Taku Mountain Summits 6
Boundary Ranges Icefields Hyder to Stikine Mountain Summits 8
Boundary Ranges Icefields Taku to Skagway Mountain Summits-Icefields Complex 10
Boundary Ranges Icefields Stikine to Taku Mountain Summits-Icefields Complex 12
Boundary Ranges Icefields Hyder to Stikine Mountain Summits-Icefields Complex 14
Boundary Ranges Icefields Taku to Skagway Icefields 16
Boundary Ranges Icefields Stikine to Taku Icefields 18
Boundary Ranges Icefields Hyder to Stikine Icefields 20
Boundary Ranges Icefields Taku to Skagway Mountain Slopes 22
Boundary Ranges Icefields Stikine to Taku Mountain Slopes 24
Boundary Ranges Icefields Hyder to Stikine Mountain Slopes 26
Boundary Ranges Icefields Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex 28
Boundary Ranges Icefields Katzehin River Valley Floor 30
Boundary Ranges Icefields Unuk River Valley Floor 32

Boundary Ranges Icefields Chickamin River Valley Floor 34
Boundary Ranges Icefields Salmon River Valley Floor 36
Boundary Ranges Icefields Berners, Lace, Antler, and Gilkey Rivers Valley Floor 38
Boundary Ranges Icefields Davidson and Turner Rivers Valley Floor 40
Boundary Ranges Icefields Speel River Valley Floor 42
Boundary Ranges Icefields Whiting River Valley Floor 44
Boundary Ranges Icefields Scenery Creek Valley Floor 46
Boundary Ranges Icefields Andrew, Katete, and Craig Rivers Valley Floor 48
Boundary Ranges Icefields Harding River Valley Floor 50
Boundary Ranges Icefields White River Valley Floor 52
Boundary Ranges Icefields Aaron Creek Valley Floor-Lowland Complex 54
Boundary Ranges Icefields Grizzly Bar (Norris Glacier) Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex 56
Boundary Ranges Icefields Bradfield River Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex 58
Boundary Ranges Icefields Bradfield Canal Coastal 60
Boundary Ranges Icefields Blue River Lava Flow Postglacial Volcanics 62
St. Elias-Fairweather Icefields Ecological Subsection LTAs 64
St. Elias-Fairweather Icefields Brabazon Range Mountain Summits 66
St. Elias-Fairweather Icefields Chilkat Range Mountain Summits-Icefields Complex 68
St. Elias-Fairweather Icefields Chilkat Range Ice Fields 70
St. Elias-Fairweather Icefields Brabazon Range Ice Fields 72
St. Elias-Fairweather Icefields Chilkat Range Mountain Slopes 74
St. Elias-Fairweather Icefields Brabazon Range Mountain Slopes 76
St. Elias-Fairweather Icefields Harlequin Lake Hills 78
St. Elias-Fairweather Icefields Davidson Glacier Tributary Valley Floor 80
Wachusett-Adams Hills Ecological Subsection LTAs..... 82
Wachusett-Adams Hills Valley Floor 84
Yakutat-Lituya Forelands Ecological Subsection LTAS 86
Yakutat-Lituya Forelands Beach Ridges Hills 88
Yakutat-Lituya Forelands Rolling Bedrock Hills 90
Yakutat-Lituya Forelands Situk River Valley Floor 92
Yakutat-Lituya Forelands Russel Fiord to Alsek River Valley Floors 94
Yakutat-Lituya Forelands Distal Outwash Lowlands 96
Yakutat-Lituya Forelands Moraines Lowlands..... 98
Yakutat-Lituya Forelands Proximal Outwash Lowlands 100
Yakutat-Lituya Forelands Estuary Coastal 102
Yakutat-Lituya Forelands Dunes Coastal.....104

Stikine-Taku River Valleys Ecological Subsection LTAs 106
Stikine-Taku River Valleys Taku River Mountain Slopes 108
Stikine-Taku River Valleys Stikine River Mountain Slopes 110
Stikine-Taku River Valleys Taku River Hills 112
Stikine-Taku River Valleys Taku River Valley Floor 114
Stikine-Taku River Valleys Stikine River Valley Floor 116
Stikine-Taku River Valleys Taku River Lowlands 118
Stikine River Delta Ecological Subsection LTAs 120
Stikine River Delta Rynda and Kadin Islands Mountain Slopes 122
Stikine River Delta Dry and Farm Islands Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex 124
Stikine River Delta Vank and Sokolof Islands Hills 126
Stikine River Delta Valley Floor 128
Stikine River Delta Mallard Slough Lowlands 130
Stikine River Delta Binkley Slough and Sergief Island Coastal 132
Necker Bay Granitics Ecological Subsection LTAs 134
Necker Bay Granitics Mountain Summits 136
Necker Bay Granitics Mountain Slopes 138
Necker Bay Granitics Redoubt Lake Hills-Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex 140
South Baranof Sediments Ecological Subsection LTAs 142
South Baranof Sediments Mountain Summits 144
South Baranof Sediments Mountain Slopes 146
South Baranof Sediments Port Alexander and Port Walter Hills 148
Chilkat Peninsula Carbonates Ecological Subsection LTAs 150
Chilkat Peninsula Carbonates Mountain Summits 152
Chilkat Peninsula Carbonates Endicott River Mountain Summits-Icefields Complex 154
Chilkat Peninsula Carbonates Nun Ice Fields 156
Chilkat Peninsula Carbonates Mountain Slopes 158
Chilkat Peninsula Carbonates Humpy Creek Hills 160
Chilkat Peninsula Carbonates Port Howard and St. James Bay Hills-Lowlands Complex 162
Chilkat Peninsula Carbonates Neva, Homeshore, and Robinson Valley Floor-Lowlands-Coastal Complex 164
Chilkat Peninsula Carbonates Willie's Creek Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex 166
Chilkat Peninsula Carbonates Endicott River Valley Floor-Lowlands-Coastal Complex 168
Chilkat Peninsula Carbonates Sullivan Creek Valley Floor-Lowlands-Coastal Complex 170
Chilkat Peninsula Carbonates St. James Bay Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex 172

Chilkat Peninsula Carbonates St. James Bay Lowlands-Hills-Valley Floor Complex 174
Chilkat Peninsula Carbonates Swanson Creek Lowlands-Valley Floor-Coastal Complex 176
Central Baranof Metasediments Ecological Subsection LTAs 178
Central Baranof Metasediments Mountain Summits 180
Central Baranof Metasediments Mahsa Icefields 182
Central Baranof Metasediments Mountain Slopes 184
Central Baranof Metasediments Katlian and Glacial Rivers Valley Floor 186
Central Baranof Metasediments Nakwasina Creek Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex 188
Puget Peninsula Metasediments Ecological Subsection LTAs 190
Puget Peninsula Metasediments Mountain Summits 192
Puget Peninsula Metasediments Mountain Slopes 194
Puget Peninsula Metasediments Hills-Lowlands Complex 196
Dall-Outside Complex Ecological Subsection LTAs 198
Dall-Outside Complex Dall Island Mountain Summits 200
Dall-Outside Complex Noyes Island Mountain Slopes 202
Dall-Outside Complex Baker Island Mountain Slopes 204
Dall-Outside Complex Suemez Island Mountain Slopes 206
Dall-Outside Complex Dall Island Mountain Slopes 208
Dall-Outside Complex Dall Island Twin Peaks and Devil Lake Mountain Slopes 210
Dall-Outside Complex Dall Island Hook Arm Mountain Slopes 212
Dall-Outside Complex Dall Island Thunder Mountain Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex 214
Dall-Outside Complex Dall Island Stripe Mountain Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex 216
Dall-Outside Complex Dall Island Hills 218
Dall-Outside Complex Port Refugio to Port Santa Cruz Hills 220
Dall-Outside Complex Port Dolores Hills 222
Dall-Outside Complex South Long Island Hills 224
Dall-Outside Complex North Long Island Hills-Lowlands Complex 226
Dall-Outside Complex Essowah Lakes Hills-Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex 228
Dall-Outside Complex Arena Cove Valley Floor 230
Dall-Outside Complex Southeast Suemez Island Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex 232
Dall-Outside Complex Noyes Island Valley Floor-Coastal Complex 234
Dall-Outside Complex Essowah Lake Plateaus 236
Dall-Outside Complex Liscome Bay Plateaus 238
Dall-Outside Complex Suemez Island Postglacial Volcanics 240

North Admiralty Complex Ecological Subsection LTAs 242
North Admiralty Complex Mountain Summits 244
North Admiralty Complex Mountain Slopes 246
North Admiralty Complex Hasselborg Lake Hills-Lowlands Complex 248
North Admiralty Complex Kathleen and Florence Lakes Valley Floor 250
North Admiralty Complex Ward Creek Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex 252
North Baranof Complex Ecological Subsection LTAs 254
North Baranof Complex Mountain Summits 256
North Baranof Complex Mountain Slopes 258
North Baranof Complex Point Benham Hills-Lowlands Complex 260
North Baranof Complex Appleton, Saook, and Eva Creeks Valley Floor 262
North Baranof Complex Rodman and Duffield Creeks Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex 264
North Baranof Complex Goose Cove Lowlands-Hills-Valley Floor Complex 266
Outer Islands Complex Ecological Subsection LTAs 268
Outer Islands Complex Coronation Island Mountain Slopes 270
Outer Islands Complex Warren Island Mountain Slopes 272
Outer Islands Complex Coronation and Spanish Islands Hills 274
Sitka Sound Complex Ecological Subsection LTAs 276
Sitka Sound Complex Katlian Bay and Harbor Mountain Mountain Summits 278
Sitka Sound Complex North Kruzof Island Mountain Slopes 280
Sitka Sound Complex Whitestone Narrows, Krestof and Halleck Islands Mountain Slopes 282
Sitka Sound Complex Fish Bay and Harbor Mountain Mountain Slopes 284
Sitka Sound Complex Deep Inlet Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex 286
Sitka Sound Complex Fish Bay Hills 288
Sitka Sound Complex Katlian Bay Hills 290
Sitka Sound Complex North Kruzof Island Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex 292
Sitka Sound Complex Kizhuchia Creek Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex 294
Sitka Sound Complex Starrigavan to Indian River Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex 296
Sitka Sound Complex Nakwasina Bay and Fish Bay Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex 298
Sitka Sound Complex Fish Bay Lowlands-Hills-Valley Floor Complex 300
Sitka Sound Complex Shelikof Bay Lowlands-Hills-Valley Floor Complex 302
Ketchikan Mafics/Ultramafics Ecological Subsection LTAs 304
Ketchikan Mafics/Ultramafics Cleveland Peninsula Burnett Mountain Mountain Summits 306
Ketchikan Mafics/Ultramafics Revillagigedo Island Mountain Summits 308

Ketchikan Mafics/Ultramafics Cleveland Peninsula Burnett Mountain Mountain Slopes 310
Ketchikan Mafics/Ultramafics Revillagigedo Island Mountain Slopes 312
Ketchikan Mafics/Ultramafics Ward Creek and Mountain Point Hills-Lowlands Complex 314
Ketchikan Mafics/Ultramafics Cannery Creek Hills-Valley Floor Complex 316
Bell Island Granitics Ecological Subsection LTAs 318
Bell Island Granitics Garnet Mountain Mountain Summits 320
Bell Island Granitics Blake Channel Mountain Summits 322
Bell Island Granitics Anchor Pass Mountain Summits 324
Bell Island Granitics Wrangell Island Summits 326
Bell Island Granitics Garnet Mountain Mountain Slopes 328
Bell Island Granitics Blake Channel Mountain Slopes 330
Bell Island Granitics Anchor Pass Mountain Slopes 332
Bell Island Granitics Wrangell Island Mountain Slopes 334
Bell Island Granitics Shrimp Bay Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex 336
Bell Island Granitics Cleveland Peninsula Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits-Lowlands Complex 338
Bell Island Granitics Bell Arm Hills 340
Bell Island Granitics Seward Passage to Yes Bay Hills 342
Bell Island Granitics McDonald Lake and Frosty Bay Valley Floor 344
Bell Island Granitics Marten Lake Valley Floor 346
Bell Island Granitics Blake Channel Plateaus 348
Etolin Granitics Ecological Subsection LTAs 350
Etolin Granitics Mountain Summits 352
Etolin Granitics Mountain Slopes 354
Etolin Granitics Anita Bay Valley Floor 356
Etolin Granitics Anita Bay Lowlands-Valley Floor Complex 358
Kuiu-POW Granitics Ecological Subsection LTAs 360
Kuiu-POW Granitics Kuiu Island Mountain Summits 362
Kuiu-POW Granitics Prince of Wales Island Mountain Summits 364
Kuiu-POW Granitics Kuiu Island Mountain Slopes 366
Kuiu-POW Granitics Prince of Wales Island Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex 368
Kuiu-POW Granitics Kuiu Island Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex 370
Kuiu-POW Granitics Kosciusko Island Hills 372
Misty Fiords Granitics Ecological Subsection LTAs 374
Misty Fiords Granitics Mountain Summits 376

Misty Fiords Granitics Ice Fields Complex....378
Misty Fiords Granitics Mountain Slopes....380
Misty Fiords Granitics Fillmore to Windstanley Island Hills-Lowlands Complex....382
Misty Fiords Granitics Marten River Valley Floor....384
Misty Fiords Granitics Keta River Valley Floor....386
Misty Fiords Granitics Wilson Arm and Blossom River Valley Floor....388
Misty Fiords Granitics Chickamin and Leduc Rivers Valley Floor....390
Misty Fiords Granitics Unuk River Valley Floor....392
Misty Fiords Granitics Punchbowl Lakes Preglacial Volcanics....394
North Chichagof Granitics Ecological Subsection LTAs....396
North Chichagof Granitics Mountain Summits....398
North Chichagof Granitics Mountain Slopes....400
North Chichagof Granitics Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex....402
North Chichagof Granitics Port Frederick and Goulding Lakes Hills-Lowlands Complex....404
North Chichagof Granitics Phonograph Creek Hills-Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex....406
North Chichagof Granitics Trail River and Hellman Creek Valley Floors....408
North Chichagof Granitics Lisanski River Valley Floor-Coastal Complex....410
North Chichagof Granitics Tenekee Inlet River Valley Floor-Lowlands-Hills Complex....412
North Chichagof Granitics Mud and Neka Rivers Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex....414
North Chichagof Granitics Big Goose and West Head Creeks Valley Floor-Lowlands-Hills Complex....416
North Chichagof Granitics Goose Creek Lowlands-Valley Floor Complex....418
North Chichagof Granitics Meadow Creek Lowlands-Hills Complex....420
North Chichagof Granitics Mud Bay River Coastal....422
Peril Strait Granitics Ecological Subsection LTAs....424
Peril Strait Granitics Mountain Summits....426
Peril Strait Granitics Catherine Island Mountain Slopes....428
Peril Strait Granitics Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex....430
Peril Strait Granitics Long Bay Hills....432
Peril Strait Granitics Seal Bay Hills-Valley Floor Complex....434
Peril Strait Granitics Oly Creek to Crab Bay Valley Floor....436
Peril Strait Granitics Long and Seal Creeks Valley Floor-Coastal Complex....438
Peril Strait Granitics Granite Creek Valley Floor-Coastal Complex....440
Peril Strait Granitics Saltry Bay and Eaton Creek Valley Floor-Coastal Complex....442
Peril Strait Granitics Kadashan Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex....444
Peril Strait Granitics Catherine Island Lowlands-Hills-Valley Floor Complex....446

Peril Strait Granitics North Arm Plateaus 448
Peril Strait Granitics Crab Bay to Kadashan Coastal 450
Thayer Lake Granitics Ecological Subsection LTAs 452
Thayer Lake Granitics Mountain Summits 454
Thayer Lake Granitics Mountain Slopes 456
Thayer Lake Granitics Hills 458
Thayer Lake Granitics Hills-Lowlands Complex 460
Thayer Lake Granitics Thayer Creek Valley Floor 462
Ushk-Patterson Bay Granitics Ecological Subsection LTAs 464
Ushk-Patterson Bay Granitics Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex 466
Ushk-Patterson Bay Granitics Moser and Emmons Islands Hills 468
Ushk-Patterson Bay Granitics Valley Floors 470
Ushk-Patterson Bay Granitics Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex 472
Freshwater Bay Carbonates Ecological Subsection LTAs 474
Freshwater Bay Carbonates Mountain Summits 476
Freshwater Bay Carbonates Mountain Slopes 478
Freshwater Bay Carbonates Karst Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex 480
Freshwater Bay Carbonates Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex 482
Freshwater Bay Carbonates Indian River Hills 484
Freshwater Bay Carbonates Iyoukeen Peninsula Hills-Lowlands Complex 486
Freshwater Bay Carbonates Freshwater Creek Hills-Lowlands Complex 488
Freshwater Bay Carbonates Freshwater and Game Creeks Valley Floor 490
Freshwater Bay Carbonates Indian River Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex 492
Freshwater Bay Carbonates Wukuklook Creek Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex 494
Freshwater Bay Carbonates Gartina Creek Valley Floor-Coastal Complex 496
Freshwater Bay Carbonates Spasski, Suntaheen, Iyouktug Creeks Valley Floor-Lowlands-Coastal Complex 498
Freshwater Bay Carbonates Kennel and Pavlov Creeks Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex 500
Freshwater Bay Carbonates Seal Creek Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex 502
Freshwater Bay Carbonates Game and Seagull Creeks Lowlands-Valley Floor Complex 504
Freshwater Bay Carbonates Spasski Bay to Whitestone Harbor Lowlands-Hills-Coastal Complex 506
Freshwater Bay Carbonates Game Creek Coastal 508
Hood-Gambier Bay Carbonates Ecological Subsection LTAs 510
Hood-Gambier Bay Carbonates Karst Mountain Summits 512
Hood-Gambier Bay Carbonates Mountain Summits 514

Hood-Gambier Bay Carbonates Mountain Slopes 516
Hood-Gambier Bay Carbonates Karst Mountain Slopes..... 518
Hood-Gambier Bay Carbonates Hills 520
Hood-Gambier Bay Carbonates Hills-Lowlands Complex.....522
Hood-Gambier Bay Carbonates North Arm Hood Bay Valley Floor 524
Hood-Gambier Bay Carbonates Gambier Bay Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex 526
Hood-Gambier Bay Carbonates Pybus Bay Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex.....528
Hood-Gambier Bay Carbonates Lowlands 530
Hood-Gambier Bay Carbonates Plateaus 532
Kook Lake Carbonates Ecological Subsection LTAs 534
Kook Lake Carbonates Sitkoh Bay Mountain Slopes 536
Kook Lake Carbonates Kadashan to Sitkoh Bay Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex.....538
Kook Lake Carbonates Trap Bay Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex.....540
Kook Lake Carbonates Basket Lake Valley Floor 542
Kook Lake Carbonates Sitkoh Bay Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex.....544
Kook Lake Carbonates Trap Bay Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex 546
Kook Lake Carbonates Kook and Corner Creeks Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex 548
North POW-Kuiu Carbonates Ecological Subsection LTAs 550
North POW-Kuiu Carbonates El Cap, Peru Peak, and Mt. Calder Mountain Summits .. 552
North POW-Kuiu Carbonates Heceta and Marble Islands Mountain Slopes..... 554
North POW-Kuiu Carbonates Kuiu Island Mountain Slopes..... 556
North POW-Kuiu Carbonates Twin Mountain Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex.....558
North POW-Kuiu Carbonates Mt. Francis, Mt. Calder, El Cap Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex 560
North POW-Kuiu Carbonates Cornwallis Point and Keku Islands Hills 562
North POW-Kuiu Carbonates Port Protection and Dry Pass Hills 564
North POW-Kuiu Carbonates Exchange Cove and Neck Lake Hills.....566
North POW-Kuiu Carbonates Sea Otter Sound and Snow Pass Hills.....568
North POW-Kuiu Carbonates Nossuk Bay Hills 570
North POW-Kuiu Carbonates Port Alice Hills 572
North POW-Kuiu Carbonates Red Bay Hills 574
North POW-Kuiu Carbonates Saginaw Bay Hills-Lowlands Complex 576
North POW-Kuiu Carbonates Saginaw Bay Valley Floor.....578
North POW-Kuiu Carbonates Calder Creek Valley Floor 580
North POW-Kuiu Carbonates Shaheen Creek Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex.....582

Point Adolphus Carbonates Ecological Subsection LTAs 584
Point Adolphus Carbonates Mountain Slopes 586
Point Adolphus Carbonates Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex 588
Point Adolphus Carbonates Hills-Lowlands Complex 590
Point Adolphus Carbonates Chicken, Gallagher, Humpback and Neka Creeks Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex 592
Point Adolphus Carbonates Neka Bay Coastal 594
Hetta Inlet Metasediments Ecological Subsection LTAs 596
Hetta Inlet Metasediments Karst Mountain Summits 598
Hetta Inlet Metasediments Mountain Summits 600
Hetta Inlet Metasediments Mountain Slopes 602
Hetta Inlet Metasediments Karst Mountain Slopes 604
Hetta Inlet Metasediments Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex 606
Hetta Inlet Metasediments Kitkun Bay Hills 608
Hetta Inlet Metasediments Lancaster Cove Marble Hills 610
Hetta Inlet Metasediments Dog Salmon, Rock, and Polk Creeks Valley Floor 612
Hetta Inlet Metasediments Nutkwa Valley Floor 614
Hetta Inlet Metasediments Portage and Big Creeks Valley Floor 616
Hetta Inlet Metasediments Twelvemile, Cave, and Flat Creeks Valley Floor 618
Traitors Cove Metasediments Ecological Subsection LTAs 620
Traitors Cove Metasediments Revillagigedo Island Mountain Summits 622
Traitors Cove Metasediments Revillagigedo Island Mountain Slopes 624
Traitors Cove Metasediments Cleveland Peninsula Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex 626
Traitors Cove Metasediments Revillagigedo Island Hills 628
Traitors Cove Metasediments Revillagigedo Island Hills-Lowlands Complex 630
Traitors Cove Metasediments Spacious Bay Hills-Lowlands Complex 632
Traitors Cove Metasediments Neets Creek Valley Floor 634
Traitors Cove Metasediments Margaret Creek Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex 636
Traitors Cove Metasediments Port Stewart Lowlands-Valley Floor Complex 638
Traitors Cove Metasediments Helm Bay Plateaus 640
Wrangell Narrows Metasediments Ecological Subsection LTAs 642
Wrangell Narrows Metasediments Lindenberg Peninsula Mountain Summits 644
Wrangell Narrows Metasediments Mitkof Island Mountain Summits 646
Wrangell Narrows Metasediments Lindenberg Peninsula Mountain Slopes 648
Wrangell Narrows Metasediments Mitkof Island Mountain Slopes 650
Wrangell Narrows Metasediments Zarembo Island Mountain Slopes 652

Wrangell Narrows Metasediments Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex 654
Wrangell Narrows Metasediments Lindenberg Peninsula Hills 656
Wrangell Narrows Metasediments Zarembo Island Baht Harbor Hills 658
Wrangell Narrows Metasediments Hills-Lowlands Complex 660
Wrangell Narrows Metasediments Portage Bay to Twelvemile Creek Hills-Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex 662
Wrangell Narrows Metasediments Portage Bay Valley Floor 664
Wrangell Narrows Metasediments Petersburg Creek Valley Floor 666
Wrangell Narrows Metasediments South Blind Slough and Big Creek Valley Floor 668
Wrangell Narrows Metasediments Duncan Creek Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex 670
Wrangell Narrows Metasediments Lowlands 672
Behm Canal Complex Ecological Subsection LTAs 674
Behm Canal Complex Mountain Summits 676
Behm Canal Complex Mountain Slopes 678
Behm Canal Complex Manzanita Creek Hills-Lowlands Complex 680
Behm Canal Complex Orchard, Carroll, and Swan Creeks Valley Floors 682
Berg Bay Complex Ecological Subsection LTAs 684
Berg Bay Complex Lemesurier Island Mountain Slopes 686
Cape Fanshaw Complex Ecological Subsection LTAs 688
Cape Fanshaw Complex Farragut Bay Mountain Summits 690
Cape Fanshaw Complex Farragut Bay Mountain Slopes 692
Cape Fanshaw Complex Farragut Bay Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex 694
Cape Fanshaw Complex Hills-Lowlands Complex 696
Cape Fanshaw Complex Robert Island, Dry Bay, and Cat Creeks Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex 698
Cape Fanshaw Complex Negro Creek Lowlands-Hills-Valley Floor Complex 700
Chilkat Complex Ecological Subsection LTAs 702
Chilkat Complex Mountain Slopes 704
Chilkat Complex Chilkat Islands Hills 706
Chilkat Complex East Fork Skagway River Valley Floor 708
Eastern Passage Complex Ecological Subsection LTAs 710
Eastern Passage Complex Stikine River North Mountain Summits 712
Eastern Passage Complex Bradfield River to Stikine River Mountain Summits 714
Eastern Passage Complex Wrangell Island Mountain Summits 716
Eastern Passage Complex Stikine River North Mountain Slopes 718
Eastern Passage Complex Bradfield River to Stikine River Mountain Slopes 720
Eastern Passage Complex Wrangell Island Mountain Slopes 722

Eastern Passage Complex Muddy River Hills 724
Eastern Passage Complex Crittenden Creek Hills 726
Eastern Passage Complex Tom Creek Hills 728
Eastern Passage Complex Anan and Blake Island Hills-Lowlands Complex 730
Eastern Passage Complex Muddy River Valley Floor 732
Eastern Passage Complex Bradfield Canal Valley Floor 734
Eastern Passage Complex Eagle Creek Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex 736
Holkham Bay Complex Ecological Subsection LTAs 738
Holkham Bay Complex Port Houghton Mountain Summits 740
Holkham Bay Complex Taku Harbor Mountain Summits 742
Holkham Bay Complex Port Houghton Mountain Slopes 744
Holkham Bay Complex Endicott Arm Mountain Slopes 746
Holkham Bay Complex Port Snettisham to Tracy Arm Mountain Slopes 748
Holkham Bay Complex Admiralty Island Mountain Slopes 750
Holkham Bay Complex Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex 752
Holkham Bay Complex Hobart Bay Hills 754
Holkham Bay Complex Port Houghton Hills-Lowlands Complex 756
Holkham Bay Complex Grand Island Hills-Lowlands Complex 758
Holkham Bay Complex Hobart Bay Hills-Valley Floor Complex 760
Holkham Bay Complex Libby Creek Valley Floor 762
Holkham Bay Complex Farragut River Valley Floor 764
Holkham Bay Complex Farrugut and Chuck Rivers Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex 766
Holkham Bay Complex Slocum Creek Valley Floor-Lowlands-Hills Complex 768
Holkham Bay Complex Gilbert Creek Lowlands-Valley Floor Complex 770
Moira Sound Complex Ecological Subsection LTAs 772
Moira Sound Complex Mountain Summits 774
Moira Sound Complex Mountain Slopes 776
Moira Sound Complex Hills 778
Moira Sound Complex Hills-Lowlands Complex 780
Moira Sound Complex Kegan Lake Hills-Valley Floor Complex 782
Moira Sound Complex Frederick Cove and Klakas Lake Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex 784
Stikine Strait Complex Ecological Subsection LTAs 786
Stikine Strait Complex Etolin Island Mountain Summits 788
Stikine Strait Complex Zarembo Island Mountain Summits 790
Stikine Strait Complex Etolin Island Mountain Slopes 792
Stikine Strait Complex Zarembo Island Mountain Slopes 794

Stikine Strait Complex Steamer Bay Hills 796
Stikine Strait Complex North Etolin Island Hills-Lowlands Complex 798
Stikine Strait Complex Porcupine Creek Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex 800
Stikine Strait Complex Mossman Inlet Lowlands-Hills Complex..... 802
West Chichagof Complex Ecological Subsection LTAs 804
West Chichagof Complex Suloia Lake Mountain Summits..... 806
West Chichagof Complex Mountain Slopes..... 808
West Chichagof Complex Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex 810
West Chichagof Complex Portlock Harbor Hills-Lowlands Complex 812
Zimovia Strait Complex Ecological Subsection LTAs 814
Zimovia Strait Complex Wrangell Island Mountain Summits..... 816
Zimovia Strait Complex Woronofski Island Mountain Summits..... 818
Zimovia Strait Complex Woronofski and Etolin Islands Mountain Slopes 820
Zimovia Strait Complex Deer and Brownson Islands Mountain Slopes..... 822
Zimovia Strait Complex Wrangell and Etolin Islands Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex 824
Zimovia Strait Complex Cleveland Peninsula Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex..... 826
Zimovia Strait Complex Wrangell and Etolin Islands Hills 828
Zimovia Strait Complex Cleveland Peninsula Hills..... 830
Zimovia Strait Complex Wrangell Island Hills-Lowlands Complex 832
Zimovia Strait Complex Santa Anna Inlet Hills-Lowlands Complex..... 834
Zimovia Strait Complex Pat Creek to Salamander Creek Hills-Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex..... 836
Zimovia Strait Complex Fools and Thoms Creeks Valley Floors 838
Zimovia Strait Complex Santa Anna Creek Valley Floor..... 840
Zimovia Strait Complex Olive Creek Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex 842
Central POW Volcanics Ecological Subsection LTAs..... 844
Central POW Volcanics Black Bear Mountain Summits 846
Central POW Volcanics Sal Creek to Trumpeter Lake Mountain Summits..... 848
Central POW Volcanics Baird Mountain Summits 850
Central POW Volcanics Cabin Creek Mountain Summits..... 852
Central POW Volcanics Kogish and Control Mountain Summits..... 854
Central POW Volcanics Sal Creek to Trumpeter Lake Mountain Slopes..... 856
Central POW Volcanics Control Mountain Mountain Slopes 858
Central POW Volcanics Cabin Creek Mountain Slopes..... 860
Central POW Volcanics Kogish Mountain Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex 862

Central POW Volcanics Black Bear Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex 864
Central POW Volcanics Trocadero Bay to Kasaan Bay Hills 866
Central POW Volcanics Thorne Bay to Ratz Harbor Hills 868
Central POW Volcanics Klawock Lake to Control Lake Hills-Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex 870
Central POW Volcanics North Thorne River Valley Floor 872
Central POW Volcanics Ratz Harbor to Cobble Creek Valley Floor 874
Central POW Volcanics Old Franks and Cabin Creek Valley Floor 876
Central POW Volcanics Harris and Maybeso Rivers Valley Floor 878
Central POW Volcanics Karta Lake Valley Floor 880
Central POW Volcanics Trocadero Creek Valley Floor 882
Central POW Volcanics Luck Lake Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex 884
Central POW Volcanics Port St. Nicholas Lowlands 886
Central POW Volcanics Staney and Steelhead Creeks Lowlands-Valley Floor Complex 888
Central POW Volcanics Trocadero Bay Twelvemile Arm Plateaus 890
Central POW Volcanics Thorne River and Sweetwater Lake Plateaus 892
Central POW Volcanics Canoe Point Postglacial Volcanics 894
Clarence Strait Volcanics Ecological Subsection LTAs 896
Clarence Strait Volcanics Gravina Island Dall Ridge Mountain Slopes 898
Clarence Strait Volcanics Mosman Inlet Mountain Slopes 900
Clarence Strait Volcanics McHenry Inlet Mountain Slopes 902
Clarence Strait Volcanics Niblack Mountain Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex 904
Clarence Strait Volcanics Gravina Island Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex 906
Clarence Strait Volcanics Annette Island Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex 908
Clarence Strait Volcanics Etolin Island Hills 910
Clarence Strait Volcanics Kashevarof Islands Hills 912
Clarence Strait Volcanics Gravina Island Hills 914
Clarence Strait Volcanics Gravina and Pennock Islands Hills-Lowlands Complex 916
Clarence Strait Volcanics Cleveland Peninsula Hills-Lowlands Complex 918
Clarence Strait Volcanics Onslow Islands Hills-Lowlands Complex 920
Clarence Strait Volcanics Annette Island Hills-Lowlands Complex 922
Clarence Strait Volcanics South Etolin Island Hills-Valley Floor Complex 924
Clarence Strait Volcanics McHenry Inlet Valley Floor 926
Clarence Strait Volcanics Gravina Island Bostwick Bay to Vallenar Bay Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex 928

Clarence Strait Volcanics Cleveland Peninsula Helm Bay to Union Bay Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex 930
Clarence Strait Volcanics Camano Point Lowlands 932
Clarence Strait Volcanics South Etolin Island Lowlands 934
South Admiralty Volcanics Ecological Subsection LTAs 936
South Admiralty Volcanics Mountain Summits 938
South Admiralty Volcanics Mountain Slopes 940
South Admiralty Volcanics Hills-Lowlands Complex 942
South Admiralty Volcanics Wilson, Eliza, and Chaik Bay Valley Floor 944
South Admiralty Volcanics Whitewater Bay and Bergmann Creek Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex 946
South Admiralty Volcanics Little Pybus Lowlands 948
South Admiralty Volcanics Plateaus 950
Stephens Passage Volcanics Ecological Subsection LTAs 952
Stephens Passage Volcanics Douglas Island Mountain Summits 954
Stephens Passage Volcanics Douglas Island Mountain Slopes 956
Stephens Passage Volcanics Glass Peninsula Mountain Slopes 958
Stephens Passage Volcanics Glass Peninsula Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex 960
Stephens Passage Volcanics Gastineau Channel Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex 962
Stephens Passage Volcanics Glass Peninsula Lowlands 964
South POW Granitics Ecological Subsection LTAs 966
South POW Granitics Bokan Mountain Mountain Summits 968
South POW Granitics Mountain Slopes 970
South POW Granitics Bokan Mountain Mountain Slopes 972
South POW Granitics Kendrick Bay and McLean Arm Hills 974
South POW Granitics Hills-Lowlands Complex 976
South POW Granitics Perkins and Johnson Creeks Valley Floor 978
South POW Granitics Hessa Lake Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex 980
Thorne Arm Granitics Ecological Subsection LTAs 982
Thorne Arm Granitics Mountain Slopes 984
Thorne Arm Granitics Black Mountain Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex 986
Thorne Arm Granitics Snipe Island Hills 988
Thorne Arm Granitics Hills-Lowlands Complex 990
Alvin Bay Sediments Ecological Subsection LTAs 992
Alvin Bay Sediments Mountain Slopes 994
Alvin Bay Sediments No Name Bay Hills 996

Alvin Bay Sediments Table Bay Hills-Lowlands Complex 998
Rowan Sediments Ecological Subsection LTAs 1000
Rowan Sediments Mountain Slopes 1002
Rowan Sediments Meade Point Hills-Lowlands Complex 1004
Rowan Sediments Security Bay Hills-Valley Floor Complex 1006
Rowan Sediments North Kuiu Valley Floors 1008
Rowan Sediments Kwatahein Creek Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex 1010
Rowan Sediments Security and Rowan Bays Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex 1012
Rowan Sediments Rowan Bay Lowlands 1014
Boca de Quadra Complex Ecological Subsection LTAs 1016
Boca de Quadra Complex Mountain Slopes 1018
Boca de Quadra Complex Hills-Lowlands Complex 1020
North POW Complex Ecological Subsection LTAs 1022
North POW Complex Salmon Bay Lake Mountain Summits 1024
North POW Complex Shakan Strait Mountain Slopes 1026
North POW Complex Exchange Cove to Flicker Creek Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex 1028
North POW Complex Kosciusko Island Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex 1030
North POW Complex Salmon Bay Hills 1032
North POW Complex El Capitan Passage Hills 1034
North POW Complex Barrier Islands Hills-Lowlands Complex 1036
North POW Complex Shipley Bay Lowlands 1038
Kake Volcanics Ecological Subsection LTAs 1040
Kake Volcanics Mountain Slopes 1042
Kake Volcanics Hills 1044
Kake Volcanics Kadake Bay Hills-Lowlands Complex 1046
Kake Volcanics Hamilton Bay Valley Floor-Coastal Complex 1048
Kake Volcanics Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex 1050
Kake Volcanics Big John Creek Lowlands 1052
Kake Volcanics Keku Strait Lowlands 1054
Kake Volcanics Goose Marsh Lowlands 1056
Kasaan Peninsula Volcanics Ecological Subsection LTAs 1058
Kasaan Peninsula Volcanics Mountain Slopes 1060
Sumner Strait Volcanics Ecological Subsection LTAs 1062
Sumner Strait Volcanics Kupreanof and Kuiu Islands Mountain Slopes 1064
Sumner Strait Volcanics Port Camden Mountain Slopes 1066

Sumner Strait Volcanics Zarembo Island Mountain Slopes 1068
Sumner Strait Volcanics Central Kupreanof Island Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex 1070
Sumner Strait Volcanics Central Kupreanof Island Hills 1072
Sumner Strait Volcanics Kuiu Island Hills 1074
Sumner Strait Volcanics Zarembo Island Hills-Lowlands Complex 1076
Sumner Strait Volcanics Southern Kupreanof Island Hills-Lowlands Complex 1078
Sumner Strait Volcanics Three Mile Arm Hills-Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex 1080
Sumner Strait Volcanics Kadake Creek Valley Floor 1082
Sumner Strait Volcanics Kadake Creek Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex 1084
Sumner Strait Volcanics Keku Creek Lowlands 1086
Sumner Strait Volcanics Kadake Bay Plateaus 1088
Sumner Strait Volcanics Zarembo Island Plateaus 1090
Affleck Canal Till Lowlands Ecological Subsection LTAs 1092
Affleck Canal Till Lowlands Mountain Slopes 1094
Affleck Canal Till Lowlands Hills 1096
Affleck Canal Till Lowlands Pt. St. Albans Hills-Lowlands Complex 1098
Affleck Canal Till Lowlands Cape Decision Lowlands-Hills Complex 1100
Central POW Till Lowlands Ecological Subsection LTAs 1102
Central POW Till Lowlands Sarkar Lakes Mountain Slopes 1104
Central POW Till Lowlands Baker Creek and Pine Creek Hills 1106
Central POW Till Lowlands Whale Pass Hills 1108
Central POW Till Lowlands South Thorne Bay Hills 1110
Central POW Till Lowlands Logjam Hills 1112
Central POW Till Lowlands Memorial Beach Karst Hills 1114
Central POW Till Lowlands Sweetwater Lake Hills 1116
Central POW Till Lowlands Red Bay Hills 1118
Central POW Till Lowlands Thorne River Valley Floor 1120
Central POW Till Lowlands Buster Creek Valley Floor 1122
Central POW Till Lowlands Sweetwater Lake Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex 1124
Central POW Till Lowlands Staney Creek to Naukati Bay Lowlands 1126
Central POW Till Lowlands Buster Creek to Salmon Bay Lowlands 1128
Central POW Till Lowlands Thorne River Lowlands Drumlin Field 1130
Central POW Till Lowlands Logjam Creek Lowlands-Hills Complex 1132
Duke Island Till Lowlands Ecological Subsection 1134
Duke Island Till Lowlands Hills 1136
Duke Island Till Lowlands South Annette Island Lowlands-Hills Complex 1138

Duncan Canal Till Lowlands Ecological Subsection LTAs 1140
Duncan Canal Till Lowlands Kupreanof Island Mountain Slopes 1142
Duncan Canal Till Lowlands Zarembo Island Mountain Slopes LTA 1144
Duncan Canal Till Lowlands Kupreanof Island Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex 1146
Duncan Canal Till Lowlands Kupreanof Island Hills 1148
Duncan Canal Till Lowlands Salt Chuck and Woewadski Island Hills 1150
Duncan Canal Till Lowlands Zarembo Island Hills 1152
Duncan Canal Till Lowlands Kupreanof Island Hills-Lowlands Complex 1154
Duncan Canal Till Lowlands Zarembo Island Hills-Lowlands Complex 1156
Duncan Canal Till Indian Point Lowlands Valley Floor 1158
Duncan Canal Till Lowlands Salt Chuck Valley Floor 1160
Duncan Canal Till Lowlands Salt Chuck Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex 1162
Duncan Canal Till Lowlands Big Creek Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex 1164
Duncan Canal Till Lowlands Central Kupreanof Island Lowlands 1166
Duncan Canal Till Lowlands Castle River Lowlands-Hills 1168
Elevenmile Till Lowlands Ecological Subsection LTAs 1170
Elevenmile Till Lowlands Heceta Island Mountain Slopes 1172
Elevenmile Till Lowlands Hills 1174
Elevenmile Till Lowlands Elevenmile and Shinaku Creeks Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex 1176
Foggy Bay Till Lowlands Ecological Subsection LTAs 1178
Foggy Bay Till Lowlands Hills-Lowlands Complex 1180
Gulf of Esquibel Till Lowlands Ecological Subsection LTAs 1182
Gulf of Esquibel Till Lowlands Lulu Island Mountain Slopes 1184
Gulf of Esquibel Till Lowlands Lulu and San Fernando Islands Hills 1186
Gulf of Esquibel Till Lowlands Maurelle Islands Hills 1188
Klawock Inlet Till Lowlands Hills LTAs 1190
Klawock Inlet Till Lowlands Hills 1192
Mitchell-Hasselborg Till Lowlands Ecological Subsection LTAs 1194
Mitchell-Hasselborg Till Lowlands Mountain Slopes 1196
Mitchell-Hasselborg Till Lowlands Hills-Lowlands Complex 1198
Mitchell-Hasselborg Till Lowlands Mole Harbor Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex 1200
Mitchell-Hasselborg Till Lowlands Mitchell Bay Lowlands 1202
Skowl Arm Till Lowlands Ecological Subsection LTAs 1204
Skowl Arm Till Lowlands Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex 1206
Skowl Arm Till Lowlands Hills 1208

Skowl Arm Till Lowlands Hills-Lowlands Complex....1210
Soda Bay Till Lowlands Ecological Subsection LTAs....1212
Soda Bay Till Lowlands Sukkwan Island Mountain Summits....1214
Soda Bay Till Lowlands San Juan Bautista Island and Trocadero Bay Mountain Slopes....1216
Soda Bay Till Lowlands Sukkwan Island Mountain Slopes....1218
Soda Bay Till Lowlands Hydaburg Mountain Slopes....1220
Soda Bay Till Lowlands Sukkwan Island Hills....1222
Soda Bay Till Lowlands Soda Springs Hills....1224
Soda Bay Till Lowlands Waterfall to Sukkwan Island Hills-Lowlands Complex....1226
Soda Bay Till Lowlands Eek Lake Valley Bottom....1228
Soda Bay Till Lowlands Waterfall Creek Postglacial Volcanics....1230
Vixen Inlet Till Lowlands Ecological Subsection LTAs....1232
Vixen Inlet Till Lowlands Lowlands-Valley Floor Complex....1234
Thomas Bay Outwash Plains Ecological Subsection LTAs....1236
Thomas Bay Outwash Plains Ruth Island Hills....1238
Thomas Bay Outwash Plains Spurt Cove Hills-Lowlands Complex....1240
Thomas Bay Outwash Plains Patterson and Muddy Rivers Valley Floor....1242
Thomas Bay Outwash Plains Lowlands....1244
Stephens Passage Glaciomarine Terraces Ecological Subsection LTAs....1246
Stephens Passage Glaciomarine Terraces Juneau to Berners Bay Mountain Summits 1248
Stephens Passage Glaciomarine Terraces Juneau to Berners Bay Mountain Slopes....1250
Stephens Passage Glaciomarine Terraces Mansfield Peninsula Mountain Slopes....1252
Stephens Passage Glaciomarine Terraces Pleasant Island Hills....1254
Stephens Passage Glaciomarine Terraces Auke Bay Hills....1256
Stephens Passage Glaciomarine Terraces Lynn Canal Hills-Lowlands Complex....1258
Stephens Passage Glaciomarine Terraces Admiralty Island Hills-Lowlands Complex. 1260
Stephens Passage Glaciomarine Terraces Berners Bay Hills-Valley Floor Complex.... 1262
Stephens Passage Glaciomarine Terraces Cowee Creek and Eagle River Valley Floor . 1264
Stephens Passage Glaciomarine Terraces Berners Bay Valley Floor-Coastal Complex 1266
Stephens Passage Glaciomarine Terraces Montana, Fish, and Duck Creeks Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex....1268
Stephens Passage Glaciomarine Terraces Wheeler Creek and King Salmon River Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex....1270
Stephens Passage Glaciomarine Terraces Admiralty Island Lowlands....1272
Stephens Passage Glaciomarine Terraces Glass Peninsula Lowlands-Hills Complex .. 1274
Stephens Passage Glaciomarine Terraces Spaulding Meadows Plateaus....1276

Stephens Passage Glaciomarine Terraces Mendenhall Delta Coastal 1278
Outer Coast Wave-cut Terraces Ecological Subsection LTAs 1280
Outer Coast Wave-cut Terraces Southern Baranof Island Hills 1282
Outer Coast Wave-cut Terraces Yakobi Island and West Chichagof Island Hills 1284
Outer Coast Wave-cut Terraces Whale Bay to Sitka Sound Hills-Lowlands-Coastal Complex 1286
Mount Edgecumbe Volcanics Ecological Subsection LTAs 1288
Mount Edgecumbe Volcanics Postglacial Volcanics 1290
Princess Bay Volcanics Ecological Subsection LTAs 1292
Princess Bay Volcanics Mountain Slopes 1294
Princess Bay Volcanics Carroll Inlet Hills 1296
Princess Bay Volcanics Hills-Lowlands Complex 1298
Princess Bay Volcanics Painted Peak and Princess Bay Postglacial Volcanics 1300
Literature Cited 1302
Glossary of terms 1303
Appendix A. Citation of Geologic Maps used 1312
Appendix B. Data layers and queries used for compiling tabular information 1312
Appendix C. Crosswalk tables 1315
Appendix D. Endemics tables 1345

Introduction

Landtype Associations (LTAs) are part of the National Hierarchical Framework of Ecological Units (Cleland et al. 1997). They conform to the guidelines specified in the Terrestrial Ecological Unit Inventory (TEUI) Technical Guide (Winthers et al. 2005). LTAs characterize landscapes from one to tens of square miles in area, and depict broad patterns of geology, geomorphology, soils, and vegetation; they also describe abiotic and biotic elements of the ecosystem. LTAs provide a mid-level stratification of the landscape between broader Ecological Subsections and smaller Landtype and Landtype phase units.

The Landtype Associations of the Tongass National Forest were created using the Alaska Region (Region 10) Landform Associations (Brock et al. 1996) nested within the Ecological Subsections of Southeast Alaska and Neighboring Areas of Canada (Nowacki et al. 2001). In the process of mapping LTAs, ecological subsection lines were sometimes adjusted to match the finer scale mapping of LTAs. As the lower levels of the hierarchy are mapped in the future, LTA boundary lines may again be adjusted to maintain the hierarchical integrity within each spatial scale.

Why LTAs?

LTAs describe broad landform and vegetation relationships. On the Tongass National Forest landforms are strongly tied to: geomorphic processes, stream processes, and slope stability, soil drainage, and site productivity. Stream channel process groups (Paustian et al. 1992) are a function of substrate and stream gradient controlled by landform. Slope stability is strongly correlated to landform and glacial history. Site productivity[1] is largely controlled by soil drainage, which is a function of landform, bedrock type, soil depth, and surficial geology (e.g. glacial history/parent material). All of these factors are used to define and describe LTAs.

LTAs are intended to be used at the scale commensurate with forest level planning. They stratify the landscape into units which describe site productivity potential, disturbance regimes, and potential natural vegetation. Management limitations are also identified and described in LTAs. Landslide hazard, yellow-cedar decline[2], and large-scale wind throw disturbances[3] are valuable interpretations derived from LTAs. Major migration corridors

[1] Site productivity is considered the sum of site quality plus management input. Site quality is the capacity of the land to produce trees and is based on the physiography, climate, soil and other features of the environment that are not easily altered (Pritchett 1979).

[2] Yellow-cedar decline is the result of a climate-related condition which exerts long-term influence over vegetation patterns, hydrology, and soil development, and relatively shorter-term influence over seasonal precipitation, temperature, and acute weather events. The widespread mortality of yellow-cedar in Alaska and British Columbia, yellow-cedar decline is associated with freezing injury to fine roots that occurs where snowpack in early spring is insufficient to protect roots from late-season cold events. Yellow-cedar trees appear to be protected from spring freezing injury where snow is present in spring and able to insulate tree roots and prevent premature de-hardening and freezing. Freezing sensitivity has been identified as a key vulnerability of yellow-cedar on sites with poor drainage and nutrient availability; yellow-cedar is adapted to shallow roots, exposing them to greater fluctuations in air and soil temperature. Therefore, throughout much of its range, yellow-cedar is most vulnerable to yellow-cedar decline on low-productivity sites on which it previously had a competitive advantage. There are strong geographic patterns of near-term and longer-term (2020 to 2080) future risk of yellow-cedar decline that are expected to impact the health of yellow-cedar forests in Alaska.

[3] Wind throw is the primary form of both gap-phase and large-scale disturbance in Southeast Alaska. Kramer et al (2001) used the study area of Kuiu and Zarembo Islands to investigated the extent to which long-term

for wildlife from interior Canada to southeast Alaska can be identified through some of the large mainland valley bottom LTAs that dissect the Coast Range Mountains.

A nation-wide analysis of terrestrial habitats will use LTAs as the basic analysis unit using protocols described in the Terrestrial Condition Framework. This nationally-driven analysis will assess biotic and abiotic ecosystem disturbance agents and stressors, including wildfire, climate change, soil chemistry, and effects of non-native invasive species, insects, and other pathogens.

A word about Landtypes and Landtype Phases

Prior to this document, the upper five levels of the National Hierarchical Framework of Ecological Units (ECOMAP) have been completed and published for Southeast Alaska (Figure 1). These map products represent the coarsest scale of ecological mapping described in the hierarchy. LTAs fall in between the coarsest mapping scales and the finer scales represented by Landtypes and Landtype phases. Landtypes and Landtype phases are the most detailed levels of the hierarchy and represent the finest scale of mapping ecological units.

Existing soil resource inventories covering 10.8 million acres of the Tongass NF are currently mapped at a scale similar to Landtypes (e.g. Soil Inventory Orders 3 or 4). Landtype mapping is based on similarities in soils, landform, rock type and plant associations (e.g. dominant overstory and understory vegetation types). Landtype phase mapping is based on individual landform characteristics such as slope shape, steepness, aspect and position, hydrologic characteristics, soil map units, and plant associations, along with phases that influence or reflect the microclimate and productivity of a site (Cleland et al. 1997). This mapping is generally commensurate with the finest scale soil resource inventory (Orders 1 or 2); therefore the existing soil and integrated resource mapping on the Tongass is too coarse to represent Landtype phase scale mapping.

Following completion of this document, the Tongass may choose to pursue Landtype mapping using both LTA and soil resource inventory in combination with remotely sensed data. In areas lacking Tongass soil resource inventory or areas where soil resource information is deemed inadequate for current forest interpretations, additional field sampling may be required.

Landtype Phases, the finest scale of ecologic mapping, will only be mapped in areas where intensive management is proposed, such as within young-growth stands where site productivity and wildlife habitat capability are important elements in planning and analysis. Landtype phases may be mapped concurrently with landtypes if the need exists. As landtypes and landtype phases are delineated, it is expected that boundaries of LTAs will be refined.

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patterns of windthrow can be predicted spatially at the landscape scale by using four abiotic factors (slope, elevation, soil stability, and exposure to prevailing storm winds), evaluate landform influence on windthrow, and compare stand age and structural characteristics in areas prone to and protected from windthrow. Findings suggest that landforms strongly influence long-term storm damage patterns. Over long time periods, windthrow may be most widespread along ridges and valleys that run parallel to prevailing storm wind direction. However, the simple assumptions made by Kramer et al. 2001 regarding wind dynamics over complex terrain, prevailing storm wind direction, and storm movement over forested regions may underestimate the proportion of landscape prone to windthrow owing to the highly complex nature of wind movement in Southeast Alaska. On a regional scale, long-term storm damage patterns could vary considerably from those found on Kuiu and Zarembo islands.

Ecological Context

The ecological context of southeast Alaska is best described in the document entitled, *Ecological Subsections of Southeast Alaska and Neighboring Areas of Canada* (Nowacki et al. 2001a). A brief summary is provided here.

Southeast Alaska sits on the edge of the North American Plate and the Pacific Plate where the Pacific Plate is subducting under the North American plate. The mountains and rocks of southeast Alaska are a product of the various lithologies resulting from the Pacific Plate being scraped off and welded to the North American Plate. As a result, much of the region is mountainous. Ice sheets and glaciers re-shaped the landscape, smoothing and rounding hills as the ice flowed from the coast range toward the Gulf of Alaska. Ice-free refugia likely occurred on the outer islands and in areas that were not below sea level during the glacial maxima. The glaciers either polished bedrock or left behind deposits of till that range in depth from one meter or less to more than thirty meters. The thickness and weight of the ice was greatest in the fiords and inland areas and less thick on the front of the ice sheet on the outer islands.

The region is currently dominated by a maritime climate. Warm moisture-laden air off the Pacific Ocean flows into the coastal mountains and precipitation falls as part of the orographic effect. Ocean temperature moderates air temperature around the islands. Ocean temperature has less effect on inland areas away from the ocean and in the coast range near the boundary with Canada. At higher elevations precipitation falls as snow most of the winter. At low elevations on the outer islands precipitation falls as rain most of the winter.

The variety of rock types and surficial deposits in southeast Alaska create a variety of soil types. Most glacial tills are coarse-textured, are often poorly drained, and have relatively low nutrient status. The moist climate allows vegetation to occupy all but a few soil types. Commercially productive forests typically occupy well drained soils, while non-commercial forests, dwarf shrub, sphagnum moss and/or herbaceous-dominated wetlands occupy the poorly drained soils. Site productivity is largely controlled by soil drainage.

Limestone bedrock in southeast Alaska averages more than 90% pure calcium carbonate (Maas et al. 1991) resulting in a highly soluble rock. Humic acids from vegetation can dissolve limestone bedrock and create karst terrain; a 3 dimensional topography characterized by closed depressions, sinkholes or caves and underground drainage. Karst terrain results in well drained soils with a near neutral pH substrate (6.5-7.0). Soils over limestone often have site indices in excess of 100 feet in 50 years and support productive hemlock and spruce forests.

The forest vegetation of southeast Alaska has a very limited number of tree species. Western hemlock, Sitka spruce, mountain hemlock and yellow-cedar grow throughout the region. Western red cedar is limited to areas south of Frederick Sound. Lodgepole pine is found from Ketchikan to Yakutat. Cottonwood trees grow on some outwash plains. Mountain ash and crabapple trees occur singularly or in small groups, typically near shorelines. Where a seed source is present red alder and Sika alder occupy areas of disturbed mineral soil. Glaciers are still active in the region and tree line is typically limited to areas less than 2,500 feet in elevation.

The Hierarchy

Landtype Associations are part of the National Hierarchical Framework of Ecological Units (Cleland et al. 1997). The Hierarchy contains eight nested levels from broad-scale

landscapes called Domains which encompass large landscapes having similarities in coarse physiography and climate (otherwise known as "biomes") to site-level landscapes called Landtype Phases, which delineate and describe ecosystems at the "stand level". Nowacki et al. describe the broadest levels of the hierarchy from the Domain to Subsections in *Ecological Subsections of Southeast Alaska and Neighboring Areas of Canada* (Nowacki et al. 2001a). Table 1 provides each level of the National Hierarchical Framework with corresponding map scale and general polygon size.

Table 1. Eight levels of the National Hierarchy of Ecological Units with corresponding mapping scale and polygon size.

Ecological unit	Map Scale range	General Polygon size	Name
Domain	1:30,000,000	1,000,000s of sq. miles	Humid Temperate
Division	1:15,000,000	100,000s sq. miles	Marine Regime Mountains
Province	1:10,000,000	10,000s sq. miles	Coastal Rainforest
Section	1:5,000,000	1,000s sq. miles	Alexander Archipelago
Subsection	1:500,000	10s to low 1000s sq. miles	Bell Island Granitics
Landtype Association	1:100,000	1000s, to 10,000s acres	Bell Island Granitics Wrangell Island Mountain Slopes
Landtype	1:50,000	100s to 1,000s acres	Tolstoi-Mosman Soils, western-hemlock series, infrequently dissected, shallowly incised mountain slopes
Landtype Phase	1:24,000	<100 acres	Tolstoi soils, 75-100% slope, western hemlock-blueberry plant association

The upper levels of the hierarchy use climate and overall physiography as mapping criteria, while the lower level of the hierarchy use landform, soil, and vegetation relationships as mapping criteria. Each level of the hierarchy has a naming convention which describe the landscape based on local data used to delineate them. The Domain for southeast Alaska is the Humid Temperate Domain, owing to the overriding climatic criteria (temperate rainforest biome). The next level, Divisions, further describe the temperate rainforest in terms of broad-scale physiography and local climatic differences. Within southeast Alaska, two Divisions are described: Marine Regime Mountains and Coastal Mountains. Moving to the next levels of the hierarchy – Province, Section and Subsection – landscapes are described in more detail and thus contain more and more delineations within each level. The lowest levels of the hierarchy use local place names for each map unit. For example, one of the Sections in Southeast Alaska is named Southern Alexander Archipelago.

Landtype Associations, are mapped using broad-scale geology and/or geomorphology, with local climatic, soil and vegetation patterns as secondary criteria to differentiate between management interpretations of these landscapes. In many cases important geologic distinctions (carbonate versus noncarbonate rock) are made at the Subsection level. At the LTA level we use Region 10 Landform Associations (Brock et al. 1996) as mapping criteria of these mid-level landscapes. For example, floodplains and riparian areas are recognized as important landscapes due to complex erosional and depositional processes and the habitats they support. Alpine areas are distinguished from mountain slope forested areas due to distinct differences in climate and vegetation.

Boundary Criteria

The protocols for mapping ecological units is described in the Terrestrial Ecological Unit Inventory Handbook (Winthers et al. 2005). TEUI requires using at least two mapping criteria at each scale of the hierarchy. As mentioned above, the upper levels of the hierarchy use regional climate, geology, and coarse physiography as mapping criteria, while the lower levels use local climatic variation along with landform, soils and vegetation as the primary mapping criteria. At the Landtype Association level, geomorphology is the primary delineation criteria.

The lower levels of the hierarchy are nested within the upper levels of the hierarchy. When delineating LTAs it was challenging to nest Landform Associations into the level above (Subsections) which used regional geology and climate as delineating criteria while anticipating the delineations of the level below (Landtypes) which use soil and vegetation differences as mapping criteria.

The boundaries that delineate geology, geomorphology, and climatic variations important for distinguishing differences in ecological conditions rarely share coincident lines. LTAs are ecological units that fall in the middle of both broad-scale and fine-scale ecological units. As such, LTA map units may inconsistently emphasize one ecological condition over another. Our goal in delineating LTAs was to emphasize and characterize how these mid-level ecological units respond to different management actions.

Attributing and Naming Provinces, Sections, Subsections and LTAs

The current spatial layer for Ecological Subsections (Nowacki et. al. 2001a) used an undocumented schema for coding Provinces and Sections (and thus Subsections). The spatial layer used Provinces M246 and M247 which are not recognized in any known publication and is only documented in the Nowacki et al. (2001a) spatial layer.

Map unit descriptions and spatial polygons for the higher levels of the hierarchy (Domain, Division, Province and Section) can be found in McNab and Avers (1994) as well as numerous websites. McNab and Avers documented Provinces M244 and M245 in southeast Alaska with three Sections in each Province. The McNab and Avers mapping appears to have been changed by Nowacki and others while mapping Subsections and is reflected in the Subsection's spatial data as map unit M246 and M247.

Prior to mapping Subsections, Nowacki and others created the Unified Ecoregions of Alaska (Nowacki et al. 2001b). This map identified four Ecoregions within the Tongass National Forest. The map was published with brief map unit descriptions, but the map was not incorporated into the National Hierarchy at that time. These Ecoregions share similar lines with McNab and Avers Provinces and Sections; however McNab and Avers identified six Sections that intersect the Tongass National Forest while Nowacki and others identified four. It was Nowacki's intent before his departure from the Alaska Region that the Ecoregion climatic zones were to serve as revised Province lines (a change from two map units to one), while the four revised Ecoregion map units be used as final Section lines for Alaska (pers. Comm. 2015).

To clarify the historical evolution of map units at the upper levels of the hierarchy, the following information is provided:

- Provinces and Sections delineated by McNab and Avers (1994)

- Ecoregions of Alaska delineated by Nowacki et al. (2001b)
- Undocumented Provinces and Sections used in the Subsection spatial layer (Nowacki et al. 2001a).

Decisions on final map units described by various mappers were necessary to continue with ecological mapping, in particular the LTA mapping described herein. Therefore, we are abandoning Province map units M246 and M247 included in Nowacki et al. (2001a) Subsection spatial layer. We are maintaining the original mapping of Provinces and Sections by McNab and Avers (1994) because it is well documented and continues to be nationally recognized (Table 2). We will adopt the proposal to add Province M241 and Sections delineated by Nowacki et al. (2001b) from the Unified Ecoregions of Alaska. A crosswalk between the three mapping systems showing old and new numbering schemes are provided in Appendix C.

The LTA feature class attribute data includes both the existing numbering, assumed to be McNab and Avers Provinces and Sections (1994), as well as those proposed by Nowacki in the Ecoregions of Alaska (2001b). Including attributes from both sets of map products will require a new numbering system for the Subsection and LTAs in GIS. Therefore both naming schemes will be contained in the LTA layer to differentiate between existing (McNab and Avers 1994) and new (Nowacki et al. 2001b) systems.

Table 2. Crosswalk between naming conventions for Ecological Subsections.

Existing (McNab and Avers)	New (Nowacki, 2001b)
Province_no	Province_noNew
Province_Name	Province_NameNew
Section_no	Section_coNew
Section_Name	Section_NameNew
Subsection_no	Section_NameNew
SUBSECTI_1	Unchanged
TNFLTA_no	TNFLTA_noNew

The naming convention for LTAs is as follows:

- When only one landform association was included in the map unit, the LTA was given the name of that association combined with the Subsection name.
- Where a contrasting landform association makes up more than ten percent of a map unit the LTA was given a name that includes both landform associations.
- Where more than one landform association of a single type (eg. Mountain Summits) occur in a single Subsection, place names were used to differentiate between the two LTAs.

LTA Delineation on the Tongass National Forest

LTA pre-mapping

Scale is a key factor used to map LTAs. The TEUI guide (Winthers et al. 2005) establishes the scale for LTAs at 1:100,000 with a minimum polygon size of 1,000 acres. At this scale, map units may include more than one landform association. For example, small areas of Alpine or Valley Bottom landform association may be included in the Mountain Slope landform association. Where these contrasting landform associations make up more than ten percent of a map unit, those landform associations were considered map unit

components and are described in the map unit descriptions as such. (See the discussion above on how LTAs were named when more than one landform association was included in the map unit.)

The Tongass soils layer (GIS database) was used to delineate landform associations for most of the areas that have completed soil resource inventories. The general soil map of Alaska (USDA NRCS 2013) was used to derive landform association information in areas where Tongass soil inventory data was lacking.

The general soils map (USDA NRCS 2013) delineation criteria is somewhat equivalent to landform associations. A crosswalk from general soils map unit names to landform associations was created (Appendix C). The landform association map created from the NRCS general soils map was then edge-matched to the Tongass Landform Association Map developed from existing Tongass Soils Data.

A model was created to drive the delineation of the LTAs based on differentia in the Landform guide (Brock et al. 1996). An elevation break of 1,000 feet was used to differentiate between summits of hills versus mountain slopes. Mountain summits (alpine) areas were generally delineated above 2,000 feet. The valley bottom landform association was generally limited to areas below 35% slope and adjacent to class 1 streams with some floodplain or alluvial fans present.

During the mapping period the best available elevation data was based on 20 meter DEMs. The best available imagery was color DOQQs from 2006-2008 (one meter resolution) and 2009-2010 (30 cm resolution). In some areas of the forest the best imagery was black and white DOQQs from 1996-1998 (2 meter resolution). The Ecological Subsections of Southeast Alaska and Neighboring Canada (Nowacki et al. 2001a) were used for coarser scale breaks for bedrock lithology and climate.

Professional judgement and consultation with Tongass and Alaska Region soil, geology, and vegetation experts weighed heavily in this process, especially when delineation criteria conflicted, (e.g. bedrock geology break versus a slope break).

An LTA pre-map was created prior to nesting the landform associations within the Ecological Subsections.

Changes to the Landtype Association GIS information should occur. As the Tongass National Forest and other entities continue to create and update finer scale mapping or receive new remotely sensed data, we fully expect the LTA lines to change, just as the LTA effort refined the Ecological Subsection lines.

Landform Associations

Landform mapping was based on the Alaska Region (R10) landform guide (Brock et al. 1996). The Region 10 Landform Guide describes two levels of landform mapping. The finer-scaled Landforms are grouped within the coarse-scaled Landform Association. The Region 10 Landform Guide uses landform and geomorphic information similar to the comprehensive Geomorphic Classification System (Haskins et al. 1998). Haskins et al. is a classification of landform types and not mappable entities. The Region 10 landforms were designed specifically to describe attributes in a landscape at two spatial scales and are mappable entities.

There are three completed soil resource inventories on the forest owing to the historical organization of the Tongass National Forest as three distinct “administrative areas” prior to the year 2000. The three soil resource inventories describe landforms using slightly

different criteria between them. On the northern Tongass landforms were used as a primary delineation criteria. On the southern two-thirds of the forest landforms were considered in soil mapping primarily by using slope breaks, elevation and major vegetation changes as the primary delineation criteria, along with site specific soil pedon data. Some of the soil resource inventory information on the southern Tongass is quite old and mapping was based on 1948 and 1955 aerial photographs.

Landform is an attribute to the soil resource inventories and identified as such in each soil map unit description. For the southern two-thirds of the Tongass where landforms were not specifically used as delineation criteria, it is common for more than one landform to be described within the same soil map unit. During the early days of GIS when soil lookup tables were created, soil scientists identified up to three dominant landforms for each soil map unit. These are contained within the soil lookup tables in GIS represented as LANDFORM_1, LANDFORM_2 and LANDFORM_3. Creating a landform map using the landform attributes did not always provide a clean landform association map. Some interpretation was required.

The Region 10 Landform Guide describes the following Landform Associations (LFAs).

Mountain Summits LFA (10's) These landforms occupy the highest landscape positions in the watershed; includes rounded or angular mountain summits, adjacent shoulder slopes, and alpine sideslopes; and are above the subalpine climate zone.

Mountain Slopes LFA (30's) These landforms include all mountain slopes. External relief is more than 1,000 feet, and slopes are generally greater than 35%. Erosional transport often dominates the geomorphic processes. Mountain slopes receive snow runoff from mountain summit LFAs (10's).

Hills LFA (40's) Hillslope landforms are generally less than 1,000 feet in elevation, and can be similar to mountain slope LFAs but do not receive snow runoff from mountain summit LFAs and have limited orographic precipitation. They do not have frost churning processes or alpine climate; typically formed by glacial depositional process and rarely experience mass wasting.

Valley Floor LFA (50's) Valley floor landforms typically have gradients less than 35% and soils composed of deep surficial deposits from glacial, fluvial, or colluvial processes, or are frequently scoured by flooding. Valley floor landforms are depositional or fluvial landforms. This LFA includes all floodplains and alluvial fans not inundated with salt water.

Lowlands LFA (60's) Lowland landforms typically have gradients less than 35%; relief is typically less than 50 feet between knobs and depressions, or any terrain relief greater than 50 feet occupies less than 50% of the total area. These areas can include large glacial till plains, uplifted marine terraces, cirque bottoms, plateaus, or outwash plains.

Coastal LFA (70's) Coastal landforms border salt water and are shaped by contact with tide waters which may or may not include surf action; landform processes are exclusively the result of marine influence. Coastal landforms are often uplifted by isostatic rebound.

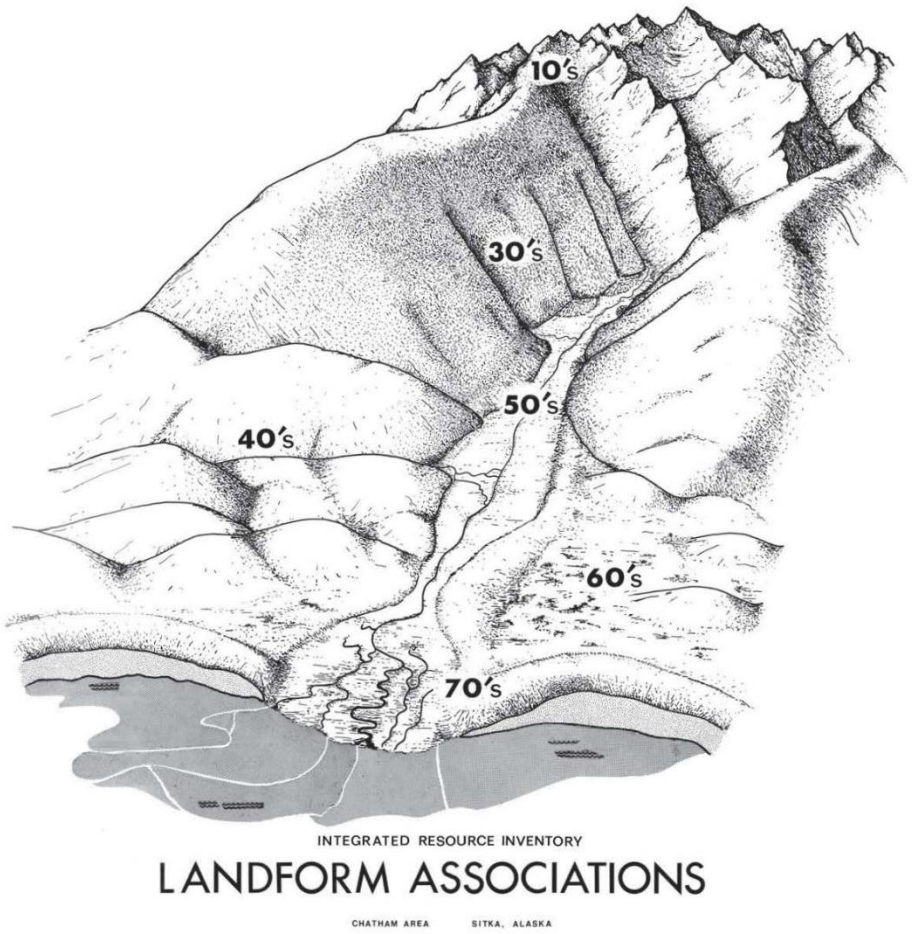


Figure 1. Representation of the Landform Associations in the Alaska Region

Volcanic LFA (80's) This LFA includes post glacial volcanic landforms. The LFA has been shaped by volcanic eruption, lava flow, and/or other processes of volcanism; surficial ash and cinder are widespread; lava flows consists of basalt, dacite, or rhyolite and occur as benchy topography or symmetrical cones; pyroclastic mud flows occur near vents. The volcanic LFA includes landforms from hills to plateaus to mountain slopes and summits. In this sense it is a much broader LFA than the others. The Volcanic LFA was only used for post-glacial volcanic landscapes.

Karst Landforms: Karst landscapes were not included in the Region 10 Landform Guide. The guide may be updated in the future to include karst or solution feature landforms. Several different karst landforms have been recognized on the forest, including cone and cockpit karst; pinnacle karst; till covered karst with discrete recharge; well-developed epikarst with little or no overlying till (diffuse recharge to the subsurface system); and collapsed basins. There are differences between alpine karst and low elevation karst due to differences in glacial history (ice thickness and till thickness).

Karst landforms often support very productive forest and often contain caves or other karst features that are considered significant under the Federal Cave Resource Protection Act. Karst terrain is represented in many landform associations, from alpine to sea level. During the Landtype Association mapping karst terrain was noted by Tongass geologists and soil scientists. The Geology GIS layer and the Karst Vulnerability Map were instrumental in

delineating LTAs where Karst plays a dominant role. Percent carbonate rock is displayed in the table in each LTA description. Karst was also a delineation criteria at the Subsection level of the National Hierarchy.

How to use this guide

This guide is intended to provide ecological information at a landscape scale. It is intended to be refined by further mapping efforts at the Landtype and Landtype Phase levels.

This guide provides basic ecological information for the entire Tongass National Forest. Many of the non-development Land Use Designations (e.g. Wilderness, Remote Recreation) areas have limited ecological inventory information. This document provides basic ecological information for land managers in remote areas where finer scale mapping is absent.

Following the delineation criteria described above, the resulting LTA polygons range from 565 acres to 810,924 acres in size. The level of detail provided in each map unit description varies depending on the level of detail available in the base inventory data sets used (mostly soil and vegetation inventories). Typically the large LTAs occur along the Coast Range where geology, climate and vegetation are more homogenous than on the outer islands of the archipelago. The large LTAs also occur where soil and vegetation inventory data is limited. It is much easier to describe the soil and vegetation relationships in map unit descriptions on a small area where supporting ecological data is present versus large areas where it is absent. When reading and interpreting map unit descriptions, the user should take into consideration the variability of scale within the data sources used to describe the soil and vegetation within each LTA.

The following section provides a two-page map unit description for each of the 577 LTAs mapped on the Tongass National Forest. The LTAs are grouped by Ecological Subsections described in Nowacki et al. (2001a). Unlike the Ecological Subsections, which included mapping boundaries into Canada and Glacier Bay National Park, the LTA mapping includes only those lands contained within the Tongass National Forest Proclamation Boundary. However, LTA mapping includes non-national forest inholdings inside the proclamation boundary of the forest.

Units of Measure

This guide uses both English and metric units of measure, based on common usage for a various applications on the forest. Aerial extent is described in acres while soil depths are described in meters or centimeters. Units of measure for road distances are provided in miles. Elevation is described in feet. Site index is based on a 50-year index and described as height of dominant and co-dominant trees in feet.

Abbreviations

LUD - Land Use Designation

GIS - Geographic Information System

TEUI - Terrestrial Ecological Unit Inventory

Interpretations

The **Roadless** information is from the 2001 Roadless Rule (36 CFR Part 294) and feature class in the Tongass GIS Library.

POG is the abbreviation for Productive Old Growth. In several places, timber harvest is not consistently accounted for in the Size Density GIS Feature Class. (Size Density feature class has POG information). This leads to errors when calculating the 1954 POG and the percent POG remaining in 2016. The authors of this document adjusted the acres as needed.

Soil depth is described as a measured thickness to bedrock or dense till or it is described using terms as follows:

Soil Depth Classes:

Very Shallow: less than 25 centimeters (10 inches) to bedrock or dense till.

Shallow: between 25 and 50 centimeters (10 to 20 inches) to bedrock or dense till.

Moderately Deep: between 50 and 100 centimeter (20 to 40 inches) to bedrock or dense till.

Deep: between 100 and 150 centimeters (40 to 60 inches) to bedrock or dense till.

Very Deep: more than 150 centimeters (60 inches) to bedrock or dense till.

Soil drainage class is a useful interpretation for soil productivity. Generally on the Tongass National Forest and Southeast Alaska, better drained sites tend to be more productive than poorly drained sites. Soil drainage classes are defined as follows:

Soil Drainage Classes:

Excessively drained: Water is removed very rapidly. The occurrence of internal free water commonly is very rare or very deep. The soils are commonly coarse-textured and have very high hydraulic conductivity or are very shallow.

Somewhat excessively drained: Water is removed from the soil rapidly. Internal free water occurrence commonly is very rare or very deep. The soils are commonly coarse-textured and have high saturated hydraulic conductivity or are very shallow.

Well drained: Water is removed from the soil readily but not rapidly. Internal free water occurrence commonly is deep or very deep; annual duration is not specified. Water is available to plants throughout most of the growing season in humid regions. Wetness does not inhibit growth of roots for significant periods during most growing seasons. The soils are mainly free of the redoximorphic features that are related to wetness.

Moderately well drained: Water is removed from the soil somewhat slowly during some periods of the year. Internal free water occurrence commonly is moderately deep and transitory through permanent. The soils are wet for only a short time within the rooting depth during the growing season, but long enough that most mesophytic crops are affected. They commonly have a moderately low or lower saturated hydraulic conductivity in a layer within the upper 1 m, periodically receive high rainfall, or both.

Somewhat poorly drained: Water is removed slowly so that the soil is wet at a shallow depth for significant periods during the growing season. The occurrence of internal free water commonly is shallow to moderately deep and transitory to permanent. Wetness markedly restricts the growth of mesophytic crops, unless artificial drainage is provided. The soils commonly have one or more of the following characteristics: low or very low saturated hydraulic conductivity, a high water table, additional water from seepage, or nearly continuous rainfall.

Poorly drained: Water is removed so slowly that the soil is wet at shallow depths periodically during the growing season or remains wet for long periods. The occurrence of internal free water is shallow or very shallow and common or persistent. Free water is commonly at or near the surface long enough during the growing season so that most mesophytic crops cannot be grown, unless the soil is artificially drained. The soil, however, is not continuously wet directly below plow-depth. Free water at shallow depth is usually present. This water table is commonly the result of low or very low saturated hydraulic conductivity of nearly continuous rainfall, or of a combination of these.

Very poorly drained: Water is removed from the soil so slowly that free water remains at or very near the ground surface during much of the growing season. The occurrence of internal free water is very shallow and persistent or permanent. Unless the soil is artificially drained, most mesophytic crops cannot be grown. The soils are commonly level or depressed

Yellow-cedar decline is inventoried annually. The 2015 inventory in GIS was used to interpret yellow-cedar decline in the LTAs. This information will change as the inventory is updated in future years.

Raised Marine Beach has been modeled across the Tongass. It is based on observed marine terraces and correlated to carbon dates of raised clam shell beds (saxidomus ssp). The maximum height of these marine terraces varies north to south and east to west across the Alexander Archipelago. Many soil inventories mapped raised marine beaches or raised marine terraces. This information is discussed in the LTAs where these areas are mapped in the soil survey or modeled according to the current (2015) raised marine beach model.

Windthrow risk is based on the Tongass Timber Stand inventory currently called Cover Type. The LTAs are a suitable scale for mapping or modelling windthrow. Windthrow risk only pertains to risk of forest or tree windthrow. For non-forested LTAs like mountain summits, windthrow risk is low, even though the windspeed and turbulence is often higher than in other LTAs.

The **landslide** and **avalanche risk** interpretation is based on observed, mapped landslides or avalanches and professional judgement of the writers of this document. The current (2015) GIS based landslide layer was the primary source for developing a landslide risk rating for the LTAs. This information may change as more landslides and avalanches occur across the Tongass. Ratings for both are high, moderate, and low. This is the risk of initiation of snow avalanches or landslides. Some LTA narratives describe the risk of landslide or snow avalanche runout in the LTA. Generally steep slopes are highest risk for landslide initiation. Steep slopes and evidence of past snow avalanches on air photos are highest risk for snow avalanches.

Map Legends

There are two different maps in the document. One is found on the header page for the ecological subsections and one is inset into the description of each LTA.

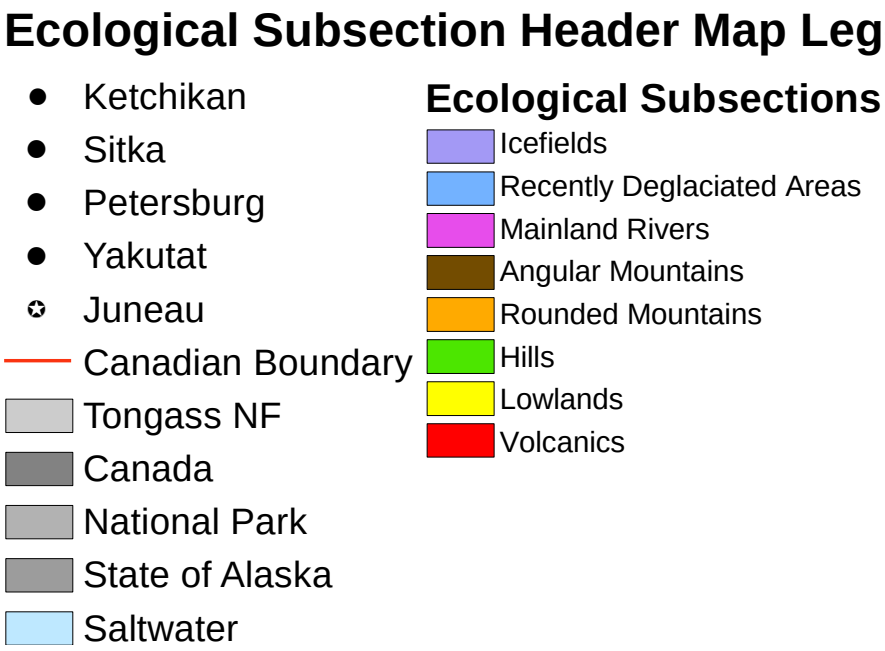


Figure 2. The maps on the header pages for each subsection are an adaptation from those found in the Ecological subsections document (Nowacki et al. 2001a). The colors used for each subsection follow the groupings of ecological subsections based on similar glacial history.

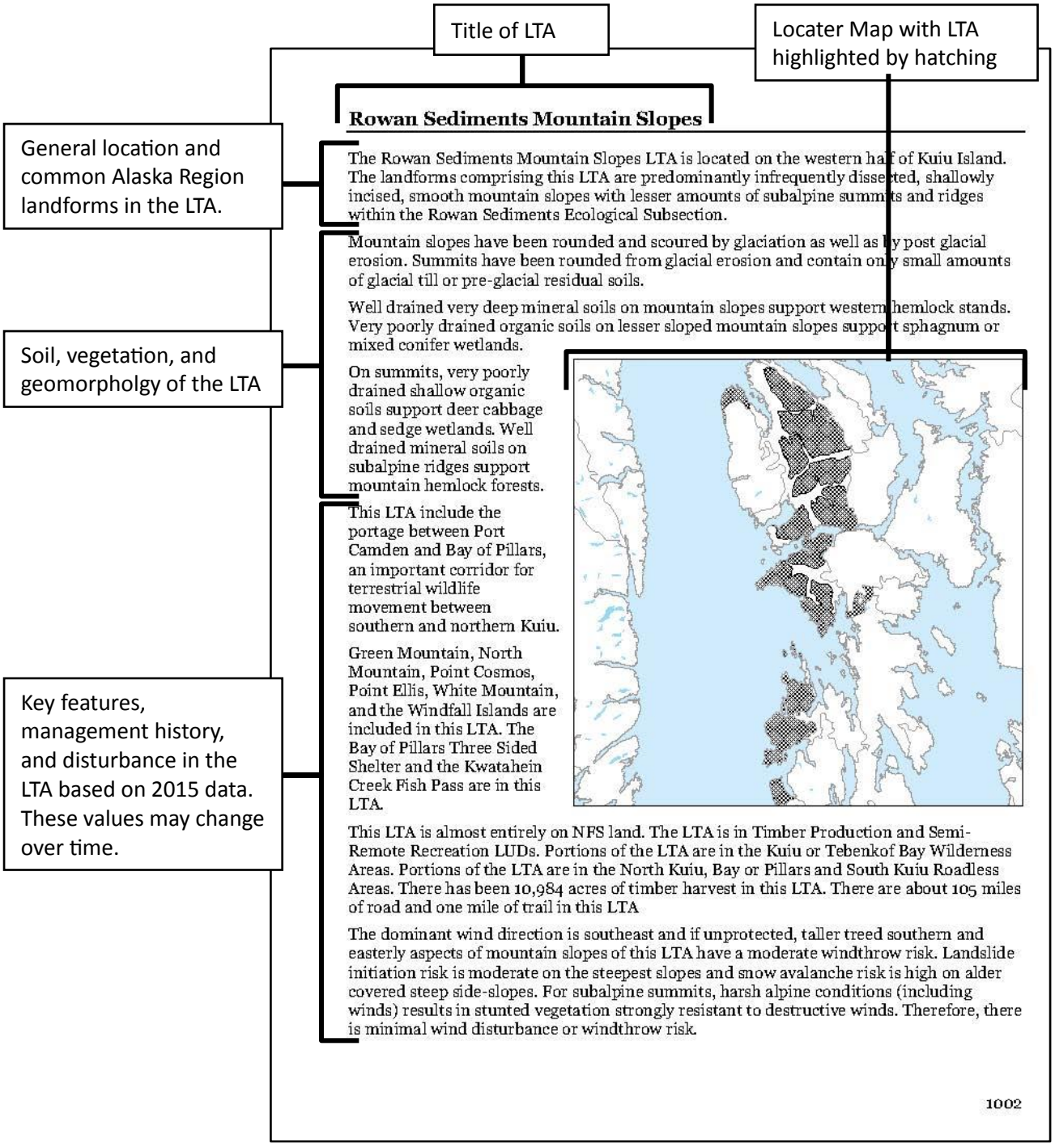
LTA Inset Map Legend

Figure 3. The LTA inset map has only the ecological subsection lines, lakes, salt water, and the LTA described is hatched.

How to use this guide

The guide is arranged by ecological sub sections. Please see the ecological sub section document (Nowacki et al. 2001a) for discussion of the ecological sub sections.

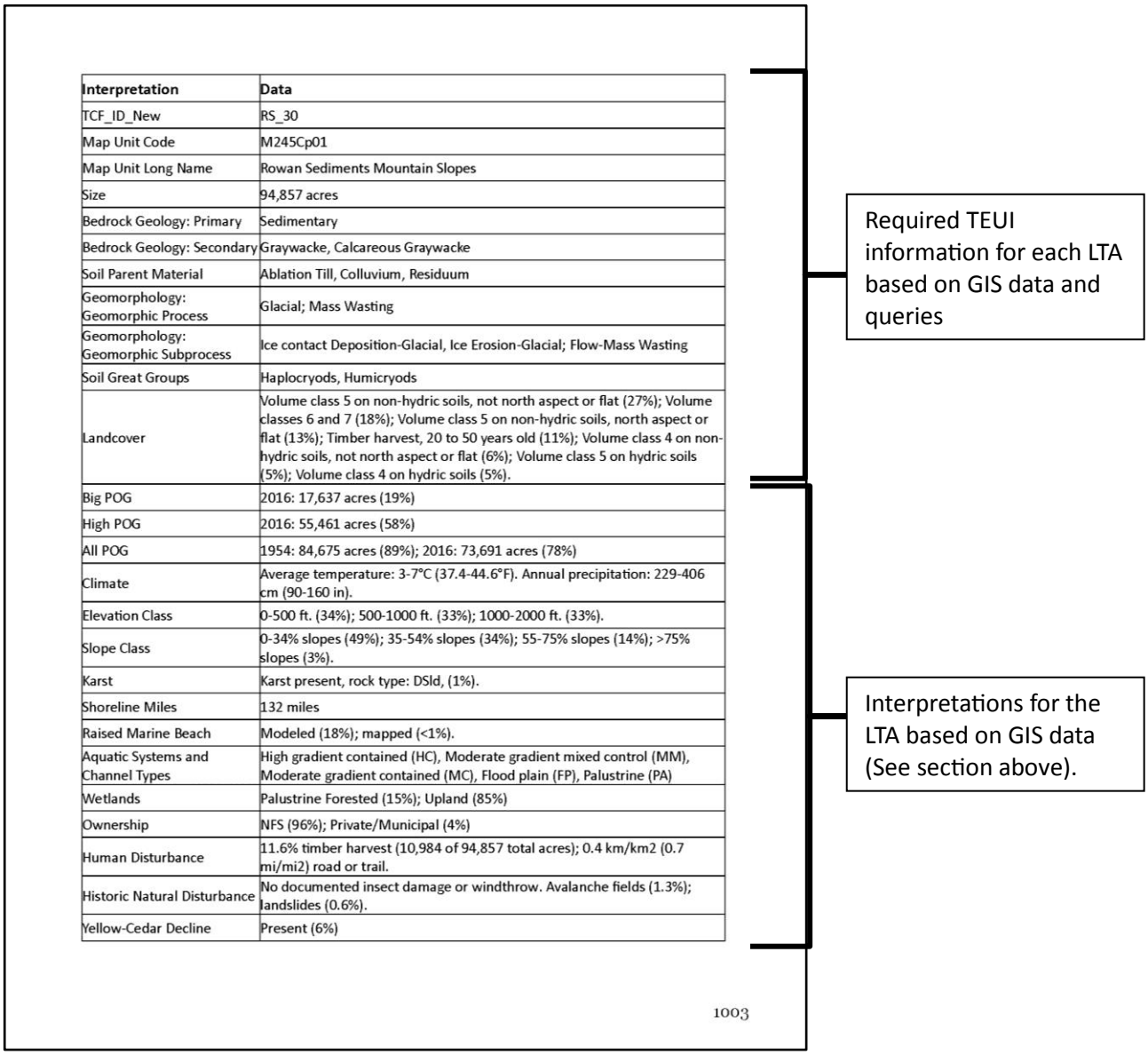
This guide was written to convey information to diverse users including land managers, planners, resource specialists, researchers, and others interested in landscape ecology. Although we tried to minimize the use of technical terminology, it could not be entirely avoided. To aid the reader, technical terms are defined in the glossary.



Each LTA has a two-page map unit description. The first page includes a brief discussion of the dominant geology, geomorphic process, soils, and vegetation. Prominent features and disturbances, both human and natural, are briefly described.

The second page includes a table with the fields required by TEUI and several interpretations we found to be useful in describing the LTAs. All of the information in the tables were pulled from the Tongass GIS library in 2015. Any changes to the underlying data, timber harvest for example, would change the information in these tables.

The spatial data, i.e. the map, is a feature class located in GIS. It is available on the southeast Alaska Geospatial Library, in NRM, and in the Tongass GIS library. No printed maps were created due to scale issues.



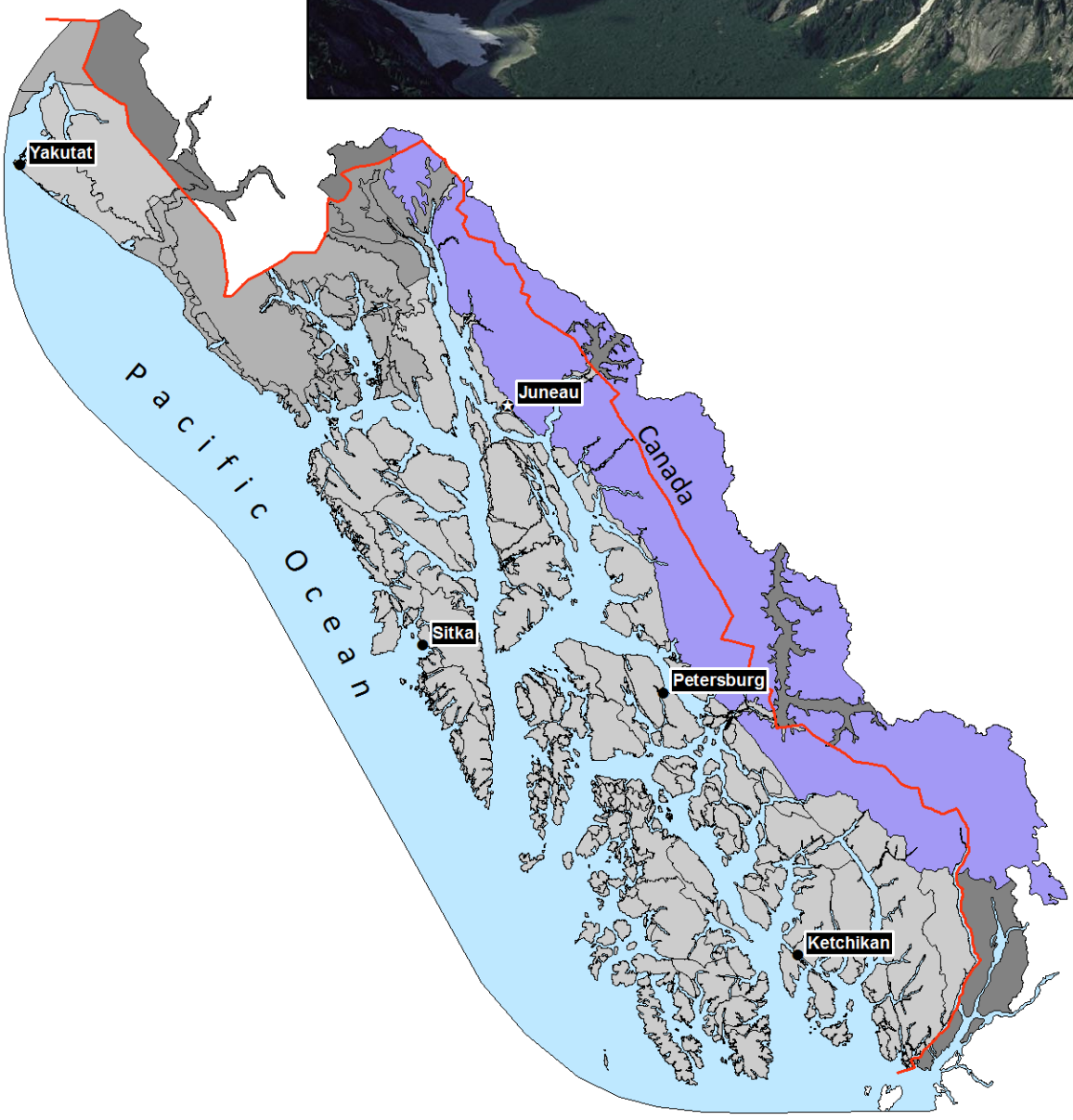
Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	RS_30
Map Unit Code	M245Cp01
Map Unit Long Name	Rowan Sediments Mountain Slopes
Size	94,857 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Graywacke, Calcareous Graywacke
Soil Parent Material	Ablation Till, Colluvium, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting
Soil Great Groups	Haplocryods, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (27%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (18%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (13%); Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (11%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (6%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (5%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (5%).
Big POG	2016: 17,637 acres (19%)
High POG	2016: 55,461 acres (58%)
All POG	1954: 84,675 acres (89%); 2016: 73,691 acres (78%)
Climate	Average temperature: 3-7°C (37.4-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 229-406 cm (90-160 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (34%); 500-1000 ft. (33%); 1000-2000 ft. (33%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (49%); 35-54% slopes (34%); 55-75% slopes (14%); >75% slopes (3%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: DSld, (1%).
Shoreline Miles	132 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (18%); mapped (<1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Flood plain (FP), Palustrine (PA)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (15%); Upland (85%)
Ownership	NFS (96%); Private/Municipal (4%)
Human Disturbance	11.6% timber harvest (10,984 of 94,857 total acres); 0.4 km/km2 (0.7 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (1.3%); landslides (0.6%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (6%)

1003

Required TEUI information for each LTA based on GIS data and queries

Interpretations for the LTA based on GIS data (See section above).

Boundary Ranges Icefields Ecological Subsection LTAs



Boundary Ranges Icefields Taku to Skagway Mountain Summits

The Boundary Ranges Icefields Taku to Skagway Mountain Summits LTA is located on the northern third of the mainland and includes the mountain summits between Taku Inlet and the community of Skagway. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rounded and angular mountain summits with a few very small ice fields within the Boundary Range Icefields Ecological Subsection. This LTA shares a boundary with the Juneau Icefield and the Klondike National Park.

Much of this LTA consists of nunataks throughout the extensive Juneau Icefield. Surrounding the nunataks are the alpine summits above tree-line, adjoining scree slopes and the densely forested mountain slopes below.

Where present, soils are typically less than one-half meter thick overlying bedrock and range from poorly to well drained. These soils support alpine plant communities comprised of dwarf shrubs and hardy forbs. Lichens are present on the bare rock and scree. Rock outcrop is common.

Subalpine forests populated by krummholz Sitka spruce and mountain hemlock occur along the margins of this LTA and other adjacent mountain slope LTAs.

Numerous mountain peaks are in this LTA, including the peaks around the community of Juneau.

Most of the LTA is managed as Remote or Semi-Remote Recreation Land Use Designations (LUDs) on NFS land. This LTA is within the Juneau-Skagway Icefields and the Taku-Snettisham Roadless Areas. There has been no timber harvest in this LTA. There are about three miles of trail in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast but strong outflow winds blow from the north down Lynn Canal, and from the east down Taku Inlet. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low. Snow avalanche risk varies from low to high.

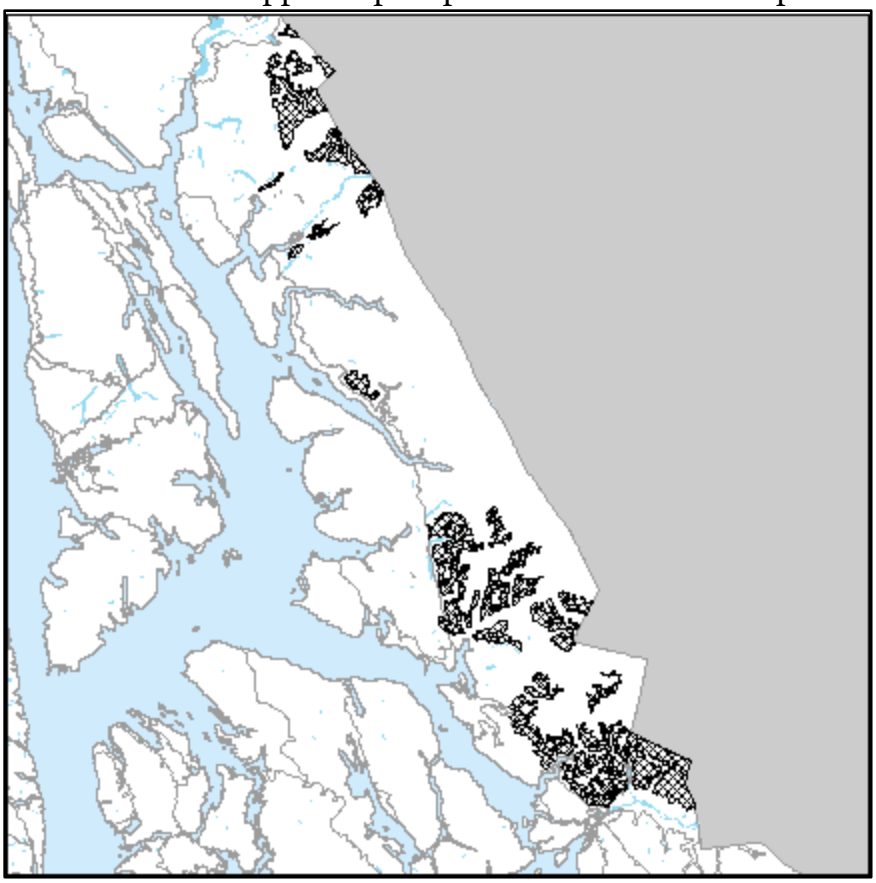
Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	BRI_10_1
Map Unit Code	M244Ca01
Map Unit Long Name	Boundary Ranges Icefields Taku to Skagway Mountain Summits
Size	341,691 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Granite, Granodiorite; Tonalite; Migmatite
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryorthents, Cryosaprists, Cryumbrepts, Humicryods, Rock Outcrop
Landcover	Sparsely Vegetated/Unvegetated (58%); Snow-Ice (28%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 0 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 46 acres (0%)
All POG	1954: 1,269 acres (0%); 2016: 1,269 acres (0%)
Climate	Average temperature: 0-5.5°C (32-41.9°F). Annual precipitation: 178-559 cm (70-220 in).
Elevation Class	1000-2000 ft. (7%); 2000+ ft. (93%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (18%); 35-54% slopes (27%); 55-75% slopes (25%); >75% slopes (30%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: PzZym, (0%).
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (<1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Lake (L), Glacial outwash (GO), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Moderate gradient contained (MC)
Wetlands	Upland (100%)
Ownership	NFS (98%); Private/Municipal (2%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; 0.003 km/km2 (0.01 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (< 0.1%); landslides (< 0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Boundary Ranges Icefields Stikine to Taku Mountain Summits

The Boundary Ranges Icefields Stikine to Taku Mountain Summits LTA is located within the Coast Range on the mountain summits between Taku Inlet and the Stikine River. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rounded and angular mountain summits having much very smaller ice fields than neighboring LTAs within the Boundary Range Icefields Ecological Subsection.

Much of this LTA consists of nunataks throughout the extensive Juneau and Stikine Icefield. Surrounding the nunataks are the alpine summits above tree-line, adjoining scree slopes and the densely forested mountain slopes below.

Where present, soils are typically less than one-half meter thick overlying bedrock and range from poorly to well drained. These soils support alpine plant communities comprised of dwarf shrubs and hardy forbs. Lichens are present on the bare rock and scree. Rock outcrop is common.



Subalpine forests populated by krummholz Sitka spruce and mountain hemlock occur along the margins of this LTA and other adjacent mountain slope LTAs. .

Numerous high-elevation mountain summits are in this LTA and are typically surrounded by glaciers.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is managed as Semi-Remote Recreation and Remote Recreation. Much of this LTA is in the Taku-Snettisham or Spires Roadless Areas. Portions of the Stikine-LeConte and the Tracy Arm-Fords Terror Wilderness are also in this LTA. There has been no timber harvest and there are no roads or trails in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast; however, east-northeast outflow winds occur along the Stikine and Taku River Valleys. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low. Snow avalanche risk ranges from low to high.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	BRI_10_2
Map Unit Code	M244Ca02
Map Unit Long Name	Boundary Ranges Icefields Stikine to Taku Mountain Summits
Size	246,608 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Granite, Granodiorite, Tonalite; Gneiss, Marble
Soil Parent Material	Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryorthents, Cryosaprists, Humicryods, Rock Outcrop
Landcover	Sparsely Vegetated/Unvegetated (59%); Snow-Ice (19%); Alder-Brush (8%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 0 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 173 acres (0%)
All POG	1954: 1,487 acres (1%); 2016: 1,487 acres (1%)
Climate	Average temperature: 0-6.5°C (32-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 229-457 cm (90-180 in).
Elevation Class	1000-2000 ft. (9%); 2000+ ft. (91%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (13%); 35-54% slopes (22%); 55-75% slopes (26%); >75% slopes (39%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: PzZym, (<1%).
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (<1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Glacial outwash (GO), Lake (L), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Glacial alluvial fan (GAF)
Wetlands	Upland (100%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (1.0%); landslides (0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Boundary Ranges Icefields Hyder to Stikine Mountain Summits

The Boundary Ranges Icefields Hyder to Stikine Mountain Summits LTA is located on mountain summits in the coast range between the Stikine River and the community of Hyder. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rounded and angular mountain summits with very small ice fields within the Boundary Range Icefields Ecological Subsection.

Much of this LTA consists of rounded mountain summits with a few rugged mountain summits. Permanent ice and snow is less common in this part of the Coast Range than in the northern part of the Coast Range. Small scree fields or densely forested plant communities are present.

Where present, soils are typically less than one-half meter thick overlying bedrock and range from poorly to well drained. These soils support alpine plant communities comprised of dwarf shrub and hardy forbs plant communities. Lichens are present on the bare rock and scree. Rock outcrop is common.

Subalpine forests populated by krummholz Sitka spruce and mountain hemlock occur along the margins where the LTA borders adjacent mountain slope LTAs.

Numerous mountain peaks and broad summits are in this LTA. These alpine areas are snow free for longer periods of the year than the mountain summits further north in the Coast Range.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Wilderness, Semi-Remote Recreation, Remote Recreation, and Timber Production LUDs. Portions of this LTA are in the Stikine-LeConte Wilderness or the Misty Fiords National Monument Wilderness. Parts of the LTA are in the Aaron, Bradfield, Cone, and Hyder Roadless Areas. There has been no timber harvest in this LTA. There are about five miles of road and one mile of trail in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low. Snow avalanche risk ranges from low to high.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	BRI_10_3
Map Unit Code	M244Ca03
Map Unit Long Name	Boundary Ranges Icefields Hyder to Stikine Mountain Summits
Size	484,667 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Granite, Granodiorite, Tonalite
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryorthents, Cryosaprists, Cryumbrepts, Humicryods, Rock Outcrop
Landcover	Sparsely Vegetated/Unvegetated (46%); Alder-Brush (19%); Snow-Ice (11%); Unproductive forest due to high elevation (9%); Alpine (8%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 612 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 2,577 acres (1%)
All POG	1954: 9,218 acres (2%); 2016: 9,218 acres (2%)
Climate	Average temperature: 0-6.5°C (32-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 254-508 cm (100-200 in).
Elevation Class	500-1000 ft. (1%); 1000-2000 ft. (6%); 2000+ ft. (92%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (17%); 35-54% slopes (23%); 55-75% slopes (27%); >75% slopes (33%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: PzZym, (<1%).
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (<1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Glacial outwash (GO), Glacial alluvial fan (GAF), Lake (L), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM)
Wetlands	Upland (100%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; 0.01 km/km2 (0.01 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (2.4%); landslides (< 0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Boundary Ranges Icefields Taku to Skagway Mountain Summits-Icefields Complex

Boundary Ranges Icefields Taku to Skagway Mountain Summits-Icefields Complex LTA is located on mountain summits east of the community of Skagway. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly icefields and exposed rounded and rugged mountain summits within the Boundary Range Icefields Ecological Subsection. This LTA lies on the margins between the icefields and ice-free mountains.

This LTA is a complex of permanent ice on the margin of the Juneau Icefield and recently deglaciated mountain summits.

Where present, soils are typically less than one-half meter thick overlying bedrock and range from poorly to well drained. These soils support alpine plant communities comprised of dwarf shrubs and hardy forbs. Lichens are present on the bare rock and scree. Rock outcrop is common.

Subalpine forests populated by krummholz Sitka spruce and mountain hemlock occur where this LTA borders adjacent mountain slopes.

Mount Hefty and parts of South Glacier are in this LTA

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in the Remote Recreation LUD. The entire LTA is in the Juneau-Skagway Icefield Roadless Area. There has been no timber harvest and no roads or trails exist in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast, however north winds often blow down Lynn Canal from the interior. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk ranges from low to high. Snow avalanche risk ranges from low to high.

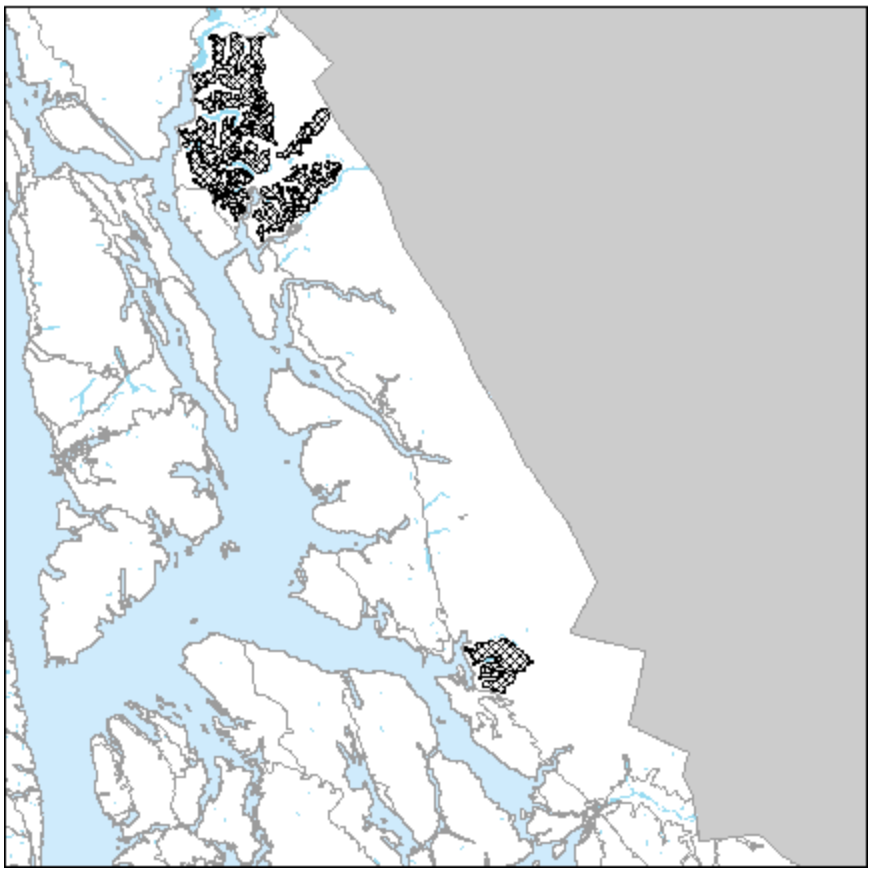
Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	BRI_10a_1
Map Unit Code	M244Ca04
Map Unit Long Name	Boundary Ranges Icefields Taku to Skagway Mountain Summits-Icefields Complex
Size	16,757 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Granodiorite; Gneiss, Marble, Migmatite
Soil Parent Material	Ice, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Erosion-Glacial, Active Ice and Snow Processes-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryorthents, Cryosaprists, Ice, Rock Outcrop
Landcover	Sparsely Vegetated/Unvegetated (63%); Snow-Ice (36%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 0 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 0 acres (0%)
All POG	1954: 0 acres (0%); 2016: 0 acres (0%)
Climate	Average temperature: 0-2.5°C (32-36.5°F). Annual precipitation: 178-279 cm (70-110 in).
Elevation Class	2000+ ft. (100%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (23%); 35-54% slopes (25%); 55-75% slopes (23%); >75% slopes (29%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Not present
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Glacial outwash (GO), Lake (L), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM)
Wetlands	Upland (100%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No landslide inventory
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Boundary Ranges Icefields Stikine to Taku Mountain Summits-Icefields Complex

Boundary Ranges Icefields Stikine to Taku Mountain Summits-Icefields Complex LTA is on mountain summits between the Stikine River and Taku Inlet. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly icefields and exposed rounded and rugged mountain summits within the Boundary Range Icefields Ecological Subsection. This LTA lies on the margins between the icefields and ice-free mountains

This LTA is a complex of permanent ice on the margin of the Juneau and Stikine Icefields and recently deglaciated mountain summits.

Where present, soils are typically less than one-half meter thick overlying bedrock and range from poorly to well drained. These soils support alpine plant communities comprised of dwarf shrubs and hardy forbs. Lichens are present on the bare rock and scree. Rock outcrop is common.



Subalpine forests populated by krummholz Sitka spruce and mountain hemlock occur along the margins of the LTA where it borders adjacent mountain slope LTAs.

Numerous mountain peaks occur in this LTA, including the Cosmos Range and Patterson Peaks.

This LTA is almost entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Semi-Remote Recreation and Remote Recreation LUDs. A small part of the Patterson Glacier Special Interest Area is in this LTA. This LTA lies within the Taku-Snettisham or Spires Roadless Areas. There has been no timber harvest in this LTA. There are no roads or trails in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast and northeast (down Taku Inlet). Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low. Snow avalanche risk ranges from low to high.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	BRI_10a_2
Map Unit Code	M244Ca05
Map Unit Long Name	Boundary Ranges Icefields Stikine to Taku Mountain Summits-Icefields Complex
Size	178,333 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Granite, Granodiorite, Tonalite
Soil Parent Material	Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Erosion-Glacial, Active Ice and Snow Processes-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryorthents, Rock Outcrop
Landcover	Sparsely Vegetated/Unvegetated (57%); Alder-Brush (19%); Snow-Ice (12%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 0 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 188 acres (0%)
All POG	1954: 661 acres (0%); 2016: 661 acres (0%)
Climate	Average temperature: 0-5.5°C (32-41.9°F). Annual precipitation: 279-457 cm (110-180 in).
Elevation Class	1000-2000 ft. (8%); 2000+ ft. (92%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (12%); 35-54% slopes (27%); 55-75% slopes (28%); >75% slopes (33%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: PzZym, (<1%).
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	not present
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Glacial outwash (GO), Flood plain (FP), Lake (L), Glacial alluvial fan (GAF)
Wetlands	Upland (100%)
Ownership	NFS (100%); State of Alaska (<1%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (< 0.1%); landslides (< 0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (<1%)

Boundary Ranges Icefields Hyder to Stikine Mountain Summits-Icefields Complex

Boundary Ranges Icefields Hyder to Stikine Mountain Summits-Icefields Complex LTA is located on mountain summits west of the community of Hyder. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly icefields, and exposed rounded and rugged mountain summits within the Boundary Range Icefields Ecological Subsection.

This LTA consists of small isolated glaciers surrounded by mostly ice-free mountains.

Where present, soils are typically less than one-half meter thick over bedrock and range from poorly to well drained. These soils support alpine plant communities comprised of dwarf shrubs and hardy forbs. Lichens are present on the bare rock and scree. Rock outcrop is common.

Subalpine forests populated by krummholz Sitka spruce and mountain hemlock occur along the margins of the LTA where the LTA borders adjacent mountain slope LTAs.

Numerous mountain peaks occur in this LTA, including the Mount Hinckley and Ninemile Mountain.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Remote and Semi-Remote Recreation LUDs. Most of this LTA is in the Hyder Roadless Area. There has been no timber harvest. There are no roads or trails in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low. Snow avalanche risk ranges from low to high.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	BRI_10a_3
Map Unit Code	M244Ca06
Map Unit Long Name	Boundary Ranges Icefields Hyder to Stikine Mountain Summits-Icefields Complex
Size	35,373 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Granite, Granodiorite, Quartz Diorite
Soil Parent Material	Ice, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Active Ice and Snow Processes-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Ice, Rock Outcrop
Landcover	Sparsely Vegetated/Unvegetated (49%); Snow-Ice (16%); Alpine (11%); Alder-Brush (10%); Recurrent slide (5%); Unproductive forest due to high elevation (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 0 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 84 acres (0%)
All POG	1954: 478 acres (0%); 2016: 478 acres (0%)
Climate	Average temperature: 0-5.5°C (32-41.9°F). Annual precipitation: 254-457 cm (100-180 in).
Elevation Class	1000-2000 ft. (2%); 2000+ ft. (98%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (20%); 35-54% slopes (25%); 55-75% slopes (27%); >75% slopes (28%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	not present
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Lake (L), Glacial outwash (GO), Glacial alluvial fan (GAF)
Wetlands	Upland (100%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No landslide inventory
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

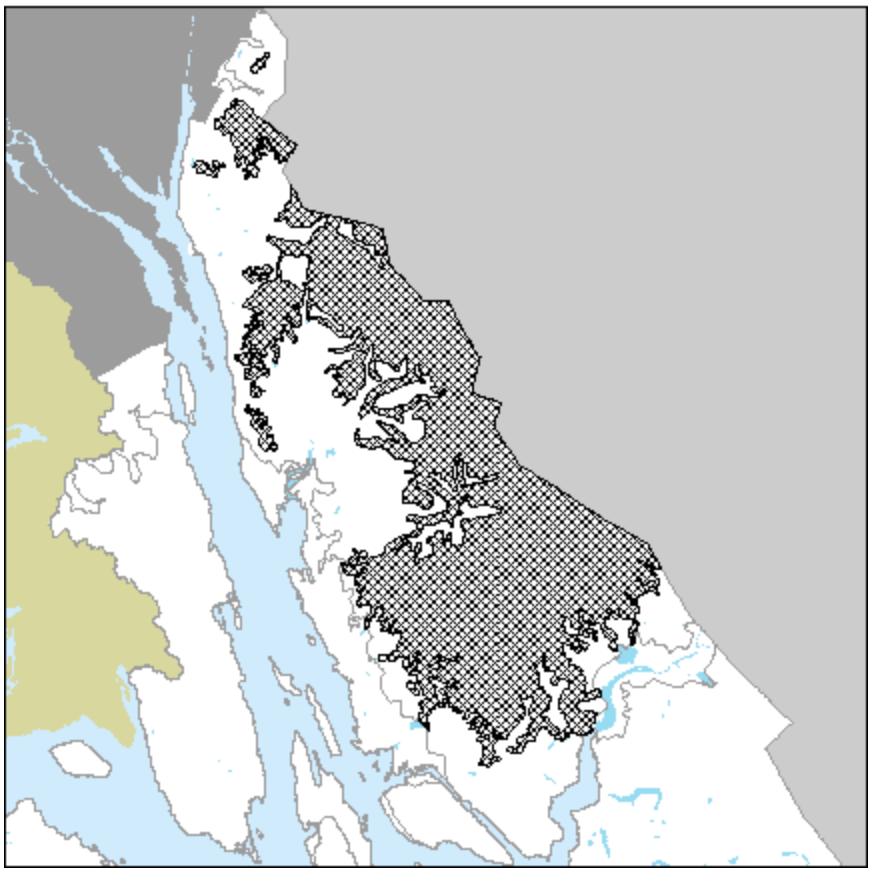
Boundary Ranges Icefields Taku to Skagway Icefields

The Boundary Ranges Icefields Taku to Skagway Icefields includes the portion of the Juneau Icefield that lies between the community of Skagway and Taku Inlet. This LTA includes permanent ice and snow between the international boundary with Canada and the seasonal snow free zone closer to the coastal waters. The LTA includes a few, small nunataks within the Boundary Range Icefields Ecological Subsection.

Ice and permanent snow dominate this LTA. The peaks of several mountains (nunataks) are exposed within the ice field.

This LTA is the Juneau Icefield. Icefields research occurs in this LTA. Tourism occurs on the ice around the Mendenhall Valley outside of the city of Juneau.

Numerous peaks and glaciers are in this LTA. Several peaks forming the international boundary are in this LTA.



This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Remote and Semi-Remote Recreation LUDs. This LTA is primarily used for recreation. The entire LTA is in the Juneau-Skagway Icefield Roadless Area. No timber harvest, roads or trails exist in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast, although outflow winds from the east occur along the major valleys. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low. Snow avalanche risk is low except along the ice free margins of the LTA where snow avalanche risk ranges from low to high.

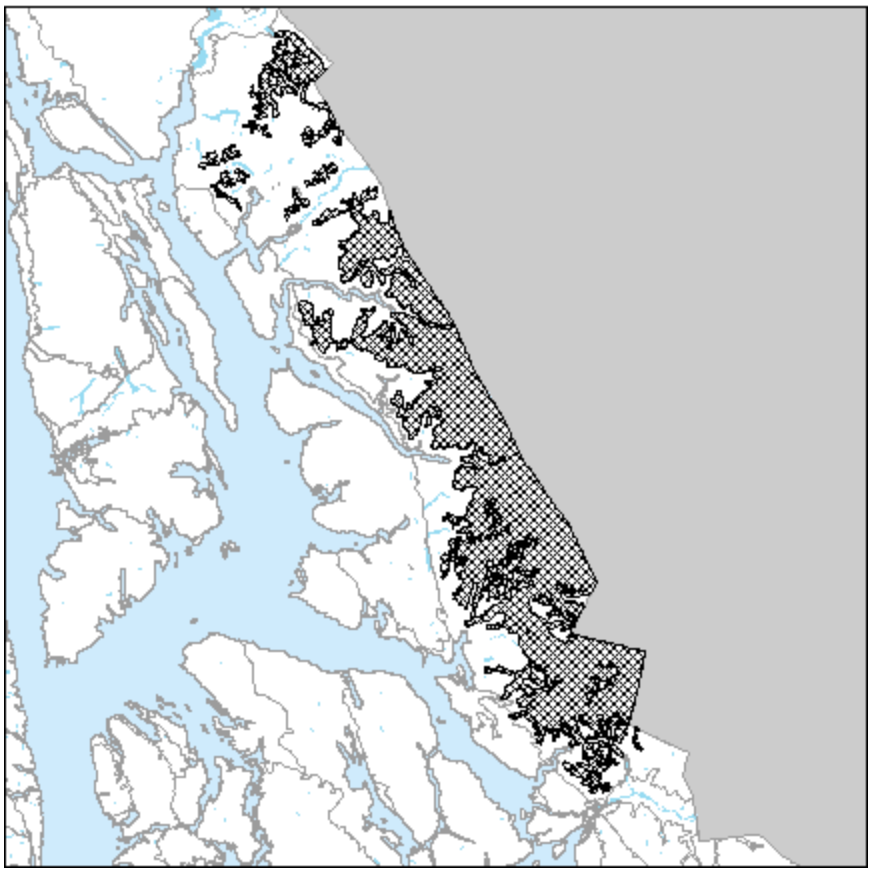
Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	BRI_13_1
Map Unit Code	M244Ca07
Map Unit Long Name	Boundary Ranges Icefields Taku to Skagway Ice Fields
Size	712,699 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Granite, Granodiorite, Tonalite; Gneiss, Marble
Soil Parent Material	Ice, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Active Ice and Snow Processes-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryorthents, Ice, Rock Outcrop
Landcover	Snow-Ice (92%); Sparsely Vegetated/Unvegetated (8%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 0 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 116 acres (0%)
All POG	1954: 238 acres (0%); 2016: 238 acres (0%)
Climate	Average temperature: 0-5.5°C (32-41.9°F). Annual precipitation: 178-559 cm (70-220 in).
Elevation Class	500-1000 ft. (1%); 1000-2000 ft. (5%); 2000+ ft. (94%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (69%); 35-54% slopes (13%); 55-75% slopes (9%); >75% slopes (9%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: PzZym, Trl, (<1%).
Shoreline Miles	1 mile
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Glacier (ICE), High gradient contained (HC), Glacial outwash (GO), Lake (L), Glacial estuary (GES)
Wetlands	Upland (100%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; 0.001 km/km2 (0.002 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (< 0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Boundary Ranges Icefields Stikine to Taku Icefields

The Boundary Ranges Icefields Stikine to Taku Icefields includes several individual glaciers in the northern part and a portion of the Stikine Icefield that lies between Taku Inlet and the Stikine River Valley. This LTA includes permanent ice and snow between the international boundary with Canada and the seasonal snow free zone closer to the coastal waters. The LTA includes a few, small nunataks within the Boundary Range Icefields Ecological Subsection.

Ice and permanent snow dominate this LTA. The peaks of several mountains (nunataks) are exposed within the ice field.

Numerous peaks and glaciers are in this LTA, including several peaks forming the international boundary.



This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Remote and Semi-Remote Recreation LUDs. Portions of the Tracy Arm-Fords Terror Wilderness and the Stikine-LeConte Wildernesses are in this LTA. Large portions of the LTA are in the Spires or Taku-Snettisham Roadless Areas. No timber harvest, roads or trails exist in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast, although outflow winds from the east occur along the major valleys. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low. Snow avalanche risk is low except along the ice free margins of the LTA where snow avalanche risk ranges from low to high.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	BRI_13_2
Map Unit Code	M244Ca08
Map Unit Long Name	Boundary Ranges Icefields Stikine to Taku Ice Fields
Size	810,924 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Granite, Granodiorite, Tonalite; Migmatite; Gneiss, Marble
Soil Parent Material	Ice, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Active Ice and Snow Processes-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryorthents, Ice, Rock Outcrop
Landcover	Snow-Ice (85%); Sparsely Vegetated/Unvegetated (13%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 0 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 0 acres (0%)
All POG	1954: 15 acres (0%); 2016: 158 acres (0%)
Climate	Average temperature: 0-6.5°C (32-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 229-457 cm (90-180 in).
Elevation Class	1000-2000 ft. (4%); 2000+ ft. (96%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (54%); 35-54% slopes (19%); 55-75% slopes (14%); >75% slopes (13%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: PzZym, (<1%).
Shoreline Miles	1 mile
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (<1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Glacier (ICE), High gradient contained (HC), Lake (L), Alluvial fan (AF), Glacial alluvial fan (GAF)
Wetlands	Upland (100%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (< 0.1%); landslides (< 0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

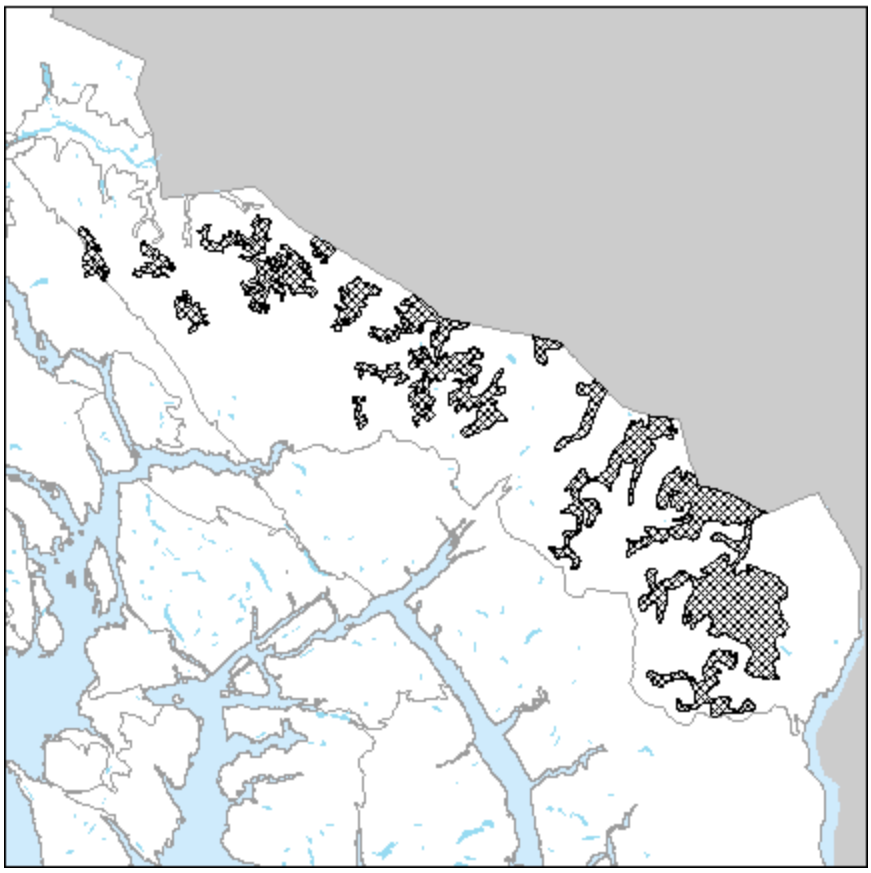
Boundary Ranges Icefields Hyder to Stikine Icefields

The Boundary Ranges Hyder to Stikine Icefields is located between the Stikine River and the Community of Hyder. This LTA includes permanent ice and snow upslope of the seasonal snow zone within the Boundary Range Icefields Ecological Subsection.

Ice and permanent snow dominate this LTA. The ice is often confined to small glaciers or mountain peaks with permanent snow. In many areas the seasonal snow zone extends to the international boundary with Canada.

Numerous peaks and glaciers are in this LTA. Several peaks forming the international boundary are in this LTA.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Remote and Semi-Remote Recreation and Timber Production LUDs. Portions of this LTA are in the Misty Fiords National Monument Wilderness. No timber harvest, roads or trails exist in this LTA.



The dominant wind direction is southeast, although outflow winds from the east occur along the major valleys. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low. Snow avalanche risk is low except along the ice free margins of the LTA where snow avalanche risk ranges from low to high.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	BRI_13_3
Map Unit Code	M244Ca09
Map Unit Long Name	Boundary Ranges Icefields Hyder to Stikine Ice Fields
Size	214,894 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Granite, Granodiorite; Volcaniclastic
Soil Parent Material	Ice, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Active Ice and Snow Processes-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryorthents, Ice, Rock Outcrop
Landcover	Snow-Ice (69%); Sparsely Vegetated/Unvegetated (25%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 0 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 0 acres (0%)
All POG	1954: 62 acres (0%); 2016: 62 acres (0%)
Climate	Average temperature: 0-4.5°C (32-40.1°F). Annual precipitation: 356-508 cm (140-200 in).
Elevation Class	1000-2000 ft. (1%); 2000+ ft. (99%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (39%); 35-54% slopes (23%); 55-75% slopes (22%); >75% slopes (16%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	not present
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Glacial outwash (GO), Glacial alluvial fan (GAF), Glacier (ICE), Lake (L)
Wetlands	Upland (100%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (< 0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Boundary Ranges Icefields Taku to Skagway Mountain Slopes

The Boundary Ranges Icefields Taku to Skagway Mountain Slopes LTA is located on mountain slopes between the community of Skagway and Taku Inlet. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, smooth mountain slopes with smaller areas of frequently dissected, shallowly-incised, smooth mountain slopes within the Boundary Ranges Icefields Ecological Subsection.

This LTA includes glaciated mountain slopes along fiords and river valleys. Steep upper slopes were typically scoured. Thicker till deposits occur on lower slopes. The bedrock is mostly granitic.

Soils on the upper mountain slopes are typically well drained and less than one-half meter thick overlying bedrock. These soils support mountain hemlock forests or Sitka alder-salmonberry plant communities within snow avalanche zones.

On the lower mountain slopes soils are typically more than one meter thick over bedrock and soil drainage ranges from moderately well to well drained. These soils support western hemlock forests intermixed with areas of Sitka spruce.

This LTA forms the backdrop for the city of Juneau.

This LTA is mainly on NFS land. The LTA is in Remote and Semi-Remote Recreation and Scenic Viewshed LUDs. Portions of the LTA are in the Juneau-Skagway Icefield, Taku-Snettisham, Juneau Urban, and Rhine Roadless Areas. There has been no timber harvest in this LTA. There are about nine miles of road and twenty-one miles of trail in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast, although strong outflow winds often occur from the north down Lynn Canal and from the northeast along major river valleys and Taku Inlet. Windthrow risk ranges from low to high. Landslide risk is medium to high. Snow avalanche risk ranges from low to high.

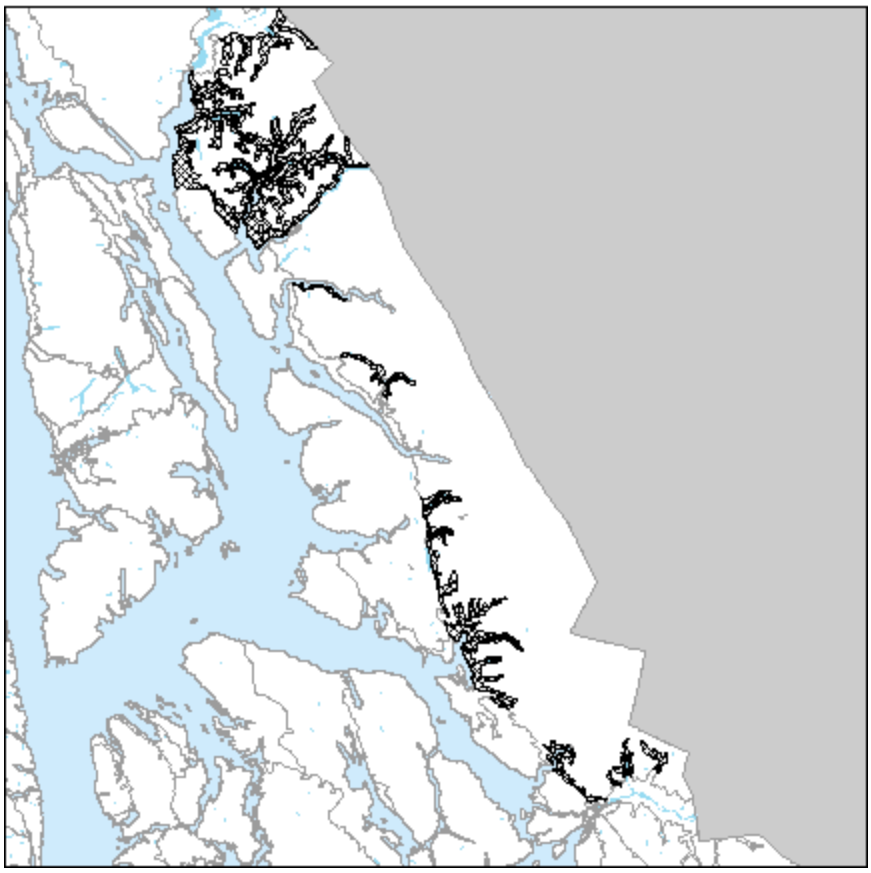
Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	BRI_30_1
Map Unit Code	M244Ca10
Map Unit Long Name	Boundary Ranges Icefields Taku to Skagway Mountain Slopes
Size	228,946 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Granite, Granodiorite, Tonalite
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting
Soil Great Groups	Cryofolists, Cryorthents, Cryumbrepts, Humicryods
Landcover	Sparsely Vegetated/Unvegetated (20%); Recurrent slide (15%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (11%); Alder-Brush (10%); Unproductive forest due to recurrent slide (9%); Unproductive forest due to high elevation (8%); Snow-Ice (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 1,844 acres (1%)
High POG	2016: 15,304 acres (7%)
All POG	1954: 53,735 acres (23%); 2016: 53,735 acres (23%)
Climate	Average temperature: 0-6°C (32-42.8°F). Annual precipitation: 178-559 cm (70-220 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (10%); 500-1000 ft. (18%); 1000-2000 ft. (39%); 2000+ ft. (33%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (20%); 35-54% slopes (25%); 55-75% slopes (25%); >75% slopes (30%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: PzZym, (<1%).
Shoreline Miles	50 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (12%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Alluvial fan (AF), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Glacial outwash (GO), Moderate gradient contained (MC)
Wetlands	Upland (100%)
Ownership	NFS (93%); State of Alaska (1%); Private/Municipal (6%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; 0.05 km/km2 (0.08 mi/mi2) road or trail; 8 miles powerline corridor; City and Borough of Juneau; Horrible, Ivanhoe, and Kensington Mines.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (0.2%); landslides (0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Boundary Ranges Icefields Stikine to Taku Mountain Slopes

The Boundary Ranges Icefields Stikine to Taku Mountain Slopes LTA is located on the mountain slopes of the Coast Range between Taku Inlet and the Stikine River. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected smooth mountain slopes with lesser areas of frequently dissected shallowly-incised, smooth mountain slopes within the Boundary Ranges Icefields Ecological Subsection.

This LTA includes glaciated mountain slopes along fiords and river valleys. Steep upper slopes were typically scoured. Thicker till deposits occur on lower slopes. The bedrock is mostly granitic.

Soils on the upper mountain slopes are well drained and less than one-half meter thick over bedrock. These soils support mountain hemlock forests or Sitka alder-salmonberry plant communities within avalanche zones.



On the lower mountain slopes soils are typically more than one meter thick over bedrock and soil drainage ranges from moderately well to well drained. These soils support western hemlock forests intermixed with areas of Sitka spruce.

Swan Lake Cabin and Falls Lake Shelter are in this LTA. The Snettisham Dam is in this LTA.

This LTA is almost entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Semi-Remote and Remote Recreation LUDs. Most of the LTA is in either the Taku-Snettisham or Spires Roadless Areas. Portions of the LTA are in the Stikine-LeConte or Tracy Arm-Fords Terror Wilderness Areas. There has been about 600 acres of timber harvest in this LTA, mostly in the 1960s and 1970s. There are about seven miles of roads and trails.

The dominant wind direction is southeast, although strong outflow winds often occur from the east and northeast along major river valleys and Taku Inlet. Windthrow risk ranges from low to high. Landslide risk is medium to high. Snow avalanche risk ranges from low to high.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	BRI_30_2
Map Unit Code	M244Ca11
Map Unit Long Name	Boundary Ranges Icefields Stikine to Taku Mountain Slopes
Size	217,090 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Granite, Granodiorite, Tonalite
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting
Soil Great Groups	Cryorthents, Cryumbrepts, Humicryods
Landcover	Alder-Brush (21%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (11%); Unproductive forest due to recurrent slide (11%); Unproductive forest due to high elevation (11%); Recurrent slide (11%); Sparsely Vegetated/Unvegetated (9%); Unproductive forest due to rock (6%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (5%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 596 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 15,831 acres (7%)
All POG	1954: 53,980 acres (25%); 2016: 53,980 acres (25%)
Climate	Average temperature: 0-7°C (32-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 229-457 cm (90-180 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (14%); 500-1000 ft. (22%); 1000-2000 ft. (44%); 2000+ ft. (20%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (20%); 35-54% slopes (25%); 55-75% slopes (26%); >75% slopes (30%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Pzm, PzZym, (<1%).
Shoreline Miles	109 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (8%); mapped (<1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Glacial outwash (GO), Alluvial fan (AF), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Flood plain (FP)
Wetlands	Upland (100%)
Ownership	NFS (98%); State of Alaska (2%); Private/Municipal (<1%)
Human Disturbance	0.3% timber harvest (594 of 217,090 total acres); 0.01 km/km2 (0.02 mi/mi2) road or trail; 15 miles powerline corridor; Lake Dorothy and Snettisham hydropower plants.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (< 1%); avalanche fields (2.1%); landslides (0.9%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Boundary Ranges Icefields Hyder to Stikine Mountain Slopes

The Boundary Ranges Icefields Hyder to Stikine Mountain Slopes LTA is located on mountain slopes between the Stikine River and the community of Hyder. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected smooth mountain slopes with lesser areas of frequently dissected shallowly-incised, smooth mountain slopes within the Boundary Ranges Icefields Ecological Subsection.

This LTA includes glaciated mountain slopes along fiords and river valleys. Steep upper slopes were typically scoured and thicker till deposits occur on lower slopes. The bedrock is mostly granitic.

Soils on the upper mountain slopes are typically well drained and less than one-half meter thick over bedrock. These soils support mountain hemlock dominated forests or Sitka alder-salmonberry dominated plant communities within avalanche zones.

On the lower mountain slopes soils are typically more than one meter thick over bedrock and soil drainage ranges from moderately well to well drained. These soils support western hemlock forests intermixed with Sitka spruce.

A portion of this LTA forms the backdrop for the community of Hyder.

This LTA is almost entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Remote and Semi-Remote Recreation, and Timber Production LUDs. Most of the LTA is in either the Cone, Aaron, Harding, Bradfield, or Hyder Roadless Areas. Portions of the LTA are in the Misty Fiords National Monument Wilderness. There has been about 1,000 acres of timber harvest in this LTA, mostly in the 1960s, 1970s and 1980s. There are about eleven miles of roads and trails in this LTA.

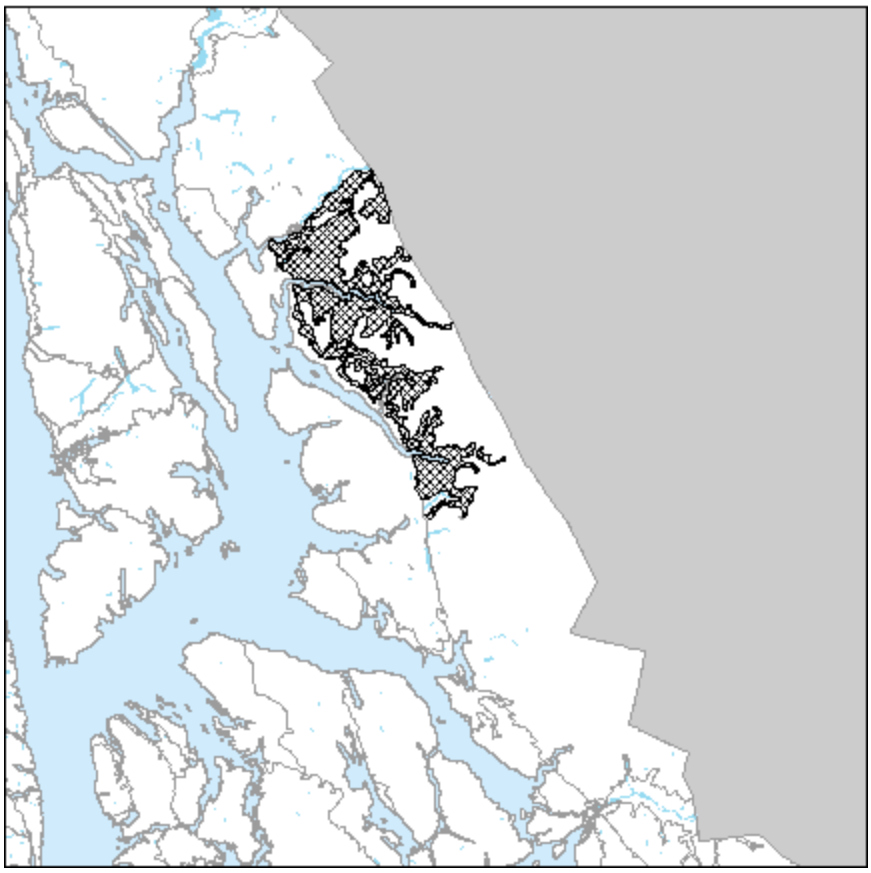
The dominant wind direction is southeast, although strong outflow winds often occur from the east and northeast along major river valleys. Windthrow risk ranges from low to high. Landslide risk is medium to high. Snow avalanche risk ranges from low to high.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	BRI_30_3
Map Unit Code	M244Ca12
Map Unit Long Name	Boundary Ranges Icefields Hyder to Stikine Mountain Slopes
Size	292,532 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Granite, Granodiorite, Tonalite
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryorthents, Cryosaprists, Cryumbrepts, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to high elevation (21%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (17%); Alder-Brush (15%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (7%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (7%); Unproductive forest due to recurrent slide (6%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 5,352 acres (2%)
High POG	2016: 35,027 acres (12%)
All POG	1954: 108,838 acres (37%); 2016: 107,846 acres (37%)
Climate	Average temperature: 0-7°C (32-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 254-508 cm (100-200 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (8%); 500-1000 ft. (17%); 1000-2000 ft. (45%); 2000+ ft. (31%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (23%); 35-54% slopes (25%); 55-75% slopes (25%); >75% slopes (27%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	20 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (2%); mapped (<1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Glacial outwash (GO), Flood plain (FP), Glacial alluvial fan (GAF), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM)
Wetlands	Upland (100%)
Ownership	NFS (99%); State of Alaska (1%); Private/Municipal (<1%)
Human Disturbance	0.3% timber harvest (992 of 292,445 total acres); 0.01 km/km2 (0.02 mi/mi2) road or trail; Riverside Mine.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (11.3%); landslides (0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (<1%)

Boundary Ranges Icefields Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex

The Boundary Ranges Icefields Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex LTA is located on mountain slopes and summits around Port Snettisham, Tracy Arm and east of Endicott Bay. The landforms comprising this LTA are infrequently dissected, smooth mountain slopes with lesser amounts of rounded mountain summits within the Boundary Ranges Icefields Ecological Subsection.

This LTA includes glaciated mountain slopes along fiords, river valleys and small rounded mountain summits. Steep upper slopes were typically scoured and thicker till deposits occur on lower slopes. The bedrock is mostly granitic.



Soils on the upper mountain slopes are typically well drained and less than one-half meter thick over bedrock. These soils support mountain hemlock dominated forests or Sitka alder-salmonberry dominated plant communities within avalanche zones.

On the lower mountain slopes soils are typically one meter or more thick over bedrock and soil drainage ranges from moderately well to well drained. These soils support western hemlock forests intermixed with Sitka spruce.

On the rounded summits, soils are typically less than one-half meter thick over bedrock and range from poorly to well drained. These soils support alpine plant communities comprised of dwarf shrubs and hardy forbs. Lichens are present on the bare rock and scree. Rock outcrop is common.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Wilderness and Semi-Remote Recreation LUDs. Most of this LTA is the Tracy Arm-Fords Terror Wilderness. A small part of the LTA is in the Taku-Snettisham Roadless Area. There has been no timber harvest in this LTA. There are no roads or trails in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast, although strong outflow winds often occur from the east and northeast along major river valleys. Windthrow risk ranges from low to high. Landslide risk is medium to high. Snow avalanche risk ranges from low to high.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	BRI_30a
Map Unit Code	M244Ca13
Map Unit Long Name	Boundary Ranges Icefields Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex
Size	266,435 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Granite, Granodiorite, Tonalite; Gneiss, Marble
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryorthents, Cryosaprists, Cryumbrepts, Humicryods
Landcover	Sparsely Vegetated/Unvegetated (54%); Alder-Brush (25%); Snow-Ice (9%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 63 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 2,174 acres (1%)
All POG	1954: 7,807 acres (3%); 2016: 7,807 acres (3%)
Climate	Average temperature: 0-6°C (32-42.8°F). Annual precipitation: 229-457 cm (90-180 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (3%); 500-1000 ft. (8%); 1000-2000 ft. (21%); 2000+ ft. (68%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (15%); 35-54% slopes (21%); 55-75% slopes (25%); >75% slopes (39%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: PzZym, (2%).
Shoreline Miles	65 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Glacial outwash (GO), Alluvial fan (AF), Glacial alluvial fan (GAF), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM)
Wetlands	Upland (100%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (0.2%); landslides (< 0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Boundary Ranges Icefields Katzehin River Valley Floor

The Boundary Ranges Icefields Katzehin River Valley Floor LTA is located along the Katzehin River about east of the community of Haines. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly floodplains with lesser amounts of infrequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans within the Boundary Ranges Icefields Ecological Subsection.

The sediments in the LTA are of alluvial and colluvial origin derived mostly from granodiorite. The Meade Glacier drains into this LTA.

Soils on the floodplain and alluvial fans are typically well drained and deep. These soils support Sitka spruce dominated forests, often even-aged due to recent de-glaciation. Portions of the LTA are the toe slopes of snow avalanche zones which support alder-salmonberry plant communities. Areas immediately down gradient from the Meade Glacier consist of non-vegetated river gravels (riverwash).

Katzehin River and Lake occur in this LTA. The lake has drained in recent years leaving riverwash. The Meade Glacier is adjacent to this LTA.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Remote Recreation and Wild River LUDs. Most of the LTA is in the Juneau-Skagway Icefields Inventoried Roadless Area. There has been no timber harvest in this LTA. There are no roads or trails in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast, although strong outflow winds from the north follow Chilkoot Inlet. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low. Snow avalanche risk (from upslope areas) is low in most of the LTA but is high in the upper part of the valley.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	BRI_50_1
Map Unit Code	M244Ca14
Map Unit Long Name	Boundary Ranges Icefields Katzehin River Valley Floor
Size	9,451 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Granodiorite; Alluvium
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Colluvium, Marine Sediments, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial; Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial; Proglacial Deposition-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryofluvents, Cryorthents, Haplocryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to low site index (31%); Water (31%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (8%); Alder-Brush (7%); Snow-Ice (6%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 255 acres (3%)
High POG	2016: 1,135 acres (12%)
All POG	1954: 1,882 acres (20%); 2016: 1,882 acres (20%)
Climate	Average temperature: 0-5.5°C (32-41.9°F). Annual precipitation: 178-229 cm (70-90 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (86%); 500-1000 ft. (12%); 1000-2000 ft. (2%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (90%); 35-54% slopes (5%); 55-75% slopes (2%); >75% slopes (3%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (23%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Glacial outwash (GO), Flood plain (FP), Palustrine (PA), High gradient contained (HC), Alluvial fan (AF)
Wetlands	Estuarine (8%); Palustrine Forested (5%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (6%); Riverine (44%); Upland (36%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Boundary Ranges Icefields Unuk River Valley Floor

The Boundary Ranges Icefields Boundary Ranges Icefields Unuk River Valley Floor LTA is located on the Unuk River on the northern corner of Behm Canal, northwest of the community of Hyder. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly floodplains with lesser amounts of infrequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans within the Boundary Ranges Icefields Ecological Subsection.

The sediments in the LTA are of alluvial and colluvial origin derived mostly from granodiorite.

Soils on the floodplain and alluvial fans are typically well drained and deep. These soils support Sitka spruce and/or black cottonwood forests, often even-aged due to recent de-glaciation or flood events. Portions of the LTA in the upper Blue River watershed include the toe slopes of snow avalanche zones which support alder-salmonberry plant communities. Much of the floodplain consists of riverwash.

The Unuk River is a trans-boundary river, and much of the river system is in Canada. The Blue River lava flow occurs on a tributary to the Unuk in an adjacent LTA.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is managed as Wilderness Wild River LUD. The entire LTA is in the Misty Fiords National Monument Wilderness Area. There has been no timber harvest in this LTA. There are no roads or trails in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low. Snow avalanche risk is low except in the upper Blue River where snow avalanche risk (from an upslope LTA) is high.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	BRI_50_10
Map Unit Code	M244Ca23
Map Unit Long Name	Boundary Ranges Icefields Unuk River Valley Floor
Size	6,536 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Alluvium
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Glaciofluvial, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial; Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial; Proglacial Deposition-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquents, Cryofluvents, Cryohemists, Haplocryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to Glacier (20%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (15%); Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (14%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (14%); Other non-forest (8%); Alder-Brush (5%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 818 acres (13%)
High POG	2016: 1,185 acres (18%)
All POG	1954: 2,316 acres (35%); 2016: 2,316 acres (35%)
Climate	Average temperature: 2.5-6.5°C (36.5-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 356-457 cm (140-180 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (82%); 500-1000 ft. (14%); 1000-2000 ft. (4%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (95%); 35-54% slopes (2%); 55-75% slopes (2%); >75% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (72%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Glacial outwash (GO), Palustrine (PA), Glacial alluvial fan (GAF), High gradient contained (HC), Flood plain (FP)
Wetlands	Palustrine Scrub-shrub (10%); Riverine (41%); Upland (48%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No landslide inventory
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Boundary Ranges Icefields Chickamin River Valley Floor

The Boundary Ranges Icefields Chickamin River Valley Floor LTA is located on the Chickamin River, northwest of the community of Hyder. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly floodplains with lesser amounts of infrequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans within the Boundary Ranges Icefields Ecological Subsection.

The sediments in the LTA are of alluvial and colluvial origin derived mostly from granodiorite. The Chickamin Glacier drains into the Chickamin River near the international boundary with Canada.

Soils on the floodplain and alluvial fans are typically well drained and deep. These soils support Sitka spruce and/or black cottonwood forests, often even-aged due to recent de-glaciation or flood events. Much of the LTA in the upper watershed includes the toe slopes of snow avalanche zones which support alder-salmonberry plant communities. Much of the floodplain consists ofriverwash.

Portions of the Chickamin and Leduc Rivers are in this LTA.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in a Wilderness Wild River LUD. The entire LTA is in the Misty Fiords National Monument Wilderness. There has been no timber harvest in this LTA. There are no roads or trails in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low. Snow avalanche risk (from upslope LTAs) is moderate to high.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	BRI_50_11
Map Unit Code	M244Ca24
Map Unit Long Name	Boundary Ranges Icefields Chickamin River Valley Floor
Size	5,232 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Alluvium
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Glaciofluvial, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial; Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial; Proglacial Deposition-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquents, Cryofluvents, Cryohemists, Haplocryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to low site index (21%); Water (14%); Other non-forest (13%); Alder-Brush (11%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (8%); Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (6%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (5%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 114 acres (2%)
High POG	2016: 461 acres (9%)
All POG	1954: 1,069 acres (20%); 2016: 1,069 acres (20%)
Climate	Average temperature: 1-6.5°C (33.8-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 432-457 cm (170-180 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (49%); 500-1000 ft. (51%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (90%); 35-54% slopes (5%); 55-75% slopes (3%); >75% slopes (2%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (20%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Glacial outwash (GO), Palustrine (PA), High gradient contained (HC), Glacial alluvial fan (GAF), Lake (L)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (5%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (11%); Riverine (35%); Upland (50%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No landslide inventory
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Boundary Ranges Icefields Salmon River Valley Floor

The Boundary Ranges Icefields Salmon River Valley Floor LTA is located at near the community of Hyder and along the international border with Canada. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly floodplain with lesser amounts of infrequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans within the Boundary Ranges Icefields Ecological Subsection.

The sediments in this LTA are almost entirely alluvium and colluvium. The Salmon River drains the Salmon Glacier.

Soils on the floodplain and alluvial fans are typically well drained and deep. The soils on the floodplains are often kept barren due to frequent flood events. Where vegetated, the soils typically support Sitka alder shrubs or Sitka spruce and/or black cottonwood dominated forests which are often even-aged due to recent de-glaciation or flood events.

The community of Hyder is located within this LTA.

This LTA is mainly on NFS and State land. The LTA is in Semi-Remote Recreation and Scenic Viewshed LUDs. Parts of this LTA are in the Hyder Roadless Areas. There has been no timber harvest in this LTA. There are about fourteen miles of road and trail in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast, although strong outflow winds can flow down the Salmon River valley. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low. Snow avalanche risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	BRI_50_12
Map Unit Code	M244Ca25
Map Unit Long Name	Boundary Ranges Icefields Salmon River Valley Floor
Size	5,259 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Alluvium
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial; Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial; Proglacial Deposition-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryofluvents, Humicryods, Riverwash
Landcover	Other non-forest (31%); Water (20%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (12%); Alder-Brush (9%); Timber harvest, less than 20 years old (6%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 644 acres (12%)
High POG	2016: 1,028 acres (20%)
All POG	1954: 1,267 acres (24%); 2016: 1,267 acres (24%)
Climate	Average temperature: 4-6°C (39.2-42.8°F). Annual precipitation: 254-356 cm (100-140 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (96%); 500-1000 ft. (4%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (89%); 35-54% slopes (5%); 55-75% slopes (3%); >75% slopes (3%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	2 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (64%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Glacial outwash (GO), Palustrine (PA), Flood plain (FP), Alluvial fan (AF), High gradient contained (HC)
Wetlands	Riverine (45%); Upland (55%)
Ownership	NFS (84%); State of Alaska (7%); Private/Municipal (9%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; 1.0 km/km2 (1.7 mi/mi2) road or trail; Community of Hyder.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No landslide inventory
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Boundary Ranges Icefields Berners, Lace, Antler, and Gilkey Rivers Valley Floor

The Boundary Ranges Icefields Berners, Lace, Antler, and Gilkey Rivers Valley Floor LTA is located at Berners Bay, northwest of the city of Juneau Alaska. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly floodplains with lesser amounts of infrequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans within the Boundary Ranges Icefields Ecological Subsection.

The sediments in this LTA are almost entirely alluvium and colluvium. The Bucher, Gilkey, and portions of the Meade Glacier drain into this LTA.

Soils on the floodplain and alluvial fans are typically well drained and deep. The soils on the floodplains are often kept barren due to frequent flood events. Where vegetated, the soils typically support Sitka spruce and/or black cottonwood dominated forests which are often even-aged due to recent de-glaciation or flood events

The Lace, Antler, and Gilkey Rivers flow through this LTA and empty into Berners Bay. Granite Canyon is in this LTA.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Remote Recreation, LUD II, and Wild River LUDs. Most of the LTA is in the Juneau-Skagway Icefields Roadless Area. There has been no timber harvest in this LTA. There are no roads or trails in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast, although strong outflow winds from the northeast and east follow these major river valleys. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low. Snow avalanche risk (from upslope areas) is low in most of the LTA but is moderate in the upper part of the valleys.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	BRI_50_2
Map Unit Code	M244Ca15
Map Unit Long Name	Boundary Ranges Icefields Berners, Lace, Antler, and Gilkey Rivers Valley Floor
Size	21,352 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Tonalite; Alluvium
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial; Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial; Proglacial Deposition-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryofibrists, Cryofluvents, Riverwash
Landcover	Water (30%); Alder-Brush (18%); Natural grassland (15%); Snow-Ice (7%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 54 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 763 acres (4%)
All POG	1954: 2,936 acres (14%); 2016: 2,936 acres (14%)
Climate	Average temperature: 0.5-5.5°C (32.9-41.9°F). Annual precipitation: 178-432 cm (70-170 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (97%); 500-1000 ft. (3%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (93%); 35-54% slopes (4%); 55-75% slopes (2%); >75% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (99%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Flood plain (FP), Glacial outwash (GO), Palustrine (PA), High gradient contained (HC), Alluvial fan (AF)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (9%); Palustrine Forested (5%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (28%); Riverine (32%); Upland (26%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (< 0.1%); landslides (< 0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Boundary Ranges Icefields Davidson and Turner Rivers Valley Floor

The Boundary Ranges Icefields Davidson and Turner Rivers Valley Floor LTA is located near the head of Taku Inlet, east of the community of Juneau. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly floodplains with lesser amounts of infrequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans within the Boundary Ranges Icefields Ecological Subsection.

This LTA includes the active floodplain of the Davidson and Turner Rivers and the adjacent stream and shoreline terraces.

Soils on the floodplain are typically deep, somewhat poorly to well drained mineral soils. These soils support Sitka alder plant communities.

Soils on marine and stream terraces are typically moderately-deep, poorly drained organic soils that support moss wetlands or low-volume mixed conifer forested wetlands.

Soils on the infrequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans are typically moderately-well drained and moderately-deep over dense till. These soils support western hemlock forests.

Snow avalanche zones extend to the stream and these areas support brushy alder-salmonberry plant communities in Davidson Creek Watershed.

Davidson and Turner Creeks are in this LTA. Turner Lake is adjacent to this LTA.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Remote and Semi-Remote Recreation LUDs. Most of the LTA is in the Taku-Snettisham Roadless Area. There has been no timber harvest in this LTA. There is about one mile of trail in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast, although strong winds often flow down Taku Inlet. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low. Snow avalanche risk from upslope LTAs is moderate to high in the upper part of the Davidson Creek Watershed.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	BRI_50_3
Map Unit Code	M244Ca16
Map Unit Long Name	Boundary Ranges Icefields Davidson and Turner Rivers Valley Floor
Size	2,939 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Granite, Granodiorite; Alluvium
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Colluvium, Marine Sediments, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial; Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial; Proglacial Deposition-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquents, Cryofluvents, Cryohemists, Cryorthents, Cryumbrepts, Riverwash
Landcover	Alder-Brush (28%); Estuary (18%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (8%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (8%); Recurrent slide (7%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (7%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (6%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (5%); Muskeg meadow (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 20 acres (1%)
High POG	2016: 336 acres (11%)
All POG	1954: 920 acres (31%); 2016: 920 acres (31%)
Climate	Average temperature: 1-5.5°C (33.8-41.9°F). Annual precipitation: 356-432 cm (140-170 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (95%); 500-1000 ft. (5%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (90%); 35-54% slopes (8%); 55-75% slopes (2%); >75% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	3 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (82%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Flood plain (FP), Palustrine (PA), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), High gradient contained (HC), Alluvial fan (AF)
Wetlands	Estuarine (19%); Palustrine Emergent (11%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (6%); Upland (64%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; 0.09 km/km2 (0.14 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (0.3%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Boundary Ranges Icefields Speel River Valley Floor

The Boundary Ranges Icefields Speel River Valley Floor LTA is located on the Speel River, which drains into Port Snettisham, southeast of the city of Juneau. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly floodplains with lesser amounts of infrequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans within the Boundary Ranges Icefields Ecological Subsection.

Portions of the Wright and Speel Glaciers drain into two major tributaries of the Speel River. The sediments in this LTA are almost entirely alluvial and colluvial.

Soils on the floodplain and alluvial fans are typically well drained and deep. The soils on the floodplains are often kept barren due to frequent flood events. Where vegetated the floodplain soils typically support Sitka alder shrub plant communities, Sitka spruce and/or black cottonwood dominated forests which are often even-aged due to recent de-glaciation or flood events.

Snow avalanche areas in the upper watershed often terminate in this LTA and those areas support alder-salmonberry plant communities.

The Speel River is an important terrestrial wildlife travel corridor between the interior mountains and coastal forests.

Long Lake and Crater Lake drain into the southwestern corner of this LTA.

This LTA is entirely on NFS and State land. The LTA is in Semi-Remote and Remote Recreation LUDs. Most of the LTA is in the Taku-Snettisham Roadless Area. There has been no timber harvest in this LTA. There is about one mile of road in this LTA. Some of the facilities associated with the Snettisham Hydroelectric project are located in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast, although outflow winds from the northeast flow down some of the major river valleys in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low. Snow avalanche risk is high (from upslope LTAs) in the upper part of the river valleys in this LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	BRI_50_4
Map Unit Code	M244Ca17
Map Unit Long Name	Boundary Ranges Icefields Speel River Valley Floor
Size	11,614 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Granite; Granodiorite; Alluvium
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial; Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial; Proglacial Deposition-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryofluvents, Riverwash
Landcover	Alder-Brush (28%); Water (22%); Unproductive forest due to recurrent slide (8%); Natural grassland (6%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 0 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 277 acres (2%)
All POG	1954: 1,354 acres (12%); 2016: 1,354 acres (12%)
Climate	Average temperature: 0-5.5°C (32-41.9°F). Annual precipitation: 432-457 cm (170-180 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (73%); 500-1000 ft. (21%); 1000-2000 ft. (6%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (94%); 35-54% slopes (3%); 55-75% slopes (2%); >75% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	3 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (27%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Glacial outwash (GO), Palustrine (PA), Flood plain (FP), Lake (L), High gradient contained (HC)
Wetlands	Lacustrine (7%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (14%); Riverine (17%); Upland (63%)
Ownership	NFS (99%); State of Alaska (1%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; 0.04 km/km2 (0.06 mi/mi2) road or trail; Snettisham hydropower plant infrastructure.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (< 0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Boundary Ranges Icefields Whiting River Valley Floor

The Boundary Ranges Icefields Whiting River Valley Floor LTA is located on the Whiting River which drains into Gilbert Bay and Port Snettisham southeast of the city of Juneau. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly floodplains with lesser amounts of infrequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans within the Boundary Ranges Icefields Ecological Subsection.

The sediments in this LTA are almost entirely alluvial and colluvial.

Soils on the floodplain and alluvial fans are typically well drained and deep. The soils on the floodplains are often kept barren due to frequent flood events. Where vegetated the soils typically support Sitka alder shrub plant communities, Sitka spruce and/or black cottonwood dominated forests which are often even-aged due to recent de-glaciation or flood events.

Snow avalanche zones in the area of the watershed upstream of Crescent Lake often terminate in this LTA and those areas support alder-salmonberry plant communities.

Crescent Lake and the Whiting River are in this LTA.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in a Semi-Remote Recreation LUD. Most of the LTA is in the Taku-Snettisham Roadless Area. There has been no timber harvest in this LTA. There are no roads or trails in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast, although strong outflow winds from the east often follow the Whiting River Valley. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low. Snow avalanche risk is low in the lower valley and high (from upslope LTAs) upstream of Crescent Lake.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	BRI_50_5
Map Unit Code	M244Ca18
Map Unit Long Name	Boundary Ranges Icefields Whiting River Valley Floor
Size	7,707 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Alluvium
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial; Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial; Proglacial Deposition-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryofluvents, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to low site index (23%); Alder-Brush (21%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (14%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (12%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (8%); Muskeg meadow (8%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 37 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 1,110 acres (14%)
All POG	1954: 2,652 acres (34%); 2016: 2,652 acres (34%)
Climate	Average temperature: 1-5.5°C (33.8-41.9°F). Annual precipitation: 356-457 cm (140-180 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (99%); 500-1000 ft. (1%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (87%); 35-54% slopes (6%); 55-75% slopes (3%); >75% slopes (3%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	11 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (77%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Glacial outwash (GO), Palustrine (PA), Alluvial fan (AF), High gradient contained (HC), Lake (L)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (10%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (15%); Riverine (14%); Upland (62%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (< 0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Boundary Ranges Icefields Scenery Creek Valley Floor

The Boundary Ranges Icefields Scenery Creek Valley Floor LTA is located on Scenery Creek, which drains into Thomas Bay northeast of the community of Petersburg. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans within the Boundary Ranges Icefields Ecological Subsection.

The Scenery Creek Valley Floor is a glacially scoured valley floor with glacial deposits overlain with colluvial deposits from adjacent steep slopes.

The soils on the footslopes are between one-half to one meter thick over dense till and soil drainage ranges from very poor to well drained. The poorly drained soils support sedge dominated wetlands. The better drained soils support western hemlock dominated forests.

Scenery Lake is adjacent to this LTA.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in a Semi-Remote Recreation LUD. The entire LTA is in the Spires Inventoried Roadless Area. There has been no timber harvest in this LTA. There are no roads or trails in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low. Snow avalanche risk (from upslope LTAs) is low to moderate.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	BRI_50_6
Map Unit Code	M244Ca19
Map Unit Long Name	Boundary Ranges Icefields Scenery Creek Valley Floor
Size	1,162 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Tonalite; Gneiss, Marble
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Colluvium, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial; Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial; Proglacial Deposition-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquents, Cryofluvents, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (17%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (15%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (14%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (13%); Alder-Brush (12%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (7%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (7%); Unproductive forest due to recurrent slide (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 0 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 358 acres (31%)
All POG	1954: 789 acres (68%); 2016: 789 acres (68%)
Climate	Average temperature: 1-5.5°C (33.8-41.9°F). Annual precipitation: 432-457 cm (170-180 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (54%); 500-1000 ft. (21%); 1000-2000 ft. (25%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (65%); 35-54% slopes (18%); 55-75% slopes (9%); >75% slopes (7%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (21%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Glacial outwash (GO), High gradient contained (HC), Palustrine (PA), Glacial alluvial fan (GAF)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (6%); Upland (94%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (0.3%); landslides (< 0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Boundary Ranges Icefields Andrew, Katete, and Craig Rivers Valley Floor

The Boundary Ranges Icefields Andrew, Katete, and Craig Rivers Valley Floor LTA is located on three tributaries to the Stikine River, east and northeast of the community of Wrangell. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly floodplains with lesser amounts of infrequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans within the Boundary Ranges Icefields Ecological Subsection.

The sediments in this LTA are almost entirely alluvial and colluvial. The valleys around this LTA are narrow and steep. The floodplains in this LTA are narrow.

Soils on the floodplain and alluvial fans are typically well drained and deep. The soils on the floodplains are often kept barren due to frequent flood events. Where vegetated, the soils typically support Sitka alder shrub plant communities, or less commonly, Sitka spruce and/or black cottonwood dominated forests which are often even-aged due to recent de-glaciation or flood events.

Snow avalanche zones in the upper part of the watersheds often terminate in this LTA. They support alder-salmonberry plant communities.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Wilderness and Semi-Remote LUDs. Andrew Creek is in the Stikine-LeConte Wilderness Area. Katete and Craig rivers are in the Cone Roadless Area. There has been no timber harvest in this LTA. There are no roads or trails in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low. Snow avalanche risk (from upslope LTAs) ranges from moderate to high.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	BRI_50_7
Map Unit Code	M244Ca20
Map Unit Long Name	Boundary Ranges Icefields Andrew, Katete, and Craig Rivers Valley Floor
Size	5,316 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Metamorphic; Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Calcareous Metasediments, Marble; Alluvium
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial; Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial; Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial; Proglacial Deposition-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquents, Cryaquods, Cryofluvents, Cryorthents, Cryumbrepts, Humicryods
Landcover	Alder-Brush (28%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (10%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (8%); Natural grassland (7%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (6%); Water (5%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (5%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 98 acres (2%)
High POG	2016: 784 acres (15%)
All POG	1954: 1,665 acres (31%); 2016: 1,665 acres (31%)
Climate	Average temperature: 2-6.5°C (35.6-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 279-457 cm (110-180 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (41%); 500-1000 ft. (54%); 1000-2000 ft. (4%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (90%); 35-54% slopes (8%); 55-75% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (26%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Flood plain (FP), Glacial outwash (GO), High gradient contained (HC), Palustrine (PA), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (9%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (6%); Riverine (11%); Upland (75%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (11.8%); landslides (1.0%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Boundary Ranges Icefields Harding River Valley Floor

The Boundary Ranges Icefields Harding River Valley Floor LTA is located on the Harding River on the north side of the Bradfield canal, southeast of the community of Wrangell. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly floodplains with lesser amounts of infrequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans within the Boundary Ranges Icefields Ecological Subsection.

The sediments in this LTA are almost entirely alluvial and colluvial. The valley around this LTA is narrow and steep.

Soils on the floodplain and alluvial fans are typically well drained and deep. The soils on portions of the floodplains are often kept barren due to frequent flood events. Where vegetated, the soils typically support Sitka spruce dominated forests which are often even-aged due to recent de-glaciation or flood events.

Soils on infrequently dissected footslopes are typically moderately-deep or deep and range in drainage from poor to well. The poorly drained areas support mixed conifer forests. The well drained areas support western hemlock- Sitka spruce forests.

Snow avalanche areas from adjacent LTAs often terminate in this LTA in the form of colluvial and alluvial fans. The snow avalanche/alluvial/colluvial areas support alder-salmonberry plant communities.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Scenic River and Semi-Remote Recreation LUDs. The entire LTA is in the Harding Roadless Area. Here has been no timber harvest in this LTA. There are no roads or trails in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low. Snow avalanche risk (from upslope LTAs) ranges from moderate to high.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	BRI_50_8
Map Unit Code	M244Ca21
Map Unit Long Name	Boundary Ranges Icefields Harding River Valley Floor
Size	2,289 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Metamorphic; Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Tonalite; Gneiss; Marble; Alluvium
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Colluvium
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial; Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial; Proglacial Deposition-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquents, Cryumbrepts, Humicryods
Landcover	Alder-Brush (24%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (13%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (12%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (12%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (12%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (9%); Unproductive forest due to high elevation (6%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 258 acres (11%)
High POG	2016: 404 acres (18%)
All POG	1954: 1,174 acres (51%); 2016: 1,174 acres (51%)
Climate	Average temperature: 1-6.5°C (33.8-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 432-457 cm (170-180 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (70%); 500-1000 ft. (23%); 1000-2000 ft. (7%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (93%); 35-54% slopes (7%); 55-75% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (29%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Glacial outwash (GO), Flood plain (FP), Glacial alluvial fan (GAF), High gradient contained (HC), Palustrine (PA)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (6%); Riverine (9%); Upland (85%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (21.7%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (<1%)

Boundary Ranges Icefields White River Valley Floor

The Boundary Ranges Icefields White River Valley Floor LTA is located near the head of the Bradfield Canal, southeast of the community of Wrangell. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly floodplains with lesser amounts of infrequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans within the Boundary Ranges Icefields Ecological Subsection.

The sediments in this LTA are almost entirely alluvial and colluvial. The valley around this LTA is narrow and steep.

Soils on the floodplain and alluvial fans are typically well drained and deep. The soils on portions of the floodplains are often kept barren due to frequent flood events. Where vegetated, the soils typically support Sitka spruce dominated forests which are often even-aged due to recent de-glaciation or flood events.

Soils on infrequently dissected footslopes are typically moderately-deep or deep and range in drainage from poor to well. The poorly drained areas support mixed conifer forests. The well drained areas support western hemlock-Sitka spruce forests.

Snow avalanche areas from adjacent LTAs often terminate in this LTA in the form of colluvial and alluvial fans. Many of these alluvial/colluvial fans are present in this LTA and they have shaped river morphology. The snow avalanche/alluvial/colluvial areas support alder-salmonberry plant communities.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Remote and Semi-Remote Recreation LUDs. The entire LTA is in the Bradfield Roadless Area. There has been no timber harvest in this LTA. There are no roads or trails in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low. Snow avalanche risk (from adjacent upslope LTAs) ranges from low to high.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	BRI_50_9
Map Unit Code	M244Ca22
Map Unit Long Name	Boundary Ranges Icefields White River Valley Floor
Size	1,030 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Tonalite; Gneiss; Marble
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial; Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial; Proglacial Deposition-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Cryumbrepts, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to low site index (31%); Alder-Brush (19%); Unproductive forest due to high elevation (16%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (11%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (8%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 0 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 71 acres (7%)
All POG	1954: 319 acres (31%); 2016: 319 acres (31%)
Climate	Average temperature: 4.5-7°C (40.1-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 432 cm (170 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (79%); 500-1000 ft. (21%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (88%); 35-54% slopes (8%); 55-75% slopes (2%); >75% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (2%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Glacial outwash (GO), High gradient contained (HC), Flood plain (FP), Glacial alluvial fan (GAF), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (10%); Palustrine Forested (12%); Upland (78%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (5.0%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (1%)

Boundary Ranges Icefields Aaron Creek Valley Floor-Lowland Complex

The Boundary Ranges Icefields Aaron Creek Valley Floor-Lowland Complex LTA is located on Aaron Creek, which flows into Berg Bay, east of the Community of Wrangell. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly floodplains with lesser amounts of infrequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans, and lowlands within the Boundary Ranges Icefields Ecological Subsection.

The sediments on the floodplains and alluvial fans are alluvial and colluvial in origin. On the lowlands the soils are often underlain by dense till.

Soils on the floodplain and alluvial fans are typically well drained and deep. The soils on portions of the floodplains are often kept barren due to frequent floods. Where vegetated, soils typically support Sitka spruce forests which are often even-aged due to recent de-glaciation or floods.

Soils on lowlands are moderately-deep or deep organic soils over bedrock or dense till. These soils are poorly or somewhat poorly drained. The poorly drained areas support moss-dominated wetlands or mixed conifer forests. The somewhat poorly drained soils support western hemlock forests.

Snow avalanche areas from adjacent LTAs often terminate in this LTA in the form of colluvial and alluvial fans. The snow avalanche areas support alder-salmonberry plant communities.

The LTA is in the Scenic River or Recreation River LUDs. The entire LTA is in the Aaron Inventoried Roadless Area on NFS land. There has been no timber harvest in this LTA. There are no roads or trails in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low. Snow avalanche risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	BRI_50a_1
Map Unit Code	M244Ca26
Map Unit Long Name	Boundary Ranges Icefields Aaron Creek Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex
Size	1,832 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Metamorphic; Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Tonalite; Gneiss, Marble; Alluvium
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial; Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial; Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial; Proglacial Deposition-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquents, Cryods, Cryofluvents, Cryumbrepts, Humicryods
Landcover	Alder-Brush (14%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (13%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (13%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (10%); Unproductive forest due to high elevation (9%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (8%); Mass wasting (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 45 acres (2%)
High POG	2016: 360 acres (20%)
All POG	1954: 829 acres (45%); 2016: 829 acres (45%)
Climate	Average temperature: 3-6.5°C (37.4-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 432 cm (170 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (72%); 500-1000 ft. (28%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (87%); 35-54% slopes (11%); 55-75% slopes (2%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (18%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Glacial outwash (GO), High gradient contained (HC), Flood plain (FP), Palustrine (PA), Glacial alluvial fan (GAF)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (13%); Palustrine Forested (8%); Riverine (5%); Upland (74%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (14.2%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Boundary Ranges Icefields Grizzly Bar (Norris Glacier) Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex

The Boundary Ranges Icefields Grizzly Bar (Norris Glacier) Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex LTA is located in Taku Inlet, near the terminus of the Norris and Taku Glaciers, northeast of the community of Juneau. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly flat lowlands within the Boundary Ranges Icefields Ecological Subsection.

Grizzly Bar is a small outwash plain created by melting of the Norris and Taku Glaciers and confined by the walls of Taku Inlet.

Soils on Grizzly Bar are typically deep and well drained cobbly sand. These soils support early successional stands of willow, black cottonwood, and/or Sitka spruce intermixed with minor amounts of mountain hemlock.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in the Semi-Remote Recreation LUD. The entire LTA is in the Taku-Snettisham Roadless Area. There has been no timber harvest in this LTA. There are no roads or trails in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast, although outflow winds are common from the northeast down Taku Inlet. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low, Snow avalanche risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	BRI_50a_2
Map Unit Code	M244Ca27
Map Unit Long Name	Boundary Ranges Icefields Grizzly Bar (Norris Glacier) Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex
Size	1,880 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Alluvium
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Glaciofluvial, Glaciomarine Deposits, Marine Sediments, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial; Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial; Proglacial Deposition-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquents, Cryods, Cryofibrists, Cryofluvents, Entisols, Haplaquepts
Landcover	Natural grassland (58%); Natural young growth, size class 2 (23%); Alder-Brush (7%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 22 acres (1%)
High POG	2016: 119 acres (6%)
All POG	1954: 193 acres (10%), 2016: 193 acres (10%)
Climate	Average temperature: 3-5.5°C (37.4-41.9°F). Annual precipitation: 432 cm (170 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (100%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (98%); 35-54% slopes (2%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	5 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (97%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Flood plain (FP), High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Glacial outwash (GO), Alluvial fan (AF)
Wetlands	Estuarine (5%); Palustrine Emergent (7%); Upland (88%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No documented landslides
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Boundary Ranges Icefields Bradfield River Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex

The Boundary Ranges Icefields Bradfield River Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex LTA is located at the head of Bradfield Canal, southeast of the community of Wrangell. The landforms comprising this LTA are floodplains, with lesser amounts of infrequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans and lowlands within the Boundary Ranges Icefields Ecological Subsection.

This LTA consists of glacial valley floor deposits, some of which have been subsequently reworked by the Bradfield River. Glacial till or bedrock underlie the lowlands. Colluvial and alluvial soils occupy most of the LTA.

Soils on the floodplain and alluvial fans are well drained and deep. Some of the soils on the floodplains are kept barren due to frequent floods. The vegetated portions of the floodplain and associated terraces support young-growth Sitka spruce, cottonwood, and/or red alder forests that are even-aged due to timber harvest.

Snow avalanche areas in the upper part of the watershed often terminate in this LTA and those areas support alder-salmonberry plant communities.

The Bradfield River flows through this LTA.

This LTA is entirely on NFS and State land. The LTA is in Timber Production, Old-Growth Habitat, and Semi-Remote Recreation LUDs. Small portions of the LTA are in the Bradfield Roadless Area. There has been more than 4,000 acres of timber harvest in this LTA (almost 40% of the LTA), mostly in the 1960s to the early 1980s. There are about 36 miles of road in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast, although local winds flow downriver from the northeast. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low. Snow avalanche risk is low in much of the LTA but in the upper reaches of the East Fork snow avalanche risk is high.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	BRI_50a_3
Map Unit Code	M244Ca28
Map Unit Long Name	Boundary Ranges Icefields Bradfield River Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex
Size	10,204 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Granite, Granodiorite; Alluvium
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Colluvium
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial; Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial; Proglacial Deposition-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquents, Humicryods, Riverwash
Landcover	Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (39%); Water (11%); Natural young growth, size class 1 (8%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (7%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (5%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 202 acres (2%)
High POG	2016: 998 acres (10%)
All POG	1954: 6,298 acres (62%); 2016: 2,186 acres (21%)
Climate	Average temperature: 1.5-7°C (34.7-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 432-457 cm (170-180 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (76%); 500-1000 ft. (21%); 1000-2000 ft. (4%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (89%); 35-54% slopes (8%); 55-75% slopes (2%); >75% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (63%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Glacial outwash (GO), Flood plain (FP), High gradient contained (HC), Glacial outwash side channel (GSC), Alluvial fan (AF)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (7%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (9%); Riverine (14%); Upland (70%)
Ownership	NFS (84%); State of Alaska (16%)
Human Disturbance	40.3% timber harvest (4,112 of 10,204 total acres); 1.4 km/km2 (2.3 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (1.3%); landslides (0.3%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (<1%)

Boundary Ranges Icefields Bradfield Canal Coastal

The Boundary Ranges Icefields Bradfield Canal Coastal LTA is located at the head of Bradfield Canal, southeast of the community of Wrangell. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly estuaries within the Boundary Ranges Icefields Ecological Subsection.

This LTA consists of the estuary of the Bradfield River.

Soils of this LTA are typically silty and sandy, and soil drainage ranges from poor to somewhat poor. These soils support sedges and grasses capable of tolerating mildly saline conditions.

This LTA is entirely on NFS and State land. The LTA is in a Semi-Remote Recreation LUD. Most of this LTA is in the Bradfield Roadless Area. There has been about nine acres of timber harvest on the upper margin of this LTA. There are less than 0.2 miles of road in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast although winds often flow from the northeast down the River Valley. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	BRI_70
Map Unit Code	M244Ca29
Map Unit Long Name	Boundary Ranges Icefields Bradfield Canal Coastal
Size	1,301 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Alluvium
Soil Parent Material	Marine Sediments
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Coastal Marine
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Back Beach Processes; Shoreline Processes-Coastal Marine
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquents, Cryaquepts
Landcover	Natural grassland (51%); Estuary (27%); Water (6%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (6%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 0 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 32 acres (2%)
All POG	1954: 92 acres (7%); 2016: 80 acres (6%)
Climate	Average temperature: 5.5-7°C (41.9-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 432 cm (170 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (100%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (99%); 35-54% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	4 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (67%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Estuary (ES), Palustrine (PA), Glacial estuary (GES), Flood plain (FP), High gradient contained (HC)
Wetlands	Estuarine (73%); Palustrine Emergent (16%); Upland (11%)
Ownership	NFS (54%); State of Alaska (46%)
Human Disturbance	1.0% timber harvest (12 of 1,301 total acres); 0.11 km/km2 (0.18 mi/mi2) road or trail; Swan-Tyee hydropower plant infrastructure.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No documented landslides
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Boundary Ranges Icefields Blue River Lava Flow Postglacial Volcanics

The Boundary Ranges Icefields Blue River Lava Flow Postglacial Volcanics LTA is located near the Canadian border along the Unuk River on the northern corner of Behm Canal. The landforms comprising this LTA are a very young volcanic plain within the Boundary Ranges Icefields Ecological Subsection.

This LTA consists of a small cinder cone and multiple lava flows, the youngest of which is less than 200 years old. The youngest flow consists of both the pointy and pokey a'a lava and the ropey Pahoehoe lava. The older lava flow extends to the mainstem of the Unuk River where it constricted the mainstem, almost completely damning it. The younger flow terminated in the Blue River and contributed to the formation of Blue Lake. The main source for the lava flows is a single vent located adjacent to the Lava Fork about 5 miles across the international boundary in Canada. A smaller cinder cone is located south of Blue Lake within the LTA. The Blue River Lava Flow is the youngest lava flow in southeast Alaska and Canada. In Canada the river is called the Lava Fork of the Unuk River. The lava flows include areas of inflated lava where the river flows beneath the surface for several kilometers.

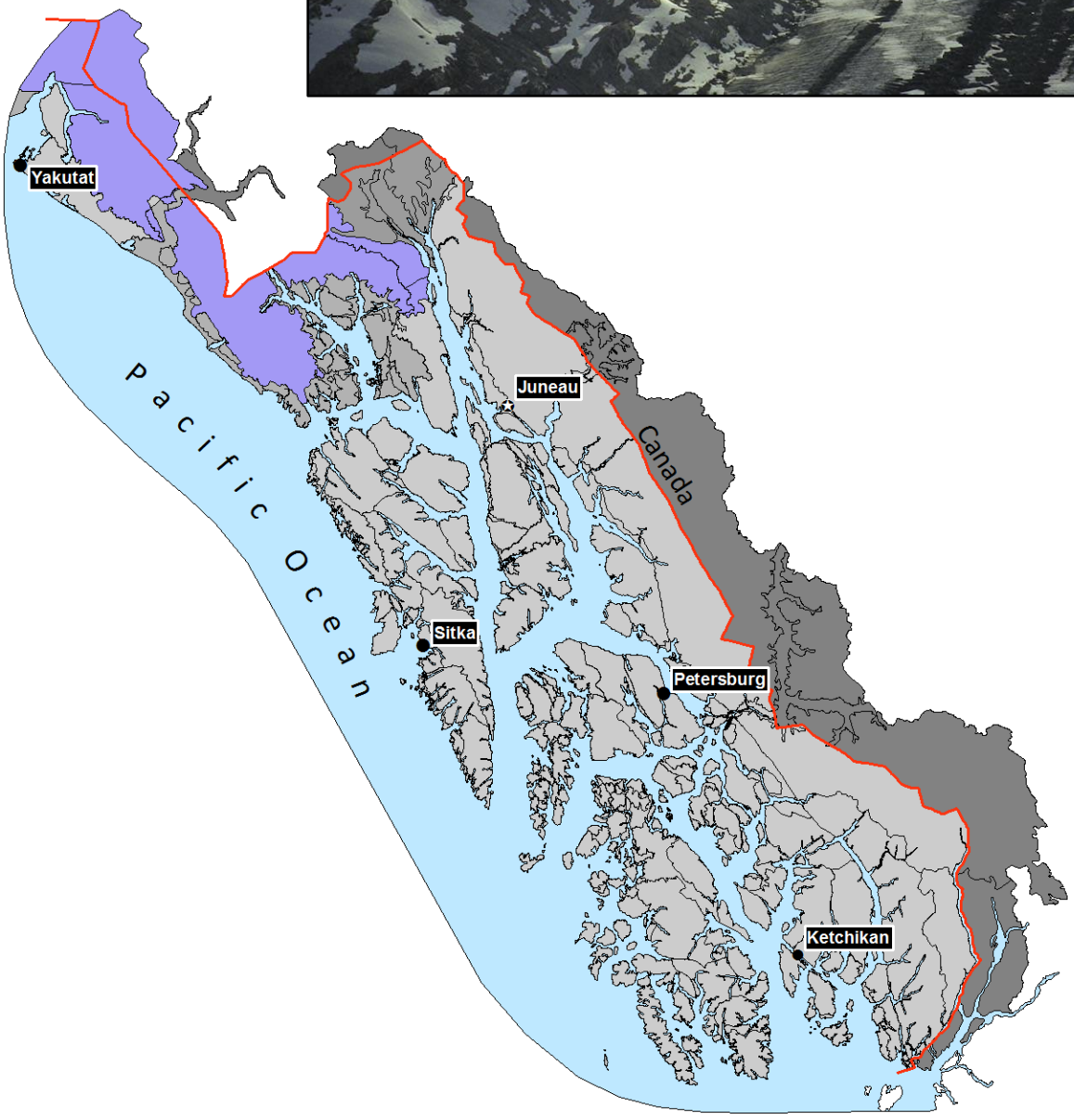
The older lava flow supports exposed lava, poorly drained non-forested wetlands and young spruce forests. The younger flow(s) support exposed lava and small areas of non-forest wetland vegetation. Ponds and exposed lava are common on the younger lava flow.

The Unuk River and the Blue River tributary are trans-boundary rivers, and much of the river system and lava flows are in Canada. The entire LTA is in the Misty Fiords National Monument Wilderness Area.

The dominant wind direction is southeast, although outflow winds often flow down the river from the northeast. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low. Snow avalanche risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	BRI_80
Map Unit Code	M244Ca30
Map Unit Long Name	Boundary Ranges Icefields Blue River Lava Flow Postglacial Volcanics
Size	3,726 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Extrusive
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Basalt
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Glaciofluvial, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Volcanic
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Constructional-Volcanic
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquents, Cryofluvents, Cryohemists, Haplocryods
Landcover	Alder-Brush (26%); Unproductive forest due to Glacier (22%); Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (19%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (11%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (5%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 113 acres (3%)
High POG	2016: 337 acres (9%)
All POG	1954: 571 acres (15%); 2016: 571 acres (15%)
Climate	Average temperature: 2-6.5°C (35.6-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 356-432 cm (140-170 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (45%); 500-1000 ft. (52%); 1000-2000 ft. (3%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (91%); 35-54% slopes (3%); 55-75% slopes (2%); >75% slopes (3%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (32%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Glacial outwash (GO), Palustrine (PA), Flood plain (FP), Lake (L), Alluvial fan (AF)
Wetlands	Lacustrine (6%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (9%); Upland (86%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No landslide inventory
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

St. Elias-Fairweather Icefields Ecological Subsection LTAs



St. Elias-Fairweather Icefields Brabazon Range Mountain Summits

The St. Elias-Fairweather Icefields Brabazon Range Mountain Summits LTA is located northeast of the Yakutat forelands. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rounded mountain summits, small glaciers, and lesser amounts of infrequently dissected, shallowly-incised, smooth mountain slopes within the St. Elias-Fairweather Icefields Ecological Subsection.

This LTA consist of nunatacks at the margins of an extensive ice field in the Wrangell-St. Elias Mountains.

Most of the LTA is alpine vegetation and bare rock. Rock outcrop comprises the majority of the map unit; however where vegetation is present, it is comprised of dwarf shrubs and forb plant communities – sometimes referred to as “alpine meadows”. The soils are less than one-half meter deep, rocky, and either well drained mineral or poorly drained organic soils. Alder-salmonberry plant communities are common on the steepest areas of the LTA.

The entire LTA is on NFS land. The LTA is managed as Remote Recreation LUD and the Russell Fiord Wilderness. The southeastern portion of the LTA is in the Brabazon Addition Roadless Area. There are no timber harvests or roads in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast. There is negligible wind disturbance in this LTA due to shrub or herbaceous vegetation. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	SEI_10
Map Unit Code	M244Aa01
Map Unit Long Name	St. Elias-Fairweather Icefields Brabazon Range Mountain Summits
Size	174,201 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary; Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Graywacke, Argillite; Schist, Gneiss, Amphibolite
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryorthents, Cryosaprists, Cryumbrepts, Humicryods, Rock Outcrop
Landcover	Alder-Brush (46%); Sparsely Vegetated/Unvegetated (39%); Snow-Ice (9%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 104 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 115 acres (0%)
All POG	1954: 1,851 acres (1%); 2016: 1,851 acres (1%)
Climate	Average temperature: 0-5°C (32-41°F). Annual precipitation: 356-610 cm (140-240 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (1%); 500-1000 ft. (10%); 1000-2000 ft. (72%); 2000+ ft. (5%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (23%); 35-54% slopes (26%); 55-75% slopes (24%); >75% slopes (26%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	not present
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Glacial outwash (GO), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Alluvial fan (AF)
Wetlands	Upland (100%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; <0.01 km/km2 (<0.01 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No landslide inventory
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

St. Elias-Fairweather Icefields Chilkat Range Mountain Summits-Icefields Complex

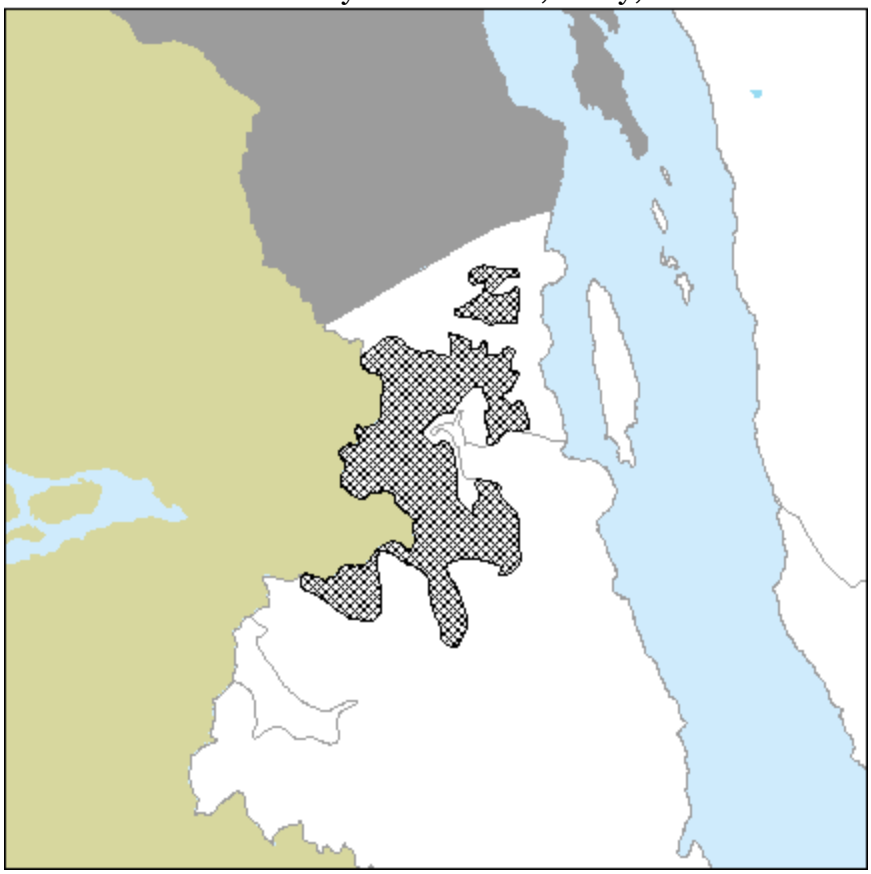
The St. Elias-Fairweather Icefields Chilkat Range Mountain Summits-Icefields Complex LTA is located on the north end of the Chilkat Peninsula adjacent to Glacier Bay National Park. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly glaciers interspersed with rounded and angular mountain summits within the St. Elias-Fairweather Icefields Ecological Subsection.

This LTA consist of nunatacks and ice fields in the Chilkat Range.

The LTA consists of unvegetated rock and talus between large glaciers and permanent snow fields. There are alder-salmonberry plant communities along the steep mountain slopes where the glaciers have receded. These are underlain by well drained, rocky, soils.

The entire LTA is in NFS ownership. The LTA is managed as Semi-Remote Recreation and Modified Landscape LUDs. The entire LTA is in the Sullivan Roadless Area. There are no timber harvests or roads in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast. There is negligible wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low. Snow avalanche fields commonly initiate in this LTA.



Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	SEI_10a
Map Unit Code	M244Aa02
Map Unit Long Name	St. Elias-Fairweather Icefields Chilkat Range Mountain Summits-Icefields Complex
Size	29,099 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Extrusive; Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Basalt; Marble, Schist, Amphibolite
Soil Parent Material	Ice, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Solution
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Erosion-Glacial, Active Ice and Snow Processes-Glacial; Karstification-Solution
Soil Great Groups	Cryorthents, Ice, Rock Outcrop
Landcover	Sparsely Vegetated/Unvegetated (55%); Snow-Ice (39%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 0 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 0 acres (0%)
All POG	1954: 0 acres (0%); 2016: 0 acres (0%)
Climate	Average temperature: 0-3.5°C (32-38.3°F). Annual precipitation: 279-406 cm (110-160 in).
Elevation Class	1000-2000 ft. (3%); 2000+ ft. (97%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (29%); 35-54% slopes (22%); 55-75% slopes (19%); >75% slopes (30%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Dlm, DSld, Sab, (6%).
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	not present
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Glacier (ICE), Glacial outwash (GO), Alluvial fan (AF)
Wetlands	Upland (100%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (< 0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

St. Elias-Fairweather Icefields Chilkat Range Ice Fields

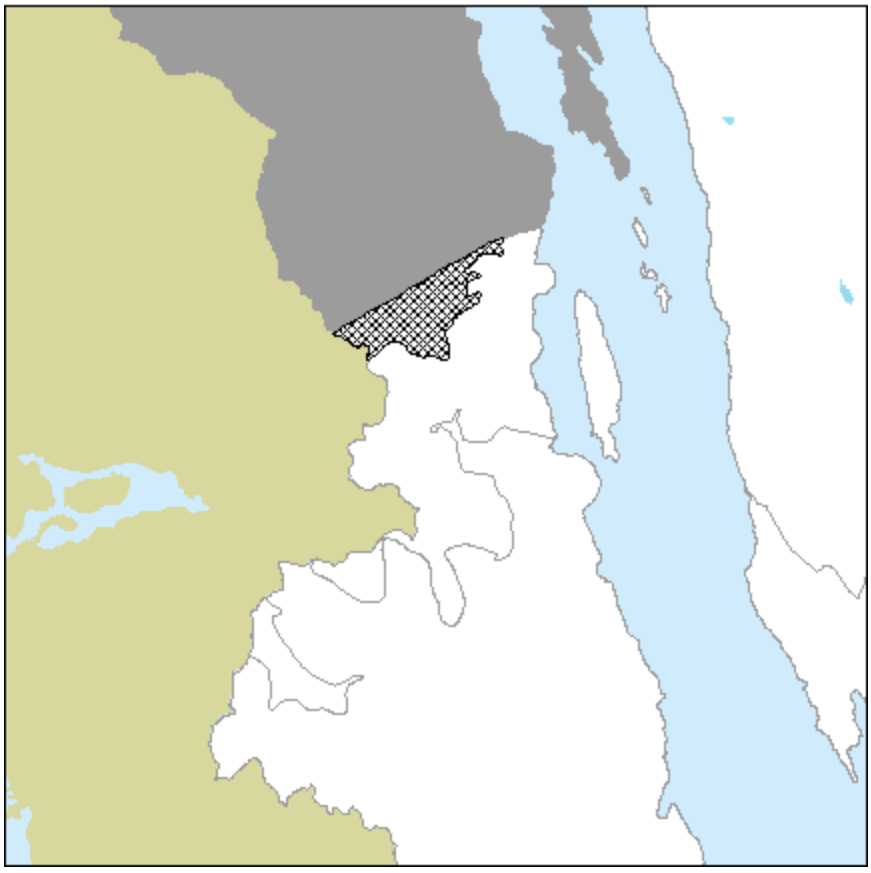
The St. Elias-Fairweather Icefields Chilkat Range Ice Fields LTA is located on the north end of the Chilkat Peninsula adjacent to Glacier Bay National Park. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly glaciers within the St. Elias-Fairweather Icefields Ecological Subsection.

This LTA consists of an ice field on the Chilkat Range.

Ice and permanent snow dominate this LTA. The peaks of several mountains (nunataks) are exposed within the ice field. There is a valley on the northeastern corner of the LTA with a receding glacier. Here, alder-salmonberry plant communities occupy the steep mountain slopes. The soils are well drained and rocky.

The entire LTA is in NFS ownership. The LTA is managed as Semi-Remote Recreation LUD. The entire LTA is in the Sullivan Roadless Area. There are no timber harvests or roads in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast. There is negligible wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low. Snow avalanche risk is moderate to high.



Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	SEI_13_1
Map Unit Code	M244Aa03
Map Unit Long Name	St. Elias-Fairweather Icefields Chilkat Range Ice Fields
Size	7,816 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Sedimentary; Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Quartz Monzonite, Quartz Diorite; Mudstone, Calcareous Graywacke, Limestone; Schist, Amphibolite, Marble
Soil Parent Material	Ice, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Active Ice and Snow Processes-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Ice, Rock Outcrop
Landcover	Snow-Ice (71%); Sparsely Vegetated/Unvegetated (28%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 0 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 0 acres (0%)
All POG	1954: 0 acres (0%); 2016: 0 acres (0%)
Climate	Average temperature: 0-2.99°C (32-37.4°F). Annual precipitation: 279-406 cm (110-160 in).
Elevation Class	1000-2000 ft. (4%); 2000+ ft. (96%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (38%); 35-54% slopes (24%); 55-75% slopes (15%); >75% slopes (24%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Dm, (1%).
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	not present
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Glacier (ICE)
Wetlands	Upland (100%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No documented landslides
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

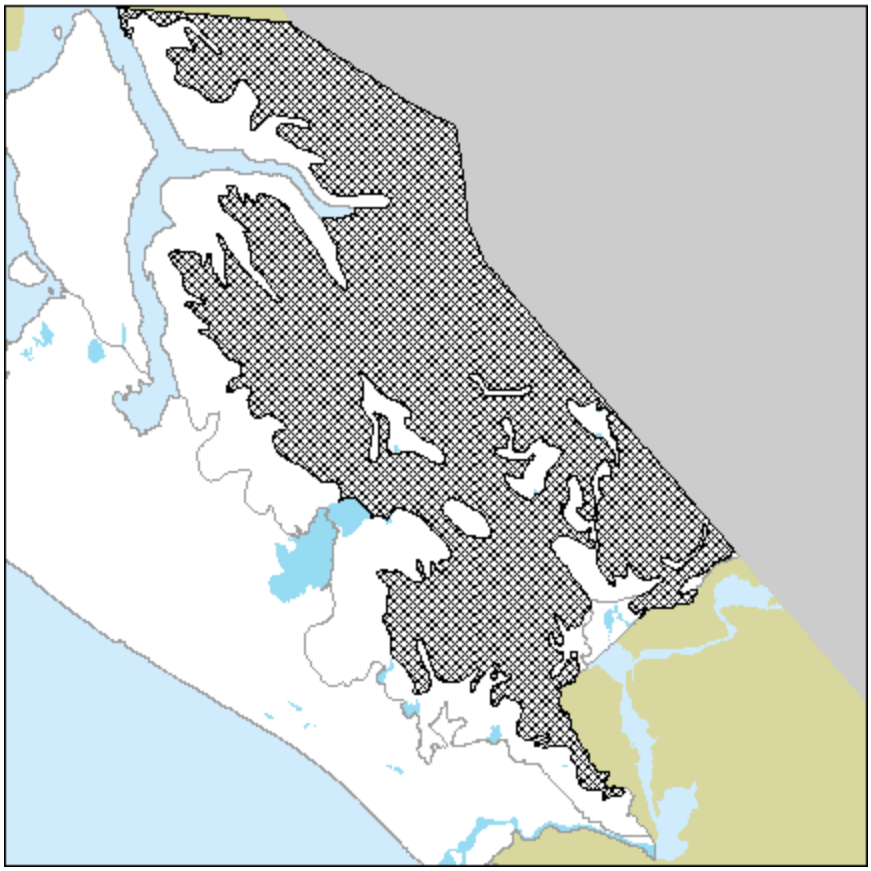
St. Elias-Fairweather Icefields Brabazon Range Ice Fields

The St. Elias-Fairweather Icefields Brabazon Range Ice Fields LTA is located northeast of the Yakutat forelands. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly glaciers within the St. Elias-Fairweather Icefields Ecological Subsection.

The LTA consists of a minor amount of unvegetated rock and talus between large glaciers and permanent snow fields.

This LTA has several named glaciers including: Art Lewis Glacier, Butler Glacier, Canyon Glacier, Cascading Glacier, Chamberlain Glacier, Fassett Glacier, Hanging Glacier, Hidden Glacier, Martin Glacier, Novatak Glacier, Orange Glacier, Rodman Glacier, Variegated Glacier, West Nunatak Glacier, and Yakutat Glacier.

The entire LTA is in NFS ownership. The LTA is managed as Remote Recreation LUD and the Russell Fiord Wilderness. The southeastern portion of the LTA is in the Brabazon Addition Roadless Area. There has been no timber harvest or road construction in this LTA.



The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast. There is negligible wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low.

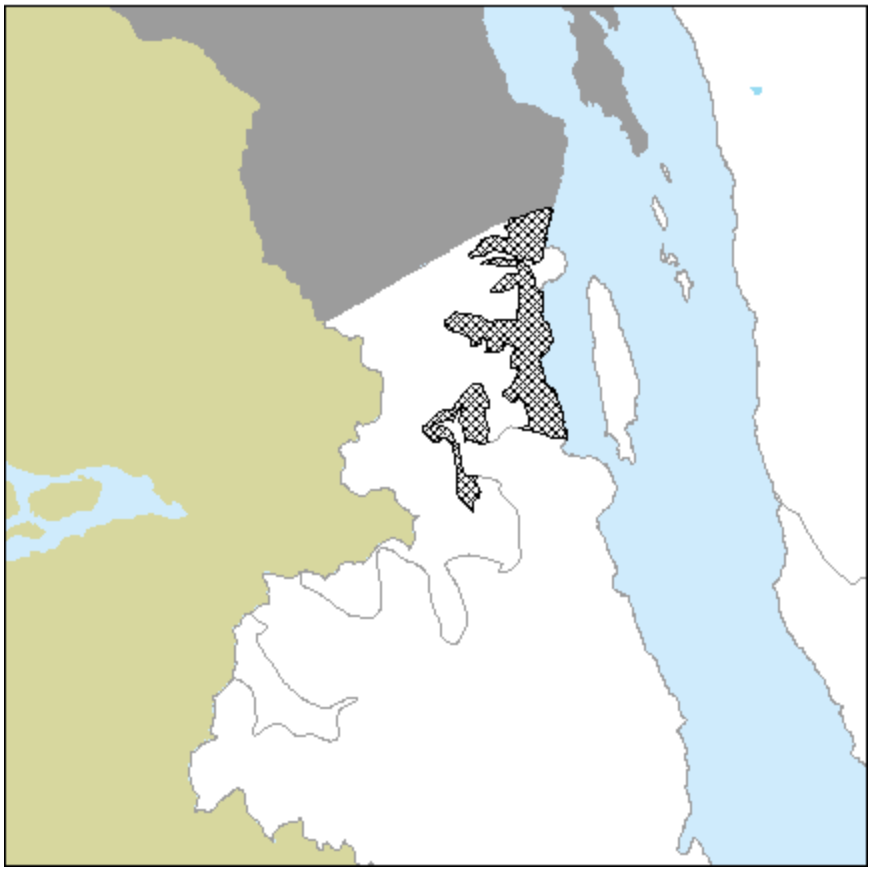
Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	SEI_13_2
Map Unit Code	M244Aa04
Map Unit Long Name	St. Elias-Fairweather Icefields Brabazon Range Ice Fields
Size	516,553 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary; Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Graywacke, Argillite; Schist, Gneiss, Amphibolite
Soil Parent Material	Ice, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Active Ice and Snow Processes-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryorthents, Ice, Rock Outcrop
Landcover	Alder-Brush (62%); Snow-Ice (30%); Sparsely Vegetated/Unvegetated (7%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 0 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 0 acres (0%)
All POG	1954: 0 acres (0%); 2016: 0 acres (0%)
Climate	Average temperature: 0-5°C (32-41°F). Annual precipitation: 356-610 cm (140-240 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (1%); 500-1000 ft. (2%); 1000-2000 ft. (84%); 2000+ ft. (13%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (63%); 35-54% slopes (15%); 55-75% slopes (11%); >75% slopes (11%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	6 miles
Raised Marine Beach	not present
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Glacier (ICE), Glacial outwash (GO), Glacial alluvial fan (GAF), Glacial estuary (GES)
Wetlands	Upland (100%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No landslide inventory
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

St. Elias-Fairweather Icefields Chilkat Range Mountain Slopes

The St. Elias-Fairweather Icefields Chilkat Range Mountain Slopes LTA is located near the northern border of NFS lands on the Chilkat Peninsula. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, shallowly-incised, smooth mountain slopes with lesser amounts of infrequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans within the St. Elias-Fairweather Icefields Ecological Subsection.

This LTA consists of recently deglaciated valley side-slopes with thick colluvial deposits at the toes of mountain slopes.

Most of the vegetation is alder-salmonberry plant communities. The underlying soils are either shallow (less than one-half meter) to bedrock or more than one meter of well drained, rocky colluvial/alluvial soils depending on slope position. The stable portions of the colluvial cones and alluvial fans support Sitka spruce and western hemlock forests.



This entire LTA is on NFS land. The LTA is managed as Semi-Remote Recreation, Modified Landscape, and Old-Growth Habitat LUDs. Most of the LTA is in the Sullivan Roadless Area. There has been about 254 acres of timber harvest in this LTA from the 1960's. There are no roads or trails in the LTA.

The existing timber harvest occured on a large alluvial fan/delta near saltwater.

The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast, although strong outflow winds blow down Lynn Canal from the interior, most notably in the winter. There is a minor amount of wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low. There is a low risk of landslides or avalanches in this LTA.

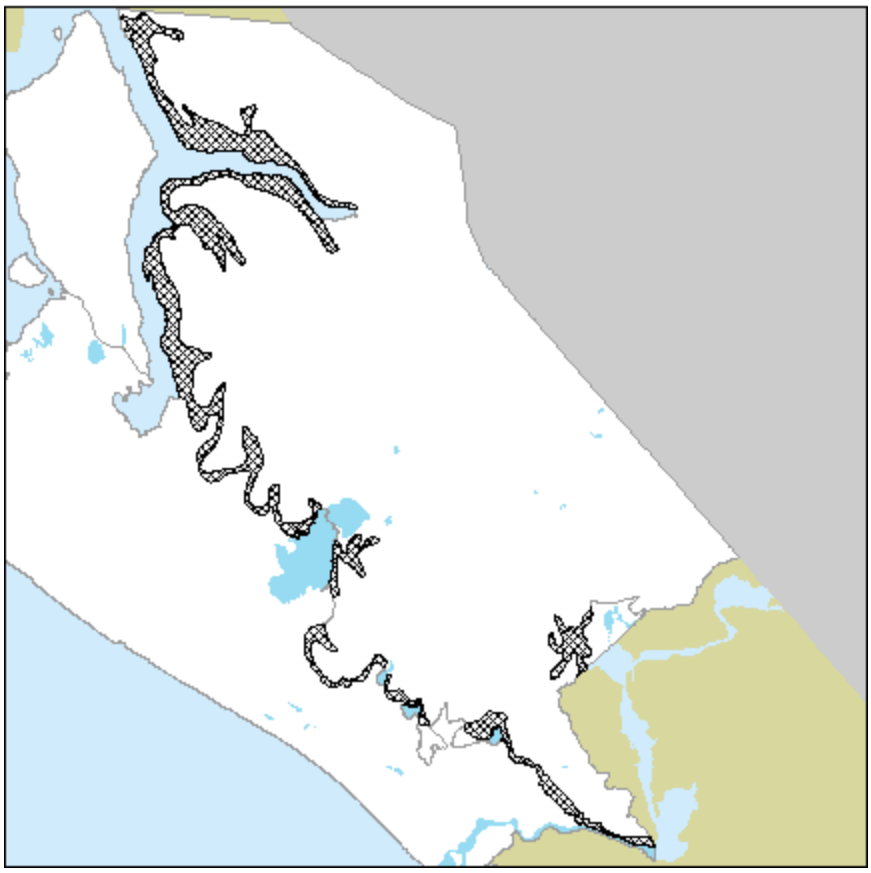
Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	SEI_30_1
Map Unit Code	M244Aa05
Map Unit Long Name	St. Elias-Fairweather Icefields Chilkat Range Mountain Slopes
Size	11,044 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Extrusive; Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Basalt; Metasediments, Metavolcanics, Schist, Amphibolite
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting
Soil Great Groups	Cryorthents, Cryosaprists, Cryumbrepts, Humicryods
Landcover	Alder-Brush (30%); Sparsely Vegetated/Unvegetated (29%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (9%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (7%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (7%); Unproductive forest due to high elevation (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 758 acres (7%)
High POG	2016: 2,142 acres (19%)
All POG	1954: 3,426 acres (31%); 2016: 3,172 acres (29%)
Climate	Average temperature: 0-5.5°C (32-41.9°F). Annual precipitation: 229-356 cm (90-140 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (18%); 500-1000 ft. (18%); 1000-2000 ft. (45%); 2000+ ft. (19%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (30%); 35-54% slopes (26%); 55-75% slopes (18%); >75% slopes (26%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Dm, DSld, (1%).
Shoreline Miles	8 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (18%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Glacial outwash (GO), Alluvial fan (AF), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Glacier (ICE)
Wetlands	Upland (100%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	2.3% timber harvest (254 of 11,044 Total acres); no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No landslide inventory
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

St. Elias-Fairweather Icefields Brabazon Range Mountain Slopes

The St. Elias-Fairweather Icefields Brabazon Range Mountain Slopes LTA is located along Russell Fiord and the mountain slopes near the Yakutat Forelands. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, shallowly-incised, smooth mountain slopes with lesser amounts of infrequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans within the St. Elias-Fairweather Icefields Ecological Subsection.

This LTA is recently deglaciated valley side-slopes with thick colluvial deposits at the toes of mountain slopes. Most of the vegetative cover in the Russell Fiord portion is alder plant communities with Sitka spruce beginning to occupy stable sites. The underlying soils are either shallow or more than one meter to bedrock, well drained, rocky colluvial soils depending on landscape position.

The portion between Harlequin Lake and the Alsek River is formed on glacial outwash and glacial till. Soils are less than one meter glacial till and moderately well drained. Western hemlock forests are common on this older terrain.



This LTA is almost entirely on NFS land. The LTA is managed as Remote Recreation LUD, Semi-Remote Recreation LUD, LUD II, or in the Russell Fiord Wilderness. The southernmost area is in the Yakutat Forelands Roadless Area and the easternmost is in the Brabazon Addition Roadless Area. There is no timber harvest in this LTA. There is about one mile of trail in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast. There is a minor amount of wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	SEI_30_2
Map Unit Code	M244Aa06
Map Unit Long Name	St. Elias-Fairweather Icefields Brabazon Range Mountain Slopes
Size	69,394 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary; Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Graywacke, Argillite; Misc. Sediments
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquents, Cryaquepts, Cryorthents, Cryumbrepts
Landcover	Alder-Brush (38%); Sparsely Vegetated/Unvegetated (14%); Water (10%); Natural young growth, size class 3 (10%); Unproductive forest due to Alder (9%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 622 acres (1%)
High POG	2016: 1,491 acres (2%)
All POG	1954: 8,067 acres (12%); 2016: 8,067 acres (12%)
Climate	Average temperature: 0-5.5°C (32-41.9°F). Annual precipitation: 356-610 cm (140-240 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (46%); 500-1000 ft. (36%); 1000-2000 ft. (16%); 2000+ ft. (2%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (59%); 35-54% slopes (20%); 55-75% slopes (12%); >75% slopes (9%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	57 miles
Raised Marine Beach	not present
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Glacial outwash (GO), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Lake (L), Flood plain (FP)
Wetlands	Upland (100%)
Ownership	NFS (100%); Private/Municipal (<1%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; 0.005 km/km2 (0.01 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No landslide inventory
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

St. Elias-Fairweather Icefields Harlequin Lake Hills

The St. Elias-Fairweather Icefields Harlequin Lake Hills LTA is located northeast of Harlequin Lake near the community of Yakutat. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected hillslopes within the St. Elias-Fairweather Icefields Ecological Subsection.

This LTA consists of glacially scoured hills and terraces from Yakutat Glacier. The landscape is young and early successional vegetation is the dominate cover.

The LTA is formed in glacial till and glacial outwash from two streams in the LTA. Soils are well drained and deep in the outwash and less than one-half meter to glacial till or bedrock through the rest of the LTA. Vegetation is early successional Sitka alder and the occasional Sitka spruce. Exposed outwash and talus are common.

This entire LTA is on NFS ownership. The LTA is managed as Remote Recreation LUD and Russell Fiord Wilderness. Most of the LTA is in the Brabazon Addition Roadless Area. There is no timber harvest or road in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast. There is negligible wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	SEI_40
Map Unit Code	M244Aa07
Map Unit Long Name	St. Elias-Fairweather Icefields Harlequin Lake Hills
Size	3,821 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Graywacke, Argillite
Soil Parent Material	Undifferentiated Till, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Contact Erosion; Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquents, Cryaquepts, Cryofluvents, Cryorthents
Landcover	Sparsely Vegetated/Unvegetated (58%); Snow-Ice (32%); Alder-Brush (6%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 0 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 0 acres (0%)
All POG	1954: 0 acres (0%); 2016: 0 acres (0%)
Climate	Average temperature: 2.5-4.5°C (36.5-40.1°F). Annual precipitation: 356-508 cm (140-200 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (50%); 500-1000 ft. (47%); 1000-2000 ft. (2%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (80%); 35-54% slopes (14%); 55-75% slopes (5%); >75% slopes (2%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	not present
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Alluvial fan (AF), High gradient contained (HC), Glacial outwash (GO), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Moderate gradient contained (MC)
Wetlands	Riverine (10%); Upland (90%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No landslide inventory
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

St. Elias-Fairweather Icefields Davidson Glacier Tributary Valley Floor

The St. Elias-Fairweather Icefields Davidson Glacier Tributary Valley Floor LTA is located on the west side of Lynn Canal near Sullivan Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly floodplains and alluvial fans within the St. Elias-Fairweather Icefields Ecological Subsection.

This LTA includes the alluvial deposits from Davidson Glacier and Davidson River. A large alluvial fan extends into Lynn Canal forming a delta.

The soils are formed in glacial outwash reworked by streams. The headwater to this stream is a part of the Davidson Glacier. The alluvial fans have deep, well drained soils supporting productive western hemlock and Sitka spruce forests. The floodplain soils are similar on the stable terraces. The unstable, or active portions, have young, deep, well drained soils with early successional red alder forests. Timber harvest occurred on the alluvial fan/delta in the 1960's.

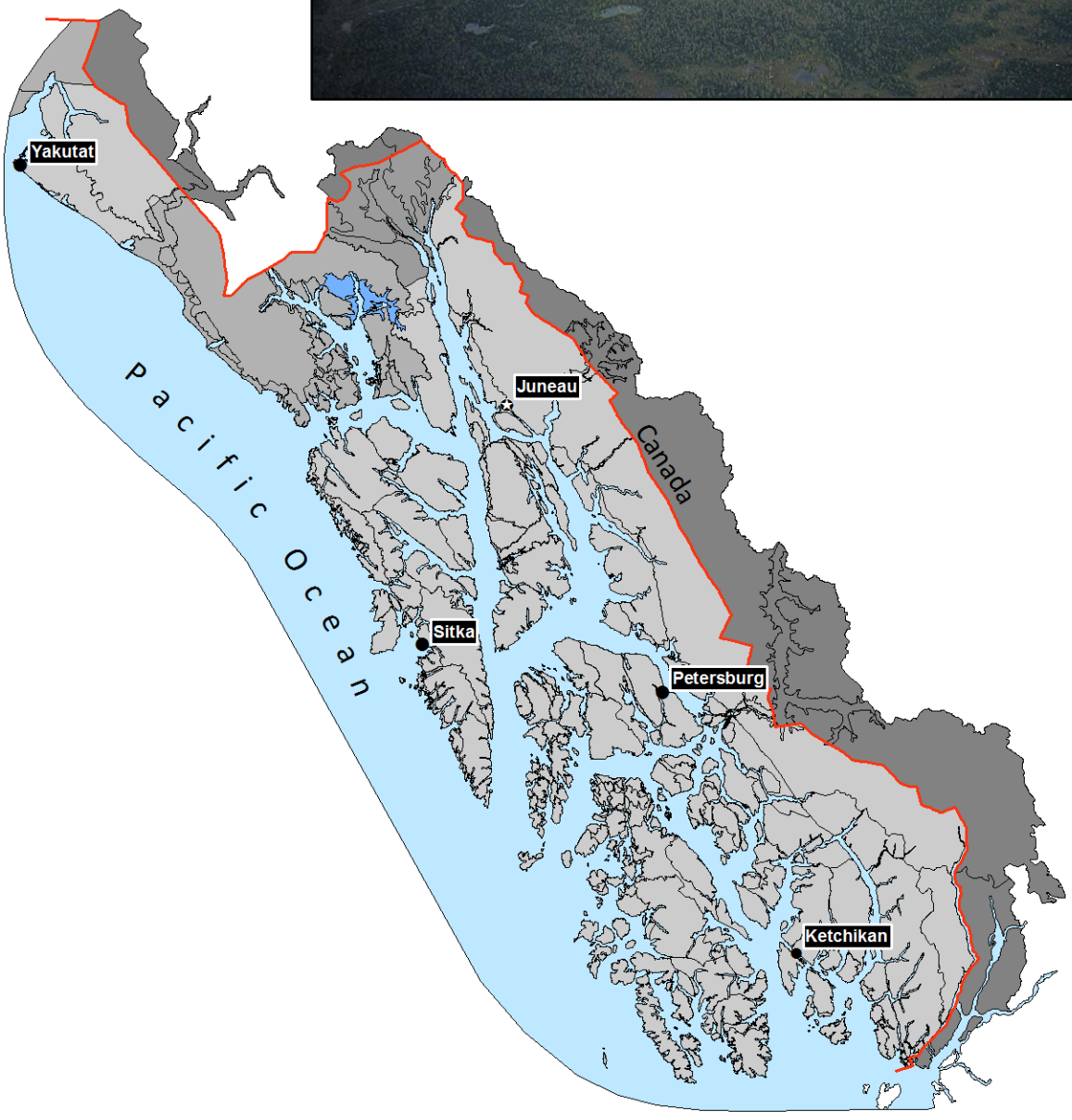
Raised marine beach is modeled in this LTA and may underlie lower elevations of the.

This entire LTA is on NFS ownership. The LTA is managed as Modified Landscape and Old-Growth Habitat LUDs. Portions of the LTA are in the Sullivan Roadless Area. There has been about 365 acres of timber harvest in this LTA from the 1960's. There is no road or trail in the LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast. There is a minor amount of wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	SEI_50
Map Unit Code	M244Aa08
Map Unit Long Name	St. Elias-Fairweather Icefields Davidson Glacier Tributary Valley Floor
Size	1,106 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Alluvial Fans
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Colluvium, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial, Stream Processes-Fluvial
Soil Great Groups	Cryofluvents, Cryorthents, Humicryods, Riverwash
Landcover	Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (33%); Natural young growth, size class 2 (13%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (13%); Sparsely Vegetated/Unvegetated (11%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (9%); Snow-Ice (7%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (6%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 102 acres (9%)
High POG	2016: 292 acres (26%)
All POG	1954: 731 acres (66%); 2016: 366 acres (33%)
Climate	Average temperature: 1.5-5.5°C (34.7-41.9°F). Annual precipitation: 229-356 cm (90-140 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (83%); 500-1000 ft. (12%); 1000-2000 ft. (5%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (81%); 35-54% slopes (11%); 55-75% slopes (5%); >75% slopes (3%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	3 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (84%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Glacial outwash (GO), Glacier (ICE), Alluvial fan (AF), Flood plain (FP), High gradient contained (HC)
Wetlands	Upland (100%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	33.0% timber harvest (365 of 1,106 total acres); no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No landslide inventory
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Wachusett-Adams Hills Ecological Subsection LTAs



Wachusett-Adams Hills Valley Floor

The Wachusett-Adams Hills Valley Floor LTA is located along the Endicott River on the west side of the Chilkat Peninsula. It is bordered by Glacier Bay National Park to the northwest. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly gently sloping lowlands and floodplains within the Wachusett-Adams Hills Ecological Subsection.

The soils of this LTA are formed in glacial outwash reworked by stream action.

Soils in this LTA consist of deep, gravelly outwash that is typically well drained. Vegetation is typically young, even-aged Sitka spruce and/or cottonwood forests and graminoid-dominated plant communities which occupy the recently deposited sediments that are closest to the outwash source. Sitka alder and willow dominated stands also occur in portions of the LTA. Sphagnum and sedge dominated wetlands develop over finer textured sediments.

The glaciers that created this outwash plain are nearly melted; the glaciofluvial soils are beginning to stabilize and accumulate carbon from the early successional plants growing on them. The vegetation will continue to change over the next several decades.

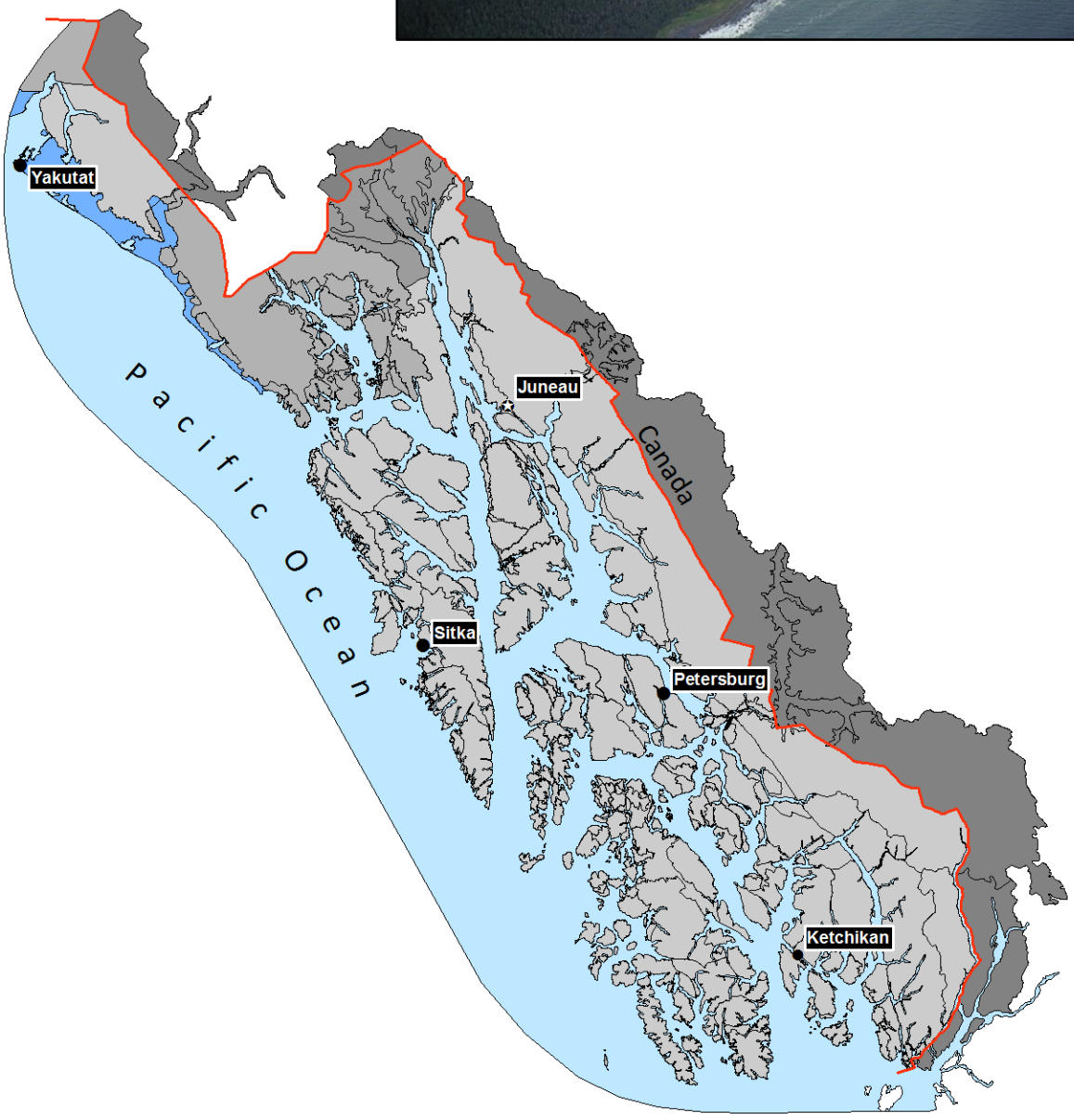
This LTA is entirely on NFS ownership. The LTA is in the Endicott River Wilderness. There is no timber harvest or road in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast. There is negligible wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	WH_50
Map Unit Code	M244Bc01
Map Unit Long Name	Wachusett-Adams Hills Valley Floor
Size	4,860 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Alluvium
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial; Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial; Proglacial Deposition-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquepts, Cryaquods, Cryohemists, Cryorthents, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to low site index (81%); Alder-Brush (8%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 0 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 29 acres (1%)
All POG	1954: 197 acres (4%); 2016: 197 acres (4%)
Climate	Average temperature: 2.5-4.49°C (36.5-40.1°F). Annual precipitation: 279-356 cm (110-140 in).
Elevation Class	500-1000 ft. (97%); 1000-2000 ft. (3%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (95%); 35-54% slopes (2%); 55-75% slopes (2%); >75% slopes (1%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Stl, (<1%).
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	not present
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Flood plain (FP), Glacial outwash (GO), Lake (L), Alluvial fan (AF), High gradient contained (HC)
Wetlands	Riverine (5%); Upland (95%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No landslide inventory
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Yakutat-Lituya Forelands Ecological Subsection LTAS

The LTAs on the Yakutat-Lituya Forelands ecological subsection were discussed in Shephard and Brock' (2002) LTAs of the Yakutat foreland. The information in the map unit cards here are a summary of that document.



Yakutat-Lituya Forelands Beach Ridges Hills

The Yakutat-Lituya Forelands Beach Ridges Hills LTA is located in two areas; one near Cannon Beach and the other between the outlets of the Dangerous and Alsek Rivers. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly uplifted beach ridges within the Yakutat-Lituya Forelands Ecological Subsection.

This landtype association is characterized by subparallel ridges of sand running parallel to the coastline. A succession of beach ridges has gradually been uplifted as a result of tectonics and isostatic rebound following retreat of glacial ice sheets. The beach ridges are progressively older as you travel inland from the coast. Inter-ridge areas are dominated by wetland plant communities because of the poorly drained, interbedded silt and sand.

The soils and vegetation follow a successional sequence across the ridges from immature soils and forb communities on the youngest ridges to well-developed spodosols underlying western hemlock and Sitka spruce forests on the oldest ridges.

This LTA includes Cannon Beach, a popular recreation area.

This LTA is almost entirely on NFS land. The LTA is managed as LUD II and Scenic Viewshed LUD. Most of the southern area is the Yakutat Forelands Roadless Area. There has been about 551 acres of timber harvest in this LTA from the 1970's. There are about 25 miles of road (primarily sand OHV trails) in this LTA.

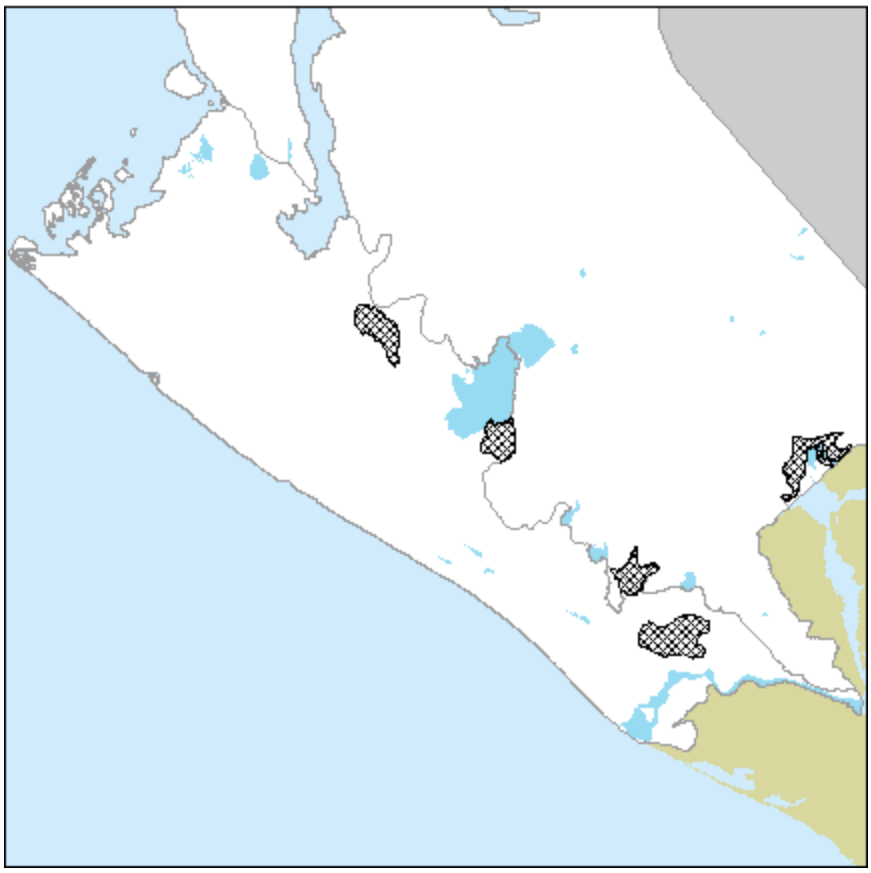
The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast. There is a moderate amount of wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is high.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	YF_40_BR
Map Unit Code	M245Aa01
Map Unit Long Name	Yakutat-Lituya Forelands Beach Ridges Hills
Size	33,132 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Misc. Sediments
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Glaciofluvial, Marine Sediments, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Coastal Marine
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Emergence-Coastal Marine
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquepts, Cryofibrists, Cryopsamments, Haplocryods
Landcover	Volume classes 6 and 7 (27%); Natural young growth, size class 3 (27%); Muskeg meadow (16%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (9%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 14,640 acres (44%)
High POG	2016: 16,163 acres (49%)
All POG	1954: 19,298 acres (58%); 2016: 18,747 acres (57%)
Climate	Average temperature: 4.5-6°C (40.1-42.8°F). Annual precipitation: 254 cm (100 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (100%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (99%); 35-54% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	4 miles
Raised Marine Beach	not present
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Flood plain (FP), Palustrine (PA), Glacial outwash (GO), Lake (L)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (22%); Palustrine Forested (6%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (13%); Upland (59%)
Ownership	NFS (99%); Private/Municipal (1%)
Human Disturbance	1.7% timber harvest (551 of 33,132 total acres); 0.3 km/km2 (0.5 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No landslide inventory
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Yakutat-Lituya Forelands Rolling Bedrock Hills

The Yakutat-Lituya Forelands Rolling Bedrock Hills LTA is located on the boundary between the flat forelands and the Wrangell-St-Elias Mountains. The LTA includes Tanis Mesa and the Pike Lakes area. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly Rolling Hills within the Yakutat-Lituya Forelands Ecological Subsection.

These rolling bedrock hills are some of the oldest landscapes on the forelands. Because these areas are raised above the rest of the foreland, they were not covered by the glacial outwash that typifies the rest of the Yakutat forelands. The bedrock knobs appear as shrub-dominated islands in a sea of peatlands. Some of these bedrock hills are covered with glacial till, whereas others seem to have been scraped clean by the glaciers. Soils associated with the summits of hills in this landscape are typically moderately well drained, and less than one meter to bedrock. The lower side-slopes and surrounding lowlands have poorly drained, deep, organic soils. Mixed conifer and western hemlock is found on the steeper slopes, while the very gently sloping and flat surfaces are dominated by graminoid vegetation types.



This entire LTA is on NFS land. The LTA is managed as LUD II, Remote Recreation, or Semi-Remote Recreation LUDs. The entire LTA is in either the Yakutat Forelands or the Brabazon Addition Roadless Areas. There is no timber harvest or roads in this LTA, and less than one mile of trail.

The dominant wind direction is from southeast. There is a minor amount of wind disturbance on the exposed forested summits of the hill in this LTA. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	YF_40_RB
Map Unit Code	M245Aa02
Map Unit Long Name	Yakutat-Lituya Forelands Rolling Bedrock Hills
Size	19,625 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Misc. Sediments
Soil Parent Material	Ablation Till, Undifferentiated Till, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquents, Cryaquepts, Cryaquods, Cryofluvents, Cryorthents, Cryosaprists, Dystrocryepts
Landcover	Sparsely Vegetated/Unvegetated (19%); Natural young growth, size class 3 (17%); Alder-Brush (17%); Muskeg meadow (13%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (11%); Snow-Ice (7%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 271 acres (1%)
High POG	2016: 1,041 acres (5%)
All POG	1954: 4,749 acres (24%); 2016: 4,749 acres (24%)
Climate	Average temperature: 2-5.5°C (35.6-41.9°F). Annual precipitation: 356 cm (140 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (86%); 500-1000 ft. (13%); 1000-2000 ft. (1%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (93%); 35-54% slopes (5%); 55-75% slopes (2%); >75% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	not present
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Flood plain (FP), Palustrine (PA), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Lake (L), High gradient contained (HC)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (22%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (8%); Upland (65%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; 0.000 km/km2 (0.001 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No landslide inventory
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Yakutat-Lituya Forelands Situk River Valley Floor

The Yakutat-Lituya Forelands Situk River Valley Floor LTA is located along the Situk River on the western portion of the Yakutat Forelands. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly floodplains within the Yakutat-Lituya Forelands Ecological Subsection.

This LTA is comprised of glacial outwash reworked by the Situk River. Soil textures range from gravels and sands to fine sands and silts. The soils are typically well drained, deep, alluvial mineral soils adjacent to the Situk River. Poorly drained, deep, organic soils exist behind stream levees. These organic soils support sedge-dominated wetlands (fens) or myrica gale wetlands. The youngest well drained soils support forb and willow communities while the older, stable sites support black cottonwood-Sitka spruce forests. Alder is present in the frequently-disturbed portion of the floodplains.

The Situk is one of the most important rivers in Southeast Alaska for subsistence, recreation, and tourism activities. It is a non-glacial river on the Yakutat foreland.

This LTA is almost entirely on NFS land. The LTA is managed mostly as Semi-Remote Recreation, Modified Landscape, and Timber Production LUDs. Much of the LTA is in the Yakutat Forelands and Upper Situk Roadless areas. There has been about fourteen acres of timber harvest in this LTA. There are about fourteen miles of roads and trails in this LTA.

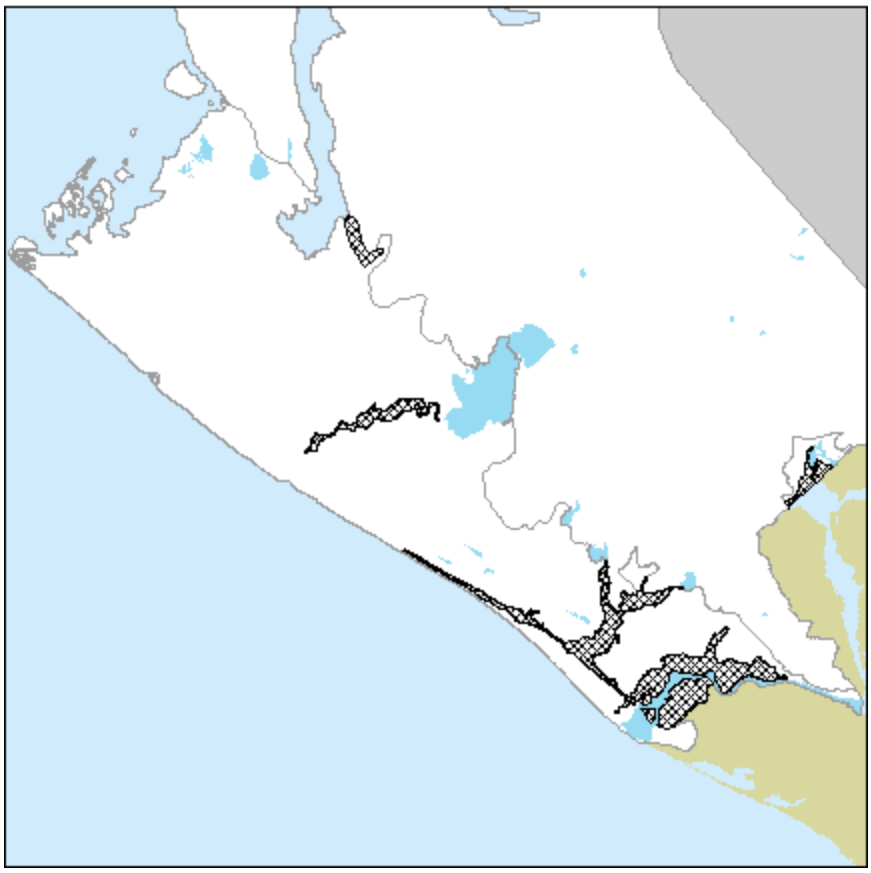
The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast. There is a moderate amount of wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is high. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	YF_50_FP_1
Map Unit Code	M245Aa03
Map Unit Long Name	Yakutat-Lituya Forelands Situk River Valley Floor
Size	7,950 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Misc. Sediments
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Glaciofluvial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial; Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial; Proglacial Deposition-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryofluvents, Cryorthents, Haplocryods
Landcover	Natural young growth, size class 3 (51%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (11%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (7%); Willow (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 860 acres (11%)
High POG	2016: 1,864 acres (23%)
All POG	1954: 4,496 acres (57%); 2016: 4,482 acres (56%)
Climate	Average temperature: 4-5°C (39.2-41°F). Annual precipitation: 356-610 cm (140-240 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (100%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (99%); 35-54% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	not present
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Flood plain (FP), Palustrine (PA), Estuary (ES), Lake (L)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (9%); Palustrine Forested (33%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (16%); Upland (42%)
Ownership	NFS (97%); Private/Municipal (3%)
Human Disturbance	0.2% timber harvest (14 of 7,950 total acres); 0.7 km/km2 (1.1 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No landslide inventory
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Yakutat-Lituya Forelands Russel Fiord to Alsek River Valley Floors

The Yakutat-Lituya Forelands Russel Fiord to Alsek River Valley Floors LTA includes several large floodplains on the Yakutat Forelands. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly outburst floodplains and active floodplains within the Yakutat-Lituya Forelands Ecological Subsection.

This LTA is comprised of glacial outwash reworked by glacially influenced rivers. The soils are typically well drained, deep, mineral soils. Wide, unvegetated braided channels are indicative of these glacially-influenced rivers. Poorly drained, deep, organic soils exist behind levees. These organic soils support sedge-dominated wetlands (fens) and myrica gale wetlands. The youngest well drained sites support forb and willow communities while the older, stable sites support black cottonwood-Sitka spruce forests. Unvegetated riverwash or alder-dominated plant communities are present in the frequently-disturbed portion of the floodplains.



The rivers included in this LTA are the Alsek, the Tanis, Ustay, the Dangerous, and Beasley Creek. These are all glacially-influenced streams.

This LTA is almost entirely on NFS and other Federal land. The LTA is managed as LUD II, Semi-Remote Recreation LUD, and Russell Fiord Wilderness Geologic Special Interest Area. Most of the LTA is in the Yakutat Forelands or Brabazon Addition Roadless Areas. There is no timber harvest in this LTA. There are about 29 miles of road or trail in this LTA.

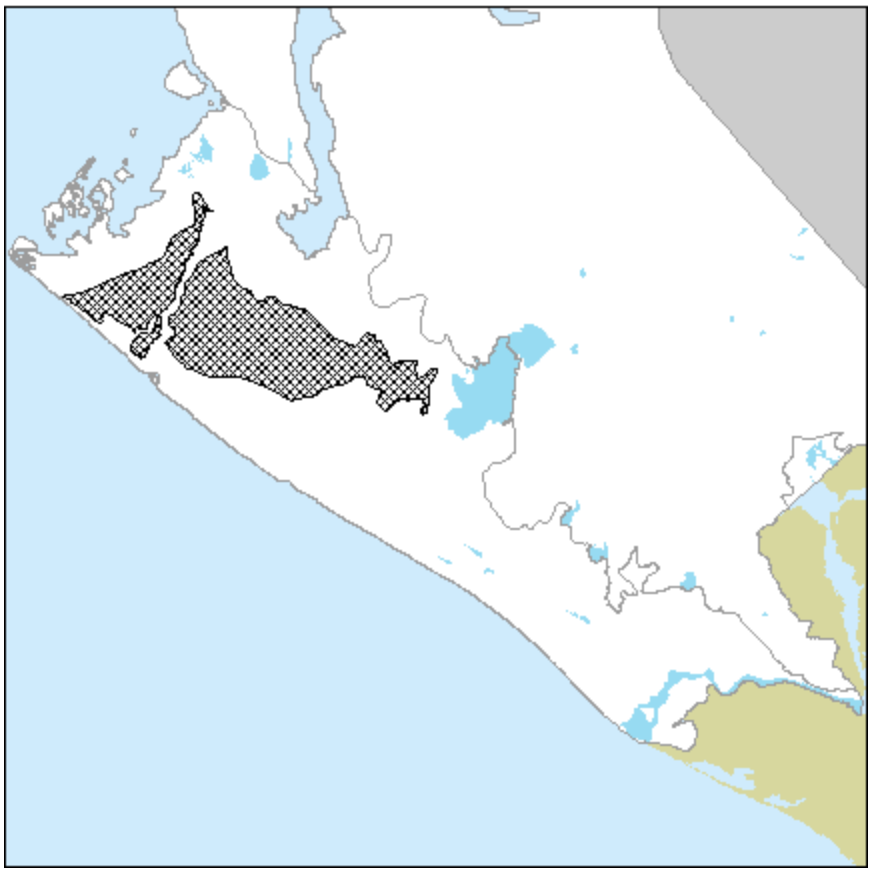
The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast. There is a moderate amount of wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is high. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	YF_50_FP_2
Map Unit Code	M245Aa04
Map Unit Long Name	Yakutat-Lituya Forelands Russel Fiord to Alsek River Valley Floor
Size	29,563 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Misc. Sediments
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Glaciofluvial, Marine Sediments
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial; Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial; Proglacial Deposition-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquents, Cryofluvents, Cryorthents, Haplaquepts, Riverwash
Landcover	Sparsely Vegetated/Unvegetated (32%); Unproductive forest due to Alder (14%); Natural young growth, size class 1 (12%); Water (10%); Natural young growth, size class 2 (9%); Natural young growth, size class 3 (8%); Muskeg meadow (7%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 305 acres (1%)
High POG	2016: 736 acres (2%)
All POG	1954: 2,106 acres (7%); 2016: 2,106 acres (7%)
Climate	Average temperature: 3-6°C (37.4-42.8°F). Annual precipitation: 356 cm (140 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (100%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (99%); 35-54% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	1 mile
Raised Marine Beach	not present
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Glacial outwash (GO), Flood plain (FP), Palustrine (PA), Glacial estuary (GES), High gradient contained (HC)
Wetlands	Estuarine (6%); Palustrine Emergent (16%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (22%); Riverine (21%); Upland (35%)
Ownership	NFS (96%); Other Federal (4%); Private/Municipal (<1%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; 0.4 km/km2 (0.6 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No landslide inventory
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Yakutat-Lituya Forelands Distal Outwash Lowlands

The Yakutat-Lituya Forelands Distal Outwash Lowlands LTA is located on the west side of the forelands near the community of Yakutat. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly flat lowlands within the Yakutat-Lituya Forelands Ecological Subsection.

Distal outwash forms a broad, flat, sediment plain downslope of the proximal outwash deposits. It is best characterized by the abundance of wetlands and the general lack of tree cover except along rivers and their tributaries. Soil textures become finer, more silt and fine sand, as you travel away from the proximal outwash toward the Gulf of Alaska. The vegetation is primarily myrica gale wetlands over poorly drained organic soils overlying mineral subsurface. Sedge dominated wetlands (fen) are common adjacent to the myrica gale dominated landforms. Sitka spruce forests occupy the well drained soils on levees immediately adjacent to the streams.



The soils tend to be finer textured in this LTA when compared to the Proximal Outwash LTA.

Antlen River and Miller Creek are in this LTA.

Sand boils occur on fine sediments and are very common between the Ahrnklin River and Miller Creek on the distal outwash.

This LTA is almost entirely on NFS and State land. The LTA is managed as Semi-Remote Recreation, Modified Landscape, and Timber Production LUDs. Most of the LTA is in the Yakutat Forelands Roadless Area. There has been about 373 acres of timber harvest, mostly on private lands, in this LTA since the 1970's. There is about 52 miles of road and trail in the LTA.

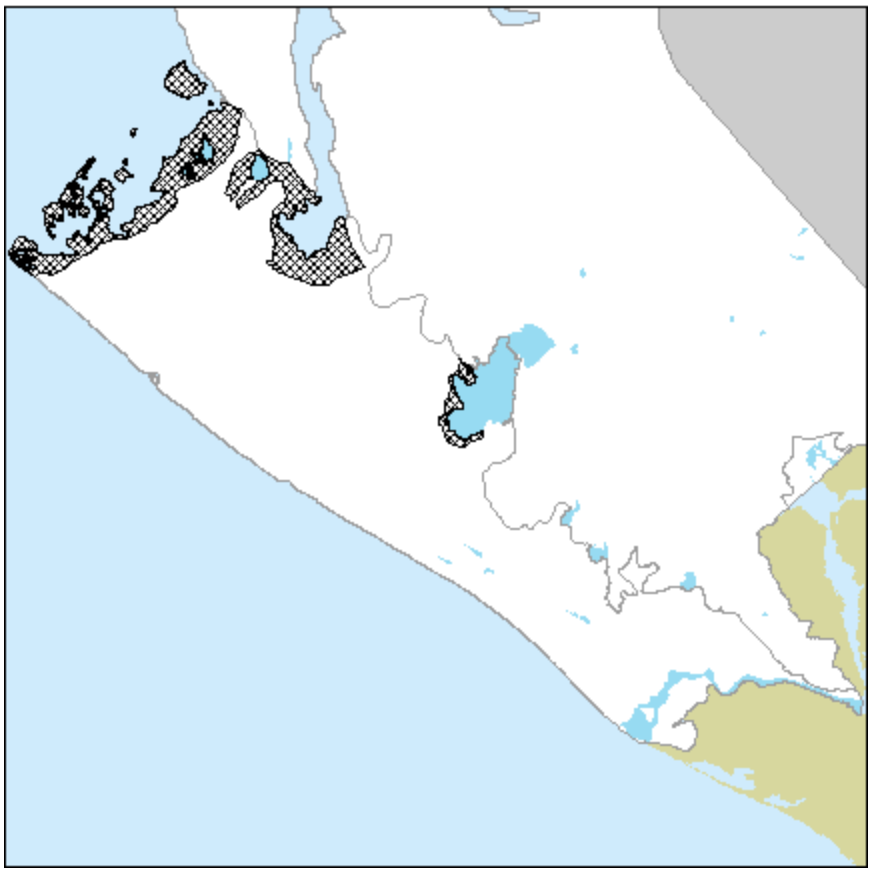
The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast. There is a minor amount of wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	YF_60_DO
Map Unit Code	M245Aa06
Map Unit Long Name	Yakutat-Lituya Forelands Distal Outwash Lowlands
Size	70,211 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Misc. Sediments
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Glaciofluvial, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Proglacial Deposition-Glacial; Ice Contact Deposition-Glacial; Water Deposition-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquepts, Cryaquepts, Cryofibrists, Cryohemists
Landcover	Muskeg meadow (46%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (19%); Willow (6%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 4,613 acres (7%)
High POG	2016: 5,779 acres (8%)
All POG	1954: 10,564 acres (15%); 2016: 10,191 acres (15%)
Climate	Average temperature: 4-5°C (39.2-41°F). Annual precipitation: 356-610 cm (140-240 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (100%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (100%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	1 mile
Raised Marine Beach	not present
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Palustrine (PA), Flood plain (FP), Glacial outwash (GO), Lake (L), Estuary (ES)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (60%); Palustrine Forested (10%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (18%); Upland (12%)
Ownership	NFS (92%); State of Alaska (4%); Private/Municipal (3%)
Human Disturbance	0.5% timber harvest (373 of 70,211 total acres); 0.3 km/km2 (0.5 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No landslide inventory
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Yakutat-Lituya Forelands Moraines Lowlands

The Yakutat-Lituya Forelands Moraines Lowlands LTA is located predominantly along Yakutat Bay and the southern shore of Russell Fiord with a small portion adjacent to Harlequin Lake. The landforms within this LTA are the result of glacial activity and include, moraines, kettle and kame topography within the Yakutat-Lituya Forelands Ecological Subsection

Moraines are comprised of a mixture of soil textural size classes resulting from glaciers overriding and pushing material toward the perimeter or terminus. They are often dotted with kettle ponds. The soils are generally deep, overlying bedrock. Soil textures are comprised of poorly sorted, angular gravels and cobbles. Outside of the ponds the soils are moderately well drained. The younger moraines support Sitka spruce forest, while the older moraines support western hemlock forests.



About three quarters of the LTA is NFS land. The LTA is managed as Old-Growth Habitat and Semi-Remote Recreation LUDs and the Russell Fiord Wilderness. A small portion of the LTA is in the Upper Situk Roadless Area. There has been about 2,933 acres timber harvest, mostly on private land, in this LTA since the 1980's. There are about 90 miles of road and trail in the LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast. There is a high amount of wind disturbance in this LTA, especially adjacent to any openings. Windthrow risk is high. Landslide risk is low.

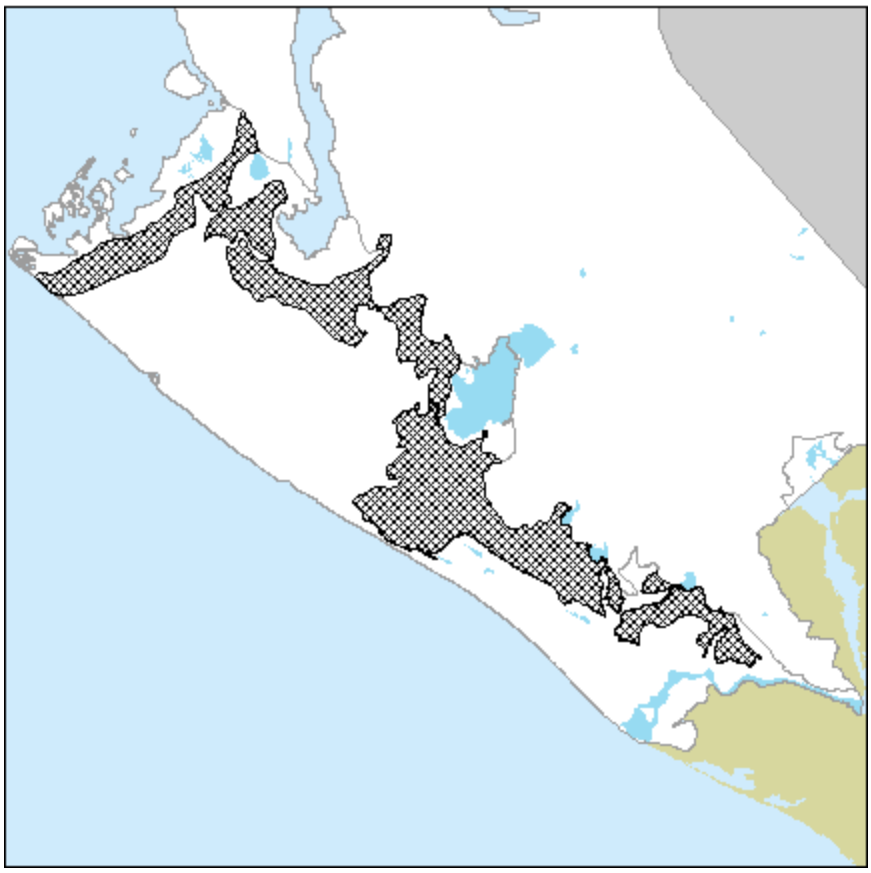
Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	YF_60_MO
Map Unit Code	M245Aa07
Map Unit Long Name	Yakutat-Lituya Forelands Moraines Lowlands
Size	44,705 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Misc. Sediments
Soil Parent Material	Ablation Till, Dense Till
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquents, Cryorthents, Haplocryods
Landcover	Natural young growth, size class 3 (22%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (10%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (9%); Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (7%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (7%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (7%); Urban soil (7%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 2,277 acres (5%)
High POG	2016: 13,436 acres (30%)
All POG	1954: 30,630 acres (69%); 2016: 27,697 acres (62%)
Climate	Average temperature: 3.5-5.5°C (38.3-41.9°F). Annual precipitation: 356 cm (140 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (100%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (96%); 35-54% slopes (3%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	127 miles
Raised Marine Beach	not present
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Flood plain (FP), Palustrine (PA), High gradient contained (HC), Lake (L), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (13%); Upland (87%)
Ownership	NFS (70%); State of Alaska (3%); Private/Municipal (27%)
Human Disturbance	6.6% timber harvest (2,933 of 44,705 total acres); 0.8 km/km2 (1.3 mi/mi2) road or trail; City and Borough of Yakutat.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No landslide inventory
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Yakutat-Lituya Forelands Proximal Outwash Lowlands

The Yakutat-Lituya Forelands Proximal Outwash Lowlands LTA is on the upper portions of the Yakutat Forelands, just downslope from the moraines and upslope from the distal outwash. The landforms within this LTA are predominantly flat lowlands within the Yakutat-Lituya Forelands Ecological Subsection.

This LTA consists of a large apron of flat coarse glacial outwash down gradient from the Yakutat Forelands terminal moraines. The deep, well drained soils are formed in outwash deposits of gravels and cobbles. Soils are very young (recently deposited) and in the early stages of spodosol development on the oldest sites. Dense forests of Sitka spruce with lesser amounts of western hemlock occupy these landforms.

This LTA is mainly on NFS land. The LTA is managed as LUD II, Timber Production and Modified Landscape LUDs and the Russell Fiord Wilderness. Portions of the LTA are in both the Upper Situk and Yakutat Forelands Roadless Areas. There has been about 13,323 acres of timber harvest which has occurred since the 1970's, about half of which occurs on private land. There are about 293 miles of road and trail in the LTA.



The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast. There is a high amount of wind disturbance in this LTA, especially adjacent to any openings. Windthrow risk is high. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	YF_60_PO
Map Unit Code	M245Aa08
Map Unit Long Name	Yakutat-Lituya Forelands Proximal Outwash Lowlands
Size	122,684 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Misc. Sediments
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Glaciofluvial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Proglacial Deposition-Glacial; Ice Contact Deposition-Glacial; Water Deposition-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryorthents, Haplocryods
Landcover	Natural young growth, size class 3 (36%); Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (10%); Natural young growth, size class 2 (9%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (9%); Muskeg meadow (9%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (6%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 23,865 acres (19%)
High POG	2016: 31,085 acres (25%)
All POG	1954: 67,924 acres (55%); 2016: 54,601 acres (45%)
Climate	Average temperature: 2-5.5°C (35.6-41.9°F). Annual precipitation: 356-406 cm (140-160 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (99%); 500-1000 ft. (1%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (98%); 35-54% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	2 miles
Raised Marine Beach	not present
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Flood plain (FP), Palustrine (PA), Glacial outwash (GO), High gradient contained (HC), Lake (L)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (13%); Palustrine Forested (7%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (10%); Upland (70%)
Ownership	NFS (89%); State of Alaska (2%); Private/Municipal (8%)
Human Disturbance	10.9% timber harvest (13,323 of 122,684 total acres); 0.9 km/km2 (1.5 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (< 1%). No landslide inventory
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

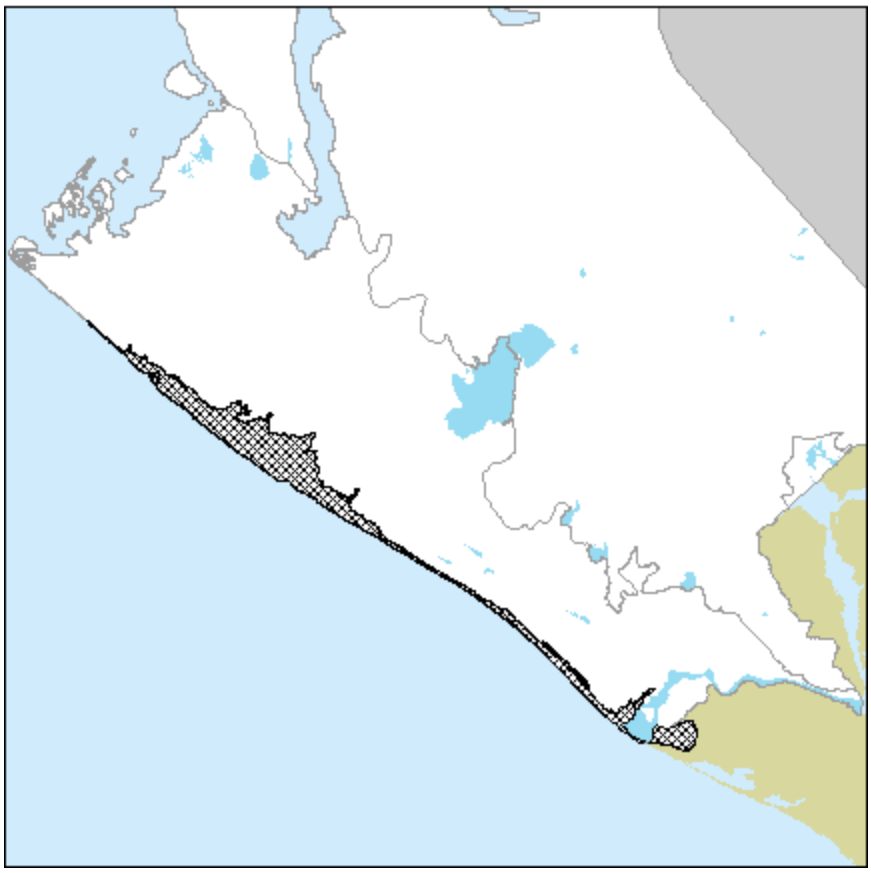
Yakutat-Lituya Forelands Estuary Coastal

The Yakutat-Lituya Forelands Estuary Coastal LTA is located along the southwestern coastline of the Yakutat Forelands, along the Gulf of Alaska. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly uplifted estuaries, tidal flats and beaches within the Yakutat-Lituya Forelands Ecological Subsection

These are recently formed landscapes under the influence of tidal activity and salt water. The beach soils are excessively well drained sands while the estuary and lagoon soils are poorly drained silts and fine sands. Beaches typically support forb and graminoid plant communities. The estuaries and lagoons have saltwater tolerant grasses and sedges.

This LTA includes Black Sand Island and the estuary of the Situk River.

This LTA is almost entirely on NFS or other Federal land. The LTA is managed as Semi-Remote Recreation LUD. Much of the LTA is in the Yakutat Forelands Inventoried Roadless Area. There is no timber harvest in this LTA. There are about 45 miles of road and trail in the LTA.



The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast. There is a negligible wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	YF_70_CO
Map Unit Code	M245Aa09
Map Unit Long Name	Yakutat-Lituya Forelands Estuary Coastal
Size	29,778 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Misc. Sediments
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Marine Sediments
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Coastal Marine
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Backbeach Processes-Coastal Marine
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquents, Cryopsamments, Haplaquepts, Sand
Landcover	Natural grassland (28%); Uplifted beach (27%); Sparsely Vegetated/Unvegetated (15%); Water (13%); Muskeg meadow (7%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 1 acre (0%)
High POG	2016: 120 acres (0%)
All POG	1954: 214 acres (1%); 2016: 214 acres (1%)
Climate	Average temperature: 4.5-6°C (40.1-42.8°F). Annual precipitation: 356 cm (140 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (100%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (100%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	54 miles
Raised Marine Beach	not present
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Estuary (ES), Glacial estuary (GES), Flood plain (FP), Glacial outwash (GO), Palustrine (PA)
Wetlands	Estuarine (65%); Palustrine Emergent (5%); Upland (23%)
Ownership	NFS (83%); Other Federal (17%); Private/Municipal (<1%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; 0.6 km/km2 (1.0 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No landslide inventory
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Yakutat-Lituya Forelands Dunes Coastal

The Yakutat-Lituya Forelands Dunes Coastal LTA is located on both sides of the Dangerous River. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly flat lowlands and dunes within the Yakutat-Lituya Forelands Ecological Subsection.

These dunes were most likely created by winds (eolian deposits) that picked up loose sands derived from the Harlequin Lake outburst flood events.

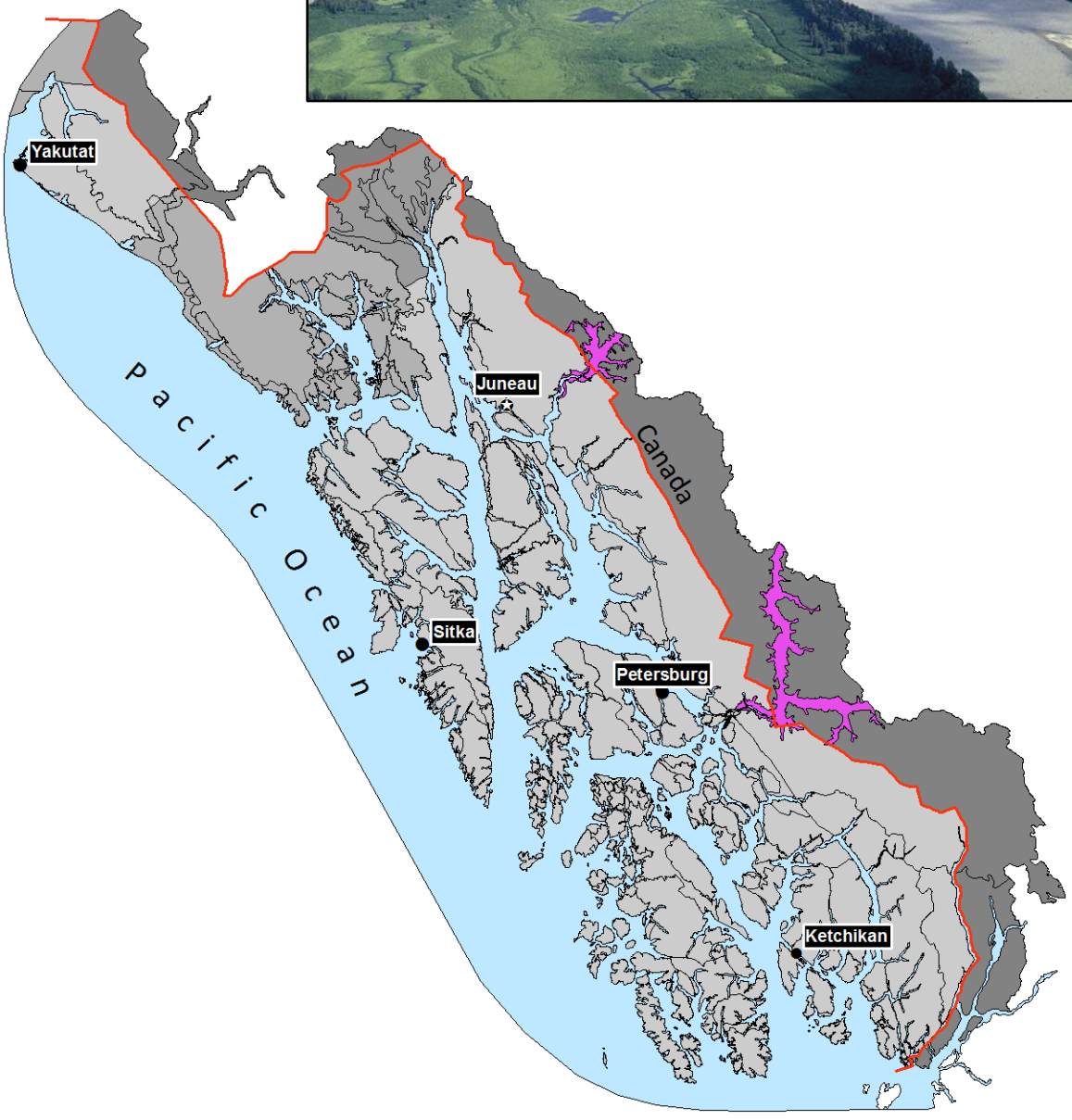
Parabolic-shaped, stabilized sand dunes form a complex with extensive wetlands in this LTA. These dunes are covered by alder thickets and the occasional black cottonwood. The dunes are interspersed with emergent wetlands and shallow ponds where these dunes have eroded. The alder-dominated sites are excessively well drained sandy soils. The wetland soils are deep poorly drained organic soils often overlying fine-textured mineral subsurface soils. These wetlands support graminoid (Juncus spp.) and myrica gale plant communities.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is managed as LUD II and Semi-Remote Recreation LUD. The entire LTA is in the Yakutat Forelands Roadless Area. There is no timber harvest in this LTA. There is about 1 mile of trail in the LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast. There is a moderate amount of wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is moderate. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	YF_70_DU
Map Unit Code	M245Aa10
Map Unit Long Name	Yakutat-Lituya Forelands Dunes Coastal
Size	35,078 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Misc. Sediments
Soil Parent Material	Marine Sediments, Organics, Glaciofluvial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Eolian
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Deposition-Eolian
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquents, Cryaquepts, Cryohemists, Cryorthents, Haplocryods
Landcover	Muskeg meadow (51%); Unproductive forest due to Alder (23%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (8%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 374 acres (1%)
High POG	2016: 457 acres (1%)
All POG	1954: 1,474 acres (4%); 2016: 1,474 acres (4%)
Climate	Average temperature: 4.5-5.5°C (40.1-41.9°F). Annual precipitation: 356 cm (140 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (100%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (100%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	not present
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Palustrine (PA), Flood plain (FP), Glacial outwash (GO), Estuary (ES), Glacial estuary (GES)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (61%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (29%); Upland (10%)
Ownership	NFS (100%); Private/Municipal (<1%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; 0.02 km/km2 (0.03 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No landslide inventory
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Stikine-Taku River Valleys Ecological Subsection LTAs

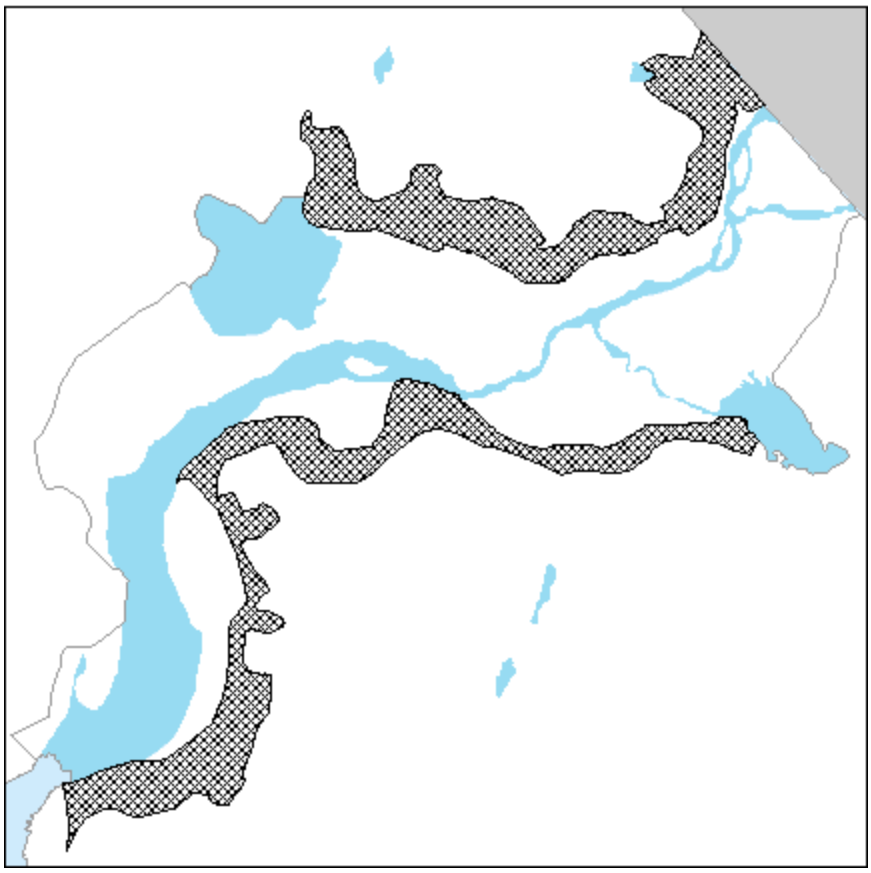


Stikine-Taku River Valleys Taku River Mountain Slopes

The Stikine-Taku River Valleys Taku River Mountain Slopes LTA is located on the valley side slopes of the Taku River, northeast of the city of Juneau. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, smooth mountain slopes with lesser amounts of frequently dissected, deeply incised mountain slopes within the Stikine-Taku River Valleys Ecological Subsection.

The valley walls are primarily composed of granitic rocks. Continental and valley glaciation coupled with the ever-changing Taku River meander has shaped the valley walls.

Soils on the mountain slopes are typically well drained and range in depth from less than one-half meter to more than one meter overlying bedrock. These soils support alder-salmonberry plant communities in avalanche zones with areas of western hemlock and Sitka spruce on slopes not subject to snow avalanche.



Taku Lodge is located in this LTA.

This LTA is part of a corridor that allows wildlife movement between southeast Alaska and British Columbia.

This LTA is almost entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Semi-Remote Recreation and Remote Recreation LUDs. Most of the LTA is in the Taku-Snettisham Roadless Area. There has been no timber harvest in this LTA. There is less than 0.2 miles of trail in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast, although strong outflow winds are known to occur down the Taku River Valley. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk ranges from low to high. Higher landslide risk occurs in the frequently dissected, deeply incised areas. Snow avalanche risk is high in much of the LTA.

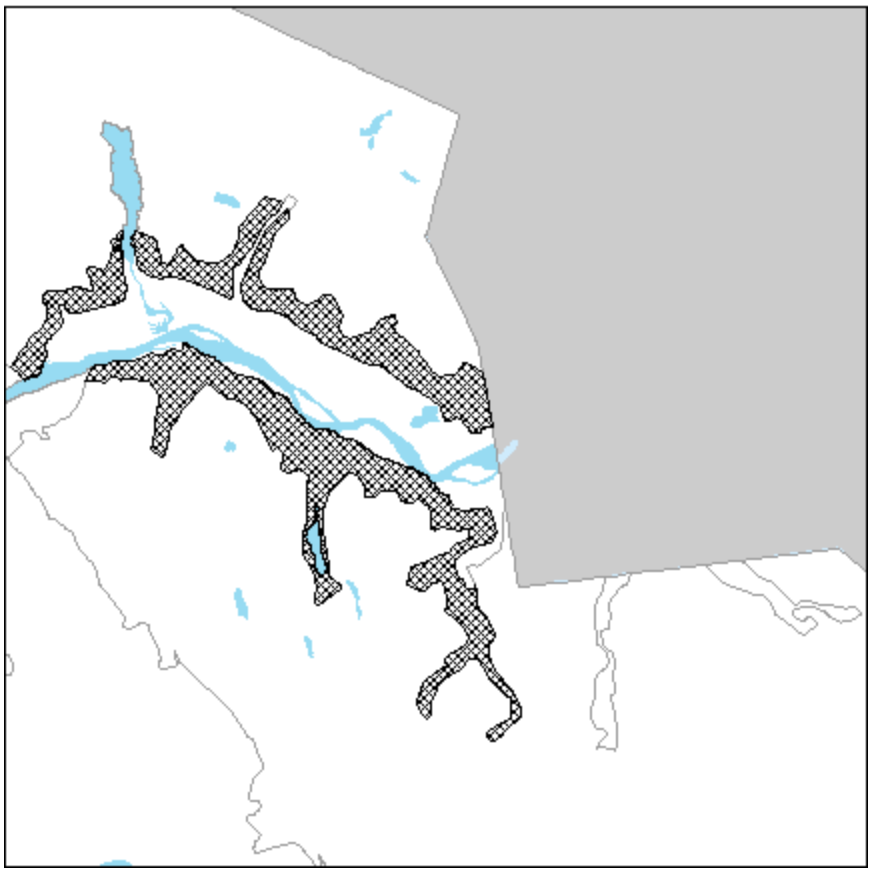
Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	SRV_30_1
Map Unit Code	M244Cb01
Map Unit Long Name	Stikine-Taku River Valleys Taku River Mountain Slopes
Size	12,751 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Granite, Granodiorite
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting
Soil Great Groups	Cryofolists, Cryorthents, Cryumbrepts, Humicryods
Landcover	Recurrent slide (33%); Unproductive forest due to recurrent slide (18%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (12%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (7%); Alder-Brush (6%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 196 acres (2%)
High POG	2016: 893 acres (7%)
All POG	1954: 3,942 acres (31%); 2016: 3,942 acres (31%)
Climate	Average temperature: 0-5.5°C (32-41.9°F). Annual precipitation: 229-432 cm (90-170 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (21%); 500-1000 ft. (25%); 1000-2000 ft. (39%); 2000+ ft. (15%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (13%); 35-54% slopes (32%); 55-75% slopes (31%); >75% slopes (24%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (30%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Alluvial fan (AF), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Palustrine (PA), Lake (L)
Wetlands	Upland (100%)
Ownership	NFS (99%); Private/Municipal (1%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; 0.001 km/km2 (0.001 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (0.2%); landslides (0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Stikine-Taku River Valleys Stikine River Mountain Slopes

The Stikine-Taku River Valleys Stikine River Mountain Slopes LTA is located on the valley walls of the Stikine River, northeast of the community of Wrangell. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, smooth mountain slopes and frequently dissected, shallowly incised smooth mountain slopes with lesser areas of rolling hills within the Stikine-Taku River Valleys Ecological Subsection.

The underlying geology for the valley walls is mostly granodiorite and tonalite. These valley walls were scoured by glaciation and the continuous meandering of the Stikine River.

Soils on the mountain slopes are typically well drained and range in depth from less than one-half meter to more than one meter over bedrock. These soils support alder-salmonberry plant communities in avalanche zones and large areas of western hemlock and Sitka spruce on slopes not subject to snow avalanche.



On the rolling hills soils are typically well drained and less than one meter thick overlying bedrock. These soils support productive western hemlock and cedar forests.

On the flat lowland between the hills, soils typically consist of one meter or more of poorly drained organic soil overlying alluvium. These soils support sedge dominated plant communities or low volume mixed conifer forests.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The entire LTA is in the Stikine-LeConte Wilderness. There has been no timber harvest in this LTA. There are no roads or trails in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast, however strong outflow winds are known to occur down the Stikine River Valley. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is high in the frequently dissected areas and low to moderate in the infrequently dissected areas. Snow avalanche risk ranges from low to high with high areas in the valleys that are tributary to the Stikine River.

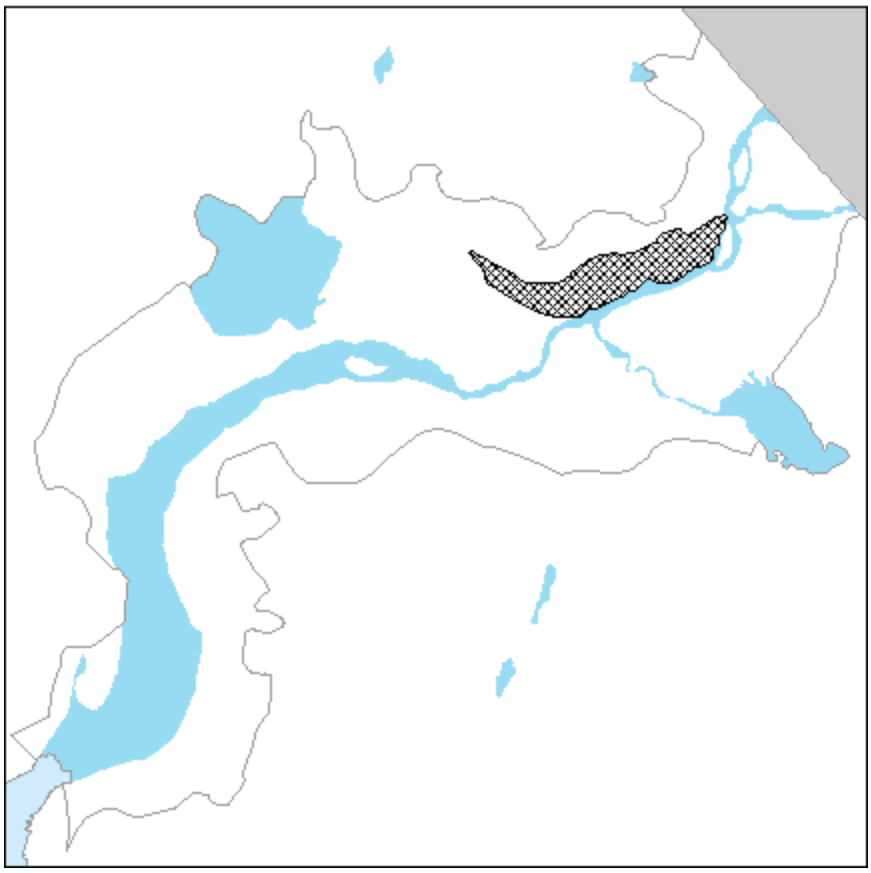
Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	SRV_30_2
Map Unit Code	M244Cb02
Map Unit Long Name	Stikine-Taku River Valleys Stikine River Mountain Slopes
Size	24,284 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Granodiorite, Tonalite
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryosaprists, Cryumbrepts, Humicryods, Rock Outcrop
Landcover	Alder-Brush (13%); Unproductive forest due to high elevation (12%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (12%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (10%); Recurrent slide (10%); Unproductive forest due to recurrent slide (8%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (8%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (7%); Unproductive forest due to rock (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 643 acres (3%)
High POG	2016: 4,712 acres (19%)
All POG	1954: 10,582 acres (44%); 2016: 10,582 acres (44%)
Climate	Average temperature: 0-7°C (32-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 356-457 cm (140-180 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (28%); 500-1000 ft. (27%); 1000-2000 ft. (41%); 2000+ ft. (5%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (25%); 35-54% slopes (28%); 55-75% slopes (25%); >75% slopes (22%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (9%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Glacial outwash (GO), Palustrine (PA), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Flood plain (FP)
Wetlands	Upland (100%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (17.9%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Stikine-Taku River Valleys Taku River Hills

The Stikine-Taku River Valleys Taku River Hills LTA is located on the north side of the Taku River near the International boundary with Canada, northeast of the City of Juneau. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rolling hills with lesser amounts of floodplains and terraces within the Stikine-Taku River Valleys Ecological Subsection.

This LTA consists of glacially scoured granitic hills and terraces formed due to the ever-changing meander of the Taku River. The landscape is relatively young and most forest stands are even-aged.

Soils on the rolling hills are typically well drained mineral soils less than one-half meter in depth overlying bedrock. These soils support low to moderately productive Sitka spruce forests intermixed with areas of black cottonwood and alder-salmonberry plant communities. On the flat summits of hills, soils may be poorly drained and support crowberry dominated wetlands.



On the terraces and ancestral valley bottoms both mineral and organic soils are typically deep and range from poor to well drained. The poorly drained soils occur on the flattest areas and support moss and tufted club rush wetlands. The better drained mineral soils support sparse cottonwood and Sitka spruce forests with alder-salmonberry and in some areas willow.

The Taku River is immediately adjacent to this LTA. This LTA is part of a corridor that allows wildlife and invasive plant (white sweet clover) movement between southeast Alaska and British Columbia.

This LTA is mainly on NFS and State land. The LTA is in a Semi-Remote Recreation LUD. Portions of this LTA are in the Taku-Snettisham Roadless Area. There has been no timber harvest in this LTA. There are no roads or trails in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast, although strong outflow winds can occur down the Taku River Valley. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	SRV_40
Map Unit Code	M244Cb03
Map Unit Long Name	Stikine-Taku River Valleys Taku River Hills
Size	1,776 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Granite, Granodiorite
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Colluvium, Glaciofluvial, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Contact Erosion; Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Entisols, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (23%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (19%); Natural young growth, size class 3 (17%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (9%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (6%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 0 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 195 acres (11%)
All POG	1954: 1,332 acres (75%); 2016: 1,332 acres (75%)
Climate	Average temperature: 1.5-4.5°C (34.7-40.1°F). Annual precipitation: 229-279 cm (90-110 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (84%); 500-1000 ft. (15%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (72%); 35-54% slopes (16%); 55-75% slopes (7%); >75% slopes (5%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (90%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Flood plain (FP), Lake (L), Palustrine (PA), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Alluvial fan (AF)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (5%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (5%); Upland (90%)
Ownership	NFS (56%); State of Alaska (42%); Private/Municipal (2%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No documented landslides
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

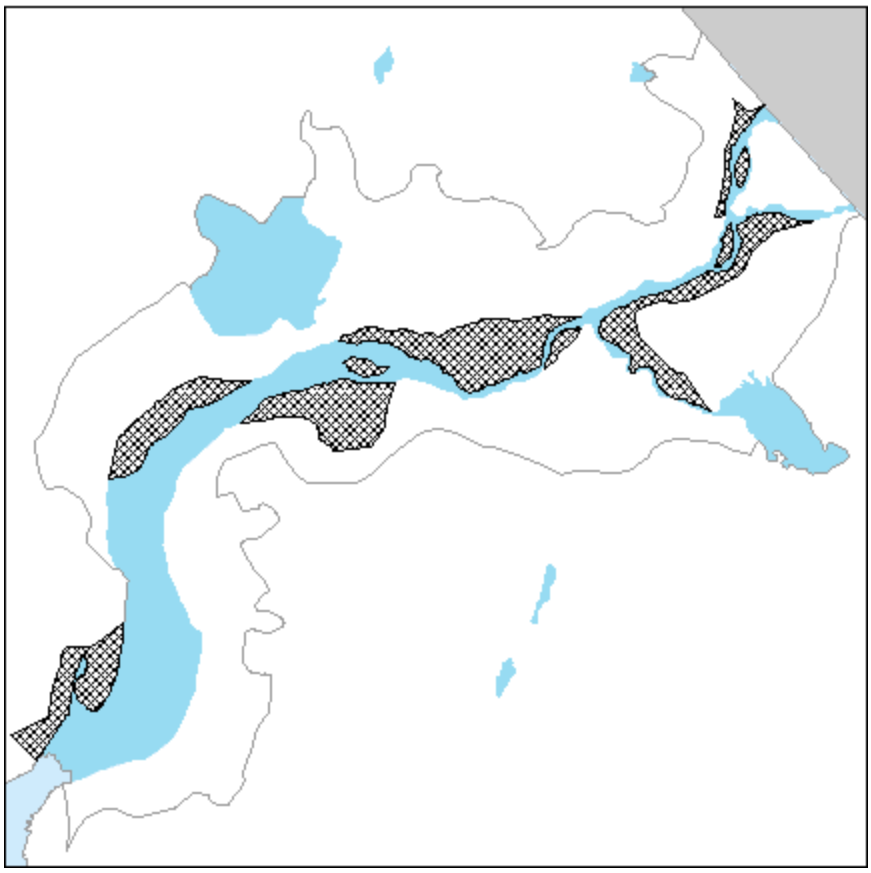
Stikine-Taku River Valleys Taku River Valley Floor

The Stikine-Taku River Valleys Taku River Valley Floor LTA is located on the Taku River. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly floodplains with lesser amounts of rolling hills within the Stikine-Taku River Valleys Ecological Subsection.

This LTA is limited to the modern-day floodplain of the Taku River plus three small granitic hills that are surrounded by floodplain. The forest vegetation is typically even-aged due to recent deglaciation and frequent flooding.

Soils on the floodplain are typically deep, well drained, alluvial, mineral soils. These soils support Sitka spruce or black cottonwood forests. Devil's club is a common understory shrub.

In a few backwater areas of this LTA soils consist of less than one meter deep of poorly drained organic matter overlying alluvial sands and gravels. These soils support graminoid dominated wetlands.



Hillslopes support well drained, mineral soils less than one-half meter thick overlying bedrock. These soils support Sitka spruce dominated forests with inclusions of western hemlock and black cottonwood, the latter of which becomes more dominant near the Canadian border.

The Taku River flows through this LTA. This LTA provides a corridor for wildlife movement from British Columbia to southeast Alaska.

This LTA is entirely on NFS and State land. The LTA is in a Semi-Remote Recreation LUD. Portions of the LTA are in the Taku-Snettisham Roadless Area. There has been no timber harvest in this LTA. There are no roads or trails in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast, although strong outflow winds can occur down the Taku River Valley. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low.

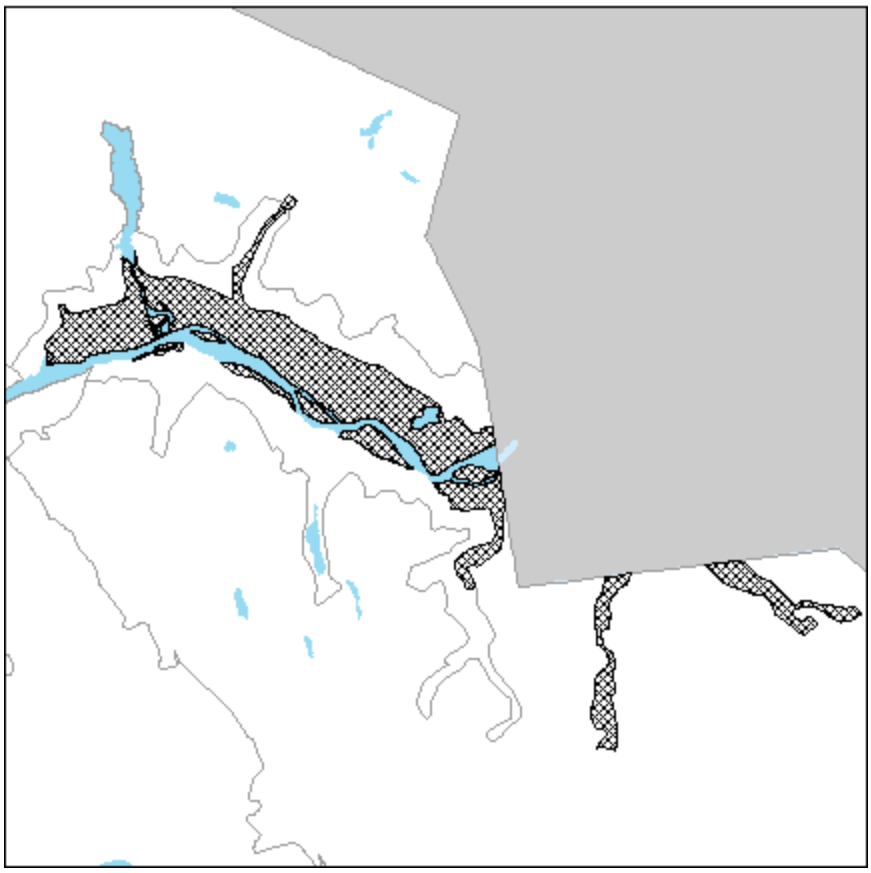
Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	SRV_50_1
Map Unit Code	M244Cb04
Map Unit Long Name	Stikine-Taku River Valleys Taku River Valley Floor
Size	6,216 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Granite, Granodiorite; Alluvium
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Glaciofluvial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial, Stream Processes-Fluvial
Soil Great Groups	Cryods, Cryofluvents, Cryofluvents, Entisols, Riverwash
Landcover	Natural young growth, size class 3 (20%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (16%); Natural young growth, size class 2 (9%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (8%); Snow-Ice (8%); Sparsely Vegetated/Unvegetated (7%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (6%); Other non-forest (6%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (6%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 77 acres (1%)
High POG	2016: 1,434 acres (23%)
All POG	1954: 3,276 acres (53%); 2016: 3,276 acres (53%)
Climate	Average temperature: 2.5-5.5°C (36.5-41.9°F). Annual precipitation: 229-432 cm (90-170 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (100%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (98%); 35-54% slopes (2%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (96%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Palustrine (PA), Flood plain (FP), Glacial outwash (GO), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM)
Wetlands	Palustrine Scrub-shrub (5%); Riverine (25%); Upland (69%)
Ownership	NFS (85%); State of Alaska (15%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No documented landslides
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Stikine-Taku River Valleys Stikine River Valley Floor

The Stikine-Taku River Valleys Stikine River Valley Floor LTA is located along the Stikine River and its major tributaries. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly floodplains with lesser amounts infrequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans within the Stikine-Taku River Valleys Ecological Subsection.

This LTA includes alluvial and colluvial deposits on the valley floor of the Stikine River and its major tributaries. The alluvial fans and colluvial deposits occur almost exclusively on the major tributaries. The floodplain landform includes the active floodplain, small terraces, outwash from Shakes Glacier, dunes, and a remnant of a glacial lakebed upstream of Shakes Slough.

Soils on the active floodplain and outwash are deep, well drained and alluvium. These soils support mostly even-aged stands of Sitka spruce or black cottonwood forests.



Terraces, glacial lakebed, and less active portions of the floodplain soils are typically poorly drained organic materials less than one meter thick overlying alluvial and lakebed deposits. These soils support graminoid dominated wetlands with inclusions of willow and cottonwood.

The infrequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fan soils are typically deep and well drained. These soils support alder-salmonberry plant communities with inclusions of Sitka spruce in areas that are not prone to snow avalanche. The infrequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans are in the major tributaries to the Stikine River.

The Stikine River flows through this LTA. Shakes Slough, Shakes Hot springs, Cottonwood Island and the Ketili River are in this LTA. This LTA is entirely within the Stikine-LeConte Wilderness Area on NFS land. This LTA provides a corridor for wildlife and invasive plant (white sweet clover) movement through the coast range between southeast Alaska and interior British Columbia. There has been no timber harvest in this LTA. There is less than one-quarter mile of trail in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast, although strong outflow winds can flow down the Stikine River Valley. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low, except in the major tributaries (from upslope LTAs) where it is high. Snow avalanche risk is high in the major tributaries and low on the floodplain.

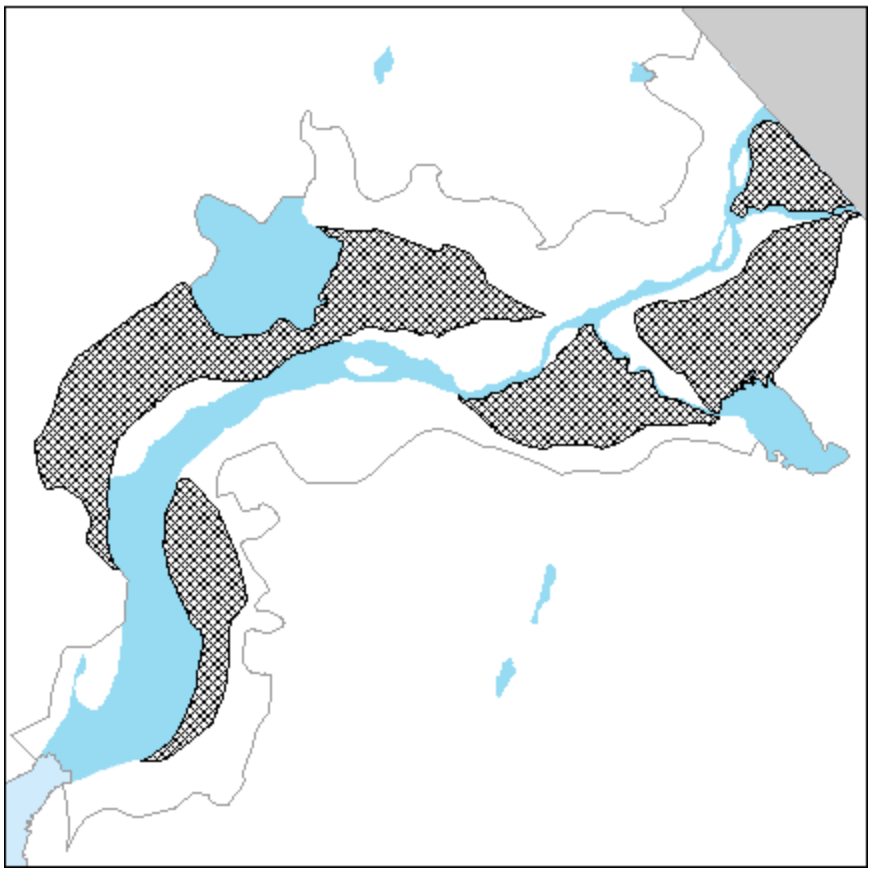
Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	SRV_50_2
Map Unit Code	M244Cb05
Map Unit Long Name	Stikine-Taku River Valleys Stikine River Valley Floor
Size	20,082 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Alluvium
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Colluvium, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial; Eolian
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial, Stream Processes-Fluvial; Deposition-Eolian
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquents, Cryohemists
Landcover	Alder-Brush (33%); Natural grassland (17%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (12%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (8%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 509 acres (3%)
High POG	2016: 1,770 acres (9%)
All POG	1954: 7,155 acres (36%); 2016: 7,155 acres (36%)
Climate	Average temperature: 2-7°C (35.6-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 356-457 cm (140-180 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (94%); 500-1000 ft. (6%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (92%); 35-54% slopes (4%); 55-75% slopes (2%); >75% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (83%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Palustrine (PA), Glacial outwash (GO), Glacial outwash side channel (GSC), High gradient contained (HC), Glacial alluvial fan (GAF)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (17%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (12%); Riverine (8%); Upland (62%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; 0.005 km/km2 (0.01 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (3.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Stikine-Taku River Valleys Taku River Lowlands

The Stikine-Taku River Valleys Taku River Lowlands LTA is located adjacent to the Taku River bordering the international boundary with Canada, northeast of the city of Juneau. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly gently sloping lowlands, flat lowlands, and glacial topography within the Stikine-Taku River Valleys Ecological Subsection.

This LTA includes the outwash plains and moraines of the Wright, Norris, and East and West Twin Glaciers.

On the moraines and proximal outwash plains (gently sloping lowlands and glacial topography) soils are typically deep, well drained and coarse textured mineral soils. These soils support Sitka spruce forests intermixed with small areas of black cottonwood.



On the flat lowlands (distal outwash), soils are typically poorly or somewhat poorly drained, and deep. The poorly drained soils can have organic layers up to one-half meter thick overlying mineral soil. The poorly drained soils support graminoid dominated wetlands. The somewhat poorly drained mineral soils support low volume mixed conifer forests and willow-alder plant communities.

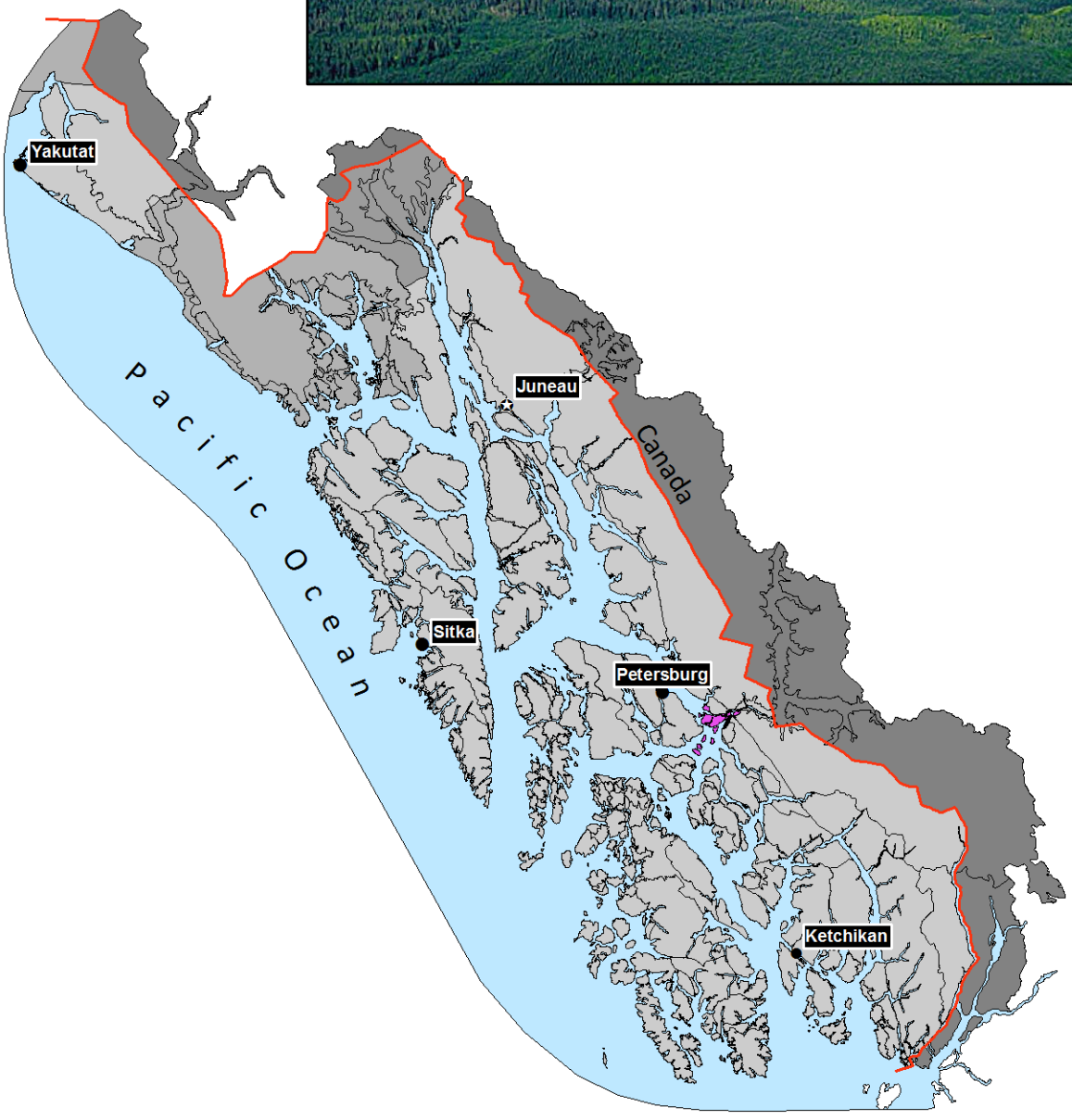
The Taku River is adjacent to this LTA. Wright Lake, Twin Glacier Lake, and the Norris Glacier are adjacent to this LTA. This LTA provides a corridor for wildlife movement between southeast Alaska and the interior of British Columbia.

This LTA is mostly on NFS land. The LTA is in a Semi-Remote Recreation LUD. Most of the LTA is in the Taku-Snettisham Inventoried Roadless Area. There has been no timber harvest in this LTA. There are about four miles of trail in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast, although strong outflow winds may flow down the Taku River Valley from Canada. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	SRV_60
Map Unit Code	M244Cb06
Map Unit Long Name	Stikine-Taku River Valleys Taku River Lowlands
Size	17,953 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Granite, Granodiorite; Alluvium
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Glaciofluvial, Marine Sediments, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Proglacial Deposition-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryods, Cryofibrists, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Entisols
Landcover	Alder-Brush (20%); Natural grassland (12%); Natural young growth, size class 3 (9%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (9%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (7%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (7%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (6%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (5%); Muskeg meadow (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 483 acres (3%)
High POG	2016: 2,673 acres (15%)
All POG	1954: 7,811 acres (44%); 2016: 7,811 acres (44%)
Climate	Average temperature: 1.5-5.5°C (34.7-41.9°F). Annual precipitation: 229-432 cm (90-170 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (100%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (99%); 35-54% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (100%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Palustrine (PA), Flood plain (FP), Glacial outwash (GO), Alluvial fan (AF), Lake (L)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (32%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (12%); Upland (56%)
Ownership	NFS (95%); State of Alaska (3%); Private/Municipal (1%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; 0.09 km/km2 (0.14 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (< 0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Stikine River Delta Ecological Subsection LTAs



Stikine River Delta Rynda and Kadin Islands Mountain Slopes

The Stikine River Delta Rynda and Kadin Islands Mountain Slopes LTA includes Rynda and Kadin Islands, located northwest of the community of Wrangell. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, smooth mountain slopes within the Stikine River Delta Ecological Subsection.

These granitic and sedimentary mountains were scoured by glaciers and covered with windblown soil (loess) from the Stikine River delta, glacial lakebeds, and mudflats.

The soils on the mountain slopes are typically well drained residual and colluvial mineral soils less than one meter deep overlying bedrock. These soils receive regular inputs of loess from the Stikine River Delta. These soils support productive Sitka spruce forests with inclusions of red alder within the stand. Devil's club is a common understory plant in these forests.

Kadin and Rynda Islands are in this LTA.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. Kadin Island is in a Research Natural Area and the Kadin Roadless Area. Rynda Island is in a Modified Landscape LUD. There has been about 400 acres of timber harvest on Rynda Island, mostly in the 1980s and 1990s. There are about three miles of road on Rynda Island.

The dominant wind direction is southeast but outflow winds often flow down the Stikine River Valley. Windthrow risk is low to moderate. Landslide risk is low.

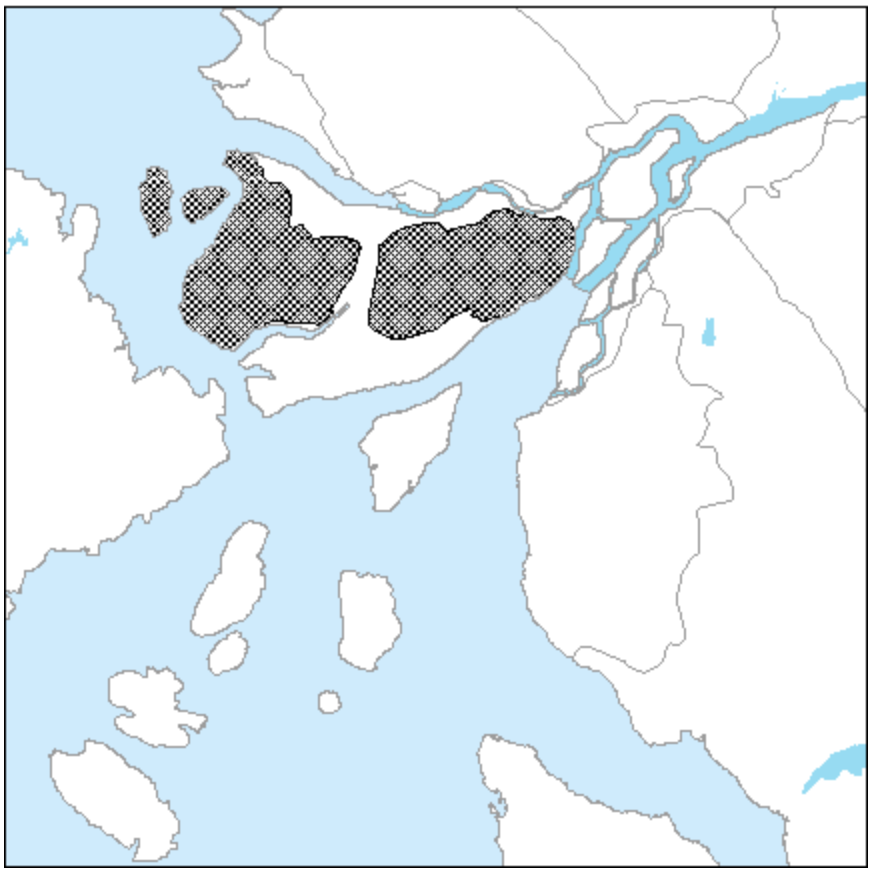
Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	SRD_30
Map Unit Code	M245Ce01
Map Unit Long Name	Stikine River Delta Rynda and Kadin Islands Mountain Slopes
Size	3,337 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Quartz Diorite, Monzonite, Quartz Monzonite; Graywacke, Slate
Soil Parent Material	Loess, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Eolian; Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Deposition-Eolian; Ice Contact Deposition-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryofolists, Eutrocryepts, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (46%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (20%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (12%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (8%); Timber harvest, less than 20 years old (6%); Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (6%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 16 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 2,233 acres (67%)
All POG	1954: 3,294 acres (99%); 2016: 2,898 acres (87%)
Climate	Average temperature: 4.5-7°C (40.1-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 203 cm (80 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (58%); 500-1000 ft. (32%); 1000-2000 ft. (11%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (30%); 35-54% slopes (40%); 55-75% slopes (23%); >75% slopes (7%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	14 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (20%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM)
Wetlands	Upland (100%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	11.9% timber harvest (396 of 3,337 total acres); 0.3 km/km2 (0.5 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No documented landslides
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Stikine River Delta Dry and Farm Islands Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex

The Stikine River Delta Dry and Farm Islands Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex LTA is located on Dry Island, Farm Island, Pocket and Hidden Islands at the mouth of the Stikine River. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, smooth mountain slopes with lesser amounts of rounded mountain summits and rolling hills within the Stikine River Delta Ecological Subsection.

These granitic mountains were scoured by glaciation and subsequently covered with windblown soil (loess) from the Stikine River Delta and glacial lakebeds and mudflats.

Soils on the mountain and hill slopes typically consist of less than one meter of windblown soil (loess) overlying a thin residual soil with bedrock substrate. These soils typically support Sitka spruce forests intermixed with small areas of red alder. Devil's club is a common understory shrub.



On the rounded mountain summits, soils are typically less than one-half meter deep overlying bedrock. Soil drainage ranges from poor to well drained. The poorly drained organic soils support sedge dominated alpine meadow. The well drained mineral soils support low volume mountain hemlock forests or Sitka alder plant communities.

On the flat or gently sloping portions of the rolling hills, soils are typically one meter or more deep overlying bedrock consisting of poorly drained organic material. These soils support sphagnum moss dominated wetlands and low volume mixed conifer forests.

This LTA is almost entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in the Stikine-LeConte Wilderness Area. There has been no timber harvest in this LTA. There are no roads or trails in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast, although strong outflow winds can occur down the Stikine river Valley. Windthrow risk is low to moderate. Landslide risk is low.

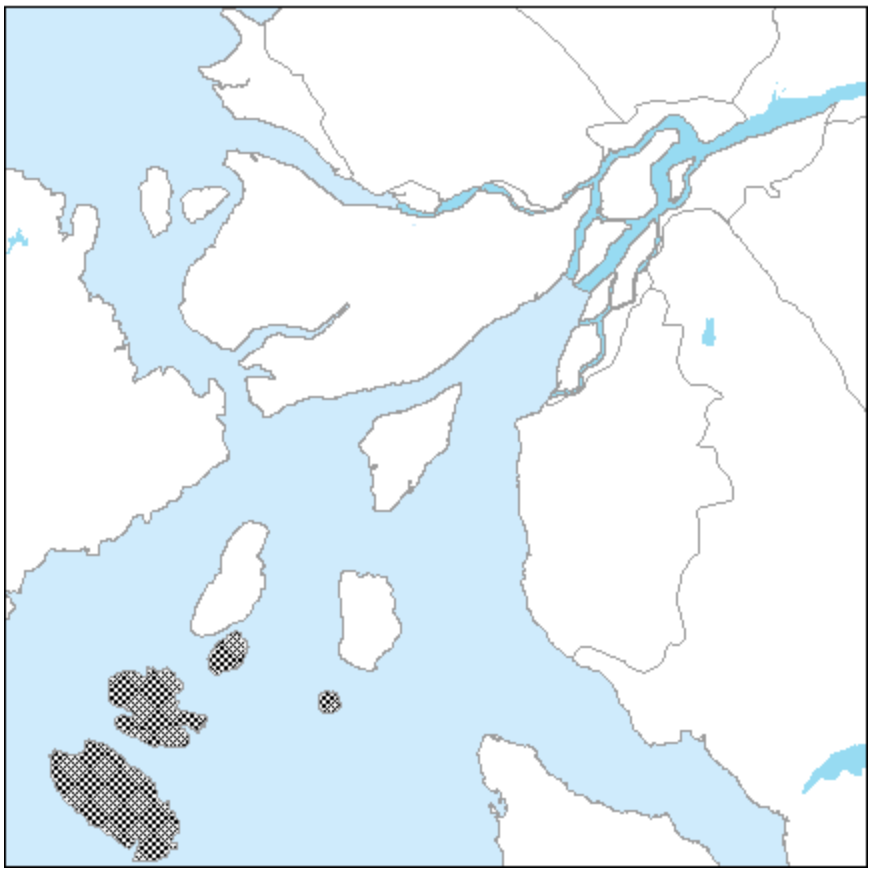
Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	SRD_30a
Map Unit Code	M245Ce02
Map Unit Long Name	Stikine River Delta Dry and Farm Islands Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex
Size	13,698 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Quartz Diorite, Monzonite, Quartz Monzonite; Alluvium
Soil Parent Material	Loess, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Eolian; Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Deposition-Eolian; Ice Contact Deposition-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryumbrepts, Eutrocryepts, Rock Outcrop
Landcover	Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (26%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (16%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (11%); Unproductive forest due to high elevation (9%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (7%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (6%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (6%); Alder-Brush (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 281 acres (2%)
High POG	2016: 3,340 acres (24%)
All POG	1954: 8,639 acres (63%); 2016: 8,639 acres (63%)
Climate	Average temperature: 2.5-7°C (36.5-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 203-229 cm (80-90 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (46%); 500-1000 ft. (24%); 1000-2000 ft. (26%); 2000+ ft. (5%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (38%); 35-54% slopes (34%); 55-75% slopes (20%); >75% slopes (8%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	18 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (17%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Estuary (ES), Palustrine (PA), Flood plain (FP)
Wetlands	Upland (100%)
Ownership	NFS (99%); Private/Municipal (1%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (< 1%). No documented landslides
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Stikine River Delta Vank and Sokolof Islands Hills

The Stikine River Delta Vank and Sokolof Islands Hills LTA is located on Vank, Sokolof, Grey's and Lesnoi Islands, west of the community of Wrangell. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rolling hills within the Stikine River Delta Ecological Subsection.

The hills in this LTA are of volcanic and granitic origin. The hills were scoured by glaciation and then covered with windblown sediments (loess) from the Stikine River delta and glacial lakebeds and mudflats. The islands continue to receive regular deposits of loess.

The soils on the hillslopes typically consist of less than one meter of well drained loess overlying a thin layer of residuum with bedrock substrate. These soils support Sitka spruce and red alder dominated forests. Devil's club is a common understory shrub.



Poorly drained soils have developed on a few gently sloping areas between hills, notably on Sokolof Island. The soils in these areas consist of about one meter of poorly drained peat overlying loess and bedrock. These soils support low volume mixed conifer forests and sphagnum moss dominated wetlands.

Vank, Sokolof, Grey's, and Lesnoi Islands are in this LTA. Vank Island is bisected by a power line corridor.

This LTA is almost entirely on NFS land. A small privately-owned parcel sits in a cove on the north end of Vank Island. The LTA is in Modified Landscape, Semi-Remote Recreation, and Scenic Viewshed LUDs. Grey's Island is in the Kadin Inventoried Roadless Area. About half of the LTA has had timber harvest, mostly between 1940 and 1980. The timber harvest has occurred on Vank and Sokolof Islands. There are about five miles of roads in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast, although strong outflow winds can flow down the Stikine River Valley. Windthrow risk is low to moderate. Landslide risk is low.

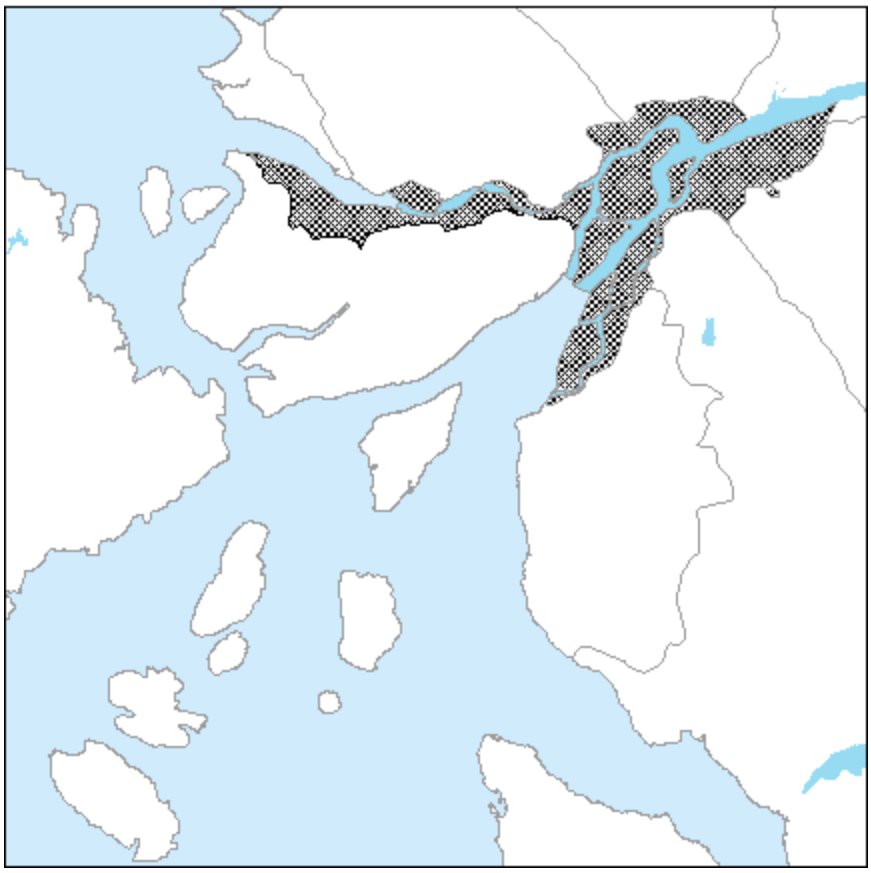
Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	SRD_40
Map Unit Code	M245Ce03
Map Unit Long Name	Stikine River Delta Vank and Sokolof Islands Hills
Size	5,213 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Extrusive; Igneous Intrusive; Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Volcanic undivided; Quartz Diorite, Monzonite, Quartz Monzonite; Graywacke, Slate
Soil Parent Material	Ablation Till, Dense Till, Colluvium, Loess, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Eolian; Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Deposition-Eolian; Ice Contact Deposition-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquepts, Eutrocryepts, Humicryods
Landcover	Timber harvest, more than 50 years old (52%); Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (23%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (8%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 229 acres (4%)
High POG	2016: 903 acres (17%)
All POG	1954: 3,676 acres (71%); 2016: 1,074 acres (21%)
Climate	Average temperature: 6-7.5°C (42.8-45.5°F). Annual precipitation: 229cm (90 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (92%); 500-1000 ft. (8%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (81%); 35-54% slopes (15%); 55-75% slopes (4%); >75% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	25 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (49%); mapped (<1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Palustrine (PA), Flood plain (FP)
Wetlands	Upland (100%)
Ownership	NFS (100%); Private/Municipal (<1%)
Human Disturbance	49.9% timber harvest (2,602 of 5,213 total acres); 0.3 km/km2 (0.6 mi/mi2) road or trail; 3 miles powerline corridor.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (< 1%). No documented landslides
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (<1%)

Stikine River Delta Valley Floor

The Stikine River Delta Valley Floor LTA is located around the mouth of the Stikine River, north-northeast of the community of Wrangell. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly estuary and floodplain with lesser amounts of uplifted estuary and dunes within the Stikine River Delta Ecological Subsection.

This LTA includes the terrestrial (uplifted portion) of the Stikine River Estuary (active intertidal) and areas that are best described as floodplain and small terraces, and a small area of dunes at the mouth of the Stikine River. All landforms have been reworked by the river and are subject to wind and water erosion and deposition.

Soils on the estuary are typically deep, poorly or somewhat poorly drained mineral soils. These soils support a complex of grasses, sedges and forbs that tolerate slightly to moderately saline conditions.



On the uplifted estuary and floodplains, soils are deep and range from somewhat poor to well drained. These soils support mostly even-aged forests of Sitka spruce and black cottonwood as well as Sitka alder-salmonberry and/or willow plant communities.

On the dunes, soils are often well drained sands. These soils remain largely unvegetated but may be sparsely populated with willow or black cottonwood.

The Stikine River Delta is recognized as a Key Coastal Wetland for the numbers of migratory birds it supports. This LTA is entirely on NFS land. This LTA is within the Stikine-LeConte Wilderness. There has been no timber harvest in this LTA. There are no roads or trails in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast, although strong outflow winds may occur down the Stikine River Valley from the east. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low.

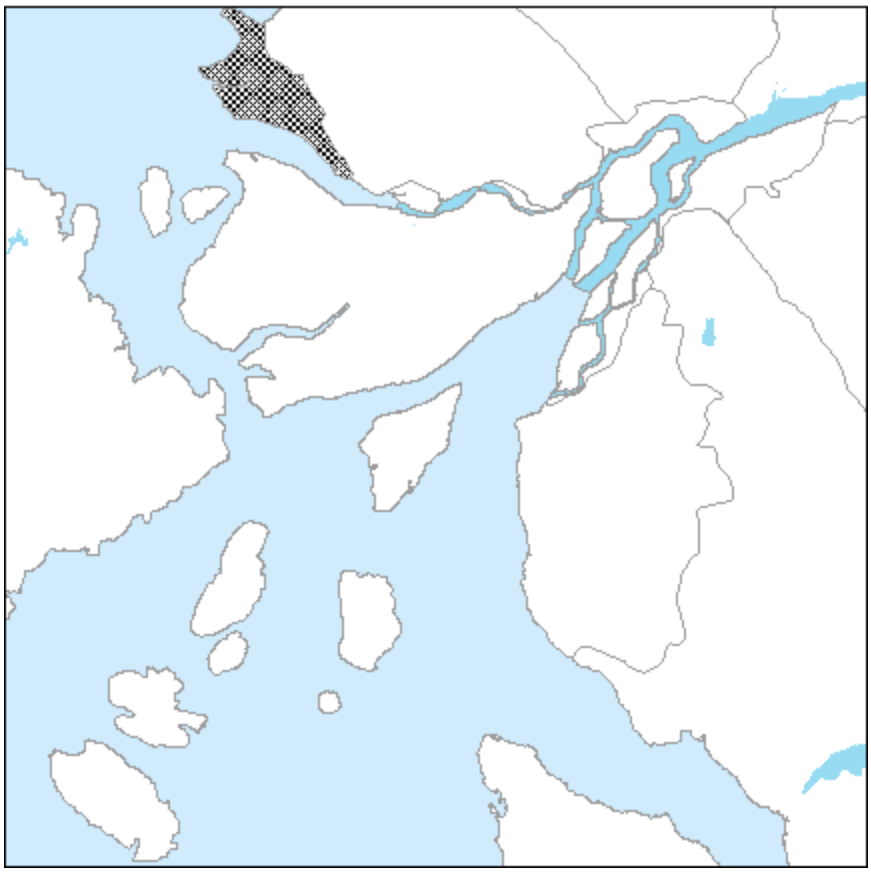
Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	SRD_50
Map Unit Code	M245Ce04
Map Unit Long Name	Stikine River Delta Valley Floor
Size	11,528 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Alluvium
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial; Eolian
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial; Deposition-Eolian
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquents
Landcover	Volume class 4 on hydric soils (19%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (18%); Alder-Brush (15%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (14%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (9%); Estuary (7%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 1,716 acres (15%)
High POG	2016: 1,896 acres (16%)
All POG	1954: 5,350 acres (46%); 2016: 5,350 acres (46%)
Climate	Average temperature: 2.5-7°C (36.5-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 203-356 cm (80-140 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (100%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (98%); 35-54% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	9 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (90%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Estuary (ES), Palustrine (PA), Flood plain (FP), Glacial estuary (GES), Glacial outwash side channel (GSC)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (9%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (5%); Riverine (17%); Upland (69%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (< 1%); avalanche fields (0.5%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Stikine River Delta Mallard Slough Lowlands

The Stikine River Delta Mallard Slough Lowlands LTA is located on the mainland just north of Mallard Slough, north of the community of Wrangell. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly flat lowlands and uplifted estuaries within the Stikine River Delta Ecological Subsection.

This landform can best be described as an uplifted estuary or uplifted tidal flat. Portions of the landform are subject to tidal inundation at very high tides. Windblown sediments from the Stikine River are also deposited in this LTA. Topographic position seems to be controlled by the depth of the loess in this LTA.

Soils on the estuary are typically deep, poorly or somewhat poorly drained mineral soils. These soils support a complex of graminoids and forbs that tolerate slightly to moderately saline conditions.



The uplifted estuary soils are deep and range from very poor to well drained. The well drained sites support even-aged Sitka spruce forests. Forest productivity is lowest in the somewhat poorly and poorly drained soils yielding a mixed conifer stand.

At the lowest topographic position on the uplifted estuary, soils are very poorly drained and consist of one-half meter or more of sphagnum moss over uplifted estuary deposits, creating extensive wetlands.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land in the Stikine-LeConte Wilderness. There has been no timber harvest in this LTA. There are no roads or trails in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low.

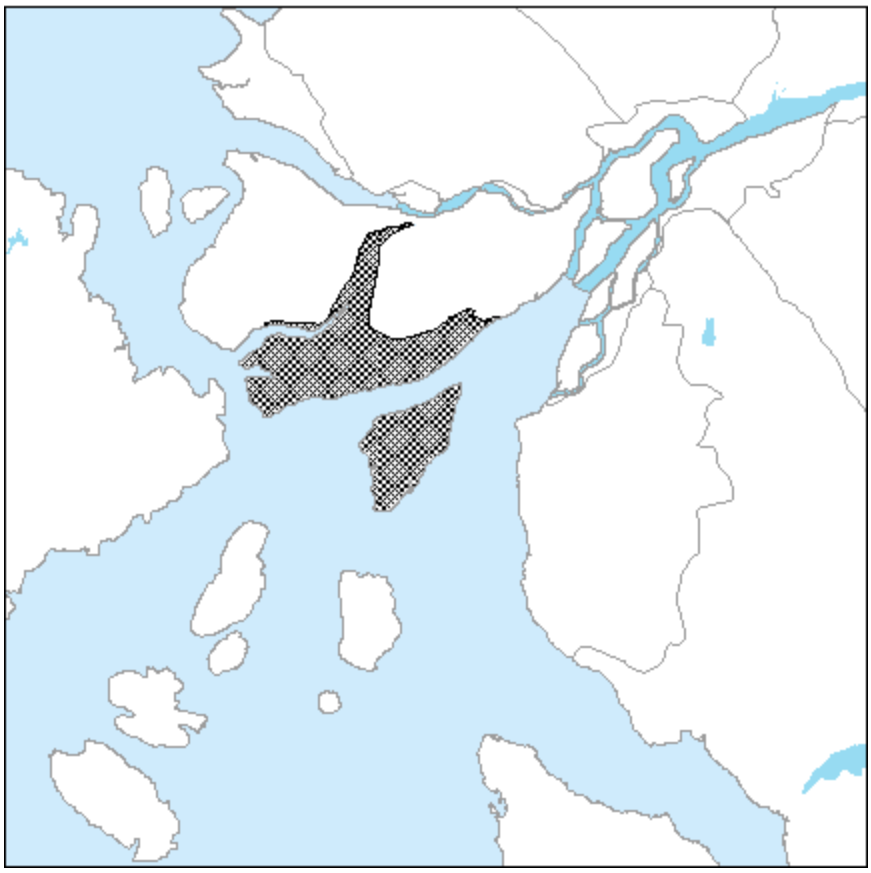
Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	SRD_60
Map Unit Code	M245Ce05
Map Unit Long Name	Stikine River Delta Mallard Slough Lowlands
Size	2,826 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Alluvium
Soil Parent Material	Loess, Marine Sediments, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Proglacial Deposition-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquents, Cryaquepts, Eutrocryepts, Histosols
Landcover	Natural grassland (20%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (18%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (15%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (11%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (9%); Muskeg meadow (6%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (6%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 64 acres (2%)
High POG	2016: 793 acres (28%)
All POG	1954: 1,200 acres (42%); 2016: 1,200 acres (42%)
Climate	Average temperature: 5.5-7°C (41.9-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 203-229 cm (80-90 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (100%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (94%); 35-54% slopes (5%); 55-75% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	10 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (71%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Estuary (ES), Flood plain (FP), Palustrine (PA), Glacial outwash side channel (GSC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM)
Wetlands	Estuarine (10%); Palustrine Emergent (30%); Palustrine Forested (8%); Palustrine Moss-lichen (5%); Upland (48%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; 0.3 km/km2 (0.5 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No documented landslides
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Stikine River Delta Binkley Slough and Sergief Island Coastal

The Stikine River Delta Binkley Slough and Sergief Island Coastal LTA is located at the mouth of the Stikine River, between Dry Island and Farm Island, including Sergief Island, north of the community of Wrangell. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly estuary and uplifted estuary with lesser amounts of rolling hills within the Stikine River Delta Ecological Subsection.

Sergief Island and Farm Island are composed of granitic hills that the Stikine River Delta has surrounded. This LTA includes the estuary formed downstream of Farm Island and Sergief Island, where alluvium is deposited and protected from erosion by the granitic hills.

Soils on the estuary are typically deep, poorly or somewhat poorly drained mineral soils. These soils support a complex of graminoids and forbs that tolerate slightly to moderately saline conditions.



On the uplifted estuary soils are deep and consist of very poorly drained sphagnum fibers one-half meter or more thick over mineral soil. These soils support non-forested wetlands.

On the hillslopes soils are typically well drained and less than one meter thick over granitic bedrock. These soils support Sitka spruce dominated forests with devil's club as a common shrub in the understory.

Sergief Island is in this LTA as are portions of Farm and Dry Islands. Binkley's Slough and King Slough are in this LTA. The entire LTA is in the Stikine-LeConte Wilderness Area, with three quarters on NFS land. There has been no timber harvest in this LTA. There are no roads or trails in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast, although strong outflow winds flow down the Stikine River Valley. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	SRD_70
Map Unit Code	M245Ce06
Map Unit Long Name	Stikine River Delta Binkley slough and Sergief Island Coastal
Size	7,732 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Alluvium
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Marine Sediments
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Coastal Marine
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Back Beach Processes-Coastal Marine
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquents, Cryaquepts, Cryosaprists
Landcover	Natural grassland (52%); Estuary (25%); Other non-forest (11%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 0 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 89 acres (1%)
All POG	1954: 389 acres (5%); 2016: 389 acres (5%)
Climate	Average temperature: 4.5-7°C (40.1-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 203 cm (80 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (100%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (97%); 35-54% slopes (2%); 55-75% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	24 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (14%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Estuary (ES), Palustrine (PA), Glacial estuary (GES), High gradient contained (HC), Glacial outwash side channel (GSC)
Wetlands	Estuarine (43%); Palustrine Emergent (44%); Upland (13%)
Ownership	NFS (80%); Private/Municipal (20%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No documented landslides
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

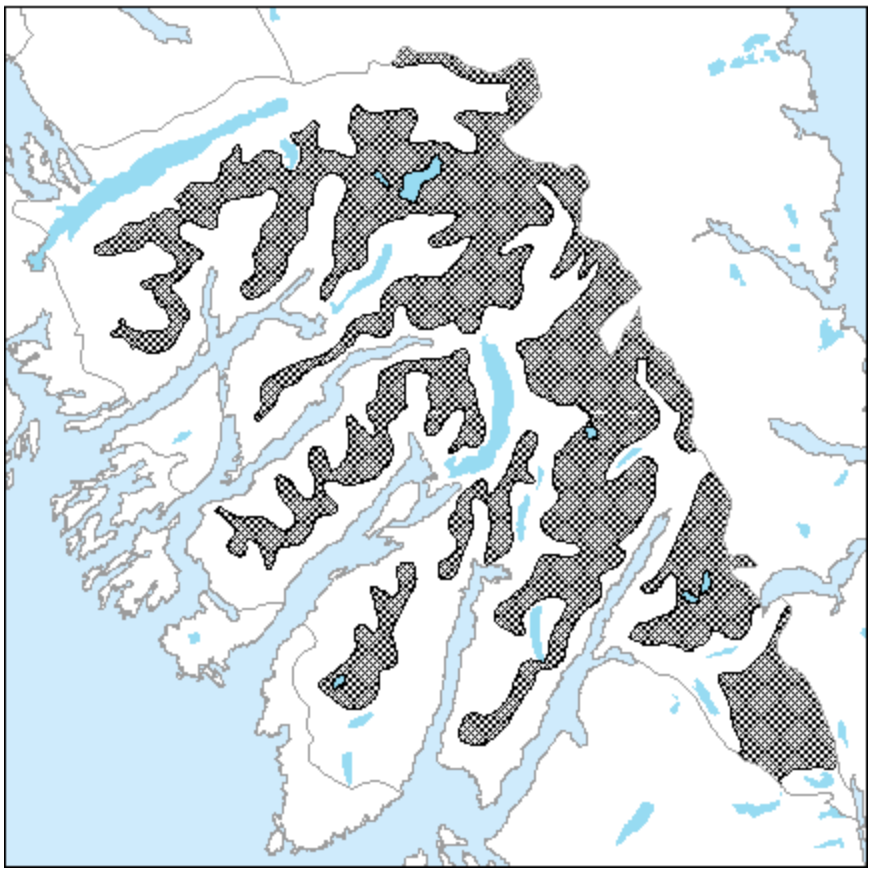
Necker Bay Granitics Ecological Subsection LTAs

Necker Bay Granitics Mountain Summits

The Necker Bay Granitics Mountain Summits LTA is located on South Baranof Island between Redoubt Bay and Patterson Bay. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rugged mountain summits with small icefields within the Necker Bay Granitics Ecological Subsection.

This LTA includes the glacially scoured high-elevation areas on central Baranof Island which created rounded summits of these granitic mountains. Alpine and continental glaciation shaped the peaks and ridges in this LTA. This LTA includes the Crawfish Inlet granodiorite pluton.

The soils throughout this LTA are typically less than one meter thick and well drained over bedrock that is relatively resistant to weathering. Sitka spruce and mountain hemlock forests are in between large areas of shrub-dominated plant communities comprised of Sitka alder. The soils underlying the alder are typically steep and prone to frequent landslides and avalanches. Much of the area is unvegetated rock and talus. Alpine shrub and wetland plant communities occupy the areas above tree line.



This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is almost entirely located in the South Baranof Wilderness. The northern boundary is located in the Old-Growth Habitat LUD adjacent to Redoubt Lake. The Old-Growth Habitat LUD overlaps with the Redoubt Roadless Area. There has been no timber harvest or road building in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast to northwest. There is a minor amount of wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide and snow avalanche risk is moderate.

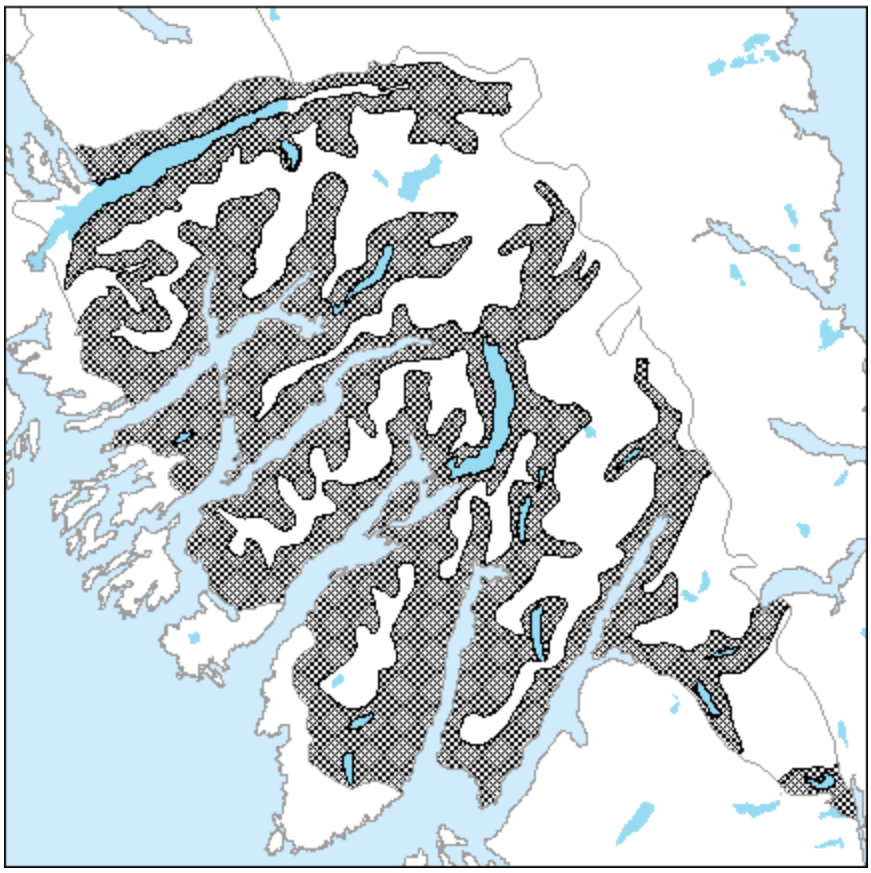
Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	NBG_10
Map Unit Code	M245Bk01
Map Unit Long Name	Necker Bay Granitics Mountain Summits
Size	73,846 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Granodiorite; Graywacke
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryorthents, Cryosaprists, Cryumbrepts, Humicryods, Rock Outcrop
Landcover	Sparsely Vegetated/Unvegetated (53%); Alder-Brush (19%); Unproductive forest due to recurrent slide (9%); Unproductive forest due to high elevation (7%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 0 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 63 acres (0%)
All POG	1954: 954 acres (1%); 2016: 954 acres (1%)
Climate	Average temperature: 0-7°C (32-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 254-762 cm (100-300 in).
Elevation Class	500-1000 ft. (3%); 1000-2000 ft. (40%); 2000+ ft. (58%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (14%); 35-54% slopes (24%); 55-75% slopes (30%); >75% slopes (33%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	not present
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Alluvial fan (AF), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Lake (L), Moderate gradient contained (MC)
Wetlands	Upland (100%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (0.3%); landslides (0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (1%)

Necker Bay Granitics Mountain Slopes

The Necker Bay Granitics Mountain Slopes LTA includes the mountain slopes on southwestern Baranof Island between Patterson and Redoubt Bays. The landforms comprising this LTA are dominated by infrequently dissected, smooth mountain slopes and broken mountain slopes within the Necker Bay Granitics Ecological Subsection.

This LTA includes the glacially scoured slopes on central Baranof Island. Numerous fiords and hanging valleys characterize this LTA. This LTA includes the Crawfish Inlet granodiorite pluton.

The soils are generally less than one meter thick overlying bedrock and well drained on the side-slopes of the LTA. Soils are deeper in the valley bottoms where colluvium, glacial till, and alluvium accumulate. The thin soils on the upper slopes support low-volume Sitka spruce and mountain hemlock forests intermixed with large shrub-dominated colluvial slopes created by frequent snow avalanches. The deeper soils in the valley bottoms have moderately productive Sitka spruce and western hemlock forests with inclusions of yellow-cedar. Alder and salmonberry occupy the upper and lower slopes in avalanche zones. Soils underlying the colluvial shrublands are cobbly and weakly developed.



The LTA includes all areas around Whale Bay, Necker Bay, and Crawfish Inlet.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is almost entirely located in the South Baranof Wilderness. The northern part is located in the Old-Growth Habitat LUD adjacent to Redoubt Lake. The Old-Growth Habitat LUD overlaps with the Redoubt Roadless Area. There has been no timber harvest or road building in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast to northwest. There is a minor amount of wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is moderate. The vegetation in this LTA have adapted to strong winds which create frequent disturbance in the form of wind-throw. Landslide risk and snow avalanche risk is moderate to high in this LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	NBG_30
Map Unit Code	M245Bk02
Map Unit Long Name	Necker Bay Granitics Mountain Slopes
Size	102,356 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Sedimentary; Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Granite, Granodiorite; Graywacke; Metavolcanics
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Erosion-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (16%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (15%); Unproductive forest due to recurrent slide (15%); Unproductive forest due to high elevation (10%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (7%); Unproductive forest due to rock (7%); Alder-Brush (6%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (5%); Sparsely Vegetated/Unvegetated (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 1,085 acres (1%)
High POG	2016: 9,025 acres (9%)
All POG	1954: 37,536 acres (37%); 2016: 37,536 acres (37%)
Climate	Average temperature: 0.5-7°C (32.9-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 254-762 cm (100-300 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (28%); 500-1000 ft. (33%); 1000-2000 ft. (36%); 2000+ ft. (3%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (25%); 35-54% slopes (26%); 55-75% slopes (26%); >75% slopes (23%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	136 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (<1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Alluvial fan (AF), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Flood plain (FP)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (7%); Palustrine Forested (9%); Upland (84%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; 0.004 km/km2 (0.01 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (0.1%); landslides (0.5%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (16%)

Necker Bay Granitics Redoubt Lake Hills-Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex

The Necker Bay Granitics Redoubt Lake Hills-Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex LTA is located along the gentle slopes at the head and mouth of Redoubt Lake. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly floodplains at the head of the lake and rolling hills near the mouth of the lake and Redoubt Bay within the Necker Bay Granitics Ecological Subsection.

This LTA includes the scoured hills and U-shaped valley bottom surrounding Redoubt Lake. The sidewalls of the lake are typical steep fiordlands. This gently sloping LTA is a stark contrast from the rest of the Necker Bay Ecological Subsection.

Floodplain soils are deep and well drained mineral soils. Stable terraces on the floodplains support mature, highly productive Sitka spruce and western hemlock forests. Active floodplains typically support red alder forests intermixed with Sitka spruce. The rolling hills at the mouth of the lake have somewhat poorly drained, deep soils supporting low to moderately productive western hemlock, yellow-cedar, and mixed conifer forests. Sphagnum moss dominated wetlands are common in the low lands between the hills.

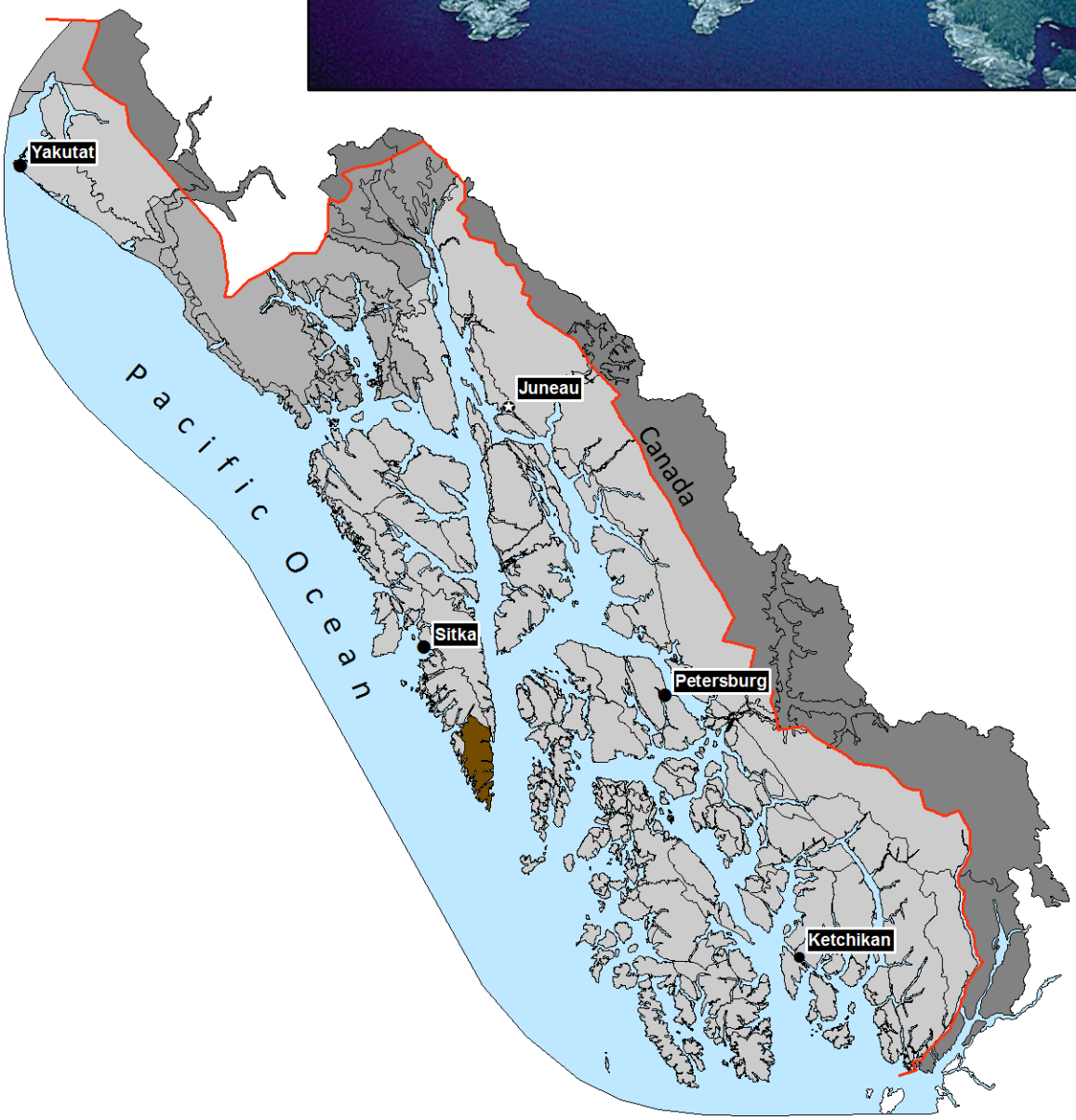
This LTA includes the Redoubt falls, an important subsistence sockeye fishery for Sitka residents.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is managed as Old-Growth Habitat and Semi-Remote Recreation LUDs. All of the LTA is in the Redoubt Roadless Area. There has been no timber harvest or road building in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast to northwest. There is a minor amount of wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is moderate. Landslide risk is low. There is one large landslide that terminates in this LTA at the head of Redoubt Lake. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about 31 percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	NBG_40b
Map Unit Code	M245Bk03
Map Unit Long Name	Necker Bay Granitics Redoubt Lake Hills-Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex
Size	3,438 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Sedimentary; Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Granite; Graywacke; Alluvium
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Fluvial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial; Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryods, Cryofluvents, Cryofolists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to low site index (27%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (15%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (12%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (11%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (9%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (8%); Unproductive forest due to rock (5%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 29 acres (1%)
High POG	2016: 726 acres (21%)
All POG	1954: 1,995 acres (58%); 2016: 1,995 acres (58%)
Climate	Average temperature: 4-7°C (39.2-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 254-356 cm (100-140 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (79%); 500-1000 ft. (14%); 1000-2000 ft. (7%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (57%); 35-54% slopes (23%); 55-75% slopes (10%); >75% slopes (10%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	6 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (<1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Flood plain (FP), Moderate gradient contained (MC), High gradient contained (HC), Alluvial fan (AF), Lake (L)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (6%); Palustrine Forested (28%); Upland (66%)
Ownership	NFS (100%); State of Alaska (<1%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; 0.01 km/km2 (0.02 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (0.2%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (31%)

South Baranof Sediments Ecological Subsection LTAs

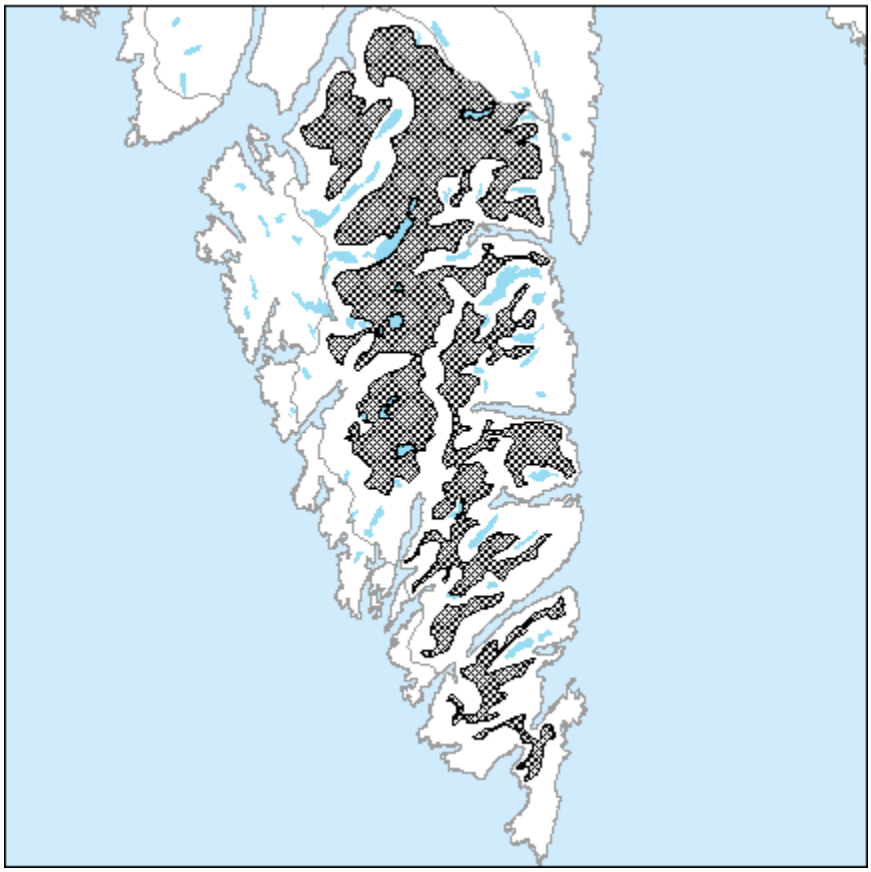


South Baranof Sediments Mountain Summits

The South Baranof Sediments Mountain Summits LTA is located in the high elevation areas on south Baranof Island between Whale Bay and Cape Ommaney. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rugged mountain summits with a few rounded mountain summits within the South Baranof Sediments Ecological Subsection.

This LTA consists of glacially scoured ridges and peaks in metamorphosed sandstones, greywackes, and volcanic rocks.

The soils throughout this LTA are typically well drained and less than one meter thick over bedrock. Much of the area is unvegetated rock and talus. Alpine shrub and wetland plant communities occupy the areas above tree line. Sitka spruce and mountain hemlock forests intermixed with Sitka alder plant communities are on the side-slopes above the Mountain Slopes LTA below. Recurrent and frequent landslides and snow avalanches are common.



This LTA boasts several named peaks including: Mount Emma, Grouse Peak, Mount Kolloen, and Ptarmigan Peak. The intense glacial activity left several lakes in the hanging valleys including Davidof Lake and Rezanof Lake.

The LTA is entirely on NFS land. The northern portion of the LTA is in the South Baranof Wilderness while the remainder of the area is managed as Remote and Semi-Remote Recreation LUDs. The portion of the LTA that is not wilderness is in the Port Alexander Roadless Area. There are no timber harvest, roads, or trails in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast. There is very little wind disturbance in this LTA due to the lack of trees. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide and avalanche risk is moderate in this LTA.

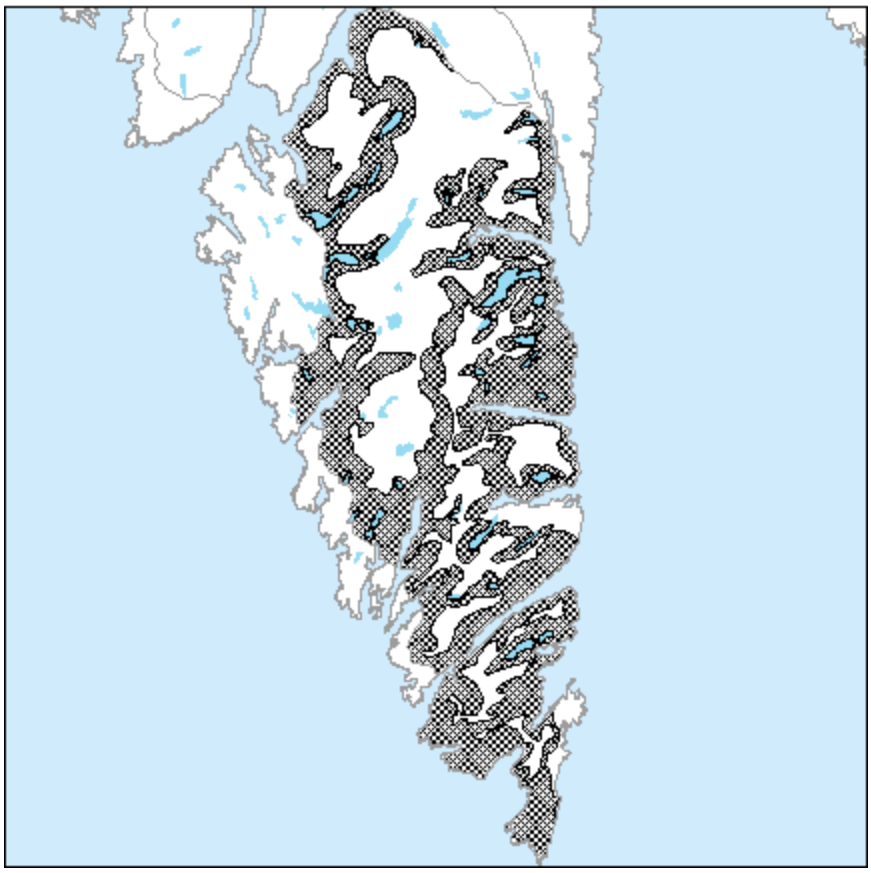
Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	SBS_10
Map Unit Code	M245Bl01
Map Unit Long Name	South Baranof Sediments Mountain Summits
Size	69,031 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Non-calcareous Metasediments, Metavolcanics
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryorthents, Cryosaprists, Cryumbrepts, Humicryods, Rock Outcrop
Landcover	Alpine (30%); Sparsely Vegetated/Unvegetated (22%); Alder-Brush (22%); Unproductive forest due to high elevation (9%); Unproductive forest due to recurrent slide (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 25 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 250 acres (0%)
All POG	1954: 1,880 acres (3%); 2016: 1,880 acres (3%)
Climate	Average temperature: 0-7°C (32-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 356-762 cm (140-300 in).
Elevation Class	500-1000 ft. (6%); 1000-2000 ft. (47%); 2000+ ft. (46%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (16%); 35-54% slopes (25%); 55-75% slopes (27%); >75% slopes (32%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	not present
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Alluvial fan (AF), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Lake (L), Flood plain (FP)
Wetlands	Upland (100%)
Ownership	NFS (100%); Private/Municipal (<1%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (0.2%); landslides (< 0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (<1%)

South Baranof Sediments Mountain Slopes

The South Baranof Sediments Mountain Slopes LTA includes most of the South Baranof Ecological Subsection between Whale Bay and Cape Ommaney. The landforms comprising this LTA are dominated by broken mountain slopes and frequently dissected, deeply incised, smooth mountain slopes within the South Baranof Sediments Ecological Subsection.

This LTA consists of the mountain slopes of the deeply scoured, U-shaped valleys and fiords from local alpine glaciation. The deepest soils occur in colluvial aprons at the base of slopes.

Soils are generally less than one-half meter deep and well drained on the mountain slopes of the LTA and more than one meter deep in the valley bottoms where colluvium, glacial till, and alluvium accumulate. The shallow soils support low volume Sitka spruce and mountain hemlock forests. Avalanche zones with Sitka alder-salmonberry plant communities are common. The deeper soils of the valley bottoms support moderately productive Sitka spruce and western hemlock forests. Soils underlying the colluvial slopes are well drained and less than one meter deep over bedrock.



This LTA has several lakes perched in relict glacial troughs.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The northern portion of the LTA is in the South Baranof Wilderness, while the rest is managed as Remote Recreation and Semi-Remote Recreation LUDs. The portion of the LTA that is not wilderness is in the Port Alexander Roadless Area. There is no timber harvest in this LTA. There is about two miles of trail in the LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast. There is a moderate amount of wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is high where there is timber. Landslide risk is moderate to high depending on aspect and snow avalanche risk is moderate.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	SBS_30
Map Unit Code	M245Bl02
Map Unit Long Name	South Baranof Sediments Mountain Slopes
Size	87,928 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Non-calcareous Metasediments, Metavolcanics
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Erosion-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryorthents, Cryosaprists, Cryumbrepts, Humicryods
Landcover	Alder-Brush (15%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (15%); Unproductive forest due to high elevation (12%); Unproductive forest due to recurrent slide (10%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (9%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (7%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (6%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 680 acres (1%)
High POG	2016: 10,104 acres (11%)
All POG	1954: 32,731 acres (37%); 2016: 32,731 acres (37%)
Climate	Average temperature: 1-7.5°C (33.8-45.5°F). Annual precipitation: 356-762 cm (140-300 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (28%); 500-1000 ft. (34%); 1000-2000 ft. (37%); 2000+ ft. (2%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (23%); 35-54% slopes (24%); 55-75% slopes (24%); >75% slopes (29%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	152 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (<1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Alluvial fan (AF), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Lake (L), Flood plain (FP)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (8%); Palustrine Forested (7%); Upland (85%)
Ownership	NFS (100%); Private/Municipal (<1%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; 0.01 km/km2 (0.01 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (0.2%); landslides (0.3%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (1%)

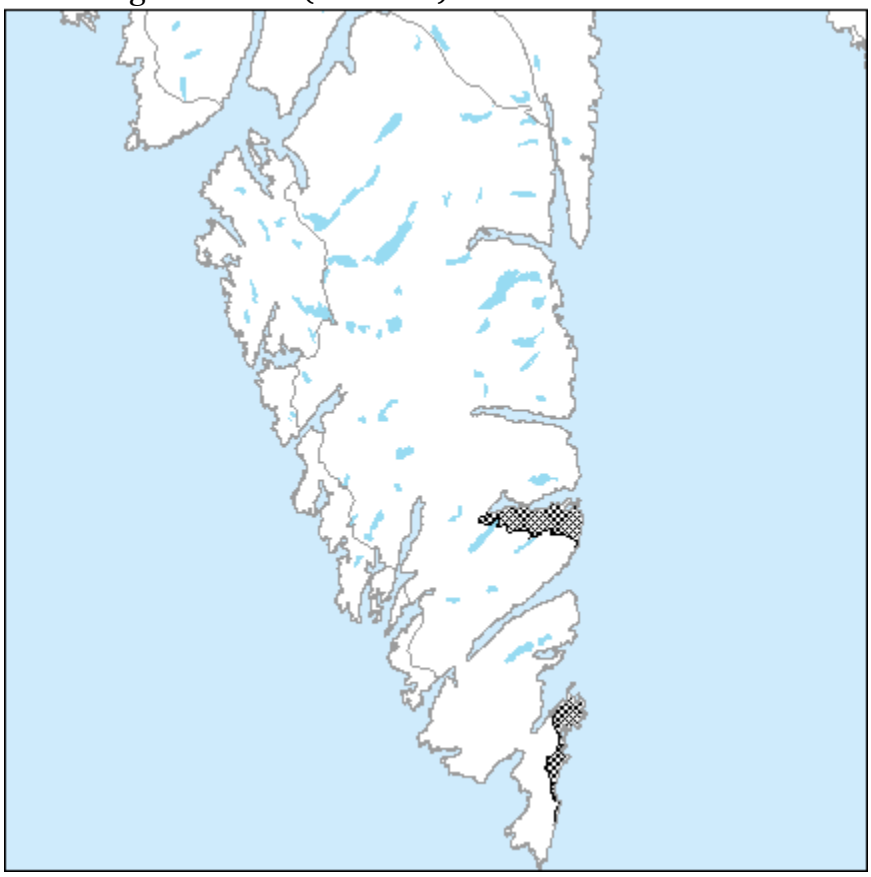
South Baranof Sediments Port Alexander and Port Walter Hills

The South Baranof Sediments Port Alexander and Port Walter Hills LTA consists of two areas located on the southeast coast of Baranof Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rolling hills within the South Baranof Sediments Ecological Subsection.

Several small bedrock controlled lakes and ponds dot the landscape. The vegetation is shrubby, low productivity mixed conifer and yellow-cedar dominated forests, intermixed with sphagnum moss dominated wetlands. The soils that support forests are poorly drained, mineral soils with a thick organic surface layer while wetland soils are very poorly drained and organic.

The town of Port Alexander is located in this LTA. This LTA is adjacent to Little Port Walter, the place with the highest average recorded (sea-level) rainfall in southeast Alaska.

Most of this LTA is on NFS land. The LTA is managed as Semi-Remote Recreation and Remote Recreation LUDs. Most of the LTA is located in the Port Alexander Roadless Area. There is no timber harvest in this LTA but there is about two miles of trail.



The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast, up Chatham Strait. There is a minor amount of wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low to moderate due to the dwarf shrub vegetation present in the LTA. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about fifteen percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	SBS_40
Map Unit Code	M245Bl03
Map Unit Long Name	South Baranof Sediments Port Alexander and Port Walter Hills
Size	4,394 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Non-calcareous Metasediments
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Marine Sediments, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryosaprists, Sand
Landcover	Volume class 4 on hydric soils (21%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (20%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (14%); Estuary (10%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (6%); Unproductive forest due to Alder (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 0 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 152 acres (3%)
All POG	1954: 1,511 acres (34%); 2016: 1,511 acres (34%)
Climate	Average temperature: 4-7.5°C (39.2-45.5°F). Annual precipitation: 356-559 cm (140-220 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (81%); 500-1000 ft. (18%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (77%); 35-54% slopes (14%); 55-75% slopes (5%); >75% slopes (3%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	26 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (3%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Flood plain (FP), Palustrine (PA)
Wetlands	Estuarine (13%); Palustrine Emergent (38%); Palustrine Forested (21%); Upland (28%)
Ownership	NFS (89%); Private/Municipal (11%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; 0.15 km/km2 (0.25 mi/mi2) road or trail; Community of Port Alexander.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (< 0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (15%)

Chilkat Peninsula Carbonates Ecological Subsection LTAs

Chilkat Peninsula Carbonates Mountain Summits

The Chilkat Peninsula Carbonates Mountain Summits LTA is located on the ridgeline of the Chilkat peninsula, on the boundary between the Tongass National Forest and Glacier Bay National Park. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rounded mountain summits, glaciers, and lesser amounts of infrequently dissected, shallowly incised, smooth mountain slopes within the Chilkat Peninsula Carbonates Ecological Subsection.

This LTA includes the recently deglaciated, alpine areas just east of Glacier Bay. This terrain is very young compared to those near the southern end of southeast Alaska.

Much of the LTA is barren rock and small icefields where there is very little soil development or vegetation. Most of the LTA is above 600 meters (2000 feet) which hampers soil development or vegetation growth. The growing season is very short. Some small areas of alpine meadow exist on southern aspects. Here, the soils are less than one-half meter thick over bedrock and either poorly drained organic soils supporting sedge wetlands or well drained mineral soils supporting alpine shrub vegetation types.

The northern portion of the LTA borders the Endicott River Wilderness.

Carbonate rocks are present resulting in karst topography in parts of this LTA.

This LTA is almost entirely on NFS ownership. The LTA is managed mostly as Semi-Remote Recreation LUD with a minor area in the Endicott River Wilderness Wilderness. Most of the LTA is in the Chilkat-West Roadless Area. There has been no timber harvest or road building in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast. There is negligible wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low. Avalanche risk is moderate and landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	CPC_10
Map Unit Code	M244Bb01
Map Unit Long Name	Chilkat Peninsula Carbonates Mountain Summits
Size	70,943 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Quartz Monzonite, Quartz Diorite; Graywacke, Calcareous Graywacke, Limestone
Soil Parent Material	Ice, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Solution
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Erosion-Glacial; Karstification-Solution
Soil Great Groups	Cryorthents, Ice, Rock Outcrop
Landcover	Sparsely Vegetated/Unvegetated (38%); Alpine (30%); Snow-Ice (15%); Alder-Brush (7%); Unproductive forest due to high elevation (6%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 6 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 151 acres (0%)
All POG	1954: 390 acres (1%); 2016: 390 acres (1%)
Climate	Average temperature: 0-4.5°C (32-40.1°F). Annual precipitation: 203-406 cm (80-160 in).
Elevation Class	1000-2000 ft. (6%); 2000+ ft. (94%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (24%); 35-54% slopes (30%); 55-75% slopes (26%); >75% slopes (21%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Dlm, Stl, (11%).
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	not present
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Glacial outwash (GO), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Alluvial fan (AF)
Wetlands	Upland (100%)
Ownership	NFS (100%); Private/Municipal (<1%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (0.8%); landslides (< 0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Chilkat Peninsula Carbonates Endicott River Mountain Summits-Icefields Complex

The Chilkat Peninsula Carbonates Endicott River Mountain Summits-Icefields Complex LTA includes the mountain summits surrounding the Endicott River. The landforms comprising this LTA are dominated by rounded mountain summits, glaciers, with lesser amounts of infrequently dissected, shallowly incised, smooth mountain slopes within the Chilkat Peninsula Carbonates Ecological Subsection.

This LTA includes the recently deglaciated peaks and ridges adjacent to icefields above the Endicott River.

About half of the LTA is barren rock and small icefields. There is very little soil development or vegetation. Most of the LTA is above 600 meters (2000 feet) which hampers soil development or vegetation growth. The growing season is very short. Alpine wetland and alpine shrub plant communities occupy summits where soil development has occurred. Here, the soils are less than one-half meter thick over bedrock and either poorly drained organic soils supporting alpine wetlands or well drained mineral soils supporting alpine shrub vegetation types. Small hanging valleys have thick colluvial deposits on the valley floors. Here the soils are well drained and more than one meter to bedrock or glacial till. The vegetation is largely alder-salmonberry or similar shrub types.

This LTA is almost entirely on NFS land. The western 3/4ths of the LTA is in the Endicott River Wilderness and the rest is managed as Semi-Remote Recreation LUD. The eastern quarter of the LTA is in the Chilkat-West Lynn Canal Roadless Area. There has been no timber harvest or road building in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast, up Lynn Canal. There is negligible wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is Low. Landslide and avalanche risk is moderate in this LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	CPC_10a
Map Unit Code	M244Bb02
Map Unit Long Name	Chilkat Peninsula Carbonates Endicott River Mountain Summits-Icefields Complex
Size	54,412 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Extrusive; Sedimentary; Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Basalt; Graywacke, Calcareous Graywacke; Marble
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Solution
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Erosion-Glacial, Active Ice and Snow Processes-Glacial; Karstification-Solution
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryorthents, Cryosaprists, Cryumbrepts, Humicryods
Landcover	Sparsely Vegetated/Unvegetated (41%); Alder-Brush (21%); Unproductive forest due to high elevation (16%); Alpine (8%); Recurrent slide (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 184 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 1,599 acres (3%)
All POG	1954: 2,442 acres (4%); 2016: 2,418 acres (4%)
Climate	Average temperature: 0-5.5°C (32-41.9°F). Annual precipitation: 279-406 cm (110-160 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (2%); 500-1000 ft. (5%); 1000-2000 ft. (24%); 2000+ ft. (69%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (27%); 35-54% slopes (30%); 55-75% slopes (25%); >75% slopes (18%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type-Dlm, DSld, Pp, Sab, Stl, (13%)
Shoreline Miles	5 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (3%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Alluvial fan (AF), Glacial outwash (GO), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Moderate gradient contained (MC)
Wetlands	Upland (100%)
Ownership	NFS (99%); State of Alaska (1%); Private/Municipal (<1%)
Human Disturbance	<0.1% timber harvest (24 of 54,412 total acres); no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (3.0%); landslides (0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Chilkat Peninsula Carbonates Nun Ice Fields

The Chilkat Peninsula Carbonates Nun Ice Fields LTA is located in the central portion of the Chilkat Peninsula near the forest boundary with Glacier Bay National Park. The landforms comprising this LTA are dominated by glaciers within the Chilkat Peninsula Carbonates Ecological Subsection.

The LTA is composed of glacial ice with rock outcrop along the margins. Due to the very youthful nature of the LTA, soil development has largely not yet taken place. Lichens may occur on the rock outcrop in this LTA.

This entire LTA is on NFS lands. The LTA is in the Semi-Remote Recreation LUD and the Chilkat-West Lynn Canal Roadless Area. There has been no timber harvest or road construction in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast, up Lynn Canal. There is no evidence of wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide and avalanche risk are both low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	CPC_13
Map Unit Code	M244Bb03
Map Unit Long Name	Chilkat Peninsula Carbonates Nun Ice Fields
Size	2,431 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Quartz Monzonite, Quartz Diorite; Graywacke, Calcareous Graywacke, Limestone
Soil Parent Material	Ice, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Active Ice and Snow Processes-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Ice, Rock Outcrop
Landcover	Snow-Ice (75%); Sparsely Vegetated/Unvegetated (25%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 0 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 0 acres (0%)
All POG	1954: 0 acres (0%); 2016: 0 acres (0%)
Climate	Average temperature: 0-0.5°C (32-32.9°F). Annual precipitation: 279 cm (110 in).
Elevation Class	2000+ ft. (100%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (31%); 35-54% slopes (30%); 55-75% slopes (21%); >75% slopes (18%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Stl, (7%).
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	not present
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Glacier (ICE), High gradient contained (HC)
Wetlands	Upland (100%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No documented landslides
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Chilkat Peninsula Carbonates Mountain Slopes

The Chilkat Peninsula Carbonates Mountain Slopes LTA includes most of the mountain slopes on the NFS side of the Chilkat peninsula. The landforms comprising this LTA are infrequently dissected, shallowly incised, smooth mountain slopes with lesser amounts of subalpine summits and ridges, as well as infrequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans within the Chilkat Peninsula Carbonates Ecological Subsection.

This LTA includes glacially scoured mountain slopes along river valleys.

This LTA includes large areas of alder-salmonberry plant communities associated with avalanches and recently deglaciated areas. Talus is prominent in the LTA. Side-slopes are shrub-dominated near the backslope and shoulder slopes, transitioning to forest plant communities on the lower slopes away from snow avalanche chutes. The well drained, deep, coarse-textured colluvial and alluvial soils support western hemlock forests. Small alpine and subalpine areas have dwarf shrubs and sedge wetlands above the forests. Small hanging valleys are largely unforested except immediately adjacent to the streams.

Talus is common in this LTA. Carbonate geology which forms karst topography is present in parts of this LTA.

This LTA is almost entirely on NFS land. The LTA is managed mostly as Semi-Remote Recreation LUD the southern portion extends into Timber Production and the northwest is in the Endicott River Wilderness. The portion outside of Wilderness is in the Chilkat-West Lynn Canal and Sullivan Roadless Areas. There has been 1,908 acres timber harvest in this LTA since the 1960s. There is about 28 miles of road or trail in the LTA. All timber management is confined to Excursion Inlet and the Couverden area.

The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast, up Lynn Canal. There is a minor amount of wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide and Avalanche risk is high in this LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	CPC_30
Map Unit Code	M244Bb04
Map Unit Long Name	Chilkat Peninsula Carbonates Mountain Slopes
Size	142,391 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Graywacke, Calcareous Graywacke
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting; Solution
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Erosion-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting; Karstification-Solution
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryorthents, Cryosaprists, Cryumbrepts, Humicryods
Landcover	Alder-Brush (26%); Alpine (12%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (10%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (9%); Unproductive forest due to high elevation (9%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (5%); Recurrent slide (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 4,860 acres (3%)
High POG	2016: 24,911 acres (17%)
All POG	1954: 51,869 acres (36%); 2016: 49,961 acres (35%)
Climate	Average temperature: 0-6°C (32-42.8°F). Annual precipitation: 203-406 cm (80-160 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (8%); 500-1000 ft. (22%); 1000-2000 ft. (54%); 2000+ ft. (16%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (33%); 35-54% slopes (29%); 55-75% slopes (22%); >75% slopes (16%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type-Dlm, DSld, Sab, Stl, (9%)
Shoreline Miles	23 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (8%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Alluvial fan (AF), Glacial outwash (GO)
Wetlands	Upland (100%)
Ownership	NFS (99%); State of Alaska (1%); Private/Municipal (<1%)
Human Disturbance	1.3% timber harvest (1,908 of 142,391 total acres); 0.08 km/km2 (0.12 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (1.9%); landslides (0.2%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Chilkat Peninsula Carbonates Humpy Creek Hills

The Chilkat Peninsula Carbonates Humpy Creek Hills LTA is located on the southwest corner of the Chilkat Peninsula. The landforms comprising this LTA are dominated by rolling hills with lesser amounts of infrequently dissected, smooth hillslopes within the Chilkat Peninsula Carbonates Ecological Subsection.

The hills are comprised of dense glacial till and remnant bedrock. Four small, bedrock-lined lakes are on the summits of the hills. The upper portion of the LTA includes the wide floodplain of Humpy Creek with alluvial fans lining the north side.

The summits of the hills are a complex of mixed conifer forested wetlands and sphagnum moss wetlands underlain by moderately deep, somewhat poorly to poorly drained soils with thick organic surfaces. All of these soils have a dense till subsurface which impedes soil drainage. The side-slopes also have a dense till contact but the slope gradient allows for improved soil drainage and the forest is a mix of western hemlock-yellow-cedar and western hemlock stands.

Almost all of this LTA is on NFS land. The LTA is managed as a Timber Production LUD in the upper portion, and a Scenic Viewshed along the coast of the LTA. There has been 565 acres of timber harvest in this LTA since the 1980's. There are about nineteen miles of road or trail in the LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast, up Chatham Strait. There is a minor amount of wind disturbance in this LTA on aspects facing Chatham Strait. Windthrow risk is moderate on these slopes and low in the rest of the LTA. Landslide and avalanche risk are low in this LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	CPC_40
Map Unit Code	M244Bb05
Map Unit Long Name	Chilkat Peninsula Carbonates Humpy Creek Hills
Size	7,187 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Graywacke; Calcareous Graywacke
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquepts, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (21%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (17%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (16%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (12%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (11%); Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (8%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 34 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 1,127 acres (16%)
All POG	1954: 5,013 acres (70%); 2016: 4,448 acres (62%)
Climate	Average temperature: 1.5-6°C (34.7-42.8°F). Annual precipitation: 203-229 cm (80-90 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (38%); 500-1000 ft. (58%); 1000-2000 ft. (4%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (80%); 35-54% slopes (16%); 55-75% slopes (3%); >75% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	8 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (4%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Alluvial fan (AF), Flood plain (FP), Palustrine (PA)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (25%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (13%); Upland (62%)
Ownership	NFS (95%); Private/Municipal (5%)
Human Disturbance	7.9% timber harvest (565 of 7,187 total acres); 1.0 km/km2 (1.7 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (0.2%); landslides (< 0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Chilkat Peninsula Carbonates Port Howard and St. James Bay Hills-Lowlands Complex

The Chilkat Peninsula Carbonates Port Howard and St. James Bay Hills-Lowlands Complex LTA consists of two areas: one located just north of St. James Bay and the other north of Howard Bay. The landforms comprising this LTA are dominated by rolling hills and gently sloping lowlands within the Chilkat Peninsula Carbonates Ecological Subsection.

This LTA includes both bedrock scoured hills and glacially deposited sediments reworked by recent fluvial activity.

Dense glacial till is present throughout the LTA and tends to impede soil drainage on gentle slopes. Here the soils are less than one-half meter to the dense till contact, are poorly drained, with thick organic surfaces. The vegetation is a complex of mixed conifer forested wetlands and sphagnum moss non-forested wetlands. Glacial scour is present along the coast and on areas with small bedrock-contained lakes. Here the soils are less than one-half meter thick over bedrock and typically moderately well drained. The forests are on the well drained mineral soils and dominated by western hemlock.

Raised marine beach is modeled in this LTA and may be present.

Almost all of this LTA is on NFS land. The LTA is managed as Modified Landscape, Semi-Remote Recreation, Old-Growth Habitat, and Scenic Viewshed LUDs. Most of the LTA is in the Chilkat-West Lynn Canal Roadless Area. There has about 191 acres of timber harvest in this LTA since the 1970's all along the Beardslee River. There is no road or trail in the LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast, up Lynn Canal. There is a minor amount of wind disturbance in this LTA on aspects facing Lynn Canal. Windthrow risk is moderate on these slopes and low in the rest of the LTA. Landslide risk is low in this LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	CPC_40a
Map Unit Code	M244Bb06
Map Unit Long Name	Chilkat Peninsula Carbonates Port Howard and St. James Bay Hills-Lowlands Complex
Size	17,850 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary; Undifferentiated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Graywacke, Calcareous Graywacke, Argillite, Limestone; Mixed Extrusive and Sedimentary
Soil Parent Material	Ablation Till, Dense Till, Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Solution
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial; Karstification-Solution
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to muskeg (21%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (18%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (17%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (9%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (9%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (6%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 756 acres (4%)
High POG	2016: 3,037 acres (17%)
All POG	1954: 11,185 acres (63%); 2016: 10,994 acres (62%)
Climate	Average temperature: 1.5-6°C (34.7-42.8°F). Annual precipitation: 203-356 cm (80-140 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (66%); 500-1000 ft. (30%); 1000-2000 ft. (4%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (78%); 35-54% slopes (16%); 55-75% slopes (4%); >75% slopes (1%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Dlm, Stl, (5%).
Shoreline Miles	26 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (73%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Moderate gradient contained (MC), High gradient contained (HC), Palustrine (PA), Flood plain (FP), Low gradient contained (LC)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (20%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (12%); Upland (68%)
Ownership	NFS (87%); State of Alaska (12%); Private/Municipal (1%)
Human Disturbance	1.1% timber harvest (191 of 17,850 total acres); no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (< 0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Chilkat Peninsula Carbonates Neva, Homeshore, and Robinson Valley Floor-Lowlands-Coastal Complex

The Chilkat Peninsula Carbonates Neva, Homeshore, and Robinson Valley Floor-Lowlands-Coastal Complex LTA is located on the southern end of the Chilkat Peninsula and centered on Robinson, Homeshore and Neva Creeks. The landforms comprising this LTA are infrequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans, gently sloping lowlands, and uplifted beaches within the Chilkat Peninsula Carbonates Ecological Subsection.

The soils consist of glacial valley floor deposits, some of which have been subsequently reworked by the streams. All streams have extensive estuaries.

The two western areas have very large alluvial fans with deep, well drained soils supporting Sitka spruce forests. All areas have small alluvial fans adjacent to the floodplains in the creeks. These fans are at the base of the brushy mountain slopes of the Chilkat Peninsula Carbonate Mountain Slopes LTA.

The uplifted beaches have sandy soils supporting a successional sequence of beach meadow to Sitka spruce forests. Many of the lowlands near salt water may be uplifted estuaries.

This LTA includes the community of Excursion Inlet.

Raised marine beach is modeled in this LTA and may be present.

Almost all of this LTA is on NFS and State land. The LTA is managed as Semi-Remote Recreation, Timber Production, Scenic Viewshed, and Old-Growth Habitat LUDs. The Eastern portion of the LTA is in the Chilkat-West Lynn Canal Roadless Area. There has been about 494 acres of timber harvest in this LTA since the 1970's. There is about fourteen miles of road and trail in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast, from Chatham Strait. There is a minor amount of wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide and avalanche risk is low in this LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	CPC_50a_1
Map Unit Code	M244Bb07
Map Unit Long Name	Chilkat Peninsula Carbonates Neva, Homeshore, and Robinson Valley Floor-Lowlands-Coastal Complex
Size	6,952 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Graywacke, Calcareous Graywacke
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial; Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial; Proglacial Deposition-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquepts, Cryaquepts, Cryofluvents, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (16%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (13%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (10%); Alder-Brush (9%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (9%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (9%); Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (7%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 636 acres (9%)
High POG	2016: 2,145 acres (31%)
All POG	1954: 4,311 acres (62%); 2016: 3,817 acres (55%)
Climate	Average temperature: 1.5-6°C (34.7-42.8°F). Annual precipitation: 203-229 cm (80-90 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (91%); 500-1000 ft. (9%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (81%); 35-54% slopes (14%); 55-75% slopes (4%); >75% slopes (1%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Stl, (5%).
Shoreline Miles	11 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (33%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Flood plain (FP), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Alluvial fan (AF), High gradient contained (HC), Estuary (ES)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (9%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (7%); Upland (84%)
Ownership	NFS (71%); State of Alaska (28%); Private/Municipal (1%)
Human Disturbance	7.1% timber harvest (494 of 6,952 total acres); 0.8 km/km2 (1.3 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (0.1%); landslides (0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Chilkat Peninsula Carbonates Willie's Creek Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex

The Chilkat Peninsula Carbonates Willie's Creek Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex LTA is located on the east coast of the Chilkat Peninsula. The landforms comprising this LTA are infrequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans and also gently sloping lowlands within the Chilkat Peninsula Carbonates Ecological Subsection.

The LTA consists of two valley floors and adjacent uplifted estuaries at the outlet of U-shaped glacial valleys.

The gently sloping lowlands are underlain by uplifted estuary (marine) sediments. They currently support a complex of open sphagnum moss wetlands and mixed conifer forested wetland. They are poorly drained organic soils more than one meter thick over dense till and estuary (marine) sediments. The side-slopes are alluvial fans from the adjacent mountain slope LTA. They have deep, generally well drained soils supporting Sitka spruce forests. The gentler sloping fans have poorly drained mineral soils and western hemlock forests.

An uplifted beach ridge runs along the shoreline of the LTA. Here the soils are typically sandy and excessively well drained under Sitka spruce forests.

Raised marine beach is modeled in most of this LTA.

Carbonate geology (Karst) is located on the coast of the LTA.

This entire LTA is on NFS lands. The LTA is managed as Semi-Remote Recreation LUD. The LTA is in the Chilkat-West Lynn Canal Roadless Area. There is no timber harvest or road building in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast, from up Lynn Canal. There is a minor amount of wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	CPC_50a_2
Map Unit Code	M244Bb08
Map Unit Long Name	Chilkat Peninsula Carbonates Willie's Creek Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex
Size	1,511 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Graywacke, Calcareous Graywacke, Limestone
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Colluvium, Marine Sediments, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial; Glacial; Solution
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial; Proglacial Deposition-Glacial; Karstification-Solution
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquepts, Cryohemists, Humicryods, Sand
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to muskeg (44%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (17%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (10%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (10%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (7%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 244 acres (16%)
High POG	2016: 457 acres (30%)
All POG	1954: 667 acres (44%); 2016: 667 acres (44%)
Climate	Average temperature: 4-6°C (39.2-42.8°F). Annual precipitation: 229-279 cm (90-110 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (100%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (91%); 35-54% slopes (8%); 55-75% slopes (2%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Stl, (35%).
Shoreline Miles	5 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (96%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Flood plain (FP), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Low gradient contained (LC), Alluvial fan (AF), Moderate gradient contained (MC)
Wetlands	Estuarine (5%); Palustrine Forested (18%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (27%); Upland (50%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No documented landslides
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Chilkat Peninsula Carbonates Endicott River Valley Floor-Lowlands-Coastal Complex

The Chilkat Peninsula Carbonates Endicott River Valley Floor-Lowlands-Coastal Complex LTA is located on the northeast coast of the Chilkat Peninsula. The landforms comprising this LTA are infrequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans, floodplains, and estuaries associated with the Endicott River within the Chilkat Peninsula Carbonates Ecological Subsection.

This LTA includes a dynamic stream with a large delta on Lynn Canal. The LTA is in the valley bottom of a U-shaped glacial valley including associated alluvial fan and colluvial cones.

The floodplain is a series of braided, unvegetated channels. The alluvial fans and colluvial cones are comprised of deep, coarsely textured, well drained mineral soils. They are more stable than the floodplain asevidenced by Sitka spruce forests. Alder-salmonberry plant communities from the adjacent mountain slopes extend down into this LTA. A large glacial outwash fan is present at the mouth of this LTA. There is a large estuary complex at the mouth of the stream.

Raised marine beach is modeled in the LTA. Several small wetlands behind the glacial outwash delta indicate possible uplifted estuary.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The western portion of the LTA is in the Endicott River Wilderness. The rest of the LTA is managed as Scenic Viewshed and Semi-Remote Recreation LUDs. The coastal portion is in the Sullivan and Chilkat-West Lynn Canal Roadless Areas. There has been 481 acres of timber harvest in this LTA from the 1960's through 1970's. There is no road or trail in the LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast, from up Lynn Canal, although strong outflow winds are known blow down Lynn Canal from the north. There is negligible wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide and avalanche risk are low in this LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	CPC_50a_3
Map Unit Code	M244Bb09
Map Unit Long Name	Chilkat Peninsula Carbonates Endicott River Valley Floor-Lowlands-Coastal Complex
Size	3,723 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Extrusive; Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Basalt; Alluvium
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial; Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial; Proglacial Deposition-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquepts, Cryaquods, Cryofluvents, Cryohemists, Cryorthents, Humicryods
Landcover	Alder-Brush (17%); Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (13%); Natural young growth, size class 2 (10%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (10%); Natural young growth, size class 3 (8%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (8%); Water (5%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 345 acres (9%)
High POG	2016: 788 acres (21%)
All POG	1954: 1,713 acres (46%); 2016: 1,232 acres (33%)
Climate	Average temperature: 2.5-5.5°C (36.5-41.9°F). Annual precipitation: 279-356 cm (110-140 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (94%); 500-1000 ft. (6%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (84%); 35-54% slopes (10%); 55-75% slopes (4%); >75% slopes (1%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type-Dlm, DSld, Stl, (4%)
Shoreline Miles	2 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (92%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Glacial outwash (GO), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Palustrine (PA), High gradient contained (HC), Alluvial fan (AF)
Wetlands	Estuarine (5%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (6%); Riverine (13%); Upland (76%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	12.9% timber harvest (481 of 3,723 total acres); no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (4.9%); landslides (0.5%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Chilkat Peninsula Carbonates Sullivan Creek Valley Floor-Lowlands-Coastal Complex

The Chilkat Peninsula Carbonates Sullivan Creek Valley Floor-Lowlands-Coastal Complex LTA is located on the northern coast of the Chilkat Peninsula. The landforms comprising this LTA are infrequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans, floodplains, and uplifted beaches within the Chilkat Peninsula Carbonates Ecological Subsection.

A confined stream in a U-shaped valley and a large, alluvial fan/delta define this LTA. The stream is largely unvegetated riverwash processing sediments from glaciers up-valley. This LTA has a large delta at the outlet of a narrow, confined channel.

The toe slopes are very steep alluvial fans/colluvial cones with mostly deep, well drained soils supporting alder-salmonberry plant communities. There are a few forested areas on the stable sites. The outlet is a large, gently sloping, forested delta grading to salt water. The soils are deep, well drained Spodosols supporting Sitka spruce or western hemlock forests. Strips of uplifted beach ridges line the shoreline at the front of the delta.

Raised marine beach is modeled in most of this LTA. A small area of uplifted beach is evident in the LTA.

Carbonate geology is located in the upper portions of Sullivan Creek. This formation includes lenses of karst-forming marble in a matrix of chert and metatuffs.

This LTA is mostly on NFS land. The LTA is managed as Modified Landscape and Semi-Remote Recreation LUDs. Everything except the Sullivan Creek delta is in the Sullivan Roadless Area. There has been 841 acres of timber harvest in this LTA in the 1960's and 1970's. There is no road or trail in the LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast, but strong outflow winds are known to occur down Lynn Canal. There is negligible wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	CPC_50a_4
Map Unit Code	M244Bb10
Map Unit Long Name	Chilkat Peninsula Carbonates Sullivan Creek Valley Floor-Lowlands-Coastal Complex
Size	4,414 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary; Metamorphic; Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Limestone, Dolomite; Metasediments, Metavolcanics, Marble; Alluvium
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Colluvium
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial; Glacial; Solution
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial; Proglacial Deposition-Glacial; Karstification-Solution
Soil Great Groups	Cryofluvents, Cryorthents, Cryumbrepts, Humicryods
Landcover	Alder-Brush (26%); Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (19%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (11%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (8%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (8%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (6%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 349 acres (8%)
High POG	2016: 886 acres (20%)
All POG	1954: 2,622 acres (59%); 2016: 1,781 acres (40%)
Climate	Average temperature: 0-5.5°C (32-41.9°F). Annual precipitation: 279-356 cm (110-140 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (87%); 500-1000 ft. (13%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (81%); 35-54% slopes (12%); 55-75% slopes (5%); >75% slopes (2%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: DSld, (16%).
Shoreline Miles	8 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (86%); mapped (4%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Glacial outwash (GO), High gradient contained (HC), Alluvial fan (AF), Flood plain (FP), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM)
Wetlands	Estuarine (9%); Riverine (6%); Upland (85%)
Ownership	NFS (92%); Private/Municipal (8%)
Human Disturbance	19.1% timber harvest (841 of 4,414 total acres); no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (< 0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Chilkat Peninsula Carbonates St. James Bay Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex

The Chilkat Peninsula Carbonates St. James Bay Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex LTA is located at the head of St. James Bay and includes St. James Creek. The landforms comprising this LTA are floodplains, gently sloping lowlands, and estuaries within the Chilkat Peninsula Carbonates Ecological Subsection.

The soils and landforms are the result of glacial outwash and isostatic rebound (uplift). A tributary to St. James Creek has created a large alluvial fan and moved the confluence of the two streams further north over time.

The alluvial fans are deep, coarse, well drained mineral soils covered by Sitka spruce forests. Over time the alluvial fan sediments accumulated and modified the St. James Creek estuary. There is a sedge wetland complex with fine textured, poorly drained, high pH soils just north of this fan that was probably the estuary for St. James Creek before it was isolated by the alluvial fan. The high pH soil suggests a salt water or carbonate influence.

Raised marine beach is modeled in most of this LTA. The emergent wetlands behind the large fan at a tributary of St. James Creek appear to be estuarine in origin.

This LTA is entirely on NFS and State land. The LTA is managed mostly as Scenic Viewshed and Modified Landscape LUDs. The northern half of the LTA is in the Chilkat-West Lynn Canal Roadless Area. There has been about 662 acres of timber harvest in this LTA dating to the mid 1960's. No roads or trails exist in the LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast, up Lynn Canal, but strong outflow winds are known to occur down Lynn Canal from the interior, especially in the winter. There is a minor amount of wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	CPC_50a_5
Map Unit Code	M244Bb11
Map Unit Long Name	Chilkat Peninsula Carbonates St. James Bay Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex
Size	4,250 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Alluvium
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Marine Sediments, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial; Glacial; Coastal Marine
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial; Proglacial Deposition-Glacial; Backbeach Processes-Coastal Marine
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquents, Cryods, Cryofibrists, Cryofluvents, Haplaquepts
Landcover	Estuary (23%); Alder-Brush (18%); Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (16%); Natural grassland (8%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (8%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (5%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 63 acres (1%)
High POG	2016: 314 acres (7%)
All POG	1954: 1,812 acres (43%); 2016: 1,150 acres (27%)
Climate	Average temperature: 3.5-5.5°C (38.3-41.9°F). Annual precipitation: 203-406 cm (80-160 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (100%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (96%); 35-54% slopes (3%); 55-75% slopes (1%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Dlm, (<1%).
Shoreline Miles	5 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (81%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Flood plain (FP), Palustrine (PA), Estuary (ES), Glacial outwash (GO), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM)
Wetlands	Estuarine (17%); Palustrine Emergent (7%); Palustrine Forested (12%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (16%); Riverine (5%); Upland (42%)
Ownership	NFS (77%); State of Alaska (23%)
Human Disturbance	15.6% timber harvest (662 of 4,250 total acres); no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No documented landslides
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Chilkat Peninsula Carbonates St. James Bay Lowlands-Hills-Valley Floor Complex

The Chilkat Peninsula Carbonates St. James Bay Lowlands-Hills-Valley Floor Complex LTA is located on the western shore of St. James Bay. The landforms comprising this LTA are gently sloping lowlands, broken hillslopes, and floodplains within the Chilkat Peninsula Carbonates Ecological Subsection.

This LTA consists of a glacially scoured bedrock bisected by a glacial outwash stream.

The plains are gently sloping lowlands with "striations" of vegetation formed by the folding and orientation of the underlying bedrock and glacial action. These stripes are strips of mixed conifer forested wetland between open sphagnum moss wetland. The stripes lie northwest-southeast, parallel with St. James Bay. These areas are underlain by poorly drained mineral soils that are less than one meter thick over bedrock. The higher elevation sites support mixed conifer forest. The lower elevations support the non-forested wetlands. The glacial outwash channel has a large fan/delta near salt water where the vegetation is black cottonwood-Sitka spruce and alder in the relict channels.

Raised marine beach is modeled in most of this LTA. Uplifted beach is mapped in this LTA and the open wetland behind the fans appears to be an uplifted estuary.

This LTA is mostly on NFS land. The LTA is managed as Modified Landscape, Scenic Viewshed, and Semi-Remote Recreation LUDs. Most of the LTA is in the Chilkat-West Lynn Canal Roadless Area. There has been no timber harvest or road building in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast, up Lynn Canal, however strong outflow winds can occur down Lynn Canal from the interior especially in the winter. There a minor of wind disturbance in this LTA. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	CPC_60a_1
Map Unit Code	M244Bb12
Map Unit Long Name	Chilkat Peninsula Carbonates St. James Bay Lowlands-Hills-Valley Floor Complex
Size	14,356 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary; Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Graywacke, Calcareous Graywacke; Alluvium
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Solution
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Contact Deposition-Glacial; Karstification-Solution
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquepts, Cryohemists
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to muskeg (43%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (19%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (6%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (6%); Forested muskeg (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 186 acres (1%)
High POG	2016: 641 acres (4%)
All POG	1954: 5,054 acres (35%); 2016: 5,050 acres (35%)
Climate	Average temperature: 1-6°C (33.8-42.8°F). Annual precipitation: 279-406 cm (110-160 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (72%); 500-1000 ft. (22%); 1000-2000 ft. (6%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (92%); 35-54% slopes (6%); 55-75% slopes (1%); >75% slopes (1%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Stl, (1%).
Shoreline Miles	14 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (79%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Moderate gradient contained (MC), Flood plain (FP), Glacial outwash (GO), High gradient contained (HC), Palustrine (PA)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (20%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (25%); Upland (55%)
Ownership	NFS (85%); State of Alaska (14%); Private/Municipal (1%)
Human Disturbance	<0.1% timber harvest (4 of 14,356 total acres); no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No documented landslides
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Chilkat Peninsula Carbonates Swanson Creek Lowlands-Valley Floor-Coastal Complex

The Chilkat Peninsula Carbonates Swanson Creek Lowlands-Valley Floor-Coastal Complex LTA is located on the southern tip of the Chilkat Peninsula. The landforms comprising this LTA are gently sloping lowlands, infrequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans, and uplifted beaches within the Chilkat Peninsula Carbonates Ecological Subsection.

The southern portion of the LTA is gently sloping lowlands with portions of flat lowlands. The soils are poorly to somewhat poorly drained and underlain by dense till. The poorly drained soils support sphagnum moss wetlands and the somewhat poorly drained soils support mixed conifer forested wetlands.

The northern portion of the LTA is the valley floor of Swanson Creek. The valley floor soils are deep, somewhat poorly drained alluvial fans and toe slopes supporting western hemlock forests with inclusions of Sitka spruce.

Raised marine beach is modeled in most of this LTA. Uplifted beach is also mapped in this LTA along the southern shore.

This LTA is almost entirely on NFS and State land. The LTA is managed as Timber Production, Scenic Viewshed, and Old-Growth Habitat LUDs. Most of the LTA is in the Chilkat-West Lynn Canal Roadless Area. There has been about 96 acres of timber harvest in this LTA since the 1990's, limited to the upper portions of Swanson Creek. There is about seven miles of road or trail in the LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast, from up Chatham Strait. There is a minor amount of wind disturbance in this LTA on aspects facing Chatham Strait. Windthrow risk is moderate in these areas and low throughout the rest of the LTA. Landslide risk is moderate on southeast-facing slopes and low elsewhere in the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	CPC_60a_2
Map Unit Code	M244Bb13
Map Unit Long Name	Chilkat Peninsula Carbonates Swanson Creek Lowlands-Valley Floor-Coastal Complex
Size	9,648 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Graywacke, Calcareous Graywacke
Soil Parent Material	Dense Till
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Fluvial; Coastal Marine
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Contact Deposition-Glacial; Stream Processes-Fluvial; Backbeach Processes-Coastal Marine
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquepts
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to low site index (36%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (32%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (8%); Estuary (6%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 254 acres (3%)
High POG	2016: 562 acres (6%)
All POG	1954: 4,852 acres (50%); 2016: 4,756 acres (49%)
Climate	Average temperature: 2-6°C (35.6-42.8°F). Annual precipitation: 203-229 cm (80-90 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (99%); 500-1000 ft. (1%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (93%); 35-54% slopes (6%); 55-75% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	28 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (95%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Low gradient contained (LC), Flood plain (FP), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Alluvial fan (AF), Estuary (ES)
Wetlands	Estuarine (7%); Palustrine Forested (57%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (9%); Upland (28%)
Ownership	NFS (56%); State of Alaska (40%); Private/Municipal (4%)
Human Disturbance	1.0% timber harvest (96 of 9,648 total acres); 0.3 km/km2 (0.5 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (0.1%); landslides (< 0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

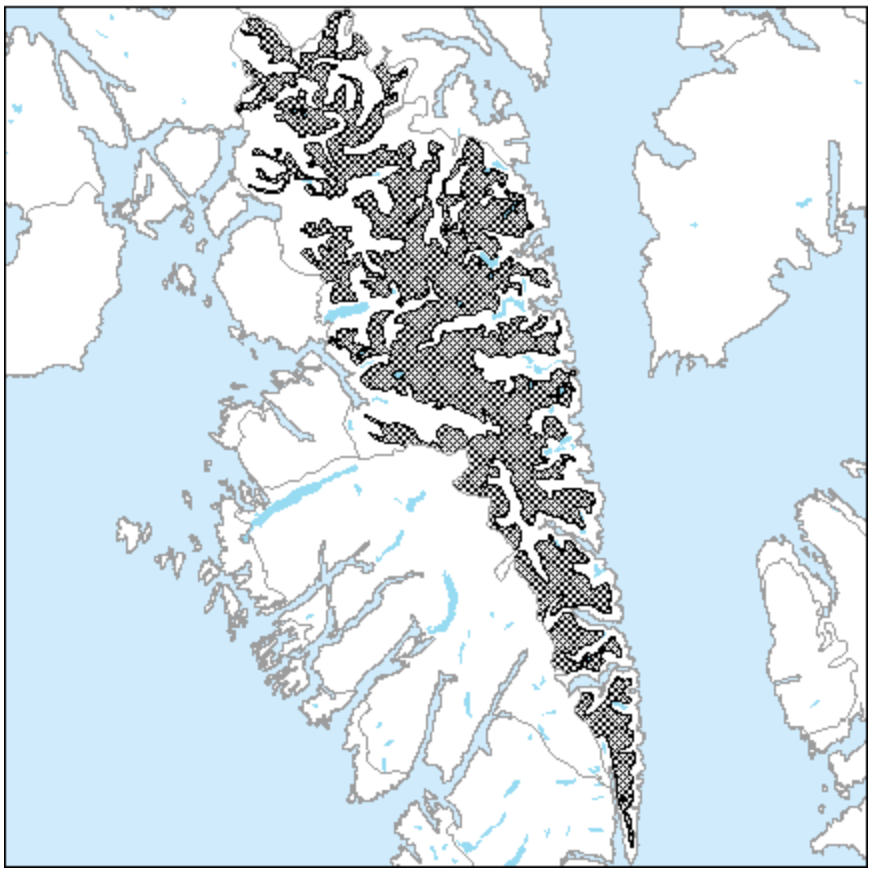
Central Baranof Metasediments Ecological Subsection LTAs

Central Baranof Metasediments Mountain Summits

The Central Baranof Metasediments Mountain Summits LTA includes the high elevation spine of Baranof Island. The LTA is dominantly high elevation, glacially-scoured alpine valleys and summits. Steep, barren nunataks are common. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rounded and angular mountaintops with small permanent ice fields within the Central Baranof Metasediments Ecological Subsection.

This LTA includes the glacially scoured high-elevation areas on eastern Baranof Island. Alpine and continental glaciation shaped the peaks and ridges in this LTA.

The soils are well drained and less than one-half meter thick overlying bedrock. These soils support alpine plant communities comprised of dwarf shrubs and hardy forbs. Lichens are present on the bare rock and scree. Rock outcrop is common.



The large peaks that frame Sitka (Annahootz Mountain, Mounts Ada, Bassie, and Cecil) are found in this LTA. The user-created Cross-Baranof trail from Sitka to Baranof Warm springs is in this LTA.

Mountain goats are common on Baranof Island, especially in the barrens of this LTA.

A portion of the LTA surrounds the Blue Lake Municipal watershed for the City of Sitka. The LTA includes the headwaters of the Clear River Zoological Special Interest Area.

This LTA is almost entirely on NFS land. The LTA is managed as Semi-Remote and Remote Recreation LUDs. Much of it is in the North Baranof and Sitka Urban Roadless areas. The southern portion extends into the South Baranof Wilderness. There has been no timber harvest or roads. Lucky Chance mine, a small, early 20th century goldmine is in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is from the southeast. There is very little wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low while avalanche risk ranges from low to high.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	CBM_10
Map Unit Code	M245Bj01
Map Unit Long Name	Central Baranof Metasediments Mountain Summits
Size	179,460 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Sedimentary; Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Migmatite; Argillite; Greenstone, Schist, Phyllite
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Ice, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryorthents, Cryosaprists, Cryumbrepts, Humicryods, Ice, Rock Outcrop
Landcover	Sparsely Vegetated/Unvegetated (63%); Snow-Ice (10%); Alpine (7%); Alder-Brush (5%); Recurrent slide (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 0 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 155 acres (0%)
All POG	1954: 1,044 acres (1%); 2016: 1,044 acres (1%)
Climate	Average temperature: 0-6.5°C (32-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 279-762 cm (110-300 in).
Elevation Class	500-1000 ft. (2%); 1000-2000 ft. (21%); 2000+ ft. (77%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (17%); 35-54% slopes (26%); 55-75% slopes (26%); >75% slopes (31%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	not present
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Lake (L), Alluvial fan (AF), Glacial alluvial fan (GAF), Glacial outwash (GO)
Wetlands	Upland (100%)
Ownership	NFS (100%); State of Alaska (<1%); Private/Municipal (<1%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (0.2%); landslides (< 0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (<1%)

Central Baranof Metasediments Mahsa Icefields

The Central Baranof Metasediments Mahsa Icefields LTA is located on East Baranof Island, just south of Kelp Bay. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly icefields within the Central Baranof Metasediments Ecological Subsection.

This LTA is entirely comprised of a small alpine glacier of the Mahsa Icefield. Bedrock outcrop is a minor component of this LTA. Alpine Glaciers are relatively scarce on the outer islands of southeast Alaska. This is the only permanent ice field on Baranof Island.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in the Remote Recreation LUD. It is located in the North Baranof Roadless Area. There has been no timber harvest or roads in the LTA.

The dominant wind direction is from the southeast. There is very little wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide and avalanche risk are both low.

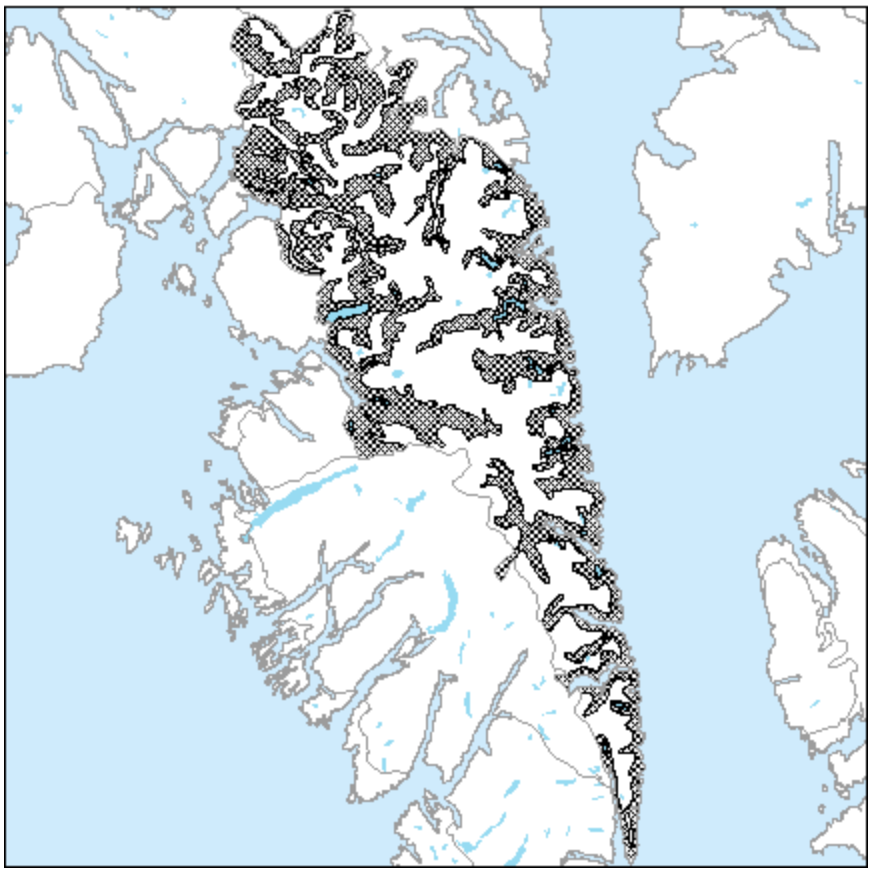
Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	CBM_13
Map Unit Code	M245Bj02
Map Unit Long Name	Central Baranof Metasediments Mahsa Ice Field
Size	2,360 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Migmatite; Argillite
Soil Parent Material	Ice
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Active Ice and Snow Processes-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Ice
Landcover	Snow-Ice (59%); Sparsely Vegetated/Unvegetated (41%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 0 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 0 acres (0%)
All POG	1954: 0 acres (0%); 2016: 0 acres (0%)
Climate	Average temperature: 0-2.99°C (32-37.4°F). Annual precipitation: 559 cm (220 in).
Elevation Class	2000+ ft. (100%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (22%); 35-54% slopes (46%); 55-75% slopes (23%); >75% slopes (10%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	not present
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Glacier (ICE)
Wetlands	Upland (100%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No documented landslides
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Central Baranof Metasediments Mountain Slopes

The Central Baranof Metasediments Mountain Slopes LTA runs between the shoreline and alpine areas of Central Baranof Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly frequently and infrequently dissected mountain slopes with valley bottoms and alpine areas too small to delineate at the LTA scale within the Central Baranof Metasediments Ecological Subsection.

This LTA includes the side-slopes of the glacially scoured u-shaped valleys. Numerous fiords and hanging valleys characterize this LTA.

The soils are deep, well drained, and coarse textured on the steep, colluvial slopes of this LTA. These soils typically support alder-salmonberry plant communities associated with snow avalanches and recurrent landslides. Fingers of krummholz spruce extend from valley bottoms through these shrublands. Valley bottoms and toe slopes are not frequently disturbed. They support productive western hemlock and Sitka spruce stands. Small floodplains support the most productive Sitka spruce forests in the LTA. The alpine soils are typically less than one-half meter of organic materials over bedrock and support alpine plant communities comprised of dwarf shrubs and hardy forbs.



Most of the Blue Lake Municipal Watershed, the community of Sitka's water supply, is in this LTA. The LTA includes the Clear River Zoological Special Interest Area.

Most of the LTA is on NFS land. The LTA is managed as Semi-Remote and Remote Recreation LUDs. Much of the LTA is in the North Baranof and Sitka Urban Roadless areas. The southern portion extends into the South Baranof Wilderness. The areas from Katlian to upper Fish Bay are in a Timber Production LUD. There has been extensive timber harvest in this LTA from the 1960s through 1980's Road systems are remote and tied to previous timber harvest. Many of these roads are closed.

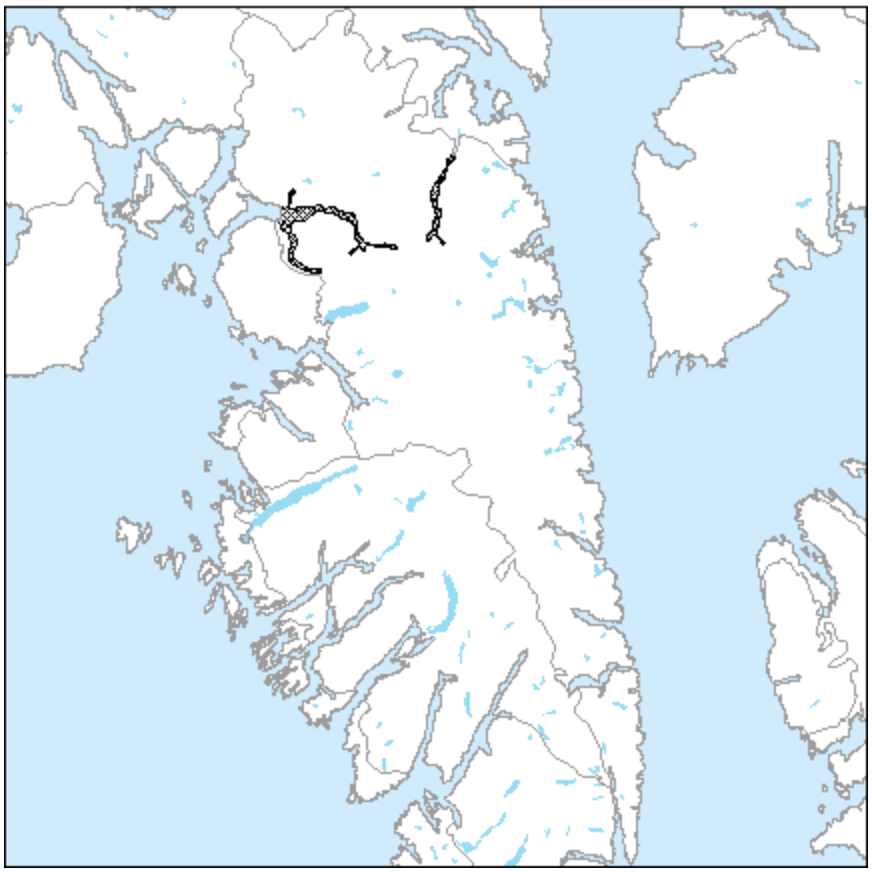
The dominant wind direction is from the southeast—especially the slopes that face Chatham Strait. There is some wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is moderate. Snow avalanche and landslides risk is moderate to high.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	CBM_30
Map Unit Code	M245Bj03
Map Unit Long Name	Central Baranof Metasediments Mountain Slopes
Size	162,109 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Sedimentary; Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Migmatite; Argillite; Greenstone, Schist, Phyllite
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Erosion-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryorthents, Cryosaprists, Cryumbrepts, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to high elevation (15%); Alpine (12%); Recurrent slide (11%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (10%); Unproductive forest due to recurrent slide (8%); Sparsely Vegetated/Unvegetated (7%); Unproductive forest due to rock (7%); Alder-Brush (6%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 586 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 9,015 acres (6%)
All POG	1954: 41,807 acres (26%); 2016: 39,286 acres (24%)
Climate	Average temperature: 0-7°C (32-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 279-762 cm (110-300 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (21%); 500-1000 ft. (26%); 1000-2000 ft. (43%); 2000+ ft. (11%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (23%); 35-54% slopes (25%); 55-75% slopes (25%); >75% slopes (27%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Trm, (<1%).
Shoreline Miles	165 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (<1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Alluvial fan (AF), Flood plain (FP), Glacial outwash (GO)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (6%); Upland (94%)
Ownership	NFS (95%); State of Alaska (4%); Private/Municipal (1%)
Human Disturbance	1.6% timber harvest (2,521 of 162,109 total acres); 0.06 km/km2 (0.09 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (0.3%); landslides (0.3%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (<1%)

Central Baranof Metasediments Katlian and Glacial Rivers Valley Floor

The Central Baranof Metasediments Katlian and Glacial Rivers Valley Floor LTA includes the valley bottoms of the two named river valleys, north and east of the community of Sitka. The landforms comprising this LTA are contiguous sections of floodplain and infrequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fan landforms within the Central Baranof Metasediments Ecological Subsection.

The sideslopes adjacent to this LTA have been deeply scoured by glaciers leaving steep side-slopes with colluvial/alluvial fans along the valley bottom. The floodplains associated with this area of Baranof Island tend to be wide, dynamic, and able to process large amounts of sediment. The soils are very deep, well drained, and the level of soil and vegetation development depends on site stability. More stable sites support Sitka spruce forests and less stable sites support red alder.



The Katlian River valley floor is in a Timber Production LUD. The Glacial River valley floor is in the North Baranof Roadless Area and is designated as a Wild and Scenic River.

Over half of this LTA is on NFS land. Much of the Katlian portion of this LTA was harvested by tractors and other ground-skidding systems in the 1960s. The harvested areas were also sprayed with herbicide to reduce competition from the brush that comes in after has alluvial soils experience high rates of soil disturbance from tractor harvest.

The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast but damaging storms can come from the north. There is very little wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low. There are landslide depositional areas along the floodplains in this LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	CBM_50
Map Unit Code	M245Bj04
Map Unit Long Name	Central Baranof Metasediments Katlian and Glacial Rivers Valley Floor
Size	5,053 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary; Metamorphic; Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Argillite; Greenstone, Schist, Phyllite; Alluvium
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Colluvium
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial
Soil Great Groups	Cryofluvents, Cryorthents, Cryumbrepts, Humicryods
Landcover	Timber harvest, more than 50 years old (33%); Recurrent slide (14%); Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (6%); Sparsely Vegetated/Unvegetated (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 84 acres (2%)
High POG	2016: 238 acres (5%)
All POG	1954: 2,706 acres (54%); 2016: 740 acres (15%)
Climate	Average temperature: 0-6.5°C (32-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 279-559 cm (110-220 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (67%); 500-1000 ft. (15%); 1000-2000 ft. (18%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (86%); 35-54% slopes (10%); 55-75% slopes (3%); >75% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	1 mile
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Flood plain (FP), Alluvial fan (AF), Glacial outwash (GO), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), High gradient contained (HC)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (11%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (31%); Riverine (8%); Upland (50%)
Ownership	NFS (69%); Private/Municipal (31%)
Human Disturbance	38.9% timber harvest (1,966 of 5,053 total acres); 1.8 km/km2 (2.9 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (0.6%); landslides (0.2%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (2%)

Central Baranof Metasediments Nakwasina Creek Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex

The Central Baranof Metasediments Nakwasina Creek Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex LTA includes the Nakwasina estuary and river valley. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly floodplains with infrequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans, and the Nakwasina River estuary within the Central Baranof Metasediments Ecological Subsection.

This LTA consists of a very wide u-shaped glacial valley bottom that has been modified by stream activity and colluvial deposits.

Soils are well drained, deep, alluvial mineral soils along Nakwasina Creek. Soil and vegetation development depends on stream disturbance. The oldest, most stable sites support Sitka spruce. Younger or less stable sites support red alder communities. The estuary includes salt-tolerant sedge plant communities grading to mudflats toward saltwater.

This entire LTA is on NFS land. The LTA is managed mostly as Timber Production LUD with a small area of Semi-Remote Recreation LUD along the shore and estuary. Most of the LTA had timber harvest in the 1960's, often with tractors. There are about nine miles of closed road or trail in the LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast but this LTA is largely protected from most damaging storms. There is very little wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	CBM_50a
Map Unit Code	M245Bj05
Map Unit Long Name	Central Baranof Metasediments Nakwasina Creek Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex
Size	1,794 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary; Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Argillite; Alluvium
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Marine Sediments
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial; Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial; Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial; Proglacial Deposition-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryofluvents, Humicryods
Landcover	Timber harvest, more than 50 years old (68%); Estuary (9%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (5%); Natural grassland (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 42 acres (2%)
High POG	2016: 186 acres (10%)
All POG	1954: 1,448 acres (81%); 2016: 239 acres (13%)
Climate	Average temperature: 2.5-6.5°C (36.5-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 356-457 cm (140-180 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (95%); 500-1000 ft. (5%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (86%); 35-54% slopes (10%); 55-75% slopes (3%); >75% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	1 mile
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Flood plain (FP), High gradient contained (HC), Alluvial fan (AF), Estuary (ES), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM)
Wetlands	Estuarine (12%); Palustrine Forested (27%); Upland (61%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	67.4% timber harvest (1,209 of 1,794 total acres); 2.0 km/km2 (3.2 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

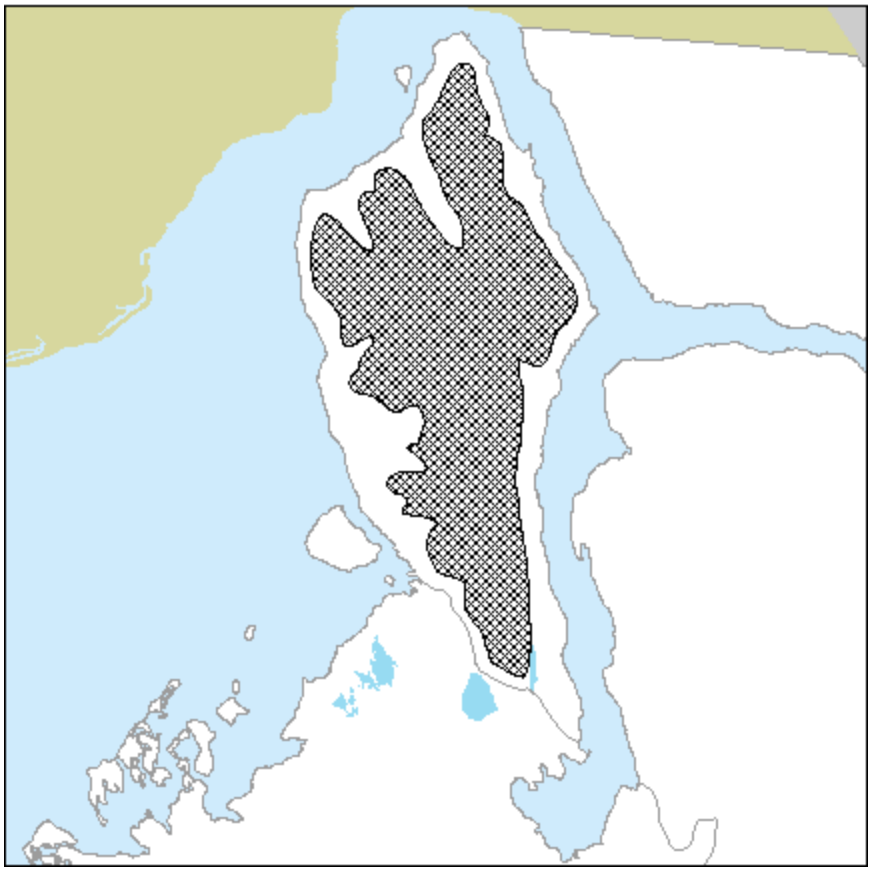
Puget Peninsula Metasediments Ecological Subsection LTAs

Puget Peninsula Metasediments Mountain Summits

The Puget Peninsula Metasediments Mountain Summits LTA includes most of the Puget Peninsula, near Yakutat Bay, Russel Fiord and the Hubbard Glacier. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rounded mountain summits and glaciers with lesser amounts of infrequently dissected, shallowly incised, smooth mountain slopes within the Puget Peninsula Metasediments Ecological Subsection.

This LTA consists of rugged mountain peaks and small valley glaciers, including the brushy mountain slopes at the heads of glacially formed valleys.

On the rugged mountain summits rock outcrop and permanent snow fields are the dominant cover type. Small patches of alpine plant communities also occur on deglaciated ridges. Where present, soils are less than one-half meter deep over bedrock.



On the valley and mountain side slopes soils are rocky, well drained and less than one-half meter deep overlying bedrock or glacial till. These soils support alder-salmonberry shrublands.

There are several named glaciers in the LTA: Alexander Glacier, Hendrickson Glacier, Henry Glacier, Latouche Glacier, and the McCarty Glacier.

This entire LTA is on NFS land. The LTA is managed as the Russell Fiord Wilderness and the Hubbard Glacier Geological Special Interest Area. There is no timber harvest or road in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast, although outflow winds from the north flow down the Hubbard Glacier. There is negligible wind disturbance in this LTA due to lack of vegetation.

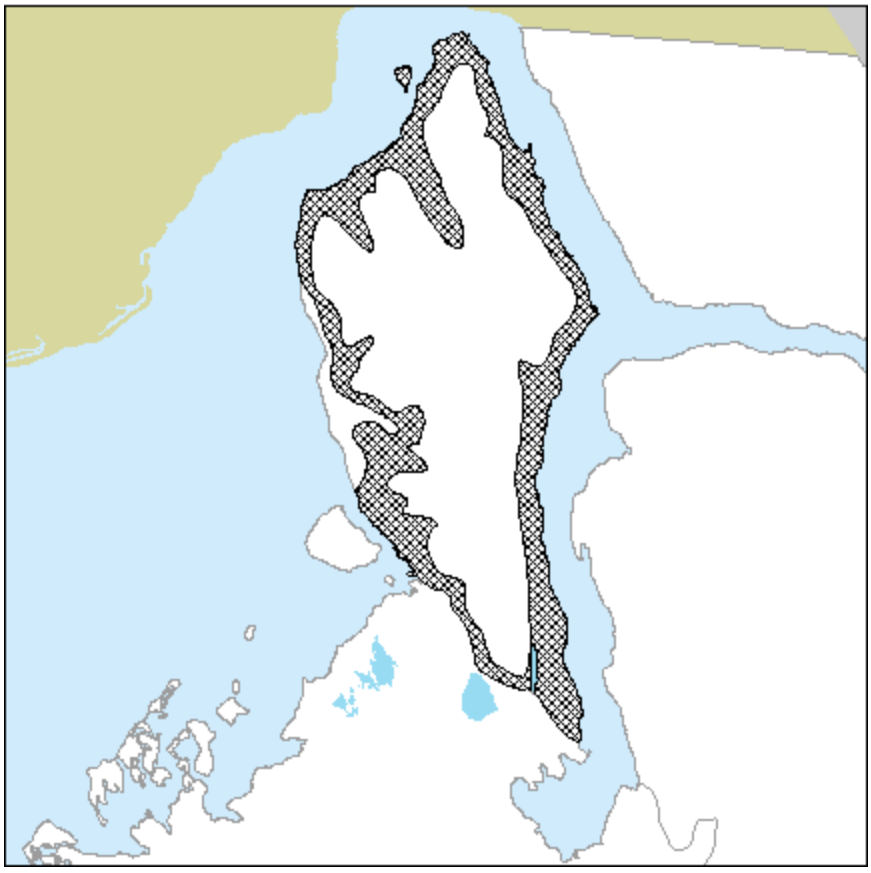
Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	PPM_10
Map Unit Code	M244Ab01
Map Unit Long Name	Puget Peninsula Metasediments Mountain Summits
Size	62,310 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Graywacke, Argillite
Soil Parent Material	Ice, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryorthents, Ice, Rock Outcrop
Landcover	Sparsely Vegetated/Unvegetated (38%); Alder-Brush (29%); Snow-Ice (19%); Recurrent slide (10%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 10 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 59 acres (0%)
All POG	1954: 261 acres (0%); 2016: 261 acres (0%)
Climate	Average temperature: 0-5°C (32-41°F). Annual precipitation: 356-559 cm (140-220 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (1%); 500-1000 ft. (8%); 1000-2000 ft. (39%); 2000+ ft. (53%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (21%); 35-54% slopes (26%); 55-75% slopes (26%); >75% slopes (27%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	not present
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Glacial outwash (GO), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Alluvial fan (AF), Glacial alluvial fan (GAF)
Wetlands	Upland (100%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No landslide inventory
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Puget Peninsula Metasediments Mountain Slopes

The Puget Peninsula Metasediments Mountain Slopes LTA is located along the shoreline of Puget Peninsula, near Yakutat Bay and Russel Fiord, north of Yakutat. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, shallowly incised, smooth mountain slopes with lesser amounts of subalpine summits and ridges as well as infrequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans within the Puget Peninsula Metasediments Ecological Subsection.

This LTA includes the scoured slopes and valleys on the Puget Peninsula. Colluvium and alluvium are found at the base of slopes and along the valley bottoms.

This LTA includes recently deglaciated terrain. The soils are derived from glacial till and colluvium. The soils are all very young, well drained and vary in depth to bedrock. The vegetation is largely early successional alder shrub communities. Conifers occupy only the most favorable sites on south facing, stable slopes. The floodplains of the streams on the valley bottoms are unvegetated.



This LTA includes Gilbert Point—the nick point for the Hubbard Glacier closing of Russell Fiord.

This entire LTA is on NFS lands. The LTA is managed as the Russell Fiord Wilderness and the Hubbard Glacier Geological Special Interest Area. There is no timber harvest or roads in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast, although outflow winds flow down the Hubbard Glacier from the interior. There is a minor amount of wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low to moderate. Landslide risk is moderate. Snow avalanche risk is moderate to high.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	PPM_30
Map Unit Code	M244Ab02
Map Unit Long Name	Puget Peninsula Metasediments Mountain Slopes
Size	34,076 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Graywacke, Argillite
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Erosion-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquents, Cryaquepts, Cryaquods, Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryorthents, Cryosaprists, Cryumbrepts, Humicryods
Landcover	Alder-Brush (53%); Natural young growth, size class 3 (11%); Unproductive forest due to Alder (6%); Recurrent slide (6%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (5%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 596 acres (2%)
High POG	2016: 2,598 acres (8%)
All POG	1954: 7,460 acres (22%); 2016: 7,460 acres (22%)
Climate	Average temperature: 0-5.5°C (32-41.9°F). Annual precipitation: 356-610 cm (140-240 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (47%); 500-1000 ft. (30%); 1000-2000 ft. (22%); 2000+ ft. (1%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (42%); 35-54% slopes (22%); 55-75% slopes (20%); >75% slopes (17%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	53 miles
Raised Marine Beach	not present
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Glacial outwash (GO), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Alluvial fan (AF), Moderate gradient contained (MC)
Wetlands	Upland (100%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No landslide inventory
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Puget Peninsula Metasediments Hills-Lowlands Complex

The Puget Peninsula Metasediments Hills-Lowlands Complex LTA is located on the Puget Peninsula, adjacent to Yakutat Bay north of Yakutat. The landforms comprising this LTA are infrequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans, gently sloping lowlands, and glacial topography within the Puget Peninsula Metasediments Ecological Subsection.

A portion of the LTA is moraine material from the Hubbard Glacier.

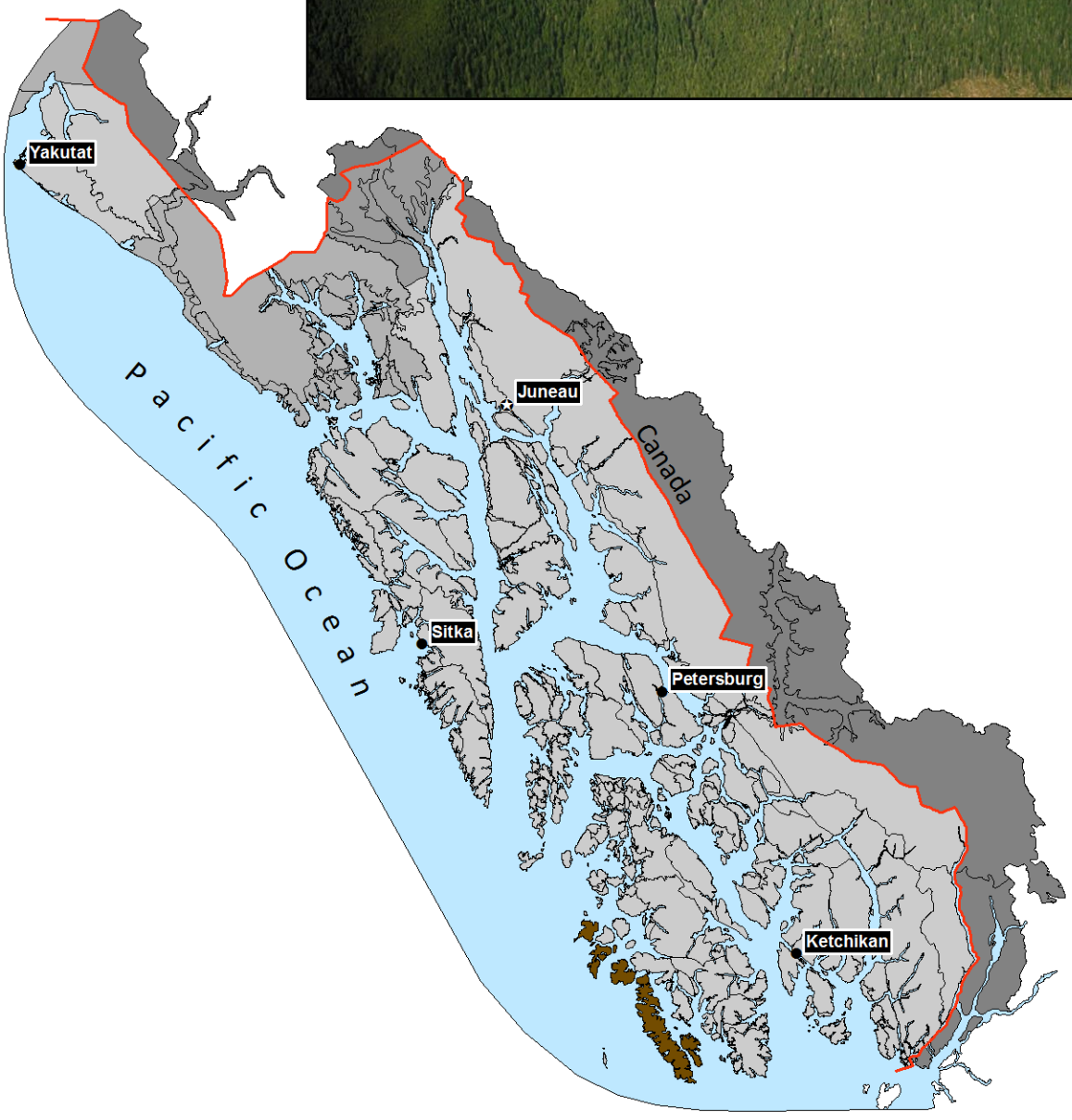
This LTA is the only place on the Puget Peninsula with noticeable soil development and forests. This complex has been ice-free the longest in this ecological subsection and the floodplain soils have been partially stabilized by Sitka spruce and/or black cottonwood stands. The soils adjacent to the streams are well drained and more than one meter thick over bedrock or dense glacial till. Small, open poorly drained sphagnum moss wetlands on dense till soils are scattered throughout the moraine portion of the LTA.

This entire LTA is on NFS land. The LTA is managed as the Russell Fiord Wilderness and the Hubbard Glacier Geological Special Interest Area LUDs. There is no timber harvest or road in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast, although strong outflow winds are known to occur down the Hubbard Glacier. There is a minor amount of wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low to moderate. Landslide risk is low and snow avalanche risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	PPM_40a
Map Unit Code	M244Ab03
Map Unit Long Name	Puget Peninsula Metasediments Hills-Lowlands Complex
Size	3,210 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Graywacke, Argillite
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (20%); Natural young growth, size class 3 (14%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (12%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (12%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (8%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (6%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (6%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (6%); Natural young growth, size class 2 (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 373 acres (12%)
High POG	2016: 869 acres (27%)
All POG	1954: 2,375 acres (74%); 2016: 2,375 acres (74%)
Climate	Average temperature: 2.5-5°C (36.5-41°F). Annual precipitation: 356-457 cm (140-180 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (94%); 500-1000 ft. (6%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (89%); 35-54% slopes (9%); 55-75% slopes (2%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	8 miles
Raised Marine Beach	not present
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Glacial outwash (GO), Palustrine (PA), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (13%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (5%); Upland (82%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No landslide inventory
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Dall-Outside Complex Ecological Subsection LTAs



Dall-Outside Complex Dall Island Mountain Summits

The Dall-Outside Complex Dall Island Mountain Summits LTA is located on the mountain summits just south of Coco Harbor and east of Little Devil Lake on the north-central portion of Dall Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are dominated by rugged and rounded mountain summits within the Dall-Outside Complex Ecological Subsection.

The LTA is underlain by limestone bedrock in which karst has developed.

Soils are absent or consist of very thin organic material over limestone bedrock. Soil drainage ranges from poor to well. The well drained areas support heath and cassiope with crowberry. The poorly drained areas support short sedge vegetation with deer cabbage.

About 40 percent of the LTA is exposed limestone bedrock.

Well-developed epikarst with sinkholes and other solution features are common in this LTA.

This LTA is almost entirely on NFS land. The LTA is managed as a Geologic Special Area LUD. Most of the LTA is in the Dall Island Roadless Area. There has been no timber harvest in this LTA. There are no roads or trails in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low. Snow avalanche risk is moderate.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	DC_10
Map Unit Code	M245Cff01
Map Unit Long Name	Dall-Outside Complex Dall Island Mountain Summits
Size	2,266 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary; Sedimentary; Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Chert, Argillite; Siltstone, Mudstone; Marble
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Solution
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Erosion-Glacial; Karstification-Solution
Soil Great Groups	Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Dystrocryepts, Haplocryods, Rock Outcrop
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to high elevation (32%); Alpine (25%); Sparsely Vegetated/Unvegetated (20%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (7%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 12 acres (1%)
High POG	2016: 78 acres (3%)
All POG	1954: 278 acres (12%); 2016: 278 acres (12%)
Climate	Average temperature: 3.5-6.5°C (38.3-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 330-457 cm (130-180 in).
Elevation Class	500-1000 ft. (1%); 1000-2000 ft. (61%); 2000+ ft. (39%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (47%); 35-54% slopes (29%); 55-75% slopes (15%); >75% slopes (10%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: SOm, (53%).
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	not present
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC)
Wetlands	Upland (100%)
Ownership	NFS (95%); Private/Municipal (5%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (16.9%); landslides (0.4%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (<1%)

Dall-Outside Complex Noyes Island Mountain Slopes

The Dall-Outside Complex Noyes Island Mountain Slopes LTA includes all of the mountain slopes on Noyes Island west of the community of Craig. The landforms comprising this LTA are dominated by infrequently dissected, smooth mountain slopes with lesser amounts of infrequently dissected, smooth hillslopes within the Dall-Outside Complex Ecological Subsection.

The LTA consists of mostly volcanic rock mountain and hill slopes with relatively light glaciation. Till is present at lower elevations. At higher elevations soils are underlain by bedrock. The western shore of Noyes Island is exposed to the North Pacific Ocean and subjected to wave cutting processes.

At lower elevations soils are less than one meter deep over dense till and soil drainage ranges from somewhat poor to well drained. These soils support western hemlock or cedar dominated forests.

At higher elevations soils are less than one meter deep and well drained. These soils support hemlock forests.

On the hillslopes soils are about one meter deep over bedrock or till and drainage ranges from poor to well drained. The well drained sites support western hemlock forests. The poorly drained sites support low volume cedar forests or wetlands dominated by mosses and tufted club rush.

Steamboat Bay Anchorage and Cape Addington are in this LTA.

This LTA is almost entirely on NFS land. The LTA is managed as LUD II. Most of this LTA is in the Outer Islands Roadless Area. There has been no timber harvest or road construction in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast and southwest. There is a minor amount of wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is moderate to high and landslide risk is moderate.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	DC_30_1
Map Unit Code	M245Cff02
Map Unit Long Name	Dall-Outside Complex Noyes Island Mountain Slopes
Size	19,644 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary; Undifferentiated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Limestone, Volcaniclastic, Argillite, Chert, Breccia; Mixed Extrusive and Sedimentary
Soil Parent Material	Ablation Till, Colluvium, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting; Solution
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Erosion-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting; Karstification-Solution
Soil Great Groups	Cryofolists, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (24%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (14%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (13%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (12%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (9%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (8%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (7%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 1,825 acres (9%)
High POG	2016: 6,952 acres (35%)
All POG	1954: 15,053 acres (77%); 2016: 15,053 acres (77%)
Climate	Average temperature: 4-7.5°C (39.2-45.5°F). Annual precipitation: 254 cm (100 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (35%); 500-1000 ft. (33%); 1000-2000 ft. (31%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (35%); 35-54% slopes (32%); 55-75% slopes (22%); >75% slopes (10%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Sab, (13%).
Shoreline Miles	41 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (2%); mapped (2%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Alluvial fan (AF), Flood plain (FP)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (13%); Upland (87%)
Ownership	NFS (98%); Private/Municipal (2%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (0.6%); landslides (7.9%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (3%)

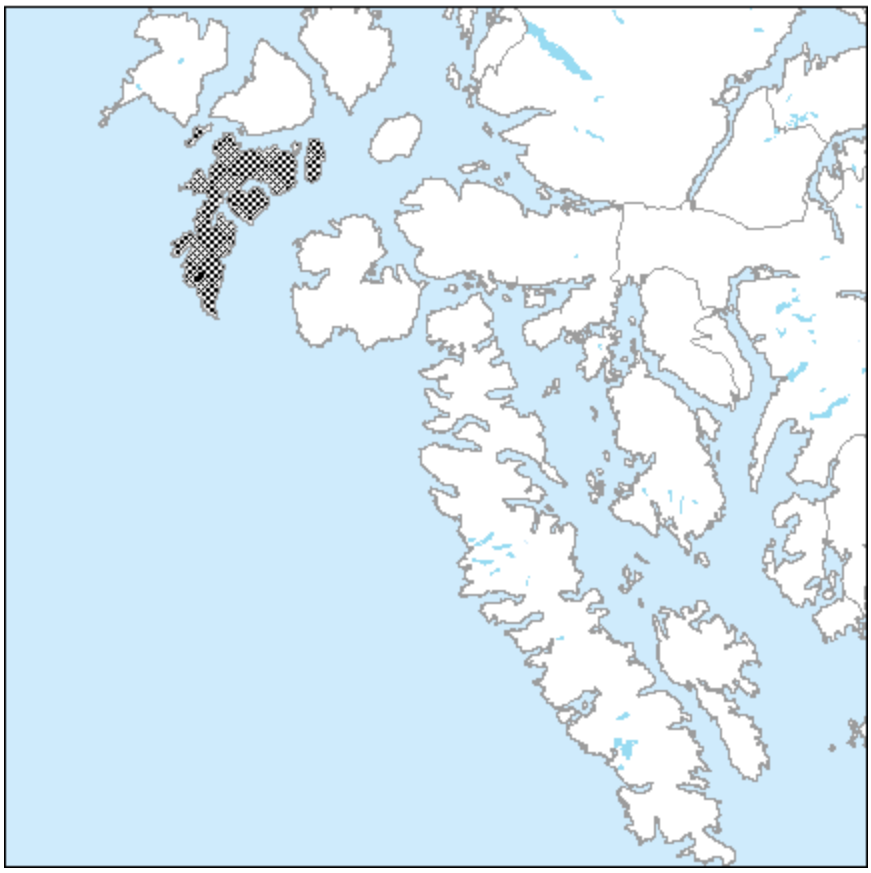
Dall-Outside Complex Baker Island Mountain Slopes

The Dall-Outside Complex Baker Island Mountain Slopes LTA is located on Baker, Cone and St. Ignace Islands southwest of the community of Craig. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected smooth mountain slopes within the Dall-Outside Complex Ecological Subsection.

The mountain slopes are built of sedimentary and granitic rocks and have narrow forested summits. Dense till occurs on the lower slopes in the valleys.

Soils on the steeper mountains slopes and at higher elevations are well drained mineral soils underlain by bedrock as various depths. These soils support productive western hemlock and Sitka spruce stands. Bedrock is exposed in some areas on the ridgetops.

Soils within the valleys and at lower elevations are about one meter deep over dense till. Soil drainage ranges from somewhat poor to well drained. These soils support western hemlock or cedar dominated forests.



Port Antonio, Port Asumcion, and Cape Bartolome are in this LTA.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is managed as LUD II. All of this LTA is included in the Outer Islands Roadless Area. There has been no timber harvest or road construction in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southwest and southeast. Windthrow risk is moderate. Landslide risk is moderate. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about five percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	DC_30_2
Map Unit Code	M245Cff03
Map Unit Long Name	Dall-Outside Complex Baker Island Mountain Slopes
Size	31,795 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Quartz Monzonite, Quartz Diorite; Breccia, Volcaniclastic, Argillite, Chert
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Erosion-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting
Soil Great Groups	Cryofolists, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (25%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (15%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (14%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (10%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (8%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (6%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (5%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 1,427 acres (4%)
High POG	2016: 8,903 acres (28%)
All POG	1954: 21,482 acres (68%); 2016: 21,482 acres (68%)
Climate	Average temperature: 4-7.5°C (39.2-45.5°F). Annual precipitation: 254 cm (100 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (45%); 500-1000 ft. (32%); 1000-2000 ft. (23%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (33%); 35-54% slopes (34%); 55-75% slopes (23%); >75% slopes (10%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Sab, (8%).
Shoreline Miles	96 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (2%); mapped (5%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Flood plain (FP), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Lake (L)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (13%); Upland (87%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (< 1%); avalanche fields (< 0.1%); landslides (1.6%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (5%)

Dall-Outside Complex Suemez Island Mountain Slopes

The Dall-Outside Complex Suemez Island Mountain Slopes LTA is located on Suemez Island southwest of the community of Craig. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected smooth mountain slopes with lesser amounts of smooth hillslopes within the Dall-Outside Complex Ecological Subsection.

The mountain slopes are comprised of volcanic and sedimentary rock modified by ice.

Soils on the mountain slopes are about one meter deep and well drained. The soils formed in colluvium and weathered till and support western hemlock forests, with minor areas of Sitka spruce and cedar.

The gently sloping portions of the hills are about one meter of poorly drained organic soil over bedrock or dense till. They support mosses and tufted club rush vegetation. The soils on the steeper portions of the hills consist of one half to one meter of moderately well drained mineral soil. They support cedar dominated forests.

A small area of limestone bedrock lies east-southeast of Port Refugio.

Volcanic ash occurs in a thin layer in some of the soils in this LTA.

This LTA is almost entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Modified Landscape, Timber Production and Old-Growth Habitat LUDs. The southern half of this LTA is included in the Suemez Island Roadless Area. About seven percent of the LTA has had timber harvest. There is about nineteen miles of roads and trails in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast and southwest. Windthrow risk is low and landslide risk is low. Yellow-cedar decline occupies about five percent of the LTA.

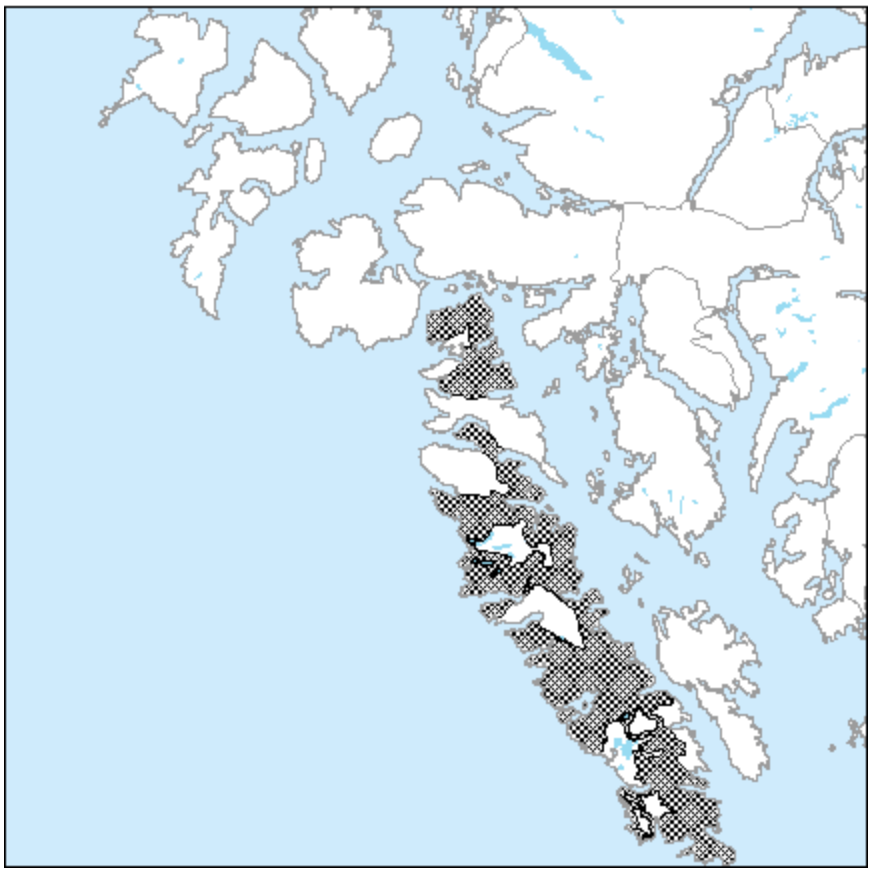
Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	DC_30_3
Map Unit Code	M245Cff04
Map Unit Long Name	Dall-Outside Complex Suemez Island Mountain Slopes
Size	18,061 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Sedimentary; Undifferentiated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Quartz Monzonite, Quartz Diorite; Graywacke, Mudstone, Siltstone; Mixed Extrusive and Sedimentary
Soil Parent Material	Dense Till, Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Erosion-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to muskeg (16%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (15%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (12%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (11%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (10%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (10%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (7%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (5%); Timber harvest, less than 20 years old (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 1,307 acres (7%)
High POG	2016: 5,544 acres (31%)
All POG	1954: 12,875 acres (71%); 2016: 11,618 acres (64%)
Climate	Average temperature: 4-7.5°C (39.2-45.5°F). Annual precipitation: 254-330 cm (100-130 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (30%); 500-1000 ft. (43%); 1000-2000 ft. (27%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (49%); 35-54% slopes (33%); 55-75% slopes (14%); >75% slopes (4%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Dpl, Mls, Pp, (5%).
Shoreline Miles	24 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (<1%); mapped (2%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Alluvial fan (AF), Flood plain (FP)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (8%); Palustrine Forested (13%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (7%); Upland (72%)
Ownership	NFS (100%); State of Alaska (<1%)
Human Disturbance	7.0% timber harvest (1,257 of 18,061 total acres); 0.4 km/km2 (0.7 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (2.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (5%)

Dall-Outside Complex Dall Island Mountain Slopes

The Dall-Outside Complex Dall Island Mountain Slopes LTA is on Dall Island, south of the community of Craig. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, smooth mountain slopes with lesser amounts of smooth hillslopes within the Dall-Outside Complex Ecological Subsection.

The mountains in this LTA are mostly sedimentary with lesser areas of volcanic rock. Ice occupied lower valleys but dense glacial till is thin or non-existent in this LTA.

On the mountain slopes soils range from very shallow to deep over bedrock and are mostly well drained mineral soils. The very shallow soils on ridgetops and extremely steep slopes support low volume cedar or hemlock stands. The thicker soils support productive western hemlock forests. Often the shallow soils are well drained organic material over bedrock.



On the hillslopes soils are shallow to moderately deep over bedrock or dense till. Soil drainage ranges from poor to well drained. The poorly drained soils support either non-forested wetlands with mosses and tufted Club rush or low volume cedar dominated forested wetlands. The well drained soils on hills support productive western hemlock dominated stands.

Over half of this LTA is on NFS land. The LTA is in Semi-Remote Recreation, Modified Landscape, Special Interest Areas, and Old-Growth Habitat LUDs. Several karst geologic special interest areas are located in this LTA. Much of the LTA is in the Dall Island Roadless Area. About half of the LTA is non-NFS land. There has been timber harvest on the non-national forest lands in this LTA. About 158 miles of road exist on private lands in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast and southwest. Windthrow risk is moderate to high. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	DC_30_4
Map Unit Code	M245Cff05
Map Unit Long Name	Dall-Outside Complex Dall Island Mountain Slopes
Size	108,610 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Extrusive; Sedimentary; Metamorphic; Undifferentiated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Andesite, Basalt; Graywacke, Mudstone, Siltstone, Chert, Argillite; Schist, Chlorite Schist, Metasediments, Metavolcanics; Mixed Extrusive and Sedimentary
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Erosion-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Sparsely Vegetated/Unvegetated (32%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (12%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (10%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (9%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (7%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (6%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 6,163 acres (6%)
High POG	2016: 24,274 acres (22%)
All POG	1954: 58,863 acres (54%); 2016: 44,970 acres (41%)
Climate	Average temperature: 3.5-8°C (38.3-46.4°F). Annual precipitation: 254-457 cm (100-180 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (42%); 500-1000 ft. (33%); 1000-2000 ft. (24%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (49%); 35-54% slopes (27%); 55-75% slopes (16%); >75% slopes (8%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: PzZc, SOm, (6%).
Shoreline Miles	259 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (3%); mapped (1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Flood plain (FP), Lake (L)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (9%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (8%); Upland (83%)
Ownership	NFS (58%); Private/Municipal (41%)
Human Disturbance	12.8% timber harvest (13,893 of 108,610 total acres); 0.6 km/km2 (0.9 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (< 1%); avalanche fields (0.1%); landslides (0.9%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (2%)

Dall-Outside Complex Dall Island Twin Peaks and Devil Lake Mountain Slopes

The Dall-Outside Complex Dall Island Twin Peaks and Devil Lake Mountain Slopes LTA is located on the central part of Dall Island southeast of the community of Craig. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected mountain slopes with lesser amounts of rounded mountain summits within the Dall-Outside Complex Ecological Subsection.

The bedrock geology in this LTA is dominantly marble with strong karst development. Minor areas of dense till occur in this LTA.

The soils on the mountain slopes are well to somewhat excessively well drained, and less than one meter thick over bedrock. In very steep areas the soils consist of shallow well drained organics over bedrock. The mineral soils support productive western hemlock and Sitka spruce stands. The shallow organic soils support lower productivity hemlock and cedar stands.

On the rounded ridgetops soils are shallow, well drained organics over bedrock or soil is absent and bedrock is exposed. The soils on the rounded summits support lower volume western and mountain hemlock stands.

This LTA includes Twin Peaks, Devil Lake, Little Devil Lake, and Grace Mountain.

About one-third of the LTA is non-NFS ownership. The LTA is in Semi-Remote Recreation and Special Interest Area LUDs. Much of the LTA is in the Dall Island Roadless Area. There has been a minor amount of timber harvest on private lands in this LTA. There are about nine miles of road on private lands in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast and southwest. Windthrow risk is moderate to high. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	DC_30_5
Map Unit Code	M245Cff06
Map Unit Long Name	Dall-Outside Complex Dall Island Twin Peaks and Devil Lake Mountain Slopes
Size	10,692 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Marble
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Erosion-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Sparsely Vegetated/Unvegetated (26%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (14%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (11%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (11%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (10%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (10%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (6%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 3,430 acres (32%)
High POG	2016: 3,430 acres (32%)
All POG	1954: 6,156 acres (58%); 2016: 5,731 acres (54%)
Climate	Average temperature: 3.5-7.5°C (38.3-45.5°F). Annual precipitation: 330-457 cm (130-180 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (22%); 500-1000 ft. (24%); 1000-2000 ft. (52%); 2000+ ft. (2%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (41%); 35-54% slopes (28%); 55-75% slopes (19%); >75% slopes (12%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: SOm, (88%).
Shoreline Miles	7 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (1%); mapped (1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Lake (L), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Palustrine (PA)
Wetlands	Upland (100%)
Ownership	NFS (71%); Private/Municipal (29%)
Human Disturbance	4.0% timber harvest (425 of 10,692 total acres); 0.3 km/km2 (0.5 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (< 1%); avalanche fields (0.6%); landslides (0.2%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Dall-Outside Complex Dall Island Hook Arm Mountain Slopes

The Dall-Outside Complex Dall Island Hook Arm Mountain Slopes LTA is located on the north half of Dall Island, south of the community of Craig. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected smooth mountain slopes with lesser areas of broken mountain slopes, plateaus, and smooth hillslopes within the Dall-Outside Complex Ecological Subsection.

Most of the LTA is underlain by marble with karst development. A veneer of weathered till covers a broad plateau and the north facing slopes in this LTA. The south facing slope is very steep, and cliffs occur throughout.

Soils on the north facing slopes and plateaus are well drained to excessively well drained and less than one meter thick over bedrock. These soils are very productive and support stands of western hemlock and Sitka spruce.

Soils on the south facing slope are well drained, and consist of less than one-half meter of organic material over bedrock. These soils support low volume western hemlock and cedar stands.

On the hills in the eastern part of the LTA, soils are mostly well drained mineral soils less than one meter thick over limestone bedrock. These soils support very productive western hemlock and Sitka spruce forests.

The LTA is bounded by Diver Bay, Breezy Bay, Hook Arm and View Cove.

Three-fourths of the LTA is in non-NFS ownership. The LTA is in Semi-Remote Recreation and Special Interest Area LUDs. The western half of the LTA is in the Dall Island Roadless Area. About 25 percent of the LTA has had timber harvest (non-NFS lands). There are about thirty miles of road in the LTA (non-national forest land).

The dominant wind direction is southeast and southwest. Windthrow risk is moderate. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	DC_30_6
Map Unit Code	M245Cff07
Map Unit Long Name	Dall-Outside Complex Dall Island Hook Arm Mountain Slopes
Size	12,371 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary; Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Siltstone, Mudstone; Marble
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting; Solution
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Erosion-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting; Karstification-Solution
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Sparsely Vegetated/Unvegetated (62%); Timber harvest, less than 20 years old (13%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (9%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (7%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 345 acres (3%)
High POG	2016: 2,278 acres (18%)
All POG	1954: 5,940 acres (48%); 2016: 2,875 acres (23%)
Climate	Average temperature: 4.5-7.5°C (40.1-45.5°F). Annual precipitation: 330-457 cm (130-180 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (35%); 500-1000 ft. (35%); 1000-2000 ft. (29%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (59%); 35-54% slopes (25%); 55-75% slopes (11%); >75% slopes (5%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: SOm, (86%).
Shoreline Miles	29 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (2%); mapped (<1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Flood plain (FP), Alluvial fan (AF)
Wetlands	Upland (100%)
Ownership	NFS (23%); State of Alaska (2%); Private/Municipal (75%)
Human Disturbance	24.8% timber harvest (3,065 of 12,371 Total acres); 1.0 km/km2 (1.6 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (0.3%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (2%)

Dall-Outside Complex Dall Island Thunder Mountain Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex

The Dall-Outside Complex Dall Island Thunder Mountain Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex LTA is located on the north half of Dall Island south of the community of Hydaburg. The landforms comprising this LTA are frequently and infrequently dissected, shallowly incised mountain slopes and rounded mountain summits within the Dall-Outside Complex Ecological Subsection.

The alpine areas in this LTA are marble, but most of the LTA is underlain by igneous rock. The igneous portion is frequently dissected.

Soils on the frequently dissected mountain slopes are less than one meter deep and somewhat poorly to moderately well drained. These soils support productive western hemlock and Sitka spruce dominated stands.

The soils on the rounded summits are often well drained and less than a half meter thick over bedrock. These soils support sedges and deer cabbage alpine wetlands. Rock outcrop is common.

Thunder Mountain and White Mountain are in this LTA.

The eastern quarter of the LTA is on non-NFS land. The LTA is the Semi-Remote Recreation and Special Interest Area LUDs. This LTA is mostly within the Dall Island Roadless Area. Timber harvest has occurred on about five percent of the LTA on non-NFS land. There are about three miles of road in the LTA on non-NFS land.

The dominant wind direction is southeast and southwest. Windthrow risk is moderate to high. Landslide risk is high in the dissected terrain.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	DC_30a_1
Map Unit Code	M245Cff08
Map Unit Long Name	Dall-Outside Complex Dall Island Thunder Mountain Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex
Size	9,960 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Sedimentary; Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	metaplutonic; Siltstone, Mudstone; Marble
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting; Solution
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Erosion-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting; Karstification-Solution
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Sparsely Vegetated/Unvegetated (30%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (13%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (11%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (8%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (7%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (7%); Alpine (6%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 228 acres (2%)
High POG	2016: 1,985 acres (20%)
All POG	1954: 4,847 acres (49%); 2016: 4,373 acres (44%)
Climate	Average temperature: 3-7.5°C (37.4-45.5°F). Annual precipitation: 330-432 cm (130-170 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (31%); 500-1000 ft. (23%); 1000-2000 ft. (38%); 2000+ ft. (9%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (25%); 35-54% slopes (25%); 55-75% slopes (30%); >75% slopes (20%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: SOm, (17%).
Shoreline Miles	12 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (2%); mapped (2%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Flood plain (FP), Alluvial fan (AF), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Lake (L)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (6%); Upland (94%)
Ownership	NFS (74%); Private/Municipal (26%)
Human Disturbance	4.8% timber harvest (474 of 9,960 total acres); 0.11 km/km2 (0.18 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (< 1%); avalanche fields (4.5%); landslides (3.6%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (2%)

Dall-Outside Complex Dall Island Stripe Mountain Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex

The Dall-Outside Complex Dall Island Stripe Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex LTA is located on the southwest coast of Dall Island south of the community of Hydaburg. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected smooth mountain slopes with lesser amounts of rounded mountain summits within the Dall-Outside Complex Ecological Subsection.

This LTA consists of an igneous intrusive ridgetop and upper mountain slopes.

Soils within the LTA are dominantly less than one meter thick over bedrock, well drained and consist of either organic material or weathered till or residuum. Areas of rock outcrop are common. The soils support low productivity western hemlock and cedar stands or non-forested wetlands consisting of dwarf shrubs and hardy forb plant communities.

Stripe Mountain is in this LTA.

This LTA is entirely on NFS lands. The LTA is in the Semi-Remote Recreation LUD. This LTA is entirely within the Dall Island Roadless Area. There has been no timber harvest or road construction in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast and southwest. Windthrow risk is low due to short vegetation. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	DC_30a_2
Map Unit Code	M245Cffb09
Map Unit Long Name	Dall-Outside Complex Dall Island Stripe Mountain Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex
Size	568 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Granite, Granodiorite
Soil Parent Material	Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Erosion-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting
Soil Great Groups	Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Haplocryods, Rock Outcrop
Landcover	Alder-Brush (56%); Sparsely Vegetated/Unvegetated (35%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (6%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 0 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 0 acres (0%)
All POG	1954: 14 acres (2%); 2016: 14 acres (2%)
Climate	Average temperature: 4-7.5°C (39.2-45.5°F). Annual precipitation: 330 cm (130 in).
Elevation Class	1000-2000 ft. (97%); 2000+ ft. (3%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (15%); 35-54% slopes (42%); 55-75% slopes (32%); >75% slopes (11%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	not present
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC)
Wetlands	Upland (100%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No documented landslides
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Dall-Outside Complex Dall Island Hills

The Dall-Outside Complex Dall Island Hills LTA is located on the northwest side of Dall Island, south of the community of Craig. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, shallowly incised hillslopes with lesser amounts of lowlands, floodplains, and uplifted beaches within the Dall-Outside Complex Ecological Subsection.

The hillslopes were overridden by ice and are smoothed and rounded. Dense till occurs at lower elevations, the steepest slopes often lack dense till.

The northern area of the LTA includes a small post-glacial pahoehoe lava flow at the head of Bolus Bay.

The soils on the gentler slopes are typically less than one-half meter thick overlying dense till, somewhat poorly drained and support cedar-hemlock forests.

The lowlands between the hills often have moderately deep to deep, poorly drained organic soils that support non-forested or low volume cedar dominated forested wetlands.

The steeper slopes of the hills have well drained mineral soils that range from shallow to deep over bedrock and support western hemlock forests.

Small alluvial riparian areas and uplifted beaches have deep well drained soils that support the Sitka spruce stands.

The LTA is adjacent to Bolus Bay, Diver Bay, Hole-in-the-wall, Hook Arm, and Foul Bay.

This LTA is entirely on NFS and State lands. The LTA is in Modified landscape and Old-Growth Habitat LUDs. This LTA is mostly within the Dall Island Roadless Area. There has been no timber harvest or roads and trails built in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast and southwest. There is a moderate amount of wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is moderate to high. Landslide risk is low to moderate.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	DC_40_1
Map Unit Code	M245Cff10
Map Unit Long Name	Dall-Outside Complex Dall Island Hills
Size	4,364 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Graywacke, Mudstone, Siltstone
Soil Parent Material	Dense Till, Colluvium, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryofolists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (20%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (18%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (15%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (12%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (10%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (7%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (5%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 190 acres (4%)
High POG	2016: 1,641 acres (38%)
All POG	1954: 3,478 acres (80%); 2016: 3,478 acres (80%)
Climate	Average temperature: 4.5-7.5°C (40.1-45.5°F). Annual precipitation: 330-432 cm (130-170 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (86%); 500-1000 ft. (14%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (66%); 35-54% slopes (27%); 55-75% slopes (7%); >75% slopes (1%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: SOm, (<1%).
Shoreline Miles	22 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (4%); mapped (6%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Flood plain (FP), High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Palustrine (PA)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (19%); Upland (81%)
Ownership	NFS (91%); State of Alaska (9%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (0.3%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (2%)

Dall-Outside Complex Port Refugio to Port Santa Cruz Hills

The Dall-Outside Complex Port Refugio to Port Santa Cruz Hills LTA is located on the central part of Suemez Island between Port Refugio and Port Santa Cruz, southwest of the community of Craig. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected smooth hillslopes with lesser amounts lowlands and minor amounts of floodplains and uplifted beach within the Dall-Outside Complex Ecological Subsection.

The hills are glacially rounded and scoured. Dense till underlies most of the lowlands, but till thickness is highly variable on the hills.

On the hillslopes soils range from somewhat poorly drained and less than one meter deep to dense till to well drained and less than one meter thick over bedrock. The somewhat poorly drained soils support mostly low productivity cedar-hemlock forests. The well drained soils support productive western hemlock stands.

Soils on the lowlands often consist of about one meter of poorly drained organic material over dense till. These soils support non-forested moss dominated wetlands or low volume cedar dominated forested wetlands.

Port Refugio and Port Santa Cruz are adjacent to this LTA.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Timber Production, Modified Landscape and Special Interest Area LUDs. About eight percent of the LTA has had timber harvest. There are about 23 miles of roads and trails in the LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast and southwest. There is a minor amount of wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	DC_40_2
Map Unit Code	M245Cff11
Map Unit Long Name	Dall-Outside Complex Port Refugio to Port Santa Cruz Hills
Size	7,409 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Extrusive; Sedimentary; Undifferentiated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Andesite, Basalt; Graywacke, Mudstone, Siltstone; Mixed Extrusive and Sedimentary
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Dense Till, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryofluvents, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to muskeg (29%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (22%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (13%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (7%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (7%); Timber harvest, less than 20 years old (6%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 303 acres (4%)
High POG	2016: 1,329 acres (18%)
All POG	1954: 3,649 acres (49%); 2016: 3,018 acres (41%)
Climate	Average temperature: 5-7.5°C (41-45.5°F). Annual precipitation: 254-330 cm (100-130 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (79%); 500-1000 ft. (21%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (84%); 35-54% slopes (13%); 55-75% slopes (3%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Dpl, (3%).
Shoreline Miles	15 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (3%); mapped (4%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Flood plain (FP), Low gradient contained (LC)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (14%); Palustrine Forested (41%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (5%); Upland (40%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	8.5% timber harvest (631 of 7,409 total acres); 1.2 km/km2 (2.0 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (0.2%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Dall-Outside Complex Port Dolores Hills

The Dall-Outside Complex Port Dolores Hills LTA is located on northern Suemez Island southwest of the community of Craig. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, smooth hillslopes with lesser amounts of lowlands, floodplain and uplifted beach within the Dall-Outside Complex Ecological Subsection.

The hills are predominantly underlain by sedimentary bedrock. Uplifted beach and floodplain occurs at the head of Port Delores.

Soils on the hillslopes are typically less than one meter deep overlying dense till. Bedrock underlies the steepest slopes. Soils on gentle slopes are somewhat poorly drained and support mostly low productivity cedar dominated forests. The well drained soils are shallow to moderately deep over bedrock and support productive western hemlock forests.

The uplifted beach and alluvium at the head of Port Dolores supported high volume spruce and hemlock stands. This area was logged in the 1980s and supports young-growth spruce and red alder dominated stands.

Port Dolores is adjacent to this LTA.

This LTA is entirely on NFS and State land. The LTA is in Timber Production and Modified Landscape LUDs. About three percent of the LTA has seen timber harvest. There are about three miles of roads and trails in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast and southwest. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low.

Intrepretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	DC_40_3
Map Unit Code	M245Cff12
Map Unit Long Name	Dall-Outside Complex Port Dolores Hills
Size	3,051 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary; Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Graywacke, Mudstone, Siltstone; Misc. sediments
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Colluvium, Marine Sediments, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquepts, Cryofluvents, Cryosaprists, Eutrocryepts, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to low site index (27%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (18%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (15%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (11%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (8%); Timber harvest, less than 20 years old (7%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (7%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 44 acres (1%)
High POG	2016: 670 acres (22%)
All POG	1954: 1,969 acres (65%); 2016: 1,858 acres (61%)
Climate	Average temperature: 5.5-7.5°C (41.9-45.5°F). Annual precipitation: 254 cm (100 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (93%); 500-1000 ft. (7%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (83%); 35-54% slopes (15%); 55-75% slopes (2%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	14 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (4%); mapped (12%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Flood plain (FP), Estuary (ES)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (53%); Upland (47%)
Ownership	NFS (64%); State of Alaska (36%)
Human Disturbance	3.6% timber harvest (111 of 3,051 total acres); 0.4 km/km2 (0.6 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (0.5%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (6%)

Dall-Outside Complex South Long Island Hills

The Dall-Outside Complex South Long Island Hills LTA is on the southern end of Long Island south of the community of Hydaburg. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected smooth hillslopes with lesser amounts of lowlands within the Dall-Outside Complex Ecological Subsection.

The Hills are comprised of metamorphic rock including metasediments and metavolcanics. The hills are glacially rounded and till underlies the organic lowland soils. On steeper slopes, soils are less than one-half meter thick over bedrock and well drained.

The poorly drained organic lowland soils support low volume, non-commercial cedar dominated forested wetlands with small areas of non-forested sphagnum wetland. The well drained soils on the steeper hillslopes support productive western hemlock forests.

This LTA is almost entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in the Semi-Remote Recreation LUD. This LTA is mostly within the Dall Island Roadless Area. About four percent of the LTA had timber harvest (non-national forest lands) and there are about three miles of roads in the LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. There is wind disturbance on the southwest tip of the LTA. Windthrow risk is moderate and landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	DC_40_4
Map Unit Code	M245Cff13
Map Unit Long Name	Dall-Outside Complex South Long Island Hills
Size	7,248 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Metasediments, Metavolcanics
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to low site index (41%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (17%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (9%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (8%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (7%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (7%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 1,219 acres (17%)
High POG	2016: 1,878 acres (26%)
All POG	1954: 3,976 acres (55%); 2016: 3,655 acres (50%)
Climate	Average temperature: 5-8°C (41-46.4°F). Annual precipitation: 330 cm (130 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (67%); 500-1000 ft. (28%); 1000-2000 ft. (6%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (76%); 35-54% slopes (18%); 55-75% slopes (5%); >75% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	23 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (4%); mapped (4%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Flood plain (FP), Moderate gradient contained (MC)
Wetlands	Estuarine (10%); Palustrine Forested (33%); Upland (57%)
Ownership	NFS (92%); Private/Municipal (8%)
Human Disturbance	4.4% timber harvest (321 of 7,248 total acres); 0.24 km/km2 (0.4 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (< 1%); landslides (< 0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (3%)

Dall-Outside Complex North Long Island Hills-Lowlands Complex

The Dall-Outside Complex North Long Island Hills-Lowlands Complex LTA is on northern Long Island, south of the community of Hydaburg. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rounded hills with lesser amounts of lowlands within the Dall-Outside Complex Ecological Subsection.

The North Long Island Hills are glacially rounded, and many are composed of marble. The remaining hills are composed of non-calcareous sedimentary rocks.

Soils on the hills in this LTA are typically less than one meter thick and well to somewhat excessively well drained and underlain by marble. The soils are highly productive and support young-growth Sitka spruce and western hemlock forests.

The lowland soils are about one meter thick and consist of poorly drained organic material. They support non-forested moss dominated wetlands or low volume cedar dominated wetlands.

Shoe Inlet, Dova Bay, Elbow Bay and Coning Inlet are adjacent to this LTA.

Almost all of the LTA is non-NFS land and managed for timber production. The Forest Service portions are in the Semi-Remote Recreation LUD. Almost all of the productive timber lands on non-NFS lands have been harvested in this LTA. This equates to about 70 percent of the LTA area. There are about 131 miles of roads and trails in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast and southwest. Windthrow risk is moderate. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	DC_40a
Map Unit Code	M245Cff14
Map Unit Long Name	Dall-Outside Complex north Long Island Hills-Lowlands Complex
Size	22,864 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Metamorphic; Undifferentiated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Marble; Mixed Extrusive and Sedimentary
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Solution
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial; Karstification-Solution
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Sparsely Vegetated/Unvegetated (53%); Timber harvest, less than 20 years old (22%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (12%); Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (8%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 2,561 acres (11%)
High POG	2016: 2,913 acres (13%)
All POG	1954: 19,481 acres (85%); 2016: 3,377 acres (15%)
Climate	Average temperature: 5-8°C (41-46.4°F). Annual precipitation: 330-457 cm (130-180 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (86%); 500-1000 ft. (14%); 1000-2000 ft. (1%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (90%); 35-54% slopes (8%); 55-75% slopes (2%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: SOm, (40%).
Shoreline Miles	87 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (14%); mapped (1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Flood plain (FP), Palustrine (PA), Lake (L)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (12%); Upland (88%)
Ownership	NFS (2%); Private/Municipal (98%)
Human Disturbance	70.4% timber harvest (16,104 of 22,864 total acres); 2.3 km/km2 (3.7 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No documented landslides
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (1%)

Dall-Outside Complex Essowah Lakes Hills-Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex

The Dall-Outside Complex Essowah Lakes Hills-Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex LTA is located around Essowah Lakes and Pond Bay on southern Dall Island, south of the community of Hydaburg. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rolling hills and lowlands with lesser amounts of infrequently dissected footslopes within the Dall-Outside Complex Ecological Subsection.

The hills and lowlands were scoured by ice and dense till is largely absent from this LTA.

Soils on the hillslopes are typically moderately deep and somewhat poorly to moderately well drained and consist of a mix of weathered till and organic matter. The best drained areas support moderately productive cedar and western hemlock stands. Low volume cedar stands occupy most of the gently sloping areas in this LTA.

On the lowlands soils are organic, poorly drained and less than one meter deep overlying bedrock. These soils support non-forested moss and sedge dominated wetlands and mixed conifer forests.

Essowah Lakes, Pond Bay, and the Essowah Lake Cabin are in this LTA.

This LTA is mostly on NFS land. The LTA is in Semi-Remote recreation and Wild River LUDs. This LTA is mostly within the Dall Island Roadless Area. There has been a minor amount of Timber harvest in this LTA. There are no roads or trails in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast and southwest. There is a minor amount of wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is moderate. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	DC_40b
Map Unit Code	M245Cff15
Map Unit Long Name	Dall-Outside Complex Essowah Lakes Hills-Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex
Size	9,357 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Gneiss, Metasediments, Metavolcanics, Schist, Chlorite Schist
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Fluvial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial; Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquepts, Cryohemists, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to low site index (26%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (14%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (13%); Sparsely Vegetated/Unvegetated (11%); Muskeg meadow (8%); Unproductive forest due to rock (6%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 357 acres (4%)
High POG	2016: 712 acres (8%)
All POG	1954: 3,049 acres (33%); 2016: 2,986 acres (32%)
Climate	Average temperature: 4.5-8°C (40.1-46.4°F). Annual precipitation: 330-432 cm (130-170 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (98%); 500-1000 ft. (2%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (86%); 35-54% slopes (11%); 55-75% slopes (2%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: PzZc, (7%).
Shoreline Miles	28 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (9%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Flood plain (FP), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Palustrine (PA)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (10%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (45%); Upland (45%)
Ownership	NFS (92%); Private/Municipal (8%)
Human Disturbance	0.7% timber harvest (63 of 9,357 total acres); no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (< 1%); landslides (0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (1%)

Dall-Outside Complex Arena Cove Valley Floor

The Dall-Outside Complex Arena Cove Valley Floor LTA is located on the south side of Suemez Island, at Arena Cove, southwest of the community of Craig. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected shallowly incised footslopes and alluvial fans, floodplains, and lesser amounts of lowlands and uplifted beach within the Dall-Outside Complex Ecological Subsection.

The Arena Cove valley floor is bounded by a post-glacial basalt lava flow to the north and Arena Cove to the south. Obsidian and Columnar Basalt occurs within this LTA.

Soils on the footslopes, alluvial fans, floodplains and uplifted beaches are typically well drained, moderately deep to deep, and support productive western hemlock and Sitka spruce forests.

The lowland soils are typically deep, poorly drained organic soils supporting cedar dominated forested wetlands or non-forested sedge or moss dominated wetlands.

Obsidian located on the basalt cliffs at Arena Cove was used by early peoples for knife and spear points. The obsidian was traded widely through southern southeast Alaska.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. Most of this LTA is in the Special Interest Area LUD. This LTA is entirely within the Suemez Island Roadless Area. The eastern part is in the Modified Landscape LUD. No roads or timber harvest exist in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast and southwest. There is a minor amount of wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is moderate. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	DC_50
Map Unit Code	M245Cff16
Map Unit Long Name	Dall-Outside Complex Arena Cove Valley Floor
Size	1,324 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Undifferentiated; Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Mixed Extrusive and Sedimentary; Misc. sediments
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial
Soil Great Groups	Cryofluvents, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (31%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (17%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (13%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (9%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (7%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (6%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 80 acres (6%)
High POG	2016: 596 acres (45%)
All POG	1954: 974 acres (74%); 2016: 974 acres (74%)
Climate	Average temperature: 5-7.5°C (41-45.5°F). Annual precipitation: 254 cm (100 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (100%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (96%); 35-54% slopes (4%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	5 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (3%); mapped (3%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Flood plain (FP), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Palustrine (PA)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (37%); Upland (63%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (1.2%); landslides (1.7%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Dall-Outside Complex Southeast Suemez Island Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex

The Dall-Outside Complex Southeast Suemez Island Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex LTA is located on the southeast side of Suemez Island south of the community of Craig. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected footslopes with small floodplains, lowlands, and lesser amounts of uplifted beach within the Dall-Outside Complex Ecological Subsection.

The lowlands and valley bottoms were rounded and smoothed by ice. Dense till occurs in variable thicknesses in the LTA.

Soils on the gentle footslopes and lowlands are somewhat poorly drained or poorly drained organic soils. They are about one meter thick overlying dense till in the lowlands but less than one-half meter thick overlying bedrock or dense till on the footslopes. These soils support low productivity, cedar dominated forested wetlands or non-forested tufted club rush and crowberry dominated wetlands.

The soils on the small floodplains and uplifted beach are deep, well drained mineral soils that support productive Sitka spruce and western hemlock stands.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is almost entirely in the Modified Landscape LUD. This LTA is mostly in the Suemez Island Roadless Area. There has been a minor amount of timber harvest in this LTA and less than one mile of road exists in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast and south. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide Risk is low. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about nineteen percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	DC_50a_1
Map Unit Code	M245Cff17
Map Unit Long Name	Dall-Outside Complex Southeast Suemez Island Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex
Size	1,244 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Undifferentiated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Quartz Monzonite, Quartz Diorite; Mixed Extrusive and Sedimentary
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Dense Till, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial; Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial; Proglacial Deposition-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to muskeg (52%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (19%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (7%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (6%); Muskeg meadow (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 49 acres (4%)
High POG	2016: 132 acres (11%)
All POG	1954: 451 acres (36%); 2016: 442 acres (36%)
Climate	Average temperature: 4-7.5°C (39.2-45.5°F). Annual precipitation: 254-330 cm (100-130 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (36%); 500-1000 ft. (22%); 1000-2000 ft. (43%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (81%); 35-54% slopes (15%); 55-75% slopes (4%); >75% slopes (1%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Dpl, (3%).
Shoreline Miles	2 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Moderate gradient contained (MC)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (15%); Palustrine Forested (15%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (15%); Upland (55%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	0.8% timber harvest (9 of 1,244 total acres); 0.05 km/km2 (0.08 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (0.6%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (19%)

Dall-Outside Complex Noyes Island Valley Floor-Coastal Complex

The Dall-Outside Complex Noyes Island Valley Floor-Coastal Complex LTA is located on Noyes Island, west of the community of Craig. The landforms comprising this LTA are beaches and dunes, uplifted beach ridges, infrequently dissected smooth footslopes and alluvial fans, and lowlands within the Dall-Outside Complex Ecological Subsection.

This LTA was covered in ice and dense till occurs at low elevations in some areas. Drumlins exist in the southern part of the LTA. The western and southern part of the LTA are exposed to the North Pacific Ocean, and wave action has built beach ridges, especially in Roller Bay and to a lesser extent in bays south of Roller Bay.

Soils on the infrequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans, floodplains, and beach ridges are typically deep, well drained, and support productive Sitka spruce and western hemlock forests.

Soils on the drumlins are somewhat poorly drained mineral and organic soils less than one-half meter thick over dense till. These soils support low volume cedar dominated forests.

The soils between the drumlins and behind beach ridges are poorly drained, deep organic soils that typically support crowberry, moss, and tufted club rush non-forested wetlands.

Roller Bay is adjacent to this LTA.

The LTA is in a LUD II LUD. This entire LTA is on NFS land. The entire LTA is in the Outer Islands Roadless Area. There has been no timber harvest and no roads or trails exist in the LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast and west. There a minor amount of wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	DC_50a_2
Map Unit Code	M245Cff18
Map Unit Long Name	Dall-Outside Complex Noyes Island Valley Floor-Coastal Complex
Size	4,172 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary; Undifferentiated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Volcaniclastic, Argillite, Chert, Conglomerate, Breccia; Mixed Extrusive and Sedimentary
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Dense Till, Organics, Marine Sediments
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial; Glacial; Coastal Marine
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial; Proglacial Deposition-Glacial; Backbeach Processes-Coastal Marine
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Eutrocryepts, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to low site index (33%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (15%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (11%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (9%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (7%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (7%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (6%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 443 acres (11%)
High POG	2016: 851 acres (20%)
All POG	1954: 2,351 acres (56%); 2016: 2,351 acres (56%)
Climate	Average temperature: 4-7.5°C (39.2-45.5°F). Annual precipitation: 254 cm (100 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (98%); 500-1000 ft. (2%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (90%); 35-54% slopes (9%); 55-75% slopes (1%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Sab, (2%).
Shoreline Miles	7 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (3%); mapped (19%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Moderate gradient contained (MC), High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Flood plain (FP), Alluvial fan (AF)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (53%); Upland (47%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (0.6%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (<1%)

Dall-Outside Complex Essowah Lake Plateaus

The Dall-Outside Complex Essowah Lake Plateaus LTA is located about a mile north of Essowah Lakes on southern Dall Island south of the community of Hydaburg. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly flat lowlands and plateaus with lesser amounts of infrequently dissected hillslopes and smooth mountain slopes within the Dall-Outside Complex Ecological Subsection.

This LTA consists of a glacially scoured plateau. Dense till is very thin or absent from soils in this LTA.

Soils on the plateaus are typically less than one-half meter thick, poorly drained organic soils over bedrock. These soils support dwarf shrub and hardy forb wetland plant communities, and low volume cedar dominated stands.

Soils on the hillslopes are typically less than one-half meter thick and range from poorly drained to well drained. The poorly drained soils support low volume cedar dominated stands. The well drained sites support western hemlock dominated stands.

This LTA is almost entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in the Semi-Remote Recreation LUD. This LTA is in the Dall Island Roadless Area. The northern tip of the LTA is on non-national forest land. Timber harvest has occurred on the non-national forest portion of the LTA. There is about one mile of road in the LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast and southwest. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	DC_61_1
Map Unit code	M245Cff19
Map unit long name	Dall-Outside Complex Essowah Lake Plateaus
Size	1,481 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Schist; Chlorite Schist
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryohemists, Rock Outcrop
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to high elevation (21%); Alpine (11%); Sparse-Unvegetated (9%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (8%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (7%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (7%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (7%); Unproductive forest due to rock (7%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (6%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 104 acres (7%)
High POG	2016: 238 acres (16%)
All POG	1954: 540 acres (36%); 2016: 492 acres (33%)
Climate	Average Temperature: 4-6.5°C (39.2-43.7°F). Annual Precipitation: 330-432 cm (130-170 in).
Elevation Class	500-1000 ft. (20%); 1000-2000 ft. (80%).
Slope class	0-34% slopes (72%); 35-54% slopes (17%); 55-75% slopes (8%); >75% slopes (3%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Not present
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Lake (L)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (14%); Palustrine Forested (6%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (27%); Upland (53%)
Ownership	NFS (96%); Private/Municipal (4%)
Human Disturbance	3.2% timber harvest (48 of 1,481 total acres); 0.17 km/km2 (0.3 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No Documented Insect Damage or Windthrow. No documented landslides
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (2%)

Dall-Outside Complex Liscome Bay Plateaus

The Dall-Outside Complex Liscome Bay Plateaus LTA is located on southern Dall Island near Liscome Bay and Security Cove south of the community of Hydaburg. The landforms comprising this LTA are flat lowlands and plateaus within the Dall-Outside Complex Ecological Subsection.

This LTA was glacially scoured but dense till is very thin or absent in this LTA.

The soils are typically less than one-half meter thick, organic and poorly drained over bedrock. These soils support non-forested moss dominated wetlands or low volume cedar dominated forests.

Liscome Bay, Security Bay and Stripe Mountain are all adjacent to this LTA.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in the Semi-Remote Recreation LUD. This LTA is entirely within the Dall Island Roadless Area. There has been no timber harvest, and no roads or trails exist in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast and southwest. Windthrow Risk is low. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	DC_61_2
Map Unit Code	M245Cff20
Map Unit Long Name	Dall-Outside Complex Liscome Bay Plateaus
Size	2,075 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Granite, Granodiorite; Schist, Chlorite Schist
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Haplocryods, Rock Outcrop
Landcover	Alder-Brush (36%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (29%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (8%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (7%); Alpine (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 0 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 124 acres (6%)
All POG	1954: 373 acres (18%); 2016: 373 acres (18%)
Climate	Average temperature: 4-7.5°C (39.2-45.5°F). Annual precipitation: 330 cm (130 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (36%); 500-1000 ft. (30%); 1000-2000 ft. (34%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (71%); 35-54% slopes (23%); 55-75% slopes (6%); >75% slopes (1%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: PzZc, (3%).
Shoreline Miles	1 mile
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (2%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Palustrine (PA), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Flood plain (FP)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (10%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (54%); Upland (37%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (0.3%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Dall-Outside Complex Suemez Island Postglacial Volcanics

The Dall-Outside Complex Suemez Island Postglacial Volcanics LTA is located on southwest Suemez Island southwest of the community of Craig. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected volcanic plateaus and plains, with lesser amounts of small volcanic cones and hillslopes within the Dall-Outside Complex Ecological Subsection.

This LTA encompasses a small volcanic cone and associated lava flow, which created a long narrow plateau with steep, highly erosive volcanic side slopes. Numerous landslides and rockfalls occur on the steep side-slopes of the plateau.

Soils on the plateau are typically poorly drained organic soils that are about one meter deep over bedrock. These soils support non-forested sedge or moss dominated wetlands, or low volume cedar forested wetlands.

Soils on the steep sides of the plateau are well drained and range from very shallow to more than one meter thick overlying bedrock. The soils support productive western hemlock and Sitka spruce forests. These soils are highly erosive and numerous landslides and rockfalls have occurred on these slopes.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is mostly in a Special Interest Area LUD. A minor part of the LTA is in the Timber Production LUD. This LTA is in the Suemez Island Roadless Area. There is a minor amount of timber harvest in the LTA. There are no roads in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast and southwest. Windthrow risk is moderate on the south and southwest coast. Landslide risk is high on the sides of the Plateau.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	DC_80
Map Unit Code	M245Cff21
Map Unit Long Name	Dall-Outside Complex Suemez Island Postglacial Volcanics
Size	6,106 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Extrusive; Undifferentiated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Dacite, Olivine Basalt, Undifferentiated; Mixed Extrusive and Sedimentary
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Volcanic
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Constructional-Volcanic
Soil Great Groups	Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Dystrocryepts, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to muskeg (31%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (15%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (10%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (10%); Muskeg meadow (8%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (7%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (6%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 89 acres (1%)
High POG	2016: 1,150 acres (19%)
All POG	1954: 3,002 acres (49%); 2016: 2,966 acres (49%)
Climate	Average temperature: 3.5-7.5°C (38.3-45.5°F). Annual precipitation: 254 cm (100 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (36%); 500-1000 ft. (36%); 1000-2000 ft. (28%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (63%); 35-54% slopes (19%); 55-75% slopes (11%); >75% slopes (8%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	9 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (1%); mapped (1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Lake (L), Alluvial fan (AF), Palustrine (PA)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (33%); Palustrine Forested (15%); Upland (51%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	0.6% timber harvest (36 of 6,106 total acres); 0.04 km/km2 (0.06 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (< 1%); landslides (11.2%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

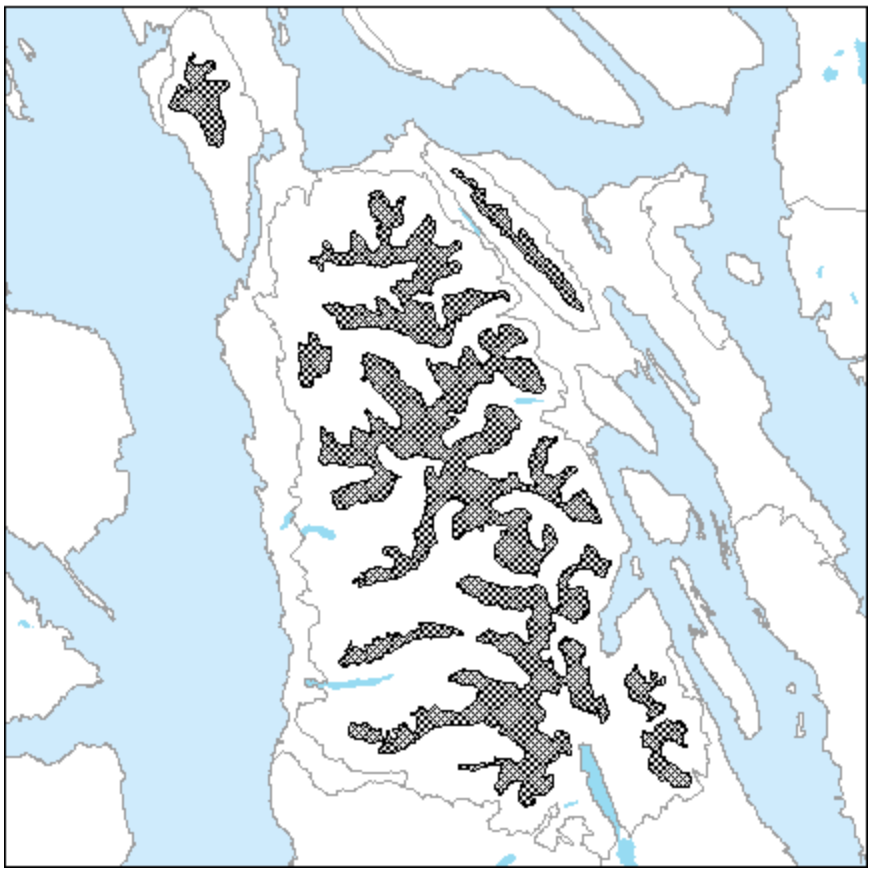
North Admiralty Complex Ecological Subsection LTAs

North Admiralty Complex Mountain Summits

The North Admiralty Complex Mountain Summits LTA includes the high elevation areas on Admiralty Island north of Mitchell Bay. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rugged and rounded mountain summits with lesser amounts of infrequently dissected, shallowly incised, smooth mountain slopes within the North Admiralty Complex Ecological Subsection.

Landforms vary from extremely rugged scarps and knife ridges to gently rounded summits. Small glacial tarns and cirque lakes are common features.

Soils on the rounded mountain summits are typically poorly drained organic materials less than one-half meter thick. These soils support sedge and alpine heath vegetation. On the rugged mountain summits and steeper areas of the rounded mountain summits soils are mineral, well drained and less than one-half meter deep overlying bedrock. These soils support a range of alpine vegetation from heaths to krummholz spruce and mountain hemlock. Rock outcrop and scree slopes are common. Permanent snow fields are also common in this LTA.



Mount Robert Barron in is this LTA.

This LTA is almost entirely on NFS land. Most of the LTA is managed as the Admiralty Island National Monument Kootznoowoo Wilderness. The Mansfield Peninsula and small area to the south is Semi-Remote Recreation and National Monument. This same area is in the Mansfield Peninsula and Greens Creek Roadless Area. There is no timber harvest in this LTA. There are no roads or trails in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is from the southeast. There is negligible wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low. Avalanche risk is high. Landslide risk is moderate.

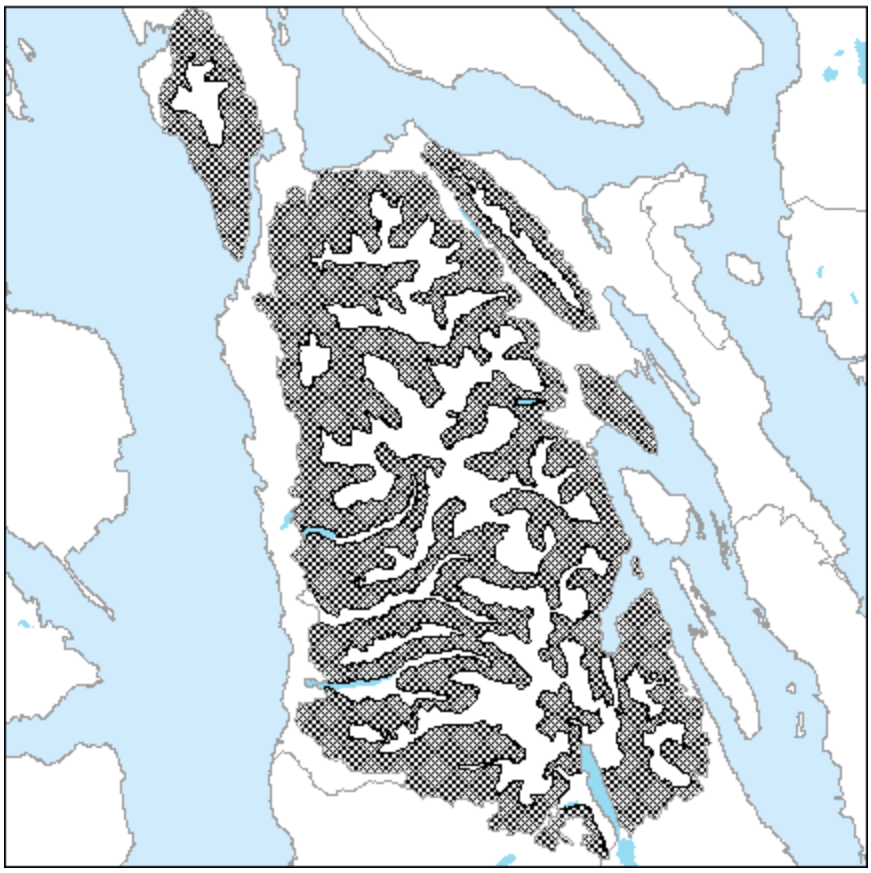
Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	NAC_10
Map Unit Code	M245Bq01
Map Unit Long Name	North Admiralty Complex Mountain Summits
Size	88,028 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary; Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Argillite, Chert, Graywacke; Schist, Greenstone, Amphibolite
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryorthents, Cryosaprists, Cryumbrepts, Humicryods, Rock Outcrop
Landcover	Alpine (28%); Sparsely Vegetated/Unvegetated (21%); Recurrent slide (20%); Unproductive forest due to high elevation (10%); Unproductive forest due to recurrent slide (10%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 21 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 733 acres (1%)
All POG	1954: 2,070 acres (2%); 2016: 2,070 acres (2%)
Climate	Average temperature: 0-5.5°C (32-41.9°F). Annual precipitation: 203-406 cm (80-160 in).
Elevation Class	1000-2000 ft. (7%); 2000+ ft. (93%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (25%); 35-54% slopes (29%); 55-75% slopes (25%); >75% slopes (21%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Dm, Pzm, Trhl, (1%).
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	not present
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Alluvial fan (AF), Lake (L), Palustrine (PA)
Wetlands	Upland (100%)
Ownership	NFS (100%); Private/Municipal (<1%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (1.8%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

North Admiralty Complex Mountain Slopes

The North Admiralty Complex Mountain Slopes LTA includes the mountain slopes on the northern half of Admiralty Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, shallowly incised, smooth mountain slopes with lesser amounts of subalpine summits and ridges as well as infrequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans within the North Admiralty Complex Ecological Subsection.

The soils are formed in colluvium or glacial till less than one meter thick over bedrock. Soils are typically moderately well drained. Western hemlock forests are the dominant cover with mountain hemlock stands common above 600 meters (1,000 feet). Alpine shrubland or emergent wetlands occur on small summits and knobs.

Steep alluvial fans and colluvial cones are common. Soils on the alluvial fans are well drained and Sitka spruce forests are common. Alder-salmonberry shrublands are on well drained mineral soils less than one-half meter thick on the steeper slopes.



Raised marine beach may underlie lower elevations of the landscape.

The Pack Creek Bear Viewing Area is in this LTA. A portion of the Greens Creek Mine is in this LTA.

This LTA is almost entirely on NFS land. Most of the LTA is managed as the Admiralty Island National Monument Kootznoowoo Wilderness. The Mansfield Peninsula and small area to the south is Semi-Remote Recreation. This same area is in the Mansfield Peninsula and Greens Creek Roadless Areas. There has been about 12,625 acres of timber harvest, most on private land, in this LTA mostly since the 1990's. There is about 137 miles of road or trail in the LTA.

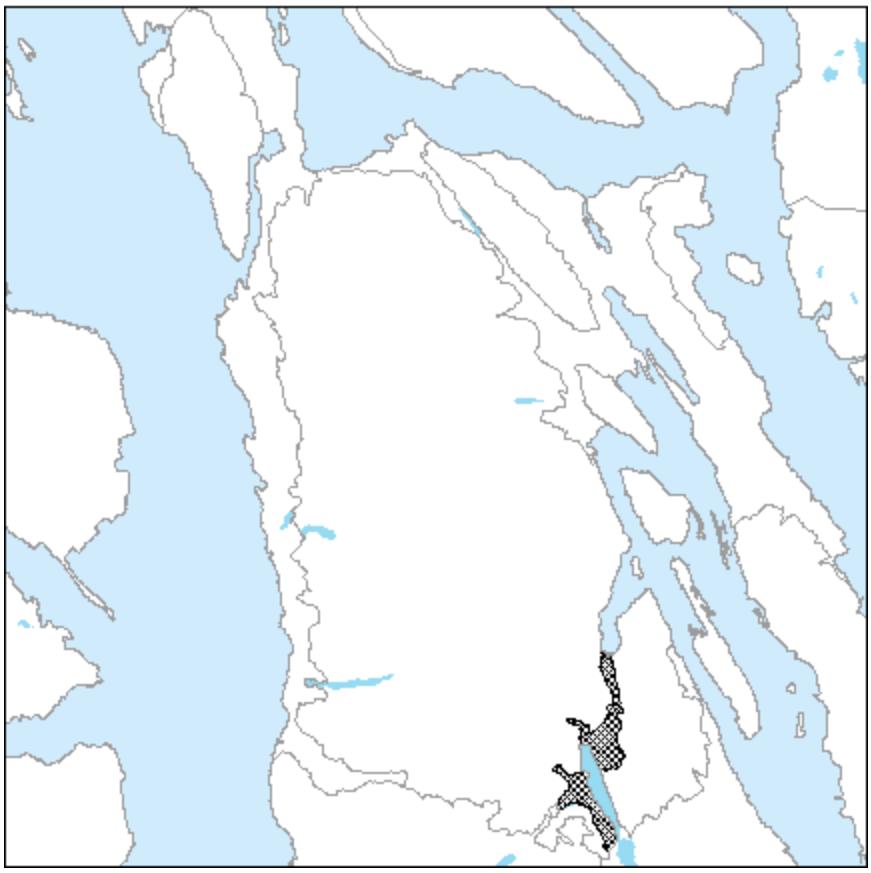
The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast. There are patches of wind disturbance throughout this LTA. Windthrow risk is moderate in patches through the LTA. Landslide and snow avalanche risk ranges from moderate to high.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	NAC_30
Map Unit Code	M245Bq02
Map Unit Long Name	North Admiralty Complex Mountain Slopes
Size	207,183 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary; Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Argillite, Chert; Graywacke; Greenstone, Amphibolite, Schist
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Erosion-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (17%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (12%); Unproductive forest due to recurrent slide (11%); Recurrent slide (10%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (10%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (8%); Timber harvest, less than 20 years old (6%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (6%); Unproductive forest due to high elevation (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 20,609 acres (10%)
High POG	2016: 72,291 acres (35%)
All POG	1954: 135,165 acres (65%); 2016: 122,540 acres (59%)
Climate	Average temperature: 0-6°C (32-42.8°F). Annual precipitation: 203-406 cm (80-160 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (13%); 500-1000 ft. (24%); 1000-2000 ft. (48%); 2000+ ft. (15%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (36%); 35-54% slopes (32%); 55-75% slopes (21%); >75% slopes (11%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Dm, Pzm, Trhl, (<1%).
Shoreline Miles	49 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (20%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Alluvial fan (AF), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Flood plain (FP)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (6%); Upland (94%)
Ownership	NFS (93%); Private/Municipal (6%)
Human Disturbance	6.1% timber harvest (12,625 of 207,183 total acres); 0.3 km/km2 (0.4 mi/mi2) road or trail; 8 miles powerline corridor; Admiralty Mine.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (2.7%); landslides (0.2%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

North Admiralty Complex Hasselborg Lake Hills-Lowlands Complex

The North Admiralty Complex Hasselborg Lake Hills-Lowlands Complex LTA is to the north and south of Hasselborg Lake on the southeastern portion of Admiralty Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected hillslopes and gently sloping lowlands within the North Admiralty Complex Ecological Subsection.

This LTA is the result of heavy glacial scour reworked by stream processes. What remains are till-covered lowlands and small, bedrock controlled hills. Parent material is glacial till and bedrock is near the surface in several places through the LTA. Poorly drained soils on the lowlands usually have a dense till contact near the surface, impeding soil drainage. Here, the vegetation is low volume, non-commercial mixed conifer forests and open sphagnum bog or short sedge fen vegetation.



The hills have moderately well drained soils, often with a bedrock contact and western hemlock stands. The floodplains have deep, well drained soils with Sitka spruce on the stable terraces and alder on the unstable floodplains.

Raised marine beach may underlie much of the landscape.

The entire LTA is on NFS lands. The LTA is managed as the Admiralty Island National Monument Kootznoowoo Wilderness. There is no timber harvest or road in this LTA.

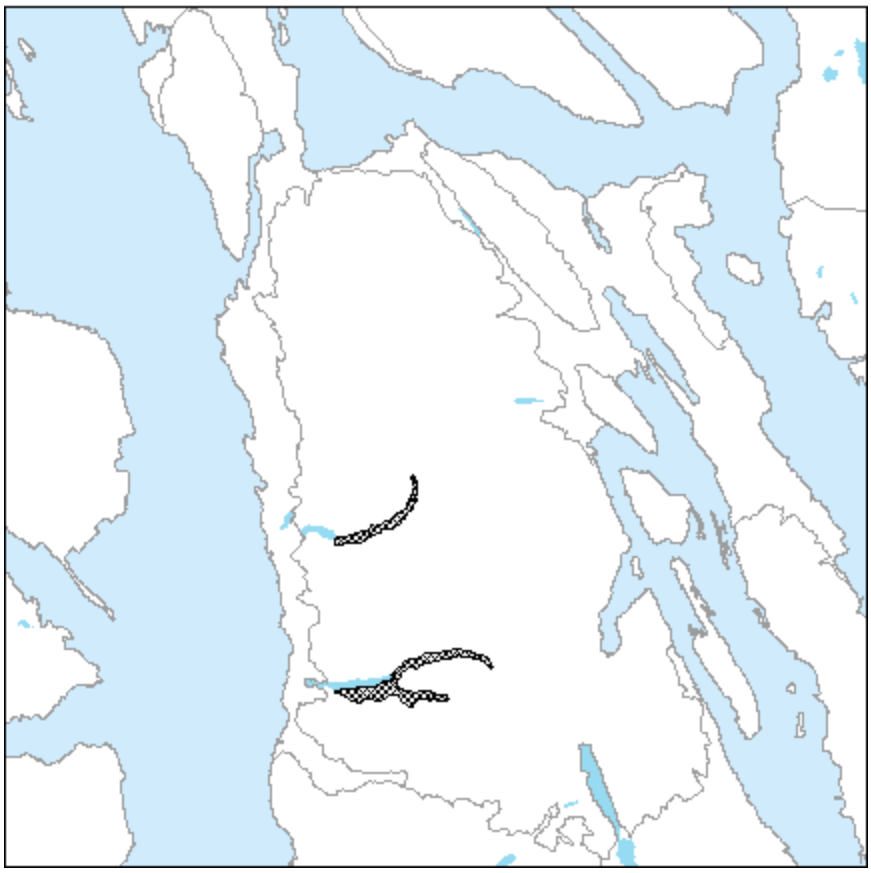
The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast. There is a minor amount of wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide and avalanche risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	NAC_40a
Map Unit Code	M245Bq03
Map Unit Long Name	North Admiralty Complex Hasselborg Lake Hills-Lowlands Complex
Size	5,334 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary; Metamorphic; Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Argillite, Chert, Graywacke; Carbonaceous Slate, Phyllite, Schist, Amphibolite; Alluvium
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to muskeg (29%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (19%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (12%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (11%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (7%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (6%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 197 acres (4%)
High POG	2016: 1,589 acres (30%)
All POG	1954: 3,316 acres (62%); 2016: 3,316 acres (62%)
Climate	Average temperature: 1.5-5.5°C (34.7-41.9°F). Annual precipitation: 229-356 cm (90-140 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (39%); 500-1000 ft. (54%); 1000-2000 ft. (7%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (80%); 35-54% slopes (13%); 55-75% slopes (4%); >75% slopes (2%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	1 mile
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (57%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Flood plain (FP), High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Palustrine (PA)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (24%); Palustrine Forested (20%); Upland (56%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (<1%)

North Admiralty Complex Kathleen and Florence Lakes Valley Floor

The North Admiralty Complex Kathleen and Florence Lakes Valley Floor LTA is located at the heads of Kathleen and Florence lakes on the west coast of Admiralty Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are infrequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans within the North Admiralty Complex Ecological Subsection.

Erosion and depositional processes associated with periodic flood events is a primary factor influencing soil and vegetation conditions in this LTA. Soils are well developed on the terraces, away from the more frequently disturbed floodplains. Soils form in relatively coarse-textured alluvium and colluvium and tend to be moderately well drained. Vegetation on more frequently disturbed areas is primarily alder. Highly productive Sitka spruce and western hemlock stands dominate on the stable raised terraces and alluvial fans.



Much of the riparian area has had timber harvest.

Raised marine beach may underlie large portions of the landscape.

Most of the LTA is on non-NFS lands. Most of the LTA on NFS land is managed as the Admiralty Island National Monument Kootznoowoo Wilderness LUD. There has been about 1,885 acres of timber harvest, all on private land, in this LTA mostly since the 1990's. There is about 21 miles of road in the LTA.

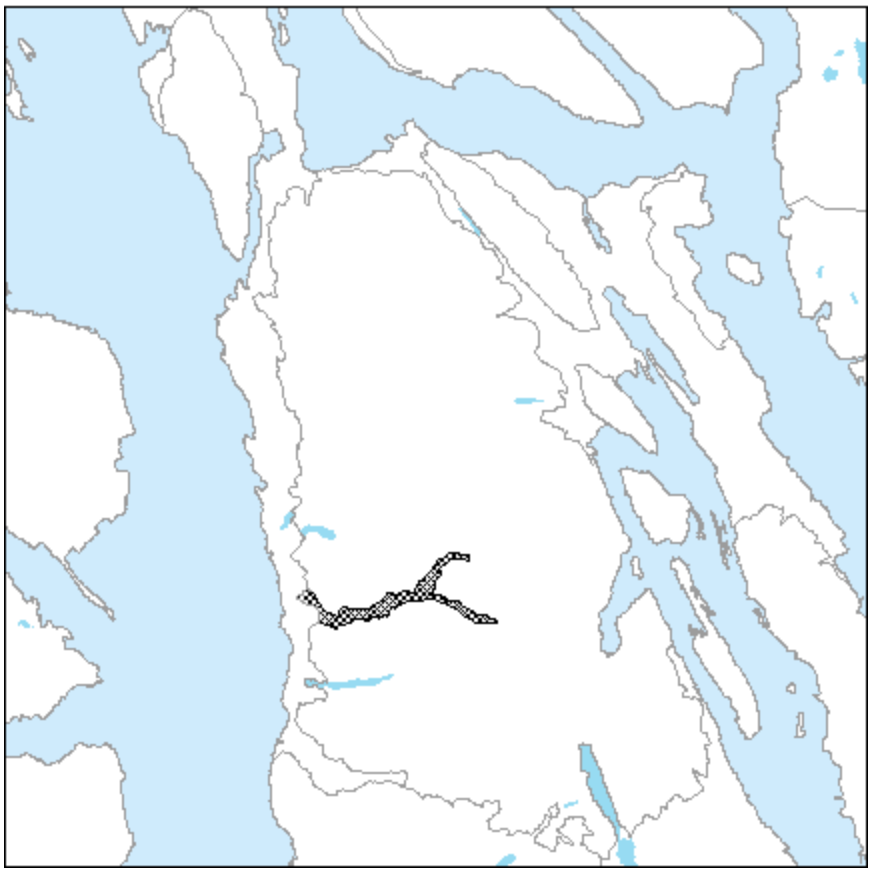
The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast. There is a minor amount of wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide and avalanche risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	NAC_50
Map Unit Code	M245Bq04
Map Unit Long Name	North Admiralty Complex Kathleen and Florence Lakes Valley Floor
Size	3,990 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Metamorphic; Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Schist; Alluvium
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquepts, Cryaquods, Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryorthents, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Timber harvest, less than 20 years old (76%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (6%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 188 acres (5%)
High POG	2016: 383 acres (10%)
All POG	1954: 2,676 acres (67%); 2016: 791 acres (20%)
Climate	Average temperature: 2-5.5°C (35.6-41.9°F). Annual precipitation: 229-279 cm (90-110 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (74%); 500-1000 ft. (26%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (94%); 35-54% slopes (5%); 55-75% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (93%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Flood plain (FP), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Alluvial fan (AF)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (11%); Palustrine Forested (29%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (16%); Upland (44%)
Ownership	NFS (24%); Private/Municipal (76%)
Human Disturbance	47.2% timber harvest (1,885 of 3,990 total acres); 2.1 km/km2 (3.4 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (0.4%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

North Admiralty Complex Ward Creek Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex

The North Admiralty Complex Ward Creek Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex LTA is located on the west coast of Admiralty Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans, and gently sloping lowlands within the North Admiralty Complex Ecological Subsection.

Erosion and depositional processes associated with periodic flood events is a primary factor influencing soil and vegetation conditions in this LTA. Soils are well developed on the terraces, away from the more frequently disturbed floodplains. Soils form in relatively coarse-textured alluvium and colluvium and are typically moderately well drained. Vegetation on more frequently disturbed areas is primarily red alder. Highly productive Sitka spruce and western hemlock forests dominate on the stable raised terraces and alluvial fans. Open sphagnum wetlands with deep, poorly drained organic soil occur adjacent to the floodplain.



Much of the riparian area forest has been harvested.

Raised marine beach may underlie lower elevations of the landscape.

Most of the LTA is on non-NFS land. Most of the LTA is managed as the Admiralty Island National Monument Kootznoowoo Wilderness. There has been about 3,135 acres of timber harvest, all on private land, in this LTA mostly since the 1990's. There is about 26 miles of road in the LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast. There is a minor amount of wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide and snow avalanche risk is low.

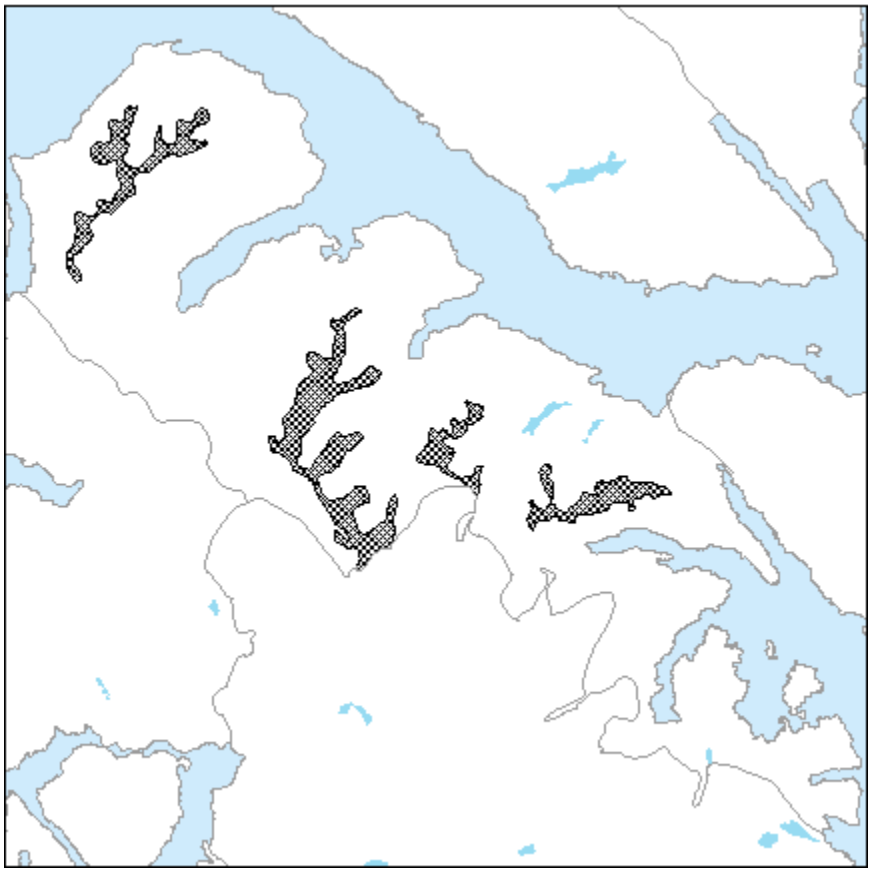
Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	NAC_50a
Map Unit Code	M245Bq05
Map Unit Long Name	North Admiralty Complex Ward Creek Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex
Size	3,790 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Metamorphic; Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Amphibolite, Greenstone, Schist; Alluvium
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial; Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial; Proglacial Deposition-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquepts, Cryaquods, Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryorthents, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Timber harvest, less than 20 years old (83%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (7%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 276 acres (7%)
High POG	2016: 380 acres (10%)
All POG	1954: 3,681 acres (97%); 2016: 546 acres (14%)
Climate	Average temperature: 1.5-5.5°C (34.7-41.9°F). Annual precipitation: 229-279 cm (90-110 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (83%); 500-1000 ft. (17%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (91%); 35-54% slopes (6%); 55-75% slopes (2%); >75% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (97%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Flood plain (FP), High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Low gradient contained (LC), Alluvial fan (AF)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (18%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (10%); Upland (72%)
Ownership	NFS (17%); Private/Municipal (83%)
Human Disturbance	82.7% timber harvest (3,135 of 3,790 total acres); 2.7 km/km2 (4.3 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No documented landslides
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

North Baranof Complex Ecological Subsection LTAs

North Baranof Complex Mountain Summits

The North Baranof Complex Mountain Summits LTA is located on Northeast Baranof Island from the Duffield Peninsula to Hanus Bay. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rugged and rounded mountain summits with lesser amounts of infrequently dissected, smooth mountain slopes within the North Baranof Complex Ecological Subsection.

Mountain summits have large areas of rock outcrop, snow fields, and talus between alpine plant communities. The soils under the alpine shrub communities are less than one-half meter to bedrock, well drained mineral soils. Poorly drained organic soils underlie alpine meadow. Subalpine Sitka spruce-mountain hemlock forest exist on the shoulders of the summits. The soils are about one meter of moderately well drained mineral materials on steep slopes.



Alder-salmonberry plant communities occur on some steep areas and avalanche zones within the LTA. Soils are typically moderately deep and well drained with limited soil development.

This entire LTA is on NFS land. The LTA is managed as Timber Production LUD with small areas of Old-Growth Habitat LUD on the Duffield Peninsula and near Saook Bay. The LTA is entirely in the North Baranof Roadless Area. There is no timber harvest or road in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is up Peril Strait and Kelp Bay—out of the Southeast. There is a minor amount of wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide is low. Snow avalanche risk ranges from low to moderate.

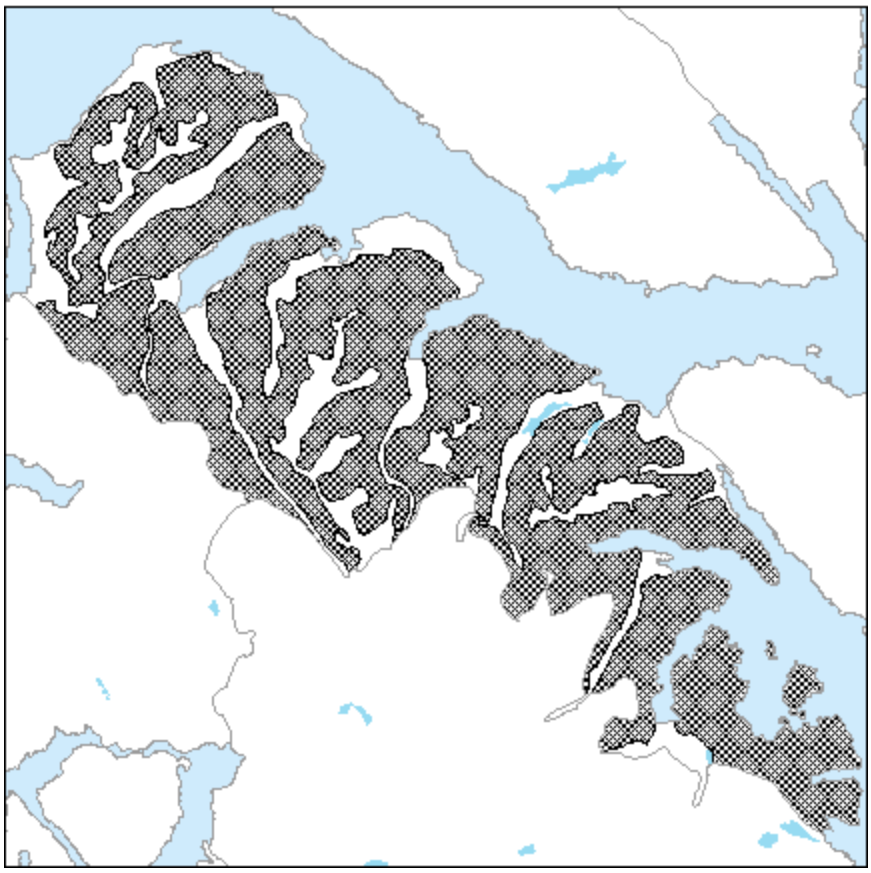
Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	NBC_10
Map Unit Code	M245Bg01
Map Unit Long Name	North Baranof Complex Mountain Summits
Size	10,058 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Sedimentary; Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Quartz Diorite; Argillite; Greenstone
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryorthents, Cryosaprists, Humicryods, Rock Outcrop
Landcover	Alpine (69%); Unproductive forest due to high elevation (20%); Recurrent slide (6%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 0 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 0 acres (0%)
All POG	1954: 29 acres (0%); 2016: 29 acres (0%)
Climate	Average temperature: 0.5-5.5°C (32.9-41.9°F). Annual precipitation: 356-559 cm (140-220 in).
Elevation Class	1000-2000 ft. (20%); 2000+ ft. (80%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (33%); 35-54% slopes (29%); 55-75% slopes (22%); >75% slopes (17%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	not present
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Lake (L)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (8%); Upland (92%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (< 0.1%); landslides (0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

North Baranof Complex Mountain Slopes

The North Baranof Complex Mountain Slopes LTA is located on Northwest Baranof Island and stretches from The Duffield Peninsula southeast to Kelp Bay. The landforms comprising this LTA are equal parts broken mountains slopes and smaller areas of frequently dissected, shallowly incised smooth mountain slopes within the North Baranof Complex Ecological Subsection.

The mountain slopes of northern Baranof Island have thicker glacial till deposits and less glacial scour when compared to the rest of Baranof Island.

The forested soils in this LTA are the most productive on Baranof Island. The mountain slope and valley bottom soils are formed in glacial till and colluvial deposits resulting in deep, moderately well to well drained soils supporting productive western hemlock and Sitka spruce forests. Many of the most productive stands have been harvested so the cover is Sitka spruce-western hemlock young growth. Alder-salmonberry plant communities in snow avalanche zones are very common and are underlain by deep, well drained colluvial soils.



This LTA is almost entirely on NFS land. The LTA is managed mostly as Timber Production LUD with small areas of Old-Growth Habitat and Semi-Remote Recreation LUDs. Portions of the area include the North Baranof Roadless Area. There has been about 6,200 acres of timber harvest in this LTA mostly in the 1960's. There has been some efforts to restore aquatic habitat connectivity by removing bridges and culverts on the various road systems in the LTA. There are about 36 miles of road in the LTA, many of which have been closed.

The dominant wind direction is up Peril Strait and Kelp Bay—out of the Southeast. There is a minor amount of wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is moderate. Landslide risk is moderate.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	NBC_30
Map Unit Code	M245Bg02
Map Unit Long Name	North Baranof Complex Mountain Slopes
Size	97,202 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary; Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Argillite; Greenstone; Schist; Phyllite
Soil Parent Material	Dense Till, Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Erosion-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting
Soil Great Groups	Cryosaprists, Cryumbrepts, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to high elevation (18%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (15%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (10%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (9%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (8%); Recurrent slide (6%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (5%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 568 acres (1%)
High POG	2016: 18,767 acres (19%)
All POG	1954: 52,332 acres (54%); 2016: 46,132 acres (47%)
Climate	Average temperature: 0.5-6.5°C (32.9-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 356-559 cm (140-220 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (23%); 500-1000 ft. (28%); 1000-2000 ft. (43%); 2000+ ft. (5%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (35%); 35-54% slopes (31%); 55-75% slopes (21%); >75% slopes (13%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Trm, (<1%).
Shoreline Miles	76 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (<1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Alluvial fan (AF), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Flood plain (FP)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (7%); Palustrine Forested (13%); Upland (80%)
Ownership	NFS (100%); Private/Municipal (<1%)
Human Disturbance	6.4% timber harvest (6,200 of 97,217 total acres); 0.15 km/km2 (0.24 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (< 1%); landslides (0.3%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (4%)

North Baranof Complex Point Benham Hills-Lowlands Complex

The North Baranof Complex Point Benham Hills-Lowlands Complex LTA is located on Peril Strait between Appleton and Saook Bays on northwest Baranof Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are equal parts rolling hills and gently sloping lowlands within the North Baranof Complex Ecological Subsection.

This LTA includes the gentle ground around Saook Point. This area is the result of glacial deposition and dense glacial till soils are present.

The lowlands are colonized by low volume, non-commercial mixed conifer and western hemlock stands and sphagnum moss wetlands. The soils are about one to two meters of somewhat poorly drained to poorly drained organic materials.

The rolling hills have better drained soils than the lowlands, but the soils tend to be shallower to bedrock or dense till with a thinner organic surface layer. They support moderately productive forests of western hemlock.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is managed as Old-Growth Habitat LUD. There has been about 88 acres of timber harvest in this LTA since the 1990's. There are about two miles of road in the LTA.

The dominant wind direction is up Peril Strait—out of the Southeast. There is a minor amount of wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is moderate. Landslide risk is low.

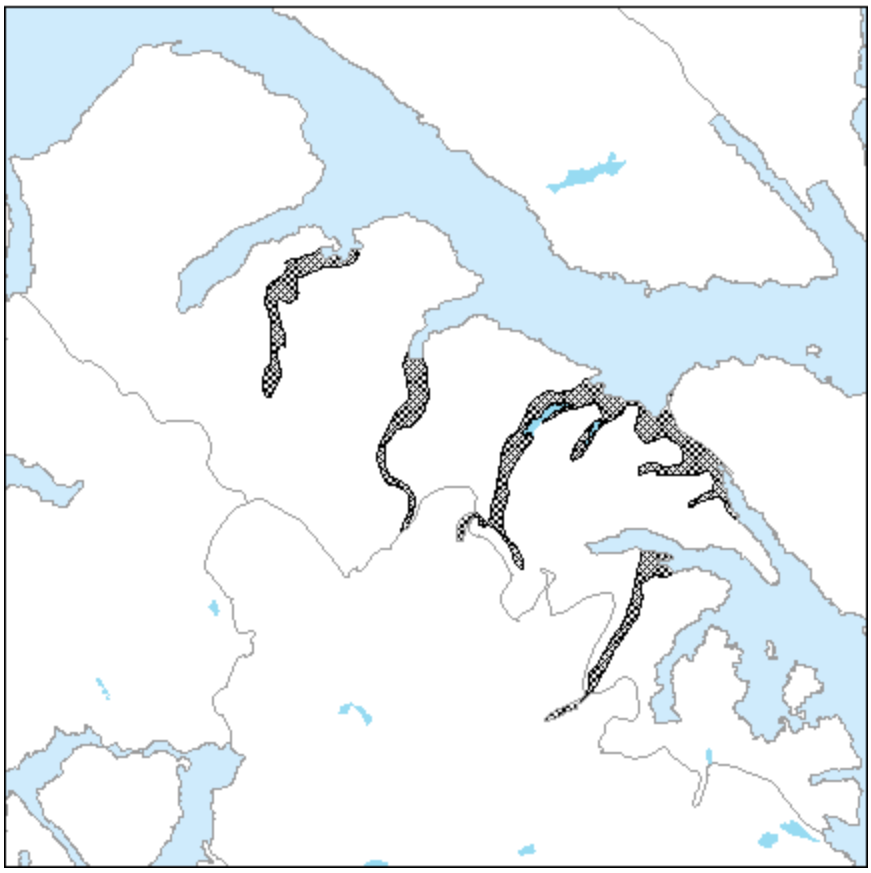
Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	NBC_40a
Map Unit Code	M245Bg03
Map Unit Long Name	North Baranof Complex Point Benham Hills-Lowlands Complex
Size	2,364 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Greenstone, Schist, Phyllite
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Dense Till, Colluvium, Marine Sediments, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Contact Deposition-Glacial; Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquents, Cryohemists, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume class 5 on hydric soils (32%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (20%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (14%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (8%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (8%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 34 acres (1%)
High POG	2016: 405 acres (17%)
All POG	1954: 1,256 acres (53%); 2016: 1,168 acres (49%)
Climate	Average temperature: 4.5-6.5°C (40.1-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 457-559 cm (180-220 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (96%); 500-1000 ft. (4%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (86%); 35-54% slopes (11%); 55-75% slopes (2%); >75% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	8 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Moderate gradient contained (MC), Estuary (ES), Palustrine (PA), Flood plain (FP), Flood plain (FP)
Wetlands	Estuarine (13%); Palustrine Emergent (6%); Palustrine Forested (41%); Upland (40%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	3.7% timber harvest (88 of 2,364 total acres); 0.3 km/km2 (0.6 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No documented landslides
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

North Baranof Complex Appleton, Saook, and Eva Creeks Valley Floor

The North Baranof Complex Appleton, Saook, and Eva Creeks Valley Floor LTA are all the valley bottoms in the North Baranof Complex Ecological Subsection. The landforms comprising this LTA are equal parts floodplains and frequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans and estuaries within the North Baranof Complex Ecological Subsection.

This LTA consist of glacial valley bottoms reworked by streams. The soils are formed in alluvium, colluvium and reworked glacial till.

The estuaries have very poorly drained, deep, fine-textured soils. The vegetation is salt-tolerant graminoid or forb meadow grading to unvegetated mudflats depending on intertidal depth.



Floodplains and alluvial fan soils are all more than one meter to bedrock or dense till and well drained. Vegetation on floodplains and alluvial fans depend on site stability. The more stable sites tend to have productive Sitka spruce forests while the less stable sites support early successional vegetation such as alder.

The LTA includes Lake Eva, a trail, and a cabin.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is managed as Timber Production LUD except for Lake Eva which is in Semi Remote Recreation LUD. Lake Eva is located in the North Baranof Roadless Area. There has been about 1,833 acres of timber harvest in this LTA since the 1960's. There are about thirty miles of road or trail in the LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast but these valley bottoms are protected. There is a minor amount of wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	NBC_50
Map Unit Code	M245Bg04
Map Unit Long Name	North Baranof Complex Appleton, Saook, and Eva Creeks Valley Floor
Size	8,828 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary; Metamorphic; Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Argillite; Greenstone; Alluvium
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Dense Till, Colluvium, Marine Sediments, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquents, Cryofluvents, Humicryods
Landcover	Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (16%); Estuary (12%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (8%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (8%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (7%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (7%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (5%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (5%); Recurrent slide (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 742 acres (8%)
High POG	2016: 1,854 acres (21%)
All POG	1954: 5,653 acres (64%); 2016: 3,770 acres (43%)
Climate	Average temperature: 1-6.5°C (33.8-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 356-559 cm (140-220 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (92%); 500-1000 ft. (7%); 1000-2000 ft. (1%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (86%); 35-54% slopes (11%); 55-75% slopes (2%); >75% slopes (1%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Trm, (1%).
Shoreline Miles	12 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (3%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Flood plain (FP), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Estuary (ES), Alluvial fan (AF), High gradient contained (HC)
Wetlands	Estuarine (14%); Palustrine Forested (15%); Upland (71%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	21.3% timber harvest (1,883 of 8,828 total acres); 1.4 km/km2 (2.2 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (0.4%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

North Baranof Complex Rodman and Duffield Creeks Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex

The North Baranof Complex Rodman and Duffield Creeks Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex LTA includes the mouth of Clear River, the shoreline of the Duffield Peninsula, Duffield Creek, and Rodman Creek. The LTA is located on the northern end of Baranof Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are equal parts frequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans and gently sloping lowlands with estuaries at the river mouths within the North Baranof Complex Ecological Subsection.

These are the very wide glacial valleys with large wetland complexes. Many of the non-forested wetlands are over thick glacial till deposits.

The alluvial soils found on the fans and small floodplains are all more than one meter deep, productive and well drained. They typically support Sitka spruce forests on the stable sites and alder-Sitka spruce forests on the unstable sites.

The estuary soils are very poorly drained, deep, and fine-textured. The cover ranges from estuarine meadow to unvegetated mudflats depending on intertidal depth.

The lowland soils are deep, poorly to somewhat poorly drained and support sphagnum moss wetlands fringed by low volume western hemlock and mixed conifer forests.

This LTA is almost entirely on NFS lands. The Duffield portion of the LTA is managed as Timber Production and Old-Growth Habitat LUD while the Kelp Bay portion is Remote Recreation and Wild and Scenic River LUD. Portions of the LTA extend into the North Baranof Roadless Area. There has been 3,279 acres of timber harvest in this LTA all of which occurred in the 1960's. There are 36 miles of road in the LTA, many have been closed.

The dominant wind direction is up Peril Strait—out of the Southeast. There is very little wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low, but this area is in the depositional landscape position. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about twelve percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	NBC_50a
Map Unit Code	M245Bg05
Map Unit Long Name	North Baranof Complex Rodman and Duffield Creeks Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex
Size	9,872 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Sedimentary; Metamorphic; Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Quartz Diorite; Argillite; Greenstone, Schist, Phyllite; Alluvium
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Colluvium, Marine Sediments, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial; Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial; Proglacial Deposition-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Humicryods
Landcover	Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (25%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (12%); Estuary (10%); Timber harvest, more than 50 years old (8%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (6%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (6%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (5%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 151 acres (2%)
High POG	2016: 1,030 acres (10%)
All POG	1954: 6,002 acres (61%); 2016: 2,723 acres (28%)
Climate	Average temperature: 3-6.5°C (37.4-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 457-559 cm (180-220 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (96%); 500-1000 ft. (4%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (87%); 35-54% slopes (10%); 55-75% slopes (3%); >75% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	17 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (2%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Flood plain (FP), Alluvial fan (AF), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient contained (MC)
Wetlands	Estuarine (12%); Palustrine Forested (23%); Upland (65%)
Ownership	NFS (99%); Private/Municipal (1%)
Human Disturbance	33.3% timber harvest (3,279 of 9,857 total acres); 1.4 km/km2 (2.3 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (0.5%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (12%)

North Baranof Complex Goose Cove Lowlands-Hills-Valley Floor Complex

The North Baranof Complex Goose Cove Lowlands-Hills-Valley Floor Complex LTA is located on Northwest Baranof Island on the west side of the Duffield Peninsula. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly gently sloping lowlands with a small section of rolling hills within the North Baranof Complex Ecological Subsection.

This LTA along Peril Strait is the result of glacial deposition. Thick glacial till deposits are present below the surface organic soils. Volcanic ash is present in this LTA.

The lowlands are a complex of poorly drained, deep organic soils supporting open sphagnum moss wetlands and somewhat poorly drained, deep, ash soils supporting low volume mixed conifer forests.

The soils on the hills are deep, moderately well drained ash soils supporting moderately productive western hemlock forests.

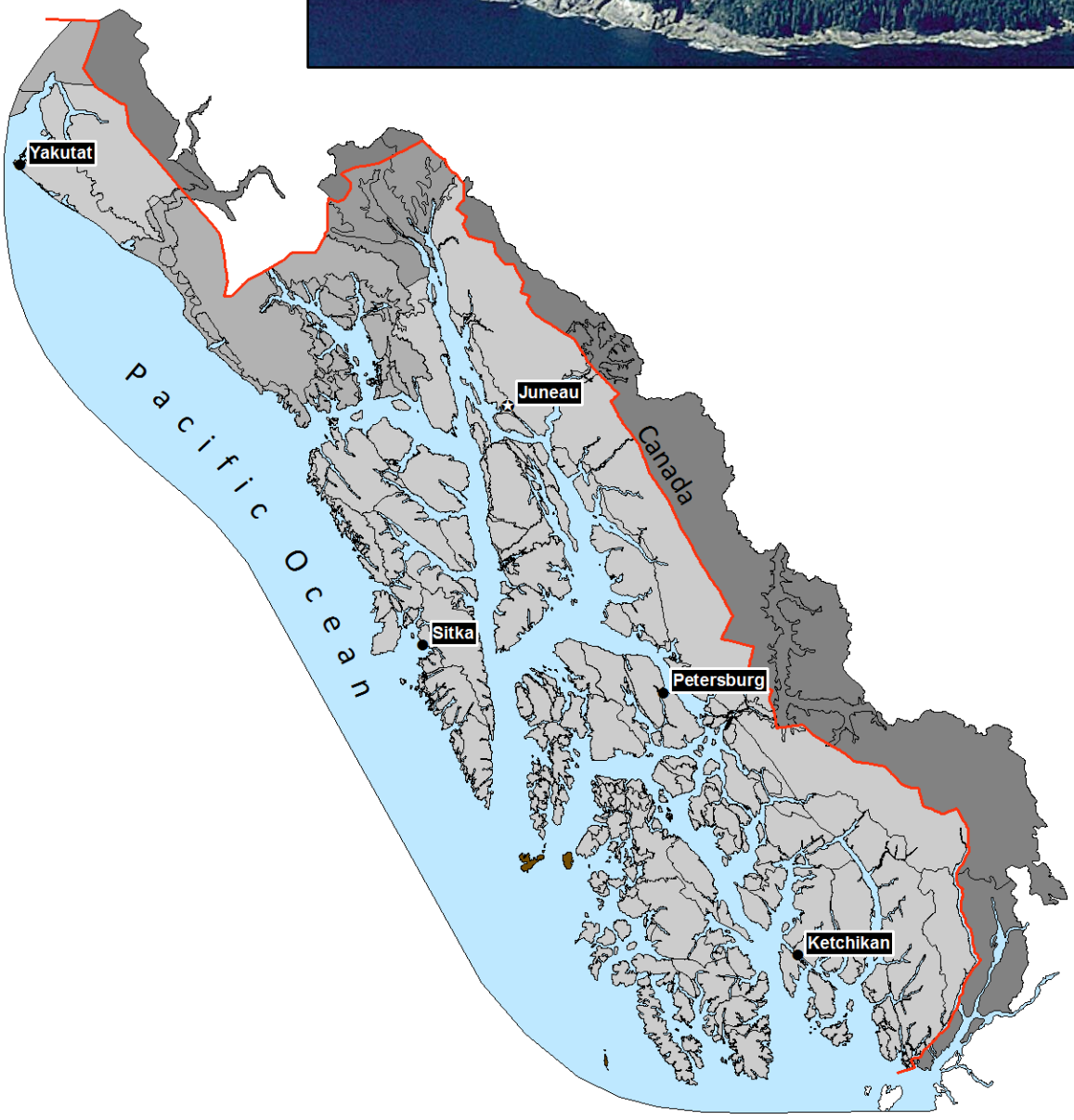
The LTA includes Goose Cove and flanks the narrow section of Peril Strait. The LTA is used by terrestrial wildlife transiting between Baranof and Chichagof Islands.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is managed as Timber Production LUD in the background and Scenic Viewshed along the shore. There has been 266 acres of timber harvest in this LTA during the 1950's to 1960's. There is about one mile of road in the LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of Peril Strait—from the Northwest. There is very little wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low. Yellow-cedar decline occurs in 53 percent of the LTA. The yellow-cedar decline areas will likely transition to nearly pure hemlock stands over time.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	NBC_60a
Map Unit Code	M245Bg06
Map Unit Long Name	North Baranof Complex Goose Cove Lowlands-Hills-Valley Floor Complex
Size	3,296 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Quartz Diorite; Amphibolite, Marble
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Organics, Tephra
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Fluvial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial; Stream Processes-Fluvial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryohemists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to low site index (35%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (22%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (8%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (8%); Timber harvest, more than 50 years old (8%); Muskeg meadow (5%); Estuary (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 0 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 13 acres (0%)
All POG	1954: 959 acres (29%); 2016: 693 acres (21%)
Climate	Average temperature: 4.5-6.5°C (40.1-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 457 cm (180 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (92%); 500-1000 ft. (8%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (85%); 35-54% slopes (10%); 55-75% slopes (5%); >75% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	7 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Flood plain (FP), Moderate gradient contained (MC), High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Alluvial fan (AF)
Wetlands	Estuarine (6%); Palustrine Emergent (14%); Palustrine Forested (46%); Upland (35%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	8.1% timber harvest (266 of 3,296 total acres); 0.09 km/km2 (0.14 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (0.2%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (53%)

Outer Islands Complex Ecological Subsection LTAs

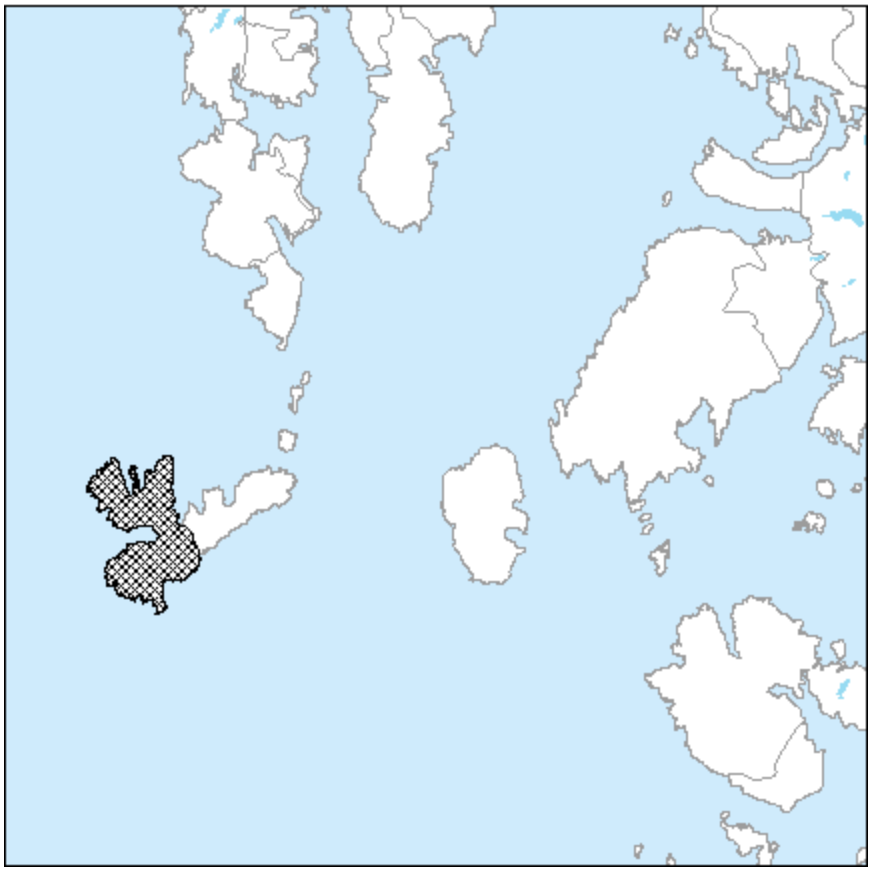


Outer Islands Complex Coronation Island Mountain Slopes

The Outer Islands Complex Coronation Island Mountain Slopes LTA is located on the western half of Coronation Island. Coronation Island is west of Kosciusko and northern Prince of Wales Islands. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected smooth mountain slopes and broken mountain slopes with lesser amounts of rounded mountain summits within the Outer Islands Complex Ecological Subsection.

This LTA consists of glacially scoured limestone mountain slopes into which karst has developed. Dense till is largely absent.

Soils on the mountain slopes are typically well drained or somewhat excessively well drained mineral materials less than one meter thick overlying bedrock. These soils support productive hemlock stands with some areas of Sitka spruce dominance.



Thin, well drained organic soils over limestone bedrock occur around rock outcrops and cliffs. These soils support lower productivity cedar-hemlock stands. On mountain summits and on the steepest mountain slopes limestone bedrock is often exposed.

Windy Bay, Egg Harbor, Alakula Bay and China Cove are adjacent to this LTA. Pin Peak, Windy Peak and Needle Peak and Helm Point are in this LTA.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in the Coronation Island Wilderness. There has been no timber harvest in this LTA. No roads exist in this LTA. Mineral exploration has occurred near the head of Egg Harbor in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast and southwest. Windthrow risk ranges from moderate to high. Landslide risk is low to moderate.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	OIC_30_1
Map Unit Code	M245Cee01
Map Unit Long Name	Outer Islands Complex Coronation Island Mountain Slopes
Size	12,323 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Limestone
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Residuum, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting; Solution
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Erosion-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting; Karstification-Solution
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryofolists, Humicryods, Rock Outcrop
Landcover	Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (22%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (16%); Unproductive forest due to rock (11%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (10%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (7%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (6%); Timber harvest, more than 50 years old (6%); Unproductive forest due to high elevation (5%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 755 acres (6%)
High POG	2016: 3,624 acres (29%)
All POG	1954: 8,091 acres (66%); 2016: 8,091 acres (66%)
Climate	Average temperature: 3.5-7.5°C (38.3-45.5°F). Annual precipitation: 254 cm (100 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (38%); 500-1000 ft. (41%); 1000-2000 ft. (21%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (53%); 35-54% slopes (25%); 55-75% slopes (14%); >75% slopes (8%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Sab, (88%).
Shoreline Miles	40 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (2%); mapped (1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Flood plain (FP), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (15%); Upland (85%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (4%)

Outer Islands Complex Warren Island Mountain Slopes

The Outer Islands Complex Warren Island Mountain Slopes LTA is located on Warren Island, west of Kosciusko and northern Prince of Wales Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, smooth mountain slopes with lesser amounts of rounded mountain summits and subalpine summits and ridges and lowlands within the Outer Islands Complex Ecological Subsection.

Warren Island consists of glacially scoured volcanic rock. Dense till is largely absent from this LTA.

Soils on the mountain slopes are somewhat poorly drained to well drained mineral materials that range in depth from shallow to deep over bedrock. Somewhat poorly drained soils support cedar-hemlock stands and the well drained soils support western hemlock stands with areas of Sitka spruce dominance.

Soils on summits and ridges are poorly drained organic material less than one-half meter thick over bedrock. These soils support a variety of non-forested wetlands including crowberry, sedge and tufted club rush sites. Rock outcrop with lichen is common. On steeper slopes low volume cedar stands are common.

On the lowlands soils are typically deep, poorly drained organic soils. These soils support moss and tufted club rush dominated non-forested wetlands and low volume cedar dominated forested wetlands.

Warren Peak and Bald Peak are in this LTA. Warren cove and False Cove are adjacent to this LTA.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The entire LTA is in the Wilderness (Warren Island) LUD. There has been no timber harvest in this LTA. No roads or trails exist in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast and southwest. Windthrow risk is moderate. Landslide risk is low to moderate. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about seven percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	OIC_30_2
Map Unit Code	M245Cee02
Map Unit Long Name	Outer Islands Complex Warren Island Mountain Slopes
Size	11,338 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Quartz Monzonite, Quartz Diorite; Volcaniclastic, Argillite, Chert
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Erosion-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Dystrocryepts
Landcover	Volume class 4 on hydric soils (14%); Alpine (13%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (13%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (12%); Unproductive forest due to high elevation (11%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (10%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (9%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 318 acres (3%)
High POG	2016: 2,821 acres (25%)
All POG	1954: 7,266 acres (64%); 2016: 7,266 acres (64%)
Climate	Average temperature: 3.5-7°C (38.3-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 254 cm (100 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (34%); 500-1000 ft. (30%); 1000-2000 ft. (35%); 2000+ ft. (1%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (32%); 35-54% slopes (33%); 55-75% slopes (26%); >75% slopes (9%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	23 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (2%); mapped (1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (11%); Palustrine Forested (8%); Upland (81%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (< 1%); landslides (0.3%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (7%)

Outer Islands Complex Coronation and Spanish Islands Hills

The Outer Islands Complex Coronation and Spanish Islands Hills LTA is located on the eastern half of Coronation Island and includes the Spanish Islands to the north. Coronation Island is west of Warren Island and northern Prince of Wales Island and south of Cape Decision. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rolling hills with lesser amounts of lowlands within the Outer Islands Complex Ecological Subsection.

This LTA consists of glacially scoured conglomerate rock hills. Dense glacial till is largely absent from this LTA.

On the gentle hillslopes soils are poorly and somewhat poorly drained mineral and organic soils that range in depth from shallow to deep. These soils support low volume cedar stands in complex with non-forested tufted club rush, crowberry, and moss dominated wetlands.

On the steeper hillslopes soils are typically well drained mineral materials moderately deep to deep over bedrock. These soils support western hemlock stands with areas of Sitka spruce or cedar dominance.

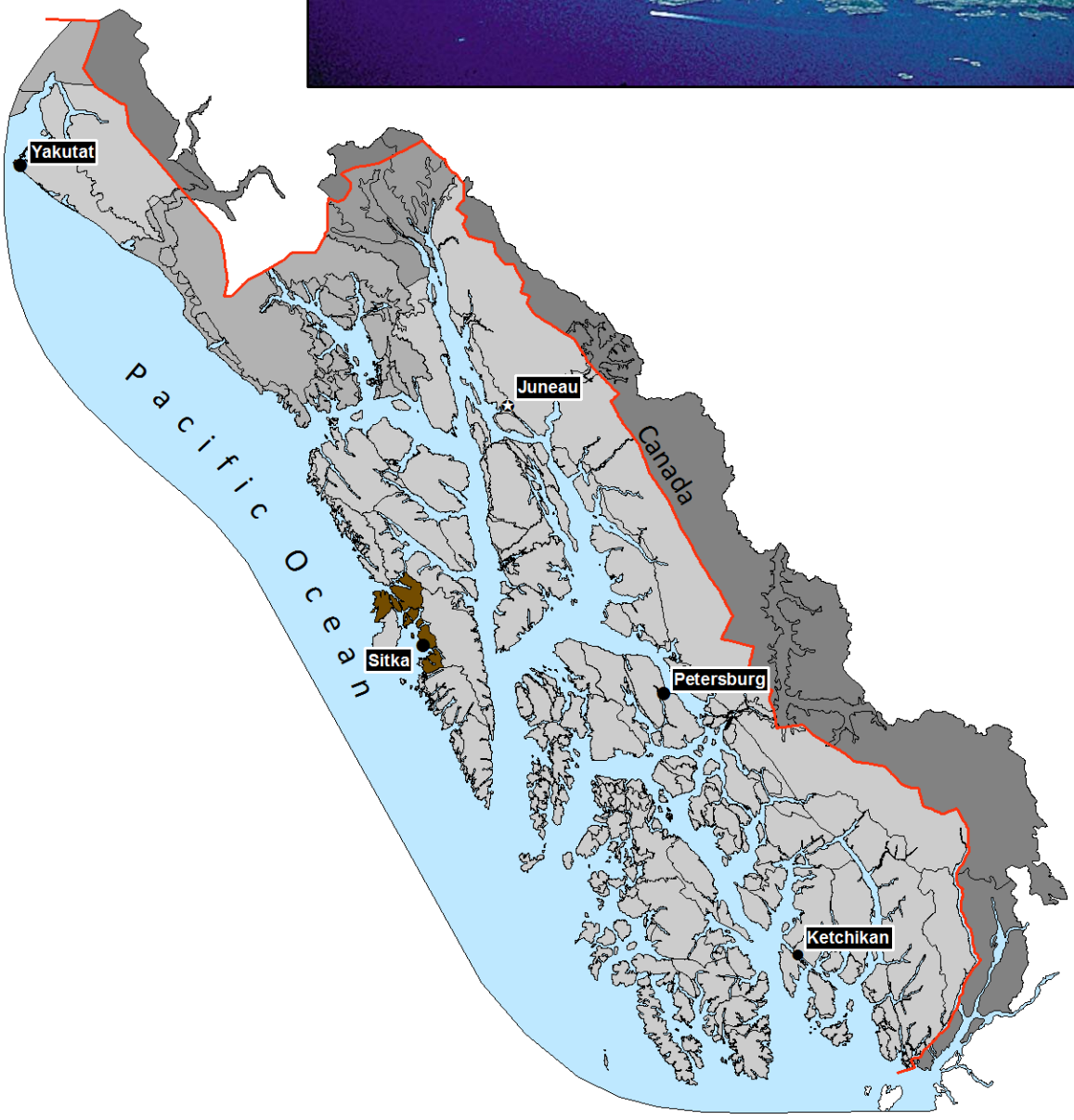
The Spanish Islands and Cora Point are in this LTA.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in the Coronation Island Wilderness LUD. There has been no timber harvest in this LTA. There are no roads or trails in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. Windthrow risk is moderate. Landslide risk is low to moderate.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	OIC_40
Map Unit Code	M245Cee03
Map Unit Long Name	Outer Islands Complex Coronation and Spanish Islands Hills
Size	6,563 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Volcaniclastic, Argillite, Chert, Conglomerate
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to low site index (17%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (12%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (12%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (9%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (9%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (7%); Timber harvest, more than 50 years old (7%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (6%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (6%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 302 acres (5%)
High POG	2016: 1,738 acres (26%)
All POG	1954: 3,631 acres (55%); 2016: 3,631 acres (55%)
Climate	Average temperature: 4-7.5°C (39.2-45.5°F). Annual precipitation: 254-305 cm (100-120 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (56%); 500-1000 ft. (32%); 1000-2000 ft. (12%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (56%); 35-54% slopes (26%); 55-75% slopes (13%); >75% slopes (5%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Sab, (5%).
Shoreline Miles	32 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (4%); mapped (1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (41%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (19%); Upland (40%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (0.4%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (4%)

Sitka Sound Complex Ecological Subsection LTAs



Sitka Sound Complex Katlian Bay and Harbor Mountain Mountain Summits

The Sitka Sound Complex Katlian Bay and Harbor Mountain Mountain Summits LTA is located behind the City of Sitka between Katlian and Silver Bays on western Baranof Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are dominated by rugged mountain summits within the Sitka Sound Complex Ecological Subsection.

This LTA includes the alpine ridges and barren peaks shaped by glacial ice.

The vegetated portion of the LTA is a complex of alpine shrubland of dwarf shrubs and hardy forbs, and emergent wetlands with graminoid plant communities. The soils under the shrublands are shallow, well drained, mineral soils derived from residuum, glacial till, or volcanic ash. The soils under the wetlands are shallow, poorly drained organic soils. Much of the LTA is rock outcrop barrens. The upper third of the snow avalanche-maintained alder-salmonberry plant community are in this LTA.

This LTA includes Harbor Mountain, an important alpine recreation area for the residents of Sitka. It is accessed by Harbor Mountain Road which was originally built to access a lookout during WWII.

This LTA is entirely on NFS lands. The LTA is managed as Municipal Watershed and Semi-Remote Recreation LUDs. Nearly all of the LTA is located in the Sitka Urban Roadless Area. There is not any timber harvest in this LTA but there is about one mile of trail.

The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast. There is very little wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide and snow avalanche risk is moderate in this LTA.

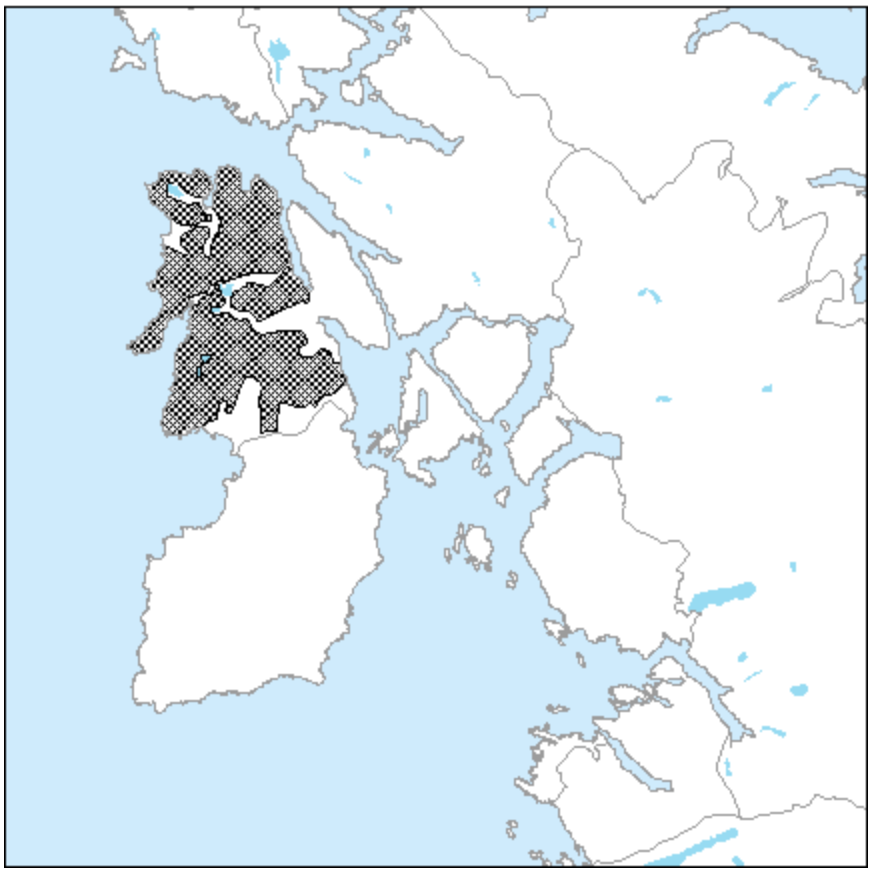
Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	SiSC_10
Map Unit Code	M245Bh01
Map Unit Long Name	Sitka Sound Complex Katlian Bay and Harbor Mountain Mountain Summits
Size	4,012 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary; Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Graywacke, Argillite; Greenstone, Schist, Phyllite
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryorthents, Cryosaprists, Cryumbrepts, Humicryods, Rock Outcrop
Landcover	Alpine (62%); Sparsely Vegetated/Unvegetated (24%); Unproductive forest due to high elevation (6%); Recurrent slide (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 0 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 0 acres (0%)
All POG	1954: 1 acre (0%); 2016: 1 acre (0%)
Climate	Average temperature: 0-5.5°C (32-41.9°F). Annual precipitation: 254-356 cm (100-140 in).
Elevation Class	1000-2000 ft. (5%); 2000+ ft. (95%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (18%); 35-54% slopes (24%); 55-75% slopes (27%); >75% slopes (31%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	not present
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Lake (L)
Wetlands	Upland (100%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; 0.13 km/km2 (0.21 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (1.7%); landslides (< 0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Sitka Sound Complex North Kruzof Island Mountain Slopes

The Sitka Sound Complex North Kruzof Island Mountain Slopes LTA includes most of the northern half of Kruzof Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly broken mountain slopes with lesser amounts of infrequently dissected, smooth mountain slopes within the Sitka Sound Complex Ecological Subsection.

This LTA includes the volcanic ash-blanketed granitic peaks of northern Kruzof Island.

Volcanic ash from the southern part of Kruzof Island heavily blankets this LTA. Moderate to highly productive western hemlock and Sitka spruce grow on the well drained, deep, ash spodosols. Volcanic ash tends to form placic horizons. Where this has occurred, the soils become poorly drained and the vegetation is a low to moderately productive mixed conifer or western hemlock-yellow-cedar forest. Placic horizons are also found under sphagnum moss wetlands.



This LTA is especially prone to landslides due to the heavy mantle of ash. Landslides can initiate on slopes as gentle as 35% gradient in this material. Slip planes are formed between different layers of ash, between ash and bedrock, and between ash and glacial till.

This LTA is almost entirely on NFS land. The LTA is managed as Modified Landscape, Old-Growth Habitat, and a small amount of Semi-Remote Recreation LUDs. Most of the LTA is located in the North and Middle Kruzof Roadless Areas. There has been about 3,108 acres of timber harvest in this LTA from the 1960's through 1970's. There is about 41 miles of road or trail in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast. There is a moderate amount of wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is moderate. Landslide risk is high in this LTA due to the ash soils.

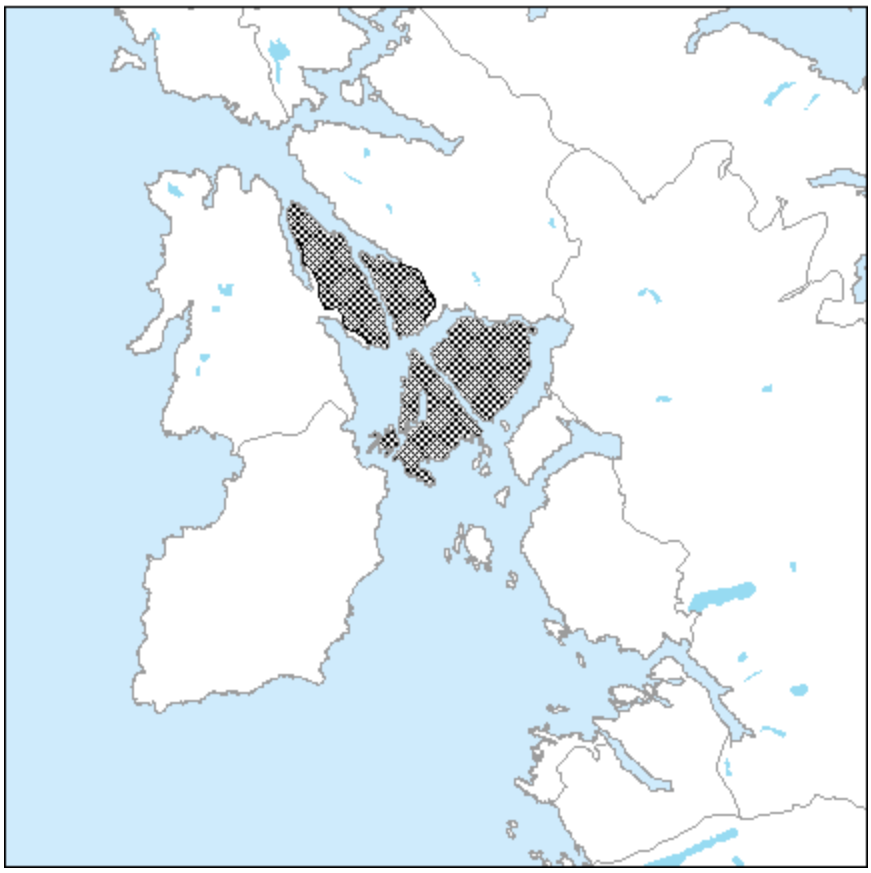
Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	SiSC_30_1
Map Unit Code	M245Bh02
Map Unit Long Name	Sitka Sound Complex North Kruzof Island Mountain Slopes
Size	36,800 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Granodiorite; Graywacke
Soil Parent Material	Tephra, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Erosion-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting
Soil Great Groups	Cryofolists, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (18%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (13%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (10%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (9%); Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (8%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (8%); Unproductive forest due to high elevation (7%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (5%); Recurrent slide (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 113 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 4,566 acres (12%)
All POG	1954: 19,934 acres (54%); 2016: 16,826 acres (46%)
Climate	Average temperature: 3-7°C (37.4-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 254 cm (100 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (40%); 500-1000 ft. (37%); 1000-2000 ft. (23%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (44%); 35-54% slopes (28%); 55-75% slopes (18%); >75% slopes (10%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	47 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (<1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Palustrine (PA), Alluvial fan (AF)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (5%); Palustrine Forested (15%); Upland (80%)
Ownership	NFS (99%); State of Alaska (1%); Private/Municipal (<1%)
Human Disturbance	8.4% timber harvest (3,108 of 36,800 total acres); 0.4 km/km2 (0.7 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (< 1%); landslides (0.6%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (20%)

Sitka Sound Complex Whitestone Narrows, Krestof and Halleck Islands Mountain Slopes

The Sitka Sound Complex Whitestone Narrows, Krestof and Halleck Islands Mountain Slopes LTA is located just east of Kruzof Island on the north side of Sitka Sound. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly broken mountain slopes within the Sitka Sound Complex Ecological Subsection.

This LTA includes the volcanic ash-blanketed mountain slopes on the islands between Kruzof and Baranof. These mountain slopes are generally lower elevation and more gently sloped when compared to either Kruzof or Baranof.

The soils in this LTA are formed in the thick mantle of ash from Kruzof Island. Moderate to highly productive western hemlock and Sitka spruce stands grow on the well drained, deep, ash soils. Volcanic ash tends to form placic horizons. Where placic horizons have formed the soils become poorly drained and the vegetation is a low to moderately productive mixed conifer or western hemlock-yellow-cedar forest. Placic horizons are also found under sphagnum moss wetlands.



This LTA is almost entirely on NFS land. The LTA is managed as Semi-Remote Recreation and a small amount of Timber Production LUDs. Partofshikof Island is in the North Kruzof Roadless Area. Halleck and Krestof Islands are in the Sitka Sound Roadless Area. There has been about 877 acres of timber harvest in this LTA from the 1940's through the 1960's. There is about one mile of road in the LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast. There is a moderate amount of wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is moderate where aspects face southeast. Landslide risk is moderate to high in this LTA. Yellow-cedar decline is present in 31 percent of the LTA.

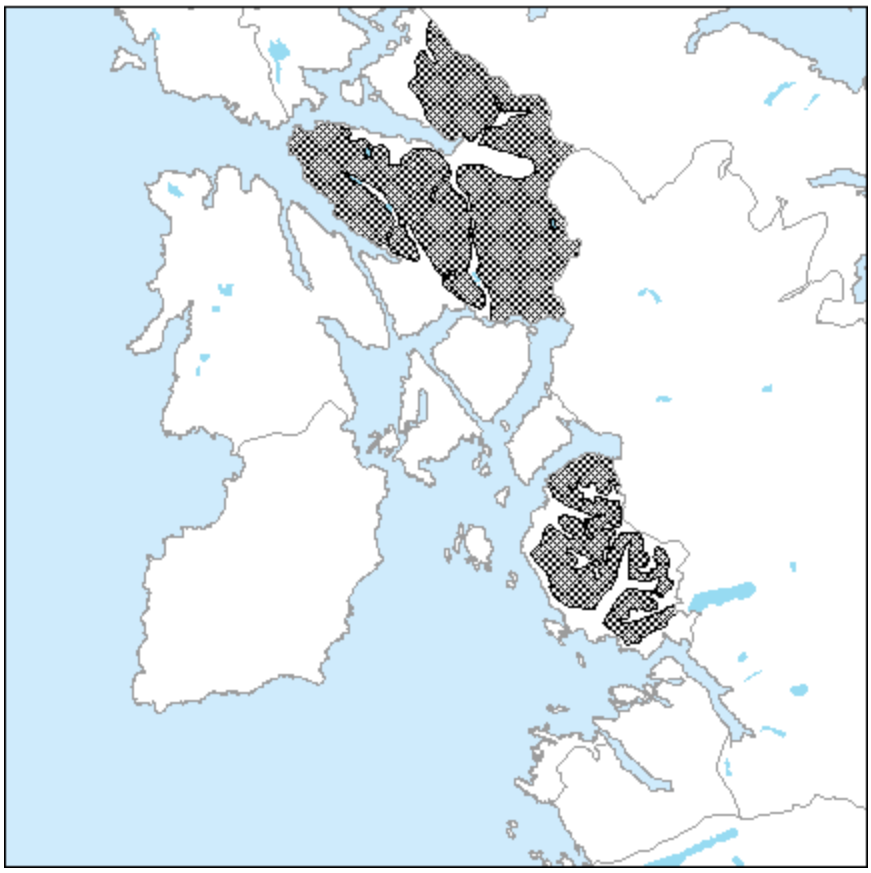
Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	SiSC_30_2
Map Unit Code	M245Bh03
Map Unit Long Name	Sitka Sound Complex Whitestone Narrows, Krestof and Halleck Islands Mountain Slopes
Size	28,079 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Diorite; Argillite, Graywacke
Soil Parent Material	Tephra, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Erosion-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to low site index (21%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (18%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (14%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (10%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (9%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (7%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 225 acres (1%)
High POG	2016: 4,422 acres (16%)
All POG	1954: 14,991 acres (53%); 2016: 14,114 acres (50%)
Climate	Average temperature: 3.5-7°C (38.3-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 254-279 cm (100-110 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (53%); 500-1000 ft. (32%); 1000-2000 ft. (15%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (58%); 35-54% slopes (27%); 55-75% slopes (11%); >75% slopes (3%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	79 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Alluvial fan (AF), Estuary (ES), Flood plain (FP)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (33%); Upland (67%)
Ownership	NFS (98%); State of Alaska (2%); Private/Municipal (<1%)
Human Disturbance	3.1% timber harvest (877 of 28,079 total acres); 0.01 km/km2 (0.02 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Insects (< 1%); windthrow (< 1%); landslides (0.2%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (31%)

Sitka Sound Complex Fish Bay and Harbor Mountain Mountain Slopes

The Sitka Sound Complex Fish Bay and Harbor Mountain Mountain Slopes LTA is located on North Baranof Island behind the City of Sitka and near Fish Bay. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly broken mountain slopes and frequently dissected, shallowly incised, smooth mountain slopes within the Sitka Sound Complex Ecological Subsection.

Volcanic ash is thinner in this LTA than in the LTAs closer to Kruzof Island because they are further from the ash source.

The soils in this LTA are formed in a mantle of ash from Kruzof Island. Moderate to highly productive western hemlock and Sitka spruce grow on the well drained, deep, ash soils. Sometimes these productive forests are underlain by glacial till soils. This ash-till contact is especially prone to landsliding.



This LTA is almost entirely on NFS lands. The LTA is managed as Old-Growth Habitat, Semi-Remote Recreation and a small amount of Timber Production LUDs. The northern area is in the North Baranof Roadless Area and the southern area is in the Sitka Urban Roadless Area. There has been about 2,342 acres timber harvest in this LTA from the 1950's through the 1970's. There are about 26 miles of road or trail in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast. There is a moderate amount of wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is moderate. Landslide and snow avalanche risk is high in this LTA. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about eleven percent of the LTA.

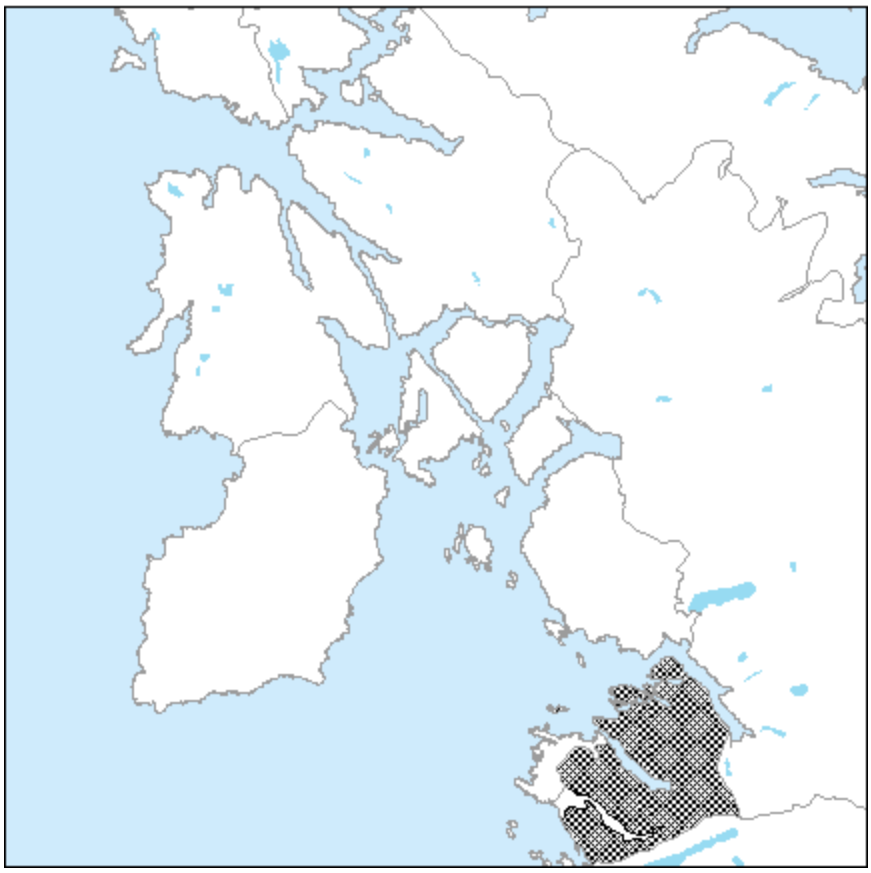
Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	SiSC_30_3
Map Unit Code	M245Bh04
Map Unit Long Name	Sitka Sound Complex Fish Bay and Harbor Mountain Mountain Slopes
Size	64,611 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Sedimentary; Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Quartz Diorite; Argillite; Amphibolite, Marble, Greenstone, Schist, Phyllite
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Organics, Residuum, Tephra
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Erosion-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to muskeg (18%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (17%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (10%); Unproductive forest due to high elevation (8%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (7%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (7%); Alpine (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 99 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 6,978 acres (11%)
All POG	1954: 28,268 acres (44%); 2016: 25,926 acres (40%)
Climate	Average temperature: 1.5-7°C (34.7-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 254-559 cm (100-220 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (17%); 500-1000 ft. (34%); 1000-2000 ft. (44%); 2000+ ft. (4%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (48%); 35-54% slopes (28%); 55-75% slopes (16%); >75% slopes (8%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Trm, (<1%).
Shoreline Miles	22 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (<1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Alluvial fan (AF), Flood plain (FP)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (6%); Palustrine Forested (19%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (10%); Upland (64%)
Ownership	NFS (97%); State of Alaska (1%); Private/Municipal (2%)
Human Disturbance	3.6% timber harvest (2,342 of 64,611 total acres); 0.16 km/km2 (0.3 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (< 1%); avalanche fields (0.2%); landslides (0.2%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (11%)

Sitka Sound Complex Deep Inlet Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex

The Sitka Sound Complex Deep Inlet Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex LTA is located on the south side of Sitka Sound between Silver Bay and Redoubt Bay. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly broken mountain slopes, with small areas of rounded mountain summits within the Sitka Sound Complex Ecological Subsection.

Volcanic ash is thinner in this LTA than in LTAs closer to Kruzof Island because they are further from the source and largely upwind of the source.

Most of the LTA is moderately productive western hemlock forests over somewhat poorly to moderately well drained, mineral soils more than one meter thick. Volcanic ash is present but the mountainous topography and dominant wind direction shielded some areas from thick ash deposits. Small alpine ridges are present. These have alpine shrubland or emergent wetland plant communities. Soils are shallow to bedrock and well drained mineral material under the shrubland and poorly drained organic material under the emergent wetlands. Snow avalanche zones with alder and salmonberry are very common in the LTA.



The LTA includes Sugarloaf Mountain and The Pyramids, all visible from the city of Sitka.

This LTA is almost entirely on NFS land. The LTA is managed as Semi-Remote Recreation and a small amount of Modified Landscape LUDs. Most of the LTA is in the Redoubt Roadless Area. There has been about 907 acres of timber harvest in this LTA between the 1950's to 1970's. There are about eight miles of road and trail in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast and west. There is a moderate amount of wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is moderate. Landslide initiation risk is moderate in this LTA. Landslide risk is high on the slopes adjacent to Kizhuchia Creek. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about five percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	SiSC_30a
Map Unit Code	M245Bh05
Map Unit Long Name	Sitka Sound Complex Deep Inlet Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex
Size	26,640 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Graywacke
Soil Parent Material	Organics, Tephra
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Erosion-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting
Soil Great Groups	Cryofolists, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (21%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (16%); Unproductive forest due to high elevation (13%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (8%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (8%); Unproductive forest due to recurrent slide (8%); Alder-Brush (7%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (6%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 341 acres (1%)
High POG	2016: 3,927 acres (15%)
All POG	1954: 15,731 acres (59%); 2016: 14,824 acres (56%)
Climate	Average temperature: 1.5-7°C (34.7-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 254-279 cm (100-110 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (25%); 500-1000 ft. (22%); 1000-2000 ft. (41%); 2000+ ft. (13%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (28%); 35-54% slopes (32%); 55-75% slopes (27%); >75% slopes (13%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	44 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (<1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Alluvial fan (AF), Flood plain (FP), Estuary (ES)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (6%); Palustrine Forested (8%); Upland (86%)
Ownership	NFS (100%); State of Alaska (<1%)
Human Disturbance	3.4% timber harvest (907 of 26,640 total acres); 0.12 km/km2 (0.19 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (< 1%); landslides (0.5%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (5%)

Sitka Sound Complex Fish Bay Hills

The Sitka Sound Complex Fish Bay Hills LTA is located on the north side of Fish Bay near Sergius Narrows on Baranof Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rolling hills and broken hillslopes within the Sitka Sound Complex Ecological Subsection.

This LTA consists of glacially scoured hills thinly covered by volcanic ash. There is very little glacial till in the LTA.

Low productivity western hemlock-Alaska yellow-cedar and mixed conifer forests are common in this LTA. They are underlain by somewhat poorly drained soils that are less than one meter deep over bedrock. Volcanic ash is present on aspects facing Mount Edgecumbe. Moderately productive western hemlock forests are found on the backslopes of the hills in a few places in the LTA. The soils here tend to be deeper and better drained. Open sphagnum wetlands are common on the summits of the hills. The soils on the summits are deep, poorly drained organic soils.

This LTA includes Piper Island, a popular cabin for Sitka residents.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is managed as Scenic Viewshed, Modified Landscape, and Old-Growth Habitat LUDs. The entire LTA is in the North Baranof Roadless Area. There is no timber harvest, road, or trail in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast and west. There is very little wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low in this LTA. Yellow-cedar decline is present in 66 percent of the LTA. Areas with yellow-cedar decline will likely slowly transition to western hemlock stands.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	SiSC_40_1
Map Unit Code	M245Bh06
Map Unit Long Name	Sitka Sound Complex Fish Bay Hills
Size	2,408 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Quartz Diorite
Soil Parent Material	Organics, Tephra
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryofolists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to low site index (33%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (17%); Muskeg meadow (9%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (8%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (8%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (7%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (6%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (6%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 0 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 316 acres (13%)
All POG	1954: 1,119 acres (46%); 2016: 1,119 acres (46%)
Climate	Average temperature: 5-6.5°C (41-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 279-356 cm (110-140 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (69%); 500-1000 ft. (29%); 1000-2000 ft. (2%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (73%); 35-54% slopes (23%); 55-75% slopes (3%); >75% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	11 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (9%); Palustrine Forested (45%); Upland (46%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (3.2%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (66%)

Sitka Sound Complex Katlian Bay Hills

The Sitka Sound Complex Katlian Bay Hills LTA includes the Lisianski Peninsula between Katlian Bay and Nakwasina Bay and the small islands extending south into Sitka Sound. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rolling hills and broken hillslopes within the Sitka Sound Complex Ecological Subsection.

The LTA consists of ash-covered bedrock hills. Many of the lower slopes have landslide deposits on top of volcanic ash.

On the hillslopes soils are well drained, deep and consist of volcanic ash underlain by till. These soils support moderately productive western hemlock forests. Where soils consist of a layer of thin ash over bedrock, the forest has a higher yellow-cedar component.

Non-forested sphagnum moss wetlands are common on deep organic soils in the wide swales between hill slopes.

Many of the islands in this LTA are privately owned residences.

Nearly all of the LTA is privately owned or under State ownership. There has been 602 acres of timber harvest in this LTA, mostly on State land. There is about three miles of road in the LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast. There is a low amount of wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is high in this LTA—especially on Lisianski Peninsula. Yellow-cedar decline occurs in about fifteen percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	SiSC_40_2
Map Unit Code	M245Bh07
Map Unit Long Name	Sitka Sound Complex Katlian Bay Hills
Size	6,160 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Sedimentary; Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Diorite; Argillite, Graywacke; Greenstone
Soil Parent Material	Organics, Residuum, Tephra
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial; Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (24%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (16%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (14%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (11%); Forested muskeg (9%); Timber harvest, more than 50 years old (8%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 20 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 486 acres (8%)
All POG	1954: 4,132 acres (67%); 2016: 3,530 acres (57%)
Climate	Average temperature: 4-7°C (39.2-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 254-279 cm (100-110 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (83%); 500-1000 ft. (16%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (67%); 35-54% slopes (22%); 55-75% slopes (9%); >75% slopes (2%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Trm, (<1%).
Shoreline Miles	43 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (2%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Moderate gradient contained (MC), High gradient contained (HC), Flood plain (FP), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Estuary (ES)
Wetlands	Estuarine (5%); Palustrine Forested (25%); Upland (70%)
Ownership	NFS (7%); State of Alaska (85%); Private/Municipal (8%)
Human Disturbance	9.8% timber harvest (602 of 6,160 total acres); 0.18 km/km2 (0.3 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (15%)

Sitka Sound Complex North Kruzof Island Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex

The Sitka Sound Complex North Kruzof Island Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex LTA is comprised of two areas—one is between Kalinin Bay and Sealion Cove, the other is along Sukoi Inlet and stretches across the island to Gilmer Bay. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans and gently sloping lowlands within the Sitka Sound Complex Ecological Subsection.

Much of this LTA has volcanic ash as alluvium in the valley bottoms. There are broad, open sphagnum moss wetland complexes where the dense ash or dense glacial till impede soil drainage.

The toe slopes and alluvial fans are reworked volcanic ash and granitic alluvium. Soils are well drained and deep, supporting Sitka spruce or western hemlock stands. Western hemlock and yellow-cedar are common on moderately well drained footslope soils.

The lowlands are mostly non-forested sphagnum wetland underlain by deep, poorly drained, organic soil.

This LTA includes the popular trail between Kalinin Bay and Sealion Cove.

This LTA is mainly on NFS land. The LTA is managed as Old-Growth Habitat in the northern area and Modified Landscape and Semi-Remote Recreation in the south. Most of the northern area and parts of the southern one are in the North Kruzof Roadless Area. There has been about 537 acres of timber harvest exclusively in the southern area of the LTA in the 1960's and 1970's. There are about fifteen miles of road or trail in the LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast. There is a minor amount of wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low in this LTA. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about 25 percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	SiSC_50a_1
Map Unit Code	M245Bh08
Map Unit Long Name	Sitka Sound Complex North Kruzof Island Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex
Size	7,354 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary; Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Graywacke; Alluvium
Soil Parent Material	Organics, Tephra
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial; Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial; Proglacial Deposition-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryohemists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to muskeg (23%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (15%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (14%); Sparsely Vegetated/Unvegetated (8%); Muskeg meadow (8%); Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (7%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (6%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 61 acres (1%)
High POG	2016: 389 acres (5%)
All POG	1954: 2,900 acres (39%); 2016: 2,363 acres (32%)
Climate	Average temperature: 3.5-7°C (38.3-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 254 cm (100 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (98%); 500-1000 ft. (2%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (91%); 35-54% slopes (8%); 55-75% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	13 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (2%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Flood plain (FP), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Alluvial fan (AF)
Wetlands	Estuarine (9%); Palustrine Forested (49%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (12%); Upland (30%)
Ownership	NFS (92%); State of Alaska (8%); Private/Municipal (<1%)
Human Disturbance	7.3% timber harvest (537 of 7,354 total acres); 0.8 km/km2 (1.3 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (0.5%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (25%)

Sitka Sound Complex Kizhuchia Creek Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex

The Sitka Sound Complex Kizhuchia Creek Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex LTA is located south of Sitka near Redoubt Bay on Baranof Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly frequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans and gently sloping lowlands within the Sitka Sound Complex Ecological Subsection.

The LTA consists of a narrow valley bottom terminating in Redoubt Bay. Most of the productive soils have had timber harvest. The soils of the footslopes and alluvial fans are deep, well drained mineral soils supporting mostly young growth Sitka spruce and western hemlock stands.

The lowlands are a complex of low productivity mixed conifer forested wetlands and open sphagnum wetland or poor fens. The soils on the lowlands are generally poorly drained and either organic soils or mineral soils with thick organic surfaces.

This LTA is mainly on NFS land. The LTA is in a Modified Landscape LUD. Small portions of the LTA are in the Redoubt Roadless Area. There has been about 441 acres of timber harvest in this LTA in the 1970's. There is about seven miles of road in the LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast. There is a minor amount of wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is moderate. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about eight percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	SiSC_50a_2
Map Unit Code	M245Bh09
Map Unit Long Name	Sitka Sound Complex Kizhuchia Creek Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex
Size	1,551 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Graywacke
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Colluvium, Organics, Residuum, Tephra
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial; Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial; Proglacial Deposition-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryohemists, Humicryods
Landcover	Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (28%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (19%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (13%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (9%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (6%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (5%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 134 acres (9%)
High POG	2016: 233 acres (15%)
All POG	1954: 1,218 acres (79%); 2016: 777 acres (50%)
Climate	Average temperature: 3-7°C (37.4-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 254 cm (100 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (89%); 500-1000 ft. (10%); 1000-2000 ft. (2%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (94%); 35-54% slopes (6%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	1 mile
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (<1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Flood plain (FP), High gradient contained (HC), Alluvial fan (AF), Low gradient contained (LC), Moderate gradient contained (MC)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (38%); Upland (62%)
Ownership	NFS (88%); Private/Municipal (12%)
Human Disturbance	28.5% timber harvest (441 of 1,551 total acres); 1.9 km/km2 (3.0 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (0.7%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (8%)

Sitka Sound Complex Starrigavan to Indian River Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex

The Sitka Sound Complex Starrigavan to Indian River Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex LTA includes most of the area occupied by the City and Borough of Sitka on Baranof Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans, floodplains and gently sloping lowlands within the Sitka Sound Complex Ecological Subsection.

The floodplains are along Indian River and Starrigavan Creek. The floodplains border alluvial fans. The mineral soils are deep, coarse, and well drained. Red alder dominate the active portion of the flood plain. Sitka spruce dominates on the stable portions of these landforms.

The lowlands have been scoured by ice but deposits of dense till are common. Volcanic ash covers the lowlands to a depth of one meter or more. The lowland soils range from poorly to well drained. The poorly drained soils support mixed conifer stands. The well drained soils support western hemlock forests.

Most of this LTA has been developed to provide housing and other infrastructure for the city of Sitka.

Only 16% of this LTA is NFS land. The rest is in State and Private ownership. The LTA is managed as Semi-Remote Recreation LUD. Portions of the LTA extend into the Sitka Urban Roadless Area. There has been about 407 acres of timber harvest in this LTA in the 1970's—all up Starrigavan valley. There are more than 34 miles of road in this LTA. Most of the roads accessible from Sitka are in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast. There is very little wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is moderate in this LTA.

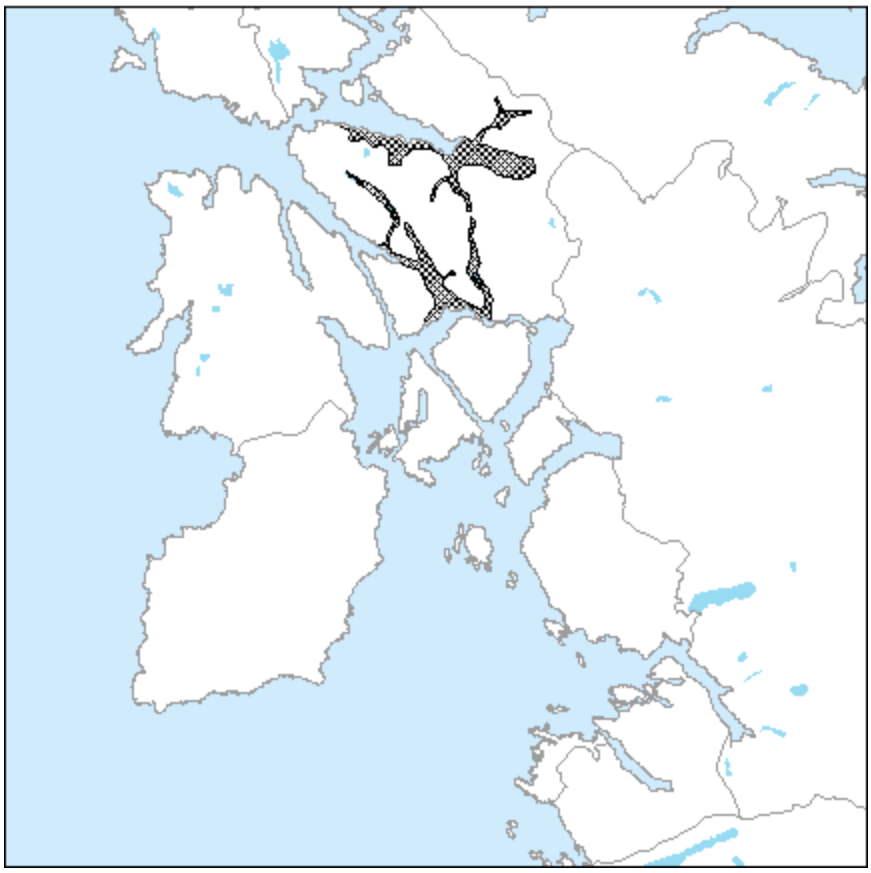
Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	SiSC_50a_3
Map Unit Code	M245Bh10
Map Unit Long Name	Sitka Sound Complex Starrigavan to Indian River Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex
Size	7,870 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary; Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Argillite, Graywacke; Alluvium
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Colluvium, Organics, Residuum, Tephra
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial; Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial; Proglacial Deposition-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Urban soil (50%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (10%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (7%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (6%); Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 505 acres (6%)
High POG	2016: 1,201 acres (15%)
All POG	1954: 2,384 acres (30%); 2016: 1,977 acres (25%)
Climate	Average temperature: 2-7°C (35.6-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 254-279 cm (100-110 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (89%); 500-1000 ft. (11%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (81%); 35-54% slopes (13%); 55-75% slopes (5%); >75% slopes (2%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	27 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (2%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Flood plain (FP), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Alluvial fan (AF), High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient contained (MC)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (27%); Upland (73%)
Ownership	NFS (16%); Other Federal (1%); State of Alaska (33%); Private/Municipal (51%)
Human Disturbance	5.2% timber harvest (407 of 7,870 total acres); 1.7 km/km2 (2.8 mi/mi2) road or trail; Blue Lake hydropower plant; City and Borough of Sitka.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (0.2%); landslides (0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (1%)

Sitka Sound Complex Nakwasina Bay and Fish Bay Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex

The Sitka Sound Complex Nakwasina Bay and Fish Bay Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex LTA is located on a peninsula between Fish Bay and Nakwasina Passage on Baranof Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly frequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans and gently sloping lowlands within the Sitka Sound Complex Ecological Subsection.

This LTA includes wide, U-shaped valley bottoms where broad non-forested wetlands flank forested riparian areas.

Fish Bay Creek has a large floodplain and estuary in addition to the alluvial fans and lowlands. The alluvial fan soils are deep, well drained, and coarse textured. Most of the productive alluvial fans have had timber harvest and many of them are dominated by red alder rather than an alder-Sitka spruce mix. The lowlands are mostly open sphagnum wetland and low productivity mixed conifer or western hemlock forests underlain by deep, poorly drained, organic soils.



This LTA is almost entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Old-Growth Habitat, Semi-Remote Recreation and Timber Production LUDs. Portions of the LTA are in the North Baranof and North Kruzof Roadless Area. There has been about 1,574 acres of timber harvest in this LTA in the 1950's and 1960's. There are about thirty miles of road or trail in the LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast. There is a minor amount of wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low in this LTA. Yellow-cedar decline is present in 23 percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	SiSC_50a_4
Map Unit Code	M245Bh11
Map Unit Long Name	Sitka Sound Complex Nakwasina Bay and Fish Bay Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex
Size	8,692 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Metamorphic; Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Quartz Diorite; Schist; Alluvium
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Organics, Tephra
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial; Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial; Proglacial Deposition-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryaquods, Cryohemists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to muskeg (20%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (17%); Timber harvest, more than 50 years old (9%); Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (9%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (8%); Muskeg meadow (7%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (5%); Estuary (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 69 acres (1%)
High POG	2016: 777 acres (9%)
All POG	1954: 3,887 acres (45%); 2016: 2,313 acres (27%)
Climate	Average temperature: 2.5-6.5°C (36.5-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 254-457 cm (100-180 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (94%); 500-1000 ft. (6%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (91%); 35-54% slopes (8%); 55-75% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	13 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (2%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Flood plain (FP), Moderate gradient contained (MC), High gradient contained (HC), Alluvial fan (AF), Estuary (ES)
Wetlands	Estuarine (7%); Palustrine Emergent (14%); Palustrine Forested (36%); Upland (43%)
Ownership	NFS (99%); Private/Municipal (1%)
Human Disturbance	18.1% timber harvest (1,574 of 8,692 total acres); 1.4 km/km2 (2.2 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (23%)

Sitka Sound Complex Fish Bay Lowlands-Hills-Valley Floor Complex

The Sitka Sound Complex Fish Bay Lowlands-Hills-Valley Floor Complex LTA is located just north of Fish Bay and along Peril Strait. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly gently sloping lowlands with small floodplains and alluvial fans within the Sitka Sound Complex Ecological Subsection.

This LTA is a till plain. The soils are underlain by uplifted glaciomarine sediments and dense glacial till.

The gently sloping lowlands support sphagnum wetland underlain by deep, poorly drained, organic soils. Portions of the lowlands have, low to moderately productive western hemlock-yellow-cedar or mixed conifer forests. The soils here are poorly drained, deep, glaciolacustrine soils with thick, wet organic surfaces.

The floodplains and alluvial fans have deep, well drained mineral soils. These soils support Sitka spruce dominated stands.

The fine textured soils mapped in this LTA may indicate raised marine beach deposits.

This LTA is entirely on NFS and State land. The LTA is managed as Timber Production, Scenic Viewshed, and Old-Growth Habitat LUDs. All of the LTA is in the North Baranof Roadless Area. There has been about seven acres of timber harvest in the early 1900's along Fish Bay in this LTA. There is no road or trail in the LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast. There is almost no wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about 36 percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	SiSC_60a_1
Map Unit Code	M245Bh12
Map Unit Long Name	Sitka Sound Complex Fish Bay Lowlands-Hills-Valley Floor Complex
Size	3,195 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Quartz Diorite; Schist, Amphibolite, Marble
Soil Parent Material	Glaciomarine Deposits, Lacustrine Deposits, Organics, Tephra
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Fluvial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial; Stream Processes-Fluvial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryohemists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to low site index (31%); Muskeg meadow (17%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (13%); Forested muskeg (8%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (7%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (7%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (5%); Estuary (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 0 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 141 acres (4%)
All POG	1954: 762 acres (24%); 2016: 755 acres (24%)
Climate	Average temperature: 4-6.5°C (39.2-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 356-457 cm (140-180 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (82%); 500-1000 ft. (18%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (90%); 35-54% slopes (7%); 55-75% slopes (2%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	9 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (2%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Low gradient contained (LC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Flood plain (FP)
Wetlands	Estuarine (6%); Palustrine Emergent (22%); Palustrine Forested (49%); Upland (23%)
Ownership	NFS (67%); State of Alaska (33%)
Human Disturbance	0.2% timber harvest (7 of 3,195 total acres); no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (< 0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (36%)

Sitka Sound Complex Shelikof Bay Lowlands-Hills-Valley Floor Complex

The Sitka Sound Complex Shelikof Bay Lowlands-Hills-Valley Floor Complex LTA is located across the middle of Kruzof Island west of the community of Sitka. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly gently sloping and flat lowlands with lesser amounts of rolling hills, floodplains, and estuary within the Sitka Sound Complex Ecological Subsection.

The lowlands near Shelikof Bay are deep, poorly drained organic soils supporting sphagnum moss wetland.

This LTA includes an extensive estuary complex called Iris Meadows. Soils on the estuary are deep and somewhat poorly drained mineral soils. Vegetation grades from beach rye grass at higher elevations to alkali grass at lower elevations.

The soils on the rolling hills consist of well drained volcanic ash over dense till. These soils support western hemlock and Sitka spruce forests.

Small floodplains and alluvial fans are present and the soils are deep, well drained mineral soils. These soils also support western hemlock and Sitka spruce forests with areas of alder in the active portions of the floodplains adjacent to the stream channels.

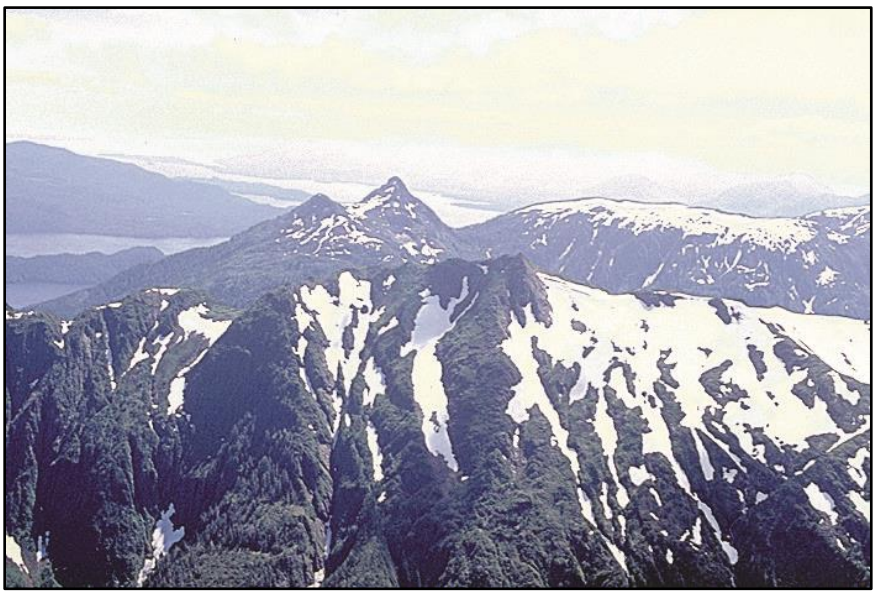
This LTA is home to one of two OHV use areas on the Tongass National Forest. This LTA includes much of the Mud Bay Road system, a popular recreation trail for Sitka residents.

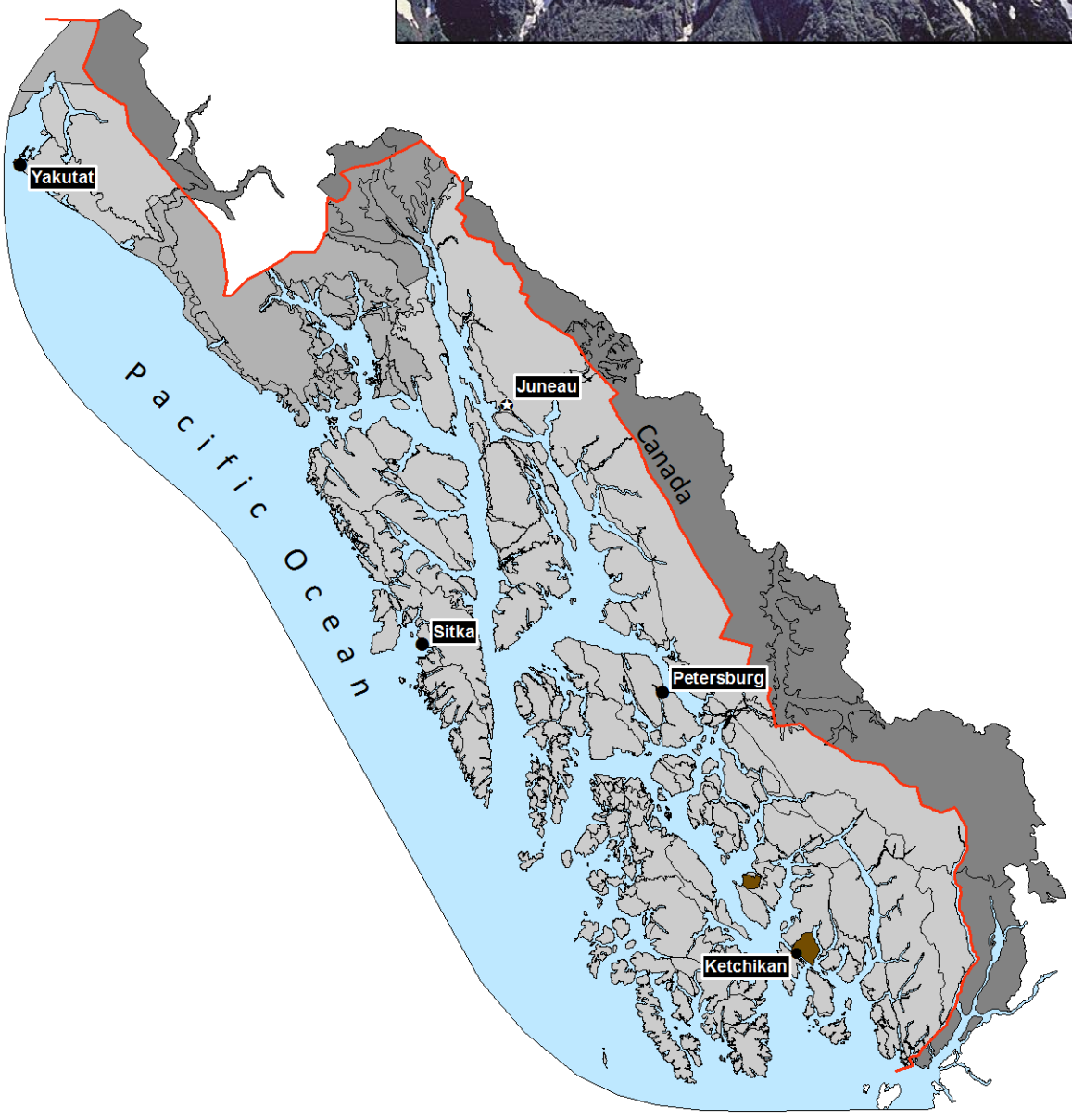
This LTA is entirely on NFS lands. The LTA is in Modified Landscape and Scenic Viewshed LUDs. A very small portion on the eastern side of the LTA is in the Middle Kruzof Roadless Area. There has been about 929 acres timber harvest in this LTA during the 1960's through the 1970's. There is about 29 miles of road and trail in the LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast. There is a moderate amount of wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is moderate. Landslide risk is moderate. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about fifteen percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	SiSC_60a_2
Map Unit Code	M245Bh13
Map Unit Long Name	Sitka Sound Complex Shelikof Bay Lowlands-Hills-Valley Floor Complex
Size	5,073 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Sedimentary; Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Granodiorite; Graywacke; Alluvium
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Colluvium, Marine Sediments, Organics, Residuum, Tephra
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Fluvial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial; Stream Processes-Fluvial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryohemists, Humicryods
Landcover	Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (18%); Muskeg meadow (14%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (11%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (10%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (10%); Natural grassland (8%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (6%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (6%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 93 acres (2%)
High POG	2016: 526 acres (10%)
All POG	1954: 2,628 acres (52%); 2016: 1,699 acres (33%)
Climate	Average temperature: 5-7°C (41-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 254 cm (100 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (99%); 500-1000 ft. (1%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (89%); 35-54% slopes (9%); 55-75% slopes (2%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	5 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (3%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Flood plain (FP), Estuary (ES), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Palustrine (PA)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (21%); Palustrine Forested (24%); Upland (55%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	18.3% timber harvest (929 of 5,073 total acres); 2.3 km/km2 (3.7 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (< 1%); landslides (0.2%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (15%)

Ketchikan Mafics/Ultramafics Ecological Subsection LTAs





Ketchikan Mafics/Ultramafics Cleveland Peninsula Burnett Mountain Mountain Summits

The Ketchikan Mafics/Ultramafics Cleveland Peninsula Burnett Mountain Mountain Summits LTA is located on Cleveland Peninsula east of Mount Burnett and west of Vixen Lake. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rounded mountain summits and lesser amounts of infrequently dissected, shallowly incised, smooth mountain slopes within the Ketchikan Mafics/Ultramafics Ecological Subsection.

These summits have been rounded by glacial erosion and contain only small amounts of glacial till or pre-glacial residual soils.

Summits support alpine shrublands or emergent wetland plant communities. Rock outcrop is common. Shallow to moderately deep colluvial soils on shoulders and mountain slopes support western hemlock and mountain hemlock forests.

A Forest Service radio repeater site is located on Mount Burnett in this LTA.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is designated as Timber Production and Old-Growth Habitat LUDs. The entire LTA is in the Cleveland Roadless Area. There has been no timber harvest or road building in this LTA.

Southern and easterly aspects of this LTA are unprotected from destructive winds, predominantly from the southeast. However, harsh alpine conditions (including winds) results in stunted vegetation strongly resistant to destructive winds. Therefore, there is minimal wind disturbance or windthrow risk. Landslide and snow avalanche risks are moderate. Yellow-cedar decline occupies about seven percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	KM_10_1
Map Unit Code	M245Ck01
Map Unit Long Name	Ketchikan Mafics/Ultramafics Cleveland Peninsula Burnett Mountain Mountain Summits
Size	1,628 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Gabbro, Ultramafic rocks
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Dystrocryepts, Haplocryods, Rock Outcrop
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to high elevation (37%); Sparsely Vegetated/Unvegetated (20%); Alpine (10%); Unproductive forest due to recurrent slide (8%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (6%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 0 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 35 acres (2%)
All POG	1954: 224 acres (14%); 2016: 224 acres (14%)
Climate	Average temperature: 3.5-6°C (38.3-42.8°F). Annual precipitation: 279 cm (110 in).
Elevation Class	500-1000 ft. (3%); 1000-2000 ft. (66%); 2000+ ft. (31%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (31%); 35-54% slopes (28%); 55-75% slopes (24%); >75% slopes (17%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	not present
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC)
Wetlands	Palustrine Scrub-shrub (9%); Upland (91%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (3.0%); landslides (7.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (7%)

Ketchikan Mafics/Ultramafics Revillagigedo Island Mountain Summits

The Ketchikan Mafics/Ultramafics Revillagigedo Island Mountain Summits LTA is located on Revillagigedo Island west of George Inlet and south of Ward Creek and White River. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rounded mountain summits within the Ketchikan Mafics/Ultramafics Ecological Subsection.

These summits have been rounded from glacial erosion and contain only small amounts of glacial till or pre-glacial residual soils. Mountain slopes have been altered by continental and subsequent local glaciation as well as by post glacial erosion.

Summits support alpine shrublands or emergent wetland plant communities. Rock outcrop is common. Shallow to moderately deep colluvial soils on shoulders and steeper slopes support western hemlock, and mountain hemlock forests.

Mountain goats utilize this LTA. Blue Lake, Upper Mahoney Lake, and Brown, Mahoney, John, Diane, Twin Peaks, Fish, Achilles, and Deer Mountains are located in this LTA. Several popular recreation trails traverse this LTA.

This LTA is almost entirely on NFS land. The LTA is designated as Semi-Remote Recreation, Municipal Watershed (Ketchikan), Old-Growth Habitat, Timber Production and Modified Landscape LUDs. Most of the LTA is in the Revilla Roadless Area. There has been no timber harvest. Eight miles of recreational trails are in this LTA.

Southern and easterly aspects of this LTA are unprotected from destructive winds, predominantly from the southeast. However, harsh alpine conditions (including winds) results in stunted vegetation strongly resistant to destructive winds. Therefore, there is minimal wind disturbance or windthrow risk. Landslide risk is low and snow avalanche risk is moderate.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	KM_10_2
Map Unit Code	M245Ck02
Map Unit Long Name	Ketchikan Mafics/Ultramafics Revillagigedo Island Mountain Summits
Size	10,227 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Gabbro; Graywacke, Slate
Soil Parent Material	Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Haplocryods, Rock Outcrop
Landcover	Alpine (45%); Unproductive forest due to high elevation (30%); Sparsely Vegetated/Unvegetated (6%); Unproductive forest due to recurrent slide (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 20 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 86 acres (1%)
All POG	1954: 250 acres (2%); 2016: 250 acres (2%)
Climate	Average temperature: 1.5-7°C (34.7-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 432-483 cm (170-190 in).
Elevation Class	1000-2000 ft. (21%); 2000+ ft. (79%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (20%); 35-54% slopes (34%); 55-75% slopes (27%); >75% slopes (19%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	not present
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Lake (L), Alluvial fan (AF), Moderate gradient contained (MC)
Wetlands	Upland (100%)
Ownership	NFS (98%); Private/Municipal (2%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; 0.3 km/km2 (0.5 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (10.0%); landslides (0.4%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (<1%)

Ketchikan Mafics/Ultramafics Cleveland Peninsula Burnett Mountain Mountain Slopes

The Ketchikan Mafics/Ultramafics Cleveland Peninsula Burnett Mountain Mountain Slopes LTA is located on Cleveland Peninsula on the slopes of Mount Burnett. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, shallowly incised, smooth mountain slopes and lesser amounts of rounded mountain summits within the Ketchikan Mafics/Ultramafics Ecological Subsection.

Mountain slopes have been altered by continental and subsequent local glaciation as well as by post glacial erosion. Summits have been rounded by glacial erosion and contain only small amounts of glacial till or pre-glacial residual soils.

Poorly drained to well drained colluvial soils on mountain slopes support western hemlock stands on the upper portions of the mountain slopes. Very poorly drained organic soils on gentle mountain slopes and benches support mixed conifer and sphagnum wetland vegetation types. Soils on summits support bedrock outcrop or well drained colluvial soils with alder-salmonberry brush fields.

Mountain goats utilize this LTA.

This LTA is almost entirely on NFS land. The LTA is designated as Timber Production, Modified Landscape, Old-Growth Habitat, and Semi-Remote Recreation LUDs. Most of the LTA is in the Cleveland Roadless Area. There has been no timber harvest or road building in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast and if unprotected, southern and easterly aspects of this LTA have a moderate windthrow risk. Landslide initiation risk is high on the steepest slopes and snow avalanche risk is moderate on steep high elevation inland slopes. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about nine percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	KM_30_1
Map Unit Code	M245Ck03
Map Unit Long Name	Ketchikan Mafics/Ultramafics Cleveland Peninsula Burnett Mountain Mountain Slopes
Size	14,413 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Gabbro, Ultramafic rocks; Graywacke, Slate
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Erosion-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquepts, Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to high elevation (16%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (14%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (11%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (11%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (10%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (9%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (9%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 443 acres (3%)
High POG	2016: 3,730 acres (26%)
All POG	1954: 7,923 acres (55%); 2016: 7,923 acres (55%)
Climate	Average temperature: 2.5-7°C (36.5-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 254-279 cm (100-110 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (13%); 500-1000 ft. (34%); 1000-2000 ft. (44%); 2000+ ft. (9%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (45%); 35-54% slopes (29%); 55-75% slopes (19%); >75% slopes (7%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	1 mile
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (3%); mapped (<1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Alluvial fan (AF), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Flood plain (FP), Lake (L)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (19%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (12%); Upland (69%)
Ownership	NFS (100%); Private/Municipal (<1%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (2.7%); landslides (0.7%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (9%)

Ketchikan Mafics/Ultramafics Revillagigedo Island Mountain Slopes

The Ketchikan Mafics/Ultramafics Revillagigedo Island Mountain Slopes LTA is located on Revillagigedo Island west of George Inlet and south of Ward Creek and White River. This LTA includes the mountainous backdrop to the Ketchikan Gateway Borough. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, shallowly incised, smooth mountain slopes and lesser amounts of subalpine summits and ridges within the Ketchikan Mafics/Ultramafics Ecological Subsection.

Mountain slopes have been altered by continental and subsequent local glaciation as well as by post glacial erosion. The summits have been rounded from glacial erosion and contain only small amounts of glacial till or pre-glacial residual soils.

Poorly drained to well drained colluvial soils on mountain slopes support western hemlock stands. Very poorly drained organic soils on gentle mountain slopes and benches support mixed conifer and sphagnum moss wetlands. Soils on summits support bedrock outcrop or moderately well drained colluvial soils with alder-salmonberry plant communities.

Mountain goats utilize this LTA. The Silvis Lakes/Beaver Falls Power House is in this LTA. The City of Ketchikan's municipal watershed is in this LTA. The Whitman Lake Dam, Mahoney Mine, Deer Mountain Shelter, Lower and Upper Ketchikan Lakes, Buck Mountain, Doe Mountain, Fawn Mountain, Juno Mountain, and Ward Mountain are located in this LTA. Portions of the Ketchikan Gateway Borough are located in this LTA.

Over half of this LTA is on NFS land. The LTA is designated as Old-Growth Habitat, Semi-Remote Recreation, Municipal Watershed (Ketchikan), Timber Production, and Modified Landscape LUDs. Most of the LTA is in the Revilla Roadless Area. About 581 acres of timber harvest has occurred and about 36 miles of road exist in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast and if unprotected, southern and easterly aspects of this LTA have a moderate windthrow risk. Landslide initiation risk is moderate on the steepest slopes and snow avalanche risk is high on steep high elevation inland slopes. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about six percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	KM_30_2
Map Unit Code	M245Ck04
Map Unit Long Name	Ketchikan Mafics/Ultramafics Revillagigedo Island Mountain Slopes
Size	31,021 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Gabbro; Graywacke, Slate
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Erosion-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to low site index (20%); Unproductive forest due to high elevation (16%); Urban soil (9%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (7%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (7%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (6%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (5%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (5%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 1,453 acres (5%)
High POG	2016: 5,124 acres (17%)
All POG	1954: 11,612 acres (37%); 2016: 11,031 acres (36%)
Climate	Average temperature: 2-7.5°C (35.6-45.5°F). Annual precipitation: 432-508 cm (170-200 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (23%); 500-1000 ft. (30%); 1000-2000 ft. (44%); 2000+ ft. (3%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (34%); 35-54% slopes (30%); 55-75% slopes (20%); >75% slopes (16%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	21 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (11%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Alluvial fan (AF), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Lake (L)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (24%); Upland (76%)
Ownership	NFS (62%); State of Alaska (16%); Private/Municipal (22%)
Human Disturbance	1.9% timber harvest (581 of 31,021 total acres); 0.6 km/km2 (0.9 mi/mi2) road or trail; City and Borough of Ketchikan; Mahoney Mine.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (8.6%); landslides (0.8%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (6%)

Ketchikan Mafics/Ultramafics Ward Creek and Mountain Point Hills-Lowlands Complex

The Ketchikan Mafics/Ultramafics Ward Creek and Mountain Point Hills-Lowlands Complex LTA is located on Revillagigedo Island along Ward Creek, White River and Mountain Point. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rolling hills and gently sloping lowlands within the Ketchikan Mafics/Ultramafics Ecological Subsection.

Hills and lowlands have been altered by continental and subsequent local glaciation as well as by post glacial marine deposition, subsequent uplift and subsequent organic depositions.

Moderately well to well drained colluvial soils on hills support western hemlock. Poorly and very poorly drained organic soils on lowlands support mixed conifer and sphagnum peat wetland plant communities. Well drained alluvial soils along drainages support Sitka spruce forests.

Connell Lake, Cove Mountain, White River Boy Scout Camp (historical), Last Chance Campground, Ward Lake Day Use Picnic Area, Grassy Point Picnic Area, Three Cs Campground, Signal Creek Campground, and Ward Lake, Mountain Point, and the southern portion of the City of Ketchikan are located in this LTA. The Ward Lake Recreation Area is popular with local Ketchikan residents.

More than half of the LTA is privately owned. The LTA is designated as Timber Production, Old-Growth Habitat, and Special Interest LUDs. The 1944 acres of timber harvest occurred since the 1970's. There are about 47 miles of roads and about thirteen miles of recreational trails have been constructed in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. The Ward Creek portion of the LTA is largely protected from prevailing winds or vegetation is resistant to destructive winds, therefore, windthrow risk is low. There is no snow avalanche risk. The Mountain Point portion of the LTA has moderate windthrow risk, low landslide risk and no snow avalanche risk.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	KM_40a
Map Unit Code	M245Ck05
Map Unit Long Name	Ketchikan Mafics/Ultramafics Ward Creek and Mountain Point Hills-Lowlands Complex
Size	9,884 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Extrusive; Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Volcanic undivided; Graywacke, Slate
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Timber harvest, less than 20 years old (20%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (19%); Unproductive forest due to high elevation (13%); Urban soil (8%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (7%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (6%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (6%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (6%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 288 acres (3%)
High POG	2016: 1,222 acres (12%)
All POG	1954: 4,763 acres (48%); 2016: 2,819 acres (29%)
Climate	Average temperature: 3-8°C (37.4-46.4°F). Annual precipitation: 432-508 cm (170-200 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (69%); 500-1000 ft. (28%); 1000-2000 ft. (2%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (80%); 35-54% slopes (14%); 55-75% slopes (5%); >75% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	14 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (39%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Flood plain (FP), High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Low gradient contained (LC)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (44%); Upland (56%)
Ownership	NFS (32%); State of Alaska (6%); Private/Municipal (62%)
Human Disturbance	19.7% timber harvest (1,944 of 9,884 total acres); 2.4 km/km2 (3.9 mi/mi2) road or trail; 9 miles powerline corridor; City and Borough of Ketchikan.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (< 1%); landslides (0.2%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (2%)

Ketchikan Mafics/Ultramafics Cannery Creek Hills-Valley Floor Complex

The Ketchikan Mafics/Ultramafics Cannery Creek Hills-Valley Floor Complex LTA is located on Cleveland Peninsula along Cannery Creek. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rolling hills and infrequently dissected footslopes within the Ketchikan Mafics/Ultramafics Ecological Subsection.

Valley floors have been altered by continental glaciation as well as by post glacial marine deposition and uplift and post uplift alluvial and organic depositions.

Poorly drained to well drained colluvial soils on hills support western hemlock stands. Very poorly drained organic soils on the valley floor support mixed conifer and sphagnum wetland plant communities. Well drained alluvial soils along Cannery Creek support Sitka spruce forests.

Magnetic Point, an abandoned cannery, and a few cabins are located on this LTA.

This LTA is mainly on NFS land. The LTA is in Modified Landscape and Old-Growth Habitat LUDs. Most of the LTA is in the Cleveland Roadless Area. There has been no timber harvest or road building in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. The LTA is largely protected from prevailing winds or vegetation is resistant to destructive winds, therefore, windthrow risk is low. Landslide initiation risk is low. There is no snow avalanche risk. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about six percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	KM_40c
Map Unit Code	M245Ck06
Map Unit Long Name	Ketchikan Mafics/Ultramafics Cannery Creek Hills-Valley Floor Complex
Size	2,205 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Gabbro, Ultramafic rocks
Soil Parent Material	Dense Till, Colluvium, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Fluvial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial; Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquepts, Cryaquods, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume class 4 on hydric soils (23%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (13%); Forested muskeg (11%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (10%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (9%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (8%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (7%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (7%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (7%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 284 acres (13%)
High POG	2016: 633 acres (29%)
All POG	1954: 1,554 acres (70%); 2016: 1,554 acres (70%)
Climate	Average temperature: 4.5-7°C (40.1-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 254-279 cm (100-110 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (64%); 500-1000 ft. (32%); 1000-2000 ft. (3%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (87%); 35-54% slopes (11%); 55-75% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	5 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (29%); mapped (4%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Alluvial fan (AF), Palustrine (PA)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (52%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (11%); Upland (37%)
Ownership	NFS (87%); State of Alaska (1%); Private/Municipal (13%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (0.3%); landslides (0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (6%)

Bell Island Granitics Ecological Subsection LTAs

Bell Island Granitics Garnet Mountain Mountain Summits

The Bell Island Granitics Garnet Mountain Mountain Summits LTA is located on top of Garnet Mountain and Wrangell Peak north of Wrangell. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rounded mountain summits within the Bell Island Granitics Ecological Subsection.

These summits have been rounded from glacial erosion and contain only small amounts of glacial till or pre-glacial residual soils.

Very poorly drained soils on summits support alpine emergent wetlands. Rock outcrops support alpine lichen plant communities or rock outcrop. Moderately well to well drained soils on summit shoulders support mountain hemlock and alpine shrubland plant communities.

Mountain goats utilize this LTA. Wrangell Peak and Garnet Mountain are located in this LTA.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Timber Production, Modified Landscape, Old-Growth Habitat, and Scenic Viewshed LUDs. The northern portion extends into the Stikine-LeConte Wilderness and the southern portion is in the Madan Roadless Area. There has been no timber harvest or road building in this LTA.

Southern and easterly aspects of this LTA are unprotected from destructive winds, predominantly from the southeast. However, harsh alpine conditions (including winds) results in stunted vegetation strongly resistant to destructive winds. Therefore, there is minimal wind disturbance or windthrow risk. Landslide risk is moderate and snow avalanche risk is high.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	BIG_10_1
Map Unit Code	M245Cf01
Map Unit Long Name	Bell Island Granitics Garnet Mountain Mountain Summits
Size	6,144 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Quartz Diorite, Monzonite, Quartz Monzonite
Soil Parent Material	Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to high elevation (25%); Sparsely Vegetated/Unvegetated (19%); Alpine (16%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (12%); Unproductive forest due to recurrent slide (10%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 3 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 271 acres (4%)
All POG	1954: 1,279 acres (21%); 2016: 1,279 acres (21%)
Climate	Average temperature: 0.5-6°C (32.9-42.8°F). Annual precipitation: 229-279 cm (90-110 in).
Elevation Class	1000-2000 ft. (18%); 2000+ ft. (82%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (22%); 35-54% slopes (29%); 55-75% slopes (32%); >75% slopes (17%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Pzm, (<1%).
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	not present
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Lake (L)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (7%); Upland (93%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (8.6%); landslides (0.3%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (4%)

Bell Island Granitics Blake Channel Mountain Summits

The Bell Island Granitics Blake Channel Mountain Summits LTA is located east of Blake Cannel southeast of Wrangell. The landforms comprising this LTA are rounded mountain summits within the Bell Island Granitics Ecological Subsection.

These summits have been rounded from glacial erosion and contain only small amounts of glacial till or pre-glacial residual soils.

Very poorly drained soils on summits support alpine emergent wetlands. Rock outcrops support alpine lichen plant communities or rock outcrop. Moderately well to well drained soils on summit shoulders support mountain hemlock and alpine shrubland plant communities.

Mountain goats utilize this LTA. Martin and Upper Martin Lakes are located immediately below these summits.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is mostly in Remote Recreation, Semi-Remote Recreation, and Scenic Viewshed LUDs. The entire LTA is in the Harding Roadless Area. There has been no timber harvest or road building in this LTA.

Southern and easterly aspects of this LTA are unprotected from destructive winds, predominantly from the southeast. However, harsh alpine conditions (including winds) results in stunted vegetation strongly resistant to destructive winds. Therefore, there is minimal wind disturbance or windthrow risk. Landslide risk is moderate and snow avalanche risk is moderate. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about five percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	BIG_10_2
Map Unit Code	M245Cf02
Map Unit Long Name	Bell Island Granitics Blake Channel Mountain Summits
Size	9,523 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Quartz Diorite, Monzonite, Quartz Monzonite
Soil Parent Material	Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to high elevation (42%); Sparsely Vegetated/Unvegetated (26%); Alpine (13%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (6%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 0 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 85 acres (1%)
All POG	1954: 780 acres (8%); 2016: 780 acres (8%)
Climate	Average temperature: 0.5-6°C (32.9-42.8°F). Annual precipitation: 356-432 cm (140-170 in).
Elevation Class	1000-2000 ft. (6%); 2000+ ft. (94%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (22%); 35-54% slopes (28%); 55-75% slopes (30%); >75% slopes (20%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	not present
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Lake (L), Alluvial fan (AF)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (11%); Upland (89%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (6.2%); landslides (0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (5%)

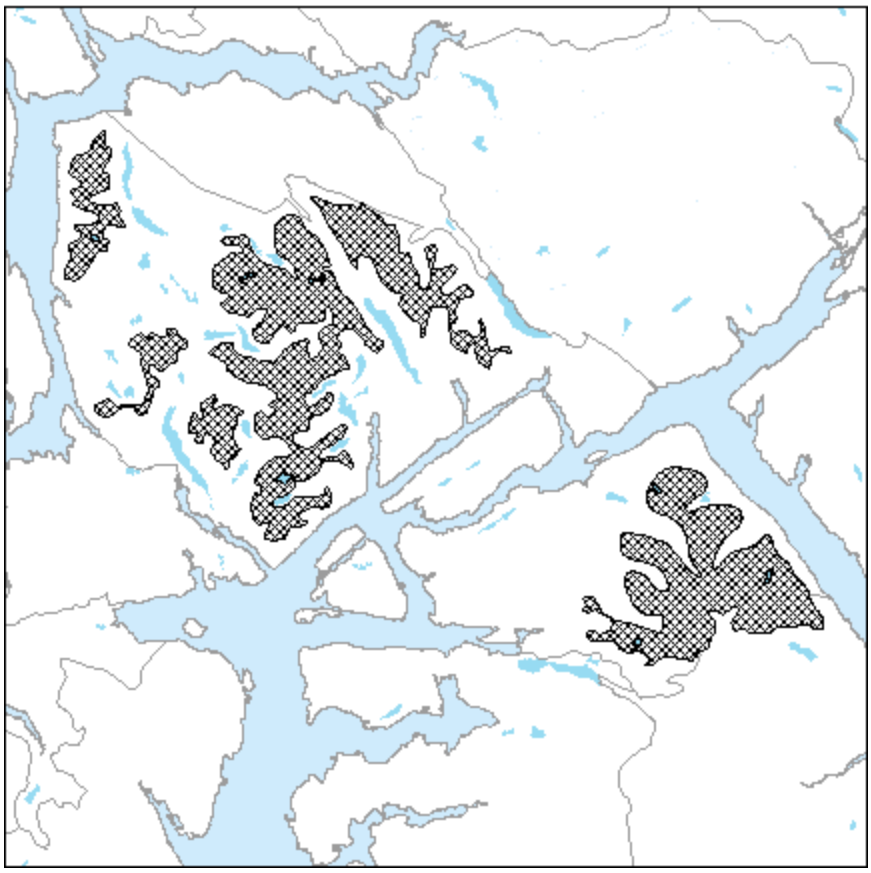
Bell Island Granitics Anchor Pass Mountain Summits

The Bell Island Granitics Anchor Pass Mountain Summits LTA is located northwest and southeast of Bell Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rounded mountain summits within the Bell Island Granitics Ecological Subsection.

These summits have been rounded from glacial erosion and contain only small amounts of glacial till or pre-glacial residual soils.

Very poorly drained soils on summits support alpine emergent wetlands. Rock outcrops support alpine lichen plant communities or rock outcrop. Moderately well to well drained soils on summit shoulders support mountain hemlock or alder-salmonberry plant communities in avalanche zones.

Shelokum Hotsprings and Reflection Lake are located immediately below these summits.



This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is designated as Wilderness Monument, Remote Recreation, Semi-remote Recreation, Wild River (head waters of Orchard Creek) and Timber Production LUDs. Portions of the LTA are in the following Roadless Areas: North Revilla, North Cleveland, Harding, Anan, or Frosty. There has been no timber harvest or road building in this LTA.

Southern and easterly aspects of this LTA are unprotected from destructive winds, predominantly from the southeast. However, harsh alpine conditions (including winds) results in stunted vegetation strongly resistant to destructive winds. Therefore, there is minimal wind disturbance or windthrow risk. Landslide risk is moderate and snow avalanche risk is moderate.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	BIG_10_3
Map Unit Code	M245Cf03
Map Unit Long Name	Bell Island Granitics Anchor Pass Mountain Summits
Size	69,841 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Quartz Diorite, Monzonite, Quartz Monzonite
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryofolists, Cryorthents, Cryosaprists, Cryumbrepts, Humicryods, Rock Outcrop
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to high elevation (33%); Sparsely Vegetated/Unvegetated (24%); Alpine (16%); Unproductive forest due to rock (6%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 64 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 1,134 acres (2%)
All POG	1954: 5,035 acres (7%); 2016: 5,035 acres (7%)
Climate	Average temperature: 0-6.5°C (32-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 279-483 cm (110-190 in).
Elevation Class	1000-2000 ft. (12%); 2000+ ft. (88%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (26%); 35-54% slopes (27%); 55-75% slopes (25%); >75% slopes (23%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	not present
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Lake (L), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Alluvial fan (AF)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (11%); Upland (89%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (2.9%); landslides (2.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (<1%)

Bell Island Granitics Wrangell Island Summits

The Bell Island Granitics Wrangell Island Summits LTA is located on Wrangell Island between Blake Channel and Fools Inlet. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rounded mountain summits within the Bell Island Granitics Ecological Subsection.

These summits have been rounded from glacial erosion and contain only small amounts of glacial till or pre-glacial residual soils.

Moderately well drained residual and colluvial soils support alpine shrubland with dwarf shrub plant communities. Rock outcrop supports alpine lichen vegetation types. Very poorly drained organic soils support alpine emergent wetlands.

This LTA is almost entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Timber Production and Old-Growth Habitat LUDs. Most of the LTA is in the Southeast Wrangell Roadless area. There has been no timber harvest or road building in this LTA.

Southern and easterly aspects of this LTA are unprotected from destructive winds, predominantly from the southeast. However, harsh alpine conditions (including winds) results in stunted vegetation strongly resistant to destructive winds. Therefore, there is minimal wind disturbance or windthrow risk. Landslide risk is high and snow avalanche risk is high.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	BIG_10_4
Map Unit Code	M245Cf04
Map Unit Long Name	Bell Island Granitics Wrangell Island Mountain Summits
Size	5,102 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Quartz Diorite, Monzonite, Quartz Monzonite
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryosaprists, Cryumbrepts, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to high elevation (41%); Unproductive forest due to recurrent slide (21%); Unproductive forest due to rock (10%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (8%); Recurrent slide (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 0 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 30 acres (1%)
All POG	1954: 557 acres (11%); 2016: 557 acres (11%)
Climate	Average temperature: 2-6°C (35.6-42.8°F). Annual precipitation: 356 cm (140 in).
Elevation Class	1000-2000 ft. (19%); 2000+ ft. (81%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (28%); 35-54% slopes (30%); 55-75% slopes (24%); >75% slopes (18%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	not present
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Lake (L)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (8%); Upland (92%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (9.8%); landslides (1.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (3%)

Bell Island Granitics Garnet Mountain Mountain Slopes

The Bell Island Granitics Garnet Mountain Mountain Slopes LTA is located on the slopes of Garnet Mountain and Wrangell Peak north of Wrangell. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, shallowly incised, smooth mountain slopes within the Bell Island Granitics Ecological Subsection.

The mountain slopes have been altered by continental and subsequent local glaciation as well as by post glacial erosion.

Moderately well drained to well drained soils support western hemlock forests in this LTA. Soils on higher elevations tend to be less than one-half meter or less thick over bedrock while soils on the toe slopes are closer to one meter thick overlying bedrock. Mountain hemlock forests are common at the highest elevations in the LTA.

Mountain goats utilize this LTA. Garnet Ledge and Garnet Ledge Cabin Site are located in this LTA.

This LTA is almost entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Timber Production, Modified Landscape, Old-Growth Habitat, and Scenic Viewshed LUDs. The northern portion extends into the Stikine-LeConte Wilderness and the southern portion is in the Madan Roadless Area. There has been no timber harvest or road building in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast and if unprotected, southern and easterly aspects of this LTA have a high windthrow risk.

Outflow winds often flow down the Stikine River especially during the winter months. Landslide initiation risk is high on the steepest slopes and snow avalanche risk is low. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about five percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	BIG_30_1
Map Unit Code	M245Cf05
Map Unit Long Name	Bell Island Granitics Garnet Mountain Mountain Slopes
Size	11,699 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Quartz Diorite, Monzonite, Quartz Monzonite; Phyllite
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting
Soil Great Groups	Humicryods
Landcover	Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (25%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (19%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (10%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (9%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (7%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (5%); Unproductive forest due to high elevation (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 465 acres (4%)
High POG	2016: 4,482 acres (38%)
All POG	1954: 8,995 acres (77%); 2016: 8,995 acres (77%)
Climate	Average temperature: 1-7°C (33.8-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 229-279 cm (90-110 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (18%); 500-1000 ft. (27%); 1000-2000 ft. (54%); 2000+ ft. (1%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (29%); 35-54% slopes (33%); 55-75% slopes (25%); >75% slopes (13%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	7 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (5%); mapped (<1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Alluvial fan (AF), Lake (L)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (7%); Palustrine Forested (15%); Upland (79%)
Ownership	NFS (99%); Private/Municipal (1%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (6.3%); landslides (0.7%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (5%)

Bell Island Granitics Blake Channel Mountain Slopes

The Bell Island Granitics Blake Channel Mountain Slopes LTA is located east of Blake Cannel southeast of Wrangell. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, shallowly incised, smooth mountain slopes within the Bell Island Granitics Ecological Subsection.

Mountain slopes have been altered by continental and subsequent local glaciation as well as by post glacial erosion and organic deposition.

Moderately well drained to well drained colluvial and residual soils on steeper areas support western hemlock stands. Higher elevations soils are less than one-half meter thick overlying bedrock with mixed conifer or mountain hemlock forests. Very poorly drained organic soils on benches support non-forested sphagnum moss wetlands.

Mountain goats utilize this LTA. Martin and Upper Martin Lake are located immediately below these mountain slopes.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is designated as Remote Recreation, Semi-remote Recreation, and Scenic Viewshed LUDs. The entire LTA is in either the Aaron or the Harding Roadless Areas. There has been no timber harvest or road building in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast and if unprotected, southern and easterly aspects of this LTA and unprotected slopes facing Blake Inlet have a high windthrow risk. Landslide initiation risk is high on the steepest slopes and snow avalanche risk is low on the southwest half of the LTA, and high on the Northeast. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about nineteen percent of the LTA.

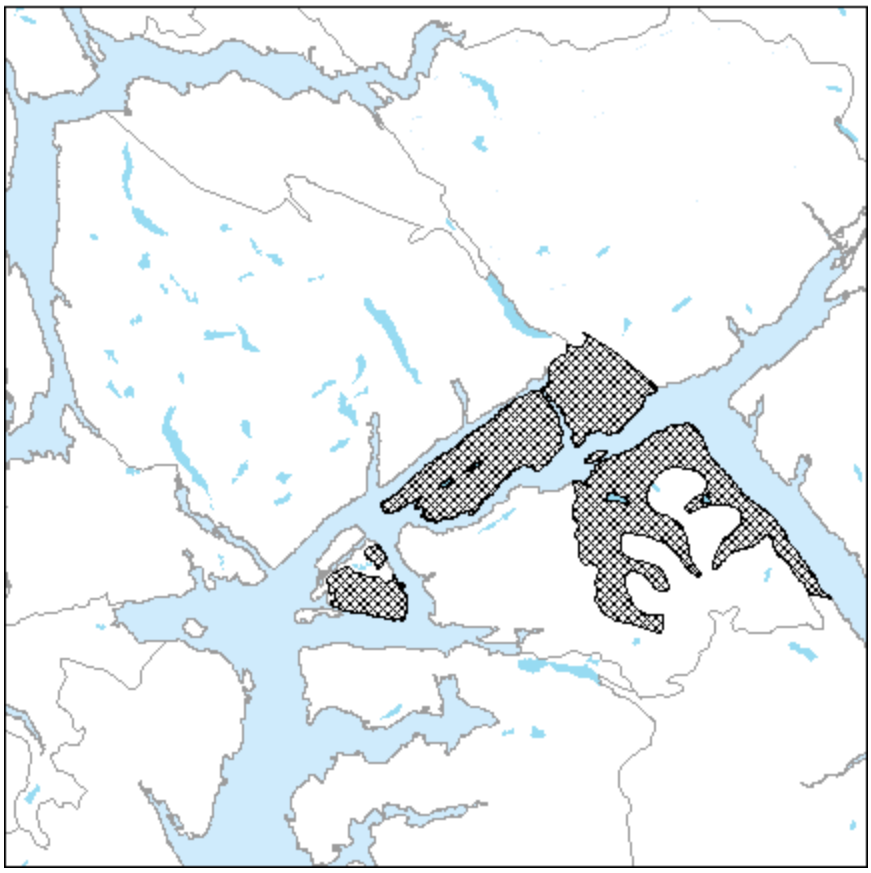
Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	BIG_30_2
Map Unit Code	M245Cf06
Map Unit Long Name	Bell Island Granitics Blake Channel Mountain Slopes
Size	17,067 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Quartz Diorite, Monzonite, Quartz Monzonite; Calcareous Metasediments, Marble
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryosaprists, Cryumbrepts, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to high elevation (24%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (21%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (14%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (8%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (7%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (6%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 255 acres (1%)
High POG	2016: 3,773 acres (22%)
All POG	1954: 9,174 acres (54%); 2016: 9,174 acres (54%)
Climate	Average temperature: 1.5-7°C (34.7-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 356-432 cm (140-170 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (16%); 500-1000 ft. (23%); 1000-2000 ft. (59%); 2000+ ft. (2%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (29%); 35-54% slopes (29%); 55-75% slopes (27%); >75% slopes (15%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Pzm, (<1%).
Shoreline Miles	11 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (5%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Alluvial fan (AF), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Flood plain (FP)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (17%); Palustrine Forested (14%); Upland (69%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (11.9%); landslides (1.0%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (19%)

Bell Island Granitics Anchor Pass Mountain Slopes

The Bell Island Granitics Anchor Pass Mountain Slopes LTA is located on Bell and Hassler Islands and on the extreme northern point of Revilligigedo Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, shallowly incised, smooth mountain slopes and lesser amounts of rounded mountain summits within the Bell Island Granitics Ecological Subsection.

Slopes have been altered by continental and subsequent local glaciation as well as by post glacial erosion.

Poorly drained to well drained, shallow to moderately deep colluvial soils support western hemlock and mixed conifer forests. Western red cedar and yellow-cedar are common on the shallow soils. Shallow to moderately deep organic and colluvial soils support alpine shrubland or alpine emergent wetland plant communities. The alpine shrubland tends to be on shallow, well drained soils while the emergent wetlands are on poorly drained organic soils.



Bell Island Hot Springs, Claude Point Cabin, and Bell Island Lakes are located in this LTA.

This LTA is almost entirely on NFS lands. The LTA is primarily designated as Wilderness Monument and Semi-Remote Recreation LUDs with a smaller amount of Modified Landscape, Scenic Viewshed, and Old-Growth Habitat LUDs. Portions of the LTA are in the North Cleveland Roadless Area. 746 acres of timber harvest (all NFS) has occurred in the 1950's, 1970's, 1990's, and 2000's with nine miles of associated road building.

The dominant wind direction is southeast and if unprotected, southern and easterly aspects of this LTA have a high windthrow risk. Landslide initiation risk is high on the steepest slopes and snow avalanche risk is high on inland steep side-slopes. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about six percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	BIG_30_3
Map Unit Code	M245Cf07
Map Unit Long Name	Bell Island Granitics Anchor Pass Mountain Slopes
Size	47,286 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Quartz Diorite, Monzonite, Quartz Monzonite
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to high elevation (16%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (14%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (10%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (9%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (9%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (9%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (8%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (8%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 1,167 acres (2%)
High POG	2016: 9,331 acres (20%)
All POG	1954: 26,844 acres (57%); 2016: 26,098 acres (55%)
Climate	Average temperature: 0.5-7°C (32.9-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 356-483 cm (140-190 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (21%); 500-1000 ft. (23%); 1000-2000 ft. (40%); 2000+ ft. (16%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (31%); 35-54% slopes (29%); 55-75% slopes (23%); >75% slopes (16%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	62 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (9%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Flood plain (FP), Lake (L), Moderate gradient contained (MC)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (14%); Palustrine Forested (28%); Upland (58%)
Ownership	NFS (100%); Private/Municipal (<1%)
Human Disturbance	1.6% timber harvest (746 of 47,286 total acres); 0.08 km/km2 (0.13 mi/mi2) road or trail; 4 miles powerline corridor.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (< 1%); avalanche fields (1.7%); landslides (0.2%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (6%)

Bell Island Granitics Wrangell Island Mountain Slopes

The Bell Island Granitics Wrangell Island Mountain Slopes LTA is located on Wrangell Island between Blake Channel and Fools Inlet. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, shallowly incised, smooth mountain slopes within the Bell Island Granitics Ecological Subsection.

Mountain slopes have been altered by continental and subsequent local glaciation as well as by post glacial erosion and organic deposition.

Somewhat poorly drained to well drained colluvial soils on mountain slopes support western hemlock stands. Soils are shallow to bedrock at higher elevations and forests are mixed conifer or mountain hemlock. Very poorly drained organic soils on benches support sphagnum peatland vegetation types. Moderately well drained residual and colluvial soils on shoulders support mountain hemlock stands.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Scenic Viewshed Old-Growth Habitat, and Timber Production LUDs. Most of the LTA is in the Southeast Wrangell Roadless area. The 235 acres of timber harvest has occurred in the 1980's, 1990's, and 2000's with 1 mile of associated road building.

The dominant wind direction is southeast and if unprotected, southern and easterly aspects of this LTA have a high windthrow risk. Landslide initiation risk is high on the steepest slopes and snow avalanche risk is low. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about 24 percent of the LTA.

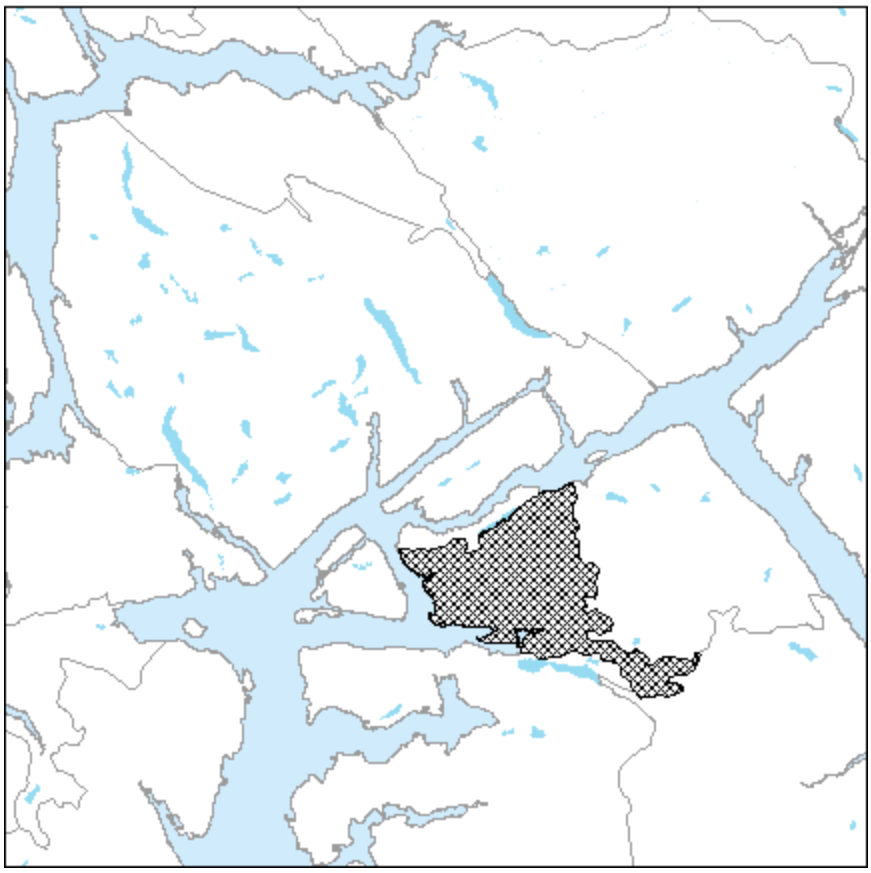
Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	BIG_30_4
Map Unit Code	M245Cf08
Map Unit Long Name	Bell Island Granitics Wrangell Island Mountain Slopes
Size	12,122 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Quartz Diorite, Monzonite, Quartz Monzonite
Soil Parent Material	Ablation Till, Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (18%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (16%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (15%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (9%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (7%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (7%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (7%); Unproductive forest due to recurrent slide (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 101 acres (1%)
High POG	2016: 3,158 acres (26%)
All POG	1954: 7,589 acres (63%); 2016: 7,354 acres (61%)
Climate	Average temperature: 2.5-7°C (36.5-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 356 cm (140 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (27%); 500-1000 ft. (24%); 1000-2000 ft. (49%); 2000+ ft. (1%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (38%); 35-54% slopes (34%); 55-75% slopes (20%); >75% slopes (8%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Pzm, (1%).
Shoreline Miles	18 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (9%); mapped (<1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Lake (L), Alluvial fan (AF)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (11%); Palustrine Forested (25%); Upland (64%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	1.9% timber harvest (235 of 12,122 total acres); 0.03 km/km2 (0.04 mi/mi2) road or trail; 8 miles powerline corridor.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (1.5%); landslides (1.6%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (24%)

Bell Island Granitics Shrimp Bay Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex

The Bell Island Granitics Shrimp Bay Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex LTA is located on northern Revillagigedo Island between Hassler Pass and Cow Creek. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, shallowly incised, smooth mountain slopes and lesser amounts of rounded mountain summits within the Bell Island Granitics Ecological Subsection.

Mountain slopes have been altered by continental and subsequent local glaciation as well as by post glacial erosion and organic deposition. The summits have been rounded from glacial erosion and contain only small amounts of glacial till or pre-glacial residual soils.

Rock outcrop on summit extremes is common in the LTA, often with alpine lichen plant communities. The soils in alpine areas a generally less than one-half meter thick overlying bedrock.



Somewhat poorly to poorly drained soils one-half to one meter thick overlying bedrock characterize the upper mountain slopes. Here, forests are typically mountain hemlock or mixed conifer.

Well drained colluvial soils on lower mountain slopes support western hemlock or mixed conifer forests. Very poorly drained organic soils support mixed conifer stands.

The Klu Bay Marine Access Facility is located in this LTA.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is designated as Semi-Remote Recreation, Timber Production, and Modified Landscape LUDs. Most of the LTA is in the North Revilla Roadless Area. The 1,245 acres of timber harvest (all NFS) has occurred in the 1950's, 1960's, 1990's, and 2000's with twelve miles of associated road building.

The dominant wind direction is southeast and if unprotected, southern and easterly aspects of this LTA have a high windthrow risk. Landslide initiation risk is high on the steepest slopes and snow avalanche risk is low.

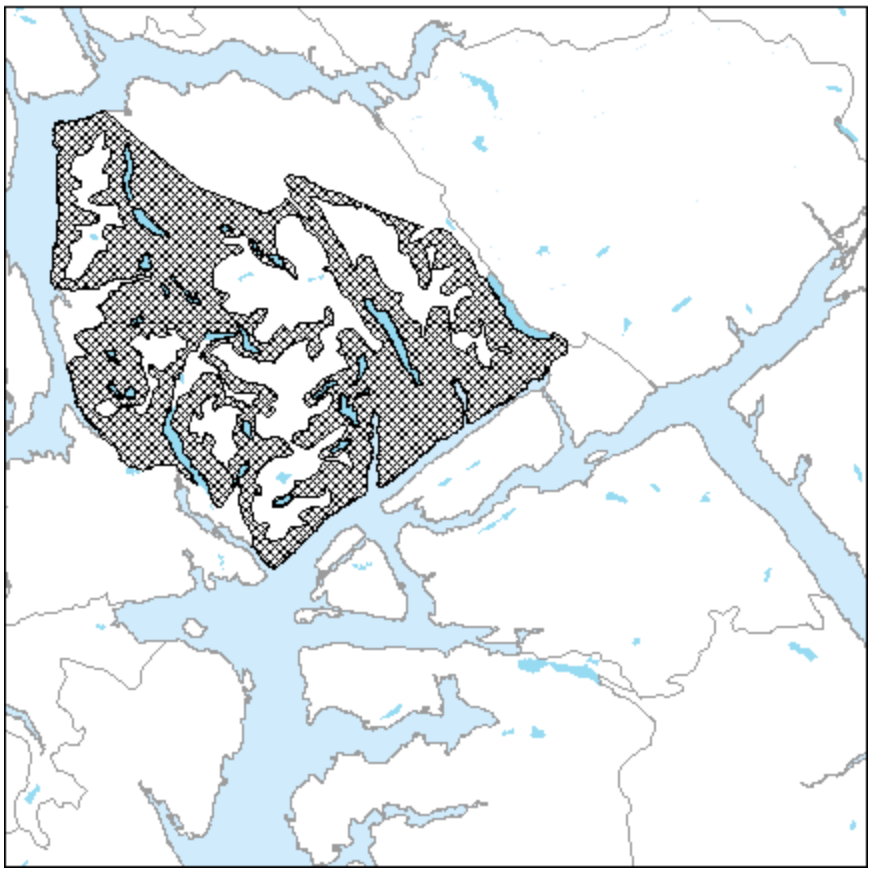
Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	BIG_30a
Map Unit Code	M245Cf09
Map Unit Long Name	Bell Island Granitics Shrimp Bay Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex
Size	28,371 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Quartz Diorite, Monzonite, Quartz Monzonite
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting
Soil Great Groups	Cryofolists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to high elevation (19%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (16%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (12%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (10%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (8%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (7%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 594 acres (2%)
High POG	2016: 7,295 acres (26%)
All POG	1954: 16,634 acres (59%); 2016: 15,389 acres (54%)
Climate	Average temperature: 2-7°C (35.6-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 356 cm (140 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (13%); 500-1000 ft. (22%); 1000-2000 ft. (48%); 2000+ ft. (18%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (32%); 35-54% slopes (27%); 55-75% slopes (22%); >75% slopes (18%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	18 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (5%); mapped (<1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Lake (L), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Palustrine (PA)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (14%); Palustrine Forested (24%); Upland (62%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	4.4% timber harvest (1,245 of 28,371 total acres); 0.17 km/km2 (0.3 mi/mi2) road or trail; 9 miles powerline corridor.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (< 1%); avalanche fields (0.3%); landslides (1.2%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (2%)

Bell Island Granitics Cleveland Peninsula Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits-Lowlands Complex

The Bell Island Granitics Cleveland Peninsula Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits-Lowlands Complex LTA is on Cleveland Peninsula between Bell Arm and Earnest Sound. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, shallowly incised, smooth mountain slopes and lesser amounts of rounded mountain summits and gently sloping lowlands within the Bell Island Granitics Ecological Subsection.

Mountain slopes and mountain summits have been altered by continental and local glaciation and by post glacial erosion. Valley floors have been altered by continental and local glaciation as well as by post glacial deposition.

Shallow poorly and very poorly drained residual and organic soils on summits support alpine shrubland or emergent wetland vegetation.



Steeper mountain slopes with shallow to moderately deep well drained colluvial soils support western hemlock stands with areas of cedar dominance.

Very poorly to poorly drained soils support mixed conifer stands on benches or gentle mountain slopes and short sedge wetlands on valley floors.

Well drained alluvial soils support Sitka spruce forests.

Table Mountain, Shelokum Hot Springs, Shelokum Trail, and Standing Rock Lakes are located in this LTA.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is primarily designated as Semi-Remote Recreation, LUD II, and Scenic Viewshed LUDs. Lesser amounts are designated as Timber Production and Wild River (Anan Creek) LUDs. Portions of the LTA are in the following Roadless Areas: North Cleveland, Harding, Anan, or Frosty. The 715 acres of timber harvest (all NFS) has occurred since the 1990's with five miles of associated road building.

The dominant wind direction is southeast and if unprotected, southern and easterly aspects of this LTA have a moderate windthrow risk. Landslide initiation risk is moderate on the steepest slopes and snow avalanche risk is moderate on steep high elevation inland slopes. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about seven percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	BIG_30b
Map Unit Code	M245Cf10
Map Unit Long Name	Bell Island Granitics Cleveland Peninsula Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits-Lowland Complex
Size	102,000 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Quartz Diorite, Monzonite, Quartz Monzonite
Soil Parent Material	Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryofolists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to high elevation (23%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (15%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (15%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (10%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (7%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (7%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (6%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 1,166 acres (1%)
High POG	2016: 22,685 acres (22%)
All POG	1954: 51,776 acres (51%); 2016: 51,061 acres (50%)
Climate	Average temperature: 0-7°C (32-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 229-432 cm (90-170 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (12%); 500-1000 ft. (22%); 1000-2000 ft. (59%); 2000+ ft. (8%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (37%); 35-54% slopes (27%); 55-75% slopes (21%); >75% slopes (15%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	46 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (3%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Lake (L), Flood plain (FP)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (20%); Palustrine Forested (17%); Upland (63%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	0.7% timber harvest (715 of 102,000 total acres); 0.04 km/km2 (0.06 mi/mi2) road or trail; 7 miles powerline corridor.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (< 1%); avalanche fields (3.5%); landslides (0.3%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (7%)

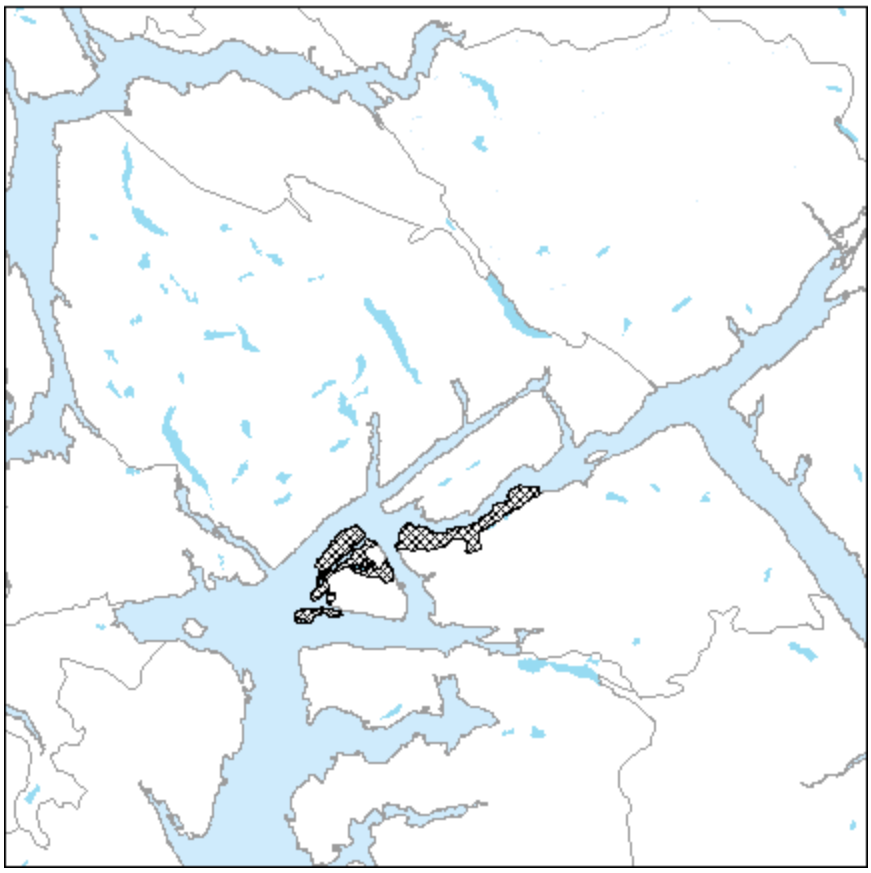
Bell Island Granitics Bell Arm Hills

The Bell Island Granitics Bell Arm Hills LTA is located on Black Island, Gedney Island, and the northern shores of Revillagigedo and Hassler Island west of Claude Point. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rolling hills within the Bell Island Granitics Ecological Subsection.

Hills have been altered by continental and subsequent local glaciation as well as by post glacial organic deposition.

Shallow to moderately deep, well or moderately well drained colluvial soils on steeper slopes support western hemlock stands. Many of the soils on the hills are shallow to bedrock with western red cedar or yellow-cedar as a noteworthy component.

Very poorly drained to poorly drained organic or colluvial soils on benches and less steep slopes support mixed conifer sphagnum wetlands or western hemlock stands.



This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is designated as Semi-Remote Recreation, Scenic Viewshed, Old-Growth Habitat, and Modified Landscape LUDs. Portions of the LTA are in either North Cleveland or North Revilla Roadless Areas. The 80 acres of timber harvest (all NFS) has occurred in the 1990's and 2000's with two miles of associated road building.

The dominant wind direction is southeast and if unprotected, southern and easterly aspects of this LTA have a moderate windthrow risk. Landslide initiation risk is moderate on the steepest slopes and snow avalanche risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	BIG_40_1
Map Unit Code	M245Cf11
Map Unit Long Name	Bell Island Granitics Bell Arm Hills
Size	6,243 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Quartz Diorite, Monzonite, Quartz Monzonite
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquepts, Cryaquods, Cryofolists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume class 4 on hydric soils (20%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (18%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (11%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (11%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (11%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (9%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (9%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (7%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 0 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 1,168 acres (19%)
All POG	1954: 4,262 acres (68%); 2016: 4,182 acres (67%)
Climate	Average temperature: 5-7°C (41-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 305-356 cm (120-140 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (80%); 500-1000 ft. (20%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (55%); 35-54% slopes (26%); 55-75% slopes (13%); >75% slopes (6%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	32 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (43%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Lake (L), Palustrine (PA)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (47%); Upland (53%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	1.3% timber harvest (80 of 6,243 total acres); 0.20 km/km2 (0.3 mi/mi2) road or trail; 1 mile powerline corridor.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (< 0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (4%)

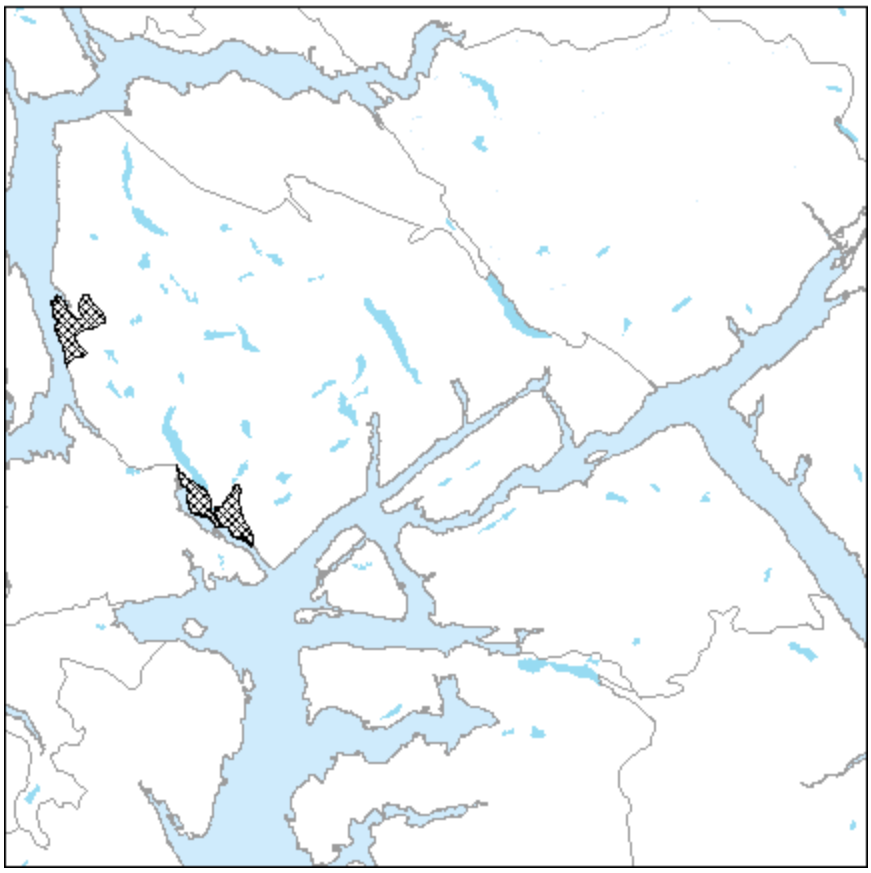
Bell Island Granitics Seward Passage to Yes Bay Hills

The Bell Island Granitics Seward Passage to Yes Bay Hills LTA is located on Cleveland Peninsula along Yes Bay and Seward Passage. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rolling hills within the Bell Island Granitics Ecological Subsection.

Hills have been altered by continental and subsequent local glaciation as well as by post glacial organic deposition.

Shallow to moderately deep, well or moderately well drained colluvial soils on steeper slopes support western hemlock stands. The summits of hills are often shallow to bedrock.

Very poorly drained to poorly drained, organic or colluvial soils on benches or less steep slopes support mixed conifer stands or sphagnum bogs.



Yes Bay Lodge and Frosty Bay Marine Access Facility are located in this LTA.

This LTA is almost entirely on NFS land. The LTA is designated as Modified Landscape, Timber Production, Semi-Remote Recreation, and Wild River (Wolverine Creek) LUDs. Portions of the LTA are in the North Cleveland or Frosty Roadless Areas. The 370 acres of timber harvest (all NFS) has occurred in the 1950's and 1990's with eight miles of associated road building.

The dominant wind direction is southeast and if unprotected, southern and easterly aspects of this LTA have a moderate windthrow risk. Landslide initiation risk is moderate but only on one small steep slope along Seward Passage. There is no snow avalanche risk.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	BIG_40_2
Map Unit Code	M245Cf12
Map Unit Long Name	Bell Island Granitics Seward Passage to Yes Bay Hills
Size	4,462 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Quartz Diorite, Monzonite, Quartz Monzonite
Soil Parent Material	Dense Till, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquepts, Cryofibrists, Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (20%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (18%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (13%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (11%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (9%); Timber harvest, less than 20 years old (8%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (8%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (6%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 32 acres (1%)
High POG	2016: 1,185 acres (27%)
All POG	1954: 3,328 acres (75%); 2016: 2,958 acres (66%)
Climate	Average temperature: 5-7°C (41-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 229-356 cm (90-140 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (76%); 500-1000 ft. (23%); 1000-2000 ft. (1%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (82%); 35-54% slopes (15%); 55-75% slopes (2%); >75% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	10 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (39%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Palustrine (PA), Lake (L)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (39%); Upland (61%)
Ownership	NFS (100%); Private/Municipal (<1%)
Human Disturbance	8.3% timber harvest (370 of 4,462 total acres); 0.7 km/km2 (1.1 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (< 0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (3%)

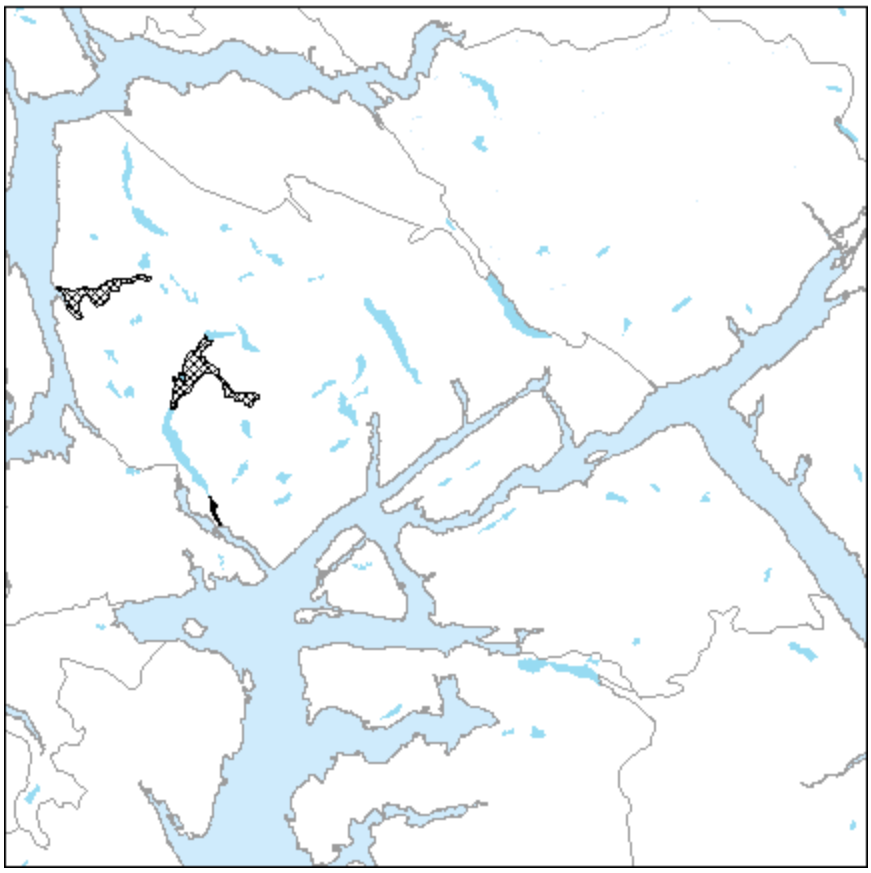
Bell Island Granitics McDonald Lake and Frosty Bay Valley Floor

The Bell Island Granitics McDonald Lake and Frosty Bay Valley Floor LTA is located on Cleveland Peninsula along Frosty, Walker, and Wolverine Creeks. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans within the Bell Island Granitics Ecological Subsection.

Valley floors have been altered by continental and subsequent local glaciation as well as by post glacial organic and alluvial deposition.

Well drained deep colluvial or alluvial support productive western hemlock or Sitka Spruce stands.

On floodplains, well drained deep alluvial soils support Sitka spruce stands. Sitka spruce-red alder forests are present on the most frequently-disturbed portions of the floodplains or alluvial fans.



Very poorly drained organic soils support mixed conifer or sphagnum dominated vegetation types.

Frosty Bay Cabin is in this LTA.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Modified Landscape, Timber Production, Remote Recreation, Semi-Remote Recreation, and Wild River (Walker Creek) LUDs. The two southern areas of the LTA are in the North Cleveland Roadless Area. The 252 acres of timber harvest (all NFS) has occurred in the 1950's and 1990's, with five miles of associated road building.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low. Snow Avalanche risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	BIG_50_1
Map Unit Code	M245Cf13
Map Unit Long Name	Bell Island Granitics McDonald Lake and Frosty Bay Valley Floor
Size	3,148 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Quartz Diorite, Monzonite, Quartz Monzonite
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial
Soil Great Groups	Cryofibrists, Cryofluvents, Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume classes 6 and 7 (17%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (15%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (15%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (9%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (7%); Timber harvest, less than 20 years old (7%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (6%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 542 acres (17%)
High POG	2016: 1,176 acres (37%)
All POG	1954: 2,246 acres (71%); 2016: 1,994 acres (63%)
Climate	Average temperature: 3.5-7°C (38.3-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 279-356 cm (110-140 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (59%); 500-1000 ft. (40%); 1000-2000 ft. (1%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (88%); 35-54% slopes (11%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	2 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (25%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Moderate gradient contained (MC), Flood plain (FP), Low gradient contained (LC), High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (12%); Palustrine Forested (23%); Upland (66%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	8.0% timber harvest (252 of 3,148 total acres); 0.8 km/km2 (1.3 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (0.3%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (<1%)

Bell Island Granitics Marten Lake Valley Floor

The Bell Island Granitics Marten Lake Valley Floor LTA is located along Martin Lake north of Bradfield Canal, southeast of the community of Wrangell. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans within the Bell Island Granitics Ecological Subsection.

Valley floor has been shaped by glaciation and glacial deposits have been re-worked by stream action.

Well drained deep colluvial soils on floodplains and alluvial fans support western hemlock and Sitka spruce dominated stands.

Very poorly drained organic soils support mixed conifer forested wetlands, sphagnum bog or tall sedge wetlands.

Martin Lake is located adjacent to this LTA.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is designated as Remote and Semi-Remote Recreation LUDs. The entire LTA is in the Harding Roadless Area. There has been no timber harvest or road building in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. The LTA is either largely protected from prevailing winds, or vegetation is resistant to destructive winds; therefore, windthrow risk is low. Landslide initiation risk is low but there is moderate to high risk of landslides originating from adjacent steep slopes outside the LTA. There is moderate snow avalanche risk originating from adjacent slopes (higher elevations only). Yellow-cedar decline is present in about eleven percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	BIG_50_2
Map Unit Code	M245Cf14
Map Unit Long Name	Bell Island Granitics Marten Lake Valley Floor
Size	1,675 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Quartz Diorite, Monzonite, Quartz Monzonite
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (22%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (15%); Unproductive forest due to high elevation (11%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (11%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (11%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (9%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (6%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 148 acres (9%)
High POG	2016: 554 acres (33%)
All POG	1954: 1,098 acres (66%); 2016: 1,098 acres (66%)
Climate	Average temperature: 4.5-7°C (40.1-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 356-432 cm (140-170 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (96%); 500-1000 ft. (4%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (93%); 35-54% slopes (7%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Pzm, (2%).
Shoreline Miles	2 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (58%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), High gradient contained (HC), Flood plain (FP), Low gradient contained (LC), Alluvial fan (AF)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (12%); Palustrine Forested (43%); Upland (44%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (1.5%); landslides (2.7%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (11%)

Bell Island Granitics Blake Channel Plateaus

The Bell Island Granitics Blake Channel Plateaus LTA is located east of Blake Channel and west of Martin Lake, southeast of the community of Wrangell. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly high elevation gently sloping lowlands (plateaus) within the Bell Island Granitics Ecological Subsection.

Plateaus have been altered by continental glaciation with very little post glacial erosion.

Very poorly drained, moderately deep to bedrock, organic soils support cedar or sphagnum moss dominated wetlands.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is designated as Semi-Remote Recreation and Scenic Viewshed LUDs. The entire LTA is in the Harding Roadless Area. There has been no timber harvest or road building in this LTA.

This LTA is unprotected from destructive winds, predominantly from the southeast. There is minimal wind disturbance or windthrow risk. Landslide and snow avalanche risks are low. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about 34 percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	BIG_61
Map Unit Code	M245Cf15
Map Unit Long Name	Bell Island Granitics Blake Channel Plateaus
Size	1,518 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Quartz Diorite, Monzonite, Quartz Monzonite
Soil Parent Material	Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryosaprists
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to muskeg (84%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (8%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 0 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 0 acres (0%)
All POG	1954: 58 acres (4%); 2016: 58 acres (4%)
Climate	Average temperature: 2.5-6.5°C (36.5-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 356-432 cm (140-170 in).
Elevation Class	1000-2000 ft. (99%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (88%); 35-54% slopes (9%); 55-75% slopes (2%); >75% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	not present
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Palustrine (PA), Lake (L)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (90%); Upland (10%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (0.7%); landslides (< 0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (34%)

Etolin Granitics Ecological Subsection LTAs

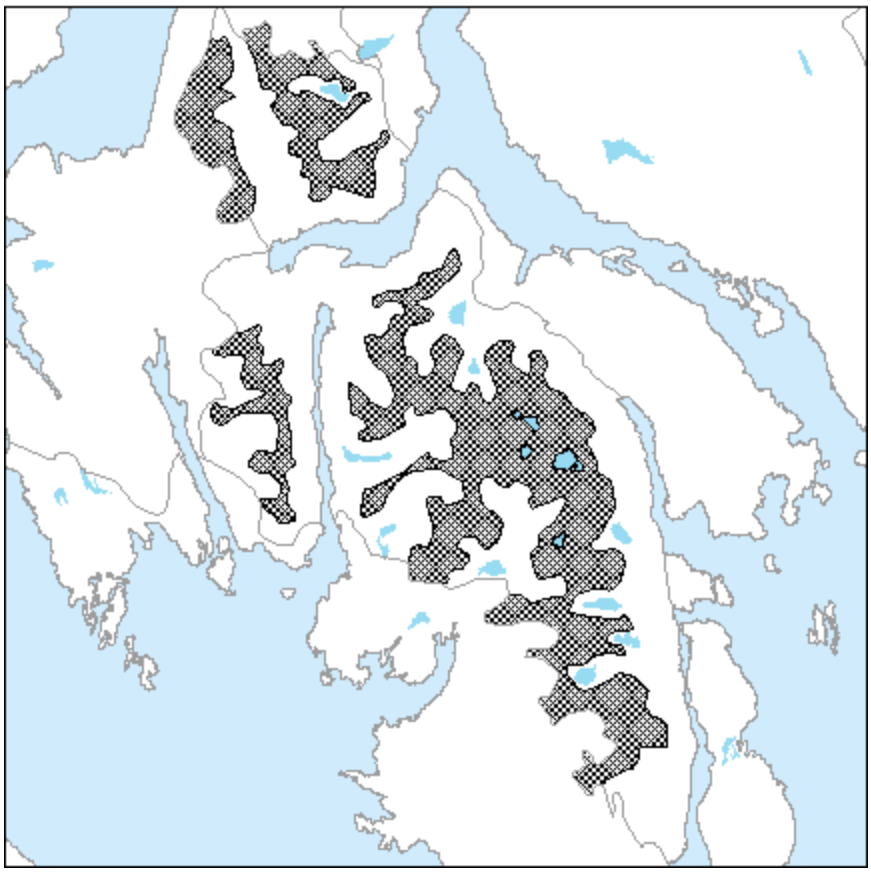
Etolin Granitics Mountain Summits

The Etolin Granitics Mountain Summits LTA is located on Etolin Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rounded mountain summits within the Etolin Granitics Ecological Subsection.

Summits have been rounded from glacial erosion and contain only small amounts of glacial till or pre-glacial residual soils.

Soils on the summits are typically very poorly drained shallow organic over bedrock emergent wetland plant communities. Somewhat poorly to well drained soils less than one-half meter to bedrock support alpine dwarf shrub plant communities. Rock outcrop with lichens is common.

Alice Peak, Bessie Peak, Etolin Island, Helen Peak, Mount Etolin, Mount Shakes, Navy Peak, Red Mountain, and Virginia Peak are in this LTA.



This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is designated as Modified Landscape, Timber Production, and Old-Growth Habitat LUDs. The LTA is in portions of the North Etolin, South Etolin, and Mosman Roadless Areas. The southern half is in the South Etolin Wilderness. There has been no timber harvest or road building in this LTA.

Rocky mountain and Roosevelt elk were introduced to this LTA in the 1980s and 1990's.

Southern and easterly aspects of this LTA are unprotected from destructive winds, predominantly from the southeast. However, harsh alpine conditions (including winds) results in stunted vegetation strongly resistant to destructive winds. Therefore, there is minimal wind disturbance or windthrow risk. Landslide risk is high and snow avalanche risk is high.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	EG_10
Map Unit Code	M245Ch01
Map Unit Long Name	Etolin Granitics Mountain Summits
Size	35,277 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Alkali Granite, Granodiorite, Quartz Monzonite; Graywacke, Slate
Soil Parent Material	Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryosaprists, Humicryods, Rock Outcrop
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to high elevation (30%); Alpine (18%); Sparsely Vegetated/Unvegetated (18%); Unproductive forest due to rock (12%); Unproductive forest due to recurrent slide (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 21 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 418 acres (1%)
All POG	1954: 3,019 acres (9%); 2016: 3,019 acres (9%)
Climate	Average temperature: 0.5-6.5°C (32.9-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 229-279 cm (90-110 in).
Elevation Class	1000-2000 ft. (11%); 2000+ ft. (89%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (25%); 35-54% slopes (32%); 55-75% slopes (26%); >75% slopes (17%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	not present
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Lake (L), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Flood plain (FP), Alluvial fan (AF)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (6%); Upland (94%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (5.4%); landslides (0.5%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (1%)

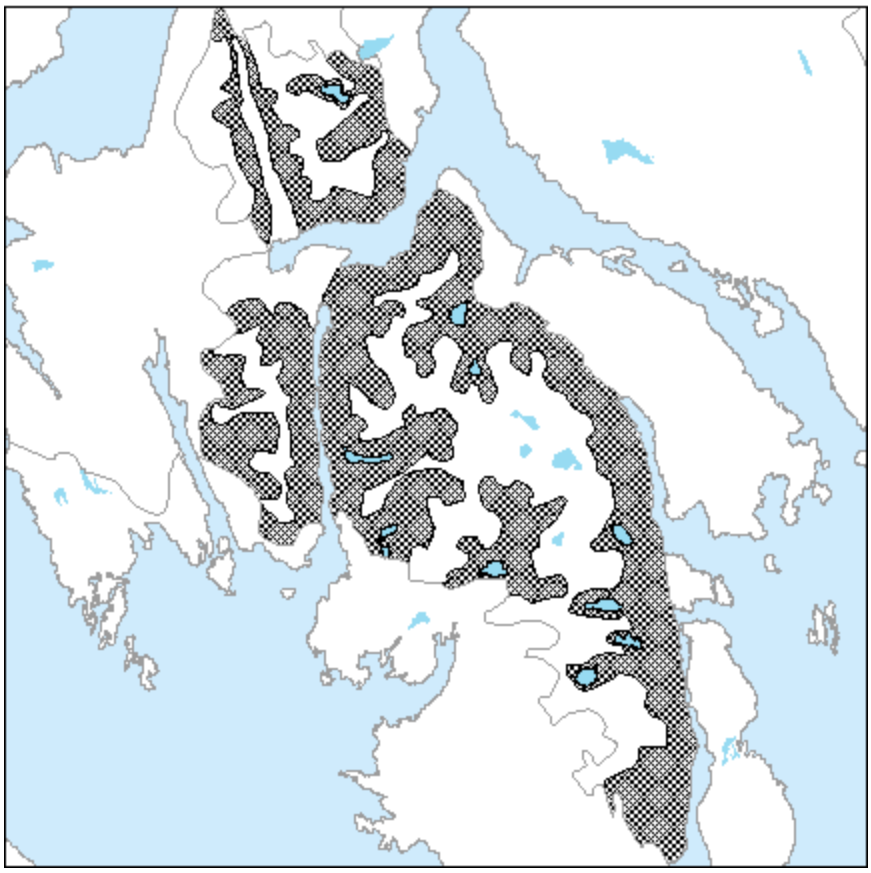
Etolin Granitics Mountain Slopes

The Etolin Granitics Mountain Slopes LTA is located on Etolin Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, shallowly incised, smooth mountain slopes with lesser amounts of rounded mountain summits within the Etolin Granitics Ecological Subsection.

Mountain slopes have been altered by continental and subsequent local glaciation as well as by post glacial erosion. Summits have been rounded from glacial erosion and contain only small amounts of glacial till or pre-glacial residual soils.

Somewhat poorly to well drained shallow to very deep colluvial and residual soils on mountain slopes support western hemlock and alder stands.

Very poorly drained organic soils on gently sloped mountain slopes support sphagnum moss wetlands.



On summits, very poorly drained shallow organic soils support alpine shrubland with dwarf shrub and hardy forb plant communities. Rock outcrop is common.

Navy Lake, Shakes Village, and Towayat's Village are on this LTA. The State of Alaska Burnett Inlet Fish Hatchery is located on this LTA.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is designated as Modified Landscape, Timber Production, Semi-Remote Recreation, and Old-Growth Habitat LUDs. The LTA is in portions of the North Etolin, South Etolin, and Mosman Roadless Areas. The southern half is in the South Etolin Wilderness. 1,387 acres of timber harvest was accompanied by fourteen miles of road construction in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast and if unprotected, taller treed southern and easterly aspects of mountain slopes of this LTA have a high windthrow risk. Landslide initiation risk is high on the steepest slopes and snow avalanche risk is moderate on alder-covered, steep side-slopes. For subalpine summits, harsh alpine conditions (including winds) results in stunted vegetation strongly resistant to destructive winds. Therefore, there is minimal wind disturbance or windthrow risk. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about eleven percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	EG_30
Map Unit Code	M245Ch02
Map Unit Long Name	Etolin Granitics Mountain Slopes
Size	51,999 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Alkali Granite, Granodiorite, Quartz Monzonite; Graywacke, Slate
Soil Parent Material	Ablation Till, Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting
Soil Great Groups	Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (14%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (13%); Unproductive forest due to high elevation (12%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (9%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (8%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (8%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (6%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (6%); Unproductive forest due to rock (5%); Unproductive forest due to recurrent slide (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 1,322 acres (3%)
High POG	2016: 12,669 acres (24%)
All POG	1954: 29,117 acres (56%); 2016: 27,730 acres (53%)
Climate	Average temperature: 1-7.5°C (33.8-45.5°F). Annual precipitation: 229-279 cm (90-110 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (18%); 500-1000 ft. (27%); 1000-2000 ft. (53%); 2000+ ft. (2%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (27%); 35-54% slopes (34%); 55-75% slopes (24%); >75% slopes (15%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	36 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (5%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Alluvial fan (AF), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Lake (L)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (6%); Palustrine Forested (11%); Upland (82%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	2.7% timber harvest (1,387 of 51,998 total acres); 0.10 km/km2 (0.17 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (< 1%); avalanche fields (7.6%); landslides (1.4%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (11%)

Etolin Granitics Anita Bay Valley Floor

The Etolin Granitics Anita Bay Valley Floor LTA is located on northern Etolin Island south of the community of Wrangell. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans, and gently sloping lowlands within the Etolin Granitics Ecological Subsection.

The valley floor has been altered by continental and subsequent local glaciation as well as by post glacial organic and alluvial deposition.

Poorly to well drained soils on footslopes support western hemlock forests. Very poorly drained organic soils on valley bottom lowlands support sphagnum moss wetlands and mixed conifer stands.

Very deep, well drained soils on floodplains and alluvial fans support Sitka spruce stands.

This LTA is adjacent to Anita Bay, the access point for the Etolin Island road system.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is primarily in the Timber Production LUD. The northern portion of the LTA extends into the North Etolin Roadless Area. The 118 acres of timber harvest (all NFS) has occurred in the 1920's, 1990's, and 2010's with four miles of associated road building.

The dominant wind direction is southeast and if unprotected, taller treed southern and easterly aspects of this LTA have a low windthrow risk. Landslide initiation risk is low due to low slope gradients. There is moderate snow avalanche risk from uphill positions. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about ten percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	EG_50
Map Unit Code	M245Chi03
Map Unit Long Name	Etolin Granitics Anita Bay Valley Floor
Size	1,672 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Granodiorite, Quartz Monzonite, Alkali Granite
Soil Parent Material	Ablation Till, Colluvium, Glacial Deposit, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial
Soil Great Groups	Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to muskeg (27%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (15%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (13%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (11%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (7%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (7%); Timber harvest, less than 20 years old (6%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 69 acres (4%)
High POG	2016: 363 acres (22%)
All POG	1954: 958 acres (57%); 2016: 840 acres (50%)
Climate	Average temperature: 3-7°C (37.4-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 229-279 cm (90-110 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (72%); 500-1000 ft. (16%); 1000-2000 ft. (11%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (83%); 35-54% slopes (14%); 55-75% slopes (3%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	1 mile
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (17%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Palustrine (PA), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Flood plain (FP), Moderate gradient contained (MC)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (10%); Palustrine Forested (35%); Upland (55%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	7.0% timber harvest (118 of 1,674 total acres); 1.1 km/km2 (1.7 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (2.4%); landslides (< 0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (10%)

Etolin Granitics Anita Bay Lowlands-Valley Floor Complex

The Etolin Granitics Anita Bay Lowlands-Valley Floor Complex LTA is located on Etolin Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected footslopes, gently sloping lowlands, and infrequently dissected, smooth hillslopes within the Etolin Granitics Ecological Subsection.

The hills, lowlands, and valley floor have been altered by glaciation and marine sedimentation, uplift and subsequent organic and alluvial deposition.

Moderately well drained to well drained soils on footslopes and hillslopes support western hemlock stands. Very poorly drained organic soils on valley bottom lowlands support sphagnum dominated wetlands or mixed conifer stands. Very deep, well drained alluvial soils support Sitka spruce stands.

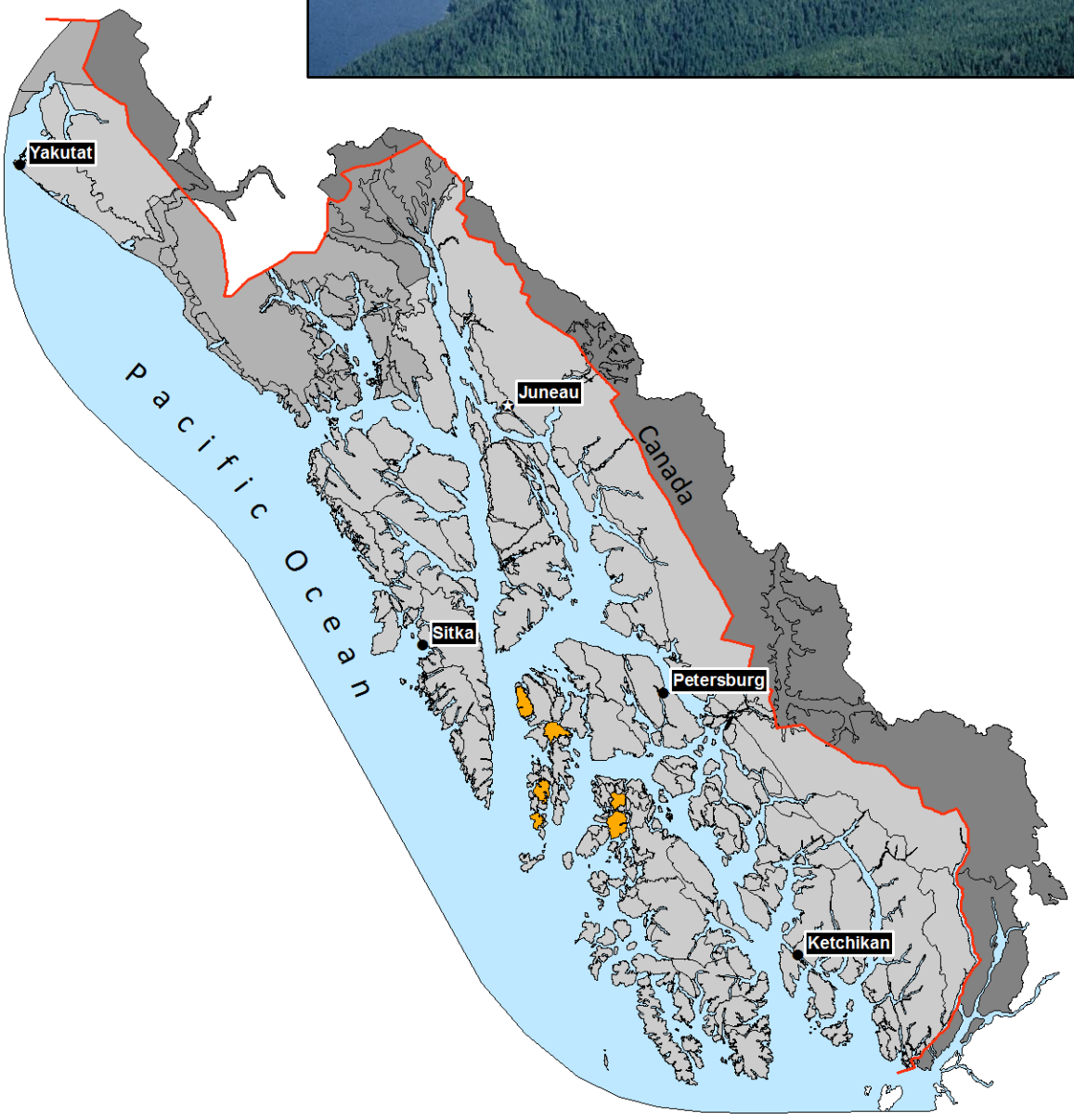
This LTA is an important terrestrial wildlife travel corridor between the north and south parts of Etolin Island.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Timber Production LUD. There has been 322 acres of timber harvest in the 1960's, 1980's, 1990's, and 2000's with 9 miles of associated road building. The Anita Bay Dock Marine Access Point and Anita Bay Administration Site are located on this LTA.

This LTA is largely protected from the dominantly southeast winds. Consequently, this LTA has a low windthrow risk. Landslide initiation risk is low due to low slope gradients. There is no snow avalanche risk.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	EG_60a
Map Unit Code	M245Ch04
Map Unit Long Name	Etolin Granitics Anita Bay Lowlands-Valley Floor Complex
Size	3,299 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary; Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Graywacke, Slate; Alluvium
Soil Parent Material	Glacial Deposit, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Fluvial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Contact Deposition-Glacial; Stream Processes-Fluvial
Soil Great Groups	Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to low site index (37%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (21%); Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (8%); Muskeg meadow (6%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 11 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 234 acres (7%)
All POG	1954: 1,042 acres (32%); 2016: 720 acres (22%)
Climate	Average temperature: 5-7°C (41-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 229-279 cm (90-110 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (97%); 500-1000 ft. (3%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (95%); 35-54% slopes (4%); 55-75% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	5 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (45%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Palustrine (PA), Flood plain (FP), Lake (L)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (27%); Palustrine Forested (45%); Upland (28%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	9.8% timber harvest (322 of 3,299 total acres); 1.1 km/km2 (1.8 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (< 0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (<1%)

Kuiu-POW Granitics Ecological Subsection LTAs



Kuiu-POW Granitics Kuiu Island Mountain Summits

The Kuiu-POW Granitics Kuiu Island Mountain Summits LTA is located on Northwestern and central Kuiu Island, southwest of the community of Kake. The LTA includes mountain summits north of Rowan Bay and the mountain summit south of Port Camden. The landforms comprising this LTA are rounded mountain summits with lesser amounts of rugged mountain summits and subalpine summits and ridges within the Kuiu-POW Granitics Ecological Subsection.

This LTA includes rounded mountain summits with a few narrow sharp ridgelines.

Soils are typically well drained mineral and organic soils less than one-half meter overlying bedrock. These soils support alpine and subalpine vegetation. The subalpine vegetation is dominated by mountain hemlock forests. The alpine vegetation is dominated by crowberry, heath and alpine blueberry. Rock outcrop is common in this LTA.

The Rowan Bay Radio Repeater is in this LTA.

The LTA is in Semi-Remote Recreation, Timber Production, Old-Growth Habitat, Remote Recreation, and Tebenkof Bay Wilderness LUDs. Almost the entire LTA is in the Security or Bay of Pillars or East Kuiu Roadless Areas. There has been no timber harvest in this LTA. There are no roads in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast and southwest. Windthrow risk is low due to lack of trees. Landslide risk is low to moderate. Snow avalanche risk is moderate.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	KPG_10_1
Map Unit Code	M245Co01
Map Unit Long Name	Kuiu-POW Granitics Kuiu Island Mountain Summits
Size	15,339 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Extrusive; Igneous Intrusive; Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Dacite, Latite; Alkali Granite, Diorite; Graywacke, Calcareous Graywacke
Soil Parent Material	Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Sparsely Vegetated/Unvegetated (28%); Unproductive forest due to high elevation (18%); Alpine (17%); Unproductive forest due to recurrent slide (10%); Recurrent slide (6%); Alder-Brush (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 32 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 412 acres (3%)
All POG	1954: 1,648 acres (11%); 2016: 1,648 acres (11%)
Climate	Average temperature: 1-6.5°C (33.8-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 279 cm (110 in).
Elevation Class	500-1000 ft. (2%); 1000-2000 ft. (34%); 2000+ ft. (64%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (14%); 35-54% slopes (35%); 55-75% slopes (32%); >75% slopes (19%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	not present
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Lake (L), Alluvial fan (AF), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Flood plain (FP)
Wetlands	Upland (100%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (1.1%); landslides (0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (<1%)

Kuiu-POW Granitics Prince of Wales Island Mountain Summits

The Kuiu-POW Granitics Prince of Wales Island Mountain Summits LTA is located on Red Bay Mountain on northern Prince of Wales Island northwest of El Capitan Cave. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rounded mountain summits and subalpine summits and ridges within the Kuiu-POW Granitics Ecological Subsection.

Red Bay Mountain is a pluton scoured by glaciation.

Soils on the rounded mountain summits are less than one-half meter thick over bedrock. Soil drainage class ranges from poor to well. These soils support alpine dwarf shrub or hardy forb plant communities, generally blueberry, deer cabbage, and crowberry. Mountain hemlock occurs on the steeper slopes.

On the subalpine ridges soils are typically poorly drained organic soils less than one-half meter thick over bedrock. These soils support sedge and deer cabbage plant communities.

The Forest Service Red Bay Radio Repeater is in this LTA.

The LTA is in the Timber Production, Scenic Viewshed and Modified Landscape LUDs. Most of the LTA is in the El Capitan Roadless Area. There has been no timber harvest in this LTA. There are no roads or trails in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	KPG_10_2
Map Unit Code	M245Co02
Map Unit Long Name	Kuiu-POW Granitics Prince of Wales Island Mountain Summits
Size	1,837 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Granite, Granodiorite; Graywacke, Calcareous Graywacke, Conglomerate
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Dystrocryepts, Rock Outcrop
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to high elevation (56%); Alpine (17%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 4 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 52 acres (3%)
All POG	1954: 215 acres (12%); 2016: 215 acres (12%)
Climate	Average temperature: 3-6°C (37.4-42.8°F). Annual precipitation: 305 cm (120 in).
Elevation Class	1000-2000 ft. (66%); 2000+ ft. (34%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (37%); 35-54% slopes (36%); 55-75% slopes (21%); >75% slopes (6%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Sab, (<1%).
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	not present
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Lake (L)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (14%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (10%); Upland (77%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (5.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Kuiu-POW Granitics Kuiu Island Mountain Slopes

The Kuiu-POW Granitics Kuiu Island Mountain Slopes LTA is located on the western and southern portions of Kuiu Island, southeast of the community of Kake. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, shallowly incised mountain slopes with lesser amounts of rounded mountain summits within the Kuiu-POW Granitics Ecological Subsection.

This LTA includes glacially scoured mountain slopes and summits.

The soils on the mountain slopes are well drained to somewhat poorly drained mineral soils that range from shallow to deep. The well drained soils support productive western hemlock forests. The somewhat poorly drained soils support productive cedar dominated stands.

On the rounded mountain summits soils are less than one-half meter thick over bedrock, range from poorly drained to well drained, and are either mineral or organic. These soils support a variety of alpine and subalpine vegetation including sedges, heath, crowberry and deer cabbage.

The central area includes the portage between Port Camden and Bay of Pillars. This narrow strip of land is important for terrestrial wildlife movement between the northern and southern portions of Kuiu Island.

The LTA is in a variety of LUDs including: Semi-Remote Recreation, Remote Recreation, Old-Growth Habitat, Scenic Viewshed, Modified Landscape, and Timber Production. Portions of the LTA are in Tebenkof Bay or Kuiu Wilderness. Most of this LTA is in Roadless Areas. About three percent of the LTA area has had timber harvest. There are about eighteen miles of roads and trails in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast and southwest. Windthrow risk is low to moderate. Landslide risk is moderate. Snow avalanche risk is moderate. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about seven percent of the LTA.

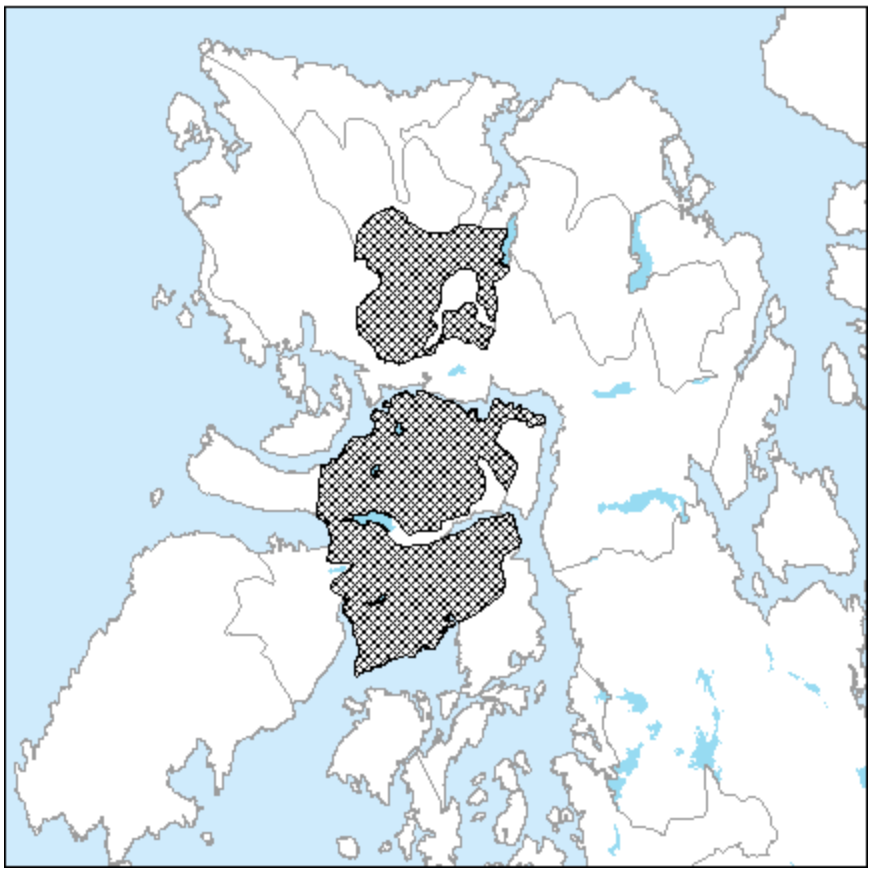
Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	KPG_30
Map Unit Code	M245Co03
Map Unit Long Name	Kuiu-POW Granitics Kuiu Island Mountain Slopes
Size	66,595 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Extrusive; Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Dacite, Latite; Graywacke, Calcareous Graywacke
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial; Ice Erosion-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting
Soil Great Groups	Cryumbrepts, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (21%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (13%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (11%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (7%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (6%); Unproductive forest due to recurrent slide (6%); Unproductive forest due to high elevation (5%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 4,111 acres (6%)
High POG	2016: 25,560 acres (38%)
All POG	1954: 46,654 acres (70%); 2016: 44,347 acres (67%)
Climate	Average temperature: 1-7°C (33.8-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 279-406 cm (110-160 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (28%); 500-1000 ft. (28%); 1000-2000 ft. (38%); 2000+ ft. (5%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (26%); 35-54% slopes (27%); 55-75% slopes (27%); >75% slopes (20%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	69 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (15%); mapped (<1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Flood plain (FP), Alluvial fan (AF), Moderate gradient contained (MC)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (10%); Upland (90%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	3.5% timber harvest (2,307 of 66,595 total acres); 0.10 km/km2 (0.17 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (< 1%); avalanche fields (9.5%); landslides (1.0%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (7%)

Kuiu-POW Granitics Prince of Wales Island Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex

The Kuiu-POW Granitics Prince of Wales Island Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex LTA is located on northern Kosciusko and northern Prince of Wales Islands. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, shallowly incised mountain slopes and rounded mountain summits within the Kuiu-POW Granitics Ecological Subsection.

The mountain slopes and summits in this LTA were glacially smoothed and rounded. Much of the geology is granitic but some limestone or marble exists. Dense till occurs at lower elevations in this LTA.

Soils on the mountain slopes range from shallow to deep and soil drainage ranges from somewhat poor to well drained. Productive cedar stands occur on the gently sloped, somewhat poorly drained soils. Western hemlock stands are common on the steeper, well drained slopes.



The rounded mountain summits soils are typically poorly drained organics with small inclusions of well drained mineral soils. They are typically less than one-half meter thick over bedrock. The summit soils support either graminoid-forb plant communities on the poorly drained sites, or dwarf shrub plant communities with inclusions of mountain hemlock on the well drained sites.

The Nipples, Holbrook Mountain, Marble Creek, and Sutter Lake are in this LTA. This LTA borders El Capitan Passage and Devilfish Bay. Shipley Bay Cabin is in this LTA.

The LTA is in LUD II, Timber Production, Scenic Viewshed and Modified Landscape LUDs. Much of this LTA is in the Kosciusko or El Capitan Roadless Areas. About four percent of the LTA area has had timber harvest. There are about 28 miles of roads and trails in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast and southwest. Windthrow potential is low to moderate. Landslide risk is low. Snow avalanche risk is low. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about twelve percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	KPG_30a_1
Map Unit Code	M245Co04
Map Unit Long Name	Kuiu-POW Granitics Prince of Wales Island Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex
Size	49,109 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Granite, Granodiorite; Conglomerate, Graywacke, Calcareous Graywacke
Soil Parent Material	Dense Till, Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Dystrocryepts, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to high elevation (11%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (10%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (10%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (10%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (9%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (8%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (8%); Alpine (8%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (7%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (6%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 4,938 acres (10%)
High POG	2016: 12,622 acres (26%)
All POG	1954: 28,527 acres (58%); 2016: 26,385 acres (54%)
Climate	Average temperature: 3-7°C (37.4-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 305 cm (120 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (22%); 500-1000 ft. (26%); 1000-2000 ft. (45%); 2000+ ft. (7%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (35%); 35-54% slopes (32%); 55-75% slopes (23%); >75% slopes (9%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Sab, (3%).
Shoreline Miles	32 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Alluvial fan (AF), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Flood plain (FP)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (12%); Palustrine Forested (15%); Upland (73%)
Ownership	NFS (99%); Private/Municipal (1%)
Human Disturbance	4.4% timber harvest (2,142 of 49,109 total acres); 0.23 km/km2 (0.4 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (< 1%); avalanche fields (0.2%); landslides (0.8%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (12%)

Kuiu-POW Granitics Kuiu Island Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex

The Kuiu-POW Granitics Kuiu Island Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex LTA is located on southern Kuiu Island, north of Cape Decision, between Chatham Strait and Affleck Canal. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, shallowly incised mountain slopes and rounded mountain summits within the Kuiu-POW Granitics Ecological Subsection.

The mountain slopes and summits of this LTA are glacially rounded and scoured. Dense till occurs at lower elevations on mountain slopes in this LTA.

Soils on the mountain slopes range from somewhat poorly drained to well drained and shallow to deep. The somewhat poorly drained soils support productive cedar stands. The well drained soils support productive hemlock stands.

The soils on the rounded summits are typically very shallow to bedrock and range from poorly drained to well drained. These soils support a variety of alpine and subalpine vegetation including low volume mountain hemlock, crowberry, alpine blueberry, cassiope and sedges. Rock outcrop is common.

Mount Howard, Mount McArthur, and Point Crowley are located in this LTA.

The LTA is in the Semi-Remote Recreation LUD. The LTA is entirely within the South Kuiu Roadless Areas. There has been 33 acres of timber harvest in this LTA. There are no roads in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast and southwest. Windthrow risk is moderate to high. Landslide risk is moderate to high. Snow avalanche risk is low. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about twenty percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	KPG_30a_2
Map Unit Code	M245Co05
Map Unit Long Name	Kuiu-POW Granitics Kuiu Island Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex
Size	14,903 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Quartz Monzonite, Quartz Diorite; Graywacke, Calcareous Graywacke
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting
Soil Great Groups	Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (15%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (12%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (11%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (8%); Unproductive forest due to Alder (8%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (7%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (7%); Unproductive forest due to rock (7%); Unproductive forest due to recurrent slide (6%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (6%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 852 acres (6%)
High POG	2016: 3,547 acres (24%)
All POG	1954: 9,050 acres (61%); 2016: 9,017 acres (61%)
Climate	Average temperature: 3-7°C (37.4-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 406 cm (160 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (34%); 500-1000 ft. (35%); 1000-2000 ft. (31%); 2000+ ft. (1%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (34%); 35-54% slopes (30%); 55-75% slopes (24%); >75% slopes (11%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	24 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (15%); mapped (<1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Flood plain (FP), Lake (L)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (7%); Palustrine Forested (17%); Upland (76%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	0.2% timber harvest (33 of 14,903 total acres); no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (1.7%); landslides (0.8%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (20%)

Kuiu-POW Granitics Kosciusko Island Hills

The Kuiu-POW Granitics Kosciusko Island Hills LTA is located adjacent to Devilfish Bay and Shipley Lake on the northeastern part of Kosciusko Island, west of the community of Whale Pass. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected smooth hillslopes with lesser amounts of lowlands and infrequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans within the Kuiu-POW Granitics Ecological Subsection.

This LTA includes glacially scoured hills and gentle footslopes. Dense till is present at lower elevations.

The soils on the footslopes and hills are less than one meter thick over bedrock or dense till. These soils are somewhat poorly drained to well drained. The somewhat poorly drained soils support cedar dominated stands ranging from low to highly productive. The well drained sites occur on steeper slopes and support western hemlock dominated stands.

On the lowland areas soils are deep, poorly drained organic soils over dense till. These soils support low volume, non-commercial cedar stands or moss dominated non-forested wetlands.

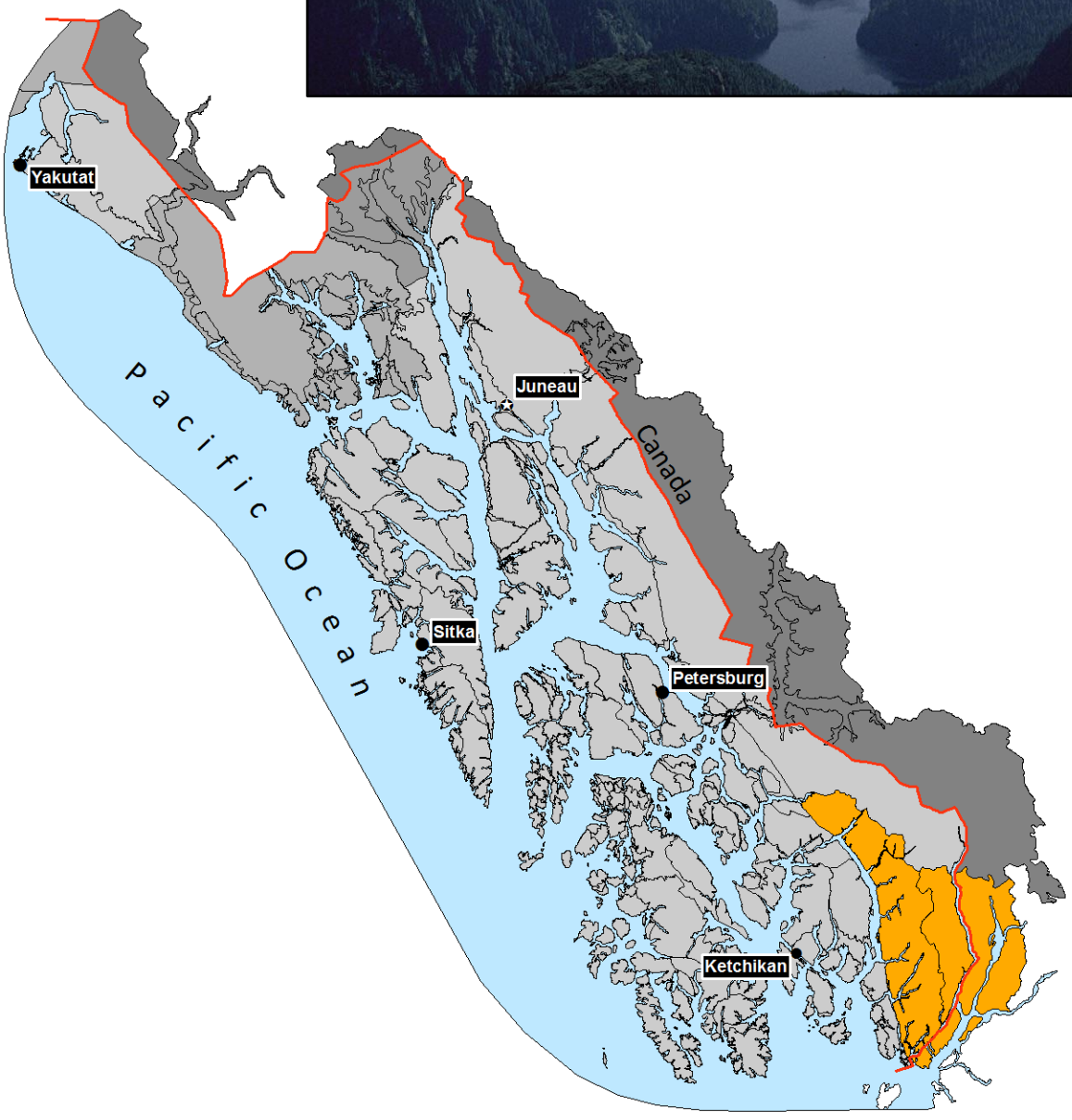
Devilfish Bay and Shipley Lake are adjacent to this LTA.

Most of this LTA is in LUD II. A minor amount of the LTA is in a Timber Production LUD. Most of this LTA is in the Kosciusko Roadless Area. About sixteen percent of the LTA has had timber harvest in the 1960s. There are about two miles of roads and trails in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about 22 percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	KPG_40
Map Unit Code	M245Co06
Map Unit Long Name	Kuiu-POW Granitics Kosciusko Island Hills
Size	1,945 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Granite, Granodiorite; Graywacke, Calcareous Graywacke
Soil Parent Material	Dense Till, Colluvium, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial; Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Craquods, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume class 4 on hydric soils (26%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (19%); Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (16%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (9%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (9%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (7%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (6%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 126 acres (6%)
High POG	2016: 333 acres (17%)
All POG	1954: 1,454 acres (75%); 2016: 1,152 acres (59%)
Climate	Average temperature: 4.5-7°C (40.1-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 305 cm (120 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (70%); 500-1000 ft. (28%); 1000-2000 ft. (1%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (54%); 35-54% slopes (30%); 55-75% slopes (11%); >75% slopes (5%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	4 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Alluvial fan (AF), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Lake (L)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (18%); Palustrine Forested (23%); Upland (60%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	15.5% timber harvest (302 of 1,945 total acres); 0.5 km/km2 (0.7 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (< 0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (22%)

Misty Fiords Granitics Ecological Subsection LTAs



Misty Fiords Granitics Mountain Summits

The Misty Fiords Granitics Mountain Summits LTA is located on mountain summits between Bradfield Canal and Portland Canal. The landforms comprising this LTA are dominated by rounded and rugged mountain summits with lesser amounts of infrequently dissected, smooth mountain slopes within the Misty Fiords Granitics Ecological Subsection.

This LTA is part of a large granite batholith. Soils are generally very thin and underlain by granite. Most of the ridgetops are rounded with steep rugged summits atop north facing slopes where valley glaciation has plucked rock from the ridgeline.

Soils on the rounded summits are typically organic, less than one-half meter thick over bedrock and poorly drained. These soils support sedge plant communities.

On the rugged mountain summits soils are often absent or less than one-half meter thick over bedrock and well drained. These soils support dwarf blueberry, cassiope and heath plant communities.

On the upper mountain slopes soils are typically less than one-half meter thick over bedrock and well drained. These soils support Sitka alder-salmonberry or mountain hemlock dominated stands.

Numerous mountain peaks occur in this LTA.

Nearly all of the LTA is on NFS lands. The LTA is managed as Wilderness, Timber Production, Remote and Semi-Remote Recreation LUDs. Much of the LTA is in the Misty Fiords National Monument Wilderness or Misty Fiords National Monument Non-Wilderness. Small portions of the LTA are in the Quartz, Harding and Bradfield Roadless Areas. There has been no timber harvest in this LTA. There are no roads or trails in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low. Snow avalanche risk is mostly low but ranges to high on some of the mountain slope portions of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	MFG_10
Map Unit Code	M245Cpp01
Map Unit Long Name	Misty Fiords Granitics Mountain Summits
Size	584,208 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Quartz Monzonite, Tonalite, Granodiorite; Gneiss, Marble
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryorthents, Cryosaprists, Cryumbrepts, Humicryods, Rock Outcrop
Landcover	Sparsely Vegetated/Unvegetated (31%); Alder-Brush (19%); Alpine (15%); Unproductive forest due to high elevation (14%); Unproductive forest due to recurrent slide (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 415 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 2,234 acres (0%)
All POG	1954: 14,355 acres (2%); 2016: 14,355 acres (2%)
Climate	Average temperature: 0-7°C (32-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 254-508 cm (100-200 in).
Elevation Class	500-1000 ft. (1%); 1000-2000 ft. (18%); 2000+ ft. (81%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (17%); 35-54% slopes (24%); 55-75% slopes (27%); >75% slopes (33%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (<1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Glacial outwash (GO), Lake (L), Flood plain (FP)
Wetlands	Upland (100%)
Ownership	NFS (100%); State of Alaska (<1%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No landslide inventory
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (<1%)

Misty Fiords Granitics Ice Fields Complex

The Misty Fiords Granitics Ice Fields Complex LTA is located on mountain summits between the Soule River and the headwaters of the Blossom and Marten Rivers, southwest of the community of Hyder. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly small ice fields with lesser amounts of rugged mountain summits within the Misty Fiords Granitics Ecological Subsection.

These granitic mountain summits are covered with ice and permanent snow.

This LTA is covered with ice and permanent snow. The few exposed ridges are typically non-vegetated rock or lichen covered rock.

Mount Hayford and portions of the Halleck Range are in this LTA.

The entire LTA is on NFS lands. Most of the LTA is in the Misty Fiords National Monument Wilderness. A small part of the LTA is in the Quartz Roadless Area. There has been no timber harvest in this LTA. There are no roads or trails in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. Landslide risk is low. Snow avalanche risk ranges from low to high.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	MFG_13
Map Unit Code	M245Cpp02
Map Unit Long Name	Misty Fiords Granitics Ice Fields
Size	18,979 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Granodiorite; Gneiss, Marble
Soil Parent Material	Ice, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Active Ice and Snow Processes-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryorthents, Ice, Rock Outcrop
Landcover	Sparsely Vegetated/Unvegetated (43%); Snow-Ice (41%); Alpine (10%); Alder-Brush (6%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 0 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 0 acres (0%)
All POG	1954: 0 acres (0%); 2016: 0 acres (0%)
Climate	Average temperature: 0-3.99°C (32-39.2°F). Annual precipitation: 279-508 cm (110-200 in).
Elevation Class	2000+ ft. (100%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (30%); 35-54% slopes (31%); 55-75% slopes (25%); >75% slopes (14%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	not present
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC)
Wetlands	Upland (100%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No landslide inventory
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

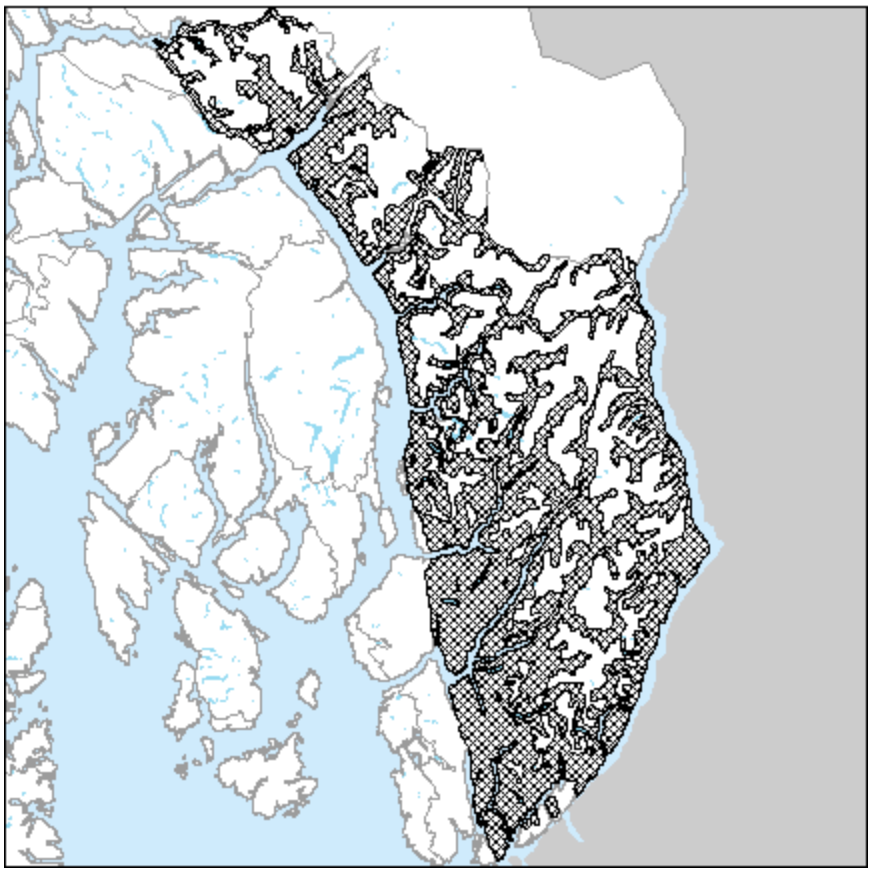
Misty Fiords Granitics Mountain Slopes

The Misty Fiords Granitics Mountain Slopes LTA is located on the mainland mountain slopes between Bradfield Canal and Portland Canal. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, smooth mountain slopes with lesser amounts of rounded summits and infrequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans within the Misty Fiords Granitics Ecological Subsection.

These mostly granitic slopes have been smoothed by continental and valley glaciation.

The mountain slope soils are typically well drained. Soils less than one-half meter thick over bedrock support alder-salmonberry or mountain hemlock dominated stands. Deeper soils on lower slopes support productive Sitka spruce and western hemlock stands.

Gentler mountain slopes and benches soils are typically organic, poorly drained and deep, supporting sphagnum moss wetlands.



The rounded mountain summit and ridgetop soils are typically organic and less than one-half meter thick over bedrock. They support sedge plant communities.

On the infrequently dissected footslopes and valley floors, soils are typically one meter or more thick and well drained. These soils support productive Sitka spruce dominated plant communities.

Several cabins are in this LTA. The Quartz Hill Molybdenum mine access road and bulk sample location is in this LTA.

This LTA is almost entirely on NFS land. The LTA is managed as Timber Production, Remote and Semi-Remote Recreation LUDs. Most of the LTA is in the Misty Fiords National Monument Wilderness or Misty Fiords National Monument Non-Wilderness. Portions of this LTA are in the Quartz, Harding River and Bradfield Inventoried Roadless Areas. There has been a minor amount of timber harvest in this LTA. There are about twelve miles of road (Quartz Hill) and eight miles of trail in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast, although winds can funnel down the major stream drainages from the east and northeast. Landslide risk ranges from low to moderate. Snow avalanche risk is generally low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	MFG_30
Map Unit Code	M245Cpp03
Map Unit Long Name	Misty Fiords Granitics Mountain Slopes
Size	809,869 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Metamorphic; Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Tonalite, Quartz Monzonite, Granodiorite; Gneiss, Marble; Alluvium
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to high elevation (19%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (16%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (10%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (9%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (7%); Unproductive forest due to recurrent slide (6%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (5%); Alder-Brush (5%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 16,934 acres (2%)
High POG	2016: 122,125 acres (15%)
All POG	1954: 356,946 acres (44%); 2016: 356,946 acres (44%)
Climate	Average temperature: 0-8°C (32-46.4°F). Annual precipitation: 254-508 cm (100-200 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (19%); 500-1000 ft. (23%); 1000-2000 ft. (41%); 2000+ ft. (18%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (28%); 35-54% slopes (26%); 55-75% slopes (23%); >75% slopes (22%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	495 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (7%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Flood plain (FP), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Palustrine (PA)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (7%); Palustrine Forested (13%); Upland (80%)
Ownership	NFS (100%); State of Alaska (<1%); Private/Municipal (<1%)
Human Disturbance	0.1% timber harvest (550 of 809,877 total acres); 0.01 km/km2 (0.02 mi/mi2) road or trail; Quartz Hill Mine; 11 miles powerline corridor.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (< 1%). No landslide inventory
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (3%)

Misty Fiords Granitics Fillmore to Windstanley Island Hills-Lowlands Complex

The Misty Fiords Granitics Fillmore to Windstanley Island Hills-Lowlands Complex LTA is located on Windstanley Island and a portion of the mainland south of Windstanley Island and on Filmore Island and an area of the mainland northeast of Fillmore Island. The LTA is east and southeast of the community of Ketchikan Alaska, near the international border with Canada. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rolling hills and lowlands, and a small infrequently dissected volcanic plain within the Misty Fiords Granitics Ecological Subsection.

This LTA consists of heavily glaciated hills of mostly granitic origin. One small post glacial volcanic cone and plain is located just north of Smeaton Bay. This volcanic cone and plain date to about 3,100 years before present.

On the steepest rolling hills, soils are about one meter thick over bedrock and well drained. These soils support productive western hemlock dominated stands.

On the gentle hillslopes and flat lowlands soils are typically poorly or very poorly drained and range in depth from one-half meter to more than 2 meters thick over bedrock. Deeper soils are organic and very poorly drained. The deep peat soils support moss dominated non-forested wetlands. The shallower soils support low productivity mixed conifer stands.

On the small volcanic cone and plain, mineral soils are one meter or more deep and well drained. These soils support productive hemlock and spruce stands.

Windstanley Island Cabin is in this LTA. Point Trollop and Fillmore Island are also in this LTA.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. This LTA lies within the Misty Fiords National Monument Wilderness. There has been no timber harvest in this LTA. There are no roads or trails in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	MFG_40a
Map Unit Code	M245Cpp04
Map Unit Long Name	Misty Fiords Granitics Fillmore to Windstanley Island Hills-Lowlands Complex
Size	15,224 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Pegmatite, Tonalite; Amphibolite, Marble, Gneiss
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to low site index (30%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (26%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (17%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (8%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (8%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 1,170 acres (8%)
High POG	2016: 1,500 acres (10%)
All POG	1954: 7,667 acres (50%); 2016: 7,667 acres (50%)
Climate	Average temperature: 4.5-8°C (40.1-46.4°F). Annual precipitation: 254-432 cm (100-170 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (84%); 500-1000 ft. (16%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (82%); 35-54% slopes (15%); 55-75% slopes (2%); >75% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	60 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (47%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), High gradient contained (HC), Palustrine (PA), Lake (L), Moderate gradient contained (MC)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (11%); Palustrine Forested (71%); Upland (18%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No landslide inventory.
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (2%)

Misty Fiords Granitics Marten River Valley Floor

The Misty Fiords Granitics Marten River Valley Floor LTA is located on the Marten River at the head of Marten Arm in Boca de Quadra Bay, southeast of the community of Ketchikan. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly floodplains within the Misty Fiords Granitics Ecological Subsection.

Boca de Quadra is a glacially carved fiord and the Marten River is a large stream draining a steep walled valley of granitic geology.

Soils in this LTA are typically alluvial, deep, well drained mineral soils. These soils support Sitka spruce stands with some areas dominated by salmonberry. Small terraces exist away from the floodplain. On the terraces soils are deep and poorly drained. These soils support moss dominated non-forested wetlands.

The Marten River flows through this LTA.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. This LTA lies within The Misty Fiords National Monument Wilderness. There has been no timber harvest in this LTA. There are no roads or trails in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast, although winds may follow the Marten River Valley from the northeast. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	MFG_50_1
Map Unit Code	M245Cpp05
Map Unit Long Name	Misty Fiords Granitics Marten River Valley Floor
Size	1,240 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Alluvium
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquepts, Cryaquods, Cryohemists, Cryorthents, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume classes 6 and 7 (32%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (18%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (15%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (8%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (7%); Natural grassland (6%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (5%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 390 acres (31%)
High POG	2016: 637 acres (51%)
All POG	1954: 858 acres (69%); 2016: 858 acres (69%)
Climate	Average temperature: 3.5-6°C (38.3-42.8°F). Annual precipitation: 508 cm (200 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (100%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (87%); 35-54% slopes (7%); 55-75% slopes (4%); >75% slopes (2%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (97%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Flood plain (FP), Palustrine (PA), Estuary (ES), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), High gradient contained (HC)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (8%); Palustrine Forested (7%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (6%); Riverine (15%); Upland (63%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No landslide inventory
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Misty Fiords Granitics Keta River Valley Floor

The Misty Fiords Granitics Keta River Valley Floor LTA is located on the Keta River at the head of Boca de Quadra Bay, east of the community of Ketchikan. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly floodplains with lesser amounts of infrequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans within the Misty Fiords Granitics Ecological Subsection.

This LTA is comprised of the floodplain and alluvial fans associated with the Keta River.

The soils on the floodplains and alluvial fans are typically deep and well drained mineral soils. These soils support Sitka spruce forests with inclusions of salmonberry or red alder stands. Cottonwood may be present.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. This LTA is within the Misty Fiords National Monument Non-Wilderness. The entire LTA is in the Quartz Inventoried Roadless Area. There has been no timber harvest in this LTA. There are no roads or trails in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast, although winds may funnel along the Keta River Valley from the northeast. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	MFG_50_2
Map Unit Code	M245Cpp06
Map Unit Long Name	Misty Fiords Granitics Keta River Valley Floor
Size	1,603 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Alluvium
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquepts, Cryaquods, Cryohemists, Cryorthents, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume classes 6 and 7 (40%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (16%); Water (11%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (11%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (7%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 645 acres (40%)
High POG	2016: 973 acres (61%)
All POG	1954: 1,262 acres (79%); 2016: 1,262 acres (79%)
Climate	Average temperature: 3.5-6.5°C (38.3-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 508 cm (200 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (99%); 500-1000 ft. (1%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (82%); 35-54% slopes (8%); 55-75% slopes (5%); >75% slopes (6%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (86%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Flood plain (FP), High gradient contained (HC), Palustrine (PA), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Alluvial fan (AF)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (58%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (6%); Riverine (14%); Upland (22%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No landslide inventory
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (<1%)

Misty Fiords Granitics Wilson Arm and Blossom River Valley Floor

The Misty Fiords Granitics Wilson Arm and Blossom River Valley Floor LTA is located on the Wilson and Blossom Rivers, at the head of Wilson Arm, east of the community of Ketchikan. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly floodplains with lesser amounts of terraces within the Misty Fiords Granitics Ecological Subsection.

This LTA is comprised of the floodplains and terraces of the Wilson and Blossom Rivers.

On the floodplains soils are typically deep, well drained mineral soils. These soils support spruce dominated forests with areas of cottonwood or salmonberry and alder dominance.

On the terraces soils typically consist of about one meter of organic material over till or uplifted estuary sediments. These soils support moss dominated non-forested wetlands and mixed conifer stands.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. This LTA is within the Misty Fiords National Monument Non-Wilderness. Most of the LTA is in the Quartz Roadless Area. There has been no timber harvest in this LTA. There are no roads or trails in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast, although winds may funnel along the river valleys from the northeast. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	MFG_50_3
Map Unit Code	M245Cpp07
Map Unit Long Name	Misty Fiords Granitics Wilson Arm and Blossom River Valley Floor
Size	2,337 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Alluvium
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquepts, Cryaquods, Cryohemists, Cryorthents, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume classes 6 and 7 (39%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (13%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (9%); Water (9%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (8%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (7%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (5%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 918 acres (39%)
High POG	2016: 1,334 acres (57%)
All POG	1954: 1,850 acres (79%); 2016: 1,850 acres (79%)
Climate	Average temperature: 3.5-6.5°C (38.3-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 457-508 cm (180-200 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (100%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (82%); 35-54% slopes (9%); 55-75% slopes (5%); >75% slopes (3%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	1 mile
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (94%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Flood plain (FP), Palustrine (PA), Alluvial fan (AF), High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (52%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (17%); Riverine (12%); Upland (19%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No landslide inventory
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Misty Fiords Granitics Chickamin and Leduc Rivers Valley Floor

The Misty Fiords Granitics Chickamin and Leduc Rivers Valley Floor LTA is located on the Chickamin and Leduc Rivers, northeast of the community of Ketchikan. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly floodplains with lesser amounts of terraces within the Misty Fiords Granitics Ecological Subsection.

This LTA consists of floodplains and small terraces along the Leduc and Chickamin Rivers. The raised marine beach model suggests that these landforms may be reworked uplifted estuary deposits. It is also highly likely that the deposits are of glacial outwash origin. Outwash from the Leduc River dammed the Chickamin River above the confluence and caused a lake to form. The dam was breached and the lake sediments now form vast wetlands on the Chickamin floodplain and terraces.

Soils on the lower portion of the LTA, below the confluence of the Chickamin and Leduc Rivers are deep, well drained mineral soils. These soils support mostly even-aged stands of spruce or cottonwood.

On the Chickamin River above the confluence the soils consist of about one meter of poorly drained organic material over lake sediments. These soils support moss dominated non-forested wetlands and in some areas low volume mixed conifer stands.

On the Leduc River above the confluence a large portion of the floodplain is non-vegetated sands and gravels (riverwash). Where vegetated, the soils support mostly even-aged stands of Sitka spruce or alder.

This LTA is almost entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in a National Monument Wilderness Wild River. This LTA is entirely within the Misty Fiords National Monument Wilderness. There has been no timber harvest in this LTA. There are no roads or trails in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast, but winds funnel down both river valleys from the interior. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	MFG_50_4
Map Unit Code	M245Cpp08
Map Unit Long Name	Misty Fiords Granitics Chickamin and Leduc Rivers Valley Floor
Size	11,299 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Alluvium
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Glaciofluvial, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquents, Cryofluvents, Cryohemists, Haplocryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to low site index (16%); Water (16%); Natural grassland (15%); Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (8%); Alder-Brush (8%); Unproductive forest due to Glacier (8%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (7%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (6%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 798 acres (7%)
High POG	2016: 1,419 acres (13%)
All POG	1954: 2,445 acres (22%); 2016: 2,445 acres (22%)
Climate	Average temperature: 2-6.5°C (35.6-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 457 cm (180 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (100%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (94%); 35-54% slopes (2%); 55-75% slopes (1%); >75% slopes (3%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	20 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (98%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Glacial outwash (GO), Palustrine (PA), Flood plain (FP), High gradient contained (HC), Lake (L)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (18%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (7%); Riverine (22%); Upland (52%)
Ownership	NFS (99%); Private/Municipal (1%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No landslide inventory
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (<1%)

Misty Fiords Granitics Unuk River Valley Floor

The Misty Fiords Granitics Unuk River Valley Floor LTA is located on the Unuk River at the head of Burroughs Bay, northeast of the community of Ketchikan. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly floodplains within the Misty Fiords Granitics Ecological Subsection.

This LTA includes the lower portion of the Unuk River floodplain. The raised marine beach model suggests that much of the landform is uplifted estuary that has been reworked and likely buried by river alluvium. The LTA includes a small part of the modern day estuary.

The soils on the floodplain are typically deep, well drained mineral soils. They support even-aged stands of Sitka spruce, black cottonwood, or alder. Stand age is dependent on river movement, with younger stands in areas recently abandoned by the river.

This LTA is almost entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in the Misty Fiords National Monument Wilderness. There has been no timber harvest in this LTA. There are no roads or trails in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast, although winds often funnel down the Unuk River Valley. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	MFG_50_5
Map Unit Code	M245Cpp09
Map Unit Long Name	Misty Fiords Granitics Unuk River Valley Floor
Size	6,296 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Granodiorite; Alluvium
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Glaciofluvial, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquents, Cryofluvents, Cryohemists, Haplocryods
Landcover	Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (19%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (11%); Water (10%); Other non-forest (9%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (8%); Sparsely Vegetated/Unvegetated (7%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (6%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (6%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 676 acres (11%)
High POG	2016: 1,506 acres (24%)
All POG	1954: 2,329 acres (37%); 2016: 2,329 acres (37%)
Climate	Average temperature: 4-6.5°C (39.2-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 432-457 cm (170-180 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (100%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (96%); 35-54% slopes (2%); 55-75% slopes (1%); >75% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	21 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (96%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Palustrine (PA), Glacial outwash (GO), Flood plain (FP), Glacial estuary (GES), High gradient contained (HC)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (8%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (6%); Riverine (17%); Upland (69%)
Ownership	NFS (96%); Private/Municipal (4%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No landslide inventory
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (<1%)

Misty Fiords Granitics Punchbowl Lakes Preglacial Volcanics

The Misty Fiords Granitics Punchbowl Lakes Preglacial Volcanics LTA is located at the head of Punchbowl Cove, northeast of the community of Ketchikan. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected volcanic plateaus within the Misty Fiords Granitics Ecological Subsection.

This LTA is a pre-glacial lava flow that was subsequently scoured by glaciation. The lava flow forms the island in Punchbowl Lake and coats the glacial valley that terminates as the cap to the glacial cirque that forms the head of Punchbowl Cove. The lava flow is about 380,000 years old.

On the steepest slopes in this LTA well drained mineral soils are about one meter thick over volcanic rock. These soils support moderately productive western hemlock dominated stands.

On the gentler slopes soils are poorly drained organic material of variable depth over volcanic rock. These soils support moss dominated non-forested wetlands or low volume mixed conifer forested wetlands.

Punchbowl Cove and Punchbowl Lake are adjacent to this LTA. Punchbowl Cove is known for its scenic granite walls and receives thousands of visitors (sightseers) each year via floatplane and tour boats.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. This LTA is in the Misty Fiords National Monument Wilderness. There has been no timber harvest in this LTA. There is about one mile of trail in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low. Yellow-cedar decline occupies about seven percent of this LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	MFG_80
Map Unit Code	M245Cpp10
Map Unit Long Name	Misty Fiords Granitics Punchbowl Lakes Preglacial Volcanics
Size	1,938 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Extrusive
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Undifferentiated
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Volcanic
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Constructional-Volcanic
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to muskeg (44%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (14%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (9%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (6%); Unproductive forest due to high elevation (5%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 6 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 307 acres (16%)
All POG	1954: 717 acres (37%); 2016: 717 acres (37%)
Climate	Average temperature: 3.5-7°C (38.3-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 432-457 cm (170-180 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (17%); 500-1000 ft. (58%); 1000-2000 ft. (25%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (70%); 35-54% slopes (17%); 55-75% slopes (8%); >75% slopes (5%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	2 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (10%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Palustrine (PA), High gradient contained (HC), Flood plain (FP), Lake (L)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (48%); Palustrine Forested (6%); Palustrine Ponds (5%); Upland (40%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; 0.16 km/km2 (0.3 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No landslide inventory
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (7%)

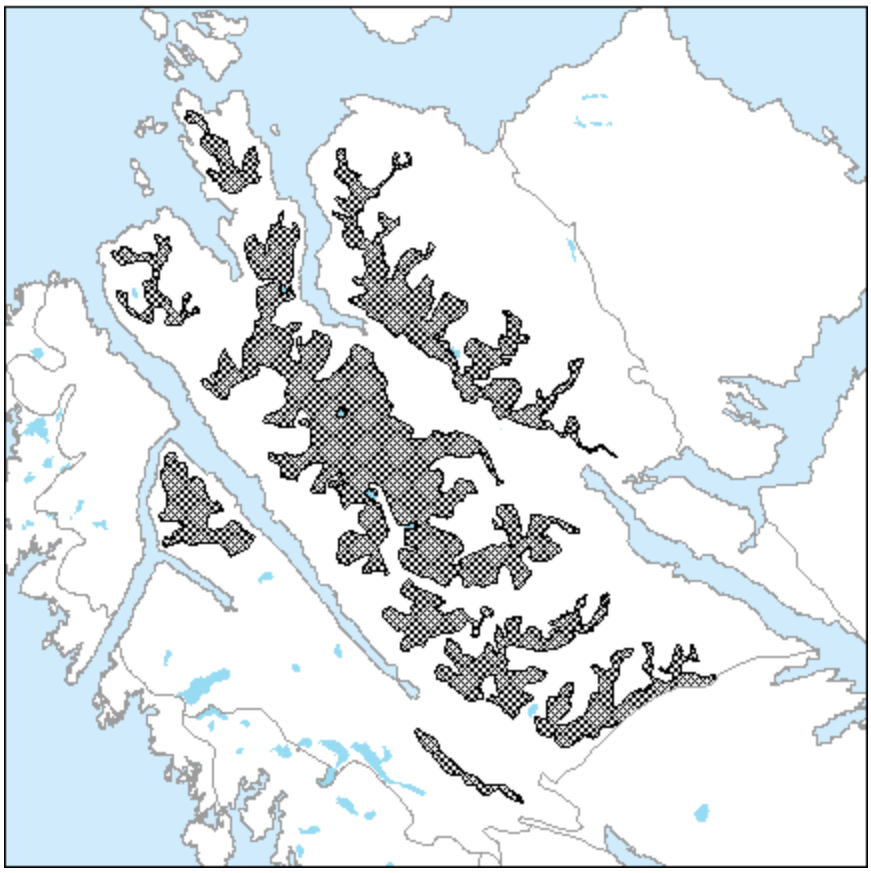
North Chichagof Granitics Ecological Subsection LTAs

North Chichagof Granitics Mountain Summits

The North Chichagof Granitics Mountain Summits LTA includes all of the alpine and subalpine areas on Northwest Chichagof Island. It stretches from Hoonah Sound northwest to Port Althrop. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rugged mountain summits and rounded mountain summits within the North Chichagof Granitics Ecological Subsection.

This LTA includes the glacially scoured high-elevation areas on Western Chichagof Island. Alpine and continental glaciation shaped the peaks and ridges in this LTA.

Mountain summits have large areas of rock outcrop, snow fields, and talus between alpine shrublands and emergent wetlands. The soils under the alpine shrublands are thin, well drained mineral soils. Thin, poorly drained organic soils occur under areas of alpine emergent wetland.



Subalpine areas of krummholz Sitka spruce and mountain hemlock forests between wide alder-salmonberry avalanche zones are below the alpine summits. The soils are typically young because they are chronically disturbed by snow avalanches, colluvium, or mass wasting.

Narrow, low grade bands of marble exist in the alpine areas northeast of Lisianski Inlet and north of the head of Tenakee inlet.

This LTA is entirely on NFS lands. The LTA is managed mostly as LUD II with portions of Semi-Remote Recreation near Tenakee Inlet and minor amounts of Timber Production LUD. Most of the LTA is in the Chichagof Roadless Area. There is no timber harvest, roads or trails in the LTA.

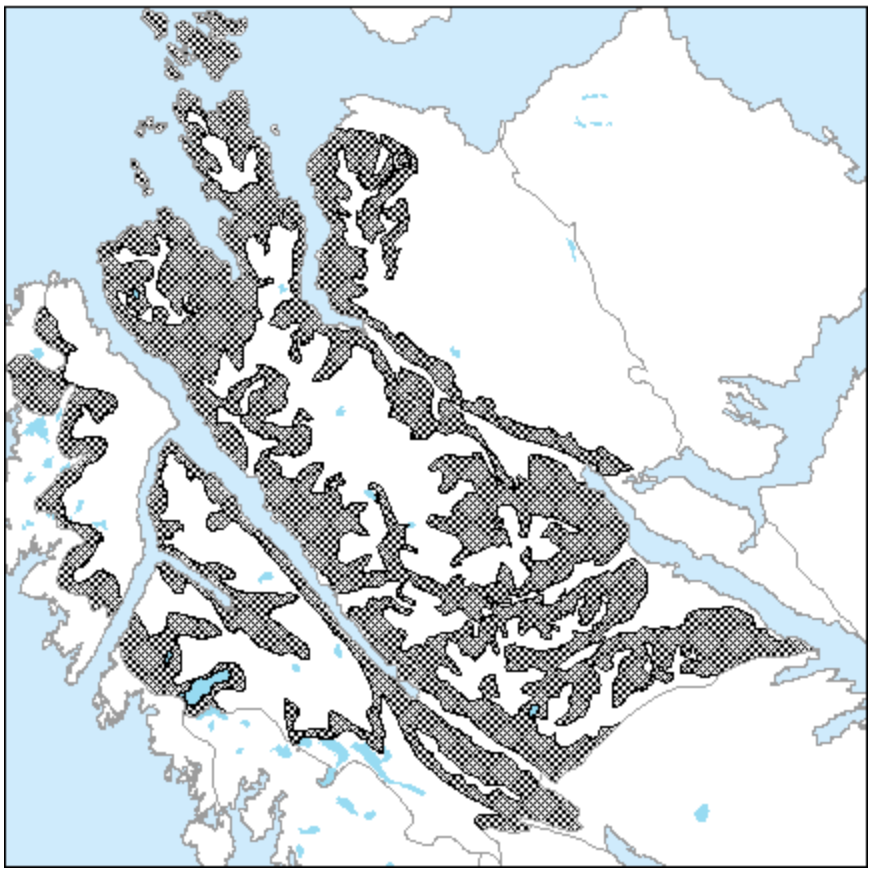
The dominant wind direction is out of the south. There is no identified wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low while snow avalanche initiation risk is high.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	NCG_10
Map Unit Code	M245Bb01
Map Unit Long Name	North Chichagof Granitics Mountain Summits
Size	86,136 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Gabbro, Syenite, Monzonite, Diorite; Volcaniclastic, Argillite, Chert
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryorthents, Cryosaprists, Rock Outcrop
Landcover	Sparsely Vegetated/Unvegetated (55%); Alpine (19%); Unproductive forest due to high elevation (8%); Recurrent slide (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 31 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 397 acres (0%)
All POG	1954: 1,903 acres (2%); 2016: 1,903 acres (2%)
Climate	Average temperature: 0-6°C (32-42.8°F). Annual precipitation: 254-356 cm (100-140 in).
Elevation Class	500-1000 ft. (3%); 1000-2000 ft. (33%); 2000+ ft. (64%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (33%); 35-54% slopes (29%); 55-75% slopes (22%); >75% slopes (17%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: SOl, (5%).
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	not present
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Glacial outwash (GO), Lake (L), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Moderate gradient contained (MC)
Wetlands	Palustrine Scrub-shrub (6%); Upland (94%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail; El Nido Mine.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (0.3%); landslides (< 0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

North Chichagof Granitics Mountain Slopes

The North Chichagof Granitics Mountain Slopes LTA includes all of the mountainous side-slopes on Northwest Chichagof Island. It stretches from Hoonah Sound northwest to Port Althrop and includes a portion of Yakobi, George, and the Inian Islands. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly broken and infrequently dissected shallowly incised, smooth mountain slopes within the North Chichagof Granitics Ecological Subsection.

This LTA is defined by steep, glacially scoured U-shaped valleys. Till depths decrease toward the Gulf of Alaska. The soils on the steep upper sidewalls are shallow, well drained soils supporting mostly shrub vegetation like alder and salmonberry. On the lower slopes soils are typically one meter or more thick and well drained. They support western hemlock stands with inclusions of Sitka spruce dominance.



Several small floodplains are included in this LTA because they did not meet the minimum size criteria to be mapped separately. The soils on the floodplains are deep and well drained and support productive Sitka spruce and western hemlock stands.

Narrow, low grade bands of marble exist adjacent to alpine areas northeast of Lisianski Inlet and north of the head of Tenakee inlet.

The towns of Pelican and Elfin Cove are in this LTA.

This LTA is almost entirely on NFS lands. The LTA is managed mostly as LUD II with portions of Semi-Remote Recreation and West Chichagof-Yakobi and Pleasant/Lemusurier/Inian Islands Wilderness Areas, and minor amounts of Timber Production LUD. Much of the LTA is in the Chichagof Roadless Area. There is no timber harvest, and there are three miles of trail and one mile of road in the LTA—nearly all in the town of Pelican.

The dominant wind direction is out of the south. There is no identified wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low. Snow Avalanche fields are very common in this LTA. Landslide risk is moderate in this LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	NCG_30
Map Unit Code	M245Bb02
Map Unit Long Name	North Chichagof Granitics Mountain Slopes
Size	178,445 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Sedimentary; Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Syenite, Monzonite, Diorite; Volcaniclastic, Argillite, Chert; Greenstone, Schist, Phyllite
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to high elevation (14%); Alpine (9%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (9%); Muskeg meadow (7%); Unproductive forest due to Alder (7%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (6%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (6%); Alder-Brush (5%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (5%); Sparsely Vegetated/Unvegetated (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 2,765 acres (2%)
High POG	2016: 21,052 acres (12%)
All POG	1954: 57,696 acres (32%); 2016: 57,687 acres (32%)
Climate	Average temperature: 0-6°C (32-42.8°F). Annual precipitation: 254-356 cm (100-140 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (23%); 500-1000 ft. (31%); 1000-2000 ft. (41%); 2000+ ft. (5%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (39%); 35-54% slopes (29%); 55-75% slopes (19%); >75% slopes (12%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: SOl, Trm, (2%).
Shoreline Miles	167 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (6%); mapped (<1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Alluvial fan (AF), Flood plain (FP)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (8%); Palustrine Forested (10%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (10%); Upland (72%)
Ownership	NFS (99%); State of Alaska (1%); Private/Municipal (<1%)
Human Disturbance	<0.1% timber harvest (9 of 178,445 total acres); 0.01 km/km2 (0.01 mi/mi2) road or trail; Communities of Elfin Cove and Pelican; Apex Mine.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (1.9%); landslides (0.2%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (<1%)

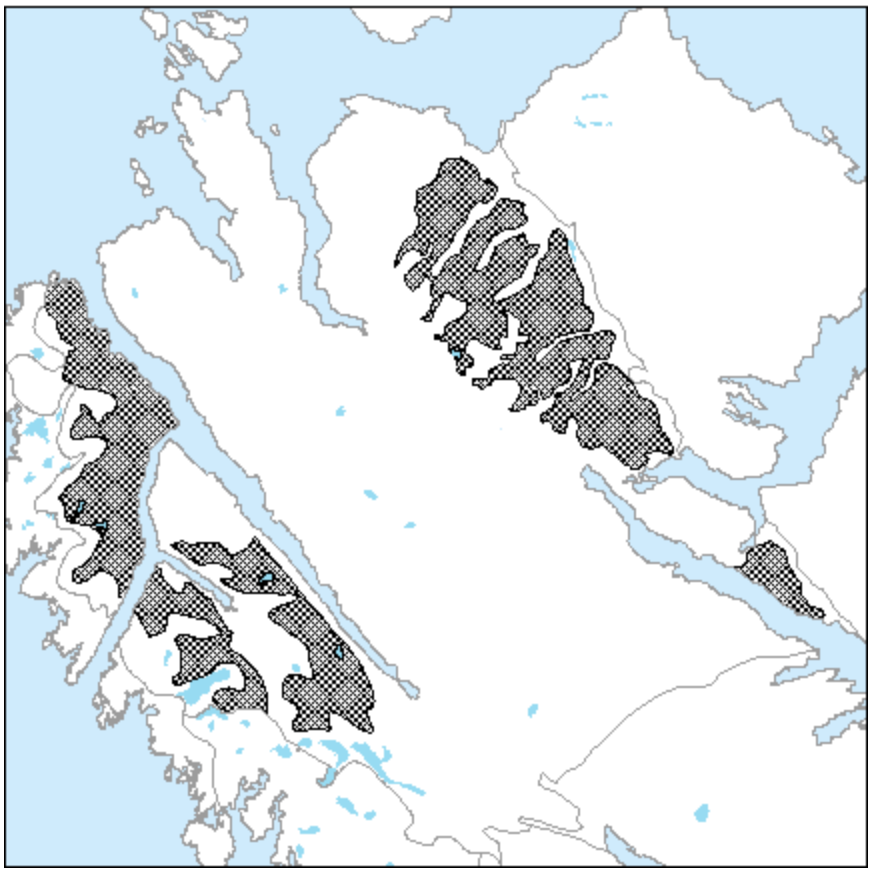
North Chichagof Granitics Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex

The North Chichagof Granitics Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex LTA is located on Northwest Chichagof Island and Yakobi islands. The landforms comprising this LTA are a complex of rounded mountain summits and infrequently dissected, smooth, mountain slopes within the North Chichagof Granitics Ecological Subsection.

This LTA is defined by steep, glacially scoured valleys below small alpine areas.

On the rounded mountain summits soils are typically poorly drained organics less than one-half meter thick over bedrock. These soils support alpine dwarf shrub and hardy forb plant communities.

Soils on the upper parts of mountain slopes are less than one meter thick and well drained, and support alder-salmonberry plant communities or mountain hemlock and yellow-cedar stands.



Soils are deeper on lower mountain slopes, especially on alluvial fans, colluvial cones, and floodplains. They support more productive western hemlock or Sitka spruce forests.

A narrow, low grade band of marble lies north of the head of Tenakee inlet. The Bohemia basin mining area is in this LTA. Bohemia mine extracted copper and nickel.

The southern area of this LTA, near the head of Tenakee Inlet, is an important corridor for terrestrial wildlife movement between the northeast and northwest portions of Chichagof Island.

This LTA is almost entirely on NFS land. The LTA is mostly in the West Chichagof-Yakobi Wilderness and LUD II with a portion of the northeastern areas in Timber Production LUD. The portions of the LTA that are not Wilderness are in the Chichagof Roadless Area. There has been about 727 acres of timber harvest in this LTA. There are about nineteen miles of road and trail.

The dominant wind direction is out of the south. There is no identified wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide and snow avalanche risk is moderate in this LTA.

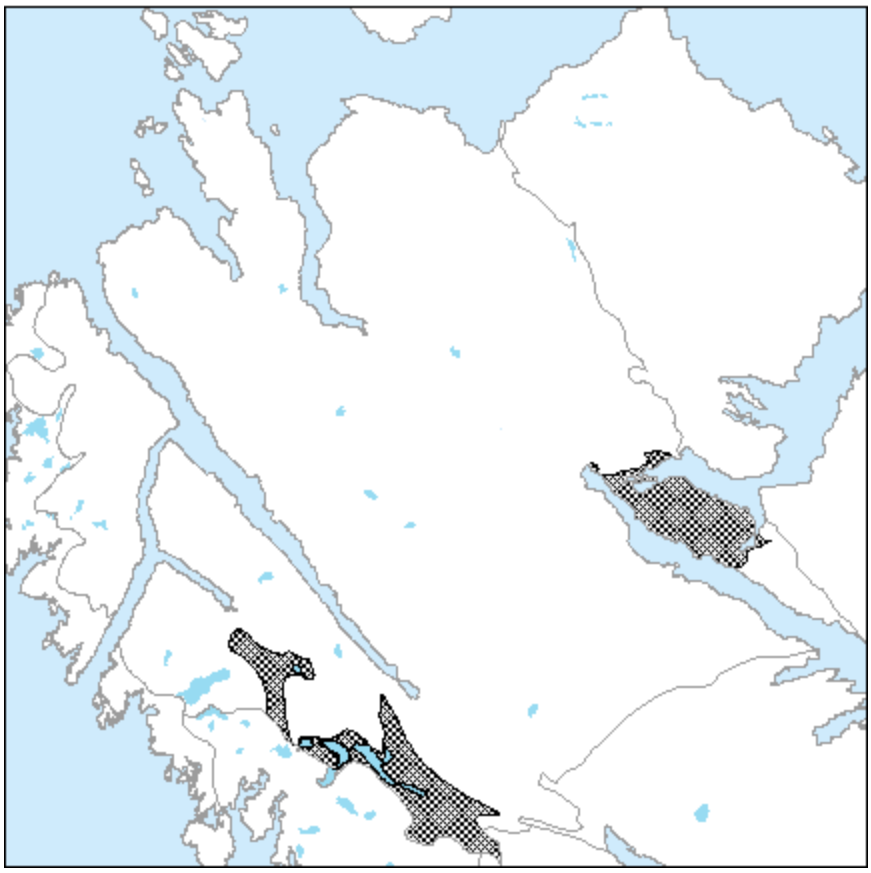
Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	NCG_30a
Map Unit Code	M245Bb03
Map Unit Long Name	North Chichagof Granitics Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex
Size	81,708 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Quartz Monzonite, Quartz Diorite, Syenite, Monzonite, Diorite; Greenstone, Schist, Phyllite
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting
Soil Great Groups	Cryorthents, Cryosaprists, Cryumbrepts, Humicryods, Rock Outcrop
Landcover	Sparsely Vegetated/Unvegetated (17%); Alpine (16%); Recurrent slide (12%); Unproductive forest due to high elevation (12%); Unproductive forest due to Alder (6%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (6%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 472 acres (1%)
High POG	2016: 5,921 acres (7%)
All POG	1954: 17,889 acres (22%); 2016: 17,162 acres (21%)
Climate	Average temperature: 0-6°C (32-42.8°F). Annual precipitation: 229-356 cm (90-140 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (11%); 500-1000 ft. (20%); 1000-2000 ft. (53%); 2000+ ft. (16%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (32%); 35-54% slopes (30%); 55-75% slopes (22%); >75% slopes (17%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: SOl, (3%).
Shoreline Miles	31 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Alluvial fan (AF), Glacial outwash (GO)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (5%); Palustrine Forested (7%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (8%); Upland (79%)
Ownership	NFS (100%); State of Alaska (<1%)
Human Disturbance	0.9% timber harvest (727 of 81,708 total acres); 0.09 km/km2 (0.15 mi/mi2) road or trail; Bohemia Basin Mine (abandoned).
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (1.6%); landslides (0.2%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

North Chichagof Granitics Port Frederick and Goulding Lakes Hills-Lowlands Complex

The North Chichagof Granitics Port Frederick and Goulding Lakes Hills-Lowlands Complex LTA is located in two discreet areas. One area is a narrow strip of land where Tenakee inlet meets Port Frederick, while the other is near Goulding Lakes. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, smooth hillslopes and gently sloping lowlands within North Chichagof Granitics Ecological Subsection.

This LTA is comprised of bedrock hills covered with varying thicknesses of glacial till.

Soils on the hillslopes are less than one-half meter thick, glacially-derived, and poorly to somewhat poorly drained. These soils support low to moderately productive mixed conifer and western hemlock forests. Non-forested wetlands of sphagnum peat are in the lowlands between the hills.



Small alluvial fans flank the hills. Soils are deep and well drained. These soils support moderately productive western hemlock and Sitka spruce stands.

A small amount of limestone exists in the eastern area.

The eastern area is an important corridor for terrestrial wildlife movement between the northeast and northwest portions of Chichagof Island.

Raised marine beach may exist in this LTA. It is modeled but not mapped.

This LTA is almost entirely on NFS land. The western area is entirely located in the West Chichagof-Yakobi Wilderness, and the eastern area is managed as Old-Growth Habitat LUD. A portion of the eastern area is in the Chichagof Roadless Area. There has been about 990 acres of timber harvest in this LTA, most of which occurred in the 1980's and 1990's. There are about twenty miles of road and nine miles of trail in this LTA. All timber harvest, roads, and trail occur in the eastern area.

The dominant wind direction is out of the south. There is no identified wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is moderate. Snow avalanche risk is moderate.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	NCG_40a
Map Unit Code	M245Bb04
Map Unit Long Name	North Chichagof Granitics Port Frederick and Goulding Lakes Hills-Lowlands Complex
Size	22,748 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Granodiorite, Syenite, Monzonite, Diorite; Schist
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to muskeg (18%); Sparsely Vegetated/Unvegetated (8%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (7%); Unproductive forest due to high elevation (7%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (6%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (6%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (6%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (6%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (5%); Unproductive forest due to Alder (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 1,469 acres (6%)
High POG	2016: 4,169 acres (18%)
All POG	1954: 9,777 acres (43%); 2016: 8,787 acres (39%)
Climate	Average temperature: 2-6°C (35.6-42.8°F). Annual precipitation: 279-356 cm (110-140 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (48%); 500-1000 ft. (37%); 1000-2000 ft. (15%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (63%); 35-54% slopes (21%); 55-75% slopes (10%); >75% slopes (5%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: SOl, (1%).
Shoreline Miles	26 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (13%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Flood plain (FP), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Alluvial fan (AF)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (12%); Palustrine Forested (19%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (15%); Upland (54%)
Ownership	NFS (100%); Private/Municipal (<1%)
Human Disturbance	4.4% timber harvest (990 of 22,748 total acres); 0.5 km/km2 (0.8 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (0.8%); landslides (0.2%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

North Chichagof Granitics Phonograph Creek Hills-Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex

The North Chichagof Granitics Phonograph Creek Hills-Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex LTA includes the Phonograph Creek drainage located on the east side of Lisianski Inlet on Northwest Chichagof Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rolling hills with lesser areas of infrequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans, floodplains, and estuaries within the North Chichagof Granitics Ecological Subsection.

Phonograph Creek is confined to its channel by rolling bedrock hills on the southern side of a U-shaped valley.

The active portions of the floodplain have well drained mineral soils more than one meter thick supporting primary successional vegetation like red alder. Away from the active channel the soils are more stable and vegetation is dominated by Sitka spruce.

The hillslopes have moderately well drained mineral soils less than one meter thick supporting moderate to highly productive western hemlock stands.

Phonograph Creek has a large estuary delta with beach grasses and sedges supported by tidally inundated mineral soils.

Raised marine beach may exist in this LTA. It is modeled but not mapped.

This LTA is entirely on either NFS or State land. The LTA is managed as LUD II. Most of the LTA is in the Chichagof Roadless Area. There has been no timber harvest, roads or trails in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of the south. There is no identified wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	NCG_40b
Map Unit Code	M245Bb05
Map Unit Long Name	North Chichagof Granitics Phonograph Creek Hills-Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex
Size	1,582 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Sedimentary; Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Syenite, Monzonite, Diorite; Limestone, Volcaniclastic, Argillite, Chert; Alluvium
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Dense Till, Colluvium, Marine Sediments, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Fluvial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial; Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquepts, Cryohemists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to Alder (22%); Estuary (16%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (13%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (10%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (9%); Alder-Brush (8%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (6%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 13 acres (1%)
High POG	2016: 191 acres (12%)
All POG	1954: 652 acres (41%); 2016: 652 acres (41%)
Climate	Average temperature: 2-6°C (35.6-42.8°F). Annual precipitation: 356 cm (140 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (67%); 500-1000 ft. (32%); 1000-2000 ft. (1%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (78%); 35-54% slopes (16%); 55-75% slopes (4%); >75% slopes (1%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: SOl, (10%).
Shoreline Miles	4 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (47%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Alluvial fan (AF), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Flood plain (FP), Estuary (ES)
Wetlands	Estuarine (12%); Palustrine Emergent (11%); Palustrine Forested (20%); Upland (57%)
Ownership	NFS (89%); State of Alaska (11%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No documented landslides
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

North Chichagof Granitics Trail River and Hellman Creek Valley Floors

The North Chichagof Granitics Trail River and Hellman Creek Valley Floors LTA are the valley bottoms adjacent to the Trail River (western area) and Hellman Creek (eastern area). The LTA is located west and south of the community of Hoonah. The landforms comprising this LTA are infrequently dissected shallowly incised footslopes and alluvial fans and floodplains within the North Chichagof Granitics Ecological Subsection.

The floodplain soils are well drained mineral soils supporting alder and Sitka spruce forests. The active portion of the channel has the youngest soils and primary successional vegetation like alder while the older, more stable portions of the floodplains support Sitka spruce.

Older alluvial fans and the footslopes have deep, coarse, well drained soils. These soils support moderately to highly productive stands of western hemlock and Sitka spruce.

A small amount of limestone exists in the eastern area.

Raised marine beach may exist in this LTA. It is modeled but not mapped.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The western area is managed as LUD II and is entirely within the Chichagof Roadless Area. The eastern area is a mix of Old-Growth Habitat LUD near Salt Lake Bay and Timber Production LUD through the rest of the area. There has been about 310 acres of timber harvest in this LTA mostly in the 1980's and 1990's and ten miles of road or trail. All of these impacts are in the Hellman Creek portion of the LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of the south. Windthrow risk is low. There is no identified wind disturbance in this LTA. Landslide risk is low, as this LTA is in a depositional landscape position.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	NCG_50
Map Unit Code	M245Bb06
Map Unit Long Name	North Chichagof Granitics Trail River and Hellman Creek Valley Floors
Size	4,697 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Sedimentary; Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Syenite, Monzonite, Diorite; Graywacke, Calcareous Graywacke; Alluvium
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Marine Sediments
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquents, Cryaquepts, Cryods, Cryofluvents, Cryohemists, Haplaquepts, Humicryods
Landcover	Estuary (15%); Snow-Ice (14%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (12%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (12%); Unproductive forest due to Alder (8%); Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (7%); Volume classes 6 and 7y6%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (5%); Natural grassland (5%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 259 acres (6%)
High POG	2016: 1,128 acres (24%)
All POG	1954: 2,770 acres (59%); 2016: 2,460 acres (52%)
Climate	Average temperature: 1.5-6°C (34.7-42.8°F). Annual precipitation: 279-356 cm (110-140 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (86%); 500-1000 ft. (14%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (90%); 35-54% slopes (8%); 55-75% slopes (2%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: SOl, Stl, (5%).
Shoreline Miles	6 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (37%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Alluvial fan (AF), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Flood plain (FP), High gradient contained (HC), Estuary (ES)
Wetlands	Estuarine (18%); Palustrine Forested (18%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (8%); Upland (57%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	6.6% timber harvest (310 of 4,697 total acres); 0.8 km/km2 (1.4 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (0.3%); landslides (0.2%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

North Chichagof Granitics Lisanski River Valley Floor-Coastal Complex

The North Chichagof Granitics Lisanski River Valley Floor-Coastal Complex LTA is located at the head of Lisianski Inlet on Northwest Chichagof Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans, floodplains, and estuaries within the North Chichagof Granitics Ecological Subsection.

Alluvial fans and colluvial cones flank a wide floodplain. The floodplain soils are typically deep, well drained mineral soils. Younger, less developed soils on less stable sites support alder and older, better developed soils in more stable sites supporting Sitka spruce.

Inactive alluvial fans and footslopes have moderately to highly productive Sitka spruce and western hemlock forests.

Non-forested sphagnum moss wetlands with poorly drained, deep organic soils are common along the floodplain margins in the southeastern portion of the LTA.

This LTA is part of the portage between Hoonah Sound and Lisianski Strait. This is an important low elevation terrestrial wildlife travel corridor.

This entire LTA is on NFS land. The LTA is managed as Wild and Scenic River surrounded by LUD II. The LTA is located in the Chichagof Roadless Area. There has been no timber harvest in this LTA but there is about five miles of trail.

Raised marine beach may exist in this LTA. It is modeled but not mapped.

The dominant wind direction is out of the south. There is no identified wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	NCG_50a_1
Map Unit Code	M245Bb07
Map Unit Long Name	North Chichagof Granitics Lisanski River Valley Floor-Coastal Complex
Size	2,129 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Granodiorite; Alluvium
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Marine Sediments, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial; Glacial; Coastal Marine
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial; Proglacial Deposition-Glacial; Backbeach Processes-Coastal Marine
Soil Great Groups	Cryofluvents, Cryohemists, Humicryods
Landcover	Muskeg meadow (16%); Unproductive forest due to high elevation (15%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (11%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (8%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (8%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (8%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (8%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (7%); Unproductive forest due to Alder (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 166 acres (8%)
High POG	2016: 553 acres (26%)
All POG	1954: 1,031 acres (48%); 2016: 1,031 acres (48%)
Climate	Average temperature: 4-6°C (39.2-42.8°F). Annual precipitation: 356 cm (140 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (100%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (94%); 35-54% slopes (5%); 55-75% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	1 mile
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (38%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Flood plain (FP), Alluvial fan (AF), Estuary (ES), High gradient contained (HC), Lake (L)
Wetlands	Estuarine (15%); Palustrine Emergent (22%); Palustrine Forested (8%); Upland (55%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; 0.9 km/km2 (1.5 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

North Chichagof Granitics Tenekee Inlet River Valley Floor-Lowlands-Hills Complex

The North Chichagof Granitics Tenekee Inlet River Valley Floor-Lowlands-Hills Complex LTA is located at the head of Tenakee Inlet on Northwest Chichagof Island. It is the mouth of a U-shaped glacial valley. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans, floodplains, gently sloping lowlands, and estuaries within the North Chichagof Granitics Ecological Subsection.

Alluvial fans and infrequently dissected footslopes flank a wide floodplain. The floodplain soils are typically deep and well drained with younger, less developed soils in less stable sites supporting alder and older, better developed soils in more stable sites supporting Sitka spruce.

Inactive alluvial fans and footslopes have moderately to highly productive Sitka spruce and western hemlock stands.

The western lobe of the LTA is all low productivity, western hemlock- yellow-cedar forest and non-forested wetland on deep, poorly drained soils.

The estuary consists of deep, somewhat poorly and poorly drained mineral soils that support a variety of intertidal species depending on duration of tidal inundation.

Raised marine beach may exist in this LTA. It is modeled but not mapped.

This LTA is part of an important low elevation terrestrial wildlife travel corridor.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is managed as Semi-Remote Recreation LUD. Nearly all of the LTA is located in the Chichagof Roadless Area. There has been 19 acres of timber harvest in this LTA during the 1970's. There is not any road or trail in the LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of the south. There is no identified wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low while snow avalanche risk is moderate (from upslope LTAs).

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	NCG_50a_2
Map Unit Code	M245Bb08
Map Unit Long Name	North Chichagof Granitics Tenekee Inlet River Valley Floor-Lowlands-Hills Complex
Size	2,662 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Syenite, Monzonite, Diorite; Alluvium
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Colluvium, Marine Sediments, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial; Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial; Proglacial Deposition-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquents, Cryaquepts, Cryofluvents, Cryohemists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to muskeg (27%); Estuary (19%); Alder-Brush (10%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (8%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (8%); Muskeg meadow (8%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 0 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 322 acres (12%)
All POG	1954: 684 acres (26%); 2016: 665 acres (25%)
Climate	Average temperature: 3-6°C (37.4-42.8°F). Annual precipitation: 279-356 cm (110-140 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (72%); 500-1000 ft. (28%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (89%); 35-54% slopes (8%); 55-75% slopes (2%); >75% slopes (1%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: SOl, (1%).
Shoreline Miles	1 mile
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (51%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Flood plain (FP), Estuary (ES), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Alluvial fan (AF)
Wetlands	Estuarine (18%); Palustrine Emergent (5%); Palustrine Forested (5%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (45%); Upland (28%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	0.7% timber harvest (19 of 2,662 total acres); No Road or Trail in LTA.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (3.7%); landslides (< 0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

North Chichagof Granitics Mud and Neka Rivers Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex

The North Chichagof Granitics Mud and Neka Rivers Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex LTA includes the valley bottoms and tributaries of both Mud River and Neka River, west of the community of Hoonah. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans, floodplains, and estuaries with small areas of gently sloping lowlands within the North Chichagof Granitics Ecological Subsection.

The soils in this LTA are all reworked glacial deposits at the base of a long U-shaped valley connecting Mud and Neka Rivers. Alluvial fans and colluvial cones flank a wide floodplain. The floodplain soils are typically deep and well drained mineral soils. Younger, less developed soils in less stable portions of the floodplain support alder. Older, better developed soils on mores stable sites support Sitka spruce.

Inactive alluvial fans and footslopes have moderately to highly productive Sitka spruce and western hemlock stands.

On the lowlands soils are shallow to deep and soil drainage ranges from poorly to moderately well drained. The better drained sites support low to moderately productive western hemlock forests with inclusions of yellow-cedar. The poorly drained sites support non-forested sphagnum moss wetlands.

Raised marine beach is modeled in this LTA.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is managed as LUD II adjacent to Mud Bay in the north and Timber Production LUD surrounding Neka River to the south. Headwater portions of the tributaries extend into the Chichagof Roadless Area. There has been about 1,465 acres of timber harvest in this LTA starting in the 1980s. There are about thirty miles of road or trail in the LTA. Most of the timber harvest and roads are in the southern portion of the LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of the south. There is no identified wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low while snow avalanche risk is moderate (from upslope LTAs).

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	NCG_50a_3
Map Unit code	M245Bb09
Map unit long name	North Chichagof Granitics Mud and Neka Rivers Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex
Size	10,593 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Quartz Monzonite, Quartz Diorite; Alluvium
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Colluvium, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial; Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial; Proglacial Deposition-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquepts, Cryofluvents, Cryohemists, Humicryods
Landcover	Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (13%); Muskeg meadow (13%); Alder-Brush (11%); Unproductive forest due to Alder (10%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (10%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (8%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (7%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (5%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 1,037 acres (10%)
High POG	2016: 2,295 acres (22%)
All POG	1954: 5,700 acres (54%); 2016: 4,235 acres (40%)
Climate	Average temperature: 1.5-6°C (34.7-42.8°F). Annual precipitation: 229-279 cm (90-110 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft-85%, 500-1000 ft-14%, 1000-2000 ft-1%.
Slope class	88% 0-34% slope, 10% 35-54% slope, 2% 55-75% slope
Karst	Karst present, rock type-DSld (<1%)
Shoreline Miles	1 mile
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled-(56%)
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Flood plain (FP), High gradient contained (HC), Alluvial fan (AF), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Moderate gradient contained (MC)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (24%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (22%); Upland (55%)
Ownership	NFS (100%); Private/Municipal (<1%)
Human Disturbance	13.8% timber harvest (1,465 of 10,593 total acres); 1.1 km/km2 (1.8 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (0.9%); landslides (0.4%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

North Chichagof Granitics Big Goose and West Head Creeks Valley Floor-Lowlands-Hills Complex

The North Chichagof Granitics Big Goose and West Bay Head Creeks Valley Floor-Lowlands-Hills Complex LTA is comprised of West Bay Head and Big Goose Creek drainages on the south side of Tenakee Inlet on central Chichagof Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are rolling hills, infrequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans, floodplains, and gently sloping lowlands within the North Chichagof Granitics Ecological Subsection.

Most of the valley bottoms in these two drainages are infrequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans with floodplains that process frequent sediment inputs. Alluvial fan and floodplain soils are deep, coarse textured, and well drained mineral soils, supporting productive stands of Sitka spruce and western hemlock.

The lowlands typically support non-forested wetlands while the hills tend to be forested. Soils tend to be poorly to somewhat poorly drained and about one meter thick to dense till. They support low to moderately productive mixed conifer and western hemlock forests complexed with non-forested wetlands.

Raised marine beach may exist in this LTA. It is modeled but not mapped.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is managed as Timber Production, Old-Growth Habitat, and Semi-Remote Recreation LUD. Nearly all of the LTA is located in the Chichagof Roadless Area. About fifteen acres was harvested in this LTA in the early 1900s. There is not any road or trail in the LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of the south. There is no identified wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	NCG_50a_4
Map Unit Code	M245Bb10
Map Unit Long Name	North Chichagof Granitics Big Goose and West Head Creeks Valley Floor-Lowlands-Hills Complex
Size	8,400 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Sedimentary; Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Quartz Monzonite, Quartz Diorite, Gabbro; Volcaniclastic; Argillite; Chert; Alluvium
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Dense Till, Marine Sediments
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial; Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial; Proglacial Deposition-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquents, Cryaquepts, Cryofluvents, Cryohemists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to muskeg (14%); Other non-forest (12%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (9%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (9%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (8%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (8%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (8%); Alder-Brush (7%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (6%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 418 acres (5%)
High POG	2016: 1,813 acres (22%)
All POG	1954: 4,501 acres (54%); 2016: 4,486 acres (53%)
Climate	Average temperature: 1.5-6°C (34.7-42.8°F). Annual precipitation: 279-356 cm (110-140 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (98%); 500-1000 ft. (2%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (83%); 35-54% slopes (13%); 55-75% slopes (4%); >75% slopes (1%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: SOl, (2%).
Shoreline Miles	11 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (68%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Flood plain (FP), Estuary (ES), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Alluvial fan (AF), High gradient contained (HC)
Wetlands	Estuarine (14%); Palustrine Emergent (9%); Palustrine Forested (23%); Upland (55%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	0.2% timber harvest (15 of 8,400 total acres); no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (1.2%); landslides (< 0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

North Chichagof Granitics Goose Creek Lowlands-Valley Floor Complex

The North Chichagof Granitics Goose Creek Lowlands-Valley Floor Complex LTA is located on Northern Chichagof Island between Mud Bay and Idaho Inlet. It is a broad glacial plain that extends up two U-shaped valleys. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly gently sloping lowlands, and infrequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans within the North Chichagof Granitics Ecological Subsection.

The alluvial fans and footslopes are found in the southern portion of the LTA. Soils are typically well drained, deep, and coarse textured. These soils support Sitka spruce and western hemlock stands. The frequently disturbed portions of the floodplain have young soils and primary successional vegetation like alder and salmonberry.

On the lowlands sphagnum moss wetlands and stringers of low productivity mixed conifer and western hemlock forests are supported by poorly drained mineral and organic soils underlain by dense till.

Raised marine beach may exist in this LTA. It is modeled but not mapped.

This LTA is almost entirely on NFS land. The LTA is managed as LUD II. The entire LTA is in the Chichagof Roadless Area. There has not been timber harvest and no roads exist in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of the south. There is no identified wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide initiation risk is low. Avalanche risk is low to moderate.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	NCG_60a_1
Map Unit Code	M245Bb11
Map Unit Long Name	North Chichagof Granitics Goose Creek Lowlands-Valley Floor Complex
Size	6,919 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Quartz Monzonite, Quartz Diorite, Syenite, Monzonite, Diorite
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Colluvium, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Fluvial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Contact Deposition-Glacial; Stream Processes-Fluvial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquepts, Cryohemists, Humicryods
Landcover	Muskeg meadow (29%); Unproductive forest due to Alder (28%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (8%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (5%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 0 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 518 acres (7%)
All POG	1954: 1,901 acres (27%); 2016: 1,901 acres (27%)
Climate	Average temperature: 1.5-6°C (34.7-42.8°F). Annual precipitation: 229-356 cm (90-140 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (80%); 500-1000 ft. (18%); 1000-2000 ft. (2%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (93%); 35-54% slopes (6%); 55-75% slopes (1%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: SOl, (1%).
Shoreline Miles	6 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (67%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Moderate gradient contained (MC), Low gradient contained (LC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Estuary (ES), Alluvial fan (AF)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (25%); Palustrine Forested (12%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (38%); Upland (25%)
Ownership	NFS (100%); Private/Municipal (<1%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (0.3%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

North Chichagof Granitics Meadow Creek Lowlands-Hills Complex

The North Chichagof Granitics Meadow Creek Lowlands-Hills Complex LTA is located on the eastern side of Lisianski Inlet, north of the community of Pelican. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly gently sloping lowlands and rolling hills within the North Chichagof Granitics Ecological Subsection.

The LTA includes two U-shaped glacial valleys. The lowlands are a complex of open sphagnum and poor fen wetlands underlain by deep, organic soils. Low volume, non-commercial western hemlock forests are underlain by poorly drained mineral soils.

On rolling hills or immediately adjacent to streams soils moderately deep and moderately well drained over dense till. These soils support moderately productive western hemlock forests.

Portions of the community of Pelican on the shores of Lisianski Inlet are in this LTA. This is still under private ownership.

This LTA is almost entirely on NFS land. A small amount is privately owned. The LTA is managed as LUD II. All of the LTA is in the Chichagof Roadless Area. There is no timber harvest in the LTA. There are no roads in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of the south. There is no identified wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	NCG_60a_2
Map Unit Code	M245Bb12
Map Unit Long Name	North Chichagof Granitics Meadow Creek Lowlands-Hills Complex
Size	1,828 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Extrusive; Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Diorite; Greenstone, Schist, Phyllite
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Proglacial Deposition-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquepts, Cryohemists, Humicryods
Landcover	Muskeg meadow (44%); Unproductive forest due to Alder (17%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (14%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (9%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 33 acres (2%)
High POG	2016: 103 acres (6%)
All POG	1954: 596 acres (33%); 2016: 596 acres (33%)
Climate	Average temperature: 2.5-6°C (36.5-42.8°F). Annual precipitation: 279-356 cm (110-140 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (70%); 500-1000 ft. (25%); 1000-2000 ft. (5%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (96%); 35-54% slopes (4%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	1 mile
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (8%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Moderate gradient contained (MC), High gradient contained (HC), Flood plain (FP), Low gradient contained (LC), Alluvial fan (AF)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (40%); Palustrine Forested (5%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (37%); Upland (18%)
Ownership	NFS (94%); State of Alaska (6%); Private/Municipal (1%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail; Community of Pelican.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (< 0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

North Chichagof Granitics Mud Bay River Coastal

The North Chichagof Granitics Mud Bay River Coastal LTA is located on the north side of Chichagof Island in the large estuary and beach complex adjacent to Mud Bay. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly beaches and estuaries, and a small amount of floodplain within the North Chichagof Granitics Ecological Subsection.

This LTA includes intertidal wetlands, or estuary, and small uplifted beach ridges. The soils are poorly drained and inundated with brackish water. Sedge plant communities dominate this area. Along the upper margins, toward the forested areas, the soils are dryer and mixed graminoid vegetation types dominate. The beach ridges support beach meadow vegetation over coarse sandy soils. Small Sitka spruce stands are found on the oldest uplifted beach ridges on the margins of the LTA.

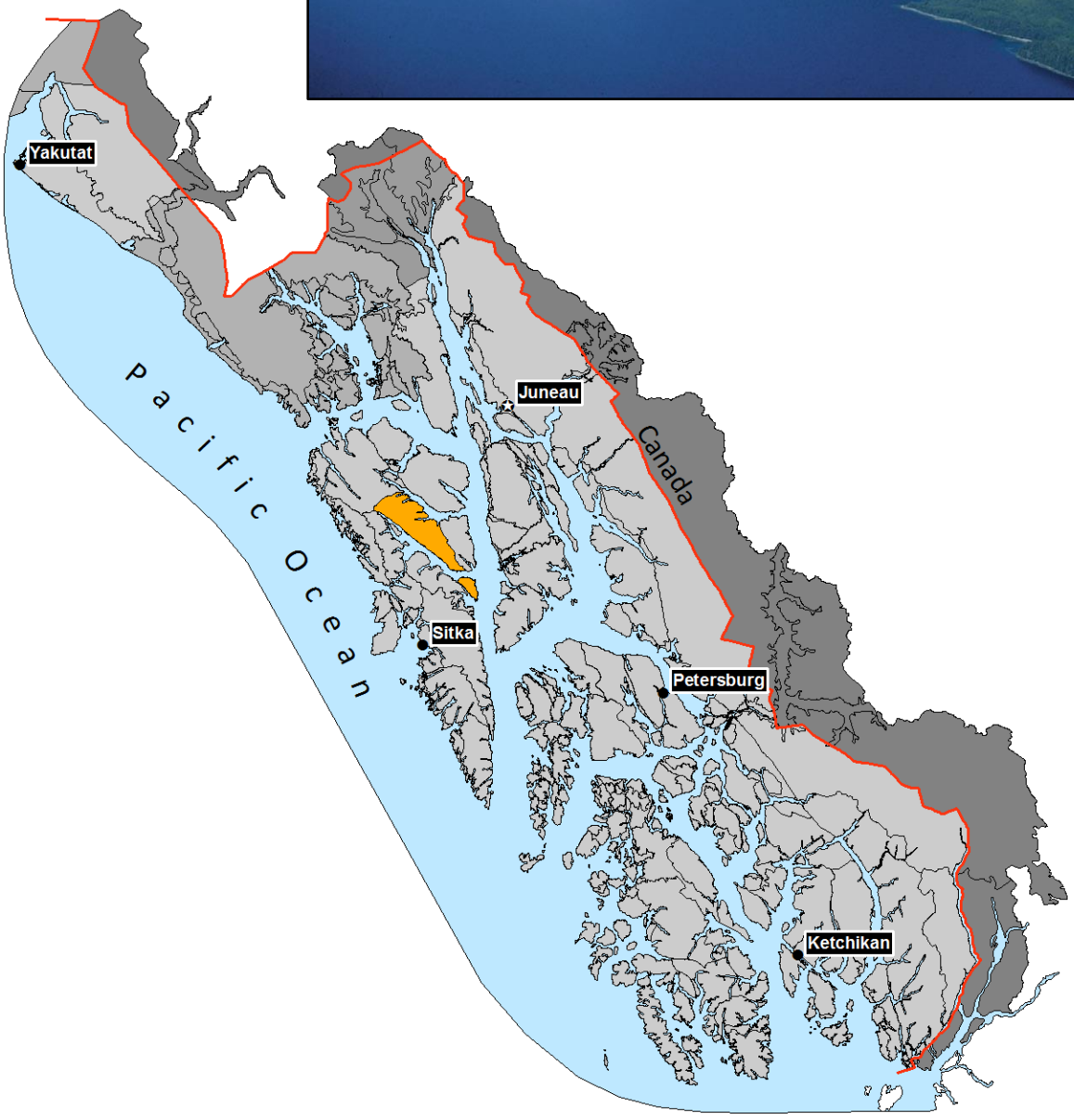
Raised marine beach may underlie parts of this LTA. It is modeled but not mapped.

This LTA is almost entirely on NFS land. The LTA is managed as LUD II. Portions of the LTA are in the Chichagof Roadless Area. There has been no timber harvest in this LTA. No roads exist in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of the south. There is no identified wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	NCG_70
Map Unit Code	M245Bb13
Map Unit Long Name	North Chichagof Granitics Mud Bay River Coastal
Size	2,763 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Sedimentary; Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Quartz Monzonite, Quartz Diorite; Volcaniclastic, Argillite, Chert; Alluvium
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Colluvium, Marine Sediments, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Coastal Marine
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Backbeach Processes-Coastal Marine, Shoreline Processes-Coastal Marine
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquents, Cryopsamments, Haplaquepts, Humicryods
Landcover	Estuary (54%); Natural grassland (19%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (6%); Unproductive forest due to Alder (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 117 acres (4%)
High POG	2016: 365 acres (13%)
All POG	1954: 492 acres (18%); 2016: 492 acres (18%)
Climate	Average temperature: 5-6°C (41-42.8°F). Annual precipitation: 229cm (90 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (100%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (97%); 35-54% slopes (3%); 55-75% slopes (1%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: DSld, (<1%).
Shoreline Miles	7 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (83%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Estuary (ES), Palustrine (PA), Flood plain (FP), High gradient contained (HC), Alluvial fan (AF)
Wetlands	Estuarine (43%); Palustrine Emergent (31%); Palustrine Forested (7%); Upland (18%)
Ownership	NFS (98%); Private/Municipal (2%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Peril Strait Granitics Ecological Subsection LTAs



Peril Strait Granitics Mountain Summits

The Peril Strait Granitics Mountain Summits LTA is comprised of the alpine areas on Southeast Chichagof Island, between the North Arm of Hoonah Sound and Tenekee Inlet. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rounded mountain summits and a single subalpine summit and ridge within the Peril Strait Granitics Ecological Subsection.

This LTA is comprised of glacially-rounded mountain tops.

Most of the summit landforms are covered by alpine shrubland or emergent wetland vegetation. The soils are less than one meter deep and either organic or mineral parent material. The soils under the shrubland are well drained, but under the wetland they have thicker organic horizons and are poorly drained.

On the subalpine summits and ridges, krummholz Sitka spruce and mountain hemlock stands grow on shallow to moderately deep, well drained mineral soils. Rock outcrop is common in the LTA.

There is a band of limestone with karst development in the middle of the northern area, on the ridge between Long Bay and Seal Bay.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is managed as Timber Production LUD, Old-Growth Habitat LUD, and a small amount of LUD II along Hoonah Sound. Nearly all of the LTA is in the Chichagof Roadless Area. There has been no timber harvest or road building in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast. There is no documented wind disturbance in this LTA. Risk of windthrow is low. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	PSG_10
Map Unit Code	M245Bf01
Map Unit Long Name	Peril Strait Granitics Mountain Summits
Size	16,189 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Gabbro, Quartz Monzonite, Quartz Diorite; Limestone, Volcaniclastic, Argillite, Chert
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Solution
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Erosion-Glacial; Karstification-Solution
Soil Great Groups	Cryorthents, Cryosaprists, Cryumbrepts, Humicryods, Rock Outcrop
Landcover	Sparsely Vegetated/Unvegetated (40%); Alpine (28%); Unproductive forest due to high elevation (12%); Recurrent slide (12%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 0 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 11 acres (0%)
All POG	1954: 195 acres (1%); 2016: 195 acres (1%)
Climate	Average temperature: 0.5-5°C (32.9-41°F). Annual precipitation: 279-356 cm (110-140 in).
Elevation Class	1000-2000 ft. (33%); 2000+ ft. (67%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (46%); 35-54% slopes (29%); 55-75% slopes (17%); >75% slopes (9%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: SOl, (14%).
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	not present
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Lake (L)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (8%); Upland (92%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No documented landslides
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Peril Strait Granitics Catherine Island Mountain Slopes

The Peril Strait Granitics Catherine Island Mountain Slopes LTA includes most of Catherine Island between Peril Strait and Kelp Bay northeast of the community of Sitka. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, smooth mountain slopes and broken mountain slopes within the Peril Strait Granitics Ecological Subsection.

This LTA includes both glacial scour on the high elevations and glacial depositions in the valley bottoms and toe slopes.

On the mountain slopes soils are typically well drained, and range from shallow to deep. Shallow soils occur on the upper two-thirds of the slope. These soils support the well drained phases of western hemlock stands.

On the benches and small ridges soils are typically poorly drained mineral materials less than one-half meter thick over bedrock. These soils support mixed conifer stands or non-forested wetlands.

Several Forest Sciences Lab research sites exist in this LTA.

This LTA is almost entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Timber Production, Scenic Viewshed, and Old-Growth Habitat LUDs. The southeastern two-thirds of the LTA is in the North Baranof Roadless Area. There has been about 1,615 acres of timber harvest in this LTA from the 1970's and 1990's. There are about eighteen miles of road in the LTA, many of which have been closed.

The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast, from Chatham Strait. There is a moderate amount of wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is moderate to high. Landslide risk is moderate to high.

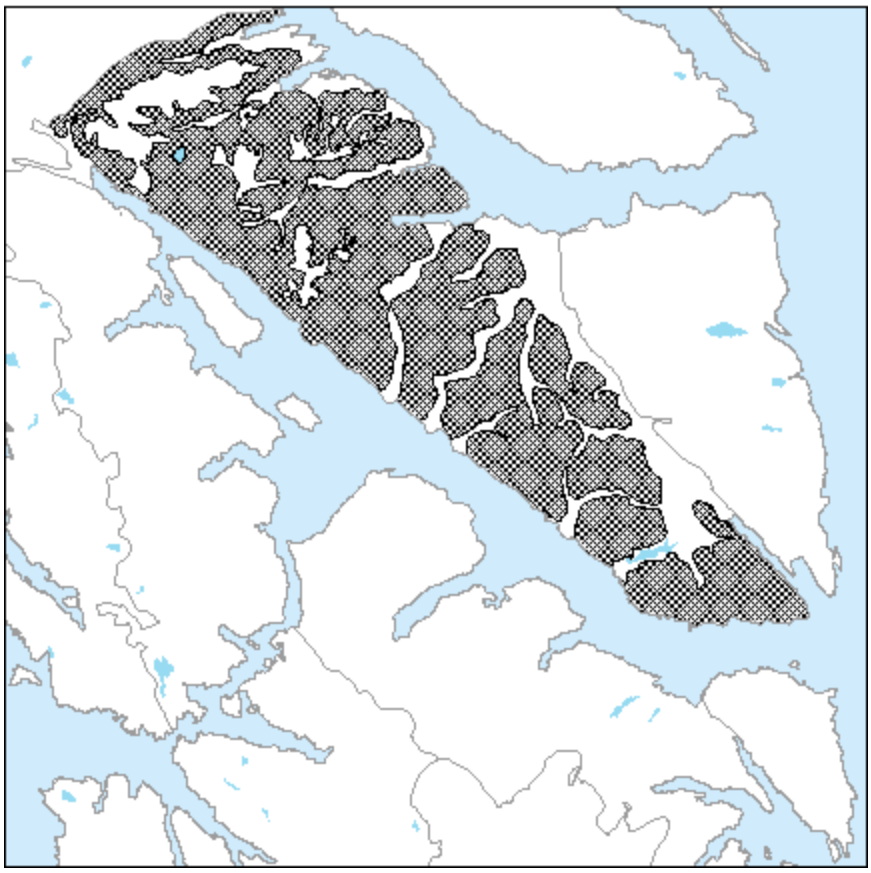
Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	PSG_30
Map Unit Code	M245Bf02
Map Unit Long Name	Peril Strait Granitics Catherine Island Mountain Slopes
Size	16,087 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Quartz Monzonite, Quartz Diorite
Soil Parent Material	Dense Till, Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting
Soil Great Groups	Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (17%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (10%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (10%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (9%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (8%); Unproductive forest due to high elevation (7%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (7%); Unproductive forest due to rock (6%); Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (5%); Timber harvest, less than 20 years old (5%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils,
Big Tree POG	2016: 10 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 2,237 acres (14%)
All POG	1954: 9,322 acres (58%); 2016: 7,707 acres (48%)
Climate	Average temperature: 2.5-6.5°C (36.5-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 254-356 cm (100-140 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (27%); 500-1000 ft. (36%); 1000-2000 ft. (36%); 2000+ ft. (1%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (42%); 35-54% slopes (32%); 55-75% slopes (20%); >75% slopes (6%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	12 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (<1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Flood plain (FP), Alluvial fan (AF)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (5%); Palustrine Forested (32%); Upland (63%)
Ownership	NFS (99%); Private/Municipal (1%)
Human Disturbance	10.0% timber harvest (1,615 of 16,087 total acres); 0.4 km/km2 (0.7 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (< 1%); landslides (0.6%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (1%)

Peril Strait Granitics Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex

The Peril Strait Granitics Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex LTA is located on southeast Chichagof Island between Sitkoh Bay, Tenakee inlet, and Hoonah Sound. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, smooth mountain slopes, broken mountain slopes, and rounded mountain summits within the Peril Strait Granitics Ecological Subsection.

This LTA includes both glacial scour on the high elevations and glacial depositions in the valley bottoms and toe slopes. This LTA is largely forested, steep mountain slopes with small alpine areas. Colluvial cones are common at the base of the steep mountain slopes.

On the mountain slopes the mineral soils are typically moderately well drained and more than one meter thick over bedrock or dense till. These soils support moderately to highly productive western hemlock forests.



On the more gently sloping areas mineral soils are poorly drained and shallow to bedrock or dense till. These soils support mixed conifer stands.

The alpine areas are dwarf shrubs and hardy forbs on shallow, well drained mineral soils or emergent wetlands on poorly drained organic soils. Alder-salmonberry plant communities are common on the steep, snow avalanche-prone slopes in the LTA.

This LTA is almost entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Timber Production and Old-Growth Habitat LUDs. Much of the LTA is located in the Chichagof Roadless Area. There has been about 6,206 acres of timber harvest in this LTA beginning in the 1940's. There are about 41 miles of road or trail in the LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast and up Peril Strait. There is a moderate amount of wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is moderate to high on slopes exposed to the southeast. Landslide and snow avalanche risk is moderate to high in this LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	PSG_30a
Map Unit Code	M245Bf03
Map Unit Long Name	Peril Strait Granitics Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex
Size	162,636 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Quartz Monzonite; Quartz Diorite; Gabbro
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting
Soil Great Groups	Cryofolists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (18%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (10%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (10%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (8%); Unproductive forest due to high elevation (8%); Alpine (8%); Recurrent slide (7%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 1,408 acres (1%)
High POG	2016: 23,017 acres (14%)
All POG	1954: 82,164 acres (51%); 2016: 75,958 acres (47%)
Climate	Average temperature: 1-6.5°C (33.8-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 279-356 cm (110-140 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (15%); 500-1000 ft. (26%); 1000-2000 ft. (50%); 2000+ ft. (9%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (34%); 35-54% slopes (34%); 55-75% slopes (22%); >75% slopes (10%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: SOl, (1%).
Shoreline Miles	64 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (5%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Alluvial fan (AF), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Flood plain (FP)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (6%); Palustrine Forested (12%); Upland (81%)
Ownership	NFS (100%); Private/Municipal (<1%)
Human Disturbance	3.8% timber harvest (6,206 of 162,636 total acres); 0.10 km/km2 (0.16 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Insects (< 1%); windthrow (< 1%); avalanche fields (0.2%); landslides (0.3%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (1%)

Peril Strait Granitics Long Bay Hills

The Peril Strait Granitics Long Bay Hills LTA is located on a peninsula between Long and Seal Bays on the south shore of Tenakee Inlet, near the community of Tenakee Springs on Southeast Chichagof Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rolling hills and infrequently dissected, smooth hillslopes within the Peril Strait Granitics Ecological Subsection.

This LTA is a product of glacial scour and uplift. Very little glacial till remains on the landscape in this LTA. The vegetation is low volume mixed conifer forests on poorly drained organic soils that are shallow to bedrock.

Gentler slopes, like the summits of the hills or the narrow valleys between the hills, have deep organic soils supporting sphagnum moss wetlands.

Raised marine beach may underlie lower elevations of the LTA

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is managed as Old-Growth Habitat LUD. The entire LTA is in the Chichagof Roadless Area. There is no timber harvest, roads, or trails in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is from the southeast, up Tenakee Inlet. There is no documented wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	PSG_40
Map Unit Code	M245Bf04
Map Unit Long Name	Peril Strait Granitics Long Bay Hills
Size	2,514 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Quartz Monzonite, Quartz Diorite
Soil Parent Material	Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryosaprists
Landcover	Volume class 5 on hydric soils (52%); Unproductive forest due to Alder (29%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (10%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 0 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 172 acres (7%)
All POG	1954: 1,767 acres (70%); 2016: 1,767 acres (70%)
Climate	Average temperature: 3.5-6°C (38.3-42.8°F). Annual precipitation: 279 cm (110 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (98%); 500-1000 ft. (2%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (74%); 35-54% slopes (18%); 55-75% slopes (6%); >75% slopes (2%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	11 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (43%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Palustrine (PA), High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Alluvial fan (AF), Estuary (ES)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (52%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (8%); Upland (40%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No documented landslides
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Peril Strait Granitics Seal Bay Hills-Valley Floor Complex

The Peril Strait Granitics Seal Bay Hills-Valley Floor Complex LTA is located on the southern shore of Seal Bay in Tenakee Inlet near the community of Tenakee Springs on Southeast Chichagof Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rolling hills and frequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans within the Peril Strait Granitics Ecological Subsection.

The glacial history of this LTA is similar to the Long Bay Hills LTA. It a glacially scoured coastal bedrock hills and a narrow U-shaped valley bottom.

Soils on the rolling hills and lowlands are typically poorly drained, organic or mineral soils that are shallow to bedrock or dense till. These soils support mixed conifer stands with small areas of non-forested wetlands.

On the flattest of the lowlands, soils are poorly drained organics more than one meter deep over dense till. These soils support non-forested wetlands with sphagnum moss or graminoid plant communities.

The alluvial fans support low to moderately productive western hemlock stands. The soils are typically more than one meter thick and moderately well drained.

Raised marine beach may underlie lower elevations of the LTA.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is managed as Old-Growth Habitat and a small amount is in Timber Production LUDs. All but the narrow valley bottom is in the Chichagof Roadless Area. There is not any timber harvest, road, or trail in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is from the southeast, up Tenakee Inlet. There is no documented wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	PSG_40c
Map Unit Code	M245Bf05
Map Unit Long Name	Peril Strait Granitics Seal Bay Hills-Valley Floor Complex
Size	2,003 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Quartz Monzonite, Quartz Diorite
Soil Parent Material	Dense Till, Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Fluvial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial; Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquepts, Cryaquods, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists
Landcover	Volume class 4 on hydric soils (65%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (12%); Muskeg meadow (7%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (5%); Estuary (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 109 acres (5%)
High POG	2016: 126 acres (6%)
All POG	1954: 1,488 acres (74%); 2016: 1,488 acres (74%)
Climate	Average temperature: 3-6°C (37.4-42.8°F). Annual precipitation: 279 cm (110 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (96%); 500-1000 ft. (3%); 1000-2000 ft. (1%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (85%); 35-54% slopes (11%); 55-75% slopes (3%); >75% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	8 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (77%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Estuary (ES), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Flood plain (FP)
Wetlands	Estuarine (9%); Palustrine Emergent (7%); Palustrine Forested (43%); Upland (40%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (0.5%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Peril Strait Granitics Oly Creek to Crab Bay Valley Floor

The Peril Strait Granitics Oly Creek to Crab Bay Valley Floor LTA is located between Peril Strait and Tenakee Inlet, south of the community of Tenakee Springs. The LTA includes the valley bottoms of Oly Creek and Crab Creek. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly frequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans and floodplains within the Peril Strait Granitics Ecological Subsection.

Oly Creek to Crab Bay LTA is a long, deep U-shaped glacial valley.

On the frequently dissected footslopes soils are typically poorly drained organics one meter or more thick over dense till. These soils support tufted club rush and Sitka sedge dominated non-forested wetlands, and mixed conifer or yellow-cedar stands.

On the alluvial fans soils are typically moderately well drained and well drained mineral soils. These soils support productive phases of western hemlock or Sitka spruce stands.

Floodplains typically have deep, well drained mineral soils. These soils support productive Sitka spruce stands or red alder dominated stands depending on the flood frequency and duration.

Raised marine beach may underlie lower elevations of the LTA.

This LTA is almost entirely on NFS land. The LTA is managed as Timber Production and Old-Growth Habitat LUDs. About half of the LTA is in the Chichagof Roadless Area. There has been about 215 acres of timber harvest in this LTA beginning in the 1920's and through the 1980's. There are about four miles of road.

The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast, up Peril Strait. There is a low amount of wind disturbance in this LTA, most of it being at the mouth of Oly Creek where the hillslope faces Peril Strait. Windthrow risk is moderate on aspects facing Peril Strait. Landslide risk is low. Yellow-cedar decline occupies about thirteen percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	PSG_50
Map Unit Code	M245Bf06
Map Unit Long Name	Peril Strait Granitics Oly Creek to Crab Bay Valley Floor
Size	3,558 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Quartz Monzonite, Quartz Diorite; Alluvium
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Dense Till, Colluvium, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquepts, Cryohemists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to muskeg (31%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (18%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (10%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (7%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (6%); Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (5%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 122 acres (3%)
High POG	2016: 468 acres (13%)
All POG	1954: 1,916 acres (54%); 2016: 1,701 acres (48%)
Climate	Average temperature: 3.5-6.5°C (38.3-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 279-356 cm (110-140 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (85%); 500-1000 ft. (15%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (93%); 35-54% slopes (6%); 55-75% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	2 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (38%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Alluvial fan (AF), Flood plain (FP), Low gradient contained (LC)
Wetlands	Estuarine (5%); Palustrine Emergent (14%); Palustrine Forested (42%); Upland (39%)
Ownership	NFS (100%); Private/Municipal (<1%)
Human Disturbance	6.1% timber harvest (215 of 3,558 total acres); 0.4 km/km2 (0.7 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (< 0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (13%)

Peril Strait Granitics Long and Seal Creeks Valley Floor-Coastal Complex

The Peril Strait Granitics Long and Seal Creeks Valley Floor-Coastal Complex LTA includes the valley bottoms and estuary areas of Long and Seal Creeks on the south shore of Tenakee Inlet near the community of Tenakee Springs on southeast Chichagof Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly floodplains and estuaries within the Peril Strait Granitics Ecological Subsection.

This LTA has two, broad, U-shaped valleys.

The floodplains are underlain by and in complex with uplifted estuary soils. Where the estuary soils have been reworked and buried by coarser sediment, the soils are well drained and deep and support productive Sitka spruce stands.

The uplifted estuary soils are somewhat poorly and poorly drained, deep mineral soils. These soils support brushy Sitka alder stands. Natural disturbance from flooding and snow avalanching up slope maintain these stands.

On the modern day estuaries soils range from poorly drained to moderately well drained. Vegetation depends on the length of tidal inundation but ranges from beach rye on the upper tidal areas to alkali grass to mud flat and eel grass at the lowest elevations.

Raised marine beach is modeled and uplifted marine sediments likely underlie the lowest elevations of this LTA.

This entire LTA is ownership on NFS land. The LTA is managed as Timber Production LUD in Seal Creek and Old-Growth Habitat in Long Creek. There has been about 251 acres of timber harvest in the Seal Creek Portion of the LTA during the 1970's. There are about two miles of road in the LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast, up Tenakee Inlet. There is no documented wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	PSG_50a_1
Map Unit Code	M245Bf07
Map Unit Long Name	Peril Strait Granitics Long and Seal Creeks Valley Floor-Coastal Complex
Size	2,881 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Gabbro, Quartz Monzonite, Quartz Diorite; Alluvium
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Colluvium, Glaciofluvial, Marine Sediments, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial; Glacial; Coastal Marine
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial; Proglacial Deposition-Glacial; Backbeach Processes-Coastal Marine
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquents, Cryods, Cryofluvents, Haplaquepts
Landcover	Estuary (22%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (16%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (10%); Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (9%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (9%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (7%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (7%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (6%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 460 acres (16%)
High POG	2016: 916 acres (32%)
All POG	1954: 1,725 acres (60%); 2016: 1,474 acres (51%)
Climate	Average temperature: 3-6°C (37.4-42.8°F). Annual precipitation: 279-356 cm (110-140 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (100%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (97%); 35-54% slopes (3%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: SOl, (<1%).
Shoreline Miles	2 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (81%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Flood plain (FP), Estuary (ES), Alluvial fan (AF), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), High gradient contained (HC)
Wetlands	Estuarine (22%); Palustrine Emergent (6%); Palustrine Forested (11%); Upland (60%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	8.7% timber harvest (251 of 2,881 total acres); 0.3 km/km2 (0.5 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No documented landslides
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Peril Strait Granitics Granite Creek Valley Floor-Coastal Complex

The Peril Strait Granitics Granite Creek Valley Floor-Coastal Complex LTA is located at the head of Hoonah Sound on Southeast Chichagof Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly floodplains, frequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans, and estuaries within the Peril Strait Granitics Ecological Subsection.

The LTA includes the lower portion of three drainages converging on a beach estuary. Uplifted estuary materials likely underlies many of the floodplain soils in this LTA.

The soils on the floodplains and alluvial fans are deep and well drained. Floodplain soils support Sitka spruce or alder stands. The alluvial fans typically support productive Sitka spruce forests.

Away from the active portions of fans or floodplains, the soils are more stable, and consist of deep, poorly drained organic material. These soils support non-forested, graminoid dominated wetlands.

Estuary soils are typically very poorly drained mineral soils supporting a sequence of salt-tolerant forbs and grasses. A small area of uplifted beach exists in the estuary. The beach soils are well drained sands supporting a Sitka spruce forest.

The Lisianski River valley bottom connects to the head of Hoonah Sound and functions as a low elevation terrestrial wildlife travel corridor.

This entire LTA is on NFS land. The LTA is managed as LUD II and West Chichagof-Yakobi Wilderness. The two northern drainages are in the Chichagof Roadless Area. There was about eighteen acres of timber harvest in this LTA in the 1900's. No road exists in the LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast, up Peril Strait. There is very little wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low in this LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	PSG_50a_2
Map Unit Code	M245Bf08
Map Unit Long Name	Peril Strait Granitics Granite Creek Valley Floor-Coastal Complex
Size	2,429 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Gabbro, Granodiorite; Alluvium
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Marine Sediments
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial; Glacial; Coastal Marine
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial; Proglacial Deposition-Glacial; Backbeach Processes-Coastal Marine
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquents, Cryaquepts, Cryaquods, Cryofluvents, Cryohemists, Cryorthents, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume classes 6 and 7 (27%); Water (17%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (8%); Unproductive forest due to Alder (8%); Muskeg meadow (8%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (7%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 645 acres (27%)
High POG	2016: 947 acres (39%)
All POG	1954: 1,381 acres (57%); 2016: 1,363 acres (56%)
Climate	Average temperature: 3.5-6°C (38.3-42.8°F). Annual precipitation: 356 cm (140 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (97%); 500-1000 ft. (3%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (90%); 35-54% slopes (8%); 55-75% slopes (2%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	2 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (36%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Flood plain (FP), Estuary (ES), High gradient contained (HC), Alluvial fan (AF), Moderate gradient contained (MC)
Wetlands	Estuarine (20%); Palustrine Emergent (12%); Palustrine Forested (12%); Upland (56%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	0.7% timber harvest (18 of 2,429 total acres); no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Insects (< 1%); landslides (0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (1%)

Peril Strait Granitics Saltry Bay and Eaton Creek Valley Floor-Coastal Complex

The Peril Strait Granitics Saltry Bay and Eaton Creek Valley Floor-Coastal Complex LTA includes Salty Creek, Eaton Creek, and several frontal drainages along the southwest shore of Tenakee Inlet on southeast Chichagof Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly floodplains, gently sloping lowlands, and estuaries within the Peril Strait Granitics Ecological Subsection.

The valley bottoms are a mix of well drained floodplains, alluvial fans, and lowlands. All drainages are in u-shaped valleys. The active portions of the alluvial fans and floodplains consist of well drained, coarse textured soils supporting alder dominated stands. The more stable portions of the floodplains and alluvial fans have deep, well drained soils supporting Sitka spruce stands.

On lowlands, soils are deep poorly drained organics supporting sphagnum and tufted club rush wetlands.

Estuaries have deep, very poorly drained mineral soils supporting a sequence of salt-tolerant forbs and grasses.

Raised marine beach may underlie lower elevations of the LTA.

The LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is managed as Timber Production and Old-Growth Habitat LUDs. Portions of the LTA are in the Chichagof Roadless Area. There has been about 251 acres of timber harvest in this LTA, up the Eaton Creek drainage, from the 1950's through the 1980's. There are about three miles of road in the LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of the Southeast, up Tenakee Inlet. There a low amount of wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low in this LTA.

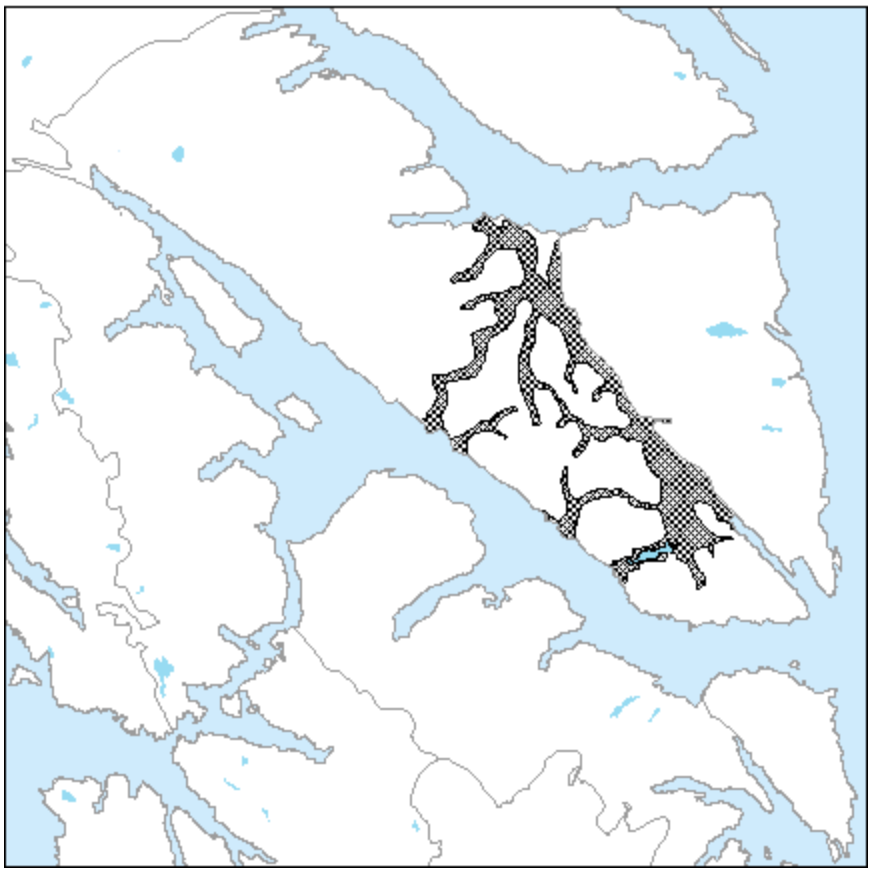
Interpretation	DAta
TCF_ID_New	PSG_50a_3
Map Unit Code	M245Bf09
Map Unit Long Name	Peril Strait Granitics Saltry Bay and Eaton Creek Valley Floor-Coastal Complex
Size	4,572 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Sedimentary; Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Gabbro, Quartz Monzonite, Quartz Diorite; Volcaniclastic, Argillite, Chert; Alluvium
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Dense Till, Colluvium, Marine Sediments, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial; Glacial; Coastal Marine
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial; Proglacial Deposition-Glacial; Backbeach Processes-Coastal Marine
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquents, Cryaquepts, Cryofluvents, Cryohemists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to muskeg (19%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (13%); Estuary (12%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (11%); Muskeg meadow (8%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (6%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (5%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 483 acres (11%)
High POG	2016: 836 acres (18%)
All POG	1954: 2,400 acres (52%); 2016: 2,149 acres (47%)
Climate	Average temperature: 2-6°C (35.6-42.8°F). Annual precipitation: 279-356 cm (110-140 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (81%); 500-1000 ft. (19%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (91%); 35-54% slopes (8%); 55-75% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	7 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (55%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Flood plain (FP), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Alluvial fan (AF), Moderate gradient contained (MC)
Wetlands	Estuarine (13%); Palustrine Emergent (11%); Palustrine Forested (20%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (7%); Upland (49%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	5.5% timber harvest (251 of 4,572 total acres); 0.3 km/km2 (0.4 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (2%)

Peril Strait Granitics Kadashan Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex

The Peril Strait Granitics Kadashan Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex LTA includes the Kadashan, Sitkoh, False Creek, Broad Creek, and Hook Creek Drainages on southeast Chichagof Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected smooth footslopes and alluvial fans, floodplains, gently sloping lowlands, and estuaries within the Peril Strait Granitics Ecological Subsection.

This LTA includes all of the broad, connected, U-shaped valleys on Southeast Chichagof Island.

The alluvial fans/colluvial cones form the bulk of the alluvial landscape. Floodplains are very wide indicating periodic sediment input from the sideslopes. Soils on the floodplains and alluvial fans are deep and well drained. These soils support productive Sitka spruce stands. Many of the floodplains and alluvial fans have been logged in this LTA and the sites currently support young-growth Sitka spruce or red alder dominated stands.



On the gently sloping lowlands soils are typically deep poorly drained organic material. These soils support non-forested wetlands or low volume mixed conifer stands.

The estuary soils are deep, fine textured and poorly to somewhat poorly drained. These soils support a range of salt tolerant grasses and forbs.

This LTA includes the NFS administrative site of False Island and Sitkoh Lake Cabins. A portion of the Sitkoh River floodplain was restored in 2012.

This LTA is almost entirely on NFS land. Most of the LTA is managed as Timber Production LUD. The Kadashan valley is LUD II, Wild and Scenic River, Old-Growth Habitat, and a Research Natural Area. Much of the Kadashan portion of the LTA is in the Chichagof Roadless Area. There has been about 5,200 acres of timber harvest in this LTA starting in the 1940's. There are about 81 miles of road or trail in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast. There is a moderate amount of wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is moderate to high in places where the aspect faces Peril Strait or Sitkoh Bay. Landslide risk is low in this LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	PSG_50a_4
Map Unit Code	M245Bf10
Map Unit Long Name	Peril Strait Granitics Kadashan Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex
Size	29,571 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Sedimentary; Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Quartz Monzonite, Quartz Diorite; Volcaniclastic, Argillite, Chert; Alluvium
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Dense Till, Colluvium, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial; Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial; Proglacial Deposition-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquepts, Cryohemists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to muskeg (26%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (17%); Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (16%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (8%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (5%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 2,376 acres (8%)
High POG	2016: 5,008 acres (17%)
All POG	1954: 18,725 acres (63%); 2016: 13,525 acres (46%)
Climate	Average temperature: 2-6.5°C (35.6-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 279-356 cm (110-140 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (80%); 500-1000 ft. (18%); 1000-2000 ft. (2%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (93%); 35-54% slopes (6%); 55-75% slopes (1%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: SOl, (<1%).
Shoreline Miles	9 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (38%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Flood plain (FP), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Alluvial fan (AF)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (9%); Palustrine Forested (47%); Upland (44%)
Ownership	NFS (100%); Private/Municipal (<1%)
Human Disturbance	17.6% timber harvest (5,200 of 29,571 total acres); 1.1 km/km2 (1.8 mi/mi2) road or trail; False Island and Corner Bay Camps.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (< 1%); landslides (0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (2%)

Peril Strait Granitics Catherine Island Lowlands-Hills-Valley Floor Complex

The Peril Strait Granitics Catherine Island Lowlands-Hills-Valley Floor Complex LTA is located on the east coast of Catherine Island, between Kelp Bay and Peril Strait, facing Chatham Strait. It includes the Cutthroat Creek drainage. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly gently sloping lowlands with small areas of rolling hills and floodplains within the Peril Strait Granitics Ecological Subsection.

This LTA includes gentle terrain underlain by dense glacial till.

On the lowlands soils are typically poorly drained mineral or organic soils less than one meter deep over dense till. These soils support low productivity mixed conifer stands interspersed with non-forested tufted club rush dominated wetlands.

The rolling hills soils are typically somewhat poorly drained and less than one meter deep over dense till. These soils support moderately productive western hemlock and yellow-cedar stands.

The floodplain soils are deep and well drained. These soils support productive Sitka spruce and western hemlock stands.

This LTA is mainly on NFS land. The LTA is managed primarily as Old-Growth Habitat with small amounts of Modified Landscape and Timber Production LUDs. All but the northern corner is included in the North Baranof Roadless Area. There has been about 113 acres of timber harvest in this LTA during the 1970's all occurring on private land. There is about two miles of road in the LTA

The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast, up Chatham Strait. There is a moderate amount of wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is high due to much of the LTA facing Chatham Strait. Landslide risk is low to moderate in this LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	PSG_60a
Map Unit Code	M245Bf11
Map Unit Long Name	Peril Strait Granitics Catherine Island Lowlands-Hills-Valley Floor Complex
Size	5,838 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Quartz Monzonite, Quartz Diorite
Soil Parent Material	Dense Till, Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Fluvial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial; Stream Processes-Fluvial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquepts, Cryohemists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to low site index (21%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (20%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (16%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (10%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (10%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 119 acres (2%)
High POG	2016: 526 acres (9%)
All POG	1954: 3,169 acres (54%); 2016: 3,056 acres (52%)
Climate	Average temperature: 3-6.5°C (37.4-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 254-356 cm (100-140 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (92%); 500-1000 ft. (7%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (92%); 35-54% slopes (6%); 55-75% slopes (1%); >75% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	22 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Flood plain (FP), High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Alluvial fan (AF)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (11%); Palustrine Forested (62%); Upland (27%)
Ownership	NFS (91%); Private/Municipal (9%)
Human Disturbance	1.9% timber harvest (113 of 5,838 total acres); 0.10 km/km2 (0.16 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (< 1%); landslides (0.2%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Peril Strait Granitics North Arm Plateaus

The Peril Strait Granitics North Arm Plateaus LTA is located on the north side of Hoonah Sound on Southeast Chichagof Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are flat lowlands and plateaus within the Peril Strait Granitics Ecological Subsection.

On the plateau soils are typically poorly drained organics less than one meter thick over bedrock. Deeper soils occur on lower elevations of this plateau. A thin till layer occurs over the bedrock in concave areas. The soils support non-forested wetlands that are dominated by tufted club rush and crowberry.

Yellow-cedar decline occupies about six percent of the LTA, but most of the LTA is not forested.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is managed as LUD II. The entire LTA is within the Chichagof Roadless Area. There is no timber harvest or road building in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast, up Peril Strait and Hoonah Sound. There is very little wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	PSG_61
Map Unit Code	M245Bf12
Map Unit Long Name	Peril Strait Granitics North Arm Plateaus
Size	1,719 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Gabbro, Syenite, Monzonite, Diorite; Volcaniclastic, Argillite, Chert
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryorthents, Cryosaprists, Humicryods, Rock Outcrop
Landcover	Alpine (33%); Unproductive forest due to high elevation (30%); Sparsely Vegetated/Unvegetated (17%); Unproductive forest due to Alder (11%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (6%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 0 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 7 acres (0%)
All POG	1954: 32 acres (2%); 2016: 32 acres (2%)
Climate	Average temperature: 2-5.5°C (35.6-41.9°F). Annual precipitation: 356 cm (140 in).
Elevation Class	500-1000 ft. (1%); 1000-2000 ft. (99%); 2000+ ft. (1%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (68%); 35-54% slopes (23%); 55-75% slopes (7%); >75% slopes (2%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	not present
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Glacial outwash (GO), Palustrine (PA), Moderate gradient contained (MC)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (31%); Upland (69%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No documented landslides
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (6%)

Peril Strait Granitics Crab Bay to Kadashan Coastal

The Peril Strait Granitics Crab Bay to Kadashan Coastal LTA includes two estuaries on the south side of Tenakee Inlet, one estuary on the Kadashan River and a second on the south side of Crab Bay. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly estuaries, uplifted estuaries and lowlands within the Peril Strait Granitics Ecological Subsection.

Soils on the estuaries are typically deep and poorly drained. These soils support a range of salt tolerant plants. At higher elevations soils support beach rye grass. The lowest elevations have a sparse cover of alkali grasses. This LTA also includes small uplifted beach areas where Sitka spruce grows on deep, well drained, sandy soils.

Over half of the LTA is on NFS land. The LTA is managed as Wild and Scenic River, Old-Growth Habitat, Modified Landscape, and LUD II. There has been about thirteen acres of timber harvest in this LTA from the 1950's at the mouth of Kadashan River. There is a very short section of road in the LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast. There is not wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	PSG_70
Map Unit Code	M245Bf13
Map Unit Long Name	Peril Strait Granitics Crab Bay to Kadashan Coastal
Size	2,209 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Quartz Monzonite, Quartz Diorite, Syenite; Alluvium
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Marine Sediments
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Coastal Marine
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Backbeach Processes-Coastal Marine, Shoreline Processes-Coastal Marine
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquents, Haplaquepts
Landcover	Estuary (90%); Natural grassland (7%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 5 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 26 acres (1%)
All POG	1954: 65 acres (3%); 2016: 52 acres (2%)
Climate	Average temperature: 4.5-6°C (40.1-42.8°F). Annual precipitation: 279 cm (110 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (100%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (99%); 35-54% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	9 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (34%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Estuary (ES), Alluvial fan (AF), High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Moderate gradient contained (MC)
Wetlands	Estuarine (95%); Upland (5%)
Ownership	NFS (56%); Private/Municipal (44%)
Human Disturbance	0.6% timber harvest (13 of 2,209 total acres); 0.02 km/km2 (0.04 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No documented landslides
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

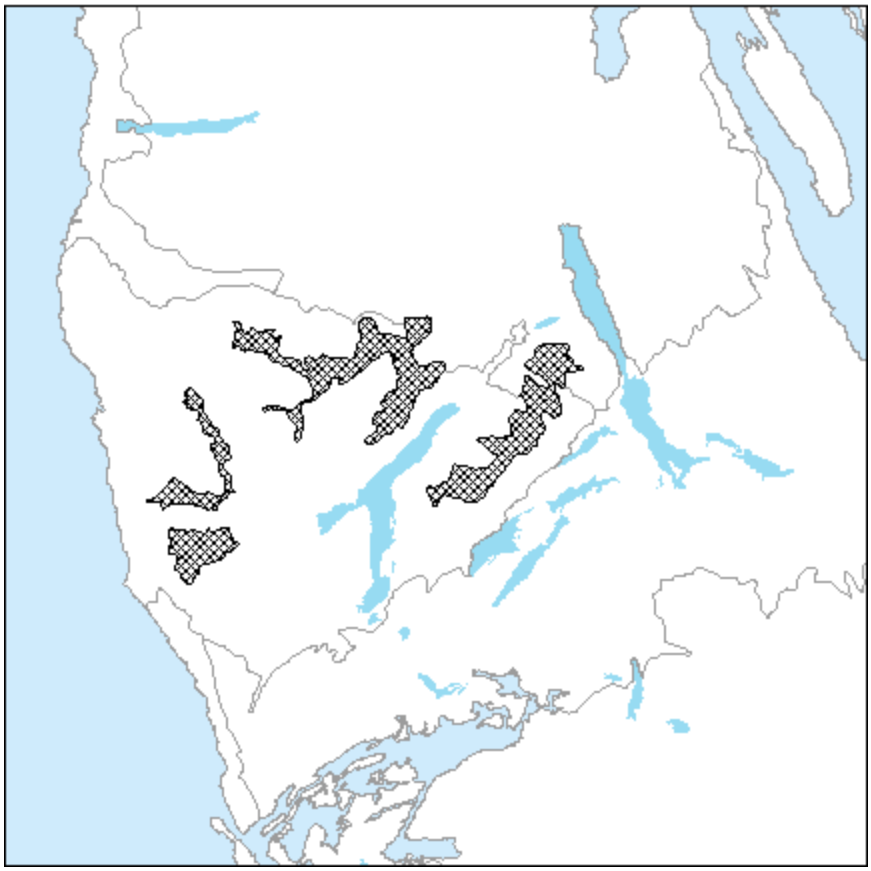
Thayer Lake Granitics Ecological Subsection LTAs

Thayer Lake Granitics Mountain Summits

The Thayer Lake Granitics Mountain Summits LTA is located in the high elevation areas around Thayer Lake on western Admiralty Island, north of the community of Angoon. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rounded mountain summits with lesser amounts of subalpine summits and ridges within the Thayer Lake Granitics Ecological Subsection.

The LTA was overridden by ice which rounded the summits. Subsequent alpine glaciation created numerous cirques on the north-northwest sides of the summits. Snow often remains in the cirques through the summer months.

On the rounded summits soils typically range from poorly drained to well drained and less than one-half meter thick over bedrock. The poorly drained soils support sedges. The better drained soils support low forbs like cassiope, crowberry and heathers. In protected areas krummholz mountain hemlock and Sitka spruce are found. Exposed rock and permanent snow are commonly associated with the cirque basins.



On the subalpine summits and ridges, soils are similar to the rounded summits albeit Krummholz Sitka spruce and mountain hemlock are more common. Alpine meadows are less common.

The entire LTA is on NFS land. The LTA is managed as the Admiralty Island National Monument Kootznoowoo Wilderness. There is no timber harvest or roads in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast. There is negligible wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low. Snow avalanche risk is moderate in this LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	TLG_10
Map Unit Code	M245Bs01
Map Unit Long Name	Thayer Lake Granitics Mountain Summits
Size	10,111 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Quartz Monzonite, Quartz Diorite; Amphibolite
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryorthents, Cryosaprists, Cryumbrepts, Humicryods, Rock Outcrop
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to high elevation (32%); Unproductive forest due to recurrent slide (18%); Recurrent slide (12%); Alpine (9%); Sparsely Vegetated/Unvegetated (8%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (6%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 1 acre (0%)
High POG	2016: 107 acres (1%)
All POG	1954: 931 acres (9%); 2016: 931 acres (9%)
Climate	Average temperature: 0-4.5°C (32-40.1°F). Annual precipitation: 152-229 cm (60-90 in).
Elevation Class	1000-2000 ft. (16%); 2000+ ft. (84%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (38%); 35-54% slopes (25%); 55-75% slopes (22%); >75% slopes (14%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Dm, (3%).
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	not present
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Palustrine (PA)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (19%); Upland (81%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (4.9%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Thayer Lake Granitics Mountain Slopes

The Thayer Lake Granitics Mountain Slopes LTA is located on the mountain slopes around Thayer Lake, north of the community of Angoon on the west side of Admiralty Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, shallowly incised, smooth mountain slopes with lesser amounts of subalpine summits and ridges as well as infrequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans within the Thayer Lake Granitics Ecological Subsection.

On the smooth mountain slopes soils are typically well drained mineral soils less than one meter thick over granitic bedrock. These soils support productive western hemlock dominated stands with areas of spruce or yellow-cedar dominance.

Soils on the infrequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans are typically well drained mineral soils more than one meter thick overlying dense till or bedrock. These soils support productive western hemlock stands. On alluvial fans Sitka spruce often dominates. Yellow-cedar can dominate on somewhat poorly drained and moderately well drained sites.

On the subalpine summits and ridges soil drainage ranges from well to poor and soils are less than one-half meter thick over bedrock. The well drained soils are mineral but the poorly drained soils are often organic. The well drained soils support hemlock and mountain hemlock stands and the poorly drained soils support mixed conifer and non-forested wetlands dominated by tufted club rush and crowberry.

The entire LTA is on NFS land. The LTA is managed as the Admiralty Island National Monument Kootznoowoo Wilderness. There has been about ten acres of timber harvest in this LTA before 1920. There is about two miles of the Distin Lake Trail in the LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast. There is a moderate amount of windthrow on aspects facing southeast. Windthrow risk is moderate here and low through the rest of the LTA. Landslide and snow avalanche risk is moderate in this LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	TLG_30
Map Unit Code	M245Bs02
Map Unit Long Name	Thayer Lake Granitics Mountain Slopes
Size	46,524 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Quartz Monzonite; Quartz Diorite
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (23%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (13%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (13%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (10%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (8%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (6%); Unproductive forest due to recurrent slide (6%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (5%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 5,834 acres (13%)
High POG	2016: 20,625 acres (44%)
All POG	1954: 36,603 acres (79%); 2016: 36,593 acres (79%)
Climate	Average temperature: 0-6.5°C (32-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 152-229 cm (60-90 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (9%); 500-1000 ft. (30%); 1000-2000 ft. (51%); 2000+ ft. (10%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (43%); 35-54% slopes (33%); 55-75% slopes (18%); >75% slopes (6%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Dm, (1%).
Shoreline Miles	6 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (13%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Flood plain (FP), Alluvial fan (AF), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (6%); Palustrine Forested (16%); Upland (78%)
Ownership	NFS (100%); Private/Municipal (<1%)
Human Disturbance	<0.1% timber harvest (10 of 46,524 total acres); 0.02 km/km2 (0.03 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (1.3%); landslides (0.3%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (1%)

Thayer Lake Granitics Hills

The Thayer Lake Granitics Hills LTA is located on the west coast of Admiralty Island, north of the community of Angoon. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rolling hills within the Thayer Lake Granitics Ecological Subsection.

Limestone underlies almost half of the LTA. Dense till is the primary parent material for soils in this LTA.

On the rolling hills soils are typically well drained mineral soils less than one meter deep to either dense till or bedrock. Where soils are underlain by dense till or granite, soils support productive western hemlock stands with inclusions of spruce and yellow-cedar dominance. Where soils are underlain by limestone the forests are more productive.

Between the hills soils are poorly drained organic soils about one meter thick over dense till. These soils support either non-forested tufted club rush dominated wetlands or low productivity mixed conifer forest.

Raised marine beach may underlie lower elevations of the LTA.

Almost all of the LTA is on NFS land. The LTA is managed as the Admiralty Island National Monument Kootznoowoo Wilderness. There has been about 49 acres of timber harvest in this LTA prior to 1920. There is no road or trail in the LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast. There is a moderate amount of wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is moderate. Landslide or snow avalanche risk is low in this LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	TLG_40
Map Unit Code	M245Bs03
Map Unit Long Name	Thayer Lake Granitics Hills
Size	2,144 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Quartz Monzonite, Quartz Diorite; Marble
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Solution
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial; Karstification-Solution
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume class 4 on hydric soils (36%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (14%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (11%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (10%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (9%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (7%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 188 acres (9%)
High POG	2016: 570 acres (27%)
All POG	1954: 1,841 acres (86%); 2016: 1,792 acres (84%)
Climate	Average temperature: 4.5-6.5°C (40.1-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 152-178 cm (60-70 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (90%); 500-1000 ft. (10%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (92%); 35-54% slopes (8%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Dm, (49%).
Shoreline Miles	7 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (96%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (54%); Upland (46%)
Ownership	NFS (97%); Private/Municipal (3%)
Human Disturbance	2.3% timber harvest (49 of 2,144 total acres); no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No documented landslides
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Thayer Lake Granitics Hills-Lowlands Complex

The Thayer Lake Granitics Hills-Lowlands Complex LTA is located just south of Thayer Lake, northeast of the community of Angoon on Admiralty Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rolling hills and gently sloping lowlands within the Thayer Lake Granitics Ecological Subsection.

The rolling hills are bedrock controlled the lowlands are underlain by dense till. The LTA was heavily overridden by ice and dense till underlies most of the soils in this LTA.

On the rolling hills soils are about one meter thick and underlain by dense till or bedrock. These soils support western hemlock dominated forests with inclusions of spruce or yellow-cedar dominance.

On the lowlands soils range to very poorly drained and consist of more than one meter of organic or mineral soil over dense till. The poorly drained soils support tufted club rush non-forested wetlands. The better drained mineral soils support western hemlock-yellow-cedar stands or western hemlock stands.

The entire LTA is on NFS land. The LTA is managed as the Admiralty Island National Monument Kootznoowoo Wilderness. There has been no timber harvest or road construction in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast. There is a minor amount of wind disturbance on the summits of the small ridges in this LTA. Windthrow risk is moderate. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	TLG_40a
Map Unit Code	M245Bs04
Map Unit Long Name	Thayer Lake Granitics Hills-Lowlands Complex
Size	7,679 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Quartz Monzonite, Quartz Diorite; Schist, Amphibolite
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to muskeg (22%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (19%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (11%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (10%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (10%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (8%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (6%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (6%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 749 acres (10%)
High POG	2016: 1,980 acres (26%)
All POG	1954: 4,854 acres (63%); 2016: 4,854 acres (63%)
Climate	Average temperature: 3.5-5.5°C (38.3-41.9°F). Annual precipitation: 152-229 cm (60-90 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (29%); 500-1000 ft. (67%); 1000-2000 ft. (5%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (91%); 35-54% slopes (8%); 55-75% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (16%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Palustrine (PA), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Lake (L), Flood plain (FP), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (6%); Palustrine Forested (31%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (23%); Upland (39%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; 0.06 km/km2 (0.09 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No documented landslides
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Thayer Lake Granitics Thayer Creek Valley Floor

The Thayer Lake Granitics Thayer Creek Valley Floor LTA is located immediately upstream and downstream of Thayer Lake, north of the community of Angoon on the western side of Admiralty Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans, floodplains, and lowlands within the Thayer Lake Granitics Ecological Subsection.

Soils on the infrequently dissected footslopes are typically moderately well drained mineral soils more than one meter thick over dense till. These soils support western hemlock or western hemlock-yellow-cedar dominated stands.

Soils on the alluvial fans are deep, well drained mineral soils that support productive spruce and western hemlock dominated stands.

On the floodplains soils are either deep, well drained mineral soils supporting spruce dominated stands, or dewatered beaver ponds with deep, poorly drained soils and sedge dominated non-forested wetlands.

On the lowlands soils are dominantly deep, poorly drained organics over dense till. These soils support non-forested tufted club rush wetland or mixed conifer forested wetlands. Better drained areas on steeper slopes support productive western hemlock or yellow-cedar dominated stands.

The entire LTA is on NFS land. The LTA is managed as the Admiralty Island National Monument Kootznoowoo Wilderness. There is no timber harvest or road building in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast. There is a minor amount of wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low.

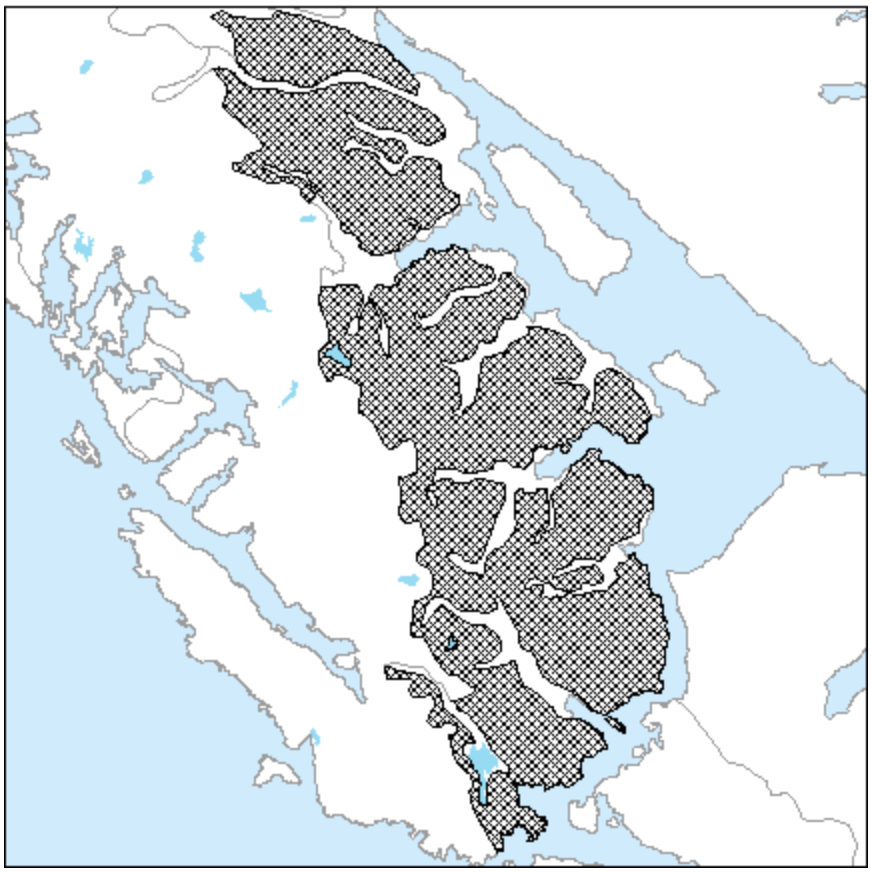
Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	TLG_50
Map Unit Code	M245Bs05
Map Unit Long Name	Thayer Lake Granitics Thayer Creek Valley Floor
Size	4,209 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Quartz Monzonite, Quartz Diorite
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to muskeg (20%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (14%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (13%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (12%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (12%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (10%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 602 acres (14%)
High POG	2016: 1,289 acres (31%)
All POG	1954: 2,595 acres (62%); 2016: 2,595 acres (62%)
Climate	Average temperature: 1-5.5°C (33.8-41.9°F). Annual precipitation: 152-229 cm (60-90 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (75%); 500-1000 ft. (25%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (96%); 35-54% slopes (4%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Dm, (<1%).
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (85%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Flood plain (FP), High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Low gradient contained (LC), Alluvial fan (AF)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (16%); Palustrine Forested (30%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (13%); Upland (41%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (< 0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Ushk-Patterson Bay Granitics Ecological Subsection LTAs

Ushk-Patterson Bay Granitics Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex

The Ushk-Patterson Bay Granitics Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex LTA includes the mountain slopes and summits stretching from Kakul Narrows in the south all the way to the head of Hoonah Sound on southwest Chichagof Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly frequently dissected, shallowly incised smooth mountain slopes, rounded mountain summits within the Ushk-Patterson Bay Granitics Ecological Subsection.

The rounded mountain summits include subalpine ridges. The subalpine ridges are broad in this LTA. The mountain slopes are typically very steep and avalanche zones are common. Deeply incised streams are common. Ash from south Kruzof Island eruptions covered this landscape and subsequent erosion has washed much of the ash from the mountain slopes.



Upper mountain slopes are typically well drained mineral soils less than one-half meter thick over bedrock. These soils support mountain hemlock and western hemlock stands mixed with Sitka spruce or alder-salmonberry plant communities.

The lower mountain slopes consist of well drained mineral soils more than one meter deep. These soils support productive western hemlock stands with areas of spruce dominance.

On the broad subalpine ridges soils are typically poorly drained, organic and less than one-half meter thick over bedrock. These soils support crowberry dominated non-forested wetlands with areas of mixed conifer or low volume yellow-cedar stands.

Nearly all of the LTA is on NFS land. The LTA is managed as LUD II, Timber Production, and the southern portion is in the West Chichagof-Yakobi Wilderness. Most of the LTA is in the Hoonah Sound Roadless Area. There has been about 225 acres of timber harvest in this LTA from the 1920's through the 1960's. There is about three miles of road in the LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of southeast, up Peril Strait. There is a minor amount of insect damage in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low to moderate and avalanche risk is moderate to high. Yellow-cedar decline is present in eighteen percent of the LTA.

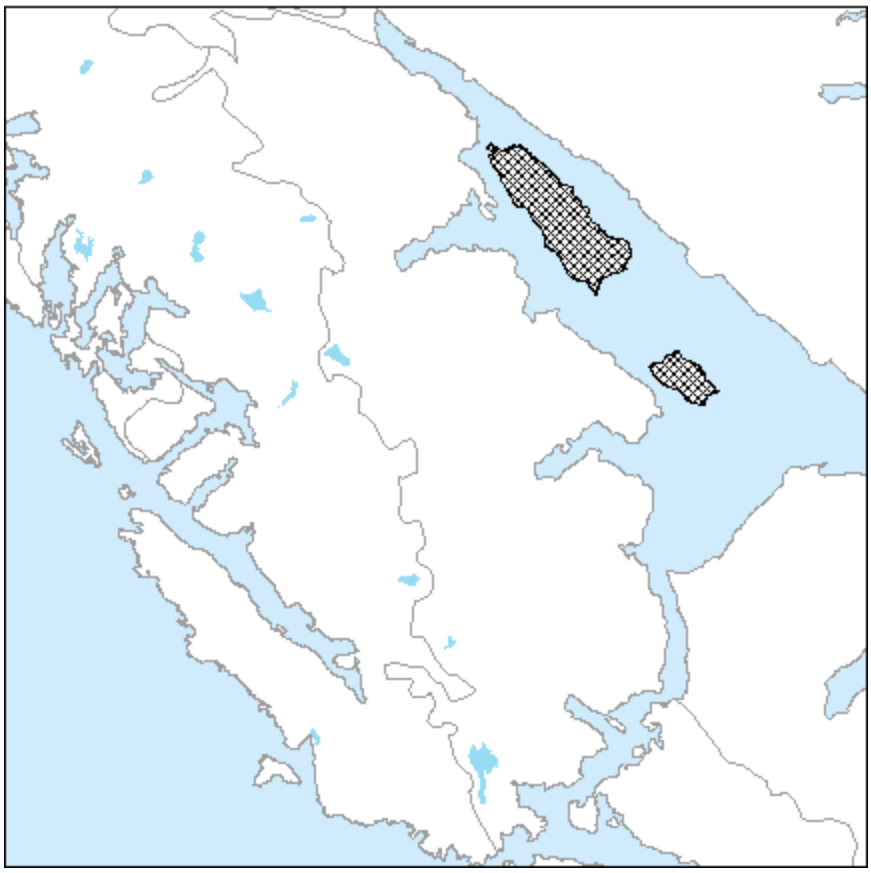
Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	UBG_30a
Map Unit Code	M245Be01
Map Unit Long Name	Ushk-Patterson Bay Granitics Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex
Size	87,674 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Granodiorite, Quartz Diorite
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Organics, Residuum, Tephra
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting
Soil Great Groups	Cryorthents, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to high elevation (15%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (13%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (9%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (7%); Unproductive forest due to Alder (6%); Alpine (6%); Muskeg meadow (6%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (6%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 1,292 acres (1%)
High POG	2016: 8,220 acres (9%)
All POG	1954: 29,941 acres (34%); 2016: 29,716 acres (34%)
Climate	Average temperature: 2-6.5°C (35.6-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 356 cm (140 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (19%); 500-1000 ft. (44%); 1000-2000 ft. (33%); 2000+ ft. (5%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (44%); 35-54% slopes (31%); 55-75% slopes (18%); >75% slopes (7%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: JTrm, (<1%).
Shoreline Miles	37 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (<1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Alluvial fan (AF), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Flood plain (FP)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (13%); Palustrine Forested (14%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (9%); Upland (64%)
Ownership	NFS (100%); Private/Municipal (<1%)
Human Disturbance	0.3% timber harvest (225 of 87,671 total acres); 0.01 km/km2 (0.02 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Insects (< 1%); avalanche fields (0.9%); landslides (0.2%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (18%)

Ushk-Patterson Bay Granitics Moser and Emmons Islands Hills

The Ushk-Patterson Bay Granitics Moser and Emmons Islands Hills LTA is located in Hoonah Sound, just north of Peril Strait. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rolling hills and lowlands within the Ushk-Patterson Bay Granitics Ecological Subsection.

On the rolling hill slopes soil drainage ranges from somewhat poor to well, and the mineral soils are less than one meter thick over dense till. The well drained soils support productive western hemlock dominated stands, while the somewhat poorly drained areas typically support a western hemlock-yellow-cedar mix.

On the hill summits soils are typically poorly or very poorly drained organic soils less than one meter thick over dense till or bedrock. These soils support non-forested tufted club rush dominated wetlands or low volume cedar stands.



On the lowlands soils are typically poorly drained organic soils more than one meter deep over dense till. These soils support sphagnum and tufted club rush dominated non-forested wetlands or low volume mixed conifer stands.

Uplifted beach soils are located along the shoreline and these soils are moderately well drained gravelly organics. These soils support western hemlock dominated stands.

The popular Moser Island Cabin is in this LTA. These islands are a popular recreation area for Sitka residents.

The entire LTA is NFS land. The LTA is managed as LUD II. The entire LTA is in the Hoonah Sound Roadless Area. There has been no timber harvest or roads built in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast, up Peril Strait. There is a minor amount of wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is moderate. Landslide risk is low. Yellow-cedar decline occupies about 31 percent of this LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	UBG_40
Map Unit Code	M245Be02
Map Unit Long Name	Ushk-Patterson Bay Granitics Moser and Emmons Islands Hills
Size	6,638 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Granodiorite; Calcareous Metasediments, Metavolcanics
Soil Parent Material	Dense Till, Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquepts, Cryohemists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to Alder (21%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (15%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (11%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (11%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (11%); Muskeg meadow (9%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (6%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (6%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 48 acres (1%)
High POG	2016: 1,119 acres (17%)
All POG	1954: 3,057 acres (46%); 2016: 3,057 acres (46%)
Climate	Average temperature: 3.5-6.5°C (38.3-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 279-356 cm (110-140 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (63%); 500-1000 ft. (29%); 1000-2000 ft. (8%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (59%); 35-54% slopes (22%); 55-75% slopes (13%); >75% slopes (6%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	22 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Flood plain (FP), Alluvial fan (AF), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (49%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (5%); Upland (46%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Insects (< 1%); landslides (0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (31%)

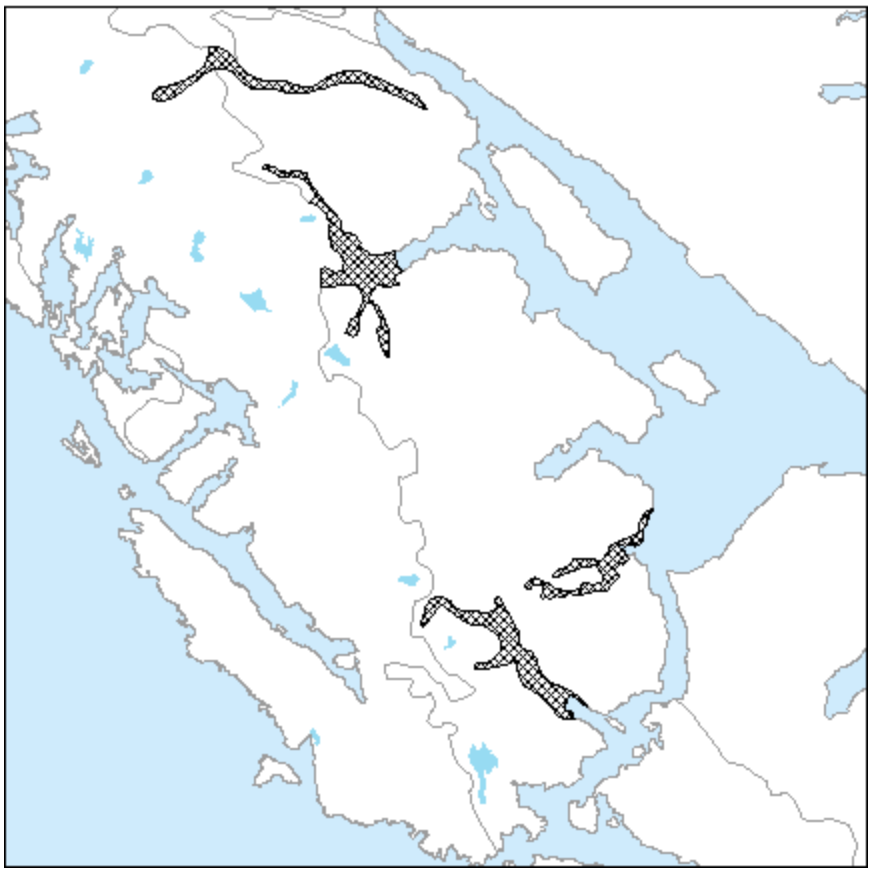
Ushk-Patterson Bay Granitics Valley Floors

The Ushk-Patterson Bay Granitics Valley Floor LTA includes the valley bottoms near Deep Bay, Poison Cove, Patterson Bay and South Arm of Hoonah Sound. The LTA is located north of the community of Sitka. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly frequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans, floodplains and estuaries within the Ushk-Patterson Bay Granitics Ecological Subsection.

This LTA includes deep, broad U-shaped valley bottoms.

Floodplain and alluvial fan soils are well drained, deep, mineral soils. These soils support Sitka spruce and western hemlock stands. Where the floodplains or alluvial fans are unstable or have been harvested, the stands consist of red alder and Sitka spruce.

On the frequently dissected footslopes soils are deep and moderately well to well drained over dense till. These soils typically support productive western hemlock stands.



Soils on the estuaries are deep and poorly or very poorly drained. These soils support beach grasses grading to alkali grass nearest to the low tide line.

The yellow-cedar decline around Poison Cove has been studied by the Forestry Sciences Laboratory.

These valley bottoms function as low elevation wildlife travel corridors.

Most of this LTA is on NFS land. The northern area is in the West Chichagof-Yakobi Wilderness. The rest of the LTA is managed as LUD II, Timber Production, and Old-Growth Habitat LUDs. Portions of the three southern area are in the Hoonah Sound Roadless Area. There has been about 501 acres timber harvest in the Patterson Bay portion of this LTA from the 1940's to 1960's. There is about four miles of road in the Patterson Bay portion of the LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast. There is a minor amount of wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide and snow avalanche risk is low. Yellow-cedar decline occupies about seventeen percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	UBG_50
Map Unit Code	M245Be03
Map Unit Long Name	Ushk-Patterson Bay Granitics Valley Floors
Size	8,811 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Metamorphic; Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Granodiorite; Greenstone; Alluvium
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Dense Till, Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquepts, Cryaquods, Cryohemists, Cryorthents, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to muskeg (16%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (12%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (8%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (8%); Muskeg meadow (7%); Estuary (6%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (6%); Timber harvest, more than 50 years old (6%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (6%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 1,087 acres (12%)
High POG	2016: 2,275 acres (26%)
All POG	1954: 4,496 acres (51%); 2016: 3,995 acres (45%)
Climate	Average temperature: 2.5-6.5°C (36.5-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 356 cm (140 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (95%); 500-1000 ft. (4%); 1000-2000 ft. (1%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (90%); 35-54% slopes (7%); 55-75% slopes (2%); >75% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	5 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (3%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Flood plain (FP), Alluvial fan (AF), High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Estuary (ES)
Wetlands	Estuarine (8%); Palustrine Emergent (13%); Palustrine Forested (19%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (6%); Upland (54%)
Ownership	NFS (98%); Private/Municipal (2%)
Human Disturbance	5.7% timber harvest (501 of 8,811 total acres); 0.17 km/km2 (0.3 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Insects (< 1%); avalanche fields (< 0.1%); landslides (0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (17%)

Ushk-Patterson Bay Granitics Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex

The Ushk-Patterson Bay Granitics Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex LTA is comprised of three areas along the southeast shore of Hoonah Sound and one near Kakul Narrows. The LTA is located north of Peril Strait and the community of Sitka. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly floodplains and their associated estuaries, frequently dissected foot slopes and alluvial fans, and gently sloping lowlands within the Ushk-Patterson Bay Granitics Ecological Subsection.

This LTA includes the broad, deep U-shaped valleys with open, sphagnum wetland flanking the riparian areas.

Each area in this LTA has floodplains and alluvial fans with well drained, deep, coarse mineral soils on the stable portions of the terrain. These stable portions support Sitka spruce forests. Where harvested these soils now support spruce young-growth stands. The unstable portions of these landforms have well drained, deep, mineral soils that support alder-conifer stands.

The estuaries have beach grasses grading to alkali grass nearest to the low tide line. Soils are deep, poorly drained mineral soils that are tidally inundated.

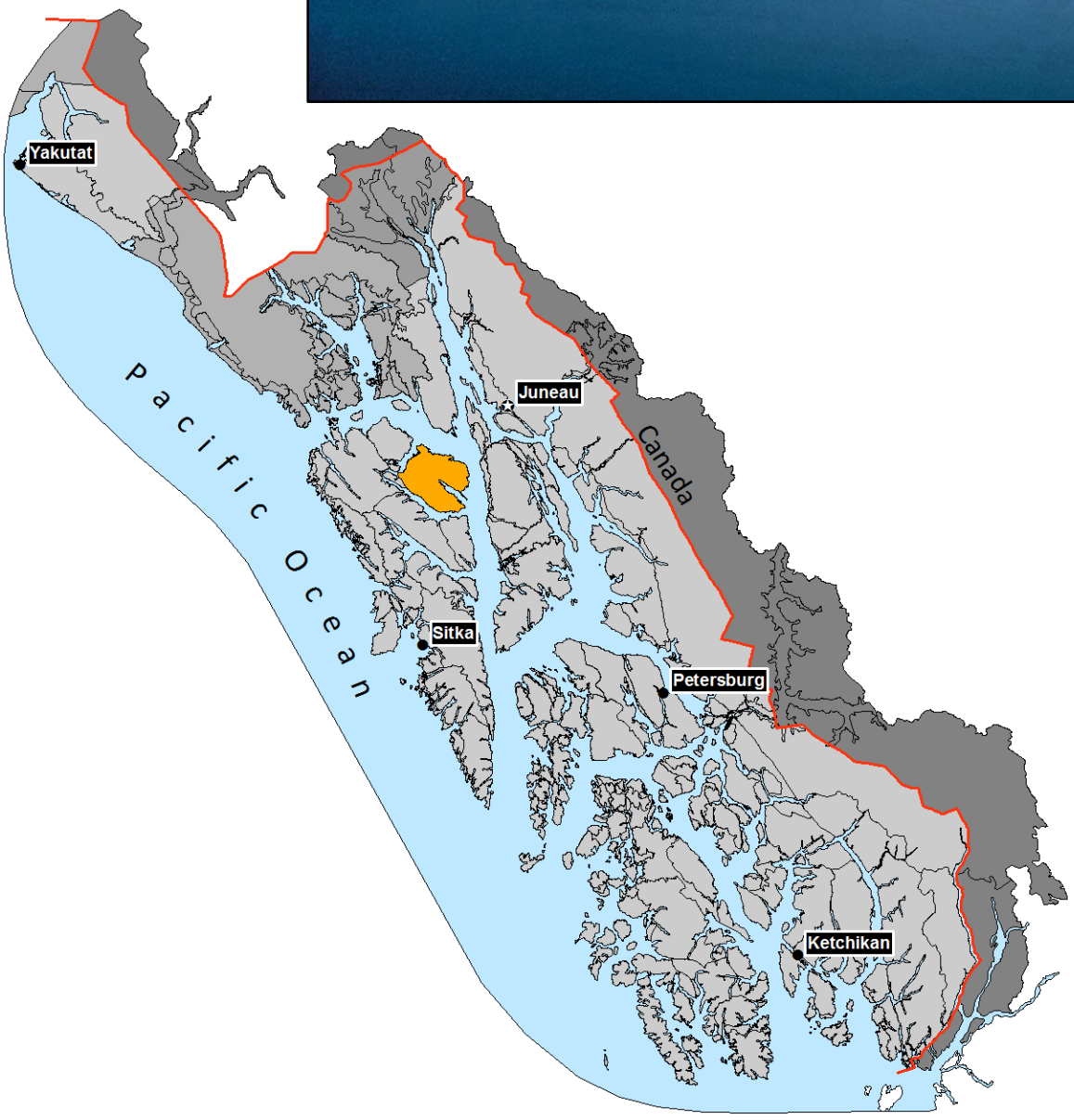
Soil drainage on the lowlands ranges from very poor to moderately well. The poorly drained soils are typically organic and one meter or more thick over dense till. These soils support tufted club rush or sphagnum bog wetlands, or mixed conifer forested wetlands. The better drained soils are mineral and support western hemlock-yellow-cedar or hemlock stands.

All of the LTA is NFS land. The southern area is in the West Chichagof-Yakobi Wilderness. The rest of the LTA is in LUD II and Timber Production LUD. Portions of the LTA are in the Hoonah Sound Roadless Area. There has been about 1,393 acres of timber harvest in this LTA from the 1950's to 1960's. There are about seven miles of road in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast, up Peril Strait. There is a negligible amount of wind disturbance in this LTA. Landslide and snow avalanche risk is low to moderate in this LTA. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about 23 percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	UBG_50a
Map Unit Code	M245Be04
Map Unit Long Name	Ushk-Patterson Bay Granitics Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex
Size	12,846 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Metamorphic; Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Granodiorite, Quartz Diorite; Calcareous Metasediments, Metavolcanics; Alluvium
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Marine Sediments, Organics, Tephra
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial; Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial; Proglacial Deposition-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquepts, Cryaquods, Cryofluvents, Cryohemists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to Alder (14%); Estuary (11%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (9%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (7%); Muskeg meadow (7%); Timber harvest, more than 50 years old (7%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (6%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (6%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 341 acres (3%)
High POG	2016: 2,319 acres (18%)
All POG	1954: 6,471 acres (50%); 2016: 5,078 acres (40%)
Climate	Average temperature: 3.5-6.5°C (38.3-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 279-356 cm (110-140 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (95%); 500-1000 ft. (5%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (83%); 35-54% slopes (12%); 55-75% slopes (4%); >75% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	28 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (4%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Flood plain (FP), Alluvial fan (AF), Estuary (ES), High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM)
Wetlands	Estuarine (12%); Palustrine Emergent (13%); Palustrine Forested (23%); Upland (52%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	10.8% timber harvest (1,393 of 12,849 total acres); 0.21 km/km2 (0.3 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Insects (< 1%); avalanche fields (0.5%); landslides (0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (23%)

Freshwater Bay Carbonates Ecological Subsection LTAs

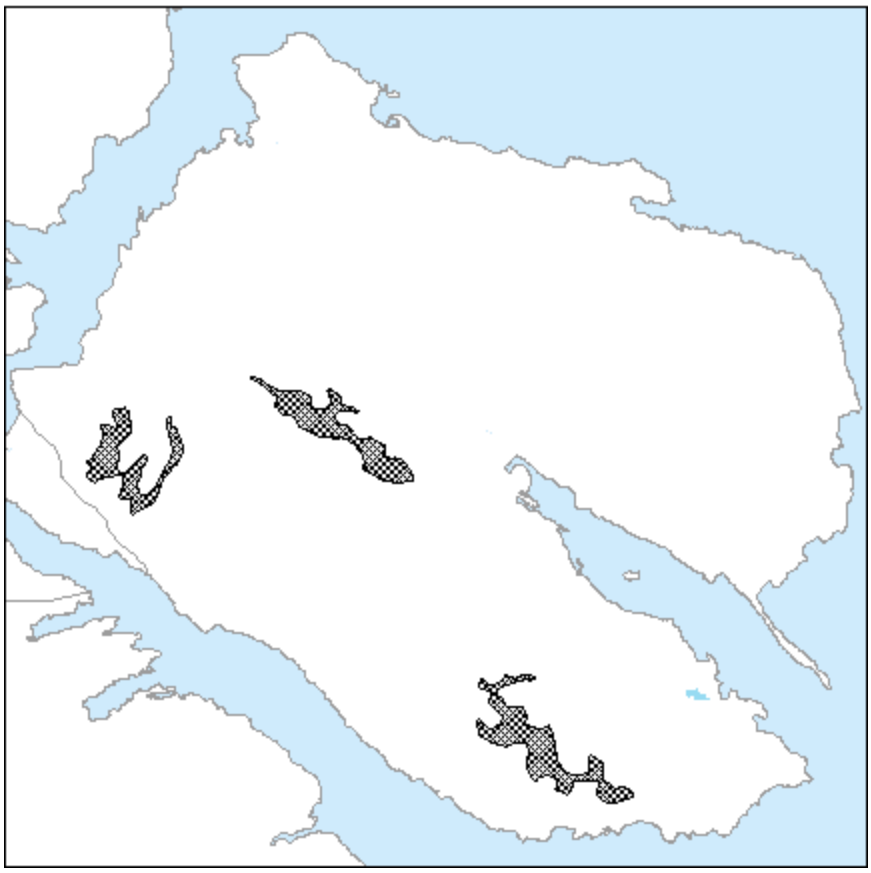


Freshwater Bay Carbonates Mountain Summits

The Freshwater Bay Carbonates Mountain Summits LTA is located in the high elevation areas between Freshwater Bay and Tenakee Inlet on Northeast Chichagof Island, southeast of the community of Hoonah. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rugged mountain summits with small portions of infrequently dissected, smooth mountain slopes within the Freshwater Bay Carbonates Ecological Subsection.

Karst terrain and rock outcrop are common on the rugged mountain summits.

On the rugged mountain summits soils, where present, are typically well drained organic or mineral soils less than one-half meter thick over limestone bedrock. These soils support alpine shrublands of dwarf shrub and hardy forb plant communities.



On the infrequently dissected smooth mountain slopes soils are typically well drained mineral soils less than one-half meter thick over bedrock. These soils support alpine shrubland or mountain hemlock dominated stands.

Vortex Ridge is in this LTA.

The northern and southern areas are classified as high vulnerability karstlands. There are several karst features and caves in the portion of the LTA northeast of Tenakee Springs.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in a Timber Production LUD with portions in the Karst Geological Special Interest Area. The northern two areas are in the Game Creek Roadless Area and the southern area is in the Tenakee Ridge Roadless Area. There has been no timber harvest or road building in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is from Chatham strait. Windthrow risk is low. There is a negligible of wind disturbance in this LTA. Landslide risk is moderate in this LTA.

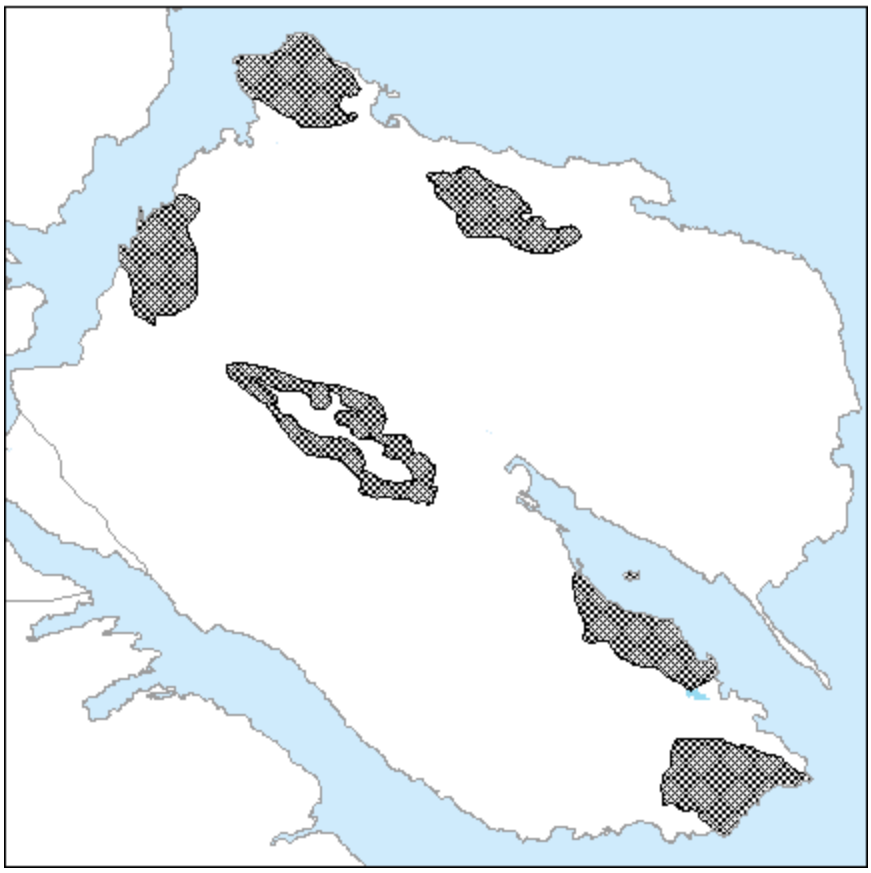
Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	FBC_10
Map Unit Code	M245Bn01
Map Unit Long Name	Freshwater Bay Carbonates Mountain Summits
Size	7,445 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Limestone, Dolomite, Graywacke, Calcareous Graywacke
Soil Parent Material	Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Solution
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Erosion-Glacial; Karstification-Solution
Soil Great Groups	Cryorthents, Cryosaprists, Humicryods, Rock Outcrop
Landcover	Sparsely Vegetated/Unvegetated (46%); Alpine (22%); Recurrent slide (22%); Unproductive forest due to high elevation (6%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 0 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 0 acres (0%)
All POG	1954: 14 acres (0%); 2016: 14 acres (0%)
Climate	Average temperature: 0-5°C (32-41°F). Annual precipitation: 203-279 cm (80-110 in).
Elevation Class	1000-2000 ft. (11%); 2000+ ft. (89%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (15%); 35-54% slopes (26%); 55-75% slopes (28%); >75% slopes (30%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: DSld, Stl, (62%).
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	not present
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Alluvial fan (AF)
Wetlands	Upland (100%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (1.9%); landslides (0.3%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Freshwater Bay Carbonates Mountain Slopes

The Freshwater Bay Carbonates Mountain Slopes LTA is located between Frederick Sound Tenekee Inlet and Chatham Strait on northeast Chichagof Island near the community of Hoonah. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, smooth mountain slopes and broken mountain within the Freshwater Bay Carbonates Ecological Subsection.

The broken mountain slopes are located on areas underlain by karst. Karst bedrock occupies about 32 percent of this LTA. Subalpine summits and ridges are common in this LTA.

The mountain slopes have moderately deep, somewhat poorly to moderately well drained mineral soils over bedrock or dense till. The well drained soils support western hemlock forests with inclusions of Sitka spruce dominance. The somewhat poorly drained soils tend to be underlain by dense till and support western hemlock-yellow-cedar stands or hemlock stands.



Subalpine summits occur in some areas in the LTA. The summits have poorly drained to well drained mineral or organic soils that are less than one-half meter thick over bedrock. The poorly drained organic soils support deer cabbage and sedges. The well drained mineral soils support heaths or mountain hemlock.

This LTA includes portions of the community of Hoonah.

About two thirds of the LTA is on NFS land, while the rest is under private ownership. The LTA is managed as Timber Production LUD with small amounts of Old-Growth Habitat LUD in the two southernmost areas. This LTA includes portions of the Game Creek, East Pavlov, and Freshwater Bay Roadless Areas. There has been about 4,741 acres of timber harvest in this LTA—mostly starting in the early 1980's. Nearly all of this harvest has occurred on private lands. There are about 50 miles of road or trail in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is from the northeast. There is a minor amount of wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is moderate. Landslide risk is moderate in this LTA.

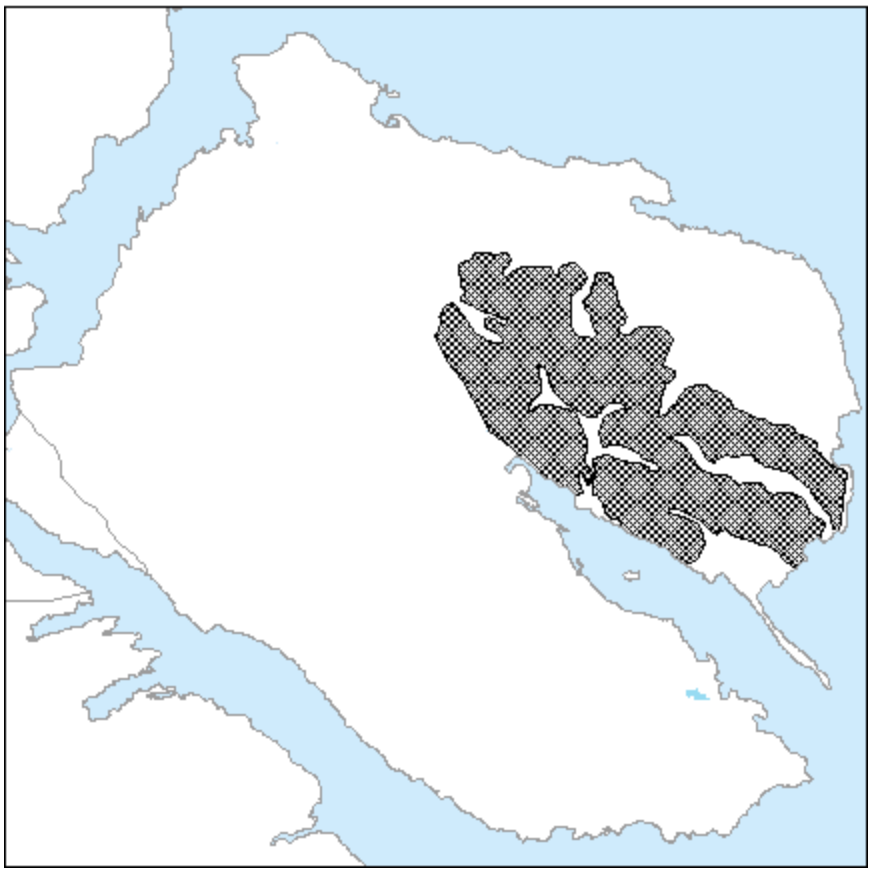
Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	FBC_30
Map Unit Code	M245Bn02
Map Unit Long Name	Freshwater Bay Carbonates Mountain Slopes
Size	28,687 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Extrusive; Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Andesite, Basalt; Conglomerate, Limestone, Graywacke, Calcareous Graywacke, Dolomite
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting; Solution
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting; Karstification-Solution
Soil Great Groups	Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (16%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (14%); Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (12%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (9%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (9%); Recurrent slide (9%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (7%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 1,176 acres (4%)
High POG	2016: 8,028 acres (28%)
All POG	1954: 22,495 acres (78%); 2016: 17,754 acres (62%)
Climate	Average temperature: 0-6.5°C (32-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 203-279 cm (80-110 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (22%); 500-1000 ft. (33%); 1000-2000 ft. (41%); 2000+ ft. (4%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (38%); 35-54% slopes (30%); 55-75% slopes (20%); >75% slopes (11%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: DSld, (32%).
Shoreline Miles	24 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (7%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Alluvial fan (AF), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Estuary (ES)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (10%); Upland (90%)
Ownership	NFS (68%); Private/Municipal (32%)
Human Disturbance	16.5% timber harvest (4,741 of 28,687 total acres); 0.7 km/km2 (1.1 mi/mi2) road or trail; City of Hoonah.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (< 1%); avalanche fields (3.4%); landslides (0.2%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Freshwater Bay Carbonates Karst Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex

The Freshwater Bay Carbonates Karst Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex LTA is located north of Freshwater Bay on Northeast Chichagof Island east of the community of Hoonah. It includes the karstlands of Sonyakay Ridge and karst ridges westward. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly broken mountain slopes, infrequently dissected, smooth mountain slopes and rugged mountain summits within the Freshwater Bay Carbonates Ecological Subsection.

Soils on the lower mountain slopes are typically well drained mineral soils more than one meter deep over bedrock or dense till. These soils support productive western hemlock or Sitka spruce stands.

Soils on the upper mountain slopes are typically well drained and less than one meter thick over bedrock. These soils often support alder-salmonberry avalanche zones. Mountain hemlock grows in areas protected from snow avalanching and wind.



On the rugged mountain summits soils, where present, are typically well drained organic soils less than one-half meter thick over bedrock. These soils support alpine shrubland or krummholz mountain hemlock stands. Exposed limestone bedrock and non-vegetated talus slopes are common on the rugged mountain summits.

This LTA is almost entirely on NFS land. The LTA is managed as Timber Production LUD in the northern half and Old-Growth Habitat in the southern half. Six karst geologic special interest areas are included in this LTA. There has been about 3,415 acres of timber harvest since the 1980's, about half of that on NFS lands. There are about thirty miles of road or trail in this LTA.

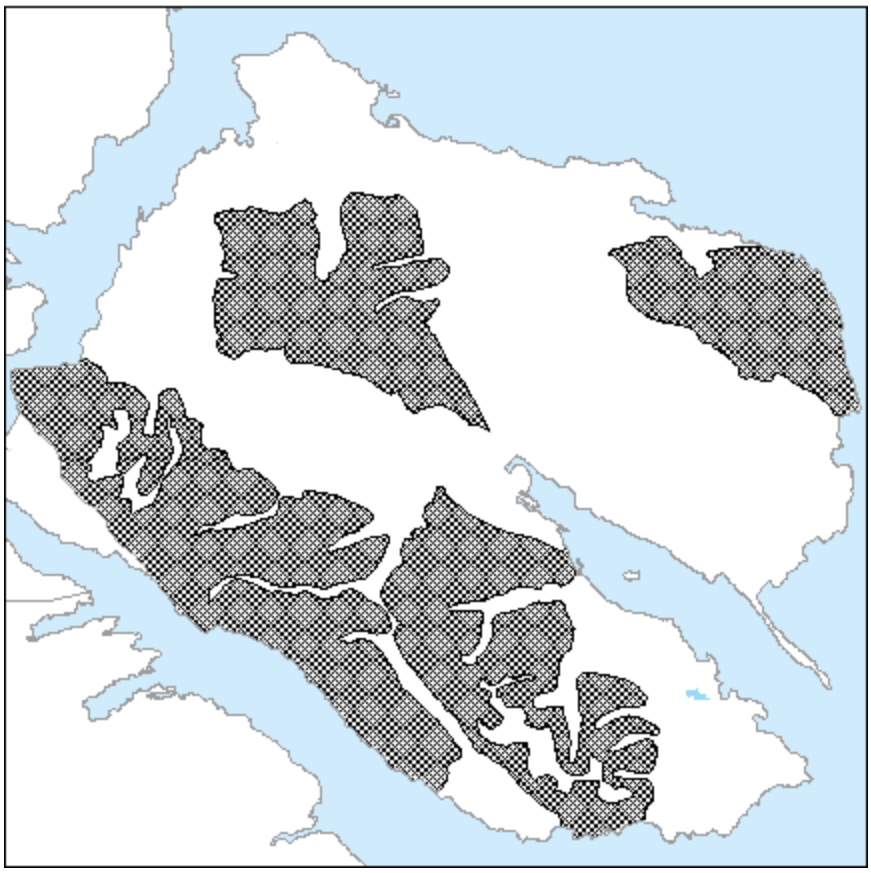
The dominant wind direction is southeast, from Chatham Strait. There is a moderate amount of wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is moderate. Landslide risk is high in this LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	FBC_30a_1
Map Unit Code	M245Bn03
Map Unit Long Name	Freshwater Bay Carbonates Karst Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex
Size	37,403 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Extrusive; Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Andesite, Basalt; Limestone, Dolomite
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting; Solution
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting; Karstification-Solution
Soil Great Groups	Cryorthents, Cryosaprists, Cryumbrepts, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (17%); Alpine (15%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (10%); Recurrent slide (8%); Alder-Brush (8%); Sparsely Vegetated/Unvegetated (7%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (6%); Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (6%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 580 acres (2%)
High POG	2016: 6,097 acres (16%)
All POG	1954: 18,991 acres (51%); 2016: 15,576 acres (42%)
Climate	Average temperature: 0.5-6°C (32.9-42.8°F). Annual precipitation: 229-279 cm (90-110 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (7%); 500-1000 ft. (26%); 1000-2000 ft. (52%); 2000+ ft. (15%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (27%); 35-54% slopes (33%); 55-75% slopes (24%); >75% slopes (16%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: DSld, Mls, (52%).
Shoreline Miles	7 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Alluvial fan (AF), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Palustrine (PA)
Wetlands	Upland (100%)
Ownership	NFS (95%); Private/Municipal (5%)
Human Disturbance	9.1% timber harvest (3,415 of 37,403 total acres); 0.3 km/km2 (0.5 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (0.6%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Freshwater Bay Carbonates Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex

The Freshwater Bay Carbonates Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex LTA is located between Tenekee Inlet, Port Frederick and Chatham Straits on the non-carbonate mountain slopes and alpine areas on northeast Chichagof Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, shallowly incised smooth mountain slopes with several areas of subalpine summits and ridges within the Freshwater Bay Carbonates Ecological Subsection.

On the upper mountain slopes well drained mineral soils are less than one-half meter thick over bedrock. These soils support alder-salmonberry plant communities in snow avalanche areas and mountain hemlock forests in protected areas.



Lower mountain slopes soils are typically well drained and more than one meter deep to bedrock or dense till. These soils support western hemlock or western hemlock- yellow-cedar forests with inclusions of Sitka spruce.

Soils on the subalpine summits and ridges are typically less than one-half meter thick over bedrock. They support alpine shrub plant communities and krummholz mountain hemlock stands. Rock outcrop is common.

This LTA is mainly on NFS land. The LTA is managed as Timber Production LUD with Old Growth Habitat LUD. The LTA also includes portions of the Game Creek, Tenakee Ridge, Point Augusta, and Freshwater Bay Roadless Areas. There has been about 9,066 acres of timber harvest timber harvest in this LTA since the 1960's. About one-third of the harvest is on non-NFS lands. There are 78 miles of road or trail in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is northeast to southwest or funneled up Chatham Strait or Tenakee Inlet from the southeast. There is a moderate amount of wind disturbance in this LTA—just south of Whitestone Harbor and in Game Creek. The windthrow risk is moderate overall but high through the Iyoukeen valley and Game Creek where catastrophic windthrow has occurred in the last 100 years. Landslide risk is high in this LTA.

Interpretatio	Data
TCF_ID_New	FBC_30a_2
Map Unit Code	M245Bn04
Map Unit Long Name	Freshwater Bay Carbonates Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex
Size	102,355 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Extrusive; Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Andesite, Basalt; Graywacke, Calcareous Graywacke, Limestone, Dolomite
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting; Solution
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting; Karstification-Solution
Soil Great Groups	Cryorthents, Cryosaprists, Cryumbrepts, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (13%); Recurrent slide (11%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (11%); Alder-Brush (9%); Unproductive forest due to high elevation (9%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (8%); Alpine (7%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (6%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (5%); Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 1,603 acres (2%)
High POG	2016: 18,680 acres (18%)
All POG	1954: 56,657 acres (55%); 2016: 47,591 acres (46%)
Climate	Average temperature: 0-6°C (32-42.8°F). Annual precipitation: 203-279 cm (80-110 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (9%); 500-1000 ft. (26%); 1000-2000 ft. (51%); 2000+ ft. (15%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (32%); 35-54% slopes (31%); 55-75% slopes (22%); >75% slopes (14%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: DSld, Mls, Stl, (16%).
Shoreline Miles	30 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (2%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Alluvial fan (AF), Palustrine (PA)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (9%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (5%); Upland (87%)
Ownership	NFS (90%); State of Alaska (1%); Private/Municipal (8%)
Human Disturbance	8.9% timber harvest (9,066 of 102,355 total acres); 0.3 km/km2 (0.5 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (1.6%); landslides (0.4%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Freshwater Bay Carbonates Indian River Hills

The Freshwater Bay Carbonates Indian River Hills LTA is located just west of Indian River along the north shore of Tenakee Inlet, near the community of Tenakee Springs. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rolling hills within the Freshwater Bay Carbonates Ecological Subsection.

The soils are somewhat poorly drained, deep and moderately deep throughout this LTA. These soils support low volume, non-commercial western hemlock or mixed conifer stands. The toes of slopes often have areas with moderately well to well drained, deep, mineral soils supporting more productive western hemlock and Sitka spruce forests. Between the hills and in flat areas, soils are deep, poorly drained organic soils. These soils support non-forested sphagnum moss wetlands and low volume, non-commercial yellow-cedar stands.

This LTA includes the town of Tenakee Springs.

Three-fourths of this LTA is on State land. The LTA is managed as Old-Growth Habitat LUD. There has been very little timber harvest in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is from Tenakee Inlet—out of the southeast. There is very little wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	FBC_40
Map Unit Code	M245Bn05
Map Unit Long Name	Freshwater Bay Carbonates Indian River Hills
Size	2,083 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Granite, Granodiorite
Soil Parent Material	Dense Till, Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquepts, Cryohemists, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume class 4 on hydric soils (40%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (13%); Forested muskeg (12%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (9%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (6%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (6%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (5%); Urban soil (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 0 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 273 acres (13%)
All POG	1954: 1,518 acres (73%); 2016: 1,511 acres (73%)
Climate	Average temperature: 3.5-6°C (38.3-42.8°F). Annual precipitation: 279 cm (110 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (56%); 500-1000 ft. (37%); 1000-2000 ft. (7%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (75%); 35-54% slopes (21%); 55-75% slopes (4%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: DSld, (<1%).
Shoreline Miles	3 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (15%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Estuary (ES), Palustrine (PA)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (46%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (15%); Upland (39%)
Ownership	NFS (20%); State of Alaska (74%); Private/Municipal (7%)
Human Disturbance	0.3% timber harvest (7 of 2,083 total acres); 0.01 km/km2 (0.02 mi/mi2) road or trail; City of Tenakee Springs.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No documented landslides
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Freshwater Bay Carbonates Iyoukeen Peninsula Hills-Lowlands Complex

The Freshwater Bay Carbonates Iyoukeen Peninsula Hills-Lowlands Complex LTA is located on the north side of Freshwater Bay on Northeast Chichagof Island, southeast of the community of Hoonah. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, smooth hillslopes and gently sloping lowlands within the Freshwater Bay Carbonates Ecological Subsection.

Most of the LTA is underlain by Mississippian limestone which is covered by dense till on the lowlands. The hillslopes are comprised of well drained and deep mineral soils. These soils support highly productive western hemlock and Sitka spruce stands. Other areas are poorly to somewhat poorly drained deep soils that support less productive western hemlock-yellow-cedar and mixed conifer stands.

On the lowlands soils are moderately deep to deep over dense till. Soil drainage ranges from very poor to moderately well. The poorly drained soils are organic and support sphagnum moss non-forested wetlands. The better drained soils support western hemlock-yellow-cedar or mixed conifer stands.

This LTA is almost entirely on NFS land. The LTA is managed as Old-Growth Habitat LUD and includes a portion of the Freshwater Bay Roadless Area. There has been about 361 acres of timber harvest in this LTA since the 1990's. There are about seven miles of road in this LTA. This LTA includes an abandoned gypsum mine which was active for 20 years starting in 1906.

The dominant wind direction is from Chatham Strait—out of the southeast. There is very little wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	FBC_40a_1
Map Unit Code	M245Bn06
Map Unit Long Name	Freshwater Bay Carbonates Iyoukeen Peninsula Hills-Lowlands Complex
Size	3,312 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Limestone
Soil Parent Material	Dense Till, Colluvium, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Solution
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial; Karstification-Solution
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquepts, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (27%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (13%); Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (11%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (10%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (9%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (7%); Unproductive forest due to Alder (6%); Natural young growth, size class 3 (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 310 acres (9%)
High POG	2016: 1,615 acres (49%)
All POG	1954: 2,700 acres (82%); 2016: 2,339 acres (71%)
Climate	Average temperature: 2-6°C (35.6-42.8°F). Annual precipitation: 229-279 cm (90-110 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (75%); 500-1000 ft. (20%); 1000-2000 ft. (5%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (70%); 35-54% slopes (19%); 55-75% slopes (6%); >75% slopes (4%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Mls, (90%).
Shoreline Miles	13 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (40%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), High gradient contained (HC), Low gradient contained (LC), Alluvial fan (AF), Flood plain (FP)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (15%); Upland (85%)
Ownership	NFS (96%); Private/Municipal (4%)
Human Disturbance	10.9% timber harvest (361 of 3,312 total acres); 0.8 km/km2 (1.3 mi/mi2) road or trail; Gypsum Mine.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (< 0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (<1%)

Freshwater Bay Carbonates Freshwater Creek Hills-Lowlands Complex

The Freshwater Bay Carbonates Freshwater Creek Hills-Lowlands Complex LTA is located on the south side of the head of Freshwater Bay on northeast Chichagof Island, southeast of the community of Hoonah. The landforms comprising this LTA are rolling hills with equal amounts of gently sloping lowlands within the Freshwater Bay Carbonates Ecological Subsection.

The lowlands and gently sloping areas on the hills are poorly drained, deep organic soils over dense till. These soils support low volume, commercial mixed conifer and western hemlock-yellow-cedar forests with areas of non-forested sphagnum dominated wetlands.

The sideslopes of the hills tend to have moderately well to well drained mineral soils that are less than one meter deep over bedrock. These soils support western hemlock or western hemlock-yellow-cedar stands.

This LTA includes the lower part of Freshwater creek and the Freshwater Creek estuary.

This LTA is entirely on NFS and State land. The LTA is managed as Timber Production, Old-Growth Habitat, and Scenic Viewshed LUDs. There has been about 557 acres of timber harvest in this LTA since 1980's. There are about sixteen miles of road or trail in the LTA.

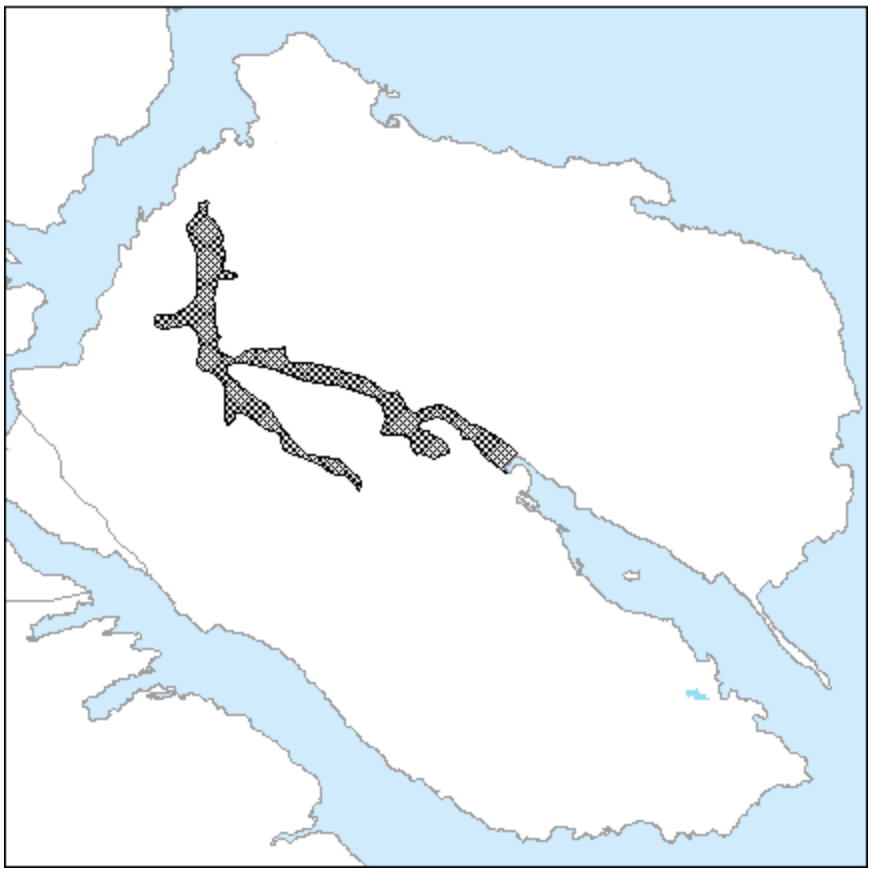
The dominant wind direction is from the Southeast. There is very little wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	FBC_40a_2
Map Unit Code	M245Bn07
Map Unit Long Name	Freshwater Bay Carbonates Freshwater Creek Hills-Lowlands Complex
Size	4,832 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Extrusive; Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Andesite, Basalt; Alluvium
Soil Parent Material	Dense Till, Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquepts, Cryohemists, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume class 5 on hydric soils (18%); Unproductive forest due to Alder (18%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (13%); Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (9%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (9%); Estuary (7%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (6%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 186 acres (4%)
High POG	2016: 920 acres (19%)
All POG	1954: 3,422 acres (71%); 2016: 2,865 acres (59%)
Climate	Average temperature: 3-6°C (37.4-42.8°F). Annual precipitation: 279 cm (110 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (96%); 500-1000 ft. (4%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (88%); 35-54% slopes (9%); 55-75% slopes (3%); >75% slopes (1%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: DSld, (<1%).
Shoreline Miles	7 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (63%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Flood plain (FP), High gradient contained (HC), Palustrine (PA), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM)
Wetlands	Estuarine (7%); Palustrine Emergent (17%); Palustrine Forested (35%); Upland (41%)
Ownership	NFS (89%); State of Alaska (11%)
Human Disturbance	11.5% timber harvest (557 of 4,832 total acres); 1.3 km/km2 (2.2 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No documented landslides
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Freshwater Bay Carbonates Freshwater and Game Creeks Valley Floor

The Freshwater Bay Carbonates Freshwater and Game Creeks Valley Floor LTA includes the floodplain and terraces of both the Freshwater and Game Creeks, southeast of the community of Hoonah. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans and floodplains within the Freshwater Bay Carbonates Ecological Subsection.

Soils associated with floodplains or alluvial fans are deep and well drained mineral soils. These soils support productive Sitka spruce and western hemlock dominated stands. Alder can dominate on unstable portions of the floodplains. On the infrequently dissected footslopes well drained mineral soils are typically more than one meter thick over dense till. These soils support productive western hemlock stands.



The gently sloping lowlands support broad palustrine wetland complexes between the footslopes and floodplains. Organic soils are deep, poorly drained underlain by dense till. They support non-forested short sedge wetlands or low productivity mixed conifer and yellow-cedar forested wetland.

Game and Freshwater Creeks both have documented calcareous fens.

Three fourths of this LTA is on NFS land. The LTA is managed mostly as Timber Production LUD with small areas of Old-Growth Habitat LUD near the estuary of Freshwater Bay and the divide between Freshwater and Game Creeks. There has been 2,701 acres of timber harvest in this LTA mostly in the 1980's and 1990's. About half of this harvest is on non-national forest land. There are about 44 miles of road or trail in the LTA.

The dominant wind direction is from the southeast. There is a minor amount of wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low in this LTA.

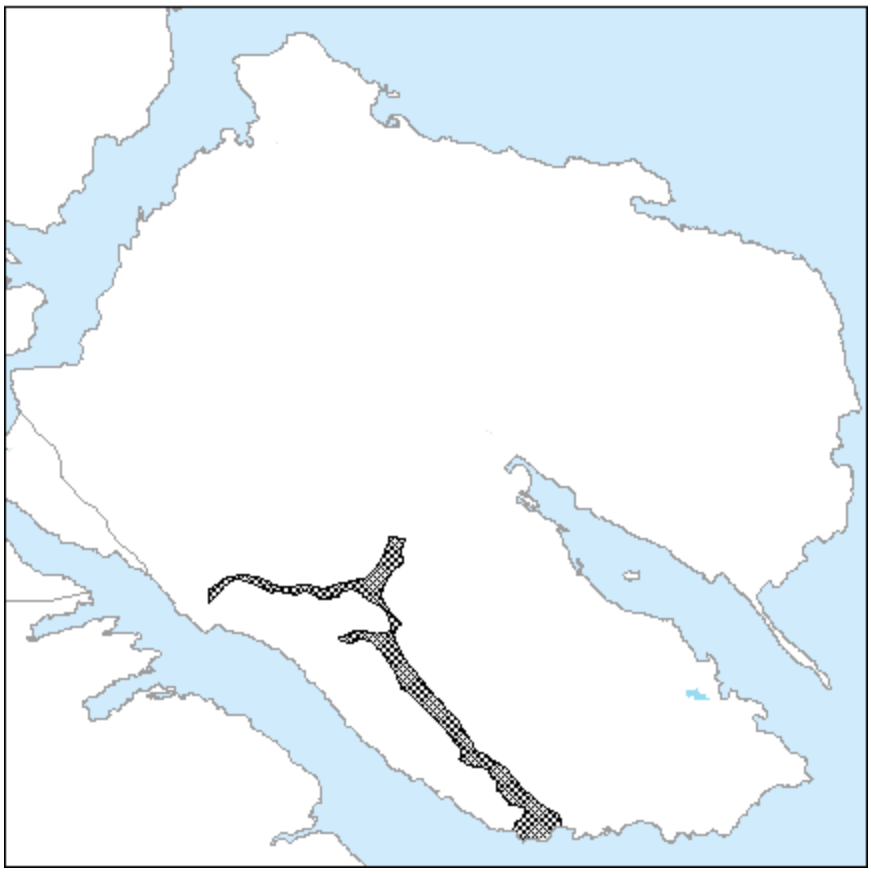
Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	FBC_50
Map Unit Code	M245Bn08
Map Unit Long Name	Freshwater Bay Carbonates Freshwater and Game Creeks Valley Floor
Size	8,634 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Extrusive; Sedimentary; Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Andesite, Basalt; Graywacke, Calcareous Graywacke; Alluvium
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Dense Till, Colluvium, Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial; Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial; Proglacial Deposition-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquepts, Cryohemists, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume class 4 on hydric soils (16%); Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (15%); Unproductive forest due to Alder (13%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (12%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (10%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (9%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (6%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 1,003 acres (12%)
High POG	2016: 2,035 acres (24%)
All POG	1954: 7,927 acres (92%); 2016: 5,226 acres (61%)
Climate	Average temperature: 2.5-6°C (36.5-42.8°F). Annual precipitation: 229-279 cm (90-110 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (84%); 500-1000 ft. (16%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (92%); 35-54% slopes (7%); 55-75% slopes (1%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: DSld, (2%).
Shoreline Miles	1 mile
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (21%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Flood plain (FP), High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Alluvial fan (AF), Palustrine (PA)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (9%); Palustrine Forested (25%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (7%); Upland (59%)
Ownership	NFS (73%); Private/Municipal (27%)
Human Disturbance	31.3% timber harvest (2,701 of 8,634 total acres); 2.0 km/km2 (3.3 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (0.8%); landslides (0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Freshwater Bay Carbonates Indian River Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex

The Freshwater Bay Carbonates Indian River Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex LTA is located in the Indian River Valley north of Tenekee Inlet on northeast Chichagof Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly frequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans, with small floodplains and gently sloping lowlands within the Freshwater Bay Carbonates Ecological Subsection.

The floodplains and the alluvial fans tend to have deep, well drained soils supporting highly productive Sitka spruce and western hemlock stands. Where harvested the stands are Sitka spruce with a high alder component.

The gently sloping lowlands have poorly drained, deep, organic soils supporting non-forested wetlands or low-productivity mixed conifer to western hemlock stands.



Several alder-salmonberry avalanche zones terminate in this LTA.

On the frequently dissected footslopes soils are typically well drained mineral soils that are more than meter deep over bedrock. These soils support western-hemlock stands.

This LTA is almost entirely on NFS and State land. The LTA is managed mostly as Timber Production LUD with some Old-Growth Habitat LUD. Headwaters of Indian River border the Game Creek Roadless Area. There has been about 1,214 acres of timber harvest in this LTA since the 1970's, nearly all on NFS land. There are about 36 miles of road or trail in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is from the southeast. There is very little wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low. Avalanche risk is moderate

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	FBC_50a_1
Map Unit Code	M245Bn09
Map Unit Long Name	Freshwater Bay Carbonates Indian River Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex
Size	5,273 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary; Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Limestone, Dolomite, Graywacke, Calcareous Graywacke; Alluvium
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Dense Till, Colluvium, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial; Glacial; Solution
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial; Proglacial Deposition-Glacial; Karstification-Solution
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquepts, Cryofluvents, Cryohemists, Humicryods
Landcover	Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (23%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (20%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (13%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (8%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (6%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (6%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 311 acres (6%)
High POG	2016: 1,192 acres (23%)
All POG	1954: 4,179 acres (79%); 2016: 2,965 acres (56%)
Climate	Average temperature: 1.5-6°C (34.7-42.8°F). Annual precipitation: 203-279 cm (80-110 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (72%); 500-1000 ft. (28%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (91%); 35-54% slopes (8%); 55-75% slopes (1%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: DSld, Stl, (19%).
Shoreline Miles	2 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (9%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Flood plain (FP), Alluvial fan (AF), Palustrine (PA)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (7%); Palustrine Forested (22%); Upland (71%)
Ownership	NFS (87%); State of Alaska (12%); Private/Municipal (<1%)
Human Disturbance	23.0% timber harvest (1,214 of 5,273 total acres); 2.7 km/km2 (4.3 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (0.3%); landslides (0.2%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Freshwater Bay Carbonates Wukuklook Creek Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex

The Freshwater Bay Carbonates Wukuklook Creek Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex LTA is located along Wukuklook Creek and estuary on Northeast Chichagof Island, north of Freshwater Bay and east of the community of Hoonah. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly frequently and infrequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans with gently sloping lowlands within the Freshwater Bay Carbonates Ecological Subsection.

A small floodplain and estuary occur at the mouth of the Wukuklook Creek.

The lowlands have deep, poorly drained organic soils over dense till. These soils support low productivity western hemlock and mixed conifer stands. The deepest, very poorly drained organic soils support non-forested, sphagnum moss wetlands.

Alluvial fans and footslopes have deep, well drained mineral soils supporting moderate to highly productive western hemlock and Sitka spruce stands.

Wukuklook recreation area is in this LTA.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is managed as Old-Growth Habitat with a minor amount of Timber Production LUD. It contains portions of the Freshwater Bay Roadless Area. There has been about 423 acres of timber harvest in this LTA in the 1990's. There are about seven miles of road or trail in the LA.

The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast from Chatham Strait. There is a minor amount of wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	FBC_50a_2
Map Unit Code	M245Bn10
Map Unit Long Name	Freshwater Bay Carbonates Wukuklook Creek Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex
Size	2,086 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Extrusive; Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Andesite, Basalt; Alluvium
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Dense Till, Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial; Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial; Proglacial Deposition-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquepts, Cryofluvents, Cryohemists, Humicryods
Landcover	Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (19%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (14%); Unproductive forest due to Alder (14%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (13%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (11%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (11%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 219 acres (10%)
High POG	2016: 541 acres (26%)
All POG	1954: 1,631 acres (78%); 2016: 1,208 acres (58%)
Climate	Average temperature: 2-6°C (35.6-42.8°F). Annual precipitation: 229-279 cm (90-110 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (74%); 500-1000 ft. (26%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (85%); 35-54% slopes (12%); 55-75% slopes (2%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: DSld, Mls, (9%).
Shoreline Miles	1 mile
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (27%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Alluvial fan (AF), High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Flood plain (FP), Moderate gradient contained (MC)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (27%); Upland (73%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	20.3% timber harvest (423 of 2,086 total acres); 1.3 km/km2 (2.1 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (< 0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Freshwater Bay Carbonates Gartina Creek Valley Floor-Coastal Complex

The Freshwater Bay Carbonates Gartina Creek Valley Floor-Coastal Complex LTA is located just south of the city of Hoonah on northeast Chichagof Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly estuary with gently sloping lowlands within the Freshwater Bay Carbonates Ecological Subsection.

The estuary soils are poorly drained, deep mineral soils. Vegetation ranges from sparsely vegetated mud flats to emergent sedge wetlands along the upper margins of the tidal influence area.

The lowlands have moderately deep to deep, somewhat poor to moderately well drained soils underlain by dense till and uplifted marine sediments. They support western hemlock stands with inclusions of Sitka spruce dominance.

This LTA contains portions of the City of Hoonah and the Hoonah Airport. Much of the land has been developed for municipal infrastructure.

This LTA is almost entirely non-NFS land. The LTA is managed as Timber Production LUD. There has been about 99 acres of timber harvest, nearly all on non-NFS land in this LTA since the 1980's. There are about five miles of road or trail in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is east-west, from Port Frederick toward Icy Strait. There is very little of wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low.

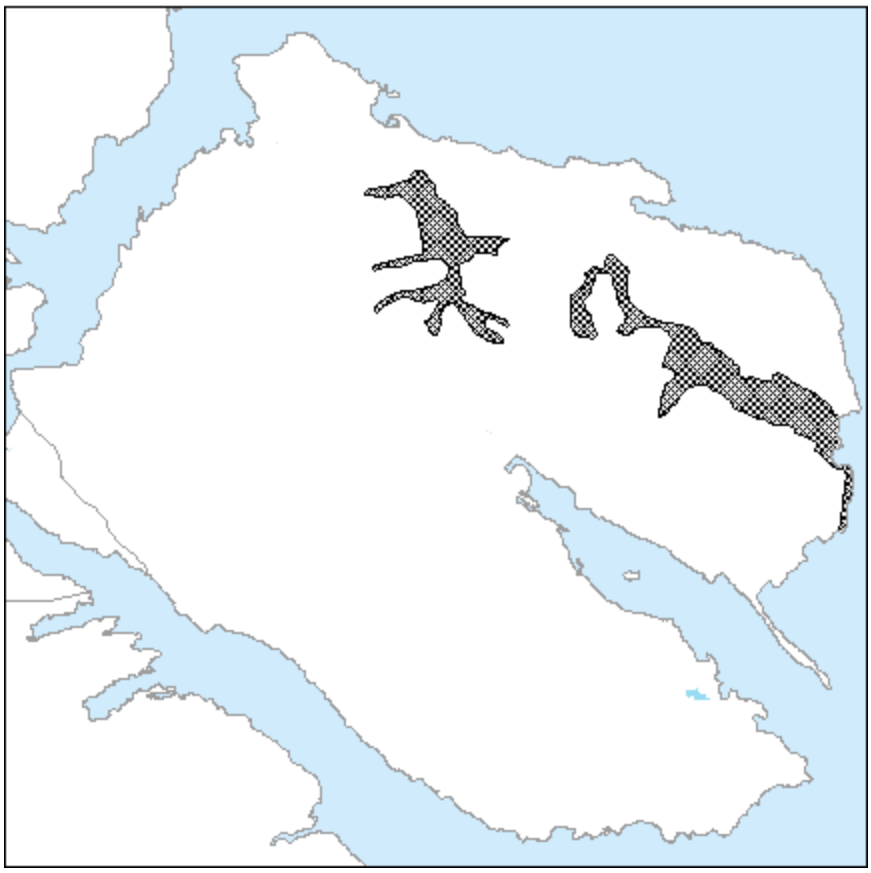
Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	FBC_50a_3
Map Unit Code	M245Bn11
Map Unit Long Name	Freshwater Bay Carbonates Gartina Creek Valley Floor-Coastal Complex
Size	1,213 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary; Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Conglomerate, Limestone; Alluvium
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Dense Till, Marine Sediments
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial; Glacial; Coastal Marine
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial; Proglacial Deposition-Glacial; Backbeach Processes-Coastal Marine
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquents, Cryaquepts, Haplaquepts, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume class 4 on hydric soils (28%); Estuary (20%); Urban soil (17%); Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (8%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (6%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 63 acres (5%)
High POG	2016: 107 acres (9%)
All POG	1954: 623 acres (51%); 2016: 524 acres (43%)
Climate	Average temperature: 4-6°C (39.2-42.8°F). Annual precipitation: 229 cm (90 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (100%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (97%); 35-54% slopes (2%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	1 mile
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (85%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Estuary (ES), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), High gradient contained (HC), Low gradient contained (LC), Lake (L)
Wetlands	Estuarine (37%); Palustrine Forested (12%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (8%); Upland (44%)
Ownership	NFS (1%); Private/Municipal (99%)
Human Disturbance	8.2% timber harvest (99 of 1,213 total acres); 1.6 km/km2 (2.6 mi/mi2) road or trail; City of Hoonah.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No documented landslides
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Freshwater Bay Carbonates Spasski, Suntaheen, Iyouktug Creeks Valley Floor-Lowlands-Coastal Complex

The Freshwater Bay Carbonates Spasski, Suntaheen, Iyouktug Creeks Valley Floor-Lowlands-Coastal Complex LTA is located in the river valleys between Freshwater Bay and Icy Strait on northeast Chichagof Island, southeast of the community of Hoonah. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly floodplains, gently sloping lowlands with minor amounts of rolling hills within the Freshwater Bay Carbonates Ecological Subsection.

Several drumlins (glacially scoured bedrock hills with till) occur near the head of the Iyouktug River Valley. Uplifted beach soils likely occur at the mouth of the Iyouktug valley.

On the floodplains soils are deep, well drained mineral soils. These soils support riparian forests of Sitka spruce and western hemlock.



On the lowlands soils range from deep, very poorly drained organic soils to moderately well drained mineral soils less than one meter deep over dense till. The organic soils support low volume yellow-cedar and mixed conifer stands surrounding non-forested sphagnum or sedge dominated wetlands. The moderately well drained mineral soils on the drumlins support western hemlock or western hemlock- yellow-cedar stands.

This LTA is mainly on NFS land, with 35% being non-NFS land. The LTA is managed as Timber Production LUD. There has been about 3,608 acres of timber harvest, mostly on non-NFS land, in this LTA since the 1980's. There are about 52 miles of road in this LTA.

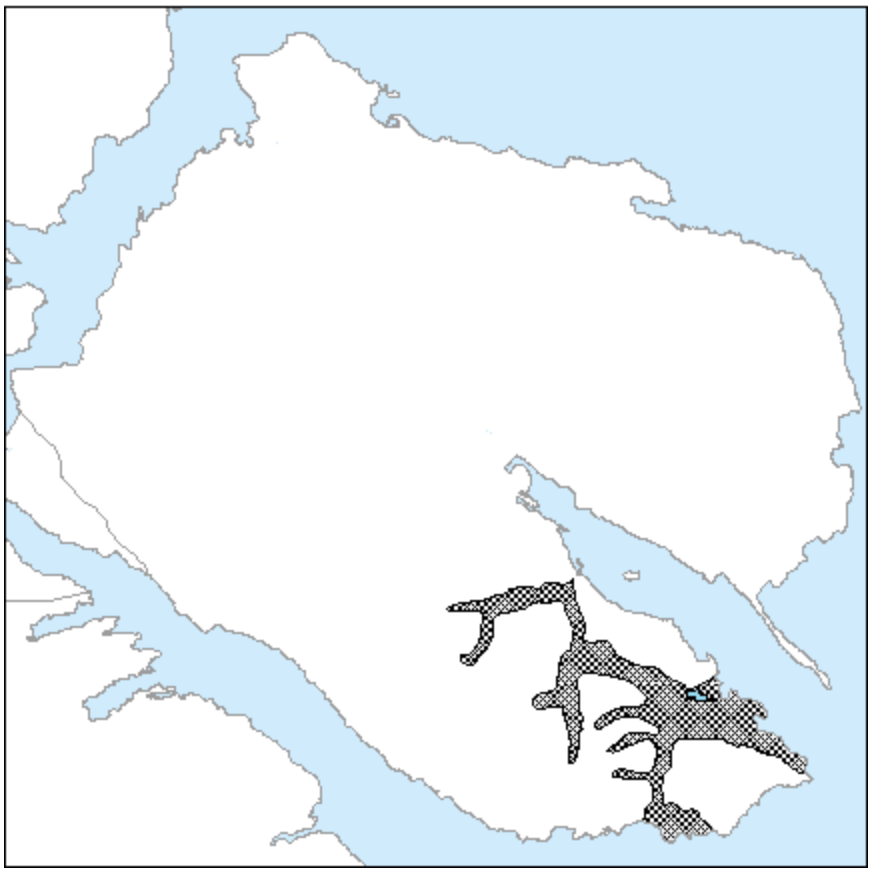
The dominant wind direction is southeast and destructive winds buffet the side-slopes of the Iyouktug Valley. There is a moderate amount of wind disturbance in this LTA, especially at the head of Iyouktug River Valley. Windthrow risk is moderate. Landslide risk is low in this LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	FBC_50a_4
Map Unit Code	M245Bn12
Map Unit Long Name	Freshwater Bay Carbonates Spasski, Suntaheen, Iyouktug Creeks Valley Floor-Lowlands-Coastal Complex
Size	11,945 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Extrusive; Sedimentary; Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Andesite, Basalt; Graywacke, Calcareous Graywacke; Alluvium
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Dense Till, Colluvium, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial; Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial; Proglacial Deposition-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquepts, Cryohemists, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume class 4 on hydric soils (23%); Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (20%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (9%); Unproductive forest due to Alder (8%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (7%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (6%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (6%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 816 acres (7%)
High POG	2016: 2,054 acres (17%)
All POG	1954: 10,889 acres (91%); 2016: 7,281 acres (61%)
Climate	Average temperature: 2.5-6°C (36.5-42.8°F). Annual precipitation: 229-279 cm (90-110 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (85%); 500-1000 ft. (15%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (95%); 35-54% slopes (4%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: DSld, Mls, (6%).
Shoreline Miles	5 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (40%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Flood plain (FP), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Palustrine (PA)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (5%); Palustrine Forested (41%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (5%); Upland (49%)
Ownership	NFS (65%); Private/Municipal (35%)
Human Disturbance	30.2% timber harvest (3,608 of 11,945 total acres); 1.7 km/km2 (2.8 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (< 0.1%); landslides (0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Freshwater Bay Carbonates Kennel and Pavlov Creeks Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex

The Freshwater Bay Carbonates Kennel and Pavlov Creeks Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex LTA is located on the south shore of Freshwater Bay, northeast of the community of Tenakee on northeast Chichagof Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly gently sloping lowlands and floodplains, with minor areas of rolling hills within the Freshwater Bay Carbonates Ecological Subsection.

Soils on the lowlands range from deep, very poorly drained organic soils to somewhat poorly drained mineral soils less than one meter thick over dense till. The very poorly drained organic soils support non-forested tufted club rush or sedge wetlands. The somewhat poorly drained soils support low volume commercial yellow-cedar or mixed conifer stands.



The floodplain on Pavlof Creek may be underlain by uplifted estuary sediments and is similar to a large, dewatered beaver pond complex. Soils on the floodplain consist of very poorly drained organic soils more than one meter deep. These soils support sedges, rushes and willows. On other areas of the floodplain soils are deep and well drained. These soils support productive Sitka spruce and western hemlock stands.

Hillslope soils are typically moderately well drained and less than one meter thick over dense till. These soils support western hemlock stands with inclusions of yellow-cedar dominance.

This LTA includes East Point and Pavlov Lake and Bay.

This LTA is almost entirely on NFS and State land. The LTA is managed mostly as Timber Production and Modified Landscape LUDs with a portion of Old-Growth Habitat LUD around Pavlof Lake. This LTA borders the Tenakee Ridge Roadless area and includes a large portion of the Pavlof-East Point Roadless Area. There has been 2,107 acres of timber harvest, nearly all on NFS land, in this LTA since the 1950's. There are about 48 miles of road or trail in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast. There is a minor amount of wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	FBC_50a_5
Map Unit Code	M245Bn13
Map Unit Long Name	Freshwater Bay Carbonates Kennel and Pavlov Creeks Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex
Size	11,518 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Extrusive; Sedimentary; Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Andesite, Basalt; Graywacke, Calcareous Graywacke; Alluvium
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Dense Till, Colluvium, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial; Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial; Proglacial Deposition-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquepts, Cryohemists, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume class 4 on hydric soils (24%); Unproductive forest due to Alder (16%); Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (16%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (6%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (5%); Muskeg meadow (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 548 acres (5%)
High POG	2016: 1,085 acres (9%)
All POG	1954: 7,546 acres (66%), 2016: 5,439 acres (47%)
Climate	Average temperature: 1.5-6°C (34.7-42.8°F). Annual precipitation: 203-279 cm (80-110 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (84%); 500-1000 ft. (15%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (93%); 35-54% slopes (6%); 55-75% slopes (1%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: DSld, (2%).
Shoreline Miles	10 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (51%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Flood plain (FP), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Alluvial fan (AF)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (20%); Palustrine Forested (31%); Upland (48%)
Ownership	NFS (92%); State of Alaska (8%); Private/Municipal (<1%)
Human Disturbance	18.3% timber harvest (2,107 of 11,518 total acres); 1.6 km/km2 (2.7 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (< 0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Freshwater Bay Carbonates Seal Creek Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex

The Freshwater Bay Carbonates Seal Creek Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex LTA is located in the Seal Creek River Valley on the north side of Freshwater Bay on northeast Chichagof Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected foot slopes and alluvial fans with a minor area of gently sloping lowlands, and one hill near the estuary of Seal Creek within the Freshwater Bay Carbonates Ecological Subsection.

Much of the LTA is underlain by Mississippian Limestone. Fine soils, likely glaciomarine or glaciolacustrine origin, exist in this LTA.

The soils on the footslopes and alluvial fans are well drained, deep mineral soils supporting productive western hemlock and Sitka spruce forests.

On very gently sloping footslopes (lowlands) soils consist of very poorly drained organic matter about one meter thick over dense till. These soils support non-forested sphagnum dominated wetlands with low volume yellow-cedar and mixed conifer stands on the edges of the non-forested areas.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is managed as Old-Growth Habitat LUD. Portions of the LTA extend into the Freshwater Bay Roadless Area. There has been about 1,563 acres of timber harvest in this LTA since 1980's. There are about eight miles of road in the LTA.

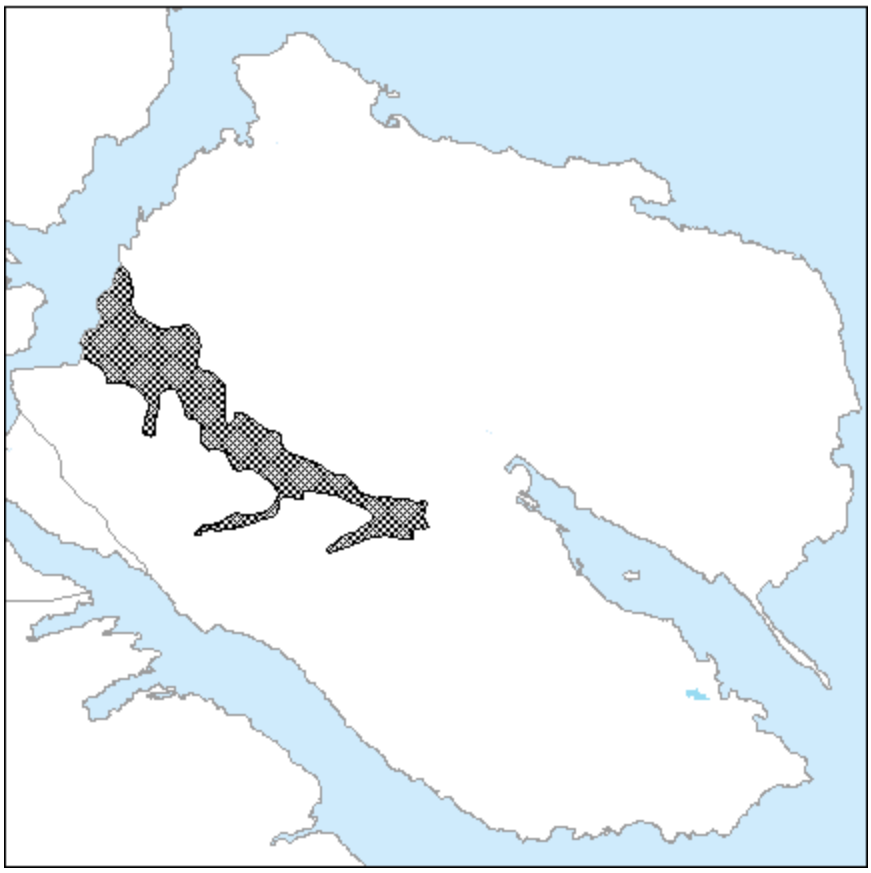
The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast. There is very little wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	FBC_50a_6
Map Unit Code	M245Bn14
Map Unit Long Name	Freshwater Bay Carbonates Seal Creek Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex
Size	2,011 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Extrusive; Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Andesite, Basalt; Limestone
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Colluvium, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial; Glacial; Solution
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial; Proglacial Deposition-Glacial; Karstification-Solution
Soil Great Groups	Cryorthents, Cryumbrepts, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (19%); Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (17%); Unproductive forest due to recurrent slide (14%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (11%); Timber harvest, less than 20 years old (5%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 97 acres (5%)
High POG	2016: 398 acres (20%)
All POG	1954: 1,441 acres (72%); 2016: 993 acres (49%)
Climate	Average temperature: 1.5-6°C (34.7-42.8°F). Annual precipitation: 279 cm (110 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (48%); 500-1000 ft. (41%); 1000-2000 ft. (11%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (85%); 35-54% slopes (13%); 55-75% slopes (2%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Mls, (65%).
Shoreline Miles	2 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (16%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Estuary (ES), Flood plain (FP)
Wetlands	Upland (100%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	22.3% timber harvest (448 of 2,011 total acres); 1.7 km/km2 (2.7 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (0.2%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Freshwater Bay Carbonates Game and Seagull Creeks Lowlands-Valley Floor Complex

The Freshwater Bay Carbonates Game and Seagull Creeks Lowlands-Valley Floor Complex LTA is located in the Seagull Creek drainage and extends to the headwaters of Freshwater Creek on northeast Chichagof Island south of the community of Hoonah. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly gently sloping lowlands with small amounts of infrequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans within the Freshwater Bay Carbonates Ecological Subsection.

The lowlands have poorly drained, deep organic soils supporting sphagnum bog and sedge wetlands and low productivity mixed conifer stands. On the tops of mounds in these lowlands the soil drainage improves to somewhat poorly drained, with mineral parent material, and depth to dense till is often less than one meter. These soils support moderately productive western hemlock and mixed conifer stands.



On the infrequently dissected footslopes soils are typically moderately well drained and less than one meter thick over dense till. These soils support western hemlock or yellow-cedar dominated stands.

Calcareous fens are present near Game Creek. They are fed by calcium-rich flow off of alluvial fans, primarily at the base of Vortex Ridge.

This LTA is almost entirely on NFS land. The LTA is managed as Timber Production LUD with areas of Old-Growth Habitat LUD at the mouth of Seagull Creek and the headwaters of Freshwater Bay. The LTA includes portions of the Game Creek Roadless Area. There has been 816 acres of timber harvest, about 110 acres on non-NFS land, in this LTA since the 1950's. There are about sixteen miles of road or trail in the LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast. There is a minor amount of wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low in this LTA.

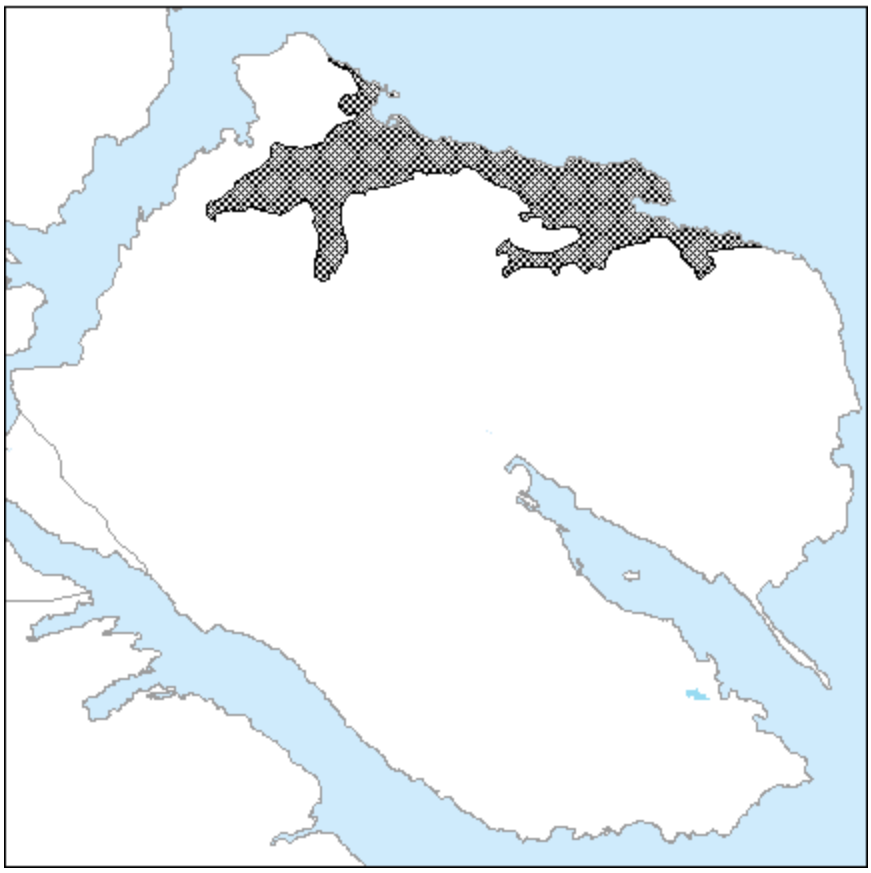
Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	FBC_60a_1
Map Unit Code	M245Bn15
Map Unit Long Name	Freshwater Bay Carbonates Game and Seagull Creeks Lowlands-Valley Floor Complex
Size	12,867 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary; Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Graywacke, Calcareous Graywacke; Alluvium
Soil Parent Material	Dense Till, Colluvium, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Fluvial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Contact Deposition-Glacial; Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquepts, Cryohemists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to Alder (35%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (21%); Muskeg meadow (8%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 418 acres (3%)
High POG	2016: 1,027 acres (8%)
All POG	1954: 5,717 acres (44%); 2016: 4,901 acres (38%)
Climate	Average temperature: 1.5-6°C (34.7-42.8°F). Annual precipitation: 279 cm (110 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (66%); 500-1000 ft. (33%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (95%); 35-54% slopes (4%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: DSld, Stl, (2%).
Shoreline Miles	4 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (14%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Flood plain (FP), Alluvial fan (AF)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (13%); Palustrine Forested (37%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (19%); Upland (30%)
Ownership	NFS (98%); Private/Municipal (2%)
Human Disturbance	6.3% timber harvest (816 of 12,867 total acres); 0.5 km/km2 (0.8 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (0.2%); landslides (0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Freshwater Bay Carbonates Spasski Bay to Whitestone Harbor Lowlands-Hills-Coastal Complex

The Freshwater Bay Carbonates Spasski Bay to Whitestone Harbor Lowlands-Hills-Coastal Complex LTA is located on the north shore of northeast Chichagof Island along Icy Strait, east of the community of Hoonah. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly gently sloping lowlands, rolling hills, and estuaries within the Freshwater Bay Carbonates Ecological Subsection.

This LTA includes a large non-forested wetland complex underlain by dense glacial till.

Soils on the lowlands range from deep, very poorly drained organics to somewhat poorly drained mineral soils less than one meter thick over dense till. The very poorly drained soils support tufted club rush or crowberry dominated wetlands with areas of lodgepole pine. The somewhat poorly drained soils support low productivity mixed conifer stands.



The soils on the rolling hills are typically moderately well or well drained mineral soils less than one meter thick over dense till. These soils support western hemlock stands with areas of yellow-cedar dominance.

On the estuary, soils are deep, poorly drained and mineral. These soils support a variety of grasses and sedges that vary based on salt tolerance and elevation in the intertidal zone.

About half of this LTA is on NFS land, and the other half is non-NFS land. The LTA is managed as Timber Production LUD with areas of Scenic Viewshed and Old-Growth Habitat LUD along Whitestone Harbor. The LTA contains the entire Whitestone Roadless Area. There has been 2,710 acres of timber harvest, nearly all on non-NFS land in this LTA since the 1980's. There are about 47 miles of road in the LTA.

The dominant wind direction is east-west, from Icy Strait. There is a moderate amount of wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is moderate. Landslide risk is low in this LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	FBC_60a_2
Map Unit Code	M245Bn16
Map Unit Long Name	Freshwater Bay Carbonates Spasski Bay to Whitestone Harbor Lowlands-Hills-Coastal Complex
Size	20,936 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Extrusive; Sedimentary; Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Andesite, Basalt; Graywacke, Calcareous Graywacke; Alluvium
Soil Parent Material	Dense Till, Colluvium, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Coastal Marine
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Contact Deposition-Glacial; Shoreline Processes-Coastal Marine
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquepts, Cryohemists, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume class 4 on hydric soils (30%); Unproductive forest due to Alder (21%); Muskeg meadow (11%); Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (6%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (6%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 472 acres (2%)
High POG	2016: 1,134 acres (5%)
All POG	1954: 13,092 acres (63%); 2016: 10,382 acres (50%)
Climate	Average temperature: 2-6°C (35.6-42.8°F). Annual precipitation: 203-279 cm (80-110 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (93%); 500-1000 ft. (7%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (95%); 35-54% slopes (4%); 55-75% slopes (1%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: DSld, Mls, (1%).
Shoreline Miles	27 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (55%); mapped (1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Flood plain (FP), Low gradient contained (LC)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (41%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (33%); Upland (26%)
Ownership	NFS (53%); Private/Municipal (47%)
Human Disturbance	12.9% timber harvest (2,710 of 20,936 total acres); 0.9 km/km2 (1.4 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (< 1%); landslides (< 0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Freshwater Bay Carbonates Game Creek Coastal

The Freshwater Bay Carbonates Game Creek Coastal LTA is located on Port Frederick, southwest of the community of Hoonah on northeast Chichagof Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly estuary, uplifted beach, and gently sloping lowlands within the Freshwater Bay Carbonates Ecological Subsection.

On the estuary soils are typically deep and poorly drained and tidally influenced. These soils support a variety of vegetation adapted to brackish water and tidal inundation. Vegetation varies by elevation across the tidal area from unvegetated mud flats to beach rye at the highest elevations.

Soils in the riparian area of Game Creek are better drained and coarse textured than the remainder of the estuary. These soils support alder and Sitka spruce stands. Sitka willow may also be present.

The uplifted beach soils are deep and well drained and support productive Sitka spruce forests.

The soils on the lowlands consist of deep, very poorly drained organic soils. These soils support tufted club rush and sphagnum non-forested wetlands and low productivity cedar, shore pine, or mixed conifer forested wetlands.

This LTA is entirely on non-NFS land. Most of the LTA is modeled as uplifted marine beach and the soil mapping confirms the presence of uplifted marine beach. The LTA is in a Timber Production LUD. This LTA has small portions of the Game Creek Roadless Area. There has been about 205 acres of timber harvest, entirely on non-NFS land in this LTA since the 1980's. There are five miles of road and the Long Island LTF for the northeast Chichagof road system in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is from the north, down Port Frederick. There is negligible of wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	FBC_70
Map Unit Code	M245Bn17
Map Unit Long Name	Freshwater Bay Carbonates Game Creek Coastal
Size	2,709 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Extrusive; Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Andesite, Basalt; Alluvium
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Colluvium, Marine Sediments, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Coastal Marine
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Backbeach Processes-Coastal Marine, Shoreline Processes-Coastal Marine
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquents, Cryohemists, Humicryods
Landcover	Estuary (36%); Unproductive forest due to Alder (12%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (10%); Forested muskeg (9%); Urban soil (7%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (5%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 79 acres (3%)
High POG	2016: 254 acres (9%)
All POG	1954: 1,060 acres (39%); 2016: 855 acres (32%)
Climate	Average temperature: 5-6°C (41-42.8°F). Annual precipitation: 229 cm (90 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (100%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (96%); 35-54% slopes (4%); 55-75% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	7 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (77%); mapped (3%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Estuary (ES), Flood plain (FP), Moderate gradient contained (MC)
Wetlands	Estuarine (38%); Palustrine Forested (12%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (21%); Upland (28%)
Ownership	NFS (0%); Private/Municipal (100%)
Human Disturbance	7.5% timber harvest (205 of 2,709 total acres); 0.7 km/km2 (1.1 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No documented landslides
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Hood-Gambier Bay Carbonates Ecological Subsection LTAs

Hood-Gambier Bay Carbonates Karst Mountain Summits

The Hood-Gambier Bay Carbonates Karst Mountain Summits LTA is located in the high elevation areas on the central portion of Admiralty Island, southeast of the community of Angoon. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rounded and rugged mountain summits and subalpine summits and ridges within the Hood-Gambier Bay Carbonates Ecological Subsection.

Landforms vary from extremely rugged scarps and knife ridges to gently rounded summits. Small glacial tarns and cirques are common features. Carbonate bedrock underlies fifty percent of the LTA. Talus slopes and alder-salmonberry brushslope snow avalanche areas are common in this LTA.

Soils are often not present on the rugged mountain summits. Rock outcrop is common. Where present the soils are well drained organic and mineral soils less than one-half meter thick over bedrock. These soils support crowberry, cassiope and lupine plant communities.

On the rounded mountain summits where slopes are gentler the soils are typically poorly drained and less than one-half meter thick over bedrock. These soils support deer cabbage dominated stands.

On the subalpine summits and ridges soils include well drained mineral soils less than one-half meter thick over bedrock. These soils support krummholz mountain hemlock and Sitka Spruce stands.

The entire LTA is on NFS land. The LTA is managed as the Admiralty Island National Monument Kootznoowoo Wilderness. There is no timber harvest or road building in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast. There is negligible wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low while or snow avalanche is low-moderate in this LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	HGBC_10_1
Map Unit Code	M245Bu01
Map Unit Long Name	Hood-Gambier Bay Carbonates Karst Mountain Summits
Size	9,938 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Marble, Phyllite, Schist, Amphibolite
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Solution
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Erosion-Glacial; Karstification-Solution
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryorthents, Cryosaprists, Cryumbrepts, Humicryods, Rock Outcrop
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to high elevation (30%); Alder-Brush (12%); Recurrent slide (12%); Unproductive forest due to recurrent slide (12%); Alpine (11%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (9%); Sparsely Vegetated/Unvegetated (7%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 34 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 219 acres (2%)
All POG	1954: 1,249 acres (13%); 2016: 1,249 acres (13%)
Climate	Average temperature: 1-5.5°C (33.8-41.9°F). Annual precipitation: 178-229 cm (70-90 in).
Elevation Class	1000-2000 ft. (40%); 2000+ ft. (60%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (37%); 35-54% slopes (28%); 55-75% slopes (20%); >75% slopes (14%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Dm, (50%).
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	not present
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Lake (L), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Glacial outwash (GO)
Wetlands	Upland (100%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (1.7%); landslides (< 0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Hood-Gambier Bay Carbonates Mountain Summits

The Hood-Gambier Bay Carbonates Mountain Summits LTA is located in the high elevation areas on the central portion of Admiralty Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rugged and rounded mountain summits and subalpine summits and ridges within the Hood-Gambier Bay Carbonates Ecological Subsection.

This LTA differs from the previous one as this one does not have a substantial carbonate bedrock component. Landforms vary from extremely rugged scarps and knife ridges to gently rounded summits. Small glacial tarns and cirques are common features.

Soils are often not present on the rugged mountain summits. Rock outcrop is common. Where present the soils are well drained organic and mineral soils less than one-half meter thick over bedrock. These soils support crowberry, cassiope and lupine plant communities.

On the rounded mountain summits where slopes are gentler the soils are typically poorly drained and less than one-half meter thick over bedrock. These soils support deer cabbage plant communities.

On the subalpine summits and ridges soils include well drained mineral soils less than one-half meter thick over bedrock. These soils support krummholz mountain hemlock and Sitka Spruce stands.

The entire LTA is on NFS land. The LTA is managed as the Admiralty Island National Monument Kootznoowoo Wilderness. There is no timber harvest or road in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast. There is negligible wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low while snow avalanche risk is high in this LTA.

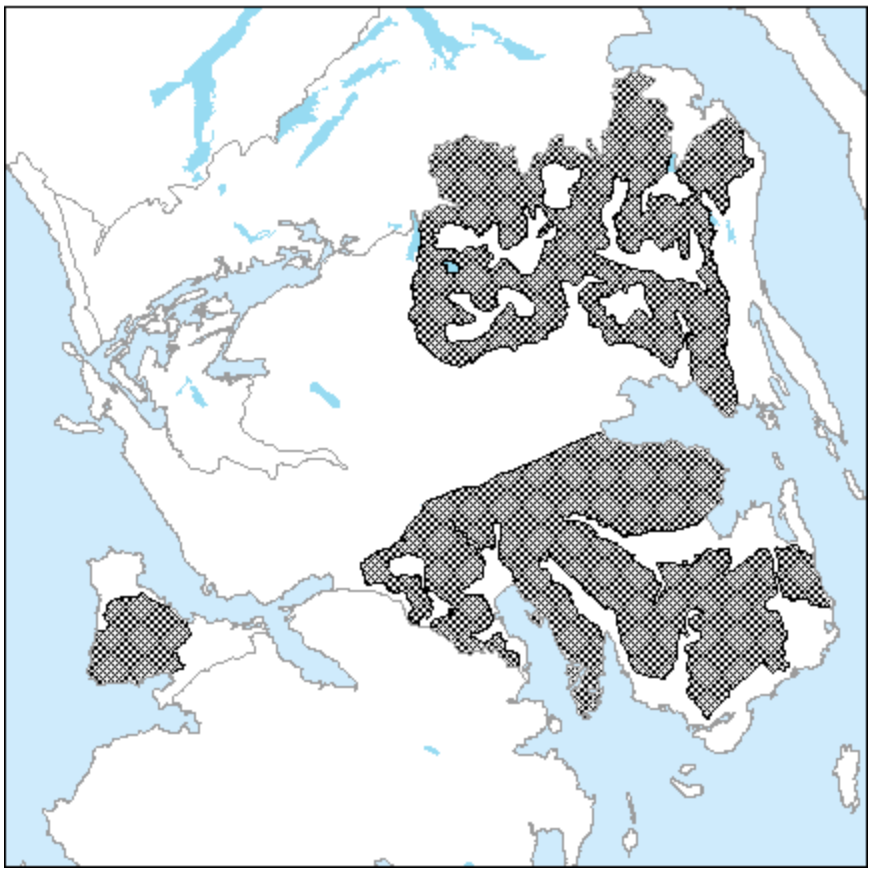
Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	HGBC_10_2
Map Unit Code	M245Bu02
Map Unit Long Name	Hood-Gambier Bay Carbonates Mountain Summits
Size	6,833 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Extrusive; Sedimentary; Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Basalt; Chert, Limestone; Carbonaceous Slate, Phyllite, Schist, Amphibolite
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryorthents, Cryosaprists, Cryumbrepts, Humicryods, Rock Outcrop
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to recurrent slide (29%); Recurrent slide (24%); Sparsely Vegetated/Unvegetated (9%); Unproductive forest due to rock (8%); Unproductive forest due to high elevation (8%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (6%); Alpine (6%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 2 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 110 acres (2%)
All POG	1954: 696 acres (10%); 2016: 696 acres (10%)
Climate	Average temperature: 1-5°C (33.8-41°F). Annual precipitation: 178-229 cm (70-90 in).
Elevation Class	1000-2000 ft. (34%); 2000+ ft. (66%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (21%); 35-54% slopes (27%); 55-75% slopes (27%); >75% slopes (26%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Dm, (7%).
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	not present
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Palustrine (PA), Alluvial fan (AF)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (5%); Upland (95%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (7.0%); landslides (< 0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Hood-Gambier Bay Carbonates Mountain Slopes

The Hood-Gambier Bay Carbonates Mountain Slopes LTA includes two large areas located north and south of Gambier Bay, on the east side of Admiralty Island, and one area just south of Hood Bay on the west side of Admiralty Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, shallowly incised, smooth mountain slopes with lesser amounts of subalpine summits and ridges as well as infrequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans within the Hood-Gambier Bay Carbonates Ecological Subsection.

Upper mountain slopes soils are typically well drained mineral soils less than one meter thick over bedrock. These soils support productive western hemlock forests with small inclusions of yellow-cedar.

Lower mountain slope and footslopes soils are typically mineral soils about one meter thick over bedrock or dense till. The well drained soils support productive western hemlock stands with inclusions of Sitka spruce. The somewhat poorly and poorly drained soils support western hemlock stands with inclusions of yellow-cedar.



Subalpine summits and ridges soils range from poor to well drained and are typically mineral and less than one meter thick over bedrock. The well drained soils support western or mountain hemlock stands. The poorly drained sites support sedge or crowberry plant communities

The area between Pybus Bay and the North Arm is an important low elevation terrestrial wildlife travel corridor between south Admiralty Island and the rest of the island.

This LTA is almost entirely on NFS land. The LTA is managed as the Admiralty Island National Monument Kootznoowoo Wilderness. There has been 135 acres of timber harvest in this LTA from 1900 to the 1950's. There is no road or trail in the LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast, from up Frederick Sound, Chatham Strait, or Stephens Passage. There is a minor amount of wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is moderate on aspects facing Chatham Strait or Stephens Passage and low elsewhere. Landslide and snow avalanche risk is high in this LTA.

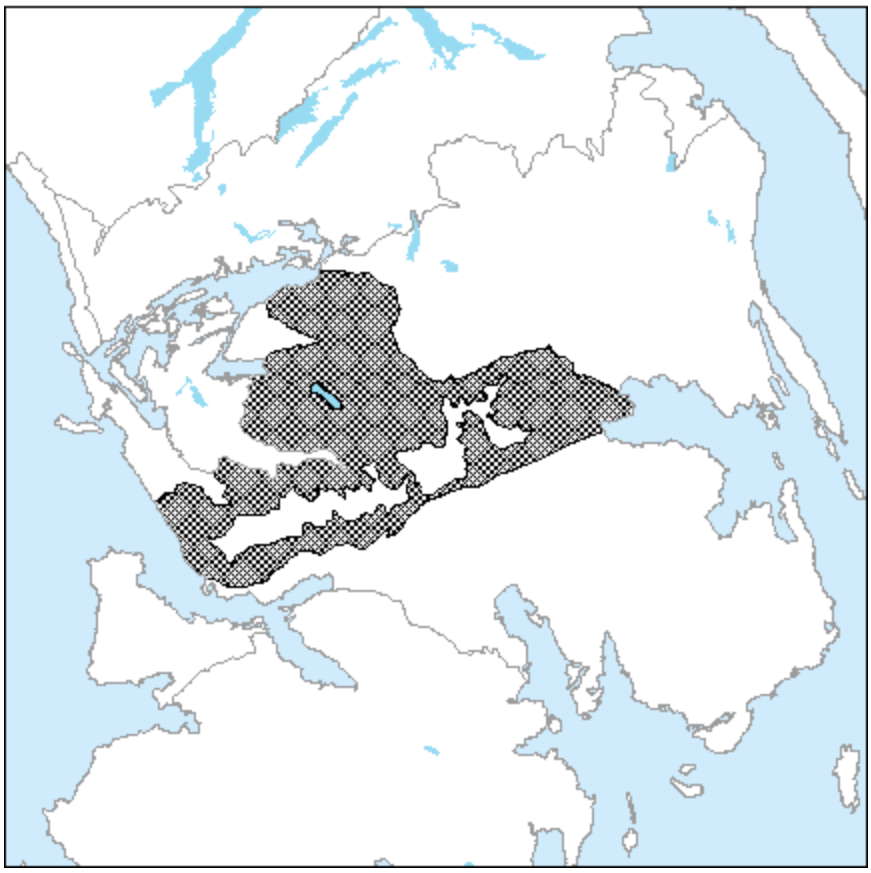
Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	HGBC_30_1
Map Unit Code	M245Bu03
Map Unit Long Name	Hood-Gambier Bay Carbonates Mountain Slopes
Size	97,227 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary; Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Argillite, Chert, Graywacke; Schist, Amphibolite
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (18%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (15%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (13%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (8%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (7%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (7%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (7%); Unproductive forest due to recurrent slide (6%); Recurrent slide (6%); Unproductive forest due to high elevation (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 14,806 acres (15%)
High POG	2016: 39,513 acres (41%)
All POG	1954: 69,212 acres (71%); 2016: 69,077 acres (71%)
Climate	Average temperature: 1-6.5°C (33.8-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 178-279 cm (70-110 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (23%); 500-1000 ft. (37%); 1000-2000 ft. (38%); 2000+ ft. (2%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (44%); 35-54% slopes (30%); 55-75% slopes (18%); >75% slopes (8%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Dm, Pp, Trhl, (10%).
Shoreline Miles	42 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (18%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Alluvial fan (AF), Flood plain (FP), Moderate gradient contained (MC)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (5%); Palustrine Forested (14%); Upland (81%)
Ownership	NFS (100%); Private/Municipal (<1%)
Human Disturbance	0.1% timber harvest (135 of 97,227 total acres); no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (1.9%); landslides (0.2%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (1%)

Hood-Gambier Bay Carbonates Karst Mountain Slopes

The Hood-Gambier Bay Carbonates Karst Mountain Slopes LTA is located in southern Admiralty Island between Hood Bay and Gambier Bay, just south of Mitchell Bay, east of the community of Angoon. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, shallowly incised, smooth mountain slopes with lesser amounts of subalpine summits and ridges as well as infrequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans within the Hood-Gambier Bay Carbonates Ecological Subsection.

Soils formed in colluvium or glacial till consist of well drained mineral soils less than one meter thick meter over bedrock or dense till. Where slopes are underlain by limestone at shallow depths, the forest is productive western hemlock and Sitka spruce.

On benches and in valley swales soils range to poorly drained organic soils more than one meter deep. These soils support mixed conifer and western hemlock-yellow-cedar stands. Alder-salmonberry plant communities occur as inclusions in steep ravines and avalanche zones.



Carbonate bedrock is present in 42 percent the LTA.

This LTA is almost entirely on NFS land. The LTA is managed as the Admiralty Island National Monument Kootznoowoo Wilderness. There has been about 91 acres of timber harvest in this LTA from 1920's. There is about one mile of road in the LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast, from up Chatham Strait. There is a minor amount of wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is moderate on aspects facing Chatham Strait and low elsewhere. Landslide and snow avalanche risk is moderate in the LTA.

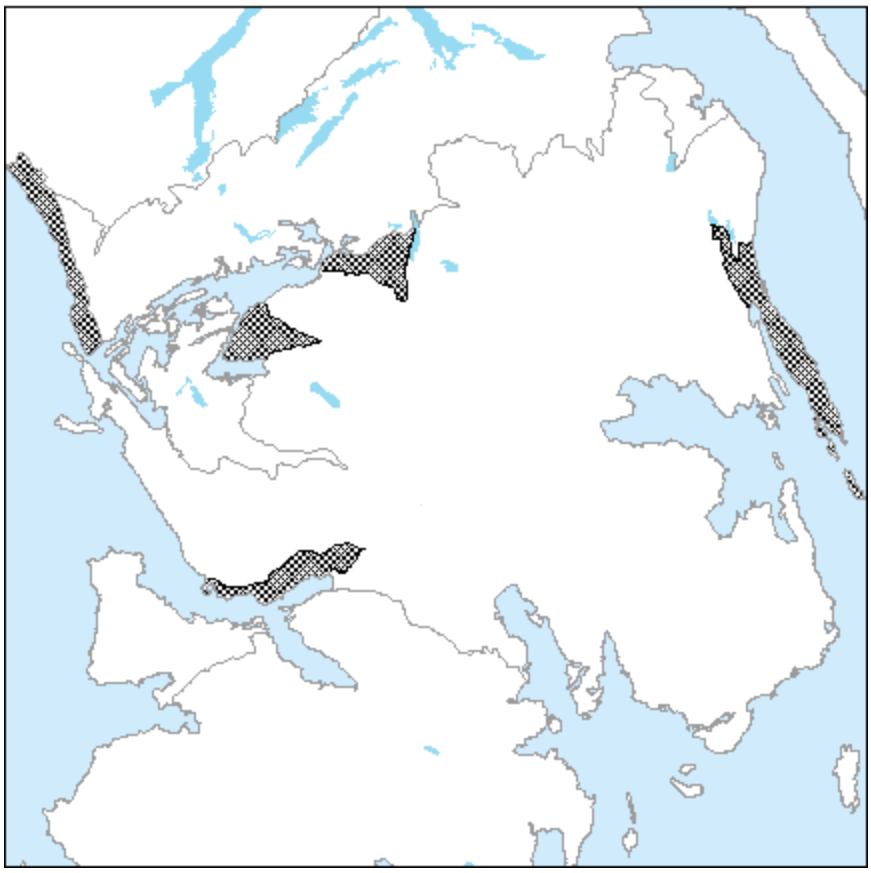
Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	HGBC_30_2
Map Unit Code	M245Bu04
Map Unit Long Name	Hood-Gambier Bay Carbonates Karst Mountain Slopes
Size	45,297 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Marble, Phyllite, Schist, Amphibolite
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting; Solution
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting; Karstification-Solution
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (21%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (21%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (12%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (11%); Recurrent slide (7%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (6%); Unproductive forest due to high elevation (5%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 9,407 acres (21%)
High POG	2016: 24,391 acres (54%)
All POG	1954: 35,630 acres (79%); 2016: 35,539 acres (78%)
Climate	Average temperature: 1-6.5°C (33.8-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 152-178 cm (60-70 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (24%); 500-1000 ft. (29%); 1000-2000 ft. (40%); 2000+ ft. (6%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (46%); 35-54% slopes (31%); 55-75% slopes (16%); >75% slopes (7%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Dm, (42%).
Shoreline Miles	13 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (19%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Flood plain (FP), Alluvial fan (AF), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (9%); Upland (91%)
Ownership	NFS (100%); Private/Municipal (<1%)
Human Disturbance	0.2% timber harvest (91 of 45,297 total acres); 0.01 km/km2 (0.02 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (1.2%); landslides (0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (<1%)

Hood-Gambier Bay Carbonates Hills

The Hood-Gambier Bay Carbonates Hills LTA is located in five discreet areas on the shoreline of central Admiralty Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, smooth hillslopes with lesser amounts of uplifted beaches within the Hood-Gambier Bay Carbonates Ecological Subsection.

Soil drainage ranges from poor to well drained mineral soils underlain by dense till. The well drained soils support western hemlock forests with Sitka spruce inclusions. The poorly drained organic and mineral soils support low-moderate productivity western hemlock and mixed conifer forests. Well drained soils developing in carbonate geology tend to support highly productive Sitka spruce and western hemlock forests.

On uplifted beaches soil drainage ranges from well to poor. Soils consist of gravelly beach deposits infused with organic material. These soils support productive western hemlock stands with small areas of non-forested sphagnum or tufted club rush non-forested wetlands.



Carbonate geology of the Gambier Formation is present in about 32 percent of the LTA.

Uplifted marine sediments are modeled in the LTA and may underlie lower elevation areas.

This LTA is mainly on NFS land. The LTA is managed as the Admiralty Island National Monument Kootznoowoo Wilderness. There has been 128 acres of timber harvest in this LTA from 1900 to the 1950's. There is no road or trail in the LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast, from up Chatham Strait or Stephens Passage. There is a moderate amount of wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is moderate in the long, narrow areas along Chatham strait and the areas around Mitchell Bay and low in the other two areas in the LTA. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	HGBC_40
Map Unit Code	M245Bu05
Map Unit Long Name	Hood-Gambier Bay Carbonates Hills
Size	14,545 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary; Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Graywacke, Slate; Marble, Schist, Amphibolite
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Solution
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial; Karstification-Solution
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (22%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (17%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (10%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (10%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (10%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (10%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (5%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (5%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 9,407 acres (21%)
High POG	2016: 24,391 acres (54%)
All POG	1954: 11,763 acres (81%); 2016: 11,635 acres (80%)
Climate	Average temperature: 3-6.5°C (37.4-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 152-229 cm (60-90 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (68%); 500-1000 ft. (29%); 1000-2000 ft. (3%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (72%); 35-54% slopes (19%); 55-75% slopes (7%); >75% slopes (2%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Dm, (32%).
Shoreline Miles	47 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (60%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Flood plain (FP), Lake (L)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (25%); Upland (75%)
Ownership	NFS (92%); Other Federal (<1%); Private/Municipal (8%)
Human Disturbance	0.9% timber harvest (128 of 14,545 total acres); no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (< 0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Hood-Gambier Bay Carbonates Hills-Lowlands Complex

The Hood-Gambier Bay Carbonates Hills-Lowlands Complex LTA is located on the peninsula between Hood and Chaik Bays, south of the community of Angoon. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected hillslopes and gently sloping lowlands within the Hood-Gambier Bay Carbonates Ecological Subsection.

Dense till is the primary parent material for soils on the hills. Poorly drained organic and mineral soils support low to moderate productivity western hemlock and mixed conifer forests. Well drained, deep soils, especially those developing in carbonate geology, tend to support highly productive Sitka spruce and western hemlock forests. The lowlands have a dense till contact below a deep, poorly drained organic soil. These soils support low to moderately productive western hemlock-yellow-cedar and mixed conifer forests with some areas of non-forested sphagnum dominated wetlands.

Carbonate bedrock of the Gambier Formation underlies about 23 percent of the LTA.

Uplifted marine sediments are modeled in the LTA and may underlie lower elevation areas.

The entire LTA is on NFS land. The LTA is managed as the Admiralty Island National Monument Kootznoowoo Wilderness. There is no timber harvest or roads in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast, from up Chatham Strait. There is a moderate amount of wind disturbance in the southern area of the LTA. Windthrow risk is moderate in the southern area and low in the northern one. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	HGBC_40a
Map Unit Code	M245Bu06
Map Unit Long Name	Hood-Gambier Bay Carbonates Hills-Lowlands Complex
Size	5,214 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Extrusive; Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Andesite, Basalt; Marble, Schist, Amphibolite
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Solution
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial; Karstification-Solution
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (16%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (14%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (12%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (10%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (10%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (8%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (8%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (6%); Timber harvest, more than 50 years old (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 297 acres (6%)
High POG	2016: 1,778 acres (34%)
All POG	1954: 4,289 acres (82%); 2016: 4,003 acres (77%)
Climate	Average temperature: 4-6.5°C (39.2-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 178-229 cm (70-90 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (96%); 500-1000 ft. (4%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (90%); 35-54% slopes (9%); 55-75% slopes (1%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Dm, (23%).
Shoreline Miles	19 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (91%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Moderate gradient contained (MC), Flood plain (FP), Palustrine (PA), High gradient contained (HC), Lake (L)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (34%); Upland (66%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	5.5% timber harvest (286 of 5,214 total acres); no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No documented landslides
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Hood-Gambier Bay Carbonates North Arm Hood Bay Valley Floor

The Hood-Gambier Bay Carbonates North Arm Hood Bay Valley Floor LTA is located next to the north arm of Hood Bay, southeast of the community of Angoon. The LTA includes Weir Creek. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans, floodplains, and estuaries within the Hood-Gambier Bay Carbonates Ecological Subsection.

Erosion and depositional processes associated with periodic flood events is a primary factor influencing soil and vegetation conditions on the floodplains and alluvial fans. Soils are formed in relatively coarse-textured alluvium and colluvium and tend to be moderately well to well drained. Highly productive Sitka spruce and western hemlock stands occupy the well drained alluvial soils. Small areas of non-forested sphagnum moss wetlands occupy deep organic soils situated on terraces and lowlands outside the alluvial areas.

Meadows above mean high tide and intertidal flats are the primary vegetation types on the estuary. Low tidal flats are mostly unvegetated. Brackish water tolerant sedges and grasses dominate upper tidal flats. Infrequently flooded, meadows are dominated by a variety of grasses, sedges and forbs including bluejoint, cow parsnip and Sitka sedge.

Uplifted marine sediments are modeled in the LTA and likely underlies the lower elevations in the LTA.

This LTA is an important low elevation terrestrial wildlife corridor (Weir Creek valley bottom on the North Arm of Hood Bay).

The entire LTA is on NFS land. The LTA is managed as the Admiralty Island National Monument Kootznoowoo Wilderness. There has been sixty acres of timber harvest in this LTA from the 1950's. There is no road or trail in the LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast. There is a negligible amount of wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low.

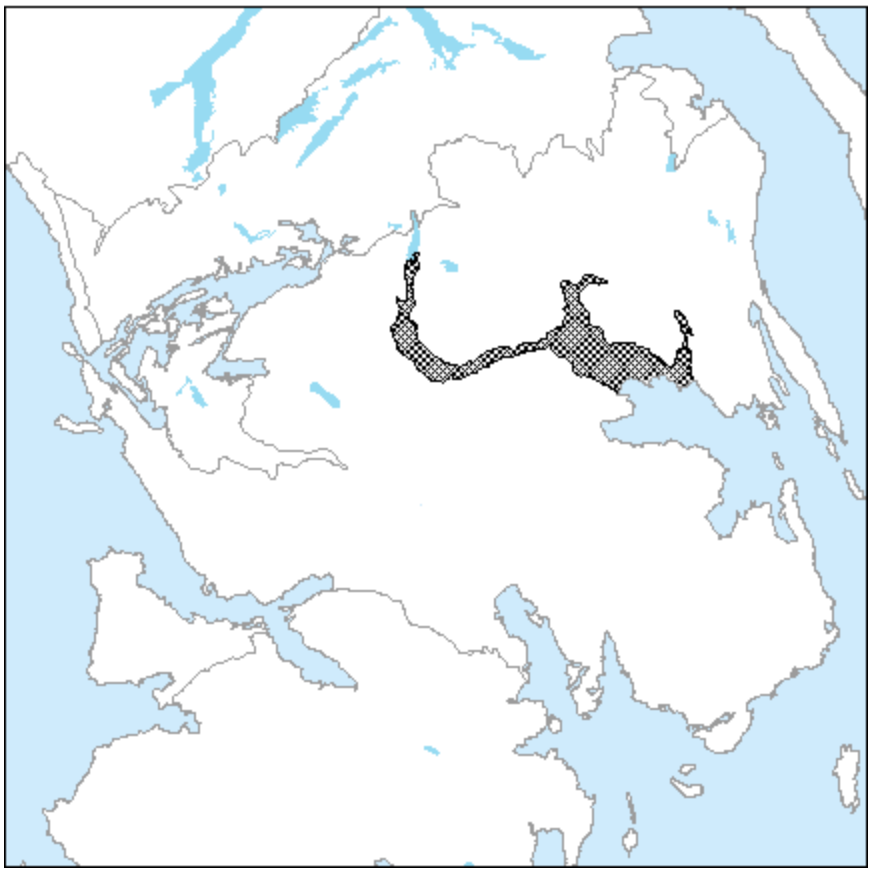
Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	HGBC_50
Map Unit Code	M245Bu07
Map Unit Long Name	Hood-Gambier Bay Carbonates North Arm Hood Bay Valley Floor
Size	1,561 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Undifferentiated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Mixed Extrusive and Sedimentary
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial; Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial; Proglacial Deposition-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume classes 6 and 7 (39%); Estuary (19%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (12%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (7%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (6%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 600 acres (38%)
High POG	2016: 867 acres (56%)
All POG	1954: 1,204 acres (77%); 2016: 1,144 acres (73%)
Climate	Average temperature: 3.5-6°C (38.3-42.8°F). Annual precipitation: 178-229 cm (70-90 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (100%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (91%); 35-54% slopes (7%); 55-75% slopes (2%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	2 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (95%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Flood plain (FP), High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Alluvial fan (AF), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM)
Wetlands	Estuarine (12%); Palustrine Emergent (5%); Palustrine Forested (15%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (6%); Upland (57%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	3.8% timber harvest (60 of 1,561 total acres); no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No documented landslides
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Hood-Gambier Bay Carbonates Gambier Bay Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex

The Hood-Gambier Bay Carbonates Gambier Bay Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex LTA includes Johnston Creek at the head of Gambier Bay on the east side of Admiralty Island east of the community of Angoon. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans, gently sloping lowlands, and estuaries within the Hood-Gambier Bay Carbonates Ecological Subsection.

Alluvial fans and floodplains have well drained coarse-textured mineral soils. These soils support highly productive Sitka spruce and western hemlock forests

The soils on the lowlands are poorly drained, deep, organic soils underlain by dense till. Mixed conifer stands dominate gentle slopes and areas along streams while bogs and poor fens characterized by shore pine and sphagnum dominate flatter areas.



Low tidal flats of the estuary are mostly unvegetated. Brackish water tolerant sedges and grasses, such as Lyngbye's sedge and hairgrass, dominate upper tidal flats.

Carbonate bedrock underlies about fifteen percent of the LTA.

Raised marine beach is modeled in the LTA and may underlie the lowest elevations.

The entire LTA is on NFS land. The LTA is managed as the Admiralty Island National Monument Kootznoowoo Wilderness. There is no timber harvest or road building in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast, up Stephens Passage. There is a minor amount of wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide and snow avalanche risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	HGBC_50a_1
Map Unit Code	M245Bu08
Map Unit Long Name	Hood-Gambier Bay Carbonates Gambier Bay Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex
Size	7,715 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Marble, Schist, Amphibolite
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial; Glacial; Solution
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial; Proglacial Deposition-Glacial; Karstification-Solution
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquepts, Cryaquods, Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryorthents, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume class 4 on hydric soils (21%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (16%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (13%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (12%); Estuary (11%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (8%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (6%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 918 acres (12%)
High POG	2016: 2,263 acres (29%)
All POG	1954: 5,206 acres (67%); 2016: 5,206 acres (67%)
Climate	Average temperature: 2.5-6°C (36.5-42.8°F). Annual precipitation: 178-229 cm (70-90 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (97%); 500-1000 ft. (3%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (93%); 35-54% slopes (5%); 55-75% slopes (1%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Dm, (15%).
Shoreline Miles	8 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (90%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Flood plain (FP), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), High gradient contained (HC), Palustrine (PA), Low gradient contained (LC)
Wetlands	Estuarine (11%); Palustrine Emergent (5%); Palustrine Forested (36%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (7%); Upland (41%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (< 0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Hood-Gambier Bay Carbonates Pybus Bay Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex

The Hood-Gambier Bay Carbonates Pybus Bay Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex LTA is located at the head of Pybus Bay on Admiralty Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans, gently sloping lowlands, and estuaries within the Hood-Gambier Bay Carbonates Ecological Subsection.

Soils are well drained and coarse-textured and formed in alluvium and colluvium on the footslopes and alluvial fans. These soils support highly productive Sitka spruce and western hemlock forests.

The soils on the lowlands are poorly drained, deep, organic soils. Mixed conifer stands dominate gentle slopes and areas along streams while bogs and poor fens characterized by shore pine and sphagnum dominate flatter areas.

Low tidal flats of the estuary are mostly unvegetated. Brackish water tolerant sedges and grasses, such as Lyngbye's sedge and hairgrass, dominate upper tidal flats. Soils are deep and poorly drained.

Raised marine beach is modeled in the LTA and may underlie lower elevations of the LTA.

This LTA is part of a low-elevation terrestrial wildlife corridor.

The entire LTA is on NFS land. The LTA is managed as the Admiralty Island National Monument Kootznoowoo Wilderness. There has been 23 acres of timber harvest in this LTA from 1900 to 1930. There is no road or trail in the LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast, up Stephens Passage and across Frederick Sound. There is a minor amount of wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low.

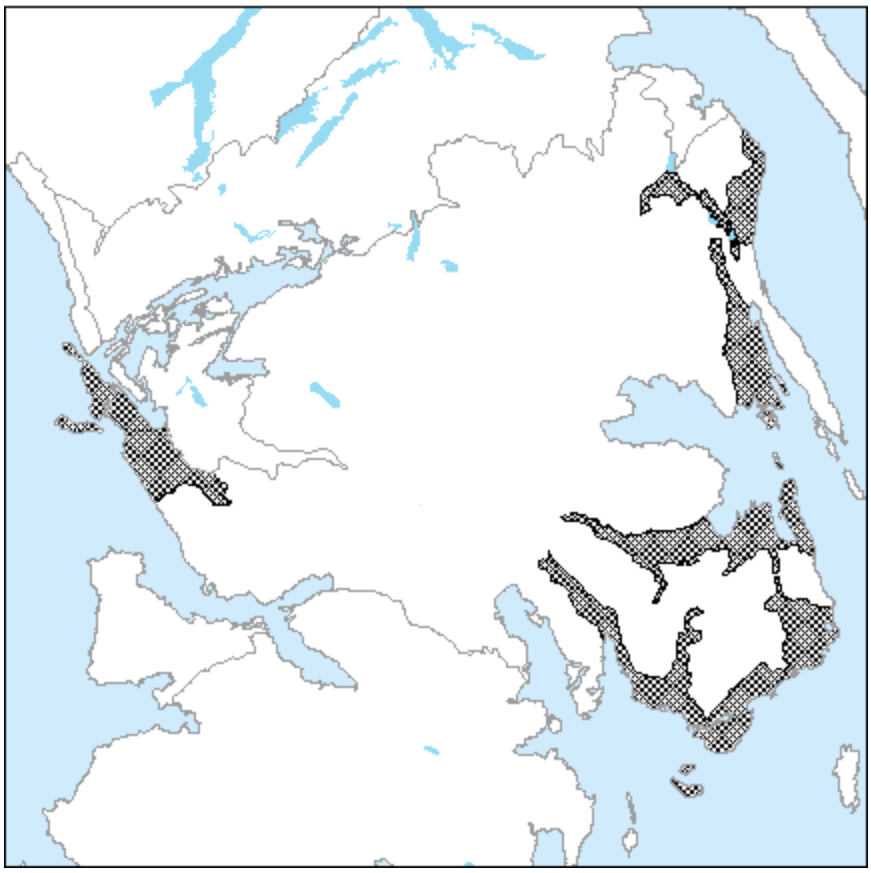
Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	HGBC_50a_2
Map Unit Code	M245Bu09
Map Unit Long Name	Hood-Gambier Bay Carbonates Pybus Bay Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex
Size	2,244 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary; Undifferentiated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Argillite, Chert, Graywacke; Mixed Extrusive and Sedimentary
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial; Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial; Proglacial Deposition-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Estuary (19%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (18%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (14%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (14%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (10%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (8%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (6%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 305 acres (14%)
High POG	2016: 646 acres (29%)
All POG	1954: 1,213 acres (54%); 2016: 1,190 acres (53%)
Climate	Average temperature: 3.5-6.5°C (38.3-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 178-229 cm (70-90 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (99%); 500-1000 ft. (1%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (90%); 35-54% slopes (9%); 55-75% slopes (1%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Pp, (2%).
Shoreline Miles	8 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (85%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Flood plain (FP), Estuary (ES), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM)
Wetlands	Estuarine (20%); Palustrine Emergent (7%); Palustrine Forested (37%); Upland (36%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	1.0% timber harvest (23 of 2,244 total acres); no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No documented landslides
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Hood-Gambier Bay Carbonates Lowlands

The Hood-Gambier Bay Carbonates Lowlands LTA is located along the shoreline of central Admiralty Island. It includes the community of Angoon on the west side of Admiralty Island and the shoreline north and south of Gambier Bay on the east side of Admiralty Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly gently sloping lowlands and uplifted beaches within the Hood-Gambier Bay Carbonates Ecological Subsection.

Slopes are generally less than fifteen percent throughout this LTA. About seventeen percent of the LTA is underlain by carbonate bedrock, and these areas have well drained soils supporting productive Sitka spruce or western hemlock stands.

Poor soil drainage is a defining characteristic of the rest of the LTA. This LTA is underlain by uplifted marine sediments or glacial till plains. Organic and mineral soils are poorly to somewhat poorly drained. Mixed conifer and western hemlock-yellow-cedar stands dominate gentle slopes and areas along streams while bogs and poor fens characterized by shore pine and sphagnum dominate flatter areas. Better drained sites support western hemlock stands.



The community of Angoon is located in the western portion of this LTA.

Most of the western area is underlain by carbonate geology.

This LTA is mainly on NFS land. The LTA is managed as the Admiralty Island National Monument Kootznoowoo Wilderness. There has been 269 acres of timber harvest in this LTA from 1910 to 1950. There is about three miles of road in the LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast, from up Chatham Strait or Stephens Passage. There is a moderate amount of wind disturbance in this LTA on aspects facing Chatham Strait. Windthrow risk is high in these areas and low through the rest of the LTA. Landslide risk is low in this LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	HGBC_60
Map Unit Code	M245Bu10
Map Unit Long Name	Hood-Gambier Bay Carbonates Lowlands
Size	27,942 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary; Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Argillite, Chert, Graywacke, Slate; Marble, Schist, Amphibolite
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Solution
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Contact Deposition-Glacial; Karstification-Solution
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to muskeg (20%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (18%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (10%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (9%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (9%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (7%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (7%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (5%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 1,969 acres (7%)
High POG	2016: 5,858 acres (21%)
All POG	1954: 17,431 acres (62%); 2016: 17,162 acres (61%)
Climate	Average temperature: 2.5-6.5°C (36.5-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 152-229 cm (60-90 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (92%); 500-1000 ft. (8%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (89%); 35-54% slopes (8%); 55-75% slopes (2%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Dm, Pp, Trhl, (17%).
Shoreline Miles	90 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (86%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Flood plain (FP), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Palustrine (PA)
Wetlands	Estuarine (5%); Palustrine Emergent (10%); Palustrine Forested (37%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (5%); Upland (43%)
Ownership	NFS (89%); Private/Municipal (11%)
Human Disturbance	1.0% timber harvest (269 of 27,942 total acres); 0.04 km/km2 (0.06 mi/mi2) road or trail; City of Angoon.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (< 0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (4%)

Hood-Gambier Bay Carbonates Plateaus

The Hood-Gambier Bay Carbonates Plateaus LTA is located just east of Hood Bay on Admiralty Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly mid to high-elevation, gently sloping lowlands within the Hood-Gambier Bay Carbonates Ecological Subsection.

Poor soil drainage conditions on higher elevation benches are the defining characteristics of this LTA. Slopes are generally less than 35 percent except for inclusions of steep ravines. Soils are organic and poorly to somewhat poorly drained. These gently sloping areas are dominated by bogs and poor fens characterized by shore pine-sphagnum, mountain heather, or crowberry plant communities. The intervening steeper escarpments are dominated by western or mountain hemlock forests over very shallow, well drained mineral soil.

Carbonate bedrock of the Gambier Formation underlies about 45 percent of the LTA.

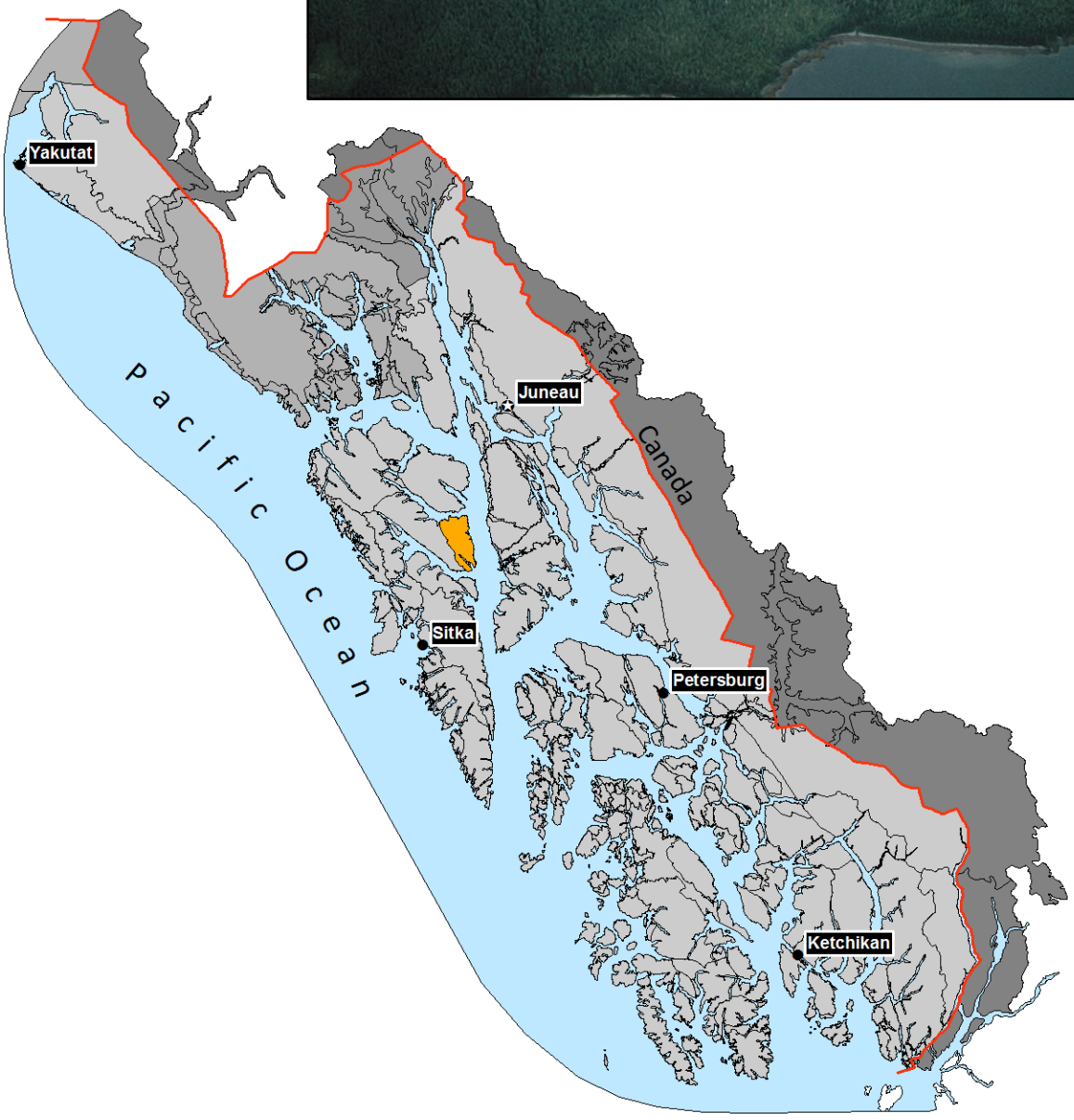
The entire LTA is on NFS land. The LTA is managed as the Admiralty Island National Monument Kootznoowoo Wilderness. There is no timber harvest or roads in this LTA.

This LTA is part of an important terrestrial wildlife corridor between high elevation shrublands and lower elevation forests.

The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast. There is a minor amount of wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide and snow avalanche risk is low for this LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	HGBC_61
Map Unit Code	M245Bu11
Map Unit Long Name	Hood-Gambier Bay Carbonates Plateaus
Size	2,628 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Metamorphic; Undifferentiated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Marble, Schist, Amphibolite; Mixed Extrusive and Sedimentary
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Solution
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Contact Deposition-Glacial; Karstification-Solution
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to high elevation (65%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (10%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (6%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 0 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 138 acres (5%)
All POG	1954: 706 acres (27%); 2016: 706 acres (27%)
Climate	Average temperature: 1.5-5.5°C (34.7-41.9°F). Annual precipitation: 178-229 cm (70-90 in).
Elevation Class	500-1000 ft. (2%); 1000-2000 ft. (93%); 2000+ ft. (5%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (69%); 35-54% slopes (20%); 55-75% slopes (8%); >75% slopes (3%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Dm, (45%).
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	not present
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (53%); Upland (47%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (0.2%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Kook Lake Carbonates Ecological Subsection LTAs



Kook Lake Carbonates Sitkoh Bay Mountain Slopes

The Kook Lake Carbonates Sitkoh Bay Mountain Slopes LTA is located northeast of Sitkoh and Florence Bays on Southeast Chichagof Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected smooth mountain slopes in the east half of the LTA, broken mountain slopes in the northern part of the LTA, with an area of frequently dissected, deeply incised, smooth mountain slopes on the slopes facing Sitkoh Bay within the Kook Lake Carbonates Ecological Subsection.

Carbonate bedrock is present in a long strip on the eastern shore of the LTA.

On the broken mountain slopes and on the infrequently dissected smooth mountain slopes soils are typically well drained and less than one meter thick over bedrock. These soils support moderately productive western hemlock stands. Somewhat poorly drained soils at higher elevations support mountain hemlock and mixed conifer stands.

On the mountain slope facing Sitkoh Bay soils are moderately well drained to well drained and underlain by dense till at depths less than one meter. These soils support western hemlock or western hemlock-yellow-cedar stands.

This LTA is almost entirely on non-NFS land. The LTA is managed as Timber Production LUD. There has been about 264 acres of timber harvest in this LTA since the 1970's. There is less than one mile of road in the LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of the northeast to Southeast. There is a high amount of wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is moderate to high. Landslide risk is moderate in this LTA.

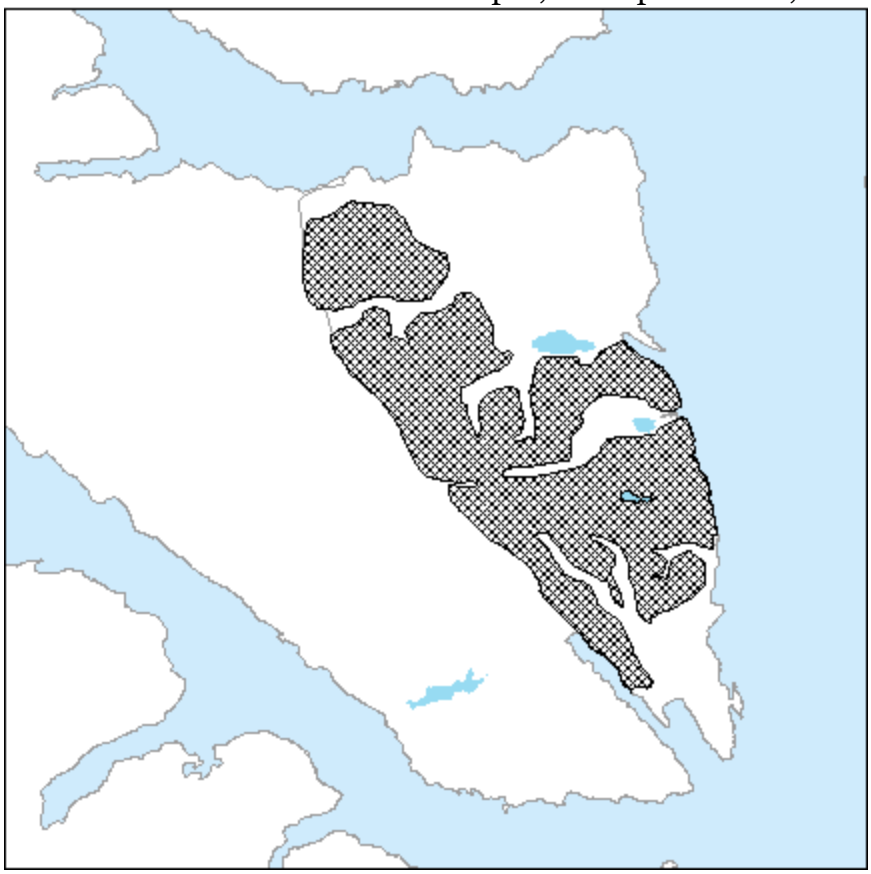
Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	KLC_30
Map Unit Code	M245Bo01
Map Unit Long Name	Kook Lake Carbonates Sitkoh Bay Mountain Slopes
Size	3,127 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Syenite; Limestone; Dolomite
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting; Solution
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting; Karstification-Solution
Soil Great Groups	Cryofolists, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (27%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (22%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (15%); Unproductive forest due to high elevation (9%); Natural young growth, size class 1 (6%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 9 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 1,532 acres (49%)
All POG	1954: 2,589 acres (83%); 2016: 2,325 acres (74%)
Climate	Average temperature: 3-6.5°C (37.4-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 203 cm (80 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (33%); 500-1000 ft. (30%); 1000-2000 ft. (37%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (27%); 35-54% slopes (37%); 55-75% slopes (26%); >75% slopes (10%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: DSld, SOl, (28%).
Shoreline Miles	6 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (11%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Alluvial fan (AF)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (11%); Upland (89%)
Ownership	NFS (2%); Private/Municipal (98%)
Human Disturbance	8.4% timber harvest (264 of 3,127 total acres); 0.06 km/km2 (0.10 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (5.8%); landslides (0.3%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Kook Lake Carbonates Kadashan to Sitkoh Bay Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex

The Kook Lake Carbonates Kadashan to Sitkoh Bay Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex LTA is located along Chatham Strait on southeast Chichagof Island, northwest of the community of Angoon. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected smooth and frequently dissected, deeply incised mountain slopes with areas of broken mountain slopes underlain by carbonate bedrock within the Kook Lake Carbonates Ecological Subsection.

Carbonate bedrock, is present as a long strip on the eastern shore of the LTA.

Most of the LTA is comprised of well drained soils on mountain slopes. Deeper soils exist at the toe of the slope with shallower soils near the summit. The deeper, more productive, soils support moderate to highly productive western hemlock stands. Near the summit, the soils support mountain hemlock forests. Alder-salmonberry plant communities occur in avalanche zones.



In the western part of the LTA on the slopes facing Kadashan Creek, well drained mineral soils are underlain by dense till at depths less than one meter. These soils support western hemlock stands.

On subalpine summits and ridges soils are typically somewhat poorly drained and less than one-half meter deep over bedrock. These soil support sedge wetlands and low volume commercial mountain hemlock stands.

This LTA is mainly on NFS land. The LTA is managed mostly as Timber Production LUD and small portions of Old-Growth Habitat LUD near Kadashan River, Kook Lake, and Basket Lake. The LTA borders the LUD II area that surrounds the Kadashan Watershed. Much of the LTA is in the Chichagof Roadless Area. There has been about 3,972 acres of timber harvest, about 864 acres on non-NFS lands, in this LTA since the 1970's. There are about 28 miles of road or trail in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast. There is a moderate of wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is moderate. Landslide initiation risk is moderate to high in this LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	KLC_30a_1
Map Unit Code	M245Bo02
Map Unit Long Name	Kook Lake Carbonates Kadashan to Sitkoh Bay Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex
Size	45,790 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Syenite; Limestone, Dolomite, Volcaniclastic, Argillite, Chert
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting; Solution
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting; Karstification-Solution
Soil Great Groups	Cryosaprists, Cryumbrepts, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (17%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (13%); Unproductive forest due to high elevation (12%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (9%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (7%); Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (6%); Recurrent slide (6%); Alpine (6%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 1,704 acres (4%)
High POG	2016: 13,419 acres (29%)
All POG	1954: 28,335 acres (62%); 2016: 24,408 acres (53%)
Climate	Average temperature: 1.5-6.5°C (34.7-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 152-279 cm (60-110 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (11%); 500-1000 ft. (28%); 1000-2000 ft. (52%); 2000+ ft. (9%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (28%); 35-54% slopes (33%); 55-75% slopes (25%); >75% slopes (14%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: DSld, SOl, (10%).
Shoreline Miles	10 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (2%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Alluvial fan (AF), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Flood plain (FP)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (5%); Upland (95%)
Ownership	NFS (93%); Private/Municipal (7%)
Human Disturbance	8.6% timber harvest (3,927 of 45,790 total acres); 0.25 km/km2 (0.4 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (< 1%); landslides (0.4%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (<1%)

Kook Lake Carbonates Trap Bay Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex

The Kook Lake Carbonates Trap Bay Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex LTA is located on the southeast side of Tenakee Inlet near Trap Bay on southeast Chichagof Island, southeast of the community of Tenakee Springs. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, smooth mountain slopes and broken mountain slopes with a small area of rugged mountain summits within the Kook Lake Carbonates Ecological Subsection.

Carbonate bedrock, as Devonian to Silurian limestone and dolostone, is present as a long strip running northwest-southeast from Kook Lake to Corner Bay.

Where underlain by limestone, the soils are well drained and deep on the toes of slopes and shallow on the shoulders and backslopes. Here, the forests are moderate to highly productive western hemlock forests with areas of Sitka spruce dominance. Alder-salmonberry plant communities are present in the snow avalanche zones.

On the rugged mountain summits and subalpine ridges soils are less than one-half meter deep over bedrock, poorly to moderately well drained and support alpine shrub or alpine emergent wetland plant communities.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Timber Production, LUD II, Old-Growth Habitat, and Geologic Special Interest Area LUDs. The Geologic Special Interest Areas are for high elevation limestone geology. The LTA contains most of the Trap Bay Roadless Area. There has been 1,314 acres of timber harvest in this LTA since the 1970's. There are about twelve miles of road in the LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of the northeast or southeast. There is a moderate amount of wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is moderate. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	KLC_30a_2
Map Unit Code	M245Bo03
Map Unit Long Name	Kook Lake Carbonates Trap Bay Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex
Size	17,083 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Granite, Granodiorite; Conglomerate, Graywacke, Calcareous Graywacke, Limestone, Dolomite, Volcaniclastic, Argillite, Chert
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting; Solution
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting; Karstification-Solution
Soil Great Groups	Cryorthents, Cryosaprists, Cryumbrepts, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (15%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (13%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (9%); Recurrent slide (8%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (7%); Alder-Brush (7%); Unproductive forest due to high elevation (7%); Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (7%); Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (7%); Sparsely Vegetated/Unvegetated (5%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 786 acres (5%)
High POG	2016: 4,574 acres (27%)
All POG	1954: 10,174 acres (60%); 2016: 8,860 acres (52%)
Climate	Average temperature: 1-6.5°C (33.8-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 203 cm (80 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (16%); 500-1000 ft. (28%); 1000-2000 ft. (42%); 2000+ ft. (14%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (22%); 35-54% slopes (32%); 55-75% slopes (26%); >75% slopes (20%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: DSld, (38%).
Shoreline Miles	5 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (2%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Alluvial fan (AF), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Flood plain (FP)
Wetlands	Upland (100%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	7.7% timber harvest (1,314 of 17,083 total acres); 0.3 km/km2 (0.5 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (< 1%); landslides (0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (<1%)

Kook Lake Carbonates Basket Lake Valley Floor

The Kook Lake Carbonates Basket Lake Valley Floor LTA is located in the low elevation, gently sloping alluvial landscapes surrounding Basket Lake on southeast Chichagof Island southeast of the community of Tenakee Springs. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly floodplains and frequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans, with small areas of gently sloping lowlands within the Kook Lake Carbonates Ecological Subsection.

Carbonate bedrock is present between Basket Bay and Basket Lake.

The floodplains and alluvial fans have deep, well drained mineral soils. The floodplains and alluvial fans support productive Sitka spruce forests.

The lowlands are comprised of non-forested wetlands with areas of low productivity mixed conifer to western hemlock stands underlain by poorly drained, deep, organic soils over dense till.

This LTA is almost entirely on NFS land. The LTA is managed as Timber Production LUD with Old-Growth Habitat LUD to the North of Basket Lake. The LTA is entirely in the Chichagof Roadless Area. There is no timber harvest or roads in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of the northeast or southeast. There is a moderate amount of wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is moderate. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	KLC_50
Map Unit Code	M245Bo04
Map Unit Long Name	Kook Lake Carbonates Basket Lake Valley Floor
Size	2,638 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Syenite; Limestone, Dolomite
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Dense Till, Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial; Glacial; Solution
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial; Proglacial Deposition-Glacial; Karstification-Solution
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquepts, Cryofluvents, Cryohemists, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume class 4 on hydric soils (17%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (17%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (13%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (12%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (8%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (8%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (6%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (6%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (6%); Muskeg meadow (6%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 221 acres (8%)
High POG	2016: 725 acres (27%)
All POG	1954: 1,903 acres (72%); 2016: 1,903 acres (72%)
Climate	Average temperature: 2.5-6.5°C (36.5-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 203-279 cm (80-110 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (85%); 500-1000 ft. (15%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (85%); 35-54% slopes (12%); 55-75% slopes (3%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: DSld, SOl, (22%).
Shoreline Miles	1 mile
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (30%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Alluvial fan (AF), Flood plain (FP), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Palustrine (PA)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (14%); Palustrine Forested (25%); Upland (61%)
Ownership	NFS (97%); Private/Municipal (3%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (1.3%). No documented landslides
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Kook Lake Carbonates Sitkoh Bay Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex

The Kook Lake Carbonates Sitkoh Bay Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex LTA is located on the north side of Sitkoh and Florence Bays, and includes White Rock Creek on southeast Chichagof Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly frequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans with an equal amount of gently sloping lowlands within the Kook Lake Carbonates Ecological Subsection.

The well drained, deep mineral soils on the alluvial fans and small floodplains within this LTA support highly productive Sitka spruce dominated stands.

On the lowlands soil drainage ranges from very poorly drained to moderately well drained. Soils are typically more than one meter deep organic or mineral soil over dense till. The very poorly drained soils support sphagnum or tufted club rush non-forested wetlands. The better drained soils support moderately productive western hemlock forests.

About two thirds of this LTA is on NFS land, with one third being non-NFS land. The LTA is managed as mostly Timber Production and Old-Growth Habitat LUDs. There has been 1,498 acres of timber harvest, about 632 on non-NFS land, in this LTA since the 1970's. There are about 25 miles of road in the LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of the northeast or southeast. There is a minor of wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is moderate.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	KLC_50a_1
Map Unit Code	M245Bo05
Map Unit Long Name	Kook Lake Carbonates Sitkoh Bay Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex
Size	5,431 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Sedimentary; Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Syenite; Limestone, Dolomite; Alluvium
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial; Glacial; Solution
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial; Proglacial Deposition-Glacial; Karstification-Solution
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquepts, Cryohemists, Humicryods
Landcover	Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (24%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (22%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (9%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (9%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (6%); Forested muskeg (5%); Estuary (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 217 acres (4%)
High POG	2016: 847 acres (16%)
All POG	1954: 3,454 acres (64%); 2016: 1,956 acres (36%)
Climate	Average temperature: 2.5-6.5°C (36.5-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 152-279 cm (60-110 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (79%); 500-1000 ft. (21%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (90%); 35-54% slopes (9%); 55-75% slopes (1%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: DSld, (18%).
Shoreline Miles	10 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (49%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Flood plain (FP), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Estuary (ES), Moderate gradient contained (MC)
Wetlands	Estuarine (6%); Palustrine Emergent (13%); Palustrine Forested (31%); Upland (49%)
Ownership	NFS (65%); Private/Municipal (35%)
Human Disturbance	27.6% timber harvest (1,498 of 5,431 total acres); 1.9 km/km2 (3.0 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Insects (< 1%); windthrow (< 1%); landslides (0.3%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Kook Lake Carbonates Trap Bay Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex

The Kook Lake Carbonates Trap Bay Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex LTA is located in the valley bottoms where Tenakee Inlet meets Chatham Strait on Southeast Chichagof Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly frequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans with an equal amount of gently sloping lowlands within the Kook Lake Carbonates Ecological Subsection.

The well drained, deep mineral soils found on the alluvial fans and floodplains within this LTA typically support highly productive Sitka spruce and western hemlock dominated forests.

The soils on the lowlands range from very poorly drained to moderately well drained and are typically one meter or more thick organic or mineral soil over dense till. The very poorly drained soils support sphagnum moss non-forested wetlands. The moderately well drained soils support moderately productive western hemlock dominated stands.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The Trap Bay portion of LTA is managed as LUD II and LUD II Special Interest Area. The frontal-Chatham Strait portion is managed as Timber Production LUD and Scenic Viewshed along Chatham Strait. The LTA contains portions of the Trap Bay Roadless Area. There has been 547 acres of timber harvest in this LTA since the 1990's. There are about fifteen miles of road in the LTA

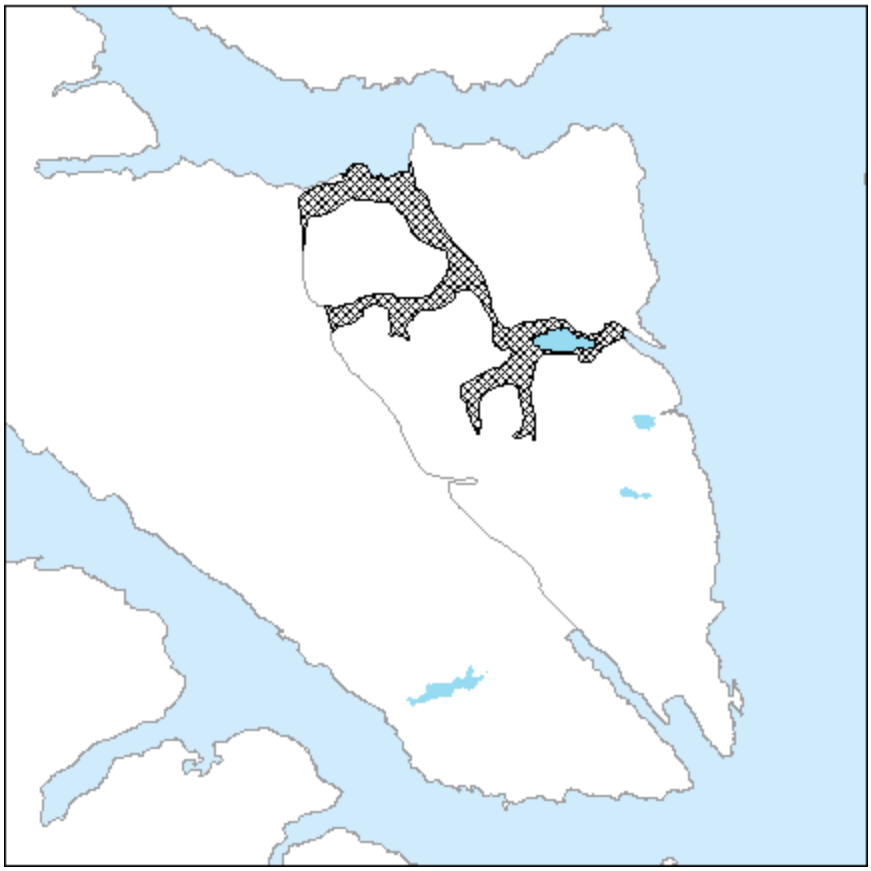
The dominant wind direction is out of the northeast or southeast. There is a minor of wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	KLC_50a_2
Map Unit Code	M245Bo06
Map Unit Long Name	Kook Lake Carbonates Trap Bay Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex
Size	5,316 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Sedimentary; Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Granite, Granodiorite; Conglomerate, Graywacke, Calcareous Graywacke; Alluvium
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Glaciomarine Deposits, Lacustrine Deposits, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial; Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial; Proglacial Deposition-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquepts, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume class 4 on hydric soils (13%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (11%); Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (10%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (10%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (10%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (9%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (8%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (7%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (7%); Estuary (6%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 527 acres (10%)
High POG	2016: 1,608 acres (30%)
All POG	1954: 3,840 acres (72%); 2016: 3,293 acres (62%)
Climate	Average temperature: 2.5-6.5°C (36.5-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 203 cm (80 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (93%); 500-1000 ft. (7%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (88%); 35-54% slopes (8%); 55-75% slopes (2%); >75% slopes (1%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: DSld, (8%).
Shoreline Miles	14 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (64%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Alluvial fan (AF), High gradient contained (HC), Flood plain (FP), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Palustrine (PA)
Wetlands	Estuarine (7%); Palustrine Emergent (9%); Palustrine Forested (29%); Upland (55%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	10.3% timber harvest (547 of 5,316 total acres); 1.1 km/km2 (1.8 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (< 1%); landslides (0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (<1%)

Kook Lake Carbonates Kook and Corner Creeks Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex

The Kook Lake Carbonates Kook and Corner Creeks Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex LTA is located in the Kook and Corner Creek Drainages on southeast Chichagof Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly frequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans with an equal amount of gently sloping lowlands within the Kook Lake Carbonates Ecological Subsection.

The well drained, deep mineral soils found on the alluvial fans, floodplains and footslopes are typically well drained. These soils support Sitka spruce and western hemlock forests. Many of the alluvial areas have had timber harvest and currently support young-growth Sitka spruce or red alder forests.



On the lowlands, soils are typically deep organic or mineral soils over dense till. Soil drainage ranges from very poor to moderately well. The very poorly drained soils typically support non-forested wetlands. The poorly drained soils support mixed conifer stands and the better drained sites support western hemlock stands with inclusions of yellow-cedar.

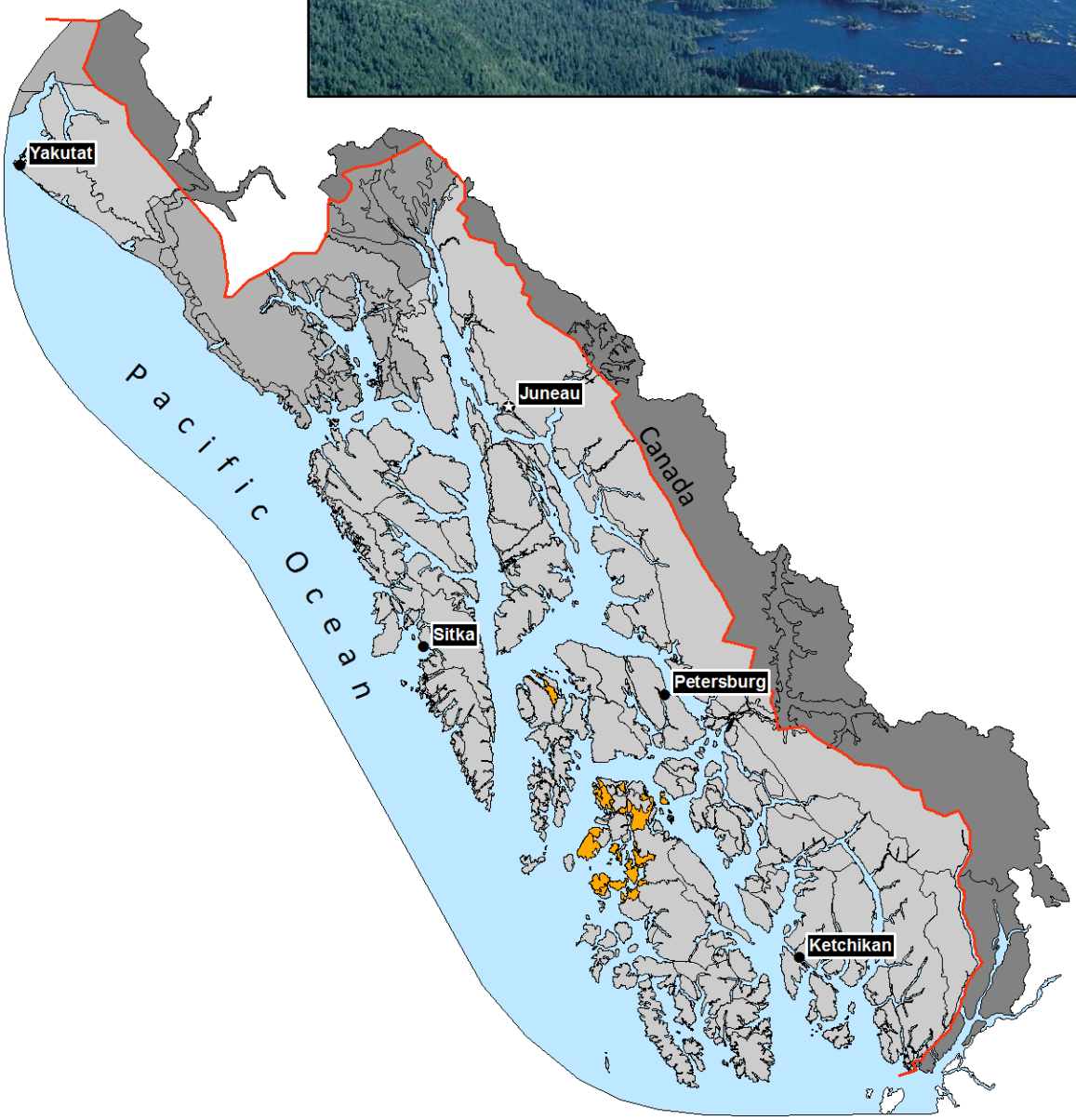
This LTA contains Kook Lake, a valuable subsistence area for Angoon residents. Kook Lake flows through a cave at its outlet.

This LTA is almost entirely on NFS land. The LTA is managed mostly as Timber Production LUD. The frontage of Tenakee Inlet and the headwaters of Corner Creek extend into LUD II and Corner Bay itself is in the Scenic Viewshed LUD. The area surrounding Kook Lake is Old-Growth Habitat and Special Interest Area LUD. The LTA extends into the Chichagof Roadless area near the headwaters of Corner Creek. There has been about 2,343 acres of timber harvest in this LTA since the 1960's. There are about 36 miles of road or trail in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of the northeast or southeast. There is a minor amount of wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	KLC_50a_3
Map Unit Code	M245Bo07
Map Unit Long Name	Kook Lake Carbonates Kook and Corner Creeks Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex
Size	8,768 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Extrusive; Igneous Intrusive; Sedimentary; Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Andesite, Basalt; Syenite; Volcaniclastic, Argillite, Chert; Alluvium
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Dense Till, Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial; Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial; Proglacial Deposition-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquepts, Cryohemists, Humicryods
Landcover	Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (23%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (16%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (12%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (10%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (9%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (7%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 1,060 acres (12%)
High POG	2016: 2,408 acres (27%)
All POG	1954: 6,625 acres (76%); 2016: 4,282 acres (49%)
Climate	Average temperature: 2.5-6°C (36.5-42.8°F). Annual precipitation: 203-279 cm (80-110 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (90%); 500-1000 ft. (10%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (92%); 35-54% slopes (7%); 55-75% slopes (1%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: DSld, (5%).
Shoreline Miles	3 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (42%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Alluvial fan (AF), Flood plain (FP), Moderate gradient contained (MC)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (7%); Palustrine Forested (25%); Upland (68%)
Ownership	NFS (100%); Private/Municipal (<1%)
Human Disturbance	26.7% timber harvest (2,343 of 8,768 total acres); 1.6 km/km2 (2.6 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (< 1%); landslides (0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

North POW-Kuiu Carbonates Ecological Subsection LTAs



North POW-Kuiu Carbonates El Cap, Peru Peak, and Mt. Calder Mountain Summits

The North POW-Kuiu Carbonates El Cap, Peru Peak, and Mt. Calder Mountain Summits LTA is located on the summits of El Capitan Peak, Peru Peak, and Mount Calder on the north end of Prince of Wales Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rounded mountain summits with lesser amounts of rugged mountain summits (Mount Calder) and infrequently dissected smooth mountain slopes within the North POW-Kuiu Carbonates Ecological Subsection.

This LTA consists of glacially scoured limestone summits. Epikarst has developed throughout the LTA. Exposed limestone bedrock is common in this LTA.

Soils on the rounded mountain summits are typically well drained organic soils less than one-half meter thick over bedrock. These soils support low volume mountain hemlock forest and non-forested areas of deer cabbage or crowberry.

The rugged mountain summit of Mount Calder is exposed limestone bedrock.

The soils on the infrequently dissected smooth mountain slopes are typically well drained mineral soils less than one-half meter thick over bedrock. These soils support mountain hemlock forests.

Mount Calder, Peru Peak and El Capitan Peak are in this LTA. One of the deepest vertical limestone pits in the United States is on El Capitan Peak in this LTA.

This LTA is almost entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Special Interest Area and LUD II LUDs. There has been no timber harvest in this LTA. There are no roads or trails in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast and southwest. Windthrow risk is high on the infrequently dissected smooth mountain slopes in this LTA and low on the mountain summits. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	NPKC_10
Map Unit Code	M245Cq01
Map Unit Long Name	North POW-Kuiu Carbonates El Cap, Peru Peak, and Mt. Calder Mountain Summits
Size	4,944 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Limestone
Soil Parent Material	Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Solution
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Erosion-Glacial; Karstification-Solution
Soil Great Groups	Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods, Rock Outcrop
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to high elevation (37%); Sparsely Vegetated/Unvegetated (14%); Alder-Brush (10%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (9%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (6%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (6%); Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (25%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (24%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 109 acres (2%)
High POG	2016: 698 acres (14%)
All POG	1954: 1,549 acres (31%); 2016: 1,549 acres (31%)
Climate	Average temperature: 2.5-6.5°C (36.5-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 279-305 cm (110-120 in).
Elevation Class	1000-2000 ft. (42%); 2000+ ft. (58%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (44%); 35-54% slopes (30%); 55-75% slopes (15%); >75% slopes (11%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Sab, (92%).
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	not present
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC)
Wetlands	Upland (100%)
Ownership	NFS (96%); Private/Municipal (4%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (0.6%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (<1%)

North POW-Kuiu Carbonates Heceta and Marble Islands Mountain Slopes

The North POW-Kuiu Carbonates Heceta and Marble Islands Mountain Slopes LTA is located on southern Heceta Island and Marble Island in Sea Otter Sound west of Prince of Wales Island, northwest of the community of Craig. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, smooth mountain slopes with lesser amounts of rounded hillslopes, rounded mountain summits and lowlands within the North POW-Kuiu Carbonates Ecological Subsection.

This LTA consists of limestone mountain slopes with lesser amounts of limestone hills and small areas of till covered lowlands.

The soils on the mountain slopes and hillslopes are typically well drained mineral soils that range in depth from shallow to deep. These soils support very productive western hemlock stands.

Glacial till covers limestone rock on the lowlands. Soils are typically poorly drained organic soils one meter or more thick over dense till. These soils support moss dominated non-forest vegetation or low volume cedar forests.

The soils on the rounded summits are typically well drained organics less than one-half meter thick over bedrock. These soils support crowberry or sedge vegetation with cassiope. Exposed bedrock is common on Bald Mountain.

Bald Mountain on Heceta Island is located in this LTA. Karst features are common in this LTA. Rock outcrop is common on the Bald Mountain summit.

This LTA is almost entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Timber Production, Special Interest Area, Modified Landscape and Old-Growth Habitat LUDs. About thirty percent of the LTA has had timber harvest, mostly in the 1980s. There are about 39 miles of roads and trails in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast and southwest. Windthrow risk is high and many forest stands are wind generated and even-aged. Landslide risk is low. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about six percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	NPKC_30_1
Map Unit Code	M245Cq02
Map Unit Long Name	North POW-Kuiu Carbonates Heceta and Marble Islands Mountain Slopes
Size	9,946 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Limestone
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting; Solution
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting; Karstification-Solution
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryofolists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (25%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (24%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (12%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (6%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (5%); Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (21%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (20%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (14%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 2,236 acres (22%)
High POG	2016: 3,918 acres (39%)
All POG	1954: 8,484 acres (85%); 2016: 5,452 acres (55%)
Climate	Average temperature: 3-7.5°C (37.4-45.5°F). Annual precipitation: 254-305 cm (100-120 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (26%); 500-1000 ft. (39%); 1000-2000 ft. (31%); 2000+ ft. (5%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (64%); 35-54% slopes (23%); 55-75% slopes (8%); >75% slopes (5%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Sab, (82%).
Shoreline Miles	17 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (2%); mapped (<1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Flood plain (FP), Alluvial fan (AF), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (5%); Upland (95%)
Ownership	NFS (100%); Private/Municipal (<1%)
Human Disturbance	30.5% timber harvest (3,032 of 9,946 total acres); 2.0 km/km2 (3.1 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (0.3%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (6%)

North POW-Kuiu Carbonates Kuiu Island Mountain Slopes

The North POW-Kuiu Carbonates Kuiu Island Mountain Slopes LTA is located between Saginaw Bay and Kadake Bay on northern Kuiu Island southwest of the community of Kake. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, smooth mountain slopes with lesser amounts of lowlands within the North POW-Kuiu Carbonates Ecological Subsection.

This LTA consists of glacially scoured limestone mountains slopes intermixed with till filled lowlands.

Soils on the mountain slopes are typically well drained mineral soils. Soil depth ranges from shallow to deep. These soils support productive western hemlock forests.

On the lowlands soils are poorly drained organics one meter or more in thickness over dense glacial till or bedrock. These soils support moss and/or tufted club rush non-forested wetlands or low volume yellow-cedar dominated forested wetlands.

Karst features are common in this LTA.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Timber Production, Old-Growth Habitat, and Recreation River LUDs. About half of this LTA is in the Kuiu Roadless Area. About ten percent of this LTA has had timber harvest, mostly in the 1980s. There are about seven miles of roads and trails in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. Windthrow risk is low to moderate. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	NPKC_30_2
Map Unit Code	M245Cq03
Map Unit Long Name	North POW-Kuiu Carbonates Kuiu Island Mountain Slopes
Size	4,209 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary; Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Conglomerate, Limestone, Dolomite; Phyllite
Soil Parent Material	Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting; Solution
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting; Karstification-Solution
Soil Great Groups	Cryofolists, Cryosaprists, Haplocryods, Humicryods
Landcover	Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (21%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (20%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (14%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (12%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (10%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (7%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (6%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 896 acres (21%)
High POG	2016: 2,131 acres (51%)
All POG	1954: 3,907 acres (93%); 2016: 3,486 acres (83%)
Climate	Average temperature: 4-6.5°C (39.2-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 229cm (90 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (22%); 500-1000 ft. (38%); 1000-2000 ft. (41%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (60%); 35-54% slopes (27%); 55-75% slopes (9%); >75% slopes (3%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: DSld, Pp, (47%).
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (8%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Palustrine (PA), Lake (L), Alluvial fan (AF)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (6%); Palustrine Forested (6%); Upland (88%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	10.0% timber harvest (421 of 4,209 total acres); 0.6 km/km2 (1.0 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (0.5%); landslides (0.2%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

North POW-Kuiu Carbonates Twin Mountain Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex

The North POW-Kuiu Carbonates Twin Mountain Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex LTA is located on west-central Prince of Wales Island between Winter Harbor and Staney Creek, north of the community of Klawock. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, smooth mountain slopes with lesser amounts of rounded mountain summits within the North POW-Kuiu Carbonates Ecological Subsection.

This LTA consist of glacially scoured limestone mountain slopes. Epikarst is present throughout the LTA.

Soils on the mountain slopes are typically well drained mineral soils. Soil depth ranges from shallow to deep. These soils support productive hemlock and Sitka spruce forests.

The soils on the rounded mountain summits are typically poorly drained and shallow to bedrock. These soils support crowberry, deer cabbage and low volume mountain hemlock stands.

Most of Twin Mountain is in this LTA. Zena Cave is in this LTA.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Timber Production, Special Interest Area and Old-Growth Habitat LUDs. About 43 percent of the LTA has had timber harvest, mostly from the 1970s to 1990s. There are about thirty miles of roads and trails in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast and southwest. Windthrow risk is high and many of the forested stands are wind-generated even-aged stands. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	NPKC_30a_1
Map Unit Code	M245Cq04
Map Unit Long Name	North POW-Kuiu Carbonates Twin Mountain Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex
Size	4,941 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Conglomerate, Limestone, Dolomite
Soil Parent Material	Dense Till, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting; Solution
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting; Karstification-Solution
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Humicryods
Landcover	Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (38%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (18%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (10%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (8%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (6%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (6%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 864 acres (17%)
High POG	2016: 1,682 acres (34%)
All POG	1954: 4,709 acres (95%); 2016: 2,571 acres (52%)
Climate	Average temperature: 3.5-7°C (38.3-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 254 cm (100 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (41%); 500-1000 ft. (26%); 1000-2000 ft. (32%); 2000+ ft. (1%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (67%); 35-54% slopes (26%); 55-75% slopes (6%); >75% slopes (1%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Sab, (58%).
Shoreline Miles	6 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (1%); mapped (<1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Flood plain (FP), Alluvial fan (AF)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (9%); Upland (91%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	43.3% timber harvest (2,138 of 4,941 total acres); 2.4 km/km2 (3.9 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (4%)

North POW-Kuiu Carbonates Mt. Francis, Mt. Calder, El Cap Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex

The North POW-Kuiu Carbonates Mt. Francis, Mt. Calder, El Cap Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex LTA is located on the northwest end of Prince of Wales Island and the southwest side of Kosciusko Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, smooth mountain slopes with lesser amounts of broken mountain slopes and rounded mountain summits within the North POW-Kuiu Carbonates Ecological Subsection.

This LTA is underlain by limestone bedrock that has been scoured by glaciation. Folding and faulting has created broken cliffy slopes in part of this LTA. Epikarst has developed to some extent in much of the LTA.

Soils on the smooth mountain slopes are well drained mineral soils that range from shallow to deep over limestone bedrock. Dense till may occur at the lowest elevations in this LTA. These soils support productive western hemlock stands with scattered spruce and cedar.

Broken mountain slope soils and vegetation are similar to the smooth mountain slopes with an added soil component consisting of shallow well drained organic soils overlying cliffs, rock outcrops and talus slopes. These soils typically support lower volume cedar-hemlock stands.

The soils on the mountain summits are typically well drained organic soils, very shallow over limestone bedrock. They support mountain hemlock forests and alpine heather.

Mount Francis, Flicker Ridge, and Bluff Island are in this LTA.

Three-fourths of this LTA is on NFS land. The LTA is in Special Interest Area, Timber Production, Modified Landscape, LUD II, and Old-Growth Habitat LUDs. Much of the LTA is in the Calder, Kosciusko or El Capitan Roadless Areas. About 22 percent of the LTA has had timber harvest, mostly in the 1970s and 1980s. There are about 145 miles of roads and trails in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast and southwest. Many of the forest stands in this LTA are wind generated even-aged stands. Windthrow risk is moderate to high. Landslide risk is low. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about five percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	NPKC_30a_2
Map Unit Code	M245Cq05
Map Unit Long Name	North POW-Kuiu Carbonates Mt. Francis, Mt. Calder, El Cap Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex
Size	40,588 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Graywacke, Calcareous Graywacke, Limestone
Soil Parent Material	Dense Till, Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting; Solution
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting; Karstification-Solution
Soil Great Groups	Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume classes 6 and 7 (26%); Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (20%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (13%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (7%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (5%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (5%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 10,441 acres (26%)
High POG	2016: 17,927 acres (44%)
All POG	1954: 34,101 acres (84%); 2016: 25,280 acres (62%)
Climate	Average temperature: 2.5-7°C (36.5-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 254-305 cm (100-120 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (25%); 500-1000 ft. (32%); 1000-2000 ft. (40%); 2000+ ft. (3%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (54%); 35-54% slopes (26%); 55-75% slopes (12%); >75% slopes (8%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Sab, (76%).
Shoreline Miles	31 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Flood plain (FP), Alluvial fan (AF)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (10%); Upland (90%)
Ownership	NFS (75%); State of Alaska (6%); Private/Municipal (18%)
Human Disturbance	21.7% timber harvest (8,821 of 40,588 total acres); 1.4 km/km2 (2.3 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (< 1%); avalanche fields (0.1%); landslides (0.7%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (5%)

North POW-Kuiu Carbonates Cornwallis Point and Keku Islands Hills

The North POW-Kuiu Carbonates Cornwallis Point and Keku Islands Hills LTA is located on northern Kuiu Island and the Keku Islands between Saginaw Bay and the Community of Kake. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rolling hills and broken hills within the North POW-Kuiu Carbonates Ecological Subsection.

The limestone hills were glacially scoured. Due to faulting and folding some of these hills have sharp cliffs and rock outcrops. About half of the LTA is non-carbonate rock.

Soils on the hills are typically well drained mineral soils less than one meter thick over bedrock. These soils support productive western hemlock stands with areas of Sitka spruce.

Between the hills soils are typically poorly drained organic soils more than one meter thick over dense till or bedrock. These soils support moss wetlands or low volume cedar forested wetland.

Cornwallis Point and Fossil bluffs are in this LTA.

This LTA is almost entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Special Interest Area, Timber Production, or Semi-Remote Recreation LUDs. Much of this LTA is in the Keku Roadless Area .About seventeen percent of this LTA has had timber harvest, mostly in the 1970s and 1980s. There are about six miles of roads and trails in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. Several of the forest stands are wind-generated even-aged stands. Windthrow risk is moderate to high. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	NPKC_40_1
Map Unit Code	M245Cq06
Map Unit Long Name	North POW-Kuiu Carbonates Cornwallis Point and Keku Islands Hills
Size	5,186 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Extrusive; Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Mafic Metavolcanics; Limestone, Siltstone, Conglomerate
Soil Parent Material	Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Solution
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial; Karstification-Solution
Soil Great Groups	Humicryods
Landcover	Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (17%); Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (17%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (13%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (10%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (9%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (8%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 493 acres (10%)
High POG	2016: 1,905 acres (37%)
All POG	1954: 4,388 acres (85%); 2016: 3,483 acres (67%)
Climate	Average temperature: 5-6.5°C (41-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 178-229 cm (70-90 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (98%); 500-1000 ft. (2%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (84%); 35-54% slopes (12%); 55-75% slopes (3%); >75% slopes (1%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Dl, PCl, Pp, Trhl, (50%).
Shoreline Miles	41 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (72%); mapped (<1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Palustrine (PA), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Flood plain (FP), High gradient contained (HC)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (5%); Palustrine Forested (20%); Upland (75%)
Ownership	NFS (97%); Other Federal (<1%); Private/Municipal (3%)
Human Disturbance	17.4% timber harvest (905 of 5,186 total acres); 0.5 km/km2 (0.8 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (< 1%); landslides (< 0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (<1%)

North POW-Kuiu Carbonates Port Protection and Dry Pass Hills

The North POW-Kuiu Carbonates Port Protection and Dry Pass Hills LTA is located near Dry Pass and the community of Port Protection on the northwest side of Prince of Wales Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rolling hills and broken hillslopes within the North POW-Kuiu Carbonates Ecological Subsection.

This LTA consist of glacially scoured broken limestone hills. A small area of till covered lowlands occurs around El Capitan Lake. Epikarst has developed on most hills in this LTA.

Soils on the hillslopes are typically well drained to somewhat excessively well drained mineral soils less than one meter thick over bedrock. These soils support productive hemlock-blueberry stands. Small areas of shallow well drained organic soils occur atop rock outcrops and small cliffs in this LTA. These soils support cedar-hemlock forests.

The soils on the small area of till covered lowlands near El Capitan Lake are typically poorly drained organic soils one meter or so thick over dense till. These soils support moss or low volume cedar dominated wetlands.

El Capitan Lake is in this LTA. The Calder Limestone Mine is in this LTA. The historic Calder town site is in this LTA. On-your-knees Cave is in this LTA. The community of Port Protection is in this LTA.

This LTA is mainly on NFS and State land. The LTA is in Timber Production, Modified Landscape, Semi-Remote Recreation and LUD II LUDs. About twenty percent of the LTA has had timber harvest mostly between 1960 and 1990. There are about 36 miles of roads and trails in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast and southwest. Windthrow risk ranges from moderate to high. Landslide risk is low.

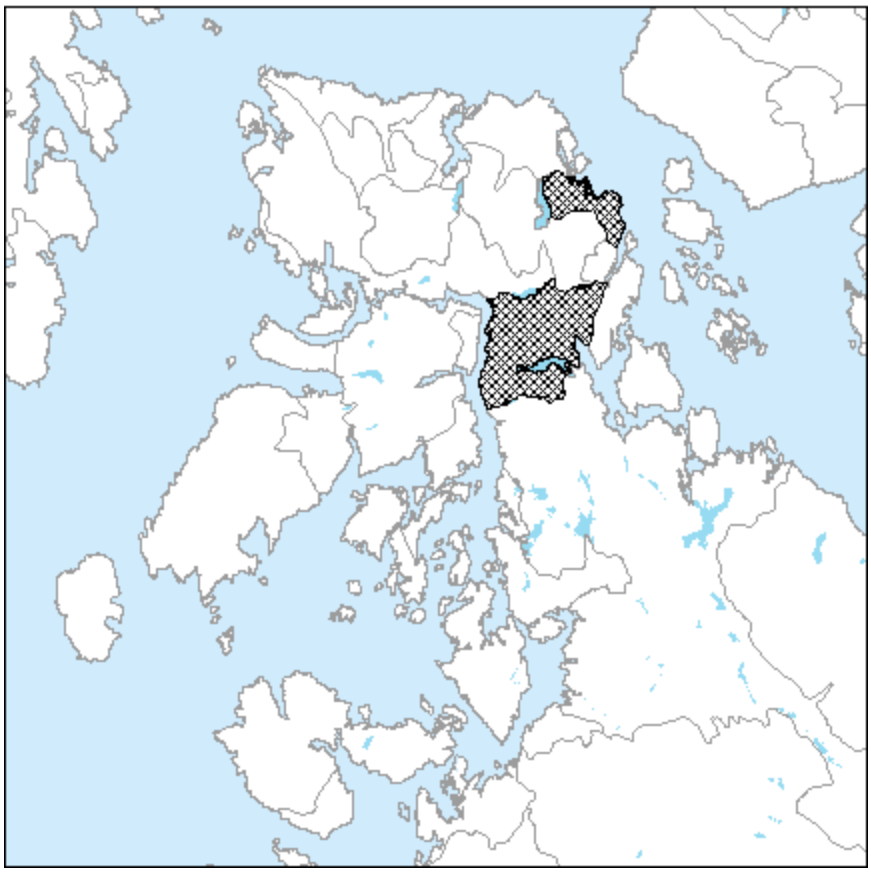
Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	NPKC_40_2
Map Unit Code	M245Cq07
Map Unit Long Name	North POW-Kuiu Carbonates Port Protection and Dry Pass Hills
Size	10,344 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary; Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Graywacke, Calcareous Graywacke, Limestone; Alluvium
Soil Parent Material	Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Solution
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial; Karstification-Solution
Soil Great Groups	Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume classes 6 and 7 (31%); Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (20%); Sparsely Vegetated/Unvegetated (12%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (12%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (5%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 3,154 acres (30%)
High POG	2016: 4,623 acres (45%)
All POG	1954: 8,232 acres (80%); 2016: 6,163 acres (60%)
Climate	Average temperature: 4.5-7°C (40.1-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 279-305 cm (110-120 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (77%); 500-1000 ft. (23%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (76%); 35-54% slopes (19%); 55-75% slopes (5%); >75% slopes (1%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Sab, SOl, (69%).
Shoreline Miles	41 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (4%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Flood plain (FP), Palustrine (PA), Moderate gradient contained (MC)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (12%); Upland (88%)
Ownership	NFS (80%); State of Alaska (13%); Private/Municipal (7%)
Human Disturbance	20.0% timber harvest (2,069 of 10,344 total acres); 1.4 km/km2 (2.2 mi/mi2) road or trail; Community of Port Protection.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (< 1%); landslides (< 0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (1%)

North POW-Kuiu Carbonates Exchange Cove and Neck Lake Hills

The North POW-Kuiu Carbonates Exchange Cove and Neck Lake Hills LTA is located between Twin Island Lake and Neck Lake and includes an area from Exchange Head to Salmon Bay Lake. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rolling and broken hills with lesser amounts of lowlands within the North POW-Kuiu Carbonates Ecological Subsection.

This LTA consists of glacially scoured limestone hills. Lowlands between the hills are lined with dense till. Epikarst has developed on most hills in this LTA. Between Neck Lake and Twin Island Lake the landform is similar to a large karst plateau.

The soils on the hills are typically well to somewhat excessively well drained mineral soils less than one meter deep over limestone bedrock. These soils support very productive western hemlock stands with areas of Sitka spruce. Areas of shallow, well drained organic soils occur on rock outcrops and cliffs over limestone bedrock. These soils support cedar and western hemlock stands.



The soils on the lowlands between the hills are typically poorly drained deep organic soils over dense till. They support moss and tufted club rush non-forested wetlands or low volume cedar dominated forested wetlands.

Cavern Lake, Beaver Falls Cave, Sink Hole Lake, Neck Lake, and Twin Island Lake are in this LTA. The community of Whale Pass is in this LTA.

This LTA is entirely on NFS and State land. The LTA is in Timber Production, Modified Landscape, Old-Growth Habitat, Special Interest Area, LUD II and LUD II Wild River LUDs. About 45 percent of the LTA has had timber harvest, mostly in the 1950s, 1960s, and 1970s. There are about 168 miles of roads and trails in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. Windthrow risk is moderate. Landslide risk is low.

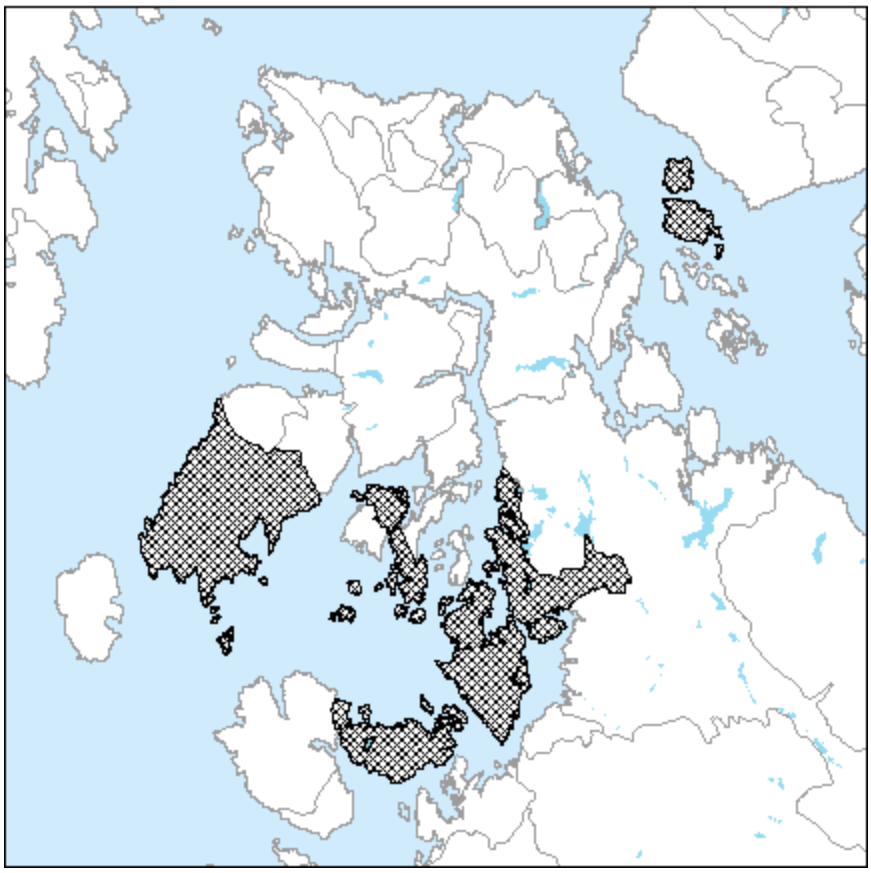
Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	NPKC_40_3
Map Unit Code	M245Cq08
Map Unit Long Name	North POW-Kuiu Carbonates Exchange Cove and Neck Lake Hills
Size	29,479 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Conglomerate, Limestone
Soil Parent Material	Dense till, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Solution
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Contact Deposition-Glacial,Ice Erosion-Glacial; Karstification-Solution
Soil Great Groups	Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (45%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (11%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (10%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (9%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (6%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (6%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 2,603 acres (9%)
High POG	2016: 4,819 acres (16%)
All POG	1954: 23,462 acres (80%); 2016: 10,096 acres (34%)
Climate	Average temperature: 5-7°C (41-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 254-305 cm (100-120 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (53%); 500-1000 ft. (45%); 1000-2000 ft. (2%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (85%); 35-54% slopes (13%); 55-75% slopes (2%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Sab, (70%).
Shoreline Miles	25 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (3%); mapped (1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Palustrine (PA), Flood plain (FP)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (27%); Upland (73%)
Ownership	NFS (87%); State of Alaska (13%)
Human Disturbance	45.3% timber harvest (13,366 of 29,479 total acres); 2.3 km/km2 (3.6 mi/mi2) road or trail; Historic Calder townsite and the community of Port Protection.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (< 1%); landslides (< 0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (4%)

North POW-Kuiu Carbonates Sea Otter Sound and Snow Pass Hills

The North POW-Kuiu Carbonates Sea Otter Sound and Snow Pass Hills LTA is located on the islands around Sea Otter Sound on the west side of north-central Prince of Wales Island, and includes Bushy and Shrubby Islands in Clarence Strait on the east side of northern Prince of Wales Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rolling and broken hillslopes with lesser amounts of lowlands within the North POW-Kuiu Carbonates Ecological Subsection.

The limestone hills were glacially scoured and dense till deposited in the low areas between the hills. Epikarst is present on most of the hills.

The soils on the hills are well to somewhat excessively well drained mineral soils less than one meter deep over limestone bedrock. They support very productive western hemlock stands with areas of spruce. Shallow well drained organic soils occur on rock outcrops and cliffs over limestone bedrock. These support western hemlock-yellow-cedar stands.



The soils on the lowlands between the hills are typically poorly drained deep organic soils over dense till. These soils support moss and tufted club rush dominated non-forested wetlands or low volume cedar dominated forested wetlands.

This LTA includes all or portions of Heceta, Tuxekan, Kosciusko, Bushy, Shrubby, Marble, Orr, Eagle, Owl, Cap, White Cliff, and Hoot Islands, and portions of Prince of Wales Island around the community of Naukati. The communities of Naukati and Edna Bay are in this LTA.

Two-thirds of this LTA is on NFS and other federal land. The LTA is in Timber Production, Modified landscape, Semi-Remote Recreation, Old-Growth Habitat and Scenic Viewshed LUDs. About 42 percent of the LTA has had timber harvest, mostly between 1950 and 1990. About 410 miles of roads and trails are in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast and southwest. Windthrow risk ranges from moderate to high. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	NPKC_40_4
Map Unit Code	M245Cq09
Map Unit Long Name	North POW-Kuiu Carbonates Sea Otter Sound and Snow Pass Hills
Size	101,899 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Limestone
Soil Parent Material	Dense Till, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Solution
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial; Karstification-Solution
Soil Great Groups	Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (33%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (18%); Timber harvest, more than 50 years old (9%); Sparsely Vegetated/Unvegetated (7%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (6%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 18,147 acres (18%)
High POG	2016: 26,420 acres (26%)
All POG	1954: 85,500 acres (84%); 2016: 39,257 acres (39%)
Climate	Average temperature: 4.5-7.5°C (40.1-45.5°F). Annual precipitation: 254-305 cm (100-120 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (84%); 500-1000 ft. (16%); 1000-2000 ft. (1%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (90%); 35-54% slopes (8%); 55-75% slopes (1%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Dlm, Dls, Sab, (78%).
Shoreline Miles	304 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (5%); mapped (<1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Flood plain (FP), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Palustrine (PA)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (13%); Upland (87%)
Ownership	NFS (62%); Other Federal (<1%); State of Alaska (13%); Private/Municipal (25%)
Human Disturbance	45.4% timber harvest (46,243 of 101,899 total acres); 1.6 km/km2 (2.6 mi/mi2) road or trail; Communities of Edna Bay and Naukati.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (< 1%); landslides (< 0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (1%)

North POW-Kuiu Carbonates Nossuk Bay Hills

The North POW-Kuiu Carbonates Nossuk Bay Hills LTA is located between Kaguk Cove and Salt Lake Bay on the west-central side of Prince of Wales Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rolling hills with lesser amounts of lowlands and floodplains within the North POW-Kuiu Carbonates Ecological Subsection.

This LTA includes glacially scoured conglomerate and limestone hills. Dense till lies between some of the hills. Many of the hills are drumlinoid in shape. Epikarst is present on the limestone hills.

The conglomerate hills soils are typically somewhat poorly drained mineral soils less than one meter thick over bedrock. They support cedar-hemlock stands. In a few areas the soils are well drained and support western hemlock stands.

The gently sloping hilltop summits on conglomerate bedrock, soils are poorly drained organics less than one meter thick. They support a complex of low volume cedar and mountain hemlock with shore pine and non-forested tufted club rush or sedge dominated wetlands.

On the limestone hills soils are typically well drained to somewhat excessively well drained and less than one meter thick over bedrock. These soils support productive western hemlock stands with areas of spruce.

The lowlands soils are typically poorly drained and deep over dense till. These soils support moss or tufted club rush or low volume cedar stands.

Nossuk Creek has a well-developed floodplain that supports high volume Sitka spruce stands. Nossuk Bay, Point Swift and the Harmony Islands are in this LTA.

This LTA is entirely on NFS and State land. The LTA is in Timber Production, Old-Growth Habitat, and Semi-Remote Recreation LUDs. About one-half of this LTA is in the Kogish Roadless Area. About twelve percent of this LTA has had timber harvest, mostly in the 1960s and 1980s. There are about twenty miles of roads and trails in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast and southwest. Windthrow risk is low to moderate. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	NPKC_40_5
Map Unit Code	M245Cq10
Map Unit Long Name	North POW-Kuiu Carbonates Nossuk Bay Hills
Size	11,461 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Conglomerate, Limestone, Dolomite, Volcaniclastic, Argillite, Chert
Soil Parent Material	Dense Till, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Solution
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial; Karstification-Solution
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to muskeg (23%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (15%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (13%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (10%); Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (10%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (8%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (7%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 907 acres (8%)
High POG	2016: 2,120 acres (18%)
All POG	1954: 6,825 acres (60%); 2016: 5,413 acres (47%)
Climate	Average temperature: 5-7.5°C (41-45.5°F). Annual precipitation: 254 cm (100 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (82%); 500-1000 ft. (13%); 1000-2000 ft. (5%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (90%); 35-54% slopes (8%); 55-75% slopes (2%); >75% slopes (1%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Dlm, Sab, (10%).
Shoreline Miles	39 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (7%); mapped (4%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Flood plain (FP), Palustrine (PA)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (6%); Palustrine Forested (45%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (10%); Upland (39%)
Ownership	NFS (96%); State of Alaska (4%)
Human Disturbance	12.3% timber harvest (1,412 of 11,461 total acres); 0.7 km/km2 (1.1 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (< 0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (4%)

North POW-Kuiu Carbonates Port Alice Hills

The North POW-Kuiu Carbonates Port Alice Hills LTA is located on the northwest part of Heceta Island, west of Prince of Wales Island, northwest of the community of Craig. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rolling and broken hillslopes with lesser amounts of lowlands within the North POW-Kuiu Carbonates Ecological Subsection.

This LTA consists of glacially scoured conglomerate and limestone hills. Dense till lies between the hills at lower elevations. Cliffs are common on the conglomerate hills.

Soils on the limestone hills are typically well drained to somewhat excessively well drained mineral soils less than one meter thick over limestone bedrock. These soils support productive hemlock stands with inclusions of Sitka spruce.

On the conglomerate hills soils are typically somewhat poorly drained to well drained mineral soils less than one meter thick over conglomerate bedrock. These soils support moderate to low productivity cedar-hemlock and hemlock stands.

On the lowlands between the hills soils are typically poorly drained and more than one meter thick over dense till. These soils support low volume cedar or shore pine stands or non-forested moss dominated wetlands.

Port Alice, Warm Chuck and Cone Bay are adjacent to this LTA. The western side of the LTA is in the Christoval Inventoried Roadless Area.

This LTA is entirely on NFS and State land This LTA is in Timber Production and Old-Growth Habitat LUDs. About 39 percent of the LTA area has had timber harvest, mostly in the 1980s. There are about 85 miles of roads and trails in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast and southwest. Windthrow risk is high. Landslide risk is low. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about four percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	NPKC_40_6
Map Unit Code	M245Cq11
Map Unit Long Name	North POW-Kuiu Carbonates Port Alice Hills
Size	19,272 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Conglomerate; Limestone
Soil Parent Material	Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Solution
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial; Karstification-Solution
Soil Great Groups	Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (35%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (11%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (10%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (9%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (8%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (6%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (6%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 1,993 acres (10%)
High POG	2016: 4,514 acres (23%)
All POG	1954: 15,466 acres (80%); 2016: 7,937 acres (41%)
Climate	Average temperature: 5.5-7.5°C (41.9-45.5°F). Annual precipitation: 254 cm (100 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (74%); 500-1000 ft. (26%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (84%); 35-54% slopes (12%); 55-75% slopes (3%); >75% slopes (1%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Sab, (77%).
Shoreline Miles	33 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (4%); mapped (1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Flood plain (FP), Palustrine (PA)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (18%); Upland (82%)
Ownership	NFS (94%); State of Alaska (6%)
Human Disturbance	39.1% timber harvest (7,529 of 19,272 total acres); 1.7 km/km2 (2.7 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (< 1%); landslides (< 0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (4%)

North POW-Kuiu Carbonates Red Bay Hills

The North POW-Kuiu Carbonates Red Bay Hills LTA is located on the western shore of Red Bay on northern Prince of Wales Island, northwest of the community of Whale Pass. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rolling hills with lesser amounts of lowlands within the North POW-Kuiu Carbonates Ecological Subsection.

This LTA consists of glacially scoured limestone hills. Dense till underlies the lowlands between the hills. Epikarst is present on most of the hills.

The soils on the hills are typically well drained to somewhat excessively well drained mineral soils less than one meter thick over bedrock. These soils support productive western hemlock stands with inclusions of Sitka spruce. Many of the logged areas support Sitka spruce young growth stands.

The soils on the lowlands between the hills are typically poorly drained organic soils more than one meter thick over bedrock. These soils support low volume cedar dominated forests or moss or sedge dominated non-forested wetlands.

The LTA borders Red Bay.

This LTA is almost entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Modified Landscape, Old-Growth Habitat and Timber Production LUDs. About 46 percent of the LTA has had timber harvest, mostly in the 1980s. There are about 31 miles of roads and trails in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. Windthrow risk is low to moderate. Landslide risk is low.

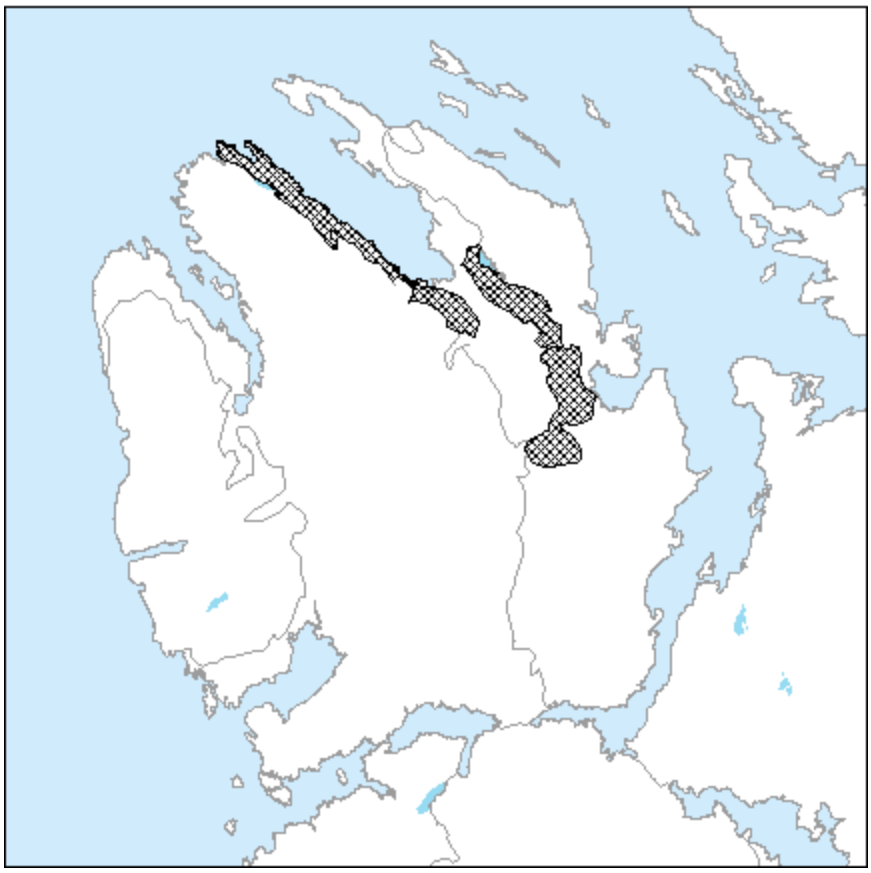
Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	NPKC_40_7
Map Unit Code	M245Cq12
Map Unit Long Name	North POW-Kuiu Carbonates Red Bay Hills
Size	6,163 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Limestone
Soil Parent Material	Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Solution
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial; Karstification-Solution
Soil Great Groups	Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (46%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (15%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (11%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (6%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (5%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 945 acres (15%)
High POG	2016: 1,369 acres (22%)
All POG	1954: 5,056 acres (82%); 2016: 2,208 acres (36%)
Climate	Average temperature: 4-7°C (39.2-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 305 cm (120 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (76%); 500-1000 ft. (23%); 1000-2000 ft. (1%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (92%); 35-54% slopes (8%); 55-75% slopes (1%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Sab, (85%).
Shoreline Miles	12 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (6%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Palustrine (PA), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Flood plain (FP)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (7%); Palustrine Forested (22%); Upland (71%)
Ownership	NFS (100%); Private/Municipal (<1%)
Human Disturbance	46.2% timber harvest (2,848 of 6,163 total acres); 2.0 km/km2 (3.2 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (< 1%); landslides (< 0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (3%)

North POW-Kuiu Carbonates Saginaw Bay Hills-Lowlands Complex

The North POW-Kuiu Carbonates Saginaw Bay Hills-Lowlands Complex LTA is located immediately west and south of Saginaw Bay on northern Kuiu Island, southwest of the community of Kake. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rolling hills and infrequently dissected smooth hillslopes with areas of lowlands within the North POW-Kuiu Carbonates Ecological Subsection.

This LTA consists of glacially scoured limestone hills with a few areas of till covered lowlands between the hills.

Soils on the limestone hills are typically well drained or somewhat excessively well drained mineral soils less than one meter thick over bedrock. These soils support productive western hemlock stands with some inclusions of Sitka spruce dominance.



The soils on the lowlands between the hills are typically poorly drained organics, one meter or more thick over bedrock or dense till. These soils support non-forested moss, sedge or bog laurel dominated wetlands or low volume cedar dominated forested wetlands.

The Saginaw Bay Marine Access Facility is located in this LTA.

This LTA is mainly on NFS land. The LTA is in Timber Production, Old-Growth Habitat, and Recreation River LUDs. About 27 percent of the LTA has had timber harvest, mostly in the 1980s. There are about 27 miles of roads and trails in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. Windthrow risk is low to moderate. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	NPKC_40a
Map Unit Code	M245Cq13
Map Unit Long Name	North POW-Kuiu Carbonates Saginaw Bay Hills-Lowlands Complex
Size	8,133 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Extrusive; Sedimentary; Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Mafic Metavolcanics; Graywacke, Calcareous Graywacke, Limestone, Dolomite; Phyllite
Soil Parent Material	Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Solution
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial; Karstification-Solution
Soil Great Groups	Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (23%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (20%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (14%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (9%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (8%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (6%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 1,645 acres (20%)
High POG	2016: 3,501 acres (43%)
All POG	1954: 7,240 acres (89%); 2016: 5,053 acres (62%)
Climate	Average temperature: 4.5-6.5°C (40.1-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 229cm (90 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (89%); 500-1000 ft. (8%); 1000-2000 ft. (3%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (76%); 35-54% slopes (16%); 55-75% slopes (5%); >75% slopes (3%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: DSld, Pp, Trhl, (47%).
Shoreline Miles	13 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (56%); mapped (<1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Palustrine (PA), High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Lake (L), Flood plain (FP)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (7%); Palustrine Forested (8%); Upland (85%)
Ownership	NFS (93%); Private/Municipal (7%)
Human Disturbance	26.9% timber harvest (2,187 of 8,134 total acres); 1.3 km/km2 (2.1 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (< 1%); landslides (0.4%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

North POW-Kuiu Carbonates Saginaw Bay Valley Floor

The North POW-Kuiu Carbonates Saginaw Bay Valley Floor LTA is located at the head of Saginaw Bay on northern Kuiu Island, southwest of the community of Kake. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans with lesser amounts of uplifted beaches and lowlands within the North POW-Kuiu Carbonates Ecological Subsection.

This LTA includes the valley floors of Straight Creek and the uplifted estuary and beach at the head of Saginaw Bay.

Soils on the infrequently dissected footslopes are typically deep well drained mineral soils. These soils support productive western hemlock stands.

The soils on the uplifted beaches and lowlands are typically poorly drained organic soils that are several meters deep. These soils support moss or sedge dominated non-forested wetlands or forested wetlands dominated by low volume cedar or shore pine.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Timber Production and Old-Growth Habitat LUDs. About seventeen percent of the LTA has had timber harvest, mostly in the 1980s. There are about six miles of roads and trails in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	NPKC_50_1
Map Unit Code	M245Cq14
Map Unit Long Name	North POW-Kuiu Carbonates Saginaw Bay Valley Floor
Size	1,565 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary; Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Siltstone, Limestone, Conglomerate, Chert, Dolomite; Phyllite
Soil Parent Material	Ablation Till, Dense Till, Colluvium, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial; Solution
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial; Karstification-Solution
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume classes 6 and 7 (24%); Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (17%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (13%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (12%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (9%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (6%); Estuary (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 410 acres (26%)
High POG	2016: 725 acres (46%)
All POG	1954: 1,285 acres (82%); 2016: 1,012 acres (65%)
Climate	Average temperature: 4.5-6.5°C (40.1-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 229cm (90 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (99%); 500-1000 ft. (1%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (90%); 35-54% slopes (8%); 55-75% slopes (2%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: DSld, Pp, (18%).
Shoreline Miles	2 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (80%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Palustrine (PA), Flood plain (FP), High gradient contained (HC), Estuary (ES)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (15%); Palustrine Forested (11%); Upland (73%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	17.4% timber harvest (273 of 1,565 total acres); 1.6 km/km2 (2.6 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No documented landslides
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

North POW-Kuiu Carbonates Calder Creek Valley Floor

The North POW-Kuiu Carbonates Calder Creek Valley Floor LTA is located at the head of Calder Bay on the northwest side of Prince of Wales Island, southeast of the community of Port Protection. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans and floodplains within the North POW-Kuiu Carbonates Ecological Subsection.

This LTA is the glacial valley floor of the Calder Creek Valley. Dense till lines the valley floor but in some areas the till has been reworked into floodplains and dense till may be absent in parts of the LTA.

Soils on the infrequently dissected footslopes are typically deep well drained mineral soils. These soils support productive western hemlock stands with areas of cedar dominance.

Soils on the floodplains consist of deep, well drained alluvium. These soils support highly productive Sitka spruce stands. However much of the floodplain in this LTA has had timber harvest and the floodplain soils now support red alder dominated stands.

This LTA is mainly on NFS land. The LTA is in Timber Production and Modified Landscape LUDs. About 29 percent of the LTA has had timber harvest, mostly in the 1970s. There are about nine miles of roads and trails in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about twelve percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	NPKC_50_2
Map Unit Code	M245Cq15
Map Unit Long Name	North POW-Kuiu Carbonates Calder Creek Valley Floor
Size	1,414 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary; Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Graywacke, Calcareous Graywacke, Limestone; Alluvium
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Dense Till, Colluvium, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial; Solution
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial; Karstification-Solution
Soil Great Groups	Cryofluvents, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (27%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (15%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (12%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (12%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (8%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (8%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 206 acres (15%)
High POG	2016: 389 acres (28%)
All POG	1954: 1,101 acres (78%); 2016: 689 acres (49%)
Climate	Average temperature: 4.5-6.5°C (40.1-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 305 cm (120 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (87%); 500-1000 ft. (13%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (93%); 35-54% slopes (5%); 55-75% slopes (1%); >75% slopes (1%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Sab, (38%).
Shoreline Miles	1 mile
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (5%); mapped (2%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Flood plain (FP), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Lake (L)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (18%); Upland (82%)
Ownership	NFS (3%); Private/Municipal (97%)
Human Disturbance	29.1% timber harvest (412 of 1,414 total acres); 2.4 km/km2 (3.9 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (2.0%); landslides (0.5%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (12%)

North POW-Kuiu Carbonates Shaheen Creek Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex

The North POW-Kuiu Carbonates Shaheen Creek Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex LTA is located on the lower reaches of Shaheen Creek on the west-central side of Prince of Wales Island, northwest of the community of Klawock. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly lowlands and floodplains within the North POW-Kuiu Carbonates Ecological Subsection.

This LTA includes a till covered lowland into which Shaheen Creek has created a narrow floodplain.

The soils on the lowlands are typically poorly drained organic soils one meter or more thick over dense till or bedrock. These soils support moss and tufted club rush non-forested wetlands or low volume cedar dominated forested wetlands.

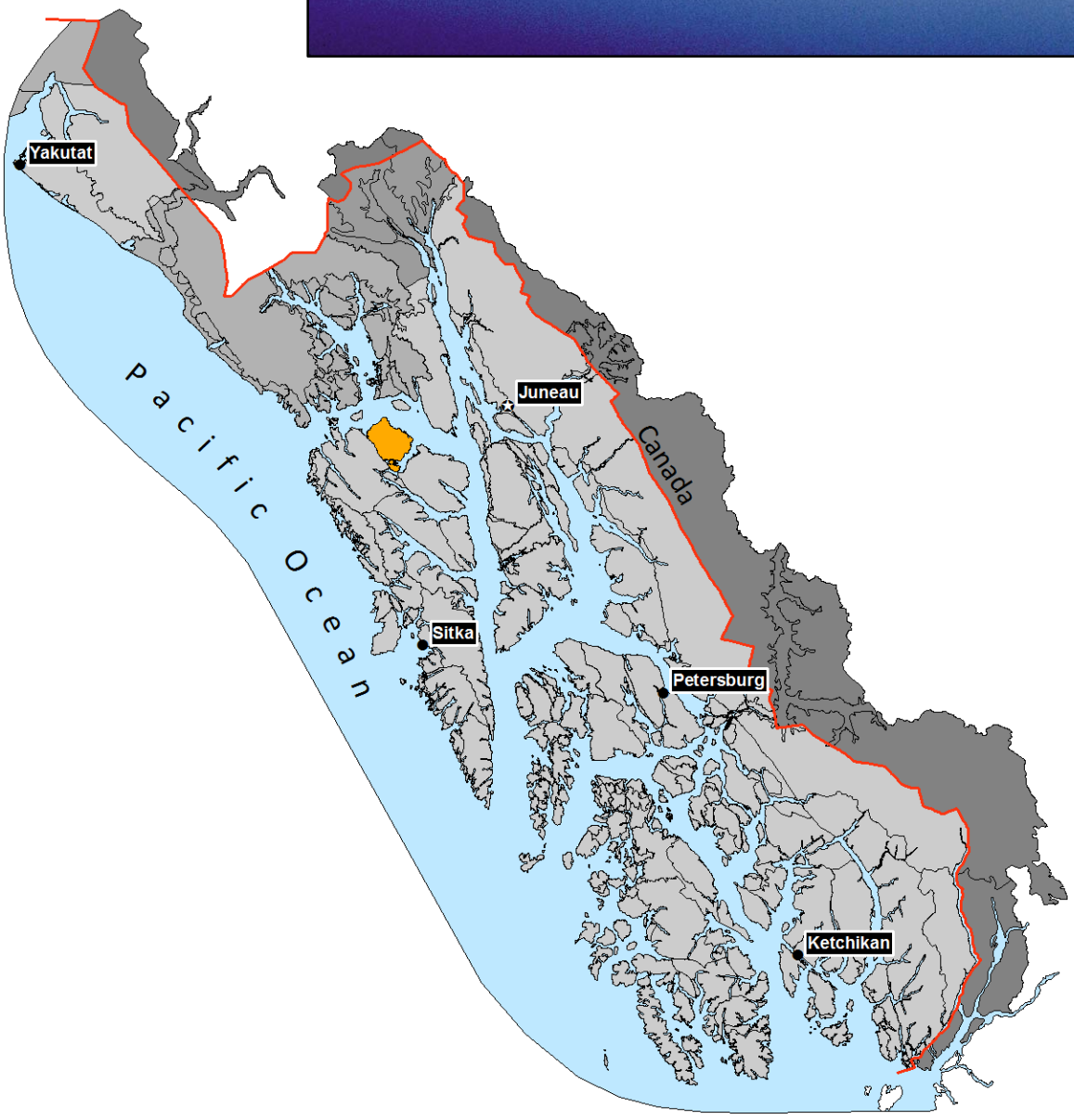
Soils on the floodplains consist of deep, well drained alluvium. These soils support highly productive Sitka spruce stands; however much of the floodplain in this LTA has had timber harvest and the floodplain soils now support red alder dominated stands.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Timber Production and Old-Growth Habitat LUDs. About sixteen percent of the LTA has had timber harvest, mostly in the 1980s. There are about four miles of roads and trails in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide potential is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	NPKC_50a
Map Unit Code	M245Cq16
Map Unit Long Name	North POW-Kuiu Carbonates Shaheen Creek Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex
Size	1,905 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary; Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Conglomerate, Limestone, Dolomite; Alluvium
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Dense Till, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial; Glacial; Solution
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial; Proglacial Deposition-Glacial; Karstification-Solution
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryofibrists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to muskeg (31%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (17%); Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (16%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (9%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (6%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (6%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (5%); Muskeg meadow (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 105 acres (6%)
High POG	2016: 300 acres (16%)
All POG	1954: 1,185 acres (62%); 2016: 887 acres (47%)
Climate	Average temperature: 5.5-7°C (41.9-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 254 cm (100 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (100%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (99%); 35-54% slopes (1%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Dlm, Sab, (10%).
Shoreline Miles	7 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (9%); mapped (2%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Flood plain (FP), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Low gradient contained (LC), Moderate gradient contained (MC)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (7%); Palustrine Forested (49%); Upland (44%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	15.7% timber harvest (298 of 1,905 total acres); 0.9 km/km2 (1.4 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No documented landslides
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (3%)

Point Adolphus Carbonates Ecological Subsection LTAs

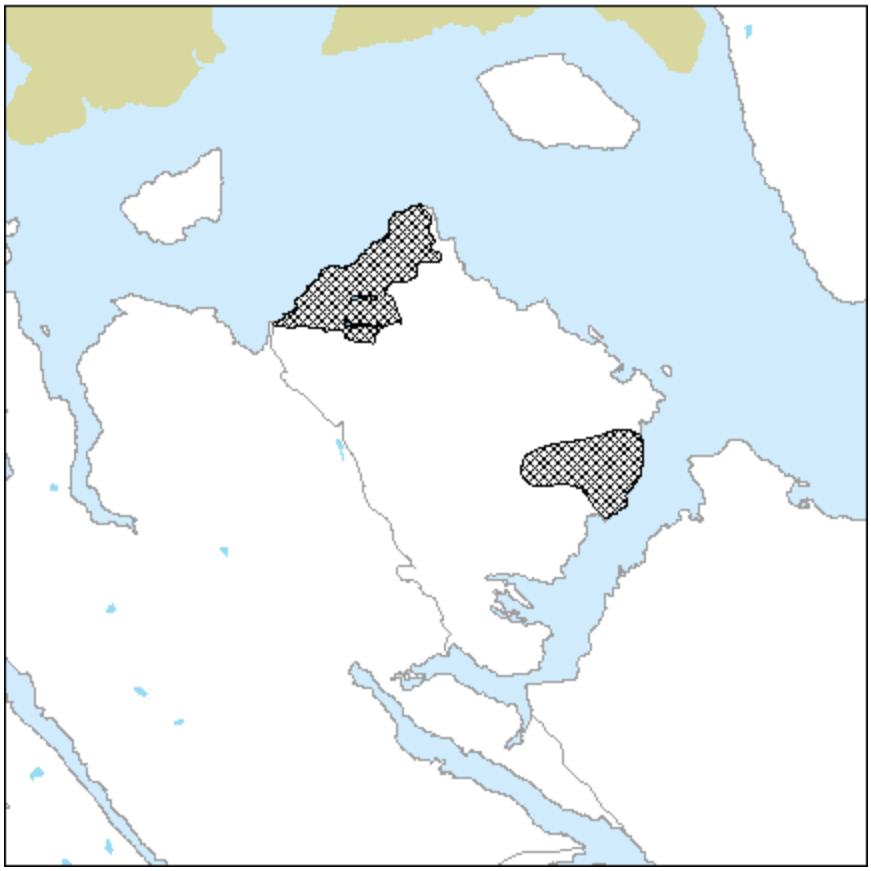


Point Adolphus Carbonates Mountain Slopes

The Point Adolphus Carbonates Mountain Slopes LTA is comprised of two areas, one just west of Point Adolphus and the other on the western shore of Port Frederick, west of the community of Hoonah. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, smooth mountain slopes, subalpine summits and ridges and lowlands within the Point Adolphus Carbonates Ecological Subsection.

In the southern area along Port Frederick infrequently dissected mountain slope soils are typically well drained mineral materials less than one meter thick over bedrock. These soils now support young-growth western hemlock and Sitka spruce forests.

Subalpine summits and ridges occur in the area along Port Frederick. The soils in the subalpine areas are typically poorly drained organic soils less than one-half meter thick over bedrock. They support deer cabbage and hardy forb dominated non-forested wetlands.



West of Point Adolphus on the broken mountain slopes soils are typically well drained and less than one meter thick over bedrock or dense till. These soils support productive western hemlock forests.

Lowland soils are typically poorly drained and consist of one meter or more of organic or mineral soil over dense till. The organic soils support moss dominated non-forested wetlands. The mineral soils support mixed conifer or low volume cedar forests.

This LTA provides important low elevation winter habitat for terrestrial wildlife species.

This LTA is about 40 percent non-NFS land. This portion has been extensively harvested since the 1980's and 1990's. The northern area is LUD II and the southern area is privately owned. The northern area is in the Chichagof Roadless Area. There has been 4,241 acres of timber harvest starting in the 1970's, all in the privately owned southern area. There is about 41 miles of road in the LTA also only in the southern area.

The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast. There is a moderate amount of wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low for the northern area and moderate for the southern one. Landslide risk is low.

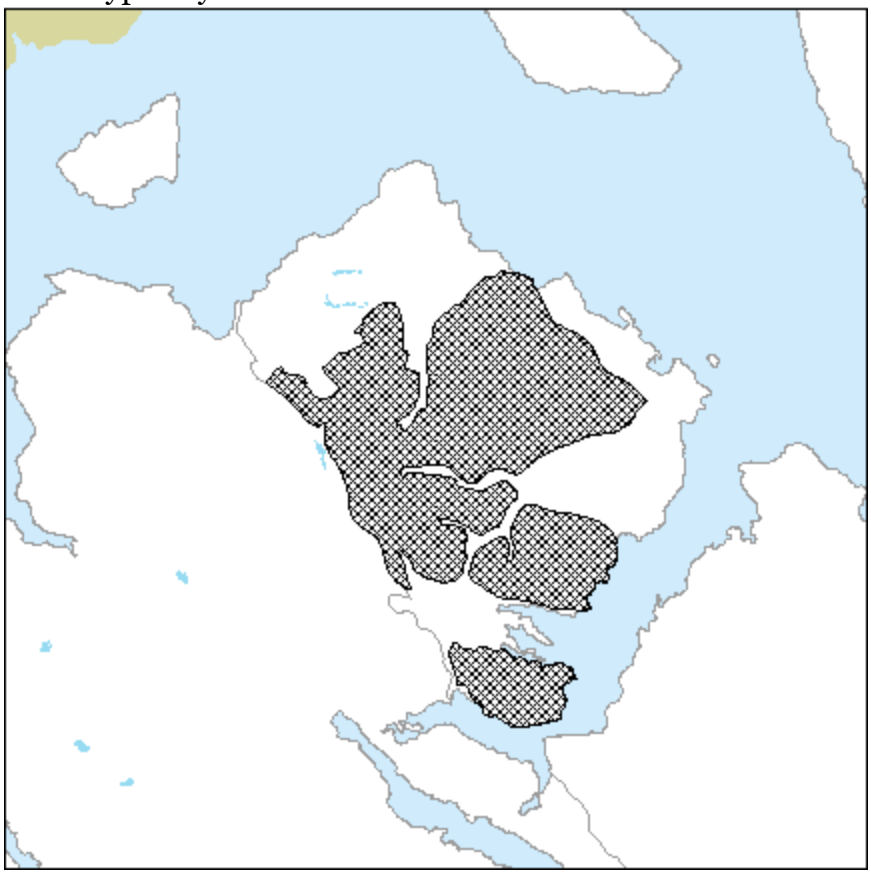
Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	PAC_30
Map Unit Code	M245Bm01
Map Unit Long Name	Point Adolphus Carbonates Mountain Slopes
Size	19,500 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Extrusive; Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Andesite, Basalt; Graywacke, Calcareous Graywacke, Conglomerate, Limestone
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial,Ice Erosion-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume classes 6 and 7 (20%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (18%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (13%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (8%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (6%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (6%); Forested muskeg (5%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (5%); Unproductive forest due to Alder (5%); Alder-Brush (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 4,034 acres (21%)
High POG	2016: 10,073 acres (52%)
All POG	1954: 19,103 acres (98%); 2016: 14,682 acres (75%)
Climate	Average temperature: 2.5-6°C (36.5-42.8°F). Annual precipitation: 229cm (90 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (23%); 500-1000 ft. (43%); 1000-2000 ft. (34%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (61%); 35-54% slopes (26%); 55-75% slopes (10%); >75% slopes (3%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: DSld, (8%).
Shoreline Miles	14 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (7%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Palustrine (PA), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Flood plain (FP)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (14%); Upland (86%)
Ownership	NFS (59%); Private/Municipal (41%)
Human Disturbance	22.7% timber harvest (4,421 of 19,500 total acres); 0.8 km/km2 (1.3 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (< 1%); landslides (0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Point Adolphus Carbonates Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex

The Point Adolphus Carbonates Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex LTA is located on north central Chichagof Island, west of Port Frederick and the community of Hoonah. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently and frequently dissected, smooth mountain slopes and rugged mountain summits, within the Point Adolphus Carbonates Ecological Subsection.

Vegetation on the rugged mountain summits is typically alpine shrublands complexed with emergent wetlands. The soils here are well drained, shallow, mineral soils on the shrublands and poorly drained, shallow, organic soils under the emergent wetlands.

The soils on the mountain slopes are typically well drained mineral soils about one meter thick over bedrock. These soils support western hemlock forest with inclusions of Sitka spruce dominance. Alder-salmonberry avalanche zones are very common.



Neka Mountain has a limestone summit. There is a strip of limestone running north-south in the center of the large, northern area.

This LTA is mostly on NFS land. The LTA is managed as Timber Production and Old-Growth Habitat LUDs. About three-quarters of the northern area is in the Chichagof Roadless Area. The center area contains the Neka Mountain Roadless Area and the area furthest south contains most of the Neka Bay Roadless Area. There has been about 6,174 acres timber harvest in this LTA with about 5,294 acres occurring on private land. There are about sixty miles of road in the LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast. There is a minor amount of wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is generally low but moderate where aspects face southeast. Landslide and snow avalanche risk is moderate.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	PAC_30a
Map Unit Code	M245Bm02
Map Unit Long Name	Point Adolphus Carbonates Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex
Size	61,922 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Extrusive; Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Andesite, Basalt; Conglomerate, Limestone, Graywacke, Calcareous Graywacke, Dolomite
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting; Solution
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting; Karstification-Solution
Soil Great Groups	Cryofolists, Cryorthents, Cryosaprists, Cryumbrepts, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (15%); Unproductive forest due to high elevation (13%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (10%); Recurrent slide (10%); Alpine (8%); Alder-Brush (7%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (7%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (5%); Unproductive forest due to recurrent slide (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 5,982 acres (10%)
High POG	2016: 18,390 acres (30%)
All POG	1954: 34,551 acres (56%); 2016: 28,377 acres (46%)
Climate	Average temperature: 0.5-6°C (32.9-42.8°F). Annual precipitation: 203-279 cm (80-110 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (12%); 500-1000 ft. (22%); 1000-2000 ft. (51%); 2000+ ft. (16%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (40%); 35-54% slopes (33%); 55-75% slopes (18%); >75% slopes (9%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: DSld, Stl, (15%).
Shoreline Miles	14 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (3%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Alluvial fan (AF), Flood plain (FP)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (10%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (6%); Upland (84%)
Ownership	NFS (80%); Private/Municipal (20%)
Human Disturbance	10.0% timber harvest (6,174 of 61,922 total acres); 0.4 km/km2 (0.6 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (1.5%); landslides (0.2%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Point Adolphus Carbonates Hills-Lowlands Complex

The Point Adolphus Carbonates Hills-Lowlands Complex LTA is four discreet areas on north Chichagof Island between Mud Bay and Port Frederick, west and northwest of the community of Hoonah. The landforms comprising this LTA are an even mix of gently sloping lowlands and rolling hills in the Point Adolphus Carbonates Ecological Subsection.

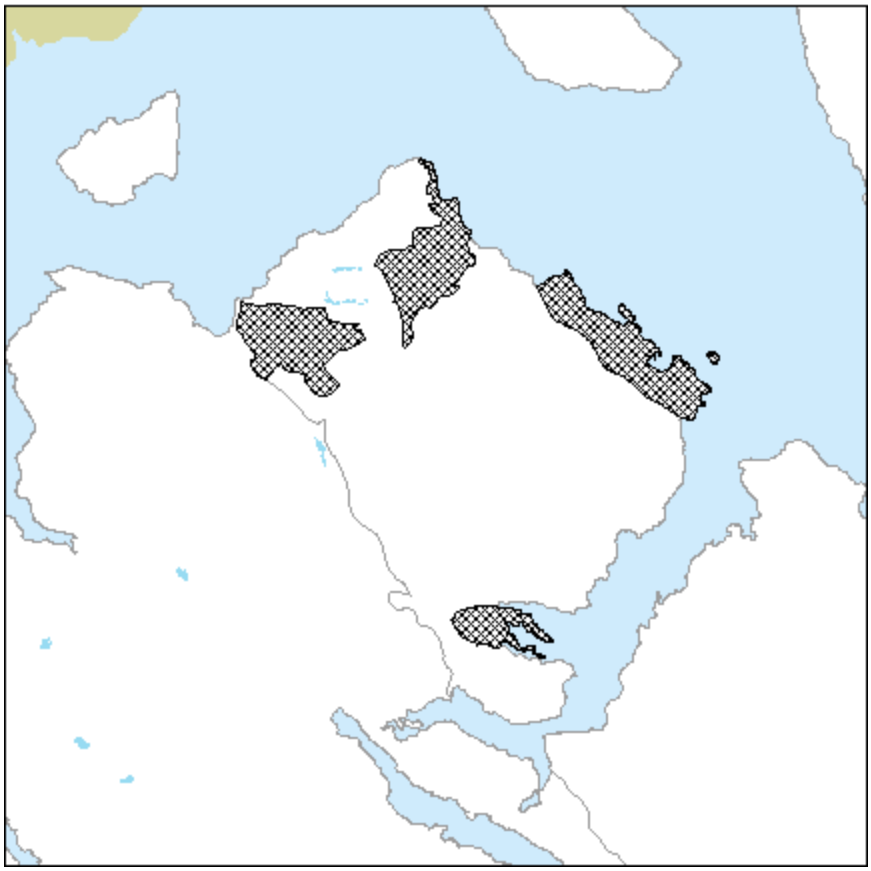
The lowlands are generally non-forested wetland but portions support low productivity mixed conifer forests. The soils are deep, poorly drained organic materials and sometimes deep, poorly drained mineral soils with thick organic surfaces and underlain by dense till.

The limestone bedrock on the hills supports highly productive western hemlock forests underlain by well drained mineral soils about one meter thick over bedrock or dense till.

Limestone bedrock is present in the northern area.

Raised marine beach is modeled and may underlie the lower elevation soils in this LTA.

This LTA provides important low elevation winter habitat and beach fringe travel corridors for terrestrial wildlife.



Two-thirds of this LTA is on NFS land. The LTA is managed as LUD II in the north and Old-Growth Habitat in the south. The two areas furthest west are in the Chichagof Roadless Area. There has been about 2,248 acres of timber harvest in this LTA, most of it on private lands in the eastern portion of the LTA. There are about 29 miles of road in the LTA.

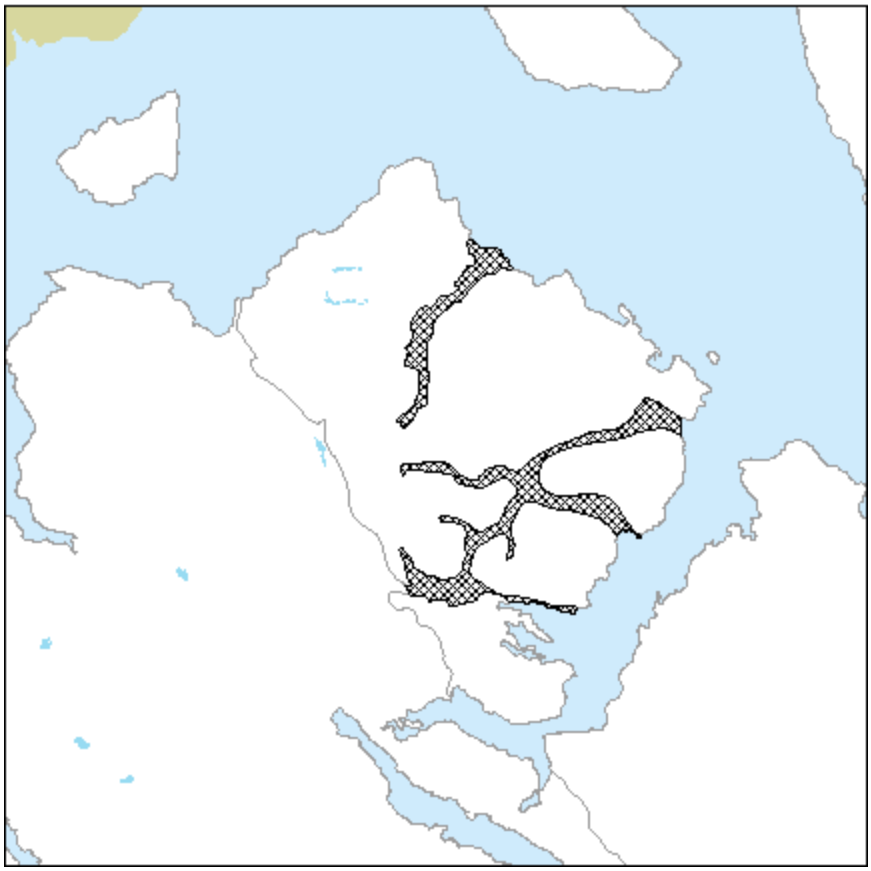
The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast. There is a minor amount of wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	PAC_40a
Map Unit Code	M245Bm03
Map Unit Long Name	Point Adolphus Carbonates Hills-Lowlands Complex
Size	20,506 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Mudstone, Calcareous Graywacke, Conglomerate, Limestone, Graywacke
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Solution
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial; Karstification-Solution
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquepts, Cryaquods, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume class 4 on hydric soils (15%); Unproductive forest due to Alder (13%); Muskeg meadow (10%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (9%); Forested muskeg (9%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (8%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (8%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (7%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (6%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 1,676 acres (8%)
High POG	2016: 5,328 acres (26%)
All POG	1954: 14,205 acres (69%); 2016: 11,957 acres (58%)
Climate	Average temperature: 3-6°C (37.4-42.8°F). Annual precipitation: 203-279 cm (80-110 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (63%); 500-1000 ft. (32%); 1000-2000 ft. (4%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (85%); 35-54% slopes (11%); 55-75% slopes (3%); >75% slopes (1%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: DSld, (5%).
Shoreline Miles	32 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (35%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Moderate gradient contained (MC), High gradient contained (HC), Flood plain (FP), Palustrine (PA), Low gradient contained (LC)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (25%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (27%); Upland (47%)
Ownership	NFS (67%); Private/Municipal (33%)
Human Disturbance	11.0% timber harvest (2,248 of 20,506 total acres); 0.6 km/km2 (0.9 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (< 0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Point Adolphus Carbonates Chicken, Gallagher, Humpback and Neka Creeks Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex

The Point Adolphus Carbonates Chicken, Gallagher, Humpback and Neka Creeks Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex LTA is located on the north part of Chichagof Island between Port Frederick and Mud Bay, west of the community of Hoonah. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly frequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans, floodplains, and gently sloping lowlands within the Point Adolphus Carbonates Ecological Subsection.

This LTA includes the bottoms of a group of U-shaped valleys. The soils are underlain by glacial till, and on the floodplains the soils are reworked by streams. Sitka spruce dominated stands grow on well drained, deep mineral soils on the floodplains or alluvial fans. Red alder occurs in the most active portions of the floodplains, or areas where timber harvest has occurred on floodplains.



The vegetation on the lowlands is typically sphagnum moss dominated wetlands or poor fens underlain by deep, poorly drained organic soil over dense till.

On the footslopes well drained mineral soils about one meter deep over dense till support western hemlock dominated stands.

There is a band of limestone near the divide between Halibut and Humpback Creeks in the southern area.

Raised marine beach is modeled and may underlie lower elevations of the LTA.

Two thirds of this LTA is on NFS land; a. The LTA is managed as Old-Growth Habitat and Timber Production LUDs. The Chicken Creek drainage is located in the Chichagof Roadless Area. There has been about 1,143 acres of timber harvest in this LTA almost all on non-national forest lands. There are about ten miles of road in the LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast. There is a minor amount of wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide and snow avalanche risk are low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	PAC_50a
Map Unit Code	M245Bm04
Map Unit Long Name	Point Adolphus Carbonates Chicken, Gallagher, Humpback and Neka Creeks Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex
Size	11,178 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary; Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Limestone, Dolomite, Graywacke, Calcareous Graywacke; Alluvium
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial; Glacial; Solution
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial; Proglacial Deposition-Glacial; Karstification-Solution
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquepts, Cryaquods, Cryofluvents, Cryohemists, Cryorthents, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume class 4 on hydric soils (13%); Forested muskeg (10%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (9%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (9%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (9%); Alder-Brush (8%); Unproductive forest due to Alder (7%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (6%); Muskeg meadow (5%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 1,043 acres (9%)
High POG	2016: 2,769 acres (25%)
All POG	1954: 7,210 acres (64%); 2016: 6,067 acres (54%)
Climate	Average temperature: 1.5-6°C (34.7-42.8°F). Annual precipitation: 229-279 cm (90-110 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (76%); 500-1000 ft. (23%); 1000-2000 ft. (2%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (89%); 35-54% slopes (9%); 55-75% slopes (2%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: DSld, (13%).
Shoreline Miles	7 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (40%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Flood plain (FP), High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Alluvial fan (AF)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (37%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (24%); Upland (40%)
Ownership	NFS (65%); Private/Municipal (35%)
Human Disturbance	10.2% timber harvest (1,143 of 11,178 total acres); 0.3 km/km2 (0.6 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (0.3%); landslides (< 0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Point Adolphus Carbonates Neka Bay Coastal

The Point Adolphus Carbonates Neka Bay Coastal LTA is located at the mouth of Neka River emptying out to Port Frederick on northern Chichagof Island southwest of the community of Hoonah. The landforms comprising this LTA are estuaries within the Point Adolphus Carbonates Ecological Subsection.

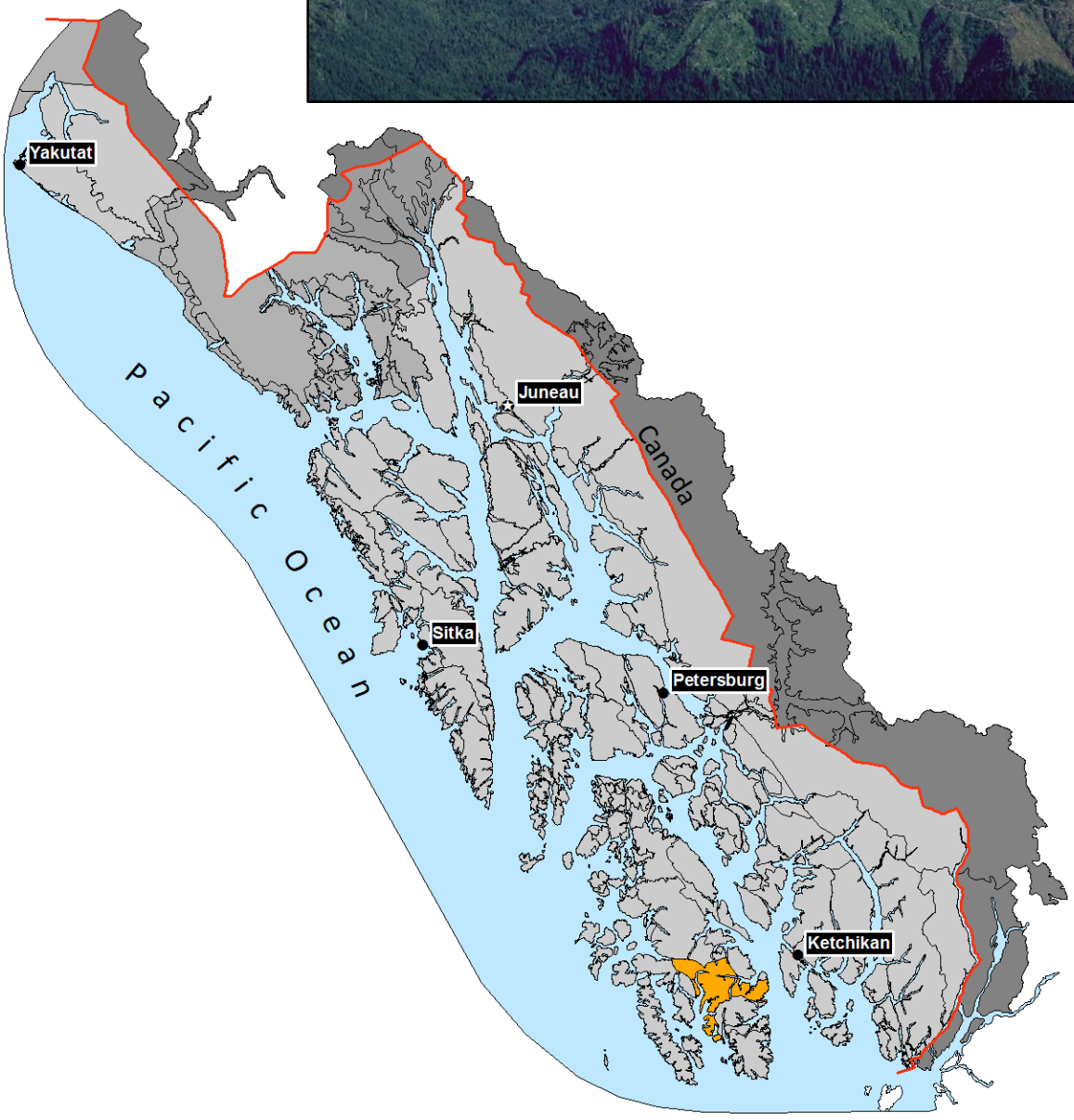
Large tidal meadows like this LTA are relatively rare in Southeast Alaska. The vegetation is a sequence that follows tidal extent. Higher elevations have less salt tolerant vegetation such as bluejoint grass, fireweed, and many flowered sedges and somewhat poorly drained soils. Toward the ocean Lyngbye's sedge communities dominate. The lowest elevations have a sparse cover of alkali grasses and very poorly drained, mineral soil. Small areas of uplifted beach are present. They support Sitka spruce stands on deep, well drained, sandy soils.

This LTA is almost entirely on NFS land. The LTA is managed as Old-Growth Habitat LUD. A portion of the southern side is located in the Neka Bay Roadless Area. There has been about nineteen acres of 1960's era timber harvest in this LTA. There is less than one mile of road in the LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast. There is very little wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low. There is no landslide or snow avalanche risk.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	PAC_70
Map Unit Code	M245Bm05
Map Unit Long Name	Point Adolphus Carbonates Neka Bay Coastal
Size	2,426 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Alluvium
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Marine Sediments
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Coastal Marine
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Backbeach Processes-Coastal Marine, Shoreline Processes-Coastal Marine
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquents, Haplaquepts
Landcover	Estuary (74%); Natural grassland (18%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 34 acres (1%)
High POG	2016: 105 acres (4%)
All POG	1954: 148 acres (6%); 2016: 129 acres (5%)
Climate	Average temperature: 3-6°C (37.4-42.8°F). Annual precipitation: 279 cm (110 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (100%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (98%); 35-54% slopes (2%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	2 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (67%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Estuary (ES), Alluvial fan (AF), High gradient contained (HC), Flood plain (FP), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM)
Wetlands	Estuarine (77%); Palustrine Emergent (5%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (11%); Upland (8%)
Ownership	NFS (96%); Private/Municipal (4%)
Human Disturbance	0.8% timber harvest (19 of 2,426 total acres); 0.10 km/km2 (0.17 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (< 0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Hetta Inlet Metasediments Ecological Subsection LTAs



Hetta Inlet Metasediments Karst Mountain Summits

The Hetta Inlet Metasediments Karst Mountain Summits LTA is located about a mile south of Sulzer Portage and the West Arm of Cholmondeley Sound, east of the community of Hydaburg. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rounded mountain summits with lesser amounts of infrequently dissected shallowly incised smooth mountain slopes within the Hetta Inlet Metasediments Ecological Subsection.

This LTA includes the summits of Green Monster Mountain and an unnamed ridge south of the West Arm of Cholmondeley Sound. These two summits are on carbonate bedrock into which epikarst and other solution features have developed.

Soils within this LTA typically consists of shallow, poorly to well drained organic soils over bedrock. These soils support cassiope, alpine blueberry, copperbush, and scrub mountain hemlock plant communities.

Soils on the mountain slopes are typically less than one-half meter thick over bedrock, well drained and support western hemlock dominated stands. Gentle slopes support cedar-hemlock forests in the subalpine.

Green Monster Mountain is in this LTA. Mining claims exist on Green Monster Mountain.

This LTA is mostly on NFS land. The LTA is in Special Interest Area, Modified Landscape and Timber Production LUDs. Most of the LTA is in the Eudora or Nutkwa Roadless Areas. There has been no timber harvest in this LTA. There are no roads or trails in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low. Snow avalanche risk is moderate on Green Monster Mountain.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	HIM_10_1
Map Unit Code	M245Chh01
Map Unit Long Name	Hetta Inlet Metasediments Karst Mountain Summits
Size	2,543 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Marble,Metasediments, Metavolcanics
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Solution
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Erosion-Glacial; Karstification-Solution
Soil Great Groups	Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Dystrocryepts, Haplocryods, Rock Outcrop
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to high elevation (49%); Sparsely Vegetated/Unvegetated (12%); Recurrent slide (8%); Alpine (7%); Alder-Brush (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 1 acre (0%)
High POG	2016: 15 acres (1%)
All POG	1954: 264 acres (10%); 2016: 264 acres (10%)
Climate	Average temperature: 2.5-6.5°C (36.5-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 457 cm (180 in).
Elevation Class	1000-2000 ft. (39%); 2000+ ft. (61%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (48%); 35-54% slopes (24%); 55-75% slopes (14%); >75% slopes (14%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: PzZc, (65%).
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	not present
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Lake (L)
Wetlands	Upland (100%)
Ownership	NFS (89%); Private/Municipal (11%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (6.5%); landslides (6.2%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Hetta Inlet Metasediments Mountain Summits

The Hetta Inlet Metasediments Mountain Summits LTA is located between Polk Inlet, McKenzie Inlet, the South Arm of Cholmondeley Sound and Nutkwa Lagoon on the east side of southcentral Prince of Wales Island, east of the community of Hydaburg. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rounded mountain summits with lesser amounts of infrequently dissected, smooth mountain slopes within the Hetta Inlet Metasediments Ecological Subsection.

These mountain summits are rounded by glaciation, and consist primarily of metasedimentary rock with lesser amounts of igneous rocks.

Soils on the mountain summits are typically less than one-half meter thick organic or mineral soils over bedrock. Soil drainage ranges from poor to well drained. The soils support alpine plant communities of dwarf shrubs and hardy forbs. In wind protected areas low volume mountain hemlock forest persists in small clumps.

Soils on the mountain slopes portion of the LTA are well drained, less than one-half meter thick over bedrock, and support hemlock forests and snow avalanche zones of alder-salmonberry.

The mountain summits of Barren Mountain, Beaver Mountain, Billie Mountain, Mount Jumbo, Copper Mountain and several unnamed peaks occur in this LTA.

Most of the mountain summits have been explored for mineral potential and mining claims exist on Mount Jumbo and Copper Mountain.

This LTA is mostly on NFS land. The LTA is in Timber Production, Modified Landscape, LUD II and Old-Growth Habitat LUDs. Many of the peaks are in the Eudora Roadless Area. There has been a minor amount of timber harvest in this LTA. There is less than one mile of road in this LTA.

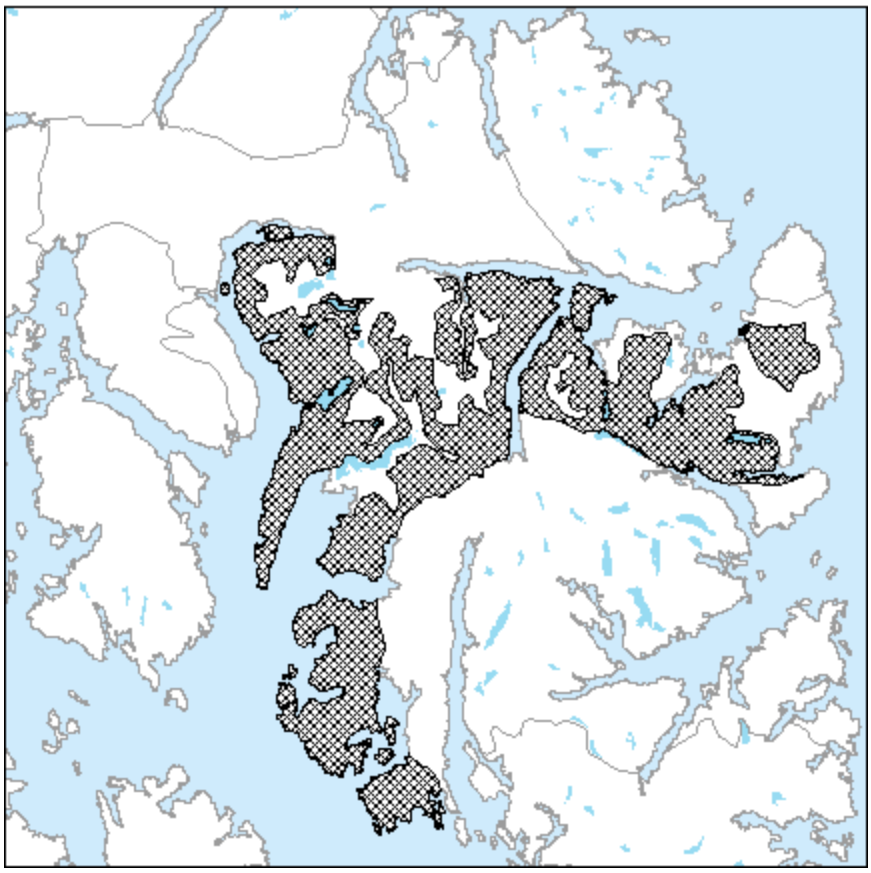
The dominant wind direction is southeast. Wind risk is low. Landslide risk is low in this LTA. Snow avalanche risk is low to moderate.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	HIM_10_2
Map Unit Code	M245Chh02
Map Unit Long Name	Hetta Inlet Metasediments Mountain Summits
Size	21,266 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Granite, Granodiorite; Metasediments, Metavolcanics
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Dystrocryepts, Haplocryods, Rock Outcrop
Landcover	Sparsely Vegetated/Unvegetated (34%); Unproductive forest due to high elevation (30%); Alpine (7%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (7%); Recurrent slide (5%); Unproductive forest due to recurrent slide (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 107 acres (1%)
High POG	2016: 372 acres (2%)
All POG	1954: 2,362 acres (11%); 2016: 2,291 acres (11%)
Climate	Average temperature: 1.5-6.5°C (34.7-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 330-457 cm (130-180 in).
Elevation Class	1000-2000 ft. (29%); 2000+ ft. (71%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (33%); 35-54% slopes (28%); 55-75% slopes (23%); >75% slopes (16%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: PzZc, (2%).
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	not present
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Lake (L), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Palustrine (PA)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (6%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (7%); Upland (87%)
Ownership	NFS (88%); Private/Municipal (12%)
Human Disturbance	0.3% timber harvest (71 of 21,266 total acres); 0.005 km/km2 (0.01 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (5.2%); landslides (7.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (1%)

Hetta Inlet Metasediments Mountain Slopes

The Hetta Inlet Metasediments Mountain Slopes LTA includes the non-carbonate mountain slopes between Hetta Inlet and Chasina Point, bounded on the north by Cholmondeley Sound and the south and east by Klakas Inlet and the North Arm of Moira Sound on south central Prince of Wales Island east of the community of Hydaburg. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, smooth mountain slopes with lesser amounts of rounded mountain summits and infrequently dissected smooth hillslopes within the Hetta Inlet Metasediments Ecological Subsection.

The mountain slopes are dominantly underlain by metasedimentary rock. The slopes are glacially smoothed along valleys and fiords. Dense till is absent or occurs only at low elevations in this LTA.



Soils on the mountain slopes are typically mineral soils less than one meter thick over bedrock. Soil drainage ranges from somewhat poorly to well drained. These soils support productive hemlock dominated forests with cedar percentages increasing on the footslopes and somewhat poorly drained soils. The very steep soils at higher elevations are subject to snow avalanches with alder-salmonberry plant communities.

The hillslopes have similar soils and vegetation as the forested mountain slopes.

On the mountain summits soils are typically poorly drained organic soils less than one-half meter thick over bedrock. These soils support deer cabbage, tufted club rush, mountain hemlock and yellow-cedar.

Over half of this LTA is on NFS land. The LTA is in Timber Production, Modified Landscape, LUD II and Old-Growth Habitat LUDs. Much of the LTA is in the Eudora or Nutkwa Roadless Areas. About fifteen percent of this LTA has had timber harvest (NFS and non-NFS lands combined). There are about 169 miles of roads and trails in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. Windthrow risk is low to moderate. Landslide risk is low. Snow avalanche risk is moderate to high.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	HIM_30_1
Map Unit Code	M245Chh03
Map Unit Long Name	Hetta Inlet Metasediments Mountain Slopes
Size	102,218 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Metasediments, Metavolcanics
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume classes 6 and 7 (23%); Sparsely Vegetated/Unvegetated (18%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (10%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (8%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (7%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (5%); Timber harvest, less than 20 years old (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 23,475 acres (23%)
High POG	2016: 33,885 acres (33%)
All POG	1954: 66,878 acres (65%); 2016: 51,326 acres (50%)
Climate	Average temperature: 1.5-8°C (34.7-46.4°F). Annual precipitation: 330-457 cm (130-180 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (37%); 500-1000 ft. (29%); 1000-2000 ft. (32%); 2000+ ft. (1%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (44%); 35-54% slopes (28%); 55-75% slopes (17%); >75% slopes (11%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: PzZc, (5%).
Shoreline Miles	186 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (2%); mapped (1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Lake (L), Flood plain (FP)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (17%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (7%); Upland (77%)
Ownership	NFS (57%); State of Alaska (1%); Private/Municipal (42%)
Human Disturbance	15.2% timber harvest (15,552 of 102,218 total acres); 0.7 km/km2 (1.1 mi/mi2) road or trail; Corbin Mine.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (< 1%); avalanche fields (0.5%); landslides (3.3%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (4%)

Hetta Inlet Metasediments Karst Mountain Slopes

The Hetta Inlet Metasediments Karst Mountain Slopes LTA is located just south of the head of the West Arm of Cholmondeley Sound, east of the community of Hydaburg. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected shallowly incised smooth mountain slopes within the Hetta Inlet Metasediments Ecological Subsection.

This LTA is underlain by marble. Solution features are present but due to the steep slopes the features may not be as pronounced as on gentler slopes. The slopes were glacially scoured. Dense till deposits are absent or confined to the lower elevations in this LTA.

The soils within this LTA are dominantly well drained mineral soils less than one meter thick over marble bedrock. These soils support productive hemlock and spruce stands.

On the steepest slopes on the highest elevations snow avalanching is common. Soils in snow avalanche areas are also well drained and moderately deep. These soils support Sitka alder-salmonberry plant communities.

Three fourths of this LTA is on NFS land. The lowest elevations are non-NFS land. The LTA is in Modified Landscape and Special Interest Area LUDs. Most of this LTA is in the Eudora Roadless Area. Timber harvest has occurred on non-NFS land in this LTA. There are about two miles of road in this LTA on non-NFS land.

The dominant wind direction is southeast and east. Windthrow risk is low and landslide potential is low. Snow avalanche potential is moderate to high.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	HIM_30_2
Map Unit Code	M245Chh04
Map Unit Long Name	Hetta Inlet Metasediments Karst Mountain Slopes
Size	3,758 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Marble, Metasediments, Metavolcanics
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting; Solution
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting; Karstification-Solution
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryofolists, Dystrocryepts
Landcover	Volume classes 6 and 7 (30%); Unproductive forest due to recurrent slide (14%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (11%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (10%); Unproductive forest due to high elevation (7%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (6%); Recurrent slide (5%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (5%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 1,131 acres (30%)
High POG	2016: 1,899 acres (51%)
All POG	1954: 3,315 acres (88%); 2016: 2,640 acres (70%)
Climate	Average temperature: 3-7°C (37.4-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 457 cm (180 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (12%); 500-1000 ft. (28%); 1000-2000 ft. (57%); 2000+ ft. (3%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (18%); 35-54% slopes (26%); 55-75% slopes (25%); >75% slopes (30%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: PzZc, (71%).
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (<1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Alluvial fan (AF), Lake (L)
Wetlands	Upland (100%)
Ownership	NFS (74%); Private/Municipal (26%)
Human Disturbance	18.0% timber harvest (675 of 3,758 total acres); 0.3 km/km2 (0.4 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (1.8%); landslides (22.9%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (<1%)

Hetta Inlet Metasediments Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex

The Hetta Inlet Metasediments Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex LTA is located on south-central Prince of Wales Island. The LTA includes the mountain slopes between Natzuhini Bay, Twelve-Mile Arm, McKenzie inlet, and Cholmondeley Sound. The LTA is located northeast of Hydaburg and south of Hollis. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected smooth mountain slopes with lesser amounts of rounded mountain summits and infrequently dissected footslopes and floodplains within the Hetta Inlet Metasediments Ecological Subsection.

This LTA consists of glacially rounded mountains and valleys. Dense till occurs at variable elevations and thicknesses throughout the LTA. Well-developed karst occurs in the Cave Creek tributary to Twelve-Mile Creek in this LTA.

Soils on the mountain slopes are typically mineral soils less than one meter thick over bedrock or dense till. Soil drainage varies from somewhat poorly drained to well drained. Well drained soils support productive hemlock and spruce stands. Somewhat poorly drained soils support cedar-hemlock stands.

Soils on the rounded summits and benches are typically organic, less than one meter thick over bedrock or dense till, and poorly drained. These soils support moss or sedge non-forested wetland.

The Polk Inlet Road bisects this LTA. Numerous important water bodies border this LTA including Polk Inlet, Twelve-Mile Arm, McKenzie Inlet, Cholmondeley Sound, and Hetta Inlet.

About half of this LTA is on non-NFS land. The LTA is in Timber Production, Semi-Remote Recreation, Modified Landscape and Old-Growth Habitat LUDs. The eastern part of the LTA is in the McKenzie Roadless Area. Timber harvest has occurred on 33% of all lands in this LTA. There are about 252 miles of roads and trails in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast, but wind often follows the fiords in this LTA. Windthrow risk ranges from low to moderate. Landslide risk is low to moderate. Snow Avalanche risk is low. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about nine percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	HIM_30a
Map Unit Code	M245Chh05
Map Unit Long Name	Hetta Inlet Metasediments Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex
Size	67,947 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Extrusive; Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Andesite, Basalt; Metasediments, Metavolcanics
Soil Parent Material	Dense Till, Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Sparsely Vegetated/Unvegetated (21%); Timber harvest, less than 20 years old (13%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (11%); Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (8%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (8%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (8%); Unproductive forest due to high elevation (7%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 7,723 acres (11%)
High POG	2016: 12,957 acres (19%)
All POG	1954: 45,265 acres (67%); 2016: 22,829 acres (34%)
Climate	Average temperature: 2.5-7.5°C (36.5-45.5°F). Annual precipitation: 254-457 cm (100-180 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (19%); 500-1000 ft. (32%); 1000-2000 ft. (46%); 2000+ ft. (3%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (45%); 35-54% slopes (29%); 55-75% slopes (17%); >75% slopes (8%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: PzZc, SOm, (4%).
Shoreline Miles	45 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (1%); mapped (<1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Alluvial fan (AF), Flood plain (FP)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (8%); Palustrine Forested (11%); Upland (81%)
Ownership	NFS (47%); Private/Municipal (53%)
Human Disturbance	33.0% timber harvest (22,436 of 67,947 total acres); 1.5 km/km2 (2.4 mi/mi2) road or trail; Khayyam Mine.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Insects (< 1%); windthrow (< 1%); avalanche fields (0.2%); landslides (1.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (9%)

Hetta Inlet Metasediments Kitkun Bay Hills

The Hetta Inlet Metasediments Kitkun Bay Hills LTA is located around Kitkun Bay on the south side of Cholmondeley Sound southeast of the community of Hollis. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rolling hills with lesser amounts of infrequently dissected smooth hillslopes within the Hetta Inlet Metasediments Ecological Subsection.

The hills are glacially rounded and formed in meta-sedimentary rock with small areas of marble.

The soils on the hillslopes are typically mineral soils less than one meter thick over bedrock. Soil drainage ranges from somewhat poor to well drained. The well drained soils on the steeper slopes support western hemlock dominated forests. The somewhat poorly drained soils support cedar dominated forests.

Kitkun Bay, Dora Bay, and a small part of Port Johnson are adjacent to this LTA.

More than one-half of this LTA is on non-NFS land. The LTA is in Old-Growth Habitat and Timber Production LUDs. A small part of this LTA is in the Eudora Roadless Area. About 32 percent of the LTA has had timber harvest on both NFS land non-NFS land.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. Wind risk is low. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	HIM_40_1
Map Unit Code	M245Chh06
Map Unit Long Name	Hetta Inlet Metasediments Kitkun Bay Hills
Size	12,920 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Marble, Metasediments, Metavolcanics
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Solution
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial; Karstification-Solution
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Timber harvest, less than 20 years old (21%); Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (20%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (15%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (9%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (8%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 1,949 acres (15%)
High POG	2016: 2,614 acres (20%)
All POG	1954: 9,405 acres (73%); 2016: 5,228 acres (40%)
Climate	Average temperature: 5-8°C (41-46.4°F). Annual precipitation: 330-457 cm (130-180 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (80%); 500-1000 ft. (19%); 1000-2000 ft. (1%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (83%); 35-54% slopes (12%); 55-75% slopes (3%); >75% slopes (1%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: PzZc, (18%).
Shoreline Miles	49 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (6%); mapped (5%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Lake (L), Flood plain (FP)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (39%); Upland (61%)
Ownership	NFS (36%); State of Alaska (15%); Private/Municipal (49%)
Human Disturbance	32.3% timber harvest (4,177 of 12,915 total acres); 1.6 km/km2 (2.5 mi/mi2) road or trail; Golden Fleece Mine.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (< 1%); landslides (< 0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (2%)

Hetta Inlet Metasediments Lancaster Cove Marble Hills

The Hetta Inlet Metasediments Lancaster Cove Marble Hills LTA is located south of Chasina Point, between Cholmondeley Sound and Clarence Strait southeast of the community of Hollis on the east side of southern Prince of Wales Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rolling hills with minor amounts of uplifted beach within the Hetta Inlet Metasediments Ecological Subsection.

These glacially scoured rolling hills are formed in marble bedrock. Dense glacial till is not common in this LTA. Epikarst has developed in the marble bedrock.

The soils in this LTA consist of well drained to somewhat excessively well drained mineral soils less than one meter thick over limestone bedrock. These soils support highly productive western hemlock and Sitka spruce stands.

A well drained organic soil typically less than one-half meter thick over bedrock found on small cliffs and rock outcrops is a small component of the LTA. This soil typically supports cedar-hemlock stands.

Uplifted beach soils are typically deep and soil drainage ranges from poor to well. These soils support productive cedar and hemlock dominated stands.

Half of this LTA is on NFS land; the other half is private/municipal ownership. Nearly all of the LTA is in the Timber Production LUD. A small area is in an Old-Growth Habitat LUD. Small areas of this LTA are in the McKenzie Roadless Area. About 55 percent of the area of the LTA has had timber harvest. There are about 21 miles of existing roads in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. Windthrow risk is moderate. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	HIM_40_2
Map Unit Code	M245Chh07
Map Unit Long Name	Hetta Inlet Metasediments Lancaster Cove Marble Hills
Size	3,433 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Marble
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Solution
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial; Karstification-Solution
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Sparsely Vegetated/Unvegetated (45%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (28%); Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (8%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 970 acres (28%)
High POG	2016: 1,156 acres (34%)
All POG	1954: 3,169 acres (92%); 2016: 1,263 acres (37%)
Climate	Average temperature: 5.5-8°C (41.9-46.4°F). Annual precipitation: 356 cm (140 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (54%); 500-1000 ft. (41%); 1000-2000 ft. (5%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (81%); 35-54% slopes (14%); 55-75% slopes (4%); >75% slopes (1%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: PzZc, (93%).
Shoreline Miles	8 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (6%); mapped (1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Flood plain (FP), Palustrine (PA)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (11%); Upland (89%)
Ownership	NFS (52%); Private/Municipal (48%)
Human Disturbance	55.5% timber harvest (1,906 of 3,433 total acres); 2.5 km/km2 (4.0 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (< 1%). No documented landslides
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (3%)

Hetta Inlet Metasediments Dog Salmon, Rock, and Polk Creeks Valley Floor

The Hetta Inlet Metasediments Dog Salmon, Rock, and Polk Creeks Valley Floor LTA is located near the head of Polk Inlet, on the south-central east side of Prince of Wales Island, southeast of the community of Hollis. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected valley footslopes and alluvial fans, with lesser amounts of floodplains and lowlands within the Hetta Inlet Metasediments Ecological Subsection.

This LTA was glaciated and dense till covers much of the valley floor. Bedrock is exposed at higher elevations.

Soils on the infrequently dissected footslopes are deep, well drained mineral soils that typically support productive western hemlock stands.

On the floodplains and alluvial fans soils are deep and well drained and typically support very productive Sitka spruce and western hemlock stands. Along Camp Creek the floodplain soils currently support a red alder young-growth forest.

Soils on the lowlands are typically deep, poorly drained organic soils over dense till. These soils support moss dominated wetlands or low-volume, non-commercial cedar dominated forested wetlands.

Polk Inlet is immediately adjacent to this LTA.

This LTA is mostly on NFS land. The LTA is in Timber Production or Old-Growth Habitat LUDs. About 31 percent of the LTA area has had timber harvest. There are about seventeen miles of roads and trails in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast, but wind often funnels down the Rock Creek Valley. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	HIM_50_1
Map Unit Code	M245Chh08
Map Unit Long Name	Hetta Inlet Metasediments Dog Salmon, Rock, and Polk Creeks Valley Floor
Size	3,842 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary; Metamorphic; Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Breccia; Metasediments, Metavolcanics; Alluvium
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Dense Till, Colluvium, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume classes 6 and 7 (24%); Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (20%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (15%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (8%); Timber harvest, more than 50 years old (8%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (6%); Timber harvest, less than 20 years old (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 974 acres (25%)
High POG	2016: 1,068 acres (28%)
All POG	1954: 2,841 acres (74%); 2016: 1,651 acres (43%)
Climate	Average temperature: 4.5-7°C (40.1-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 432-457 cm (170-180 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (92%); 500-1000 ft. (8%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (90%); 35-54% slopes (9%); 55-75% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	6 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (5%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Flood plain (FP), Low gradient contained (LC)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (6%); Palustrine Forested (26%); Upland (68%)
Ownership	NFS (85%); Private/Municipal (15%)
Human Disturbance	31.0% timber harvest (1,190 of 3,842 total acres); 1.7 km/km2 (2.8 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (< 1%); landslides (0.3%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (3%)

Hetta Inlet Metasediments Nutkwa Valley Floor

The Hetta Inlet Metasediments Nutkwa Valley Floor LTA is located adjacent to Nutkwa Lagoon on southern Prince of Wales Island southeast of the community of Hydaburg. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans and floodplains with lesser amounts of rolling hills and uplifted beach within the Hetta Inlet Metasediments Ecological Subsection.

This LTA consists of a valley floor in a glacial U-shaped valley. Nutkwa Lagoon is glacially scoured. Dense till is rare in this LTA and only occurs at low elevations.

Soils on the footslopes are typically deep and well drained mineral soils and support productive western hemlock forests.

On the alluvial fans and floodplains soils are typically deep and well drained. These soils support relatively high volume Sitka spruce and western hemlock stands.

On the hillslopes soils are typically less than one-half meter thick over bedrock, somewhat poorly drained, and support cedar dominated forests.

Nutkwa Lagoon is used by Hydaburg residents for subsistence sockeye fishing. The Nutkwa Watershed is known as a very productive fish stream.

Almost three-fourths of this LTA is on NFS land. The LTA is in the LUD II LUD. Non-NFS lands occur at the mouth of the lagoon and are managed for timber resources. There has been about 171 acres of timber harvest in this LTA. There are approximately three miles of road on the non-NFS lands in the LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast and southwest. Windthrow risk is low and landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	HIM_50_2
Map Unit Code	M245Chh09
Map Unit Long Name	Hetta Inlet Metasediments Nutkwa Valley Floor
Size	4,202 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Metasediments, Metavolcanics
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Dense Till, Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryofluvents, Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume classes 6 and 7 (47%); Sparsely Vegetated/Unvegetated (20%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (10%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 1,971 acres (47%)
High POG	2016: 2,213 acres (53%)
All POG	1954: 2,728 acres (65%); 2016: 2,557 acres (61%)
Climate	Average temperature: 3.5-7.5°C (38.3-45.5°F). Annual precipitation: 406-457 cm (160-180 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (96%); 500-1000 ft. (4%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (79%); 35-54% slopes (16%); 55-75% slopes (3%); >75% slopes (1%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: PzZc, (<1%).
Shoreline Miles	7 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (6%); mapped (2%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Flood plain (FP), High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Palustrine (PA), Lake (L)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (23%); Upland (77%)
Ownership	NFS (71%); Private/Municipal (29%)
Human Disturbance	3.8% timber harvest (171 of 4,519 total acres); 0.3 km/km2 (0.5 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (1.5%); landslides (1.6%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Hetta Inlet Metasediments Portage and Big Creeks Valley Floor

The Hetta Inlet Metasediments Portage and Big Creeks Valley Floor LTA is located in Sulzer Portage at the west end of the West Arm of Cholmondeley Sound and at the head of Hetta Inlet, east of the community of Hydaburg on Prince of Wales Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans within the Hetta Inlet Metasediments Ecological Subsection.

Sulzer Portage and Big Creek Valleys are glacial U-shaped valleys. Dense till is confined to low elevations in this LTA.

Soils on the footslopes are typically well drained mineral soils less than one meter deep over bedrock or dense till. These soils support western hemlock stands with small inclusions of Sitka spruce.

On the alluvial fans and floodplains the well drained mineral soils are deep alluvium and support productive Sitka spruce and western hemlock stands.

Sulzer Portage was an important portage for transit across Prince of Wales Island. It is still an important travel corridor for terrestrial wildlife, connecting southern Prince of Wales to the rest of the Island. Several mines operated in the area in the early 1900s.

Most of the LTA is on non-NFS lands. The LTA is in Timber Production, Modified Landscape and Old-Growth Habitat LUDs. Part of the LTA is in the Eudora Roadless Area. About eighty percent of the LTA has had timber harvest (NFS lands). There are about four miles of roads and trails in this LTA. A marine access facility in the West Arm of Cholmondeley Sound is located in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is east or west. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	HIM_50_3
Map Unit Code	M245Chh10
Map Unit Long Name	Hetta Inlet Metasediments Portage and Big Creeks Valley Floor
Size	2,058 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Marble, Metasediments, Metavolcanics
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Dense Till, Colluvium
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial; Solution
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial; Karstification-Solution
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryofluvents, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume classes 6 and 7 (70%); Natural grassland (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 0 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 0 acres (0%)
All POG	1954: 1691 acres (82%); 2016: 52 acres (3%)
Climate	Average temperature: 3.5-7°C (38.3-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 457 cm (180 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (100%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (88%); 35-54% slopes (11%); 55-75% slopes (1%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: PzZc, (40%).
Shoreline Miles	7 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (10%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Flood plain (FP), Alluvial fan (AF), Palustrine (PA)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (6%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (5%); Upland (90%)
Ownership	NFS (12%); Private/Municipal (88%)
Human Disturbance	79.7% timber harvest (1,639 of 2,058 total acres); 0.7 km/km2 (1.2 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (1.1%); avalanche fields (1.3%); landslides (1.6%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Hetta Inlet Metasediments Twelvemile, Cave, and Flat Creeks Valley Floor

The Hetta Inlet Metasediments Twelvemile, Cave, and Flat Creeks Valley Floor LTA is located at the head of Twelvemile-Mile Arm, Trocadero Bay and Natzuhini Bay on south-central Prince of Wales Island north of the community of Hydaburg. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans and floodplains with lesser amounts of lowlands within the Hetta Inlet Metasediments Ecological Subsection.

This LTA was glacially scoured and dense till occurs in variable thickness over much of the LTA. Karst is present in the upper part of the Cave Creek Watershed.

Soils on the footslopes consist of moderately well drained or well drained mineral soils less than one meter thick over bedrock or dense till. These soils support western hemlock forests.

On the alluvial fans and floodplains soils are deep and well drained. These soils support Sitka spruce dominated forests.

The soils on the lowlands are deep poorly drained organic soils over dense till. These soils support low volume cedar dominated forests or moss dominated non-forested wetlands.

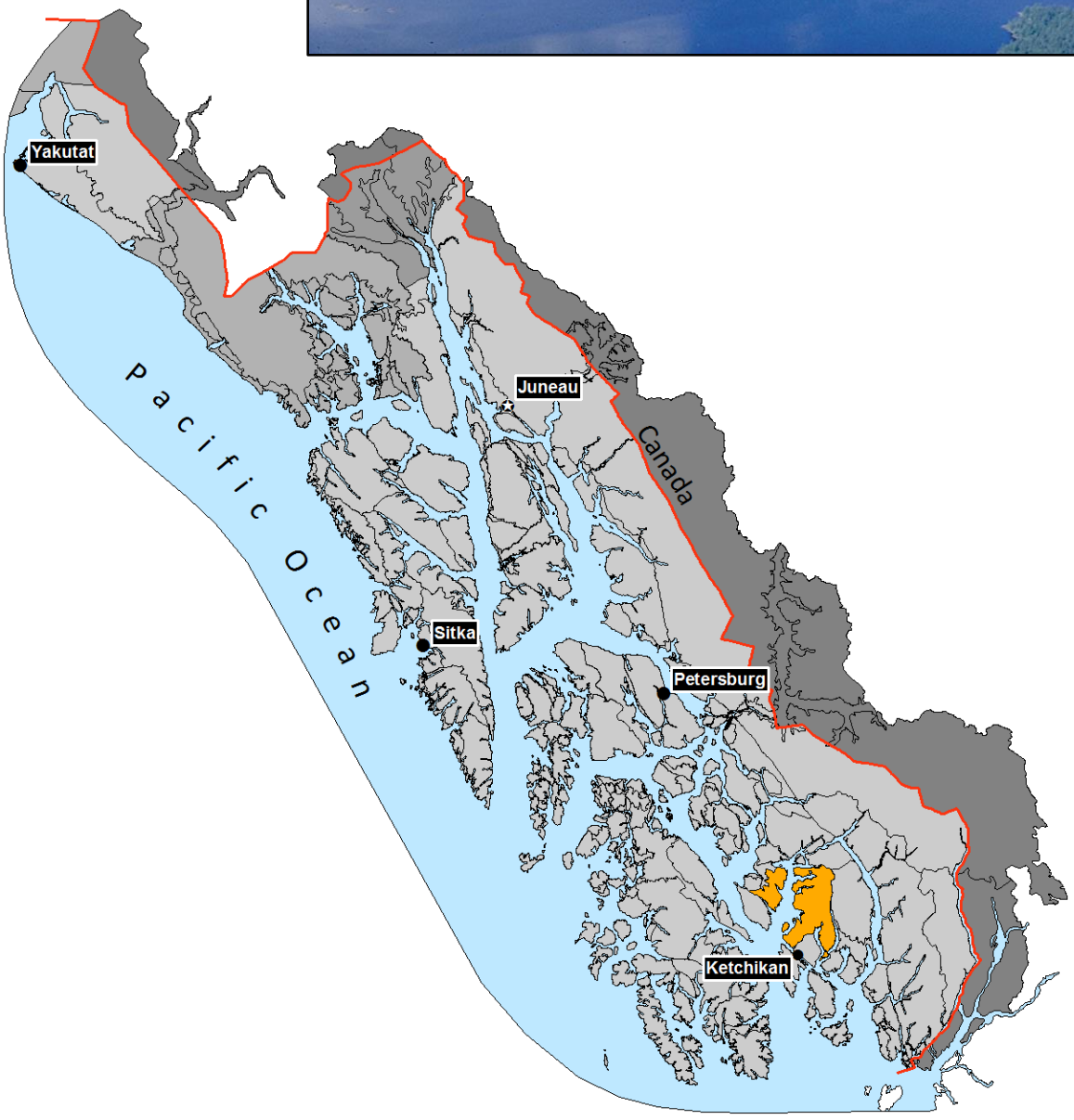
The Hydaburg Road and Polk Inlet Roads bisect much of this LTA. Twelvemile Creek in this LTA was the subject of intensive in-stream restoration project in 2013. The Cable Creek Viewing Area is in this LTA.

Two-thirds of this LTA is on NFS land. The LTA is in Timber Production and Scenic Viewshed LUDs. About 53 percent of the LTA area has had timber harvest, mostly in the 1960s and 1970s. There are about 35 miles of roads and trails in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast and southwest. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about four percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	HIM_50_4
Map Unit Code	M245Chh11
Map Unit Long Name	Hetta Inlet Metasediments Twelvemile, Cave, and Flat Creeks Valley Floor
Size	4,701 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Extrusive; Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Andesite, Basalt; Metasediments, Metavolcanics
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Dense Till, Colluvium, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryofluvents, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (41%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (21%); Timber harvest, more than 50 years old (8%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (5%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 100 acres (2%)
High POG	2016: 336 acres (7%)
All POG	1954: 3,385 acres (72%); 2016: 907 acres (19%)
Climate	Average temperature: 5-7.5°C (41-45.5°F). Annual precipitation: 254 cm (100 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (98%); 500-1000 ft. (2%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (97%); 35-54% slopes (3%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: PzZc, SOm, (9%).
Shoreline Miles	5 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (9%); mapped (1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Flood plain (FP), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Palustrine (PA), Moderate gradient contained (MC)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (29%); Upland (71%)
Ownership	NFS (67%); Private/Municipal (33%)
Human Disturbance	52.7% timber harvest (2,478 of 4,701 total acres); 2.9 km/km2 (4.7 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (1.5%); landslides (0.2%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (4%)

Traitors Cove Metasediments Ecological Subsection LTAs

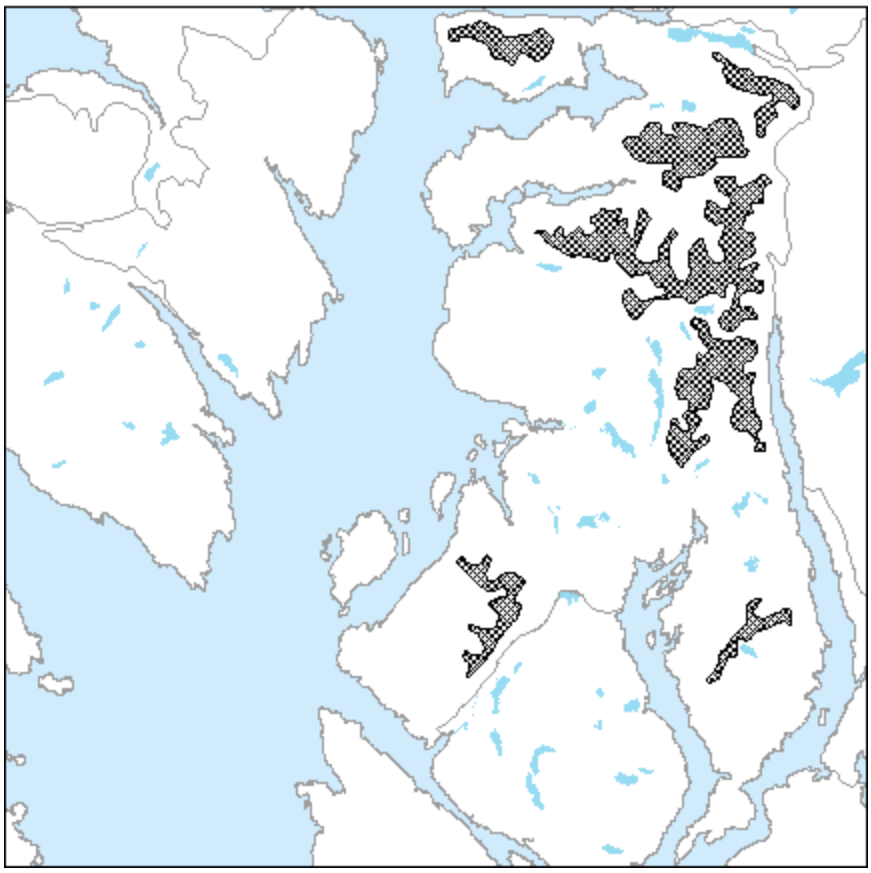


Traitors Cove Metasediments Revillagigedo Island Mountain Summits

The Traitors Cove Metasediments Revillagigedo Island Mountain Summits LTA is located on Revillagigedo Island west of Carroll Inlet and Creek. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rounded mountain summits within the Traitors Cove Metasediments Ecological Subsection.

These summits have been rounded from glacial erosion and contain only small amounts of glacial till or pre-glacial residual soils.

Summits support alpine shrublands and/or alpine emergent wetland plant communities. Rock outcrop is common. Very shallow to moderately deep residual/colluvial soils on shoulders and mountain slopes support western hemlock, mixed conifer, alder, and mountain hemlock stands.



Mountain goats utilize this LTA. Thornton Mountain, Jag Lake Snowmobile Cabin, and several unnamed summits are located on this LTA.

This LTA is almost entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Timber Production, Old-Growth Habitat, LUD II, and Modified Landscape LUDs. Much of the LTA is in the North Revilla Roadless Area. The 73 acres of timber harvest (all NFS) has occurred in 1990's and 2000's with no associated road building.

Southern and easterly aspects of this LTA are unprotected from destructive winds, predominantly from the southeast. However, harsh alpine conditions (including winds) results in stunted vegetation strongly resistant to destructive winds. Therefore, there is minimal wind disturbance or windthrow risk. Landslide risk is high and snow avalanche risk is high.

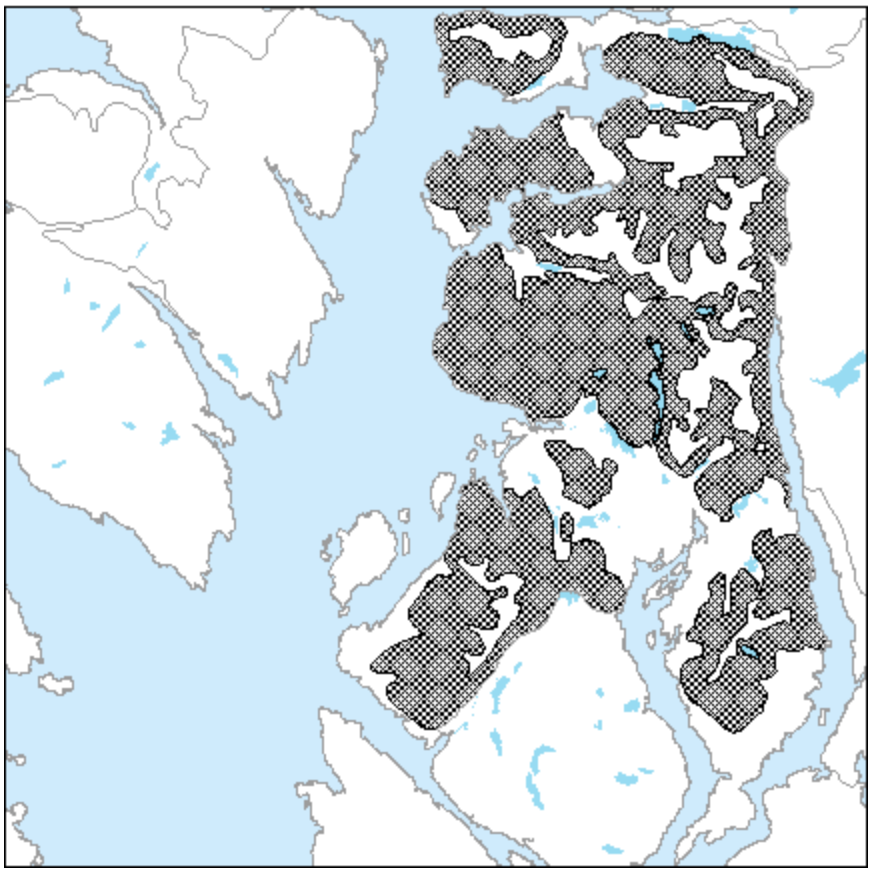
Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	TCM_10
Map Unit Code	M245Cm01
Map Unit Long Name	Traitors Cove Metasediments Revillagigedo Island Mountain Summits
Size	32,053 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Sedimentary; Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Quartz Diorite, Monzonite, Quartz Monzonite; Phyllite, Schist; Schist, Gneiss, Slate
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Dystrocryepts, Haplocryods, Rock Outcrop
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to high elevation (49%); Alpine (13%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (7%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (6%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 218 acres (1%)
High POG	2016: 2,704 acres (8%)
All POG	1954: 6,070 acres (19%); 2016: 5,997 acres (19%)
Climate	Average temperature: 1-7°C (33.8-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 279-508 cm (110-200 in).
Elevation Class	1000-2000 ft. (25%); 2000+ ft. (75%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (25%); 35-54% slopes (28%); 55-75% slopes (27%); >75% slopes (20%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	not present
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Lake (L), Palustrine (PA), Alluvial fan (AF), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (12%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (5%); Upland (83%)
Ownership	NFS (100%); Private/Municipal (<1%)
Human Disturbance	0.2% timber harvest (73 of 32,053 total acres); no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (4.4%); landslides (2.9%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (1%)

Traitors Cove Metasediments Revillagigedo Island Mountain Slopes

The Traitors Cove Metasediments Revillagigedo Island Mountain Slopes LTA is located on Revillagigedo Island west of Carroll Inlet and Creek. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, shallowly incised, smooth mountain slopes and lesser amounts of subalpine summits and ridges and gently sloping lowlands within the Traitors Cove Metasediments Ecological Subsection.

Mountain slopes have been altered by continental and subsequent local glaciation as well as by post glacial erosion and organic deposition. The summits have been rounded from glacial erosion and contain only small amounts of glacial till or pre-glacial residual soils.

Poorly to well drained mountain slope soils support western hemlock. Very poorly drained soils on gentle slopes and benches on mountain slopes support mixed conifer and sphagnum dominated wetlands. Summits support alpine shrublands and/or alpine emergent wetland plant communities.



Brow Point, Chin Point, Escape Point, Indian Point, Island Point, Nigelius Point, Nose Point, Emma Lake, and Slide Ridge are located on this LTA.

This LTA is mostly on NFS land. The LTA is in Old-Growth Habitat, Modified Landscape, Timber Production, LUD II, Semi-Remote Recreation, and LUD II Wild River (Naha River) LUDs. Much of the LTA is in the North Revilla or Caroll Roadless Areas. The 14,909 acres of timber harvest on NFS land has occurred since the 1930's. The 6,371 acres of timber harvest by the State of Alaska and private entities has occurred since the 1950's. Road building by all entities totals a minimum of 217 miles plus a minimum of 25 miles of trails.

The dominant wind direction is southeast and if unprotected, southern and easterly aspects of this LTA have a moderate windthrow risk. Landslide initiation risk is high on the steepest slopes and snow avalanche risk is moderate on steep high elevation inland slopes. Yellow-cedar decline is present in seven percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	TCM_30
Map Unit Code	M245Cm02
Map Unit Long Name	Traitors Cove Metasediments Revillagigedo Island Mountain Slopes
Size	147,071 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Sedimentary; Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Quartz Diorite, Monzonite, Quartz Monzonite; Phyllite, Schist, Graywacke, Slate; Schist, Gneiss
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial,; Ice Erosion-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting
Soil Great Groups	Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (16%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (10%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (9%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (9%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (8%); Unproductive forest due to high elevation (8%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (7%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (6%); Timber harvest, less than 20 years old (5%); Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (5%); Timber harvest, more than 50 years old (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 8,469 acres (6%)
High POG	2016: 44,717 acres (30%)
All POG	1954: 102,170 acres (69%); 2016: 80,890 acres (55%)
Climate	Average temperature: 1-7.5°C (33.8-45.5°F). Annual precipitation: 279-508 cm (110-200 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (17%); 500-1000 ft. (31%); 1000-2000 ft. (47%); 2000+ ft. (4%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (42%); 35-54% slopes (28%); 55-75% slopes (19%); >75% slopes (11%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Pm, (1%).
Shoreline Miles	88 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (6%); mapped (<1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Flood plain (FP), Alluvial fan (AF)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (10%); Palustrine Forested (22%); Upland (68%)
Ownership	NFS (89%); State of Alaska (5%); Private/Municipal (6%)
Human Disturbance	14.5% timber harvest (21,280 of 147,070 Total acres); 0.7 km/km2 (1.1 mi/mi2) road or trail; 16 miles powerline corridor.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (< 1%); avalanche fields (1.1%); landslides (1.0%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (7%)

Traitors Cove Metasediments Cleveland Peninsula Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex

The Traitors Cove Metasediments Cleveland Peninsula Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex LTA is located on Cleveland Peninsula between Spacious Bay and Helm Bay. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, shallowly incised, smooth mountain slopes and lesser amounts of rounded mountain summits and gently sloping lowlands within the Traitors Cove Metasediments Ecological Subsection.

The summits have been rounded from glacial erosion and contain only small amounts of glacial till or pre-glacial residual soils. Mountain slopes have been altered by continental and subsequent local glaciation as well as by post glacial erosion and organic deposition.

Poorly to well drained mountain slope soils support western hemlock stands. Very poorly drained soils on less steep areas and benches on mountain slopes support mixed conifer stands and sphagnum dominated wetlands. Summits support alpine shrublands and/or alpine emergent wetland plant communities and mountain hemlock forests.

Heckman Point is located on this LTA.

This LTA is almost entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Timber Production, Old-Growth Habitat, Modified Landscape, and Semi-Remote Recreation LUDs. The entire LTA is in the Cleveland Roadless Area. The 187 acres of timber harvest has occurred between the 1910's and 1950's with no associated road building.

The dominant wind direction is southeast and if unprotected, southern and easterly aspects of this LTA have a moderate windthrow risk. Landslide initiation risk is high on the steepest slopes and snow avalanche risk is moderate on steep high elevation inland slopes. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about nine percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	TCM_30a
Map Unit Code	M245Cm03
Map Unit Long Name	Traitors Cove Metasediments Cleveland Peninsula Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex
Size	45,874 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Sedimentary; Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Quartz Diorite, Monzonite, Quartz Monzonite; Graywacke, Slate; Schist, Gneiss, Calcareous Metasediments, Metavolcanics
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting
Soil Great Groups	Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to muskeg (19%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (18%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (12%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (12%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (11%); Unproductive forest due to high elevation (8%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (6%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 1,414 acres (3%)
High POG	2016: 14,591 acres (32%)
All POG	1954: 26,772 acres (58%); 2016: 26,585 acres (58%)
Climate	Average temperature: 3.5-7.5°C (38.3-45.5°F). Annual precipitation: 254-279 cm (100-110 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (13%); 500-1000 ft. (36%); 1000-2000 ft. (49%); 2000+ ft. (1%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (47%); 35-54% slopes (32%); 55-75% slopes (16%); >75% slopes (6%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	14 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (3%); mapped (<1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Flood plain (FP), Alluvial fan (AF)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (15%); Palustrine Forested (17%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (5%); Upland (63%)
Ownership	NFS (99%); Private/Municipal (1%)
Human Disturbance	0.4% timber harvest (187 of 45,910 total acres); no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (< 1%); avalanche fields (1.2%); landslides (0.3%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (9%)

Traitors Cove Metasediments Revillagigedo Island Hills

The Traitors Cove Metasediments Revillagigedo Island Hills LTA is located on Revillagigedo Island north of George Inlet, north of Traitors Cove Entrance, and a strip of land south of Fire Cove to Traitors Cove. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rolling hills within the Traitors Cove Metasediments Ecological Subsection.

Hills have been scoured and rounded by glaciation. Dense till is largely absent in this LTA.

Poorly drained to well drained colluvial/residual soils support western hemlock dominated stands. Very poorly drained organic soils on flatter areas support mixed conifer stands and sphagnum dominated wetlands.

Bat Point, Bushy Point, and Fire Cove Marine Transfer Facility are located on this LTA.

The LTA is in Timber Production, Modified Landscape, Old Growth Reserve, and LUD II LUDs. The southern area is in the North Revilla Roadless Area. The 1,632 acres of timber harvest on NFS land has occurred since 1950. The 569 acres of timber harvest by the State of Alaska has occurred in the 1960's and the 2000's. There is about 27 miles of road plus one mile of trail.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. The LTA is largely protected from prevailing winds or vegetation is resistant to destructive winds, therefore, windthrow risk is low to moderate. Landslide initiation risk is moderate on the steepest slopes. There is no snow avalanche risk. Yellow-cedar decline occupies about five percent of the LTA.

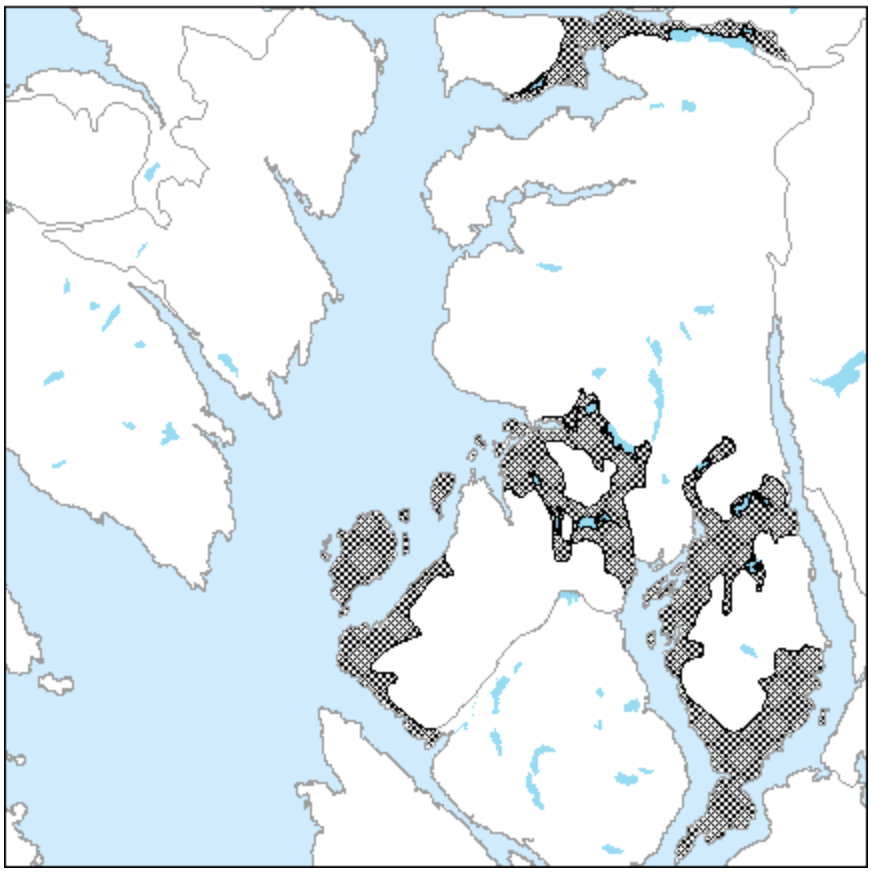
Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	TCM_40
Map Unit Code	M245Cm04
Map Unit Long Name	Traitors Cove Metasediments Revillagigedo Island Hills
Size	9,864 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary; Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Phyllite, Schist; Gneiss, Marble, Schist
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquepts, Cryaquods, Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (14%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (12%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (11%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (11%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (9%); Timber harvest, less than 20 years old (8%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (7%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (6%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (5%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (5%); Forested muskeg (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 638 acres (6%)
High POG	2016: 2,295 acres (23%)
All POG	1954: 7,252 acres (74%); 2016: 5,051 acres (51%)
Climate	Average temperature: 5-7.5°C (41-45.5°F). Annual precipitation: 279-508 cm (110-200 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (56%); 500-1000 ft. (37%); 1000-2000 ft. (8%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (71%); 35-54% slopes (20%); 55-75% slopes (6%); >75% slopes (3%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	20 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (24%); mapped (1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Palustrine (PA), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Lake (L)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (8%); Palustrine Forested (28%); Upland (64%)
Ownership	NFS (85%); State of Alaska (14%); Private/Municipal (2%)
Human Disturbance	22.3% timber harvest (2,201 of 9,864 total acres); 1.1 km/km2 (1.8 mi/mi2) road or trail; 3 miles powerline corridor.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (< 0.1%); landslides (0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (5%)

Traitors Cove Metasediments Revillagigedo Island Hills-Lowlands Complex

The Traitors Cove Metasediments Revillagigedo Island Hills-Lowlands Complex LTA is located on the islands of Clover Passage and on Revillagigedo Island including Survey Point and lowlands between Naha Bay, California Head, and Shelter Cove. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rolling hills and lesser amounts of gently sloping lowlands within the Traitors Cove Metasediments Ecological Subsection.

Hills and Lowlands have been scoured and rounded by glaciation. Dense till occur in concave areas in this LTA.

Poorly drained to well drained mineral soils on hills support western hemlock dominated stands. Very poorly drained organic soils on lowlands support mixed conifer forested wetlands and sphagnum dominated wetlands.



North Saddle Lake, South Saddle Lake, Shelter Cove, Settlers Cove Campground, Orton Ranch, US Navy Back Island Facility, Point Higgins, Survey Point, Refuge Cove State Park, and many residences and developments occur in this LTA.

Two thirds of this LTA is on NFS land. The LTA is in Timber Production, Old-Growth Habitat, Modified Landscape, Semi-Remote Recreation, LUD II, and LUD II Wild River (Naha River) LUDs. The LTA is in the North Revilla, Behm Islands, and Caroll Roadless Areas. 3,057 acres of timber harvest has occurred on NFS land since the 1940's. The State of Alaska and private entities have conducted 5,924 acres of timber also since the 1940's. There are about 121 miles of road and 5 miles of trails.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. The LTA is largely protected from prevailing winds or vegetation is resistant to destructive winds, therefore, windthrow risk is low. Landslide initiation risk is low overall but high on the few existing steep slopes. There is no snow avalanche risk. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about four percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	TCM_40a_1
Map Unit Code	M245Cm05
Map Unit Long Name	Traitors Cove Metasediments Revillagigedo Island Hills-Lowlands Complex
Size	52,707 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Sedimentary; Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Quartz Diorite, Monzonite, Quartz Monzonite; Graywacke, Slate; Schist, Gneiss, Phyllite
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to low site index (14%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (13%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (11%); Timber harvest, less than 20 years old (10%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (10%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (7%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (7%); Forested muskeg (6%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 1,701 acres (3%)
High POG	2016: 9,795 acres (19%)
All POG	1954: 36,006 acres (68%); 2016: 27,025 acres (51%)
Climate	Average temperature: 4-8°C (39.2-46.4°F). Annual precipitation: 279-508 cm (110-200 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (85%); 500-1000 ft. (14%); 1000-2000 ft. (1%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (81%); 35-54% slopes (14%); 55-75% slopes (4%); >75% slopes (1%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Pm, (5%).
Shoreline Miles	138 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (45%); mapped (<1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Flood plain (FP), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Palustrine (PA)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (5%); Palustrine Forested (42%); Upland (52%)
Ownership	NFS (63%); State of Alaska (17%); Private/Municipal (21%)
Human Disturbance	17.0% timber harvest (8,981 of 52,707 total acres); 1.0 km/km2 (1.6 mi/mi2) road or trail; 8 miles powerline corridor.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (< 1%); landslides (0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (4%)

Traitors Cove Metasediments Spacious Bay Hills-Lowlands Complex

The Traitors Cove Metasediments Spacious Bay Hills-Lowlands Complex LTA is located on Cleveland Peninsula immediately south of Spacious Bay. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly gently sloping lowlands and lesser amounts of rolling hills within the Traitors Cove Metasediments Ecological Subsection.

Hills and lowlands have been scoured by ice moving down Behm Canal. Dense till or uplifted marine sediments underlie the lowlands in this LTA.

Poorly drained to well drained mineral soils on hills support western hemlock. Very poorly drained organic soils on lowlands support mixed conifer forested wetlands and sphagnum dominated wetlands. Sitka spruce stands are along streams associated with well drained alluvial soils.

Snail Point is located on this LTA.

This LTA is entirely on NFS and State land. The LTA is in Timber Production, Modified Landscape, and Old-Growth Habitat LUDs. The entire LTA is in the Cleveland Roadless Area. The ten acres of timber harvest occurred in the 1950's with no associated road construction.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. The LTA is largely protected from prevailing winds or vegetation is resistant to destructive winds, therefore, windthrow risk is low. Landslide initiation risk is low. There is no snow avalanche risk. Yellow-cedar decline occupies about eight percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	TCM_40a_2
Map Unit Code	M245Cm06
Map Unit Long Name	Traitors Cove Metasediments Spacious Bay Hills-Lowlands Complex
Size	2,739 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Quartz Diorite, Monzonite, Quartz Monzonite; Schist, Gneiss
Soil Parent Material	Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquepts, Cryaquods, Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to low site index (33%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (17%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (15%); Forested muskeg (13%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (6%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 2 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 117 acres (4%)
All POG	1954: 893 acres (33%); 2016: 883 acres (32%)
Climate	Average temperature: 5-7°C (41-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 279 cm (110 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (96%); 500-1000 ft. (4%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (94%); 35-54% slopes (5%); 55-75% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	9 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (62%); mapped (9%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Flood plain (FP), Alluvial fan (AF)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (32%); Palustrine Forested (47%); Upland (21%)
Ownership	NFS (64%); State of Alaska (36%)
Human Disturbance	0.4% timber harvest (10 of 2,739 total acres); no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (8%)

Traitors Cove Metasediments Neets Creek Valley Floor

The Traitors Cove Metasediments Neets Creek Valley Floor LTA is located on northern Revillagigedo Island along Neets Creek. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans within the Traitors Cove Metasediments Ecological Subsection.

This valley floor consists of glacial sediments reworked by stream action and colluvial deposits from adjacent mountain slopes.

On the infrequently dissected footslopes moderately well drained to well drained mineral soils support western hemlock dominated stands.

Deep, well drained alluvial soils along Neets Creek and on alluvial fans support productive spruce and hemlock dominated forests.

Very poorly drained organic soils on the valley floor support mixed conifer or sphagnum dominated wetlands.

Neets Bay Fish Hatchery and Wildlife Viewing Site, Neets Lake, and Bluff Lake are located in this LTA.

The entire LTA is in Timber Production LUD, with two thirds on State land, one third on NFS land. About one-third of the timber harvest occurred on NFS land with the rest of State land. There is about eight miles of road.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. The LTA is largely protected from prevailing winds or vegetation is resistant to destructive winds, therefore, windthrow risk is low. Landslide initiation risk is low. There is no snow avalanche risk.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	TCM_50
Map Unit Code	M245Cm07
Map Unit Long Name	Traitors Cove Metasediments Neets Creek Valley Floor
Size	1,307 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Unconsolidated; Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Alluvium; Schist, Gneiss
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial
Soil Great Groups	Cryofluvents, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Haplocryods, Humicryods
Landcover	Timber harvest, more than 50 years old (75%); Forested muskeg (9%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (6%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 2 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 34 acres (3%)
All POG	1954: 1,132 acres (87%); 2016: 139 acres (11%)
Climate	Average temperature: 3-7°C (37.4-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 356 cm (140 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (83%); 500-1000 ft. (16%); 1000-2000 ft. (1%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (79%); 35-54% slopes (16%); 55-75% slopes (4%); >75% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	1 mile
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (34%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Flood plain (FP), High gradient contained (HC), Alluvial fan (AF), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Moderate gradient contained (MC)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (14%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (7%); Upland (79%)
Ownership	NFS (40%); State of Alaska (60%)
Human Disturbance	75.9% timber harvest (993 of 1,308 total acres); 2.6 km/km2 (4.1 mi/mi2) road or trail; 4 miles powerline corridor.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (0.1%); landslides (0.5%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Traitors Cove Metasediments Margaret Creek Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex

The Traitors Cove Metasediments Margaret Creek Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex LTA is located on Revillagigedo Island along Margaret Creek. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected footslopes and gently sloping lowlands within the Traitors Cove Metasediments Ecological Subsection.

This valley was shaped by valley glaciation. Post glacial erosion and deposition have resulted in the creation of floodplains and alluvial fans. Footslope soils are covered with colluvial soil materials from upslope.

On the floodplains and alluvial fans soils are deep and well drained. These soils support productive spruce and hemlock dominated stands. Most alluvial areas have been logged and young growth red alder and Sitka spruce currently occupies the active alluvial landscapes.

On the infrequently dissected footslopes soils are moderately well drained and support western hemlock dominated stands.

On flat areas of the valley bottom, outside the riparian areas moderately deep to deep, very poorly drained organic soils support mixed conifer forested wetlands and sphagnum dominated wetlands.

Margaret Lake and the Margaret Creek Fish Pass and wildlife Viewing Facility are located in this LTA.

This LTA is entirely on NFS and State land. The LTA is in Timber Production and Old-Growth Habitat LUDs. 874 acres of timber harvest occurred on NFS lands between 1950 and 2000. There are fourteen miles of existing roads in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. The LTA is largely protected from prevailing winds or vegetation is resistant to destructive winds, therefore, windthrow risk is low. Landslide initiation risk is low. There is no snow avalanche risk. The LTA, however, has a low to moderate risk of landslides originating on adjacent steep slopes outside the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	TCM_50a
Map Unit Code	M245Cm08
Map Unit Long Name	Traitors Cove Metasediments Margaret Creek Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex
Size	1,936 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Phyllite, Schist
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial; Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial; Proglacial Deposition-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquepts, Cryofluvents, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Haplocryods, Humicryods
Landcover	Timber harvest, more than 50 years old (27%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (15%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (15%); Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (14%); Timber harvest, less than 20 years old (12%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (6%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 0 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 102 acres (5%)
All POG	1954: 1,437 acres (74%); 2016: 563 acres (29%)
Climate	Average temperature: 3.5-7.5°C (38.3-45.5°F). Annual precipitation: 279-356 cm (110-140 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (97%); 500-1000 ft. (3%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (92%); 35-54% slopes (7%); 55-75% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	2 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (56%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Flood plain (FP), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Alluvial fan (AF)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (8%); Palustrine Forested (37%); Upland (55%)
Ownership	NFS (94%); State of Alaska (6%)
Human Disturbance	45.1% timber harvest (874 of 1,936total acres); 3.0 km/km2 (4.8 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (0.2%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Traitors Cove Metasediments Port Stewart Lowlands-Valley Floor Complex

The Traitors Cove Metasediments Port Stewart Lowlands-Valley Floor Complex LTA is located on Cleveland Peninsula on lowlands between Helm Bay and Spacious Bay. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly gently sloping lowlands with lesser amounts of infrequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans within the Traitors Cove Metasediments Ecological Subsection.

Lowlands and valley floors have been altered by continental glaciation. Dense till underlies some of the lowlands. Valley floor soils consist of sideslope deposits, some of which have been reworked by stream action.

Very poorly drained organic soils on lowlands support mixed conifer forested wetlands and sphagnum dominated wetlands.

Sitka spruce stands are along streams associated with well drained alluvial deposits.

Uplifted beach deposits support productive western hemlock dominated stands.

Helm Lake, Helm Point, Point Francis, Wadding Cove, and Raymond Cove are located in this LTA.

This LTA is almost entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Timber Production, Semi-Remote Recreation, Modified Landscape, and Old-Growth Habitat LUDs. The entire LTA is in the Cleveland Roadless Area. The 172 acres of timber harvest by A-frame and tractor logging from the beach methods occurred in the 1950's with no associated road construction.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. The LTA is largely protected from prevailing winds or vegetation is resistant to destructive winds, therefore, windthrow risk is low. Landslide initiation risk is low. There is no snow avalanche risk.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	TCM_60a
Map Unit Code	M245Cm09
Map Unit Long Name	Traitors Cove Metasediments Port Stewart Lowlands-Valley Floor Complex
Size	15,809 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary; Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Graywacke, Slate, Phyllite, Schist; Calcareous Metasediments, Metavolcanics, Schist, Gneiss
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Fluvial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Contact Deposition-Glacial; Stream Processes-Fluvial
Soil Great Groups	Cryofluvents, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to muskeg (30%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (21%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (10%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (9%); Muskeg meadow (8%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (6%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 408 acres (3%)
High POG	2016: 2,401 acres (15%)
All POG	1954: 6,157 acres (39%); 2016: 5,985 acres (38%)
Climate	Average temperature: 4-7.5°C (39.2-45.5°F). Annual precipitation: 279 cm (110 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (87%); 500-1000 ft. (12%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (96%); 35-54% slopes (4%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	31 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (61%); mapped (5%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Flood plain (FP), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Low gradient contained (LC)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (20%); Palustrine Forested (52%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (7%); Upland (21%)
Ownership	NFS (99%); Private/Municipal (1%)
Human Disturbance	1.1% timber harvest (172 of 15,772 total acres); no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (< 1%); landslides (< 0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (3%)

Traitors Cove Metasediments Helm Bay Plateaus

The Traitors Cove Metasediments Helm Bay Plateaus LTA is located on Cleveland Peninsula one quarter mile north of the head of Helm Bay. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly gently sloping lowlands within the Traitors Cove Metasediments Ecological Subsection.

Plateaus have been altered by continental glaciation and post glacial organic deposition. Dense till underlies the concave areas and bedrock underlies soils on convex areas.

Very poorly drained organic soils about one meter thick over dense till support mixed conifer forested wetlands and sphagnum dominated wetlands.

Along streams and on steeper areas soils are poorly and somewhat poorly drained mineral soils less than one meter thick over bedrock. These soils support low volume cedar-hemlock dominated stands.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Timber Production and Semi-Remote Recreation LUDs. The entire LTA is in the Cleveland Roadless Area. There has been no timber harvest or road building in this LTA.

This LTA is unprotected from destructive winds, predominantly from the southeast. However, non-forested or low volume forest conditions result in stunted vegetation strongly resistant to destructive winds. Therefore, there is minimal wind disturbance or windthrow risk. Landslide risk is also low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	TCM_61
Map Unit Code	M245Cm10
Map Unit Long Name	Traitors Cove Metasediments Helm Bay Plateaus
Size	1,345 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Graywacke, Slate
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquepts, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to muskeg (40%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (29%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (11%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (8%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 0 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 65 acres (5%)
All POG	1954: 344 acres (26%); 2016: 344 acres (26%)
Climate	Average temperature: 5-6.5°C (41-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 279 cm (110 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (34%); 500-1000 ft. (66%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (94%); 35-54% slopes (6%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	not present
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Moderate gradient contained (MC), High gradient contained (HC), Flood plain (FP), Palustrine (PA), Alluvial fan (AF)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (45%); Palustrine Forested (44%); Upland (10%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (< 0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (<1%)

Wrangell Narrows Metasediments Ecological Subsection LTAs

Wrangell Narrows Metasediments Lindenberg Peninsula Mountain Summits

The Wrangell Narrows Metasediments Lindenberg Peninsula Mountain Summits LTA is located on northeast Kupreanof Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rounded mountain summits within the Wrangell Narrows Metasediments Ecological Subsection.

Summits have been rounded from glacial erosion and contain only small amounts of glacial till or pre-glacial residual soils.

Soils on the summits are typically very poorly drained, shallow organic soils over bedrock. These soils support alpine shrublands and/or alpine emergent wetland plant communities.

On steeper slopes well drained, moderately deep mineral soils support alder-salmonberry plant communities in avalanche zones.

Ambler Peak, De Long Peak, Duncan Peaks, Hall Peak, Hunt Peak, Kane Peak, Lockwood Peak, Missionary Range, Narrows Peak, Petersburg Mountain, Portage Mountain, Putnam Peak, Scott Peak, Sheridan Peak, and Sherman Peak are part of this LTA.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Timber Production, Wilderness, Scenic Viewshed, and Modified Landscape LUDs. Portions of this LTA are in Missionary, Five Mile or Lindenberg Roadless Areas. There has been no timber harvest in this LTA. There is less than one mile of trail in this LTA.

Southern and easterly aspects of this LTA are unprotected from destructive winds, predominantly from the southeast. However, harsh alpine conditions (including winds) results in stunted vegetation strongly resistant to destructive winds. Therefore, there is minimal wind disturbance or windthrow risk. Landslide risk is high and snow avalanche risk is high.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	WNM_10_1
Map Unit Code	M245Cc01
Map Unit Long Name	Wrangell Narrows Metasediments Lindenberg Peninsula Mountain Summits
Size	15,941 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Quartz Diorite, Monzonite, Quartz Monzonite; Graywacke, Slate
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryosaprists, Cryumbrepts, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to high elevation (60%); Alpine (10%); Alder-Brush (9%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (5%); Recurrent slide (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 0 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 598 acres (4%)
All POG	1954: 1,511 acres (9%); 2016: 1,505 acres (9%)
Climate	Average temperature: 0-6°C (32-42.8°F). Annual precipitation: 406 cm (160 in).
Elevation Class	1000-2000 ft. (15%); 2000+ ft. (85%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (18%); 35-54% slopes (37%); 55-75% slopes (28%); >75% slopes (18%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	not present
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Lake (L), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Flood plain (FP), Alluvial fan (AF)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (6%); Upland (94%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	<0.1% timber harvest (6 of 15,941 total acres); 0.01 km/km2 (0.02 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (13.0%); landslides (0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (1%)

Wrangell Narrows Metasediments Mitkof Island Mountain Summits

The Wrangell Narrows Metasediments Mitkof Island Mountain Summits LTA is located on Mitkof Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rounded mountain summits within the Wrangell Narrows Metasediments Ecological Subsection.

Summits have been rounded from glacial erosion and contain only small amounts of glacial till or pre-glacial residual soils.

Soils on the summits are typically very poorly drained shallow organics over bedrock. These soils support alpine shrublands and/or alpine emergent wetland plant communities.

On steeper slopes well drained moderately deep mineral soils support alder-salmonberry plant communities in avalanche zones.

Manzanita Peak and Sam Peak are part of this LTA.

This LTA is entirely on NFS and State land. The LTA is in Timber Production, Old-Growth Habitat, Special Interest Area, and Modified Landscape LUDs. Portions of the LTA are in the Crystal and Manzanita Roadless Areas. There has been no timber harvest or road building in this LTA.

Southern and easterly aspects of this LTA are unprotected from destructive winds, predominantly from the southeast. However, harsh alpine conditions (including winds) results in stunted vegetation strongly resistant to destructive winds. Therefore, there is minimal wind disturbance or windthrow risk. Landslide risk is low and snow avalanche risk is high.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	WNM_10_2
Map Unit Code	M245Cc02
Map Unit Long Name	Wrangell Narrows Metasediments Mitkof Island Mountain Summits
Size	6,317 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Gabbro
Soil Parent Material	Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to high elevation (44%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (12%); Recurrent slide (11%); Unproductive forest due to recurrent slide (11%); Alpine (9%); Sparsely Vegetated/Unvegetated (6%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 0 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 85 acres (1%)
All POG	1954: 1,004 acres (16%); 2016: 1,004 acres (16%)
Climate	Average temperature: 1.5-6°C (34.7-42.8°F). Annual precipitation: 229-254 cm (90-100 in).
Elevation Class	1000-2000 ft. (31%); 2000+ ft. (69%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (22%); 35-54% slopes (35%); 55-75% slopes (29%); >75% slopes (14%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	not present
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Alluvial fan (AF), Flood plain (FP), Lake (L), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (12%); Upland (88%)
Ownership	NFS (96%); State of Alaska (4%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (7.7%); landslides (< 0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (<1%)

Wrangell Narrows Metasediments Lindenberg Peninsula Mountain Slopes

The Wrangell Narrows Metasediments Lindenberg Peninsula Mountain Slopes LTA is located on northeast Kupreanof Island, on the north half of the Lindenberg Peninsula, northwest of the community of Petersburg. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, shallowly incised, smooth mountain slopes with lesser amounts of subalpine summits and ridges within the Wrangell Narrows Metasediments Ecological Subsection.

Mountain slopes have been altered by continental and subsequent local glaciation as well as by post glacial erosion. Summits have been rounded from glacial erosion and contain only small amounts of glacial till or pre-glacial residual soils.

Well drained shallow to very deep mineral soils on mountain slopes support western hemlock dominated forests.

Very poorly drained organic soils on benches of mountain slopes support sphagnum peat dominated wetlands and mixed conifer forests.

On summits, very poorly drained shallow organic soils support alpine shrublands and/or alpine emergent wetland plant communities and well drained residual soils support mountain hemlock stands.

Chipp Peak, Colp Lake and Del Monte Peak are part of this LTA.

This LTA is almost entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Timber Production, Old-Growth Habitat, Wilderness, Scenic Viewshed, and Modified Landscape LUDs. Portions of this LTA are in the Missionary, Five Mile or Lindenberg Roadless Areas. The 2,966 acres of timber harvest has occurred between 1950 and present. There are fifteen miles of roads and five miles of trails on this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast and if unprotected, taller treed southern and easterly aspects of mountain slopes of this LTA have a high windthrow risk. Landslide initiation risk is high on the steepest slopes and snow avalanche risk is high on steep alder-covered side-slopes.

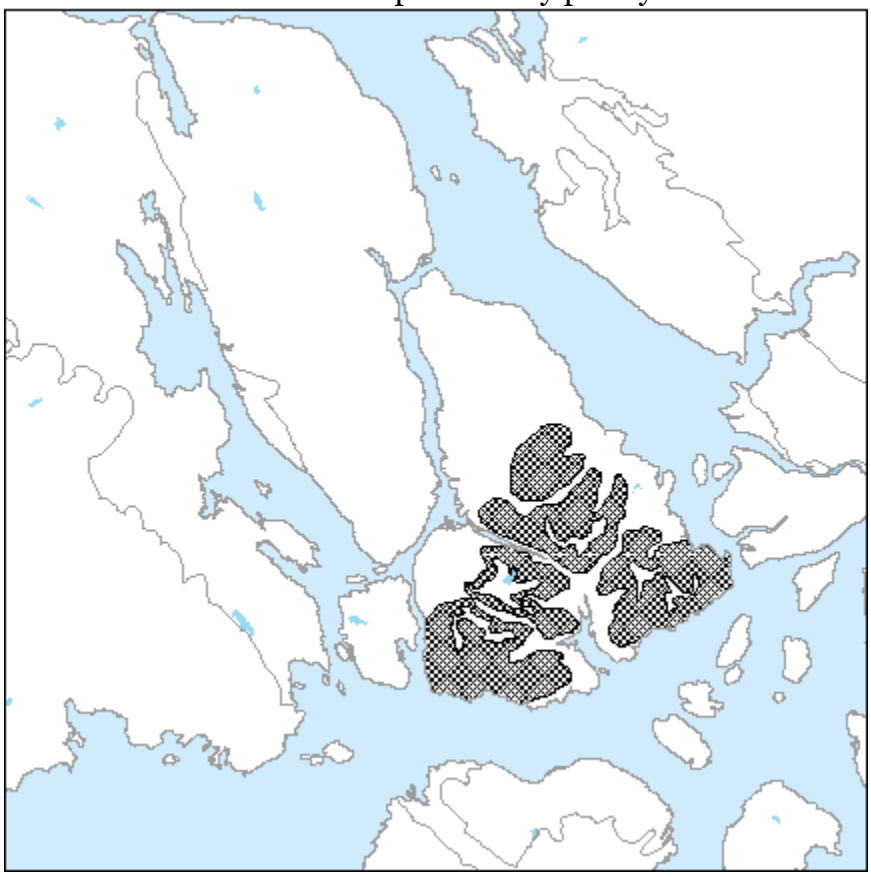
Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	WNM_30_1
Map Unit Code	M245Cc03
Map Unit Long Name	Wrangell Narrows Metasediments Lindenberg Peninsula Mountain Slopes
Size	61,299 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Quartz Diorite, Monzonite, Quartz Monzonite; Graywacke, Slate
Soil Parent Material	Ablation Till, Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting
Soil Great Groups	Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (20%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (17%); Unproductive forest due to high elevation (10%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (9%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (9%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (7%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (6%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 2,690 acres (4%)
High POG	2016: 20,342 acres (33%)
All POG	1954: 41,887 acres (68%); 2016: 38,921 acres (63%)
Climate	Average temperature: 0.5-7°C (32.9-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 203-254 cm (80-100 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (20%); 500-1000 ft. (29%); 1000-2000 ft. (46%); 2000+ ft. (4%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (37%); 35-54% slopes (31%); 55-75% slopes (22%); >75% slopes (11%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	30 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (8%); mapped (1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Flood plain (FP), Alluvial fan (AF)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (5%); Palustrine Forested (13%); Upland (81%)
Ownership	NFS (98%); State of Alaska (2%); Private/Municipal (<1%)
Human Disturbance	4.8% timber harvest (2,966 of 61,299 total acres); 0.13 km/km2 (0.21 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (6.6%); landslides (0.9%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (11%)

Wrangell Narrows Metasediments Mitkof Island Mountain Slopes

The Wrangell Narrows Metasediments Mitkof Island Mountain Slopes LTA is located on southern Mitkof Island, south of the community of Petersburg. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, shallowly incised, smooth mountain slopes with lesser amounts of subalpine summits and ridges within the Wrangell Narrows Metasediments Ecological Subsection.

Mountain slopes have been altered by continental and subsequent local glaciation as well as by post glacial erosion. Summits have been rounded from glacial erosion and contain only small amounts of glacial till or pre-glacial residual soils.

Moderately well to well drained shallow to very deep mineral soils on mountain slopes support hemlock forests with inclusions of cedar or Sitka spruce. Very poorly drained organic soils on benches and gentle slopes support sphagnum dominated wetlands.



On summits, very poorly drained shallow organic soils alpine shrublands and/or alpine emergent wetland plant communities and well drained mineral soils support mountain hemlock forests.

Crystal Lake, Favor Peak, and Woodpecker Cove are in this LTA.

This LTA is mostly on NFS land. The LTA is in Timber Production, Old-Growth Habitat, Modified Landscape, and Special Interest Area LUDs. Portions of the LTA are in East Mitkof, Crystal, or Manzanita Roadless Areas. The 9,572 acres of timber harvest on NFS and State of Alaska lands has occurred since the 1940's with 101 miles of associated road building, three miles of which have been converted to trails. There is one mile of constructed recreational trail (Ohmer Creek Trail) in this LTA. Wilson Creek Campsites, Banana Point and Blaquire Point Marine Access Facilities, are in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast and if unprotected, taller treed southern and easterly aspects of mountain slopes of this LTA have a high windthrow risk. Landslide initiation risk is high on the steepest slopes and snow avalanche risk is high on steep alder-covered side-slopes. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about nine percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	WNM_30_2
Map Unit Code	M245Cc04
Map Unit Long Name	Wrangell Narrows Metasediments Mitkof Island Mountain Slopes
Size	55,136 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Gabbro, Quartz Diorite, Monzonite, Quartz Monzonite; Graywacke, Slate
Soil Parent Material	Ablation Till, Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting
Soil Great Groups	Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (17%); Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (17%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (13%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (9%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (8%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (7%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (6%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (6%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (5%); Unproductive forest due to high elevation (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 3,043 acres (6%)
High POG	2016: 14,317 acres (26%)
All POG	1954: 42,307 acres (77%); 2016: 32,735 acres (59%)
Climate	Average temperature: 2-7°C (35.6-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 229-254 cm (90-100 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (22%); 500-1000 ft. (33%); 1000-2000 ft. (43%); 2000+ ft. (2%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (44%); 35-54% slopes (29%); 55-75% slopes (18%); >75% slopes (9%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	23 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (6%); mapped (<1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Alluvial fan (AF), Palustrine (PA)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (8%); Palustrine Forested (13%); Upland (79%)
Ownership	NFS (93%); State of Alaska (7%); Private/Municipal (<1%)
Human Disturbance	17.4% timber harvest (9,572 of 55,136 total acres); 0.7 km/km2 (1.2 mi/mi2) road or trail; 4 miles powerline corridor.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (< 1%); avalanche fields (2.8%); landslides (0.2%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (9%)

Wrangell Narrows Metasediments Zarembo Island Mountain Slopes

The Wrangell Narrows Metasediments Zarembo Island Mountain Slopes LTA is located on Zarembo Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, shallowly incised, smooth mountain slopes with lesser amounts of subalpine summits and ridges within the Wrangell Narrows Metasediments Ecological Subsection.

Mountain slopes have been altered by continental and subsequent local glaciation as well as by post glacial erosion. Summits have been rounded from glacial erosion and contain only small amounts of glacial till or pre-glacial residual soils.

Well drained to somewhat poorly drained shallow to very deep mineral soils on mountain slopes support western hemlock dominated stands. Very poorly drained organic soils on gentler slopes support sphagnum peat dominated wetlands.

On summits, very poorly drained shallow organic soils support alpine shrublands and/or alpine emergent wetland plant communities and well drained residual soils support mountain hemlock stands.

Craig Point is part of this LTA.

This LTA is almost entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Timber Production, Scenic Viewshed, Old-Growth Habitat, and Modified Landscape LUDs. The eastern area is in the East Zarembo Roadless Area. The 5,272 acres of timber harvest on NFS and State of Alaska lands has occurred since the 1960's with 64 miles of associated road building, two miles of which have been converted to recreational trails.

The dominant wind direction is southeast and if unprotected, taller treed southern and easterly aspects of mountain slopes of this LTA have a moderate windthrow risk. Landslide initiation risk is moderate on the steepest slopes and snow avalanche risk is moderate on steep alder-covered side-slopes. For subalpine summits, harsh alpine conditions (including winds) results in stunted vegetation strongly resistant to destructive winds. Therefore, there is minimal wind disturbance or windthrow risk.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	WNM_30_3
Map Unit Code	M245Cc05
Map Unit Long Name	Wrangell Narrows Metasediments Zarembo Island Mountain Slopes
Size	21,175 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Gabbro, Quartz Diorite, Monzonite, Quartz Monzonite; Graywacke, Slate
Soil Parent Material	Ablation Till, Dense Till, Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting
Soil Great Groups	Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (23%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (11%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (11%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (10%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (9%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (8%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (8%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (6%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 2,211 acres (10%)
High POG	2016: 5,794 acres (27%)
All POG	1954: 16,856 acres (80%); 2016: 11,584 acres (55%)
Climate	Average temperature: 3.5-7.5°C (38.3-45.5°F). Annual precipitation: 203-254 cm (80-100 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (18%); 500-1000 ft. (33%); 1000-2000 ft. (47%); 2000+ ft. (2%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (65%); 35-54% slopes (23%); 55-75% slopes (9%); >75% slopes (3%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	14 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (7%); mapped (1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Alluvial fan (AF), Palustrine (PA)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (12%); Palustrine Forested (12%); Upland (76%)
Ownership	NFS (100%); State of Alaska (<1%)
Human Disturbance	24.9% timber harvest (5,272 of 21,175 total acres); 1.2 km/km2 (1.9 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (< 1%); avalanche fields (0.3%); landslides (< 0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (2%)

Wrangell Narrows Metasediments Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex

The Wrangell Narrows Metasediments Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex LTA is located on east central Kupreanof and northern Mitkof Islands. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, shallowly incised, smooth mountain slopes with lesser amounts of subalpine summits and ridges within the Wrangell Narrows Metasediments Ecological Subsection.

Mountain slopes have been altered by continental and subsequent local glaciation as well as by post glacial erosion. Summits have been rounded from glacial erosion and contain only small amounts of glacial till or pre-glacial residual soils.

Moderately well drained and well drained, shallow to very deep mineral soils on mountain slopes support hemlock stands with inclusions of cedar dominance. Very poorly drained organic soils on gentler mountain slopes support sphagnum dominated wetlands.

Soils on summits are typically very poorly drained shallow organics over bedrock. They support alpine shrublands and/or alpine emergent wetland plant communities. Lesser amounts of well drained moderately deep mineral soils support alder-salmonberry plant communities in avalanche zones.

This LTA is mostly on NFS land. The LTA is in Timber Production, Old-Growth Habitat, Scenic Viewshed, and Modified Landscape LUDs. Portions of the LTA are in Lindenberg or Green Rocks Roadless Areas. There are about 7,866 acres of timber harvest and 76 miles of associated roads. There are thirteen miles of trail on this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast and if unprotected, taller treed southern and easterly aspects of mountain slopes of this LTA have a high windthrow risk. Landslide initiation risk is high on the steepest slopes and snow avalanche risk is high on steep alder-covered side-slopes. For subalpine summits, harsh alpine conditions (including winds) results in stunted vegetation strongly resistant to destructive winds. Therefore, there is minimal wind disturbance or windthrow risk. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about nine percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	WNM_30a
Map Unit Code	M245Cc06
Map Unit Long Name	Wrangell Narrows Metasediments Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex
Size	57,608 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Sedimentary; Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Quartz Diorite, Monzonite, Quartz Monzonite; Graywacke, Slate; Mixed Extrusive and Sedimentary
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting
Soil Great Groups	Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (15%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (14%); Unproductive forest due to high elevation (13%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (11%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (8%); Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (8%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (7%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (6%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 1,595 acres (3%)
High POG	2016: 13,876 acres (24%)
All POG	1954: 36,506 acres (63%); 2016: 28,640 acres (50%)
Climate	Average temperature: 2-7°C (35.6-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 229-254 cm (90-100 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (16%); 500-1000 ft. (30%); 1000-2000 ft. (47%); 2000+ ft. (7%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (49%); 35-54% slopes (30%); 55-75% slopes (15%); >75% slopes (6%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	20 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (6%); mapped (<1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Palustrine (PA), Alluvial fan (AF)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (12%); Palustrine Forested (11%); Upland (77%)
Ownership	NFS (85%); State of Alaska (9%); Private/Municipal (6%)
Human Disturbance	13.7% timber harvest (7,866 of 57,608 total acres); 0.6 km/km2 (1.0 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (6.6%); landslides (0.2%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (9%)

Wrangell Narrows Metasediments Lindenberg Peninsula Hills

The Wrangell Narrows Metasediments Lindenberg Peninsula Hills LTA is located on northern Kupreanof Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rolling hills within the Wrangell Narrows Metasediments Ecological Subsection.

Hills have been altered by continental glaciation as well as by post glacial marine sedimentation and uplift and subsequent organic deposition.

Very poorly drained organic soils on and between hills support sphagnum dominated wetlands and mixed conifer stands. Somewhat poorly to well drained soils support western hemlock or cedar dominated stands.

This LTA includes the narrow strip of land connecting the Lindenberg Peninsula with the rest of Kupreanof Island between Portage Bay and Duncan Canal. This area is an important corridor for terrestrial wildlife movement between Kupreanof Island and the Lindenberg Peninsula.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Timber Production, Wilderness, Scenic Viewshed, and Modified Landscape LUDs. A portion of the LTA is in the North Kupreanof Roadless Areas. The 122 acres of timber harvest occurred in the 2000's with ten miles of associated road building. There are five miles of recreational trails in this LTA (Portage Mountain Loop Trail).

The LTA is protected from the predominant southeast winds. Consequently, this LTA has a low windthrow risk. Landslide initiation risk is low due to low slope gradients. There is no snow avalanche risk. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about 31 percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	WNM_40_1
Map Unit Code	M245Cc07
Map Unit Long Name	Wrangell Narrows Metasediments Lindenberg Peninsula Hills
Size	8,402 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Quartz Diorite, Monzonite, Quartz Monzonite, Graywacke, Slate
Soil Parent Material	Glacial Deposit, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to low site index (42%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (27%); Muskeg meadow (11%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (8%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 0 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 207 acres (2%)
All POG	1954: 1,713 acres (20%); 2016: 1,591 acres (19%)
Climate	Average temperature: 5.5-6.5°C (41.9-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 229-254 cm (90-100 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (92%); 500-1000 ft. (8%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (95%); 35-54% slopes (4%); 55-75% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	7 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (63%); mapped (3%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), High gradient contained (HC), Palustrine (PA), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Flood plain (FP)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (22%); Palustrine Forested (57%); Upland (21%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	1.5% timber harvest (122 of 8,402 total acres); 0.7 km/km2 (1.1 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (31%)

Wrangell Narrows Metasediments Zarembo Island Baht Harbor Hills

The Wrangell Narrows Metasediments Zarembo Island Baht Harbor Hills LTA is located on northern Zarembo Island, west of the community of Wrangell. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, smooth hills within the Wrangell Narrows Metasediments Ecological Subsection.

Hills have been rounded and smoothed by glaciation. Dense till occurs on concave areas between hills and on lower hillslopes.

Poorly to well drained mineral soils less than one meter thick over till or bedrock support western hemlock forests with inclusions of cedar. Very poorly drained organic soils on gentle slopes and between hills support sphagnum dominated wetlands and mixed conifer forests.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Timber Production, Scenic Viewshed, and Modified Landscape LUDs. The southern portion of the LTA is in the East Zarembo Roadless Area. The 438 acres of timber harvest (all NFS) has occurred in the 1970's, and 2010's with six miles of associated road building.

The LTA is protected from the predominant southeast winds. Consequently, this LTA has a low windthrow risk. Landslide initiation risk is low due to low slope gradients. There is no snow avalanche risk.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	WNM_40_2
Map Unit Code	M245Cc08
Map Unit Long Name	Wrangell Narrows Metasediments Zarembo Island Baht Harbor Hills
Size	2,451 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Gabbro; Graywacke, Slate
Soil Parent Material	Ablation Till, Dense Till, Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquepts, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to muskeg (31%); Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (17%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (16%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (12%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (8%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 19 acres (1%)
High POG	2016: 216 acres (9%)
All POG	1954: 1,554 acres (63%); 2016: 1,116 acres (46%)
Climate	Average temperature: 5.5-7°C (41.9-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 229cm (90 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (36%); 500-1000 ft. (56%); 1000-2000 ft. (9%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (94%); 35-54% slopes (6%); 55-75% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	3 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (17%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Flood plain (FP), Palustrine (PA)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (38%); Upland (62%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	17.9% timber harvest (438 of 2,451 total acres); 1.0 km/km2 (1.6 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No documented landslides
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

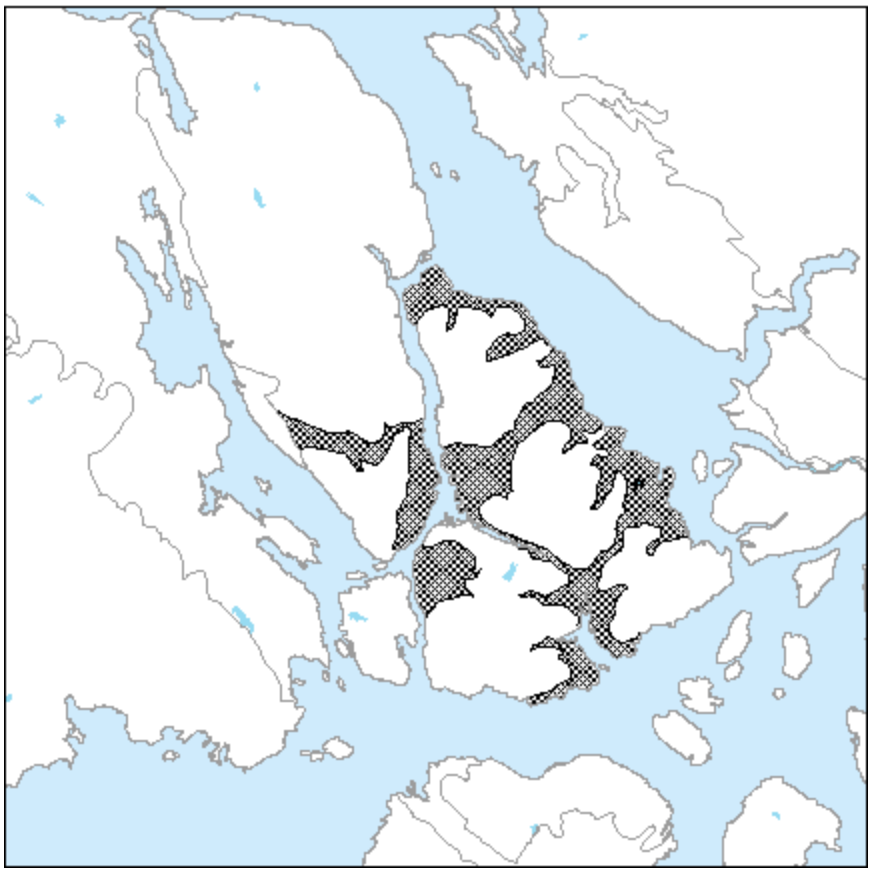
Wrangell Narrows Metasediments Hills-Lowlands Complex

The Wrangell Narrows Metasediments Hills-Lowlands Complex LTA is located on southeast Kupreanof and Mitkof Islands. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly gently sloping lowlands and infrequently dissected, smooth hillslopes within the Wrangell Narrows Metasediments Ecological Subsection.

Hills and lowlands have been rounded and smoothed by glaciation. Dense till underlies the lowlands and lower portions of the hillslopes.

On lowlands, very poorly drained organic soils one meter or thicker over dense till support sphagnum peat dominated wetlands and mixed conifer stands.

On hillslopes, somewhat poorly drained to well drained soils less than one meter thick over dense till or bedrock support western hemlock forests with inclusions of cedar dominance. Poorly drained alluvial and marine sediments support estuarine emergent short sedge plant communities. Very deep, well drained alluvial soils on uplifted beaches and floodplains support Sitka spruce stands.



This LTA is mostly on NFS and State land. The LTA is in Timber Production, Old-Growth Habitat, Municipal Watershed, Scenic Viewshed, and Modified Landscape LUDs. Portions of the LTA are in East Mitkof, Green Rocks, Manzanita and Crystal Roadless Areas. The 3,649 acres of timber harvest on NFS and State of Alaska lands has occurred since the 1900's. There is 96 miles of road and eight miles of trails.

The city of Petersburg is in this LTA. Greens Camp Camping Area, Olsons Log Dump, and Petersburg Ferry Terminal are located on this LTA. Swan Observatory Wildlife Viewing Site, Blind River Rapids Shelter, Three Lakes Shelter, Ohmer Creek Campground, Manmade Hole Picnic Area, and Blind Slough Group Picnic Site are located on this LTA. Papkes Landing is located on this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast to southwest and if unprotected, taller treed southern and easterly and westerly aspects of this LTA have a moderate windthrow risk. Landslide initiation risk is low due to low slope gradients. There is no snow avalanche risk. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about seven percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	WNM_40a
Map Unit Code	M245Cc09
Map Unit Long Name	Wrangell Narrows Metasediments Hills-Lowlands Complex
Size	53,020 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Sedimentary; Undifferentiated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Gabbro; Graywacke, Slate; Mixed Extrusive and Sedimentary
Soil Parent Material	Dense Till, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquepts, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to low site index (22%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (20%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (13%); Forested muskeg (7%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (6%); Muskeg meadow (5%); Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 961 acres (2%)
High POG	2016: 4,784 acres (9%)
All POG	1954: 22,004 acres (42%); 2016: 18,355 acres (35%)
Climate	Average temperature: 3.5-7°C (38.3-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 229cm (90 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (88%); 500-1000 ft. (9%); 1000-2000 ft. (3%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (91%); 35-54% slopes (7%); 55-75% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	89 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (59%); mapped (1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), High gradient contained (HC), Flood plain (FP), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Palustrine (PA)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (30%); Palustrine Forested (34%); Upland (36%)
Ownership	NFS (72%); State of Alaska (21%); Private/Municipal (6%)
Human Disturbance	6.9% timber harvest (3,649 of 53,020 total acres); 0.8 km/km2 (1.2 mi/mi2) road or trail; 8 miles powerline corridor; City of Petersburg.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (< 1%); avalanche fields (< 0.1%); landslides (< 0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (7%)

Wrangell Narrows Metasediments Portage Bay to Twelvemile Creek Hills-Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex

The Wrangell Narrows Metasediments Portage Bay to Twelvemile Creek Hills-Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex LTA is located on northeast Kupreanof Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans, gently sloping lowlands, and infrequently dissected, smooth hillslopes within the Wrangell Narrows Metasediments Ecological Subsection.

The hills, valley floor, and lowlands have been altered by continental and subsequent local glaciation, Dense till underlies much of the LTA.

Very poorly drained organic soils on valley bottom lowlands support sphagnum dominated wetlands and mixed conifer stands.

Somewhat poorly to well drained soils on footslopes and hillslopes support western hemlock dominated forests.

Poorly to well drained alluvial and marine sediments on uplifted beaches support western hemlock or Sitka spruce forests.

Very deep, well drained alluvial soils on floodplains support Sitka spruce forests.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Timber Production and Old-Growth Habitat LUDs. Much of the LTA is in the Missionary or Five Mile Roadless Areas. The 1,243 acres of timber harvest has occurred in 1980's, and 1990's with 22 miles of associated road building. The Upper and Lower Portage Creek Fish Passes are located on this LTA.

The LTA is protected from the predominant southeast winds. Consequently, this LTA has a low windthrow risk. Landslide initiation risk is low due to low slope gradients. There is no snow avalanche risk.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	WNM_40b
Map Unit Code	M245Cc10
Map Unit Long Name	Wrangell Narrows Metasediments Portage Bay to Twelvemile Creek Hills-Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex
Size	9,539 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Graywacke, Slate
Soil Parent Material	Ablation Till, Colluvium, Glaciomarine Deposits, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Fluvial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial; Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to muskeg (20%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (13%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (13%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (13%); Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (12%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (7%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (6%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (5%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 251 acres (3%)
High POG	2016: 1,342 acres (14%)
All POG	1954: 6,118 acres (64%); 2016: 4,875 acres (51%)
Climate	Average temperature: 2.5-6.5°C (36.5-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 203-254 cm (80-100 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (78%); 500-1000 ft. (22%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (93%); 35-54% slopes (6%); 55-75% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	2 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (30%); mapped (11%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), High gradient contained (HC), Flood plain (FP), Low gradient contained (LC), Moderate gradient contained (MC)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (11%); Palustrine Forested (22%); Upland (67%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	13.0% timber harvest (1,243 of 9,539 total acres); 0.9 km/km2 (1.5 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (0.1%); landslides (0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (1%)

Wrangell Narrows Metasediments Portage Bay Valley Floor

The Wrangell Narrows Metasediments Portage Bay Valley Floor LTA is located along the east shore of Portage Bay on northeast Kupreanof Island, northwest of the community of Petersburg. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans within the Wrangell Narrows Metasediments Ecological Subsection.

This LTA consists of the non-flooded portion of the bottom of a glacially carved fiord. Subsequent hillslope erosion has resulted in deposits of colluvial material over the glacial sediments.

On the infrequently dissected footslopes soils are one meter or thicker over dense till or bedrock and typically well drained. These soils support western hemlock forests with inclusions of Sitka spruce or cedar dominance.

On the alluvial fans soils are deep and well drained. These soils support spruce dominated stands.

Boulder Point and East Point are part of this LTA.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Modified Landscape, Old-Growth Habitat, Timber Production, and Scenic Viewshed LUDs. There has been 655 acres of timber and ten miles of associated road building. The Portage Bay Marine Access is located on this LTA.

The LTA is protected from the predominant southeast winds. Consequently, this LTA has a low windthrow risk. Landslide initiation risk is low due to low slope gradients. There is a moderate landslide risk of landslides from uphill positions. There is no snow avalanche risk.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	WNM_50_1
Map Unit Code	M245Cc11
Map Unit Long Name	Wrangell Narrows Metasediments Portage Bay Valley Floor
Size	2,062 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary; Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Graywacke,Slate; Alluvium
Soil Parent Material	Ablation Till, Alluvium, Colluvium, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial
Soil Great Group	Humicryods
Landcover	Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (27%); Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (15%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (12%); Timber harvest, more than 50 years old (12%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (7%); Timber harvest, less than 20 years old (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 269 acres (13%)
High POG	2016: 929 acres (45%)
All POG	1954: 1,948 acres (94%); 2016: 1,283 acres (62%)
Climate	Average temperature: 3.5-6.5°C (38.3-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 229-254 cm (90-100 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (98%); 500-1000 ft. (2%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (88%); 35-54% slopes (10%); 55-75% slopes (2%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	8 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (75%); mapped (4%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Alluvial fan (AF), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Flood plain (FP), Estuary (ES)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (16%); Upland (84%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	32.2% timber harvest (665 of 2,062 total acres); 1.9 km/km2 (3.1 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (1.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Wrangell Narrows Metasediments Petersburg Creek Valley Floor

The Wrangell Narrows Metasediments Petersburg Creek Valley Floor LTA is located on northeast Kupreanof Island, across Wrangell Narrows from the community of Petersburg. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans, gently sloping lowlands and uplifted estuaries and tidal flats within the Wrangell Narrows Metasediments Ecological Subsection.

The valley floor and lowlands have been altered by continental and subsequent local glaciation, post glacial uplift and deposition from surrounding slopes.

On footslopes somewhat poorly to well drained soils one meter or more thick over dense till or bedrock support western stands with areas of cedar or spruce dominance.

Deep, very poorly drained organic soils on valley bottom lowlands outside riparian areas support sphagnum dominated wetlands and mixed conifer forests.

On the uplifted estuary poorly drained alluvial and marine sediments support estuarine emergent short sedge plant communities.

On alluvial fans very deep, well drained alluvial soils support Sitka spruce dominated stands.

This LTA is almost entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Semi-Remote Recreation, Petersburg Creek-Duncan Salt Chuck Wilderness, and Wilderness Wild River (Petersburg Creek) LUDs. The 48 acres of timber harvest has occurred in the 1910's and 1950's with no associated road building. There are eleven miles of recreational trails on this LTA (Petersburg Lake and Portage Mountain Loop Trails). The Petersburg Lake Cabin is on this LTA.

The LTA is protected from the predominant southeast winds. Consequently, this LTA has a low windthrow risk. Landslide initiation risk is low due to low slope gradients. There is no snow avalanche risk.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	WNM_50_2
Map Unit Code	M245Cc12
Map Unit Long Name	Wrangell Narrows Metasediments Petersburg Creek Valley Floor
Size	6,075 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Quartz Diorite, Monzonite, Quartz Monzonite; Graywacke, Slate
Soil Parent Material	Ablation Till, Alluvium, Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial
Soil Great Groups	Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to muskeg (29%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (17%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (11%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (8%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (7%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (7%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (6%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 345 acres (6%)
High POG	2016: 1,161 acres (19%)
All POG	1954: 2,798 acres (46%); 2016: 2,750 acres (45%)
Climate	Average temperature: 3-6.5°C (37.4-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 229cm (90 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (97%); 500-1000 ft. (3%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (91%); 35-54% slopes (9%); 55-75% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	6 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (74%); mapped (1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Flood plain (FP), High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Palustrine (PA)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (23%); Palustrine Forested (30%); Upland (48%)
Ownership	NFS (99%); Private/Municipal (1%)
Human Disturbance	0.8% timber harvest (48 of 6,075 total acres); 0.7 km/km2 (1.2 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (< 0.1%); landslides (0.5%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (2%)

Wrangell Narrows Metasediments South Blind Slough and Big Creek Valley Floor

The Wrangell Narrows Metasediments South Blind Slough and Big Creek Valley Floor LTA is located on Mitkof and northeast Kupreanof Islands. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans, and gently sloping lowlands within the Wrangell Narrows Metasediments Ecological Subsection.

The valley floor and lowland are underlain by dense glacial till. Uplifted beach sediments underlie the soils on the lowest elevations of the LTA.

On the footslopes somewhat poorly to well drained soils about one meter thick over dense till or bedrock support western hemlock forests with inclusions of cedar dominance.

Very poorly drained organic soils on valley bottom lowlands support sphagnum moss dominated wetlands, mixed conifer, and tall sedge (primarily Sitka sedge) wetlands.

On uplifted beaches poorly drained alluvial and marine sediments support western hemlock forests.

Very deep, well drained alluvial soils on alluvial fans and riparian areas support Sitka spruce forests.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Timber Production, Old-Growth Habitat, Semi-Remote Recreation, Scenic Viewshed, and Modified Landscape LUDs. Portions of the southern areas are in the East Mitkof or Crystal Roadless Areas. There has been 687 acres of timber harvest and thirteen miles of associated road construction in this LTA.

The LTA is protected from the predominant southeast winds. Consequently, this LTA has a low windthrow risk. Landslide initiation risk is low due to low slope gradients. There is no snow avalanche risk. Yellow-cedar decline occupies about six percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	WNM_50_3
Map Unit Code	M245Cc13
Map Unit Long Name	Wrangell Narrows Metasediments South Blind Slough and Big Creek Valley Floor
Size	5,987 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Gabbro, Quartz Diorite, Monzonite, Quartz Monzonite; Graywacke, Slate
Soil Parent Material	Ablation Till, Alluvium, Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial; Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial
Soil Great Groups	Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to low site index (16%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (15%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (12%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (9%); Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (9%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (7%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (7%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (6%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (6%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 564 acres (9%)
High POG	2016: 1,136 acres (19%)
All POG	1954: 3,821 acres (64%); 2016: 3,134 acres (52%)
Climate	Average temperature: 3-7°C (37.4-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 229-254 cm (90-100 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (85%); 500-1000 ft. (15%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (90%); 35-54% slopes (8%); 55-75% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	5 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (34%); mapped (6%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Flood plain (FP), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Palustrine (PA)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (15%); Palustrine Forested (35%); Upland (50%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	11.5% timber harvest (687 of 5,987 total acres); 0.8 km/km2 (1.3 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (< 0.1%); landslides (0.6%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (6%)

Wrangell Narrows Metasediments Duncan Creek Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex

The Wrangell Narrows Metasediments Duncan Creek Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex LTA is located on central Kupreanof Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans, floodplains, and gently sloping lowlands within the Wrangell Narrows Metasediments Ecological Subsection.

The valley floor and lowland have been altered by continental and subsequent local glaciation. Dense till underlies much of this LTA. Stream action has reworked soils into well sorted alluvium on the floodplains. The LTA is a broad U-shaped valley floor with wetlands on the valley floor away from better drained riparian areas. Very poorly drained organic soils on valley bottom lowlands support sphagnum moss dominated wetlands and mixed conifer stands outside of riparian areas.

On footslopes somewhat poorly to well drained soils about one meter thick over dense till support western hemlock forests with inclusions of cedar dominance.

On floodplains and alluvial fans, very deep, well drained soils support Sitka spruce dominated stands.

Ohmer Slough is part of this LTA.

This LTA is entirely on NFS and State land. The LTA is in Timber Production, Old-Growth Habitat, and Modified Landscape LUDs. Most of the LTA is in Lindenberg Roadless Area. The 105 acres of timber harvest has occurred since the 1980's with ten miles of associated road building. The Warm Fish Lake Shelter and the Duncan Creek Fish Pass are on this LTA.

The LTA is protected from the predominant southeast winds. Consequently, this LTA has a low windthrow risk. Landslide initiation risk is low due to low slope gradients. There is no snow avalanche risk. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about eight percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	WNM_50a
Map Unit Code	M245Cc14
Map Unit Long Name	Wrangell Narrows Metasediments Duncan Creek Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex
Size	4,685 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary; Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Graywacke, Slate; Mixed Extrusive and Sedimentary
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial; Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial; Proglacial Deposition-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to low site index (28%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (28%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (8%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (7%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (7%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (6%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 351 acres (7%)
High POG	2016: 808 acres (17%)
All POG	1954: 1,761 acres (38%); 2016: 1,656 acres (35%)
Climate	Average temperature: 4-6.5°C (39.2-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 229-254 cm (90-100 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (96%); 500-1000 ft. (4%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (93%); 35-54% slopes (6%); 55-75% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	3 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (45%); mapped (9%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Flood plain (FP), Palustrine (PA), Low gradient contained (LC)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (22%); Palustrine Forested (35%); Upland (43%)
Ownership	NFS (96%); State of Alaska (4%)
Human Disturbance	2.2% timber harvest (105 of 4,685 total acres); 0.8 km/km2 (1.3 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (8%)

Wrangell Narrows Metasediments Lowlands

The Wrangell Narrows Metasediments Lowlands LTA is located on eastern Kupreanof and Mitkof Islands. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly gently sloping lowlands within the Wrangell Narrows Metasediments Ecological Subsection.

The lowland has been altered by continental glaciation, uplift, and subsequent organic deposition. Dense till and uplifted marine sediments underlie much of this LTA.

Very poorly drained organic soils on lowlands support sphagnum peat and shore pine dominated wetlands. Poorly to well drained very deep soils support low productivity western hemlock or cedar-hemlock stands.

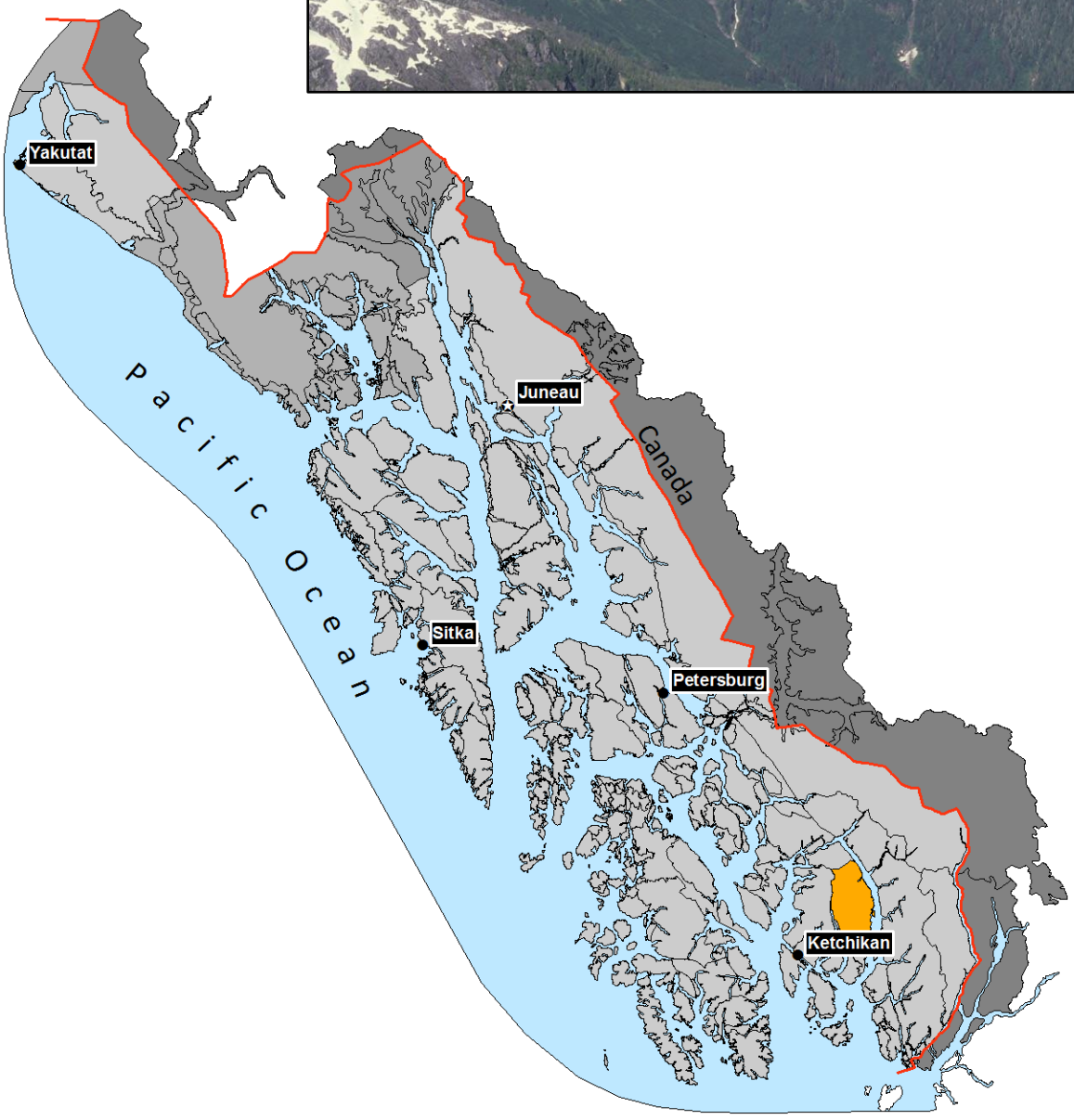
This LTA is almost entirely on NFS and State lands.

The LTA is in Modified Landscape, Old-Growth Habitat, and Semi-Remote Recreation LUDs. Portions of the LTA are in Lindenberg and Crystal Roadless Areas. The seventeen acres of timber harvest has occurred in the 1950's with no associated road building.

The LTA is protected from the predominant southeast winds. Consequently, this LTA has a low windthrow risk. Landslide initiation risk is low due to low slope gradients. There is no snow avalanche risk. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about five percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	WNM_60
Map Unit Code	M245Cc15
Map Unit Long Name	Wrangell Narrows Metasediments Lowlands
Size	9,597 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary; Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Graywacke, Slate; Alluvium
Soil Parent Material	Glaciomarine Deposits, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Proglacial Deposition-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to muskeg (26%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (24%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (17%); Forested muskeg (16%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 13 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 241 acres (3%)
All POG	1954: 2,794 acres (29%); 2016: 2,777 acres (29%)
Climate	Average temperature: 3.5-6.5°C (38.3-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 254 cm (100 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (97%); 500-1000 ft. (3%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (97%); 35-54% slopes (3%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	17 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (58%); mapped (12%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Moderate gradient contained (MC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Flood plain (FP), High gradient contained (HC), Low gradient contained (LC)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (37%); Palustrine Forested (46%); Upland (17%)
Ownership	NFS (60%); State of Alaska (40%); Private/Municipal (<1%)
Human Disturbance	0.2% timber harvest (17 of 9,597 total acres); no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (0.2%); landslides (< 0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (5%)

Behm Canal Complex Ecological Subsection LTAs

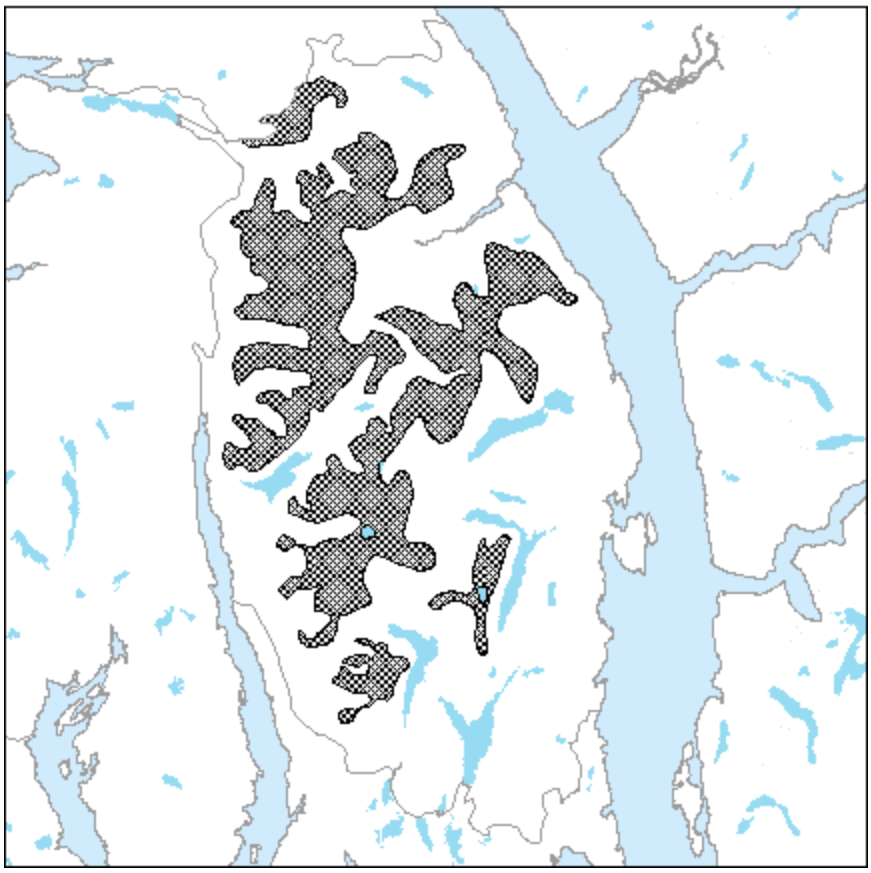


Behm Canal Complex Mountain Summits

The Behm Canal Complex Mountain Summits LTA is located on Revilligigedo Island between Orchard and Marble Creeks east of Carroll Inlet and west of Behm Canal. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rounded mountain summits with lesser amounts of infrequently dissected, smooth mountain slopes within the Behm Canal Complex Ecological Subsection.

These summits have been rounded from glacial erosion and contain only small amounts of glacial till or pre-glacial residual soils. Valley glaciation has resulted in numerous sharp ridges in this LTA.

On the mountain summits well drained, mineral soils less than one meter thick over bedrock support alpine heather, mountain hemlock stands, and Sitka alder shrubland. Poorly drained, shallow to bedrock organic soils support deer cabbage and hardy forb plant communities. Rock outcrops are common.



On the infrequently dissected mountain slopes soils are well drained and less than one meter thick over bedrock. These soils support Sitka alder and salmonberry plant communities in avalanche zones.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Misty Fiords National Monument Wilderness, Remote Recreation, Semi-Remote Recreation, and Timber Production LUDs. The western half of the LTA is in the North Revilla Roadless Area. There has been no timber harvest or road building in this LTA.

Southern and easterly aspects of this LTA are unprotected from destructive winds, predominantly from the southeast. However, harsh alpine conditions (including winds) results in stunted vegetation strongly resistant to destructive winds. Therefore, there is minimal wind disturbance or windthrow risk. Landslide risk is moderate and snow avalanche risk is high.

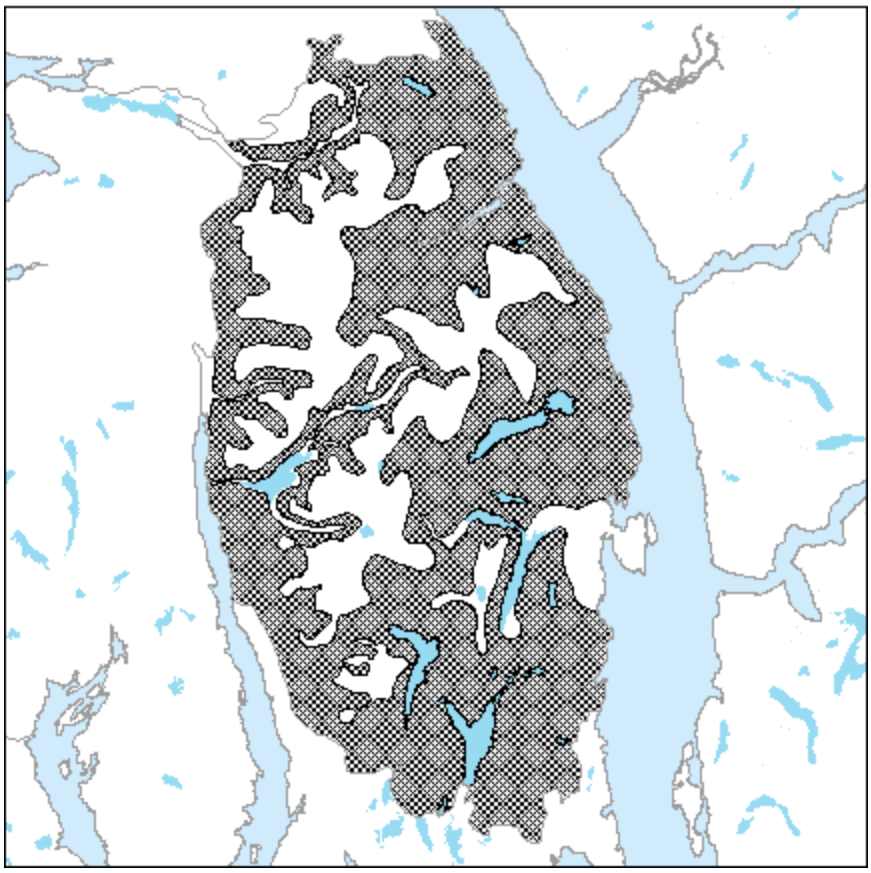
Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	BCC_10
Map Unit Code	M245Cn01
Map Unit Long Name	Behm Canal Complex Mountain Summits
Size	58,586 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Quartz Diorite, Monzonite, Quartz Monzonite; Gneiss, Marble, Calcareous Metasediments
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryorthents, Cryosaprists, Cryumbrepts, Dystrocryepts, Haplocryods, Humicryods, Rock Outcrop
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to high elevation (37%); Alpine (22%); Sparsely Vegetated/Unvegetated (12%); Alder-Brush (7%); Unproductive forest due to rock (7%); Unproductive forest due to recurrent slide (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 56 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 1,817 acres (3%)
All POG	1954: 3,280 acres (6%); 2016: 3,250 acres (6%)
Climate	Average temperature: 0-6.5°C (32-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 356-508 cm (140-200 in).
Elevation Class	500-1000 ft. (1%); 1000-2000 ft. (17%); 2000+ ft. (83%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (21%); 35-54% slopes (24%); 55-75% slopes (26%); >75% slopes (28%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: MzPzcp, Pm, (<1%).
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	not present
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Lake (L), Flood plain (FP), Palustrine (PA)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (5%); Upland (95%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (< 1%); avalanche fields (15.6%); landslides (0.5%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (1%)

Behm Canal Complex Mountain Slopes

This LTA is located on Revilligigedo Island between Orchard and Marble Creeks east of Carroll Inlet and west of Behm Canal. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected smooth mountain slopes with lesser amounts of rounded mountain summits within the Behm Canal Complex Ecological Subsection.

Mountain slopes have been altered by continental and subsequent local glaciation as well as by post glacial erosion and organic deposition. The summits have been rounded from glacial erosion and contain only small amounts of glacial till or pre-glacial residual soils.

On lower mountain slopes, soils are typically well drained and more than one meter thick over bedrock. These soils support western hemlock forests with inclusions of Sitka spruce. Cedar stands occur on wetter soils on gentler slopes.



Upper mountain slopes soils are well drained and less than one-half meter thick over bedrock. These soils support alder-salmonberry plant communities or mountain hemlock stands.

Mountain summits soils are organic or mineral and less than one-half meter thick over bedrock. Soil drainage ranges from poor to well. Poorly drained organic soils support deer cabbage and hardy forb plant communities. The well drained soils support heath and crowberry plant communities.

This LTA includes Manzanita Lake, Lake Grace, Swan Lake, Ella Lake, and Mirror Lake. Manzanita Lake Cabin, Beaver Camp Cabin, and Ella Narrows Cabin are in this LTA.

This LTA is almost entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in the Misty Fiords National Monument Wilderness, Remote Recreation, Semi-Remote Recreation, Old-Growth Habitat, and Timber Production LUDs. Additionally, parts of the (Orchard Creek) Scenic River LUD is in the northern extreme of the LTA. The western half of the LTA is in the North Revilla Roadless Area. There has been 4,490 acres of timber harvest and 54 miles of road constructed in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast and if unprotected, southern and easterly aspects of this LTA have a high windthrow risk. Landslide initiation risk is high on the steepest slopes and snow avalanche risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	BCC_30
Map Unit Code	M245Cn02
Map Unit Long Name	Behm Canal Complex Mountain Slopes
Size	149,724 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Sedimentary; Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Quartz Diorite, Monzonite, Quartz Monzonite; Phyllite, Schist; Gneiss, Marble, Calcareous Metasediments
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to high elevation (23%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (18%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (11%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (9%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (6%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (5%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 5,328 acres (4%)
High POG	2016: 45,265 acres (30%)
All POG	1954: 79,968 acres (53%); 2016: 75,478 acres (50%)
Climate	Average temperature: 1-7.5°C (33.8-45.5°F). Annual precipitation: 356-508 cm (140-200 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (16%); 500-1000 ft. (28%); 1000-2000 ft. (49%); 2000+ ft. (8%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (34%); 35-54% slopes (27%); 55-75% slopes (21%); >75% slopes (17%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: MzPzcp, Pdolm, Pm, (2%).
Shoreline Miles	42 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (4%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Flood plain (FP), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Palustrine (PA), Moderate gradient contained (MC)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (12%); Palustrine Forested (19%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (6%); Upland (64%)
Ownership	NFS (99%); State of Alaska (<1%); Private/Municipal (<1%)
Human Disturbance	3.0% timber harvest (4,490 of 149725 total acres); 0.16 km/km2 (0.3 mi/mi2) road or trail; 7 miles powerline corridor.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (< 1%); avalanche fields (5.3%); landslides (0.8%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (3%)

Behm Canal Complex Manzanita Creek Hills-Lowlands Complex

The Behm Canal Complex Manzanita Creek Hills-Lowlands Complex LTA is located on Revilligigedo Island along the western shore of Behm Canal and along Manzanita Creek. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rolling hills and lesser amounts of gently sloping lowlands and floodplains within the Behm Canal Complex Ecological Subsection.

Hills and lowlands have been glacially scoured. Dense till occurs in concave areas, but most soils are underlain by bedrock.

On the hillslopes poorly to well drained, mineral soils on hills support western hemlock and cedar-western hemlock dominated stands.

On lowlands very poorly drained organic soils one meter or more thick over bedrock support mixed conifer and sphagnum peat wetlands.

On the floodplains upstream of Manzanita Lake soils are deep and poorly drained mineral soils with an organic cap. These soils support a sedge dominated wetland. Downstream of the Manazanita Lake floodplain, soils are deep and well drained and support productive Sitka spruce and western hemlock forests.

The Manzanita Bay Shelter and Manzanita Lake Trail occur in this LTA.

The LTA is entirely within the Misty Fiords National Monument Wilderness. There has been no timber harvest or road building in this LTA. Three miles of recreational trails have been constructed in this LTA

The dominant wind direction is southeast. The LTA is largely protected from prevailing winds or vegetation is resistant to destructive winds, therefore, windthrow risk is low. Landslide initiation risk is low. There is no snow avalanche risk.

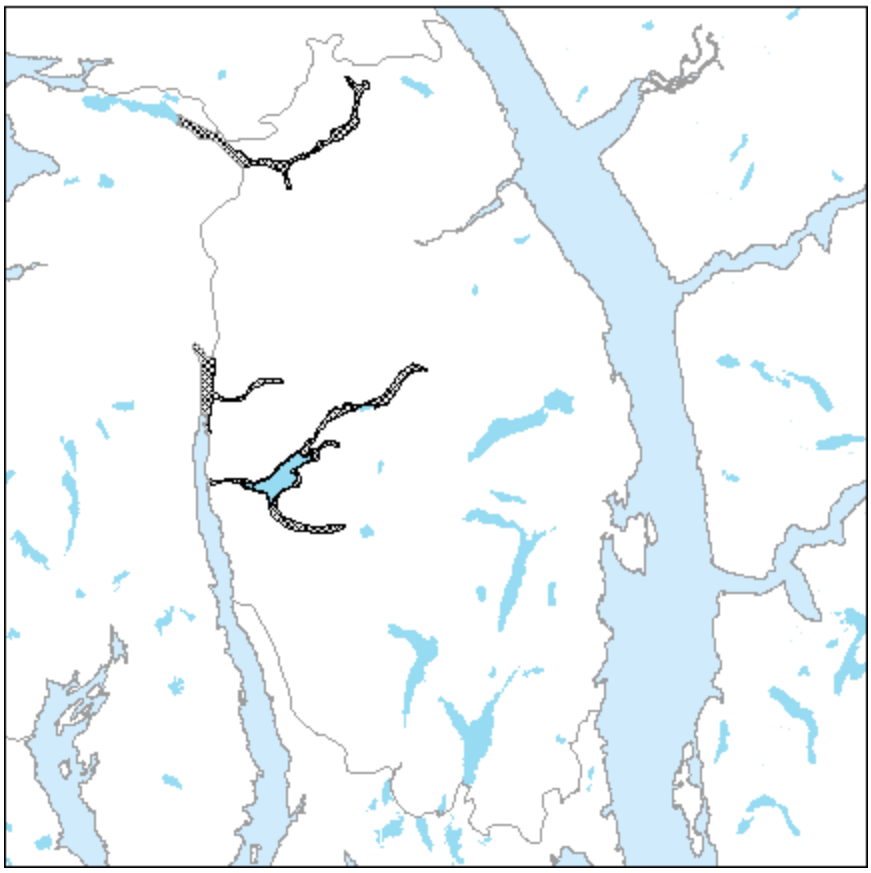
Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	BCC_40a
Map Unit Code	M245Cn03
Map Unit Long Name	Behm Canal Complex Manzanita Creek Hills-Lowlands Complex
Size	6,622 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Quartz Diorite, Monzonite, Quartz Monzonite; Gneiss, Marble
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to muskeg (35%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (19%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (11%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (11%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (6%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 174 acres (3%)
High POG	2016: 1,198 acres (18%)
All POG	1954: 3,432 acres (52%); 2016: 3,432 acres (52%)
Climate	Average temperature: 3.5-7.5°C (38.3-45.5°F). Annual precipitation: 483-508 cm (190-200 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (94%); 500-1000 ft. (6%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (74%); 35-54% slopes (17%); 55-75% slopes (6%); >75% slopes (2%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	16 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (50%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Palustrine (PA), Flood plain (FP), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Moderate gradient contained (MC), High gradient contained (HC)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (16%); Palustrine Forested (57%); Upland (27%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; 0.19 km/km2 (0.3 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (< 0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (1%)

Behm Canal Complex Orchard, Carroll, and Swan Creeks Valley Floors

The Behm Canal Complex Orchard, Carroll, and Swan Creeks Valley Floors LTA is located on Revillagigedo Island along Orchard, Carroll, and Swan Creeks. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans with lesser amounts of floodplains within the Behm Canal Complex Ecological Subsection.

Valley floors have been altered by continental and subsequent local valley glaciation. The valley bottom glacial sediments have been re-worked by stream action and buried by adjacent sideslope erosion.

On the footslopes moderately well drained colluvial soils more than a meter thick over bedrock or dense till support western hemlock stands.



On floodplains and alluvial fans deep, well drained alluvial soils support Sitka spruce dominated stands.

On gently sloping portions of the valley floors away from riparian areas, deep very poorly drained organic soils support short sedge and sphagnum dominated non-forested wetlands.

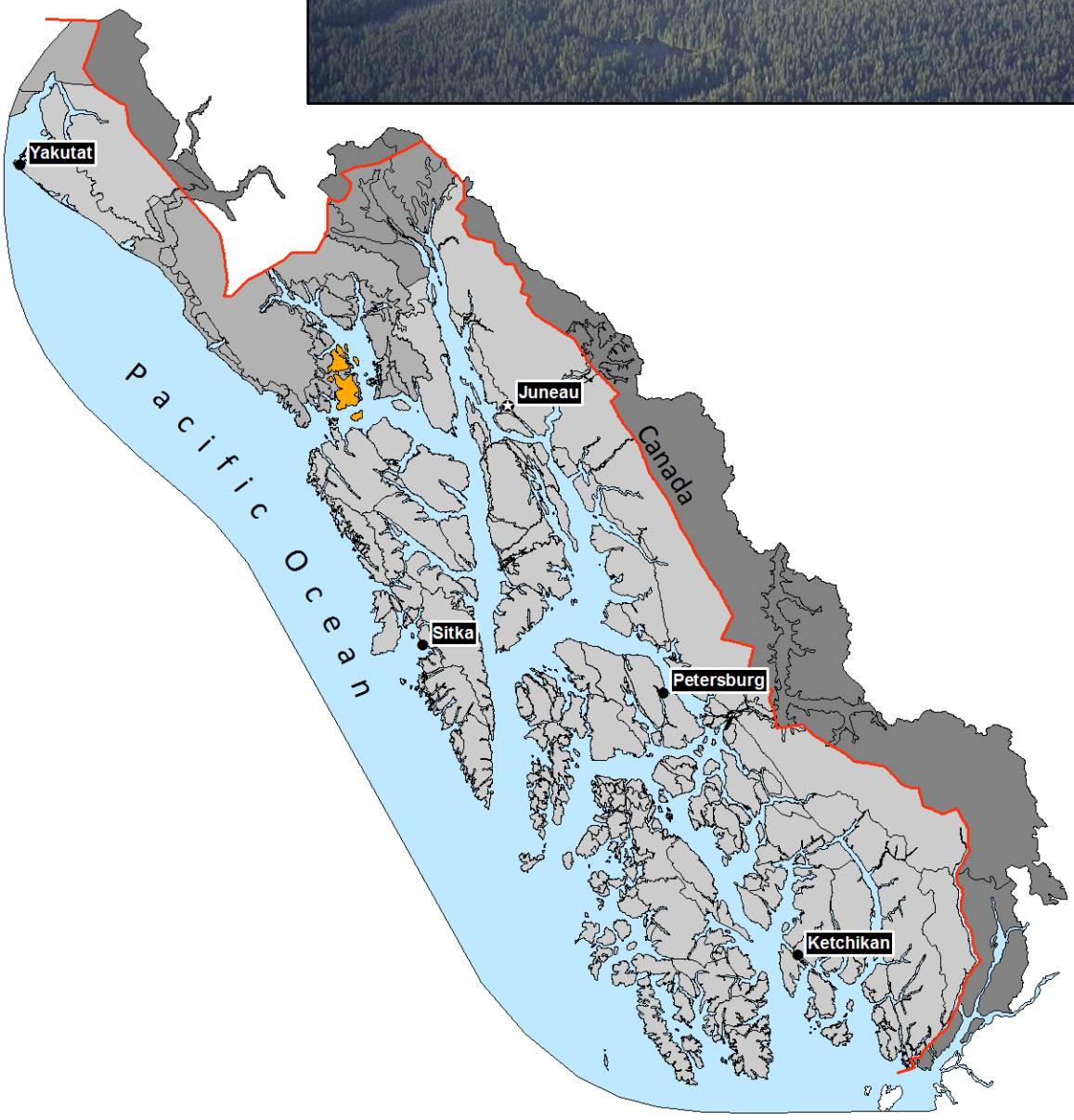
Swan Lake and Swan Lake Hydroelectric Dam and facilities are located in this LTA.

This LTA is entirely on NFS and State land. The LTA is predominantly in Remote Recreation, Semi-remote Recreation, Old-Growth Habitat, and Wild River and Scenic River (Orchard Creek) LUDs with a small amount in Timber Production LUD. Portions of the LTA is in North Revilla Roadless Area. The 412 acres of timber harvest has occurred in the 1960's, and 2000's with four miles of associated road building.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. The LTA is entirely protected from prevailing winds, therefore, windthrow risk is low. Landslide initiation risk is low. Snow avalanche risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	BCC_50
Map Unit Code	M245Cn04
Map Unit Long Name	Behm Canal Complex Orchard, Carroll, and Swan Creeks Valley Floor
Size	4,753 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Metamorphic; Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Calcareous Metasediments, Marble; Alluvium
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Colluvium, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial
Soil Great Groups	Cryofluvents, Cryohemists, Humicryods, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume classes 6 and 7 (19%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (18%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (17%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (9%); Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (8%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (7%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (6%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 829 acres (17%)
High POG	2016: 1,936 acres (41%)
All POG	1954: 2,919 acres (61%); 2016: 2,507 acres (53%)
Climate	Average temperature: 2.5-7.5°C (36.5-45.5°F). Annual precipitation: 356-508 cm (140-200 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (82%); 500-1000 ft. (18%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (84%); 35-54% slopes (10%); 55-75% slopes (4%); >75% slopes (2%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Pzm, (1%).
Shoreline Miles	2 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (34%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Flood plain (FP), High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Alluvial fan (AF), Lake (L)
Wetlands	Lacustrine (9%); Palustrine Emergent (14%); Palustrine Forested (8%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (5%); Upland (64%)
Ownership	NFS (86%); State of Alaska (14%)
Human Disturbance	8.7% timber harvest (412 of 4,753 total acres); 0.4 km/km2 (0.6 mi/mi2) road or trail; 1 mile powerline corridor.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (< 1%); avalanche fields (2.5%); landslides (0.3%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (2%)

Berg Bay Complex Ecological Subsection LTAs



Berg Bay Complex Lemesurier Island Mountain Slopes

The Berg Bay Complex Lemesurier Island Mountain Slopes LTA includes all of Lemesurier Island located in Cross Sound between Chichagof Island and Glacier Bay. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, smooth mountain slopes, with small areas of smooth hillslopes, lowlands, and rounded mountain summits within the Berg Bay Ecological Subsection.

Silurian limestone underlies about 65 percent of the Island.

On the mountain slopes and hillslopes soils are typically well drained mineral soils about one meter thick over bedrock or dense till. These soils typically support productive western hemlock forests.

Somewhat poor to poorly drained soils supporting mixed conifer forested wetland and a few sphagnum dominated non-forested wetlands exist on the lowlands.

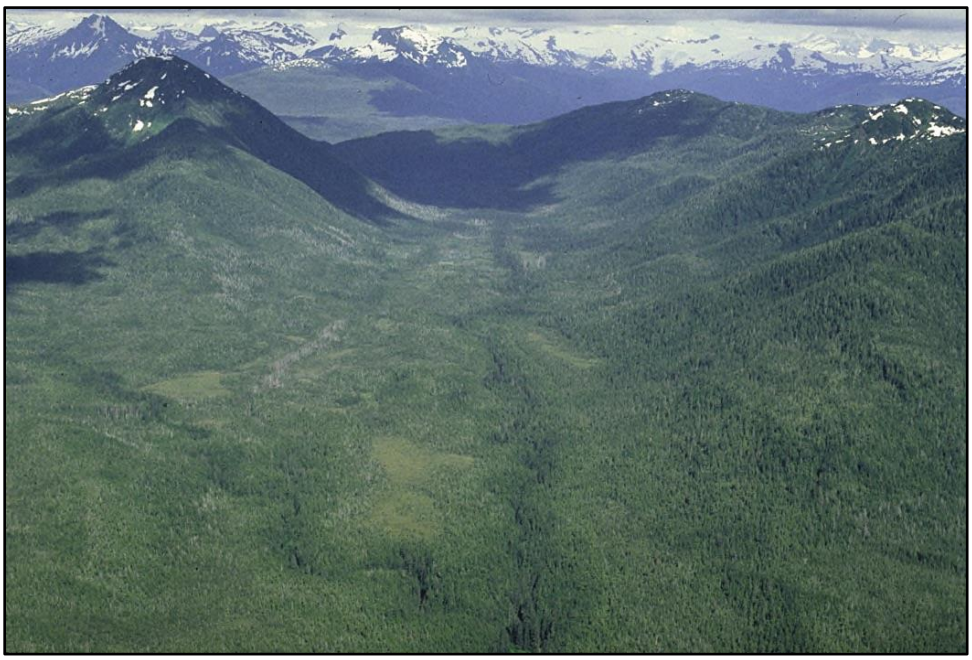
The soils on the rounded summits are less than one-half meter thick moderately well drained to poorly drained organic and mineral soils underlain by carbonate rock. These soils support deer cabbage and sedge dominated wetlands. Mountain hemlock stands occupy wind protected areas on the summits.

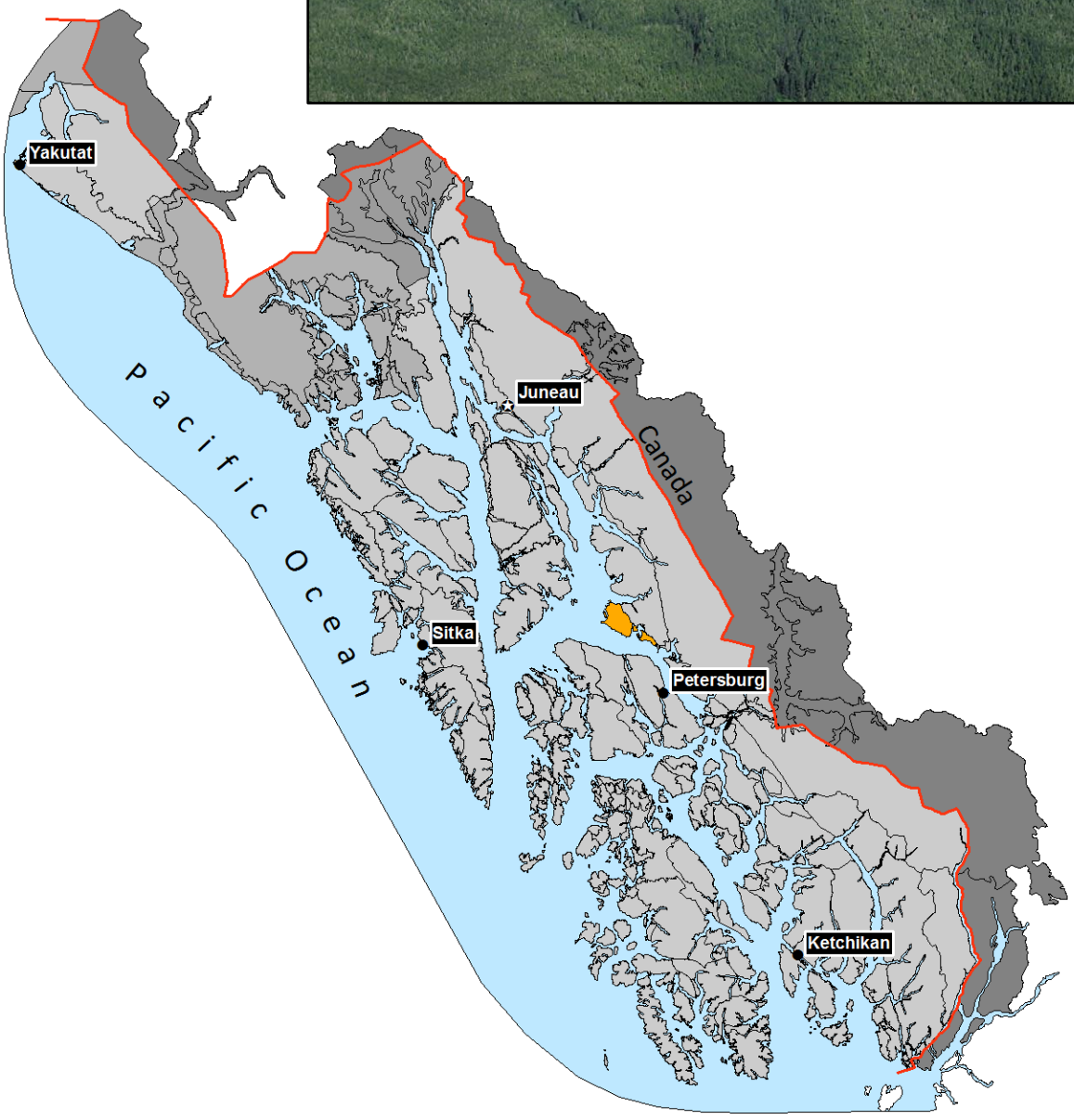
This LTA is almost entirely on NFS land. The entire LTA is located in the Pleasant-Lemesurier-Inian Islands Wilderness.

The dominant wind direction is southeast and east from Cross sound, although outflow winds are known to occur from Glacier Bay to the north. Windthrow Risk is moderate. Snow avalanche risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	BBC_30
Map Unit Code	M245Ba01
Map Unit Long Name	Berg Bay Complex Lemesurier Island Mountain Slopes
Size	6,845 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Quartz Monzonite, Quartz Diorite; Limestone
Soil Parent Material	Ablation Till, Dense Till, Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting; Solution
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial Ice Erosion-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting; Karstification-Solution
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryofolists, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume classes 6 and 7 (24%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (13%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (12%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (8%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (7%); Alder-Brush (7%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (7%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (6%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (6%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 1,617 acres (24%)
High POG	2016: 2,890 acres (42%)
All POG	1954: 5,151 acres (75%); 2016: 5,151 acres (75%)
Climate	Average temperature: 2-6°C (35.6-42.8°F). Annual precipitation: 229 cm (90 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (41%); 500-1000 ft. (37%); 1000-2000 ft. (20%); 2000+ ft. (1%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (41%); 35-54% slopes (33%); 55-75% slopes (17%); >75% slopes (8%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Sab, (65%).
Shoreline Miles	16 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (13%); mapped (1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Lake (L), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Estuary (ES)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (20%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (9%); Upland (70%)
Ownership	NFS (99%); Private/Municipal (1%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; 0.04 km/km2 (0.06 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (< 0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Cape Fanshaw Complex Ecological Subsection LTAs





Cape Fanshaw Complex Farragut Bay Mountain Summits

The Cape Fanshaw Complex Farragut Bay Mountain Summits LTA is located about 2 miles northwest of Farragut Bay, northwest of the community of Petersburg. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rugged and rounded mountain summits within the Cape Fanshaw Complex Ecological Subsection.

This LTA consists of two mountain summits that were modified mostly by valley glaciation.

Soils on the mountain summits are typically less than one-half meter thick over bedrock and soil drainage ranges from poor to well drained. Rock outcrop is common on the north facing slopes in this LTA. The well drained mineral soils support krummholz forests of mountain hemlock and less commonly Sitka spruce. Alpine blueberries, health and cassiope are also common plants on the well drained organic soils. The poorly drained soils support deer cabbage and sedge meadow plant communities.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Timber Production, Modified Landscape, Old-Growth Habitat and Scenic Viewshed LUDs. This LTA is entirely within the Fanshaw Roadless Area. There has been no timber harvest in this LTA. There are no roads or trails in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low. Snow avalanche risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	CFC_10
Map Unit Code	M245Ca01
Map Unit Long Name	Cape Fanshaw Complex Farragut Bay Mountain Summits
Size	2,210 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Extrusive; Undifferentiated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Volcanic undivided; Mixed Extrusive and Sedimentary
Soil Parent Material	Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to high elevation (51%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (11%); Sparsely Vegetated/Unvegetated (8%); Unproductive forest due to recurrent slide (7%); Alpine (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 22 acres (1%)
High POG	2016: 98 acres (4%)
All POG	1954: 396 acres (18%); 2016: 396 acres (18%)
Climate	Average temperature: 1.5-5.5°C (34.7-41.9°F). Annual precipitation: 229 cm (90 in).
Elevation Class	1000-2000 ft. (35%); 2000+ ft. (65%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (35%); 35-54% slopes (32%); 55-75% slopes (21%); >75% slopes (12%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	not present
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (19%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (7%); Upland (75%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No documented landslides
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (2%)

Cape Fanshaw Complex Farragut Bay Mountain Slopes

The Cape Fanshaw Complex Farragut Bay Mountain Slopes LTA is located northwest and southeast of Farragut Bay, northwest of the community of Petersburg. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, smooth mountain slopes with lesser amounts of infrequently dissected, smooth hillslopes within the Cape Fanshaw Complex Ecological Subsection.

This LTA was scoured by ice. Dense till occurs in concave areas and in depressions on the lee of the ice flow.

Soils on the upper mountain slopes are typically less than one-half meter thick and well drained. These soils support productive western hemlock forests.

On the lower mountain slopes soils are typically about one meter thick over bedrock or dense till. Soil drainage ranges from somewhat poor to well drained. These soils support western hemlock dominated stands with inclusions of Sitka spruce dominance.

On the hillslopes soils are typically one meter or more thick, organic, and soil drainage ranges from very poor to moderately well. The very poorly drained soils support moss dominated, non-forest wetland plant communities. The somewhat poorly drained soils support mixed conifer stands and moderate productivity cedar and western hemlock stands.

This LTA is within the Fanshaw and Spires Roadless Areas, almost entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Semi-Remote Recreation, Scenic Viewshed, Old-Growth Habitat and Timber Production LUDs. There has been about 430 acres of timber harvest via A-frame logging from saltwater in this LTA. There are no roads or trails in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. Windthrow risk is low in most of the LTA but high on the slopes facing Frederick Sound. Landslide risk is low. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about eleven percent of the LTA.

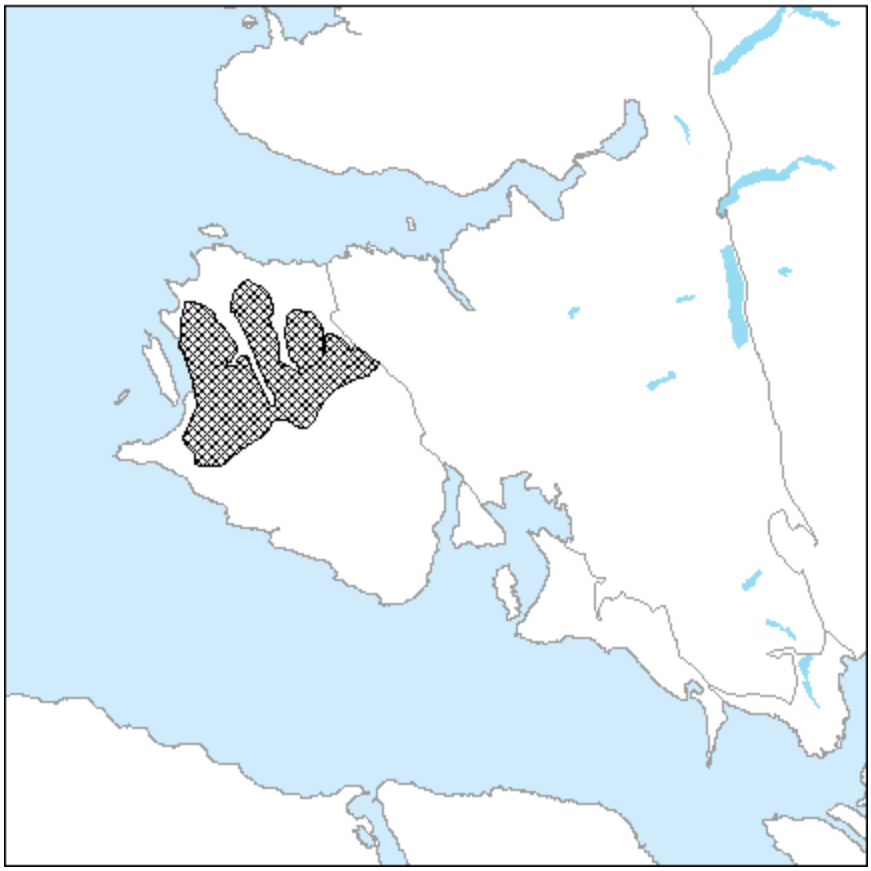
Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	CFC_30
Map Unit Code	M245Ca02
Map Unit Long Name	Cape Fanshaw Complex Farragut Bay Mountain Slopes
Size	22,699 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Extrusive; Metamorphic; Undifferentiated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Volcanic undivided; Calcareous Metasediments, Metavolcanics, Schist, Gneiss; Mixed Extrusive and Sedimentary
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (20%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (15%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (11%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (10%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (10%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (9%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (7%); Unproductive forest due to high elevation (7%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 2,180 acres (10%)
High POG	2016: 8,729 acres (38%)
All POG	1954: 17,438 acres (77%); 2016: 16,975 acres (75%)
Climate	Average temperature: 1.5-6.5°C (34.7-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 229-279 cm (90-110 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (28%); 500-1000 ft. (34%); 1000-2000 ft. (35%); 2000+ ft. (2%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (46%); 35-54% slopes (31%); 55-75% slopes (15%); >75% slopes (7%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	33 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (11%); mapped (1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Flood plain (FP), Alluvial fan (AF)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (30%); Upland (70%)
Ownership	NFS (100%); Private/Municipal (<1%)
Human Disturbance	2.0% timber harvest (463 of 22,699 total acres); no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (0.1%); landslides (0.5%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (11%)

Cape Fanshaw Complex Farragut Bay Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex

The Cape Fanshaw Complex Farragut Bay Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex LTA is located just east of Fanshaw Bay and Whitney Island northwest of the community of Petersburg. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, smooth mountain slopes with lesser amounts of rounded mountain summits within the Cape Fanshaw Complex Ecological Subsection.

This LTA was modified by a large lobe of ice that rounded the mountains and filled the lower portions of the valleys with till.

Soils on the upper mountain slopes are typically less than one-half meter thick and well drained. These soils support western hemlock dominated forests.



On the lower mountain slopes soils are typically one meter or more thick over bedrock or dense till. Soil drainage ranges from somewhat poor to well drained. These soils support western hemlock stands with patches of cedar or Sitka spruce.

Soils on the rounded mountain summits are typically less than one meter thick over bedrock and soil drainage class ranges from poor to somewhat poor. Most soils are organic or mineral soils with a heavy organic influence. These soils support low volume mountain hemlock stands or mixed conifer stands.

This LTA is entirely on NFS and State land. The LTA is in Timber Production, Modified Landscape, Old-Growth Habitat, or Research Natural Area LUDs. This LTA is mostly within either the Windham-Port Houghton or Fanshaw Roadless Areas. There has been no timber harvest in this LTA. There are no roads or trails in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk ranges from low to moderate. Snow avalanche risk ranges from low to moderate. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about nineteen percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	CFC_30a
Map Unit Code	M245Ca03
Map Unit Long Name	Cape Fanshaw Complex Farragut Bay Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex
Size	15,694 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary; Undifferentiated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Graywacke, Slate, Conglomerate; Mixed Extrusive and Sedimentary
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting
Soil Great Groups	Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume classes 6 and 7 (19%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (16%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (11%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (10%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (9%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (9%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (7%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 2,976 acres (19%)
High POG	2016: 6,968 acres (44%)
All POG	1954: 11,747 acres (75%); 2016: 11,747 acres (75%)
Climate	Average temperature: 0.5-6.5°C (32.9-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 152-229 cm (60-90 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (4%); 500-1000 ft. (22%); 1000-2000 ft. (61%); 2000+ ft. (13%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (41%); 35-54% slopes (35%); 55-75% slopes (18%); >75% slopes (6%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	2 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (1%); mapped (<1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Flood plain (FP), Palustrine (PA)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (27%); Upland (73%)
Ownership	NFS (97%); State of Alaska (3%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (0.2%); landslides (0.4%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (19%)

Cape Fanshaw Complex Hills-Lowlands Complex

The Cape Fanshaw Complex Hills-Lowlands Complex LTA is located just east of Fanshaw Bay and includes Whitney Island, northwest of the community of Petersburg. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rolling hills with lesser amounts of lowlands within the Cape Fanshaw Complex Ecological Subsection.

This LTA was modified by a large lobe of ice that rounded the mountains and filled the lower portions of the valleys with till.

Soils on the rolling hills range from less than one-half meter to more than one meter thick over bedrock or dense till. Soil drainage ranges from poor to well drained.

Deep poorly drained organic soils occur on the flat interfluves between hills. These soils support low volume western hemlock stands mixed with shore pine and yellow-cedar. On the flattest areas these soils support moss dominated non-forested wetlands.

The well drained soils occur on the steeper slopes and these soils support moderately productive western hemlock forests with small inclusions of Sitka spruce dominance.

This LTA is entirely on NFS and State land. The LTA is in Old-Growth Habitat, Modified Landscape, Timber Production, and Research Natural Area LUDs. The LTA is almost entirely within the Fanshaw Roadless Area. There has been no timber harvest in this LTA. There are no roads or trails in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low. Yellow-cedar decline is present in 28 percent of the LTA.

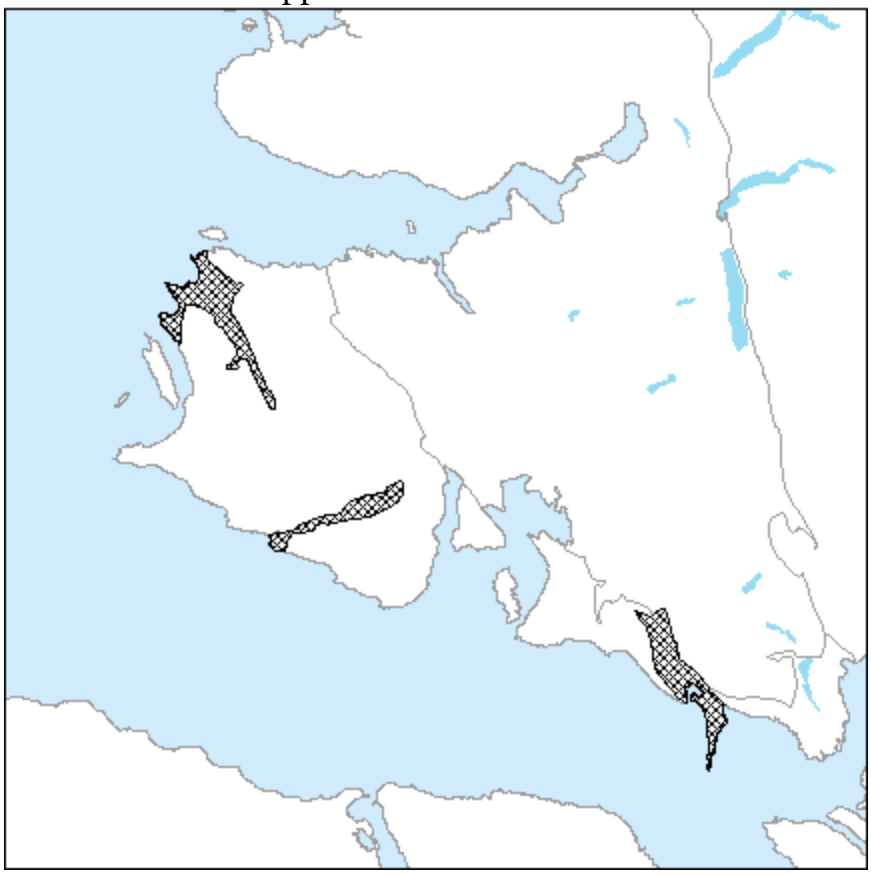
Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	CFC_40a
Map Unit Code	M245Ca04
Map Unit Long Name	Cape Fanshaw Complex Hills-Lowlands Complex
Size	15,333 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary; Undifferentiated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Graywacke, Slate; Mixed Extrusive and Sedimentary
Soil Parent Material	Dense Till, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquepts, Cryaquods, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to low site index (35%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (25%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (8%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (6%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (5%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (5%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 694 acres (5%)
High POG	2016: 1,819 acres (12%)
All POG	1954: 8,000 acres (52%); 2016: 8,000 acres (52%)
Climate	Average temperature: 3.5-6.5°C (38.3-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 152-229 cm (60-90 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (64%); 500-1000 ft. (36%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (95%); 35-54% slopes (4%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	28 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (24%); mapped (2%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Flood plain (FP), Low gradient contained (LC)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (7%); Palustrine Forested (75%); Upland (18%)
Ownership	NFS (92%); State of Alaska (8%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No documented landslides
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (28%)

Cape Fanshaw Complex Robert Island, Dry Bay, and Cat Creeks Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex

The Cape Fanshaw Complex Robert Island, Dry Bay, and Cat Creeks Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex LTA is located just east of Fanshaw Bay and Whitney Island, northwest of the community of Petersburg. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans with lesser amounts of lowlands within the Cape Fanshaw Complex Ecological Subsection.

This LTA consists of valley floors with glacial till deposits or uplifted marine sediments. Floodplain development is limited due to the small size of these watersheds.

Soils on the infrequently dissected footslopes are typically moderately well drained and less than one meter thick over dense till. These soils support western hemlock forests with small inclusions of Sitka spruce.



On the narrow floodplains soils typically consist of deep well drained alluvium. These soils support productive Sitka spruce-western hemlock riparian stands.

On the lowlands soils are typically deep, very poorly drained and organic. These soils support moss dominated non-forested wetlands or low volume mixed conifer forested wetlands.

This LTA is entirely on NFS and State land. The LTA is in Timber Production, Old-Growth Habitat, Modified Landscape, and Scenic Viewshed LUDs. This LTA is mostly within Windham-Port Houghton, Fanshaw, or Spires Roadless Areas. There has been about 345 acres of timber harvest in this LTA, mostly in the 1950s and 1960s from the beach. There are no roads or trails in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low. Yellow-cedar decline is present in four percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	CFC_50a
Map Unit Code	M245Ca05
Map Unit Long Name	Cape Fanshaw Complex Robert Island, Dry Bay, and Cat Creeks Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex
Size	7,813 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary; Metamorphic; Undifferentiated; Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Graywacke, Slate, Conglomerate; Schist, Gneiss; Mixed Extrusive and Sedimentary; Alluvium
Soil Parent Material	Dense Till, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial; Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial; Proglacial Deposition-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquepts, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume class 4 on hydric soils (21%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (20%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (9%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (8%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (7%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (6%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (6%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 724 acres (9%)
High POG	2016: 1,822 acres (23%)
All POG	1954: 4,986 acres (64%); 2016: 4,641 acres (59%)
Climate	Average temperature: 2.5-6.5°C (36.5-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 178-356 cm (70-140 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (85%); 500-1000 ft. (14%); 1000-2000 ft. (1%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (91%); 35-54% slopes (7%); 55-75% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	16 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (36%); mapped (3%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Low gradient contained (LC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Flood plain (FP)
Wetlands	Estuarine (5%); Palustrine Emergent (9%); Palustrine Forested (48%); Upland (39%)
Ownership	NFS (90%); State of Alaska (10%)
Human Disturbance	4.4% timber harvest (345 of 7,813 total acres); no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (0.1%); landslides (0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (4%)

Cape Fanshaw Complex Negro Creek Lowlands-Hills-Valley Floor Complex

The Cape Fanshaw Complex Negro Creek Lowlands-Hills-Valley Floor Complex LTA is located just south of the mouth of Port Houghton, northwest of the community of Petersburg. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly gently sloping lowlands with lesser amounts of rolling hills within the Cape Fanshaw Complex Ecological Subsection.

This LTA was completely overridden by ice. Till deposits are thin, but present, in most of the flat areas in the LTA.

Soils on the lowlands and between hills are typically moderately deep to deep organic soils over dense till or bedrock. These soils typically support moss dominated non-forested wetlands or low volume mixed conifer forested wetlands.

On the steeper part of the hills and along incised stream channels soils are typically well drained and less than one-half meter thick over bedrock. These soils support western hemlock dominated stands with small inclusions of spruce dominance.

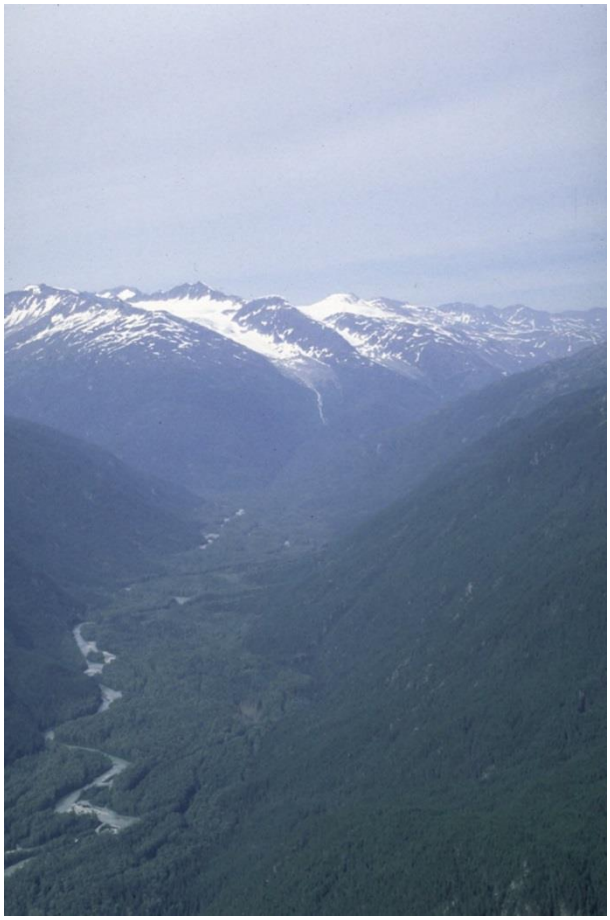
Robert Island is in this LTA.

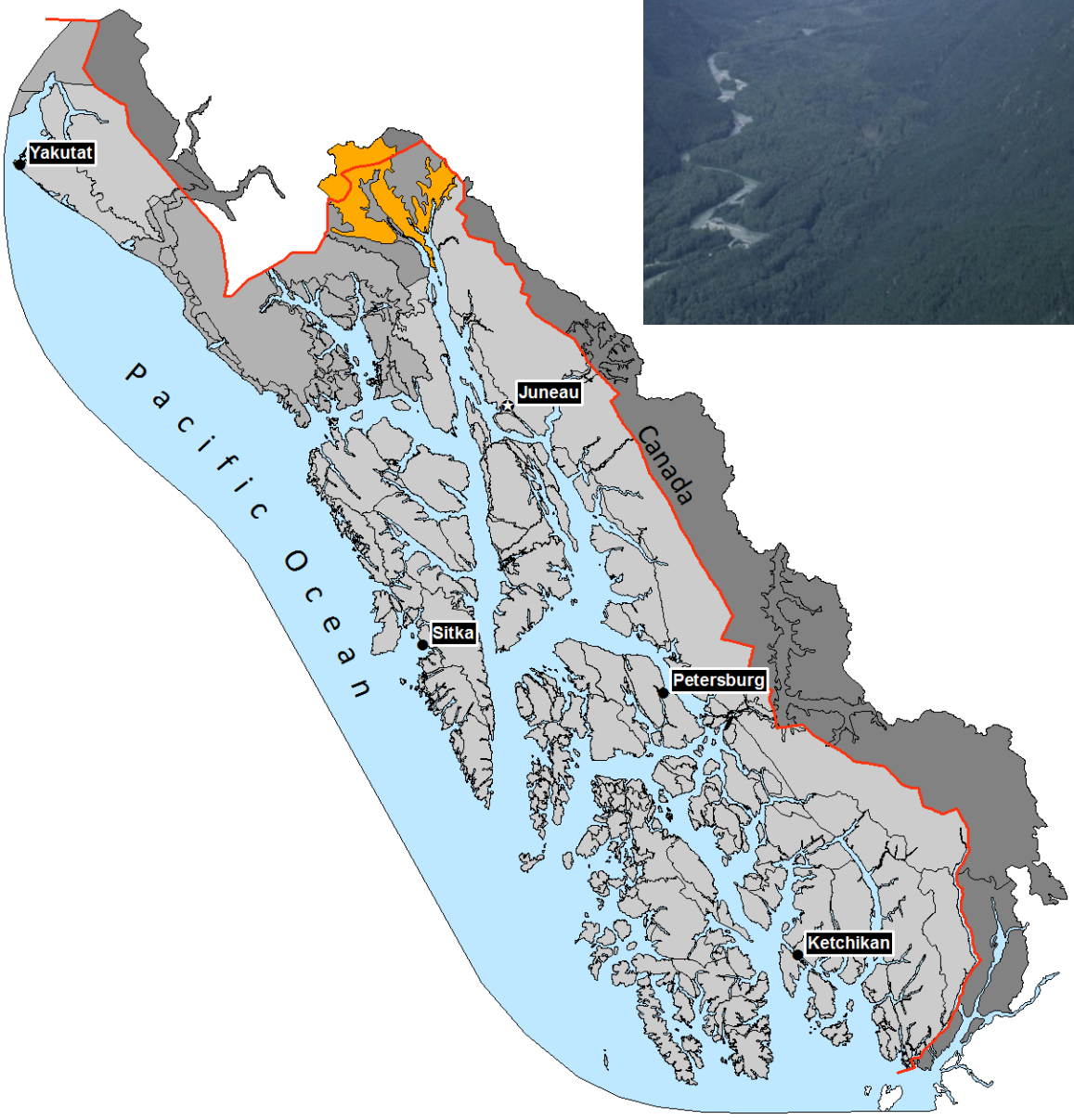
This LTA is entirely on NFS and State land. The LTA is in Timber Production, Scenic Viewshed and Old-Growth Habitat LUDs. This LTA is entirely within the Windham-Port Houghton Roadless Area. There has been about fifteen acres of timber harvest in this LTA (from the beach). There are no roads or trails in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	CFC_60a
Map Unit Code	M245Ca06
Map Unit Long Name	Cape Fanshaw Complex Negro Creek Lowlands-Hills-Valley Floor Complex
Size	5,094 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Metamorphic; Undifferentiated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Calcareous Metasediments, Metavolcanics; Mixed Extrusive and Sedimentary
Soil Parent Material	Dense Till, Colluvium Organics,
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Fluvial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial; Stream Processes-Fluvial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquepts, Cryohemists, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume class 4 on hydric soils (25%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (20%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (18%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (11%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (9%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (7%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 912 acres (18%)
High POG	2016: 1,734 acres (34%)
All POG	1954: 4,158 acres (82%); 2016: 4,143 acres (81%)
Climate	Average temperature: 2-6.5°C (35.6-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 178-229 cm (70-90 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (74%); 500-1000 ft. (23%); 1000-2000 ft. (2%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (88%); 35-54% slopes (9%); 55-75% slopes (2%); >75% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	8 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (35%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Low gradient contained (LC), Flood plain (FP)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (8%); Palustrine Forested (53%); Upland (39%)
Ownership	NFS (82%); State of Alaska (18%)
Human Disturbance	0.3% timber harvest (15 of 5,094 total acres); no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (0.1%); landslides (0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Chilkat Complex Ecological Subsection LTAs





Chilkat Complex Mountain Slopes

The Chilkat Complex Mountain Slopes LTA is located northeast of the city of Skagway on the eastern shore of the Skagway River. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, shallowly incised, smooth mountain slopes with small amounts of both subalpine summits and ridges as well as infrequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans within the Chilkat Complex Ecological Subsection.

This LTA is the result of heavy glaciation. The mountain slopes are scoured near the summits and have till depositions in the valley bottom.

On the upper mountain slopes the LTA has very shallow, well drained soils over bedrock. These areas often have bare talus or rock outcrop between Sitka alder plant communities.

On the lower mountain slopes and footslopes the soils are much deeper where colluvium collects. The colluvial slopes tend to have deep, well drained, poorly developed soils due to their seasonal disturbance by snow avalanches.

The alluvial valley bottom landforms have deep, well drained, well developed soils supporting Sitka spruce-cottonwood stands on the stable portions.

The White Pass-Yukon Rail Road crosses this LTA. The historic town site of Glacier is in this LTA.

The entire LTA is on NFS land. The LTA is in the Semi-Remote Recreation LUD. Portions of the LTA extend into the Juneau-Skagway Icefield Roadless Area. There has been no timber harvest in this LTA. There are about two miles of trail in the LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of the southwest, from up Lynn Canal, although strong outflow winds, especially in the winter are known to blow down the Skagway valley from the north and northeast. There is a minor amount of wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide initiation risk is low. Snow Avalanche fields are prominent on the landscape. Snow avalanche risk is high.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	CC_30
Map Unit Code	M244Ba01
Map Unit Long Name	Chilkat Complex Mountain Slopes
Size	4,407 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Granite, Granodiorite; Migmatite
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting
Soil Great Groups	Cryofolists, Cryorthents, Cryumbrepts, Humicryods, Rock Outcrop
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to rock (31%); Alder-Brush (17%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (13%); Sparsely Vegetated/Unvegetated (10%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (9%); Unproductive forest due to high elevation (7%); Natural young growth, size class 3 (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 112 acres (3%)
High POG	2016: 289 acres (7%)
All POG	1954: 1,486 acres (34%); 2016: 1,486 acres (34%)
Climate	Average temperature: 0-5°C (32-41°F). Annual precipitation: 229 cm (90 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (3%); 500-1000 ft. (19%); 1000-2000 ft. (55%); 2000+ ft. (22%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (23%); 35-54% slopes (24%); 55-75% slopes (22%); >75% slopes (31%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	not present
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Alluvial fan (AF), Glacial outwash (GO), Flood plain (FP)
Wetlands	Upland (100%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; 0.22 km/km2 (0.4 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No documented landslides
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Chilkat Complex Chilkat Islands Hills

The Chilkat Complex Islands Hills LTA is comprised of the Chilkat Islands in the middle of Lynn Canal, near Haines. The LTA includes Talsani, Anyaka, Shikosi, and Kataguni Islands. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rolling hills within the Chilkat Complex Ecological Subsection.

These islands are glacially scoured bedrock hills. All soils have a bedrock contact and very little mineral soil development under thick organic surfaces. Drainage is highly dependent on slope. Flat areas or gentle slopes have poorly drained soils supporting forested wetland or small sphagnum dominated non-forested wetlands. Most of the vegetative cover is wind generated stands of western hemlock or mixed conifer forests. These islands are exposed to very high winds during fall storms.

These islands have rocky shorelines and reefs that are pummeled by wind-driven waves during storm events.

Almost all of this LTA is on State of Alaska land. The LTA is in the Semi-Remote Recreation LUD. There has been no timber harvest or road building in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast, from up Lynn Canal. Strong outflow winds are also known to occur from the north down Lynn Canal, especially in the winter. There is a moderate amount of wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is high. There is no landslide initiation risk.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	CC_40
Map Unit Code	M244Ba02
Map Unit Long Name	Chilkat Complex Chilkat Islands Hills
Size	565 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Mafic Metavolcanics
Soil Parent Material	Ablation Till, Dense Till, Colluvium
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume class 4 on hydric soils (52%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (38%); Sparsely Vegetated/Unvegetated (6%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 0 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 0 acres (0%)
All POG	1954: 291 acres (51%); 2016: 291 acres (51%)
Climate	Average temperature: 5-5.5°C (41-41.9°F). Annual precipitation: 203 cm (80 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (100%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (76%); 35-54% slopes (15%); 55-75% slopes (7%); >75% slopes (2%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	11 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (87%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Unmapped
Wetlands	Upland (100%)
Ownership	NFS (9%); State of Alaska (91%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No documented landslides
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Chilkat Complex East Fork Skagway River Valley Floor

The Chilkat Complex East Fork Skagway River Valley Floor LTA includes the valley bottom of the East Fork of the Skagway River, just north of the city of Skagway. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly floodplains and infrequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans within the Chilkat Complex Ecological Subsection.

The East Fork of the Skagway River has a relatively narrow floodplain between two steep mountain ridges. The East Fork is fed by a glacier just two miles upstream. The stream is braided and highly active. Alluvial fans and colluvium from adjacent mountain slopes contribute directly to the river. The stable portions of the floodplains and alluvial fans have Sitka spruce-cottonwood or western hemlock stands over deep, well drained soils. The unstable portions have even-aged alder stands or young Sitka spruce stands over well drained, deep, poorly developed soils.

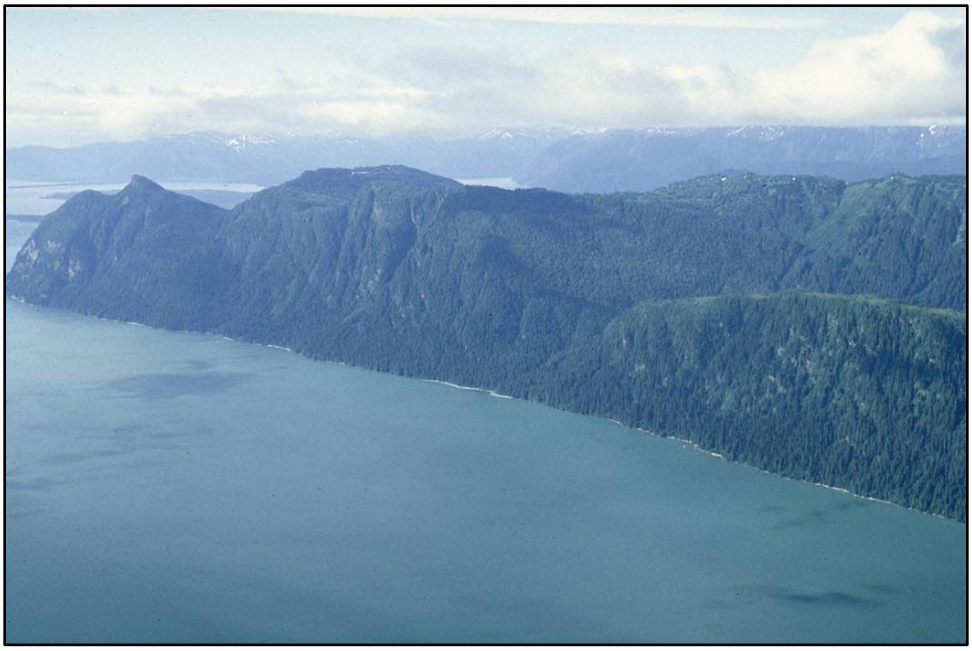
The White Pass-Yukon Rail Road crosses this LTA.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in the Semi-Remote and Remote Recreation LUD. Most of the LTA is in the Juneau-Skagway Icefield Roadless Area. There has been no timber harvest in this LTA. There is about one-half mile of trail in the LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of the southwest, from up Lynn Canal. Strong outflow winds from the interior (north) are known to occur. There is a minor amount of wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low. There is no landslide risk. Snow Avalanche fields are prominent on the landscape and many terminate in this LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	CC_50
Map Unit Code	M244Ba03
Map Unit Long Name	Chilkat Complex East Fork Skagway River Valley Floor
Size	1,001 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Metamorphic; Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Granite, Granodiorite; Migmatite; Alluvium
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial
Soil Great Groups	Cryofluvents, Humicryods, Riverwash
Landcover	Water (30%); Alder-Brush (20%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (12%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (8%); Unproductive forest due to rock (7%); Natural young growth, size class 3 (7%); Sparsely Vegetated/Unvegetated (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 84 acres (8%)
High POG	2016: 140 acres (14%)
All POG	1954: 347 acres (35%); 2016: 347 acres (35%)
Climate	Average temperature: 0-4.5°C (32-40.1°F). Annual precipitation: 229 cm (90 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (33%); 500-1000 ft. (27%); 1000-2000 ft. (40%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (76%); 35-54% slopes (16%); 55-75% slopes (5%); >75% slopes (3%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	not present
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Glacial outwash (GO), High gradient contained (HC), Alluvial fan (AF), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM)
Wetlands	Riverine (5%); Upland (95%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; 0.19 km/km2 (0.3 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No documented landslides
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Eastern Passage Complex Ecological Subsection LTAs



Eastern Passage Complex Stikine River North Mountain Summits

The Eastern Passage Complex Stikine River North Mountain Summits LTA is located on the mainland between Thomas Bay and the Stikine River, north of the community of Petersburg. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rounded mountain summits within the Eastern Passage Complex Ecological Subsection.

Summits have been rounded from glacial erosion and contain only small amounts of glacial till or pre-glacial residual soils. Valley glaciation has plucked rock and soil from the north facing slopes, making those slopes steeper than the south facing slopes.

Soils on the summits are typically poorly drained to somewhat poorly drained organic soils less than one-half meter thick over bedrock. These soils support cassiope or deer cabbage plant communities. Bedrock outcrops are common. Poorly drained shallow mineral soils support low volume mountain hemlock stands.

Horn Mountain, Thunder Mountain, and Wilkes Peak are in this LTA.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Modified Landscape, Timber Production, and Old-Growth Habitat LUDs. The southern area is in the Stikine-LeConte Wilderness. The northern areas are in the Spires Roadless Area. There has been no timber harvest or road building in this LTA.

Southern and easterly aspects of this LTA are unprotected from destructive winds, predominantly from the southeast. However, harsh alpine conditions (including winds) results in stunted vegetation strongly resistant to destructive winds. Therefore, there is minimal wind disturbance or windthrow risk. Landslide risk is high and snow avalanche risk is moderate.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	EPC_10_1
Map Unit Code	M245Cd01
Map Unit Long Name	Eastern Passage Complex Stikine River North Mountain Summits
Size	19,328 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Calcareous Metasediments, Marble, Phyllite, Schist, Gneiss
Soil Parent Material	Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to high elevation (44%); Alpine (10%); Sparsely Vegetated/Unvegetated (10%); Unproductive forest due to recurrent slide (9%); Recurrent slide (7%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (6%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 2 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 515 acres (3%)
All POG	1954: 1,670 acres (9%); 2016: 1,670 acres (9%)
Climate	Average temperature: 0-6.5°C (32-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 203-432 cm (80-170 in).
Elevation Class	1000-2000 ft. (18%); 2000+ ft. (82%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (36%); 35-54% slopes (31%); 55-75% slopes (18%); >75% slopes (15%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	not present
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Lake (L), Flood plain (FP), Palustrine (PA)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (15%); Upland (85%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (5.4%); landslides (2.8%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Eastern Passage Complex Bradfield River to Stikine River Mountain Summits

The Eastern Passage Complex Bradfield River to Stikine River Mountain Summits LTA is located on the mainland between the Stikine River and just south of the Bradfield Canal. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rounded mountain summits within the Eastern Passage Complex Ecological Subsection.

Summits have been rounded by glacial erosion and contain only small amounts of glacial till or pre-glacial residual soils.

Soils on the summits are typically poorly drained organics less than one-half meter thick over bedrock and support alpine shrublands and/or alpine emergent wetland plant communities. Bedrock outcrops are common. Well drained moderately deep mineral soils support alder-salmonberry plant communities on steeper slopes prone to snow avalanches.

Berg Mountain and Glacier Basin are in this LTA.

This LTA is almost entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Semi-Remote Recreation, Modified Landscape, Timber Production, the Stikine-LeConte Wilderness, and Remote Recreation LUDs. The portions of the LTA outside Wilderness are in The Madan, Aaron, or Harding Roadless Areas. There has been no timber harvest or road building in this LTA.

Southern and easterly aspects of this LTA are unprotected from destructive winds, predominantly from the southeast. However, harsh alpine conditions (including winds) results in stunted vegetation strongly resistant to destructive winds. Therefore, there is minimal wind disturbance or windthrow risk. Landslide risk is moderate and snow avalanche risk is high.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	EPC_10_2
Map Unit Code	M245Cd02
Map Unit Long Name	Eastern Passage Complex Bradfield River to Stikine River Mountain Summits
Size	48,356 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Quartz Diorite, Monzonite, Quartz Monzonite; Calcareous Metasediments, Marble
Soil Parent Material	Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryosaprists, Humicryods, Rock Outcrop
Landcover	Sparsely Vegetated/Unvegetated (27%); Unproductive forest due to high elevation (23%); Alpine (17%); Alder-Brush (10%); Recurrent slide (7%); Unproductive forest due to recurrent slide (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 1 acre (0%)
High POG	2016: 567 acres (1%)
All POG	1954: 3,623 acres (7%); 2016: 3,623 acres (7%)
Climate	Average temperature: 0-6°C (32-42.8°F). Annual precipitation: 279-432 cm (110-170 in).
Elevation Class	1000-2000 ft. (6%); 2000+ ft. (94%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (23%); 35-54% slopes (32%); 55-75% slopes (28%); >75% slopes (16%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Pzm, (2%).
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	not present
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Glacial outwash (GO), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Glacial alluvial fan (GAF), Lake (L)
Wetlands	Upland (100%)
Ownership	NFS (100%); Private/Municipal (<1%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (8.9%); landslides (0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (<1%)

Eastern Passage Complex Wrangell Island Mountain Summits

The Eastern Passage Complex Wrangell Island Mountain Summits LTA is located on Wrangell Island, southeast of the community of Wrangell. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rounded mountain summits within the Eastern Passage Complex Ecological Subsection.

Summits have been rounded from glacial erosion and contain only small amounts of glacial till or pre-glacial residual soils.

Soils are poorly drained organic soils less than one-half meter thick over bedrock. These soils support alpine shrublands and/or alpine emergent wetland plant communities. Bedrock outcrops are common. Poorly drained, shallow, mineral soils support low volume mountain hemlock stands.

This LTA is almost entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Scenic Viewshed and Timber Production LUDs. The entire LTA is in the East Wrangell Roadless Area. There has been no timber harvest or road building in this LTA.

Southern and easterly aspects of this LTA are unprotected from destructive winds, predominantly from the southeast. However, harsh alpine conditions (including winds) results in stunted vegetation strongly resistant to destructive winds. Therefore, there is minimal wind disturbance or windthrow risk. Landslide risk is low and snow avalanche risk is moderate. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about six percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	EPC_10_3
Map Unit Code	M245Cd03
Map Unit Long Name	Eastern Passage Complex Wrangell Island Mountain Summits
Size	1,684 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Quartz Diorite, Monzonite, Quartz Monzonite; Schist, Gneiss
Soil Parent Material	Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryosaprists, Cryumbrepts, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to recurrent slide (37%); Unproductive forest due to high elevation (27%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (9%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (8%); Recurrent slide (8%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 0 acre (0%)
High POG	2016: 32 acres (2%)
All POG	1954: 220 acres (13%); 2016: 220 acres (13%)
Climate	Average temperature: 2.5-6°C (36.5-42.8°F). Annual precipitation: 356 cm (140 in).
Elevation Class	1000-2000 ft. (17%); 2000+ ft. (83%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (22%); 35-54% slopes (39%); 55-75% slopes (33%); >75% slopes (6%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	not present
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (8%); Upland (92%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (1.7%); landslides (0.2%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (6%)

Eastern Passage Complex Stikine River North Mountain Slopes

The Eastern Passage Complex Stikine River North Mountain Slopes LTA is located on the mainland between Thomas Bay and the Stikine River. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, shallowly incised, smooth mountain slopes with lesser amounts of subalpine summits and ridges within the Eastern Passage Complex Ecological Subsection.

Mountain slopes have been altered by continental and subsequent local glaciation as well as by post glacial erosion. Dense till occurs only in concave areas of lower mountain slopes. Summits have been rounded from glacial erosion and contain only small amounts of glacial till or pre-glacial residual soils.

Somewhat poorly to well drained shallow to very deep mineral soils on mountain slopes support western hemlock or alder stands. Poorly drained organic soils on gently sloped mountain slopes support mixed conifer stands. On summits, poorly drained shallow, organic soils support alpine shrubland and/or alpine emergent wetland plant communities. Bedrock outcrops are common.

Ess Lake, Horn Cliffs, Indian Point, Timber Point, and Thunder Point are in this LTA. This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Stikine-LeConte Wilderness, Modified Landscape, Timber Production, and Old-Growth Habitat LUDs. The northern areas are in the Spires Roadless Area. The 517 acres of timber harvest occurred in the 1960's and 1970's with three miles of associated road building. There are two miles of recreational trails (Muddy River Trail) in the LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast and if unprotected, taller treed southern and easterly aspects of mountain slopes of this LTA have a high windthrow risk. Landslide initiation risk is high on the steepest slopes and snow avalanche risk is high on alder-covered steep side-slopes.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	EPC_30_1
Map Unit Code	M245Cd04
Map Unit Long Name	Eastern Passage Complex Stikine River North Mountain Slopes
Size	47,433 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Phyllite, Schist, Gneiss, Calcareous Metasediments, Marble
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryosaprists, Cryumbrepts, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (25%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (13%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (12%); Unproductive forest due to high elevation (8%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (8%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (7%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (6%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 3,099 acres (7%)
High POG	2016: 20,760 acres (44%)
All POG	1954: 32,626 acres (69%); 2016: 32,109 acres (68%)
Climate	Average temperature: 0.5-7°C (32.9-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 203-432 cm (80-170 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (21%); 500-1000 ft. (27%); 1000-2000 ft. (49%); 2000+ ft. (4%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (36%); 35-54% slopes (30%); 55-75% slopes (19%); >75% slopes (15%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: PzZym, (<1%).
Shoreline Miles	29 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (6%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Flood plain (FP), Palustrine (PA)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (8%); Upland (92%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	1.1% timber harvest (517 of 47,433 total acres); 0.04 km/km2 (0.07 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (< 1%); avalanche fields (3.2%); landslides (4.6%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (<1%)

Eastern Passage Complex Bradfield River to Stikine River Mountain Slopes

The Eastern Passage Complex Bradfield River to Stikine River Mountain Slopes LTA is located on the mainland between the Stikine River and Bradfield Canal. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, shallowly incised, smooth mountain slopes with lesser amounts of rounded mountain summits within the Eastern Passage Complex Ecological Subsection.

Mountain slopes have been altered by continental and subsequent local glaciation as well as by post glacial erosion. Till is largely absent from upper mountain slopes. Summits have been rounded by glacial erosion and contain only small amounts of glacial till or pre-glacial residual soils.

On the upper mountain slopes soils are well drained and less than one-half meter thick over bedrock. These soils support Sitka alder-salmonberry plant communities in snow avalanche zones and mountain hemlock stands on more stable sites.

On lower mountain slopes, soils are typically moderately well drained and more than one meter deep over bedrock or dense till. These soils support western hemlock stands with inclusions of Sitka spruce or cedar dominance.

On summits, very poorly drained shallow organic soils support Alpine shrubland and/or alpine emergent wetland plant communities. Rock outcrops with alpine lichens are common.

Berg Basin, Horseshoe Basin, Mount Rynda, and Point Madan are located in this LTA.

This LTA is almost entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Modified Landscape, Timber Production, Stikine-LeConte Wilderness, Semi-Remote Recreation, and Old-Growth Habitat LUDs. The LTA is in the Madan, Aaron, and Harding Roadless Areas. There are about 369 acres of timber harvest and four miles of trails (Berg Creek Trail) in the LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast and if unprotected, taller treed southern and easterly aspects of mountain slopes of this LTA have a high windthrow risk. Landslide initiation risk is high on the steepest slopes and snow avalanche risk is high on alder-covered, steep side-slopes. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about seven percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	EPC_30_2
Map Unit Code	M245Cd05
Map Unit Long Name	Eastern Passage Complex Bradfield River to Stikine River Mountain Slopes
Size	82,845 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Quartz Diorite, Monzonite, Quartz Monzonite; Calcareous Metasediments, Marble, Schist, Gneiss
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquepts, Cryaquods, Cryofluvents, Cryohemists, Cryorthents, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (17%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (16%); Unproductive forest due to high elevation (9%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (8%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (7%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (7%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (6%); Recurrent slide (6%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 2,708 acres (3%)
High POG	2016: 22,905 acres (28%)
All POG	1954: 50,523 acres (61%); 2016: 50,154 acres (61%))
Climate	Average temperature: 0.5-7°C (32.9-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 279-432 cm (110-170 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (16%); 500-1000 ft. (25%); 1000-2000 ft. (52%); 2000+ ft. (7%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (37%); 35-54% slopes (33%); 55-75% slopes (20%); >75% slopes (10%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Pzm, (1%).
Shoreline Miles	37 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (5%); mapped (<1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Flood plain (FP), Alluvial fan (AF)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (7%); Palustrine Forested (13%); Upland (80%)
Ownership	NFS (98%); State of Alaska (2%); Private/Municipal (<1%)
Human Disturbance	0.6% timber harvest (369 of 82,845 total acres); 0.02 km/km2 (0.04 mi/mi2) road or trail; 13 miles powerline corridor.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (< 1%); avalanche fields (13.2%); landslides (0.7%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (7%)

Eastern Passage Complex Wrangell Island Mountain Slopes

The Eastern Passage Complex Wrangell Island Mountain Slopes LTA is on Wrangell Island, southeast of the community of Wrangell. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, shallowly incised, smooth mountain slopes within the Eastern Passage Complex Ecological Subsection.

Mountain slopes have been altered by continental and subsequent local glaciation as well as by post glacial erosion.

Somewhat poorly to well drained shallow to very deep mineral soils on mountain slopes support western hemlock stands with areas of cedar dominance. Very poorly drained organic soils on gently sloped mountain slopes support sphagnum dominated wetlands.

This LTA is entirely on NFS and State land. The LTA is designated as Scenic Viewshed and Timber Production LUDs. Most of the LTA is in the East Wrangell Roadless Area. The 291 acres of timber harvest on NFS and State of Alaska land has occurred in the 1980's and 1990's with four miles of associated road building. The Earl West Cove Recreation Site and Marine Access Facility), Highbush Lake Trail, and the Highbush Lake Day Use Area are located on this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast and if unprotected, taller treed southern and easterly aspects of mountain slopes of this LTA have a moderate windthrow risk. Landslide initiation risk is high on the steepest slopes and snow avalanche risk is low on steep side-slopes. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about eleven percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	EPC_30_3
Map Unit Code	M245Cd06
Map Unit Long Name	Eastern Passage Complex Wrangell Island Mountain Slopes
Size	5,648 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Metamorphic
Soil Parent Material	Quartz Diorite, Monzonite, Quartz Monzonite; Schist, Gneiss
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Ablation Till, Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting
Soil Great Groups	Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (19%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (17%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (16%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (11%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (7%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (7%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (6%); Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 326 acres (6%)
High POG	2016: 2,395 acres (42%)
All POG	1954: 4,645 acres (82%); 2016: 4,354 acres (77%)
Climate	Average temperature: 2.5-7°C (36.5-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 356 cm (140 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (31%); 500-1000 ft. (32%); 1000-2000 ft. (37%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (33%); 35-54% slopes (37%); 55-75% slopes (24%); >75% slopes (6%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	10 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (12%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Alluvial fan (AF), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Flood plain (FP)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (6%); Palustrine Forested (8%); Upland (86%)
Ownership	NFS (86%); State of Alaska (14%)
Human Disturbance	5.2% timber harvest (291 of 5,648 total acres); 0.3 km/km2 (0.4 mi/mi2) road or trail; 1 mile powerline corridor.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (0.3%); landslides (1.8%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (11%)

Eastern Passage Complex Muddy River Hills

The Eastern Passage Complex Muddy River Hills LTA is located on the mainland between Thomas Bay and LeConte Bay. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, smooth hillslopes and gently sloping lowlands within the Eastern Passage Complex Ecological Subsection.

Hills and lowlands have been overridden by ice. Dense till and glacial outwash underlies the lowlands in this LTA.

Poorly to well drained soils on footslopes support western hemlock stands. Very poorly drained organic soils on lowlands and gentle hillslopes support sphagnum dominated wetlands and mixed conifer forests.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in the Modified Landscape LUD. Most of the LTA is in the Spires Roadless Area. The 43 acres of timber harvest occurred in the 1970's with less than one mile of associated road building.

The dominant wind direction is southeast and if unprotected, taller treed southern and easterly aspects of this LTA have a low windthrow risk. Landslide initiation risk is low due to low slope gradients. There is no snow avalanche risk.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	EPC_40_1
Map Unit Code	M245Cd07
Map Unit Long Name	Eastern Passage Complex Muddy River Hills
Size	1,850 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Schist, Gneiss
Soil Parent Material	Ablation Till, Colluvium, Glacial Deposit, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume class 4 on hydric soils (30%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (16%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (15%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (13%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (9%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (7%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (6%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 0 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 243 acres (13%)
All POG	1954: 1,386 acres (75%); 2016: 1,343 acres (73%)
Climate	Average temperature: 5-6°C (41-42.8°F). Annual precipitation: 279 cm (110 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (40%); 500-1000 ft. (56%); 1000-2000 ft. (5%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (85%); 35-54% slopes (13%); 55-75% slopes (2%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (3%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Moderate gradient contained (MC)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (9%); Palustrine Forested (44%); Upland (47%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	2.3% timber harvest (43 of 1,850 total acres); 0.06 km/km2 (0.10 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No documented landslides
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Eastern Passage Complex Crittenden Creek Hills

The Eastern Passage Complex Crittenden Creek Hills LTA is located on the mainland along Eastern Passage just south of Wrangell Peak and east of the community of Wrangell. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, smooth hillslopes within the Eastern Passage Complex Ecological Subsection.

The hills in this LTA were overridden by ice flowing out of the Stikine River valley. Dense till underlies the soils on the lowlands in this LTA. The lowest elevations in the LTA are likely underlain by uplifted marine beach sediments.

On the hills somewhat poorly to well drained, mineral soils, typically less than one meter thick are underlain by dense till. These soils support western hemlock forests with inclusions of cedar dominance.

Very poorly drained organic soils on hills and on the interfluves between the hills support sphagnum peat dominated wetlands and low volume mixed conifer stands.

Babbler Point and Gerard Point are located in this LTA.

About three fourths of this LTA is on State land; the rest is on NFS land. The LTA is in Old-Growth Habitat, Modified Landscape, and Timber Production LUDs. The northern part of the LTA is in the Madan Roadless Area. There has been no timber harvest or road building in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast and if unprotected, taller treed southern and easterly aspects of this LTA have a moderate windthrow risk. Landslide initiation risk is low due to low slope gradients. There is no snow avalanche risk.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	EPC_40_2
Map Unit Code	M245Cd08
Map Unit Long Name	Eastern Passage Complex Crittenden Creek Hills
Size	2,140 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Calcareous Metasediments, Metavolcanics, Phyllite
Soil Parent Material	Ablation Till, Colluvium, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Other non-forest (73%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (7%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (7%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (6%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 0 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 141 acres (7%)
All POG	1954: 388 acres (18%); 2016: 388 acres (18%)
Climate	Average temperature: 4.5-7°C (40.1-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 229-279 cm (90-110 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (73%); 500-1000 ft. (27%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (84%); 35-54% slopes (15%); 55-75% slopes (2%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	4 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (31%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Flood plain (FP), Lake (L), Alluvial fan (AF)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (15%); Palustrine Forested (51%); Upland (34%)
Ownership	NFS (28%); State of Alaska (72%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No documented landslides
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (2%)

Eastern Passage Complex Tom Creek Hills

The Eastern Passage Complex Tom Creek Hills LTA is located immediately north of Bradfield Canal, southeast of the community of Wrangell. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rolling hills within the Eastern Passage Complex Ecological Subsection.

Hills in this LTA have been overridden by ice. Dense till underlies the lowlands and hill interfluves in this LTA. Soils on the low elevation portions of the LTA are likely underlain by uplifted marine sediments.

On the hills soils are typically somewhat poorly to well drained and less than one meter thick over bedrock or dense till. These soils support western hemlock stands with inclusions of cedar dominance.

Very poorly drained organic soils between hills support sphagnum peat dominated wetlands.

Very deep, well drained alluvial soils along streams support productive Sitka spruce or western hemlock riparian forests.

Tom Lake is located in this LTA.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Modified Landscape, Semi-Remote Recreation, and Harding River Scenic River LUDs. Most of the LTA is in the Harding Roadless Area. The 247 acres of timber harvest occurred in 1950's and 1990's with no associated road building in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast and if unprotected, taller treed southern and easterly aspects of this LTA have a moderate windthrow risk. Landslide initiation risk is high on the steepest slopes. There is no snow avalanche risk. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about seven percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	EPC_40_3
Map Unit Code	M245Cd09
Map Unit Long Name	Eastern Passage Complex Tom Creek Hills
Size	6,391 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Metamorphic; Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Tonalite; Calcareous Metasediments, Marble; Alluvium
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryosaprists, Humicryods, Rock Outcrop
Landcover	Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (21%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (17%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (9%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (9%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (8%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (7%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (6%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (6%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 263 acres (4%)
High POG	2016: 2,102 acres (33%)
All POG	1954: 4,723 acres (74%); 2016: 4,476 acres (70%)
Climate	Average temperature: 4.5-7°C (40.1-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 432 cm (170 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (61%); 500-1000 ft. (25%); 1000-2000 ft. (13%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (58%); 35-54% slopes (24%); 55-75% slopes (12%); >75% slopes (6%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Pzm, (<1%).
Shoreline Miles	8 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (37%); mapped (3%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Flood plain (FP), High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Lake (L)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (11%); Palustrine Forested (13%); Upland (76%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	3.9% timber harvest (247 of 6,391 total acres); no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (0.1%); landslides (0.2%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (7%)

Eastern Passage Complex Anan and Blake Island Hills-Lowlands Complex

The Eastern Passage Complex Anan and Blake Island Hills-Lowlands Complex LTA is located immediately south of Bradfield Canal, southeast of the community of Wrangell. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rolling hills and lesser amounts of gently sloping lowlands within the Eastern Passage Complex Ecological Subsection.

Hills and lowlands have been overridden by ice flowing out of Bradfield Canal. Most of the hills were heavily scoured. Dense till occurs in concave area and uplifted marine sediments likely underlie the lower elevation areas.

On the hills soils are typically somewhat poorly to well drained, and less than one meter thick over bedrock or dense till. These soils support western hemlock stands with areas of cedar dominance. Poorly drained soils on lowlands and hills support sphagnum dominated wetlands.

Very deep, well drained alluvial soils support Sitka spruce stands on narrow floodplain riparian areas.

The Swan-Tyee powerline corridor traverses this LTA.

This LTA is almost entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in, Modified Landscape, Semi-Remote Recreation, Old-Growth Habitat, LUD II and Wild River (Anan Creek) LUDs. The LTA is in the Harding or Anan Roadless Areas. There has been no timber harvest or road building in this LTA. There is one mile of recreational trail (Anan Creek Trail) in this LTA. The Anan Wildlife Observatory Site, Anan Interpretation Site, and the Anan Bay Cabin are located in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast and if unprotected, taller treed southern and easterly aspects of this LTA have a moderate windthrow risk. Landslide initiation risk is low. There is no snow avalanche risk. Yellow-cedar decline occupies about seven percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	EPC_40a
Map Unit Code	M245Cd10
Map Unit Long Name	Eastern Passage Complex Anan and Blake Island Hills-Lowlands Complex
Size	5,271 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Quartz Diorite, Monzonite, Quartz Monzonite; Calcareous Metasediments, Marble
Soil Parent Material	Ablation Till, Undifferentiated Till, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (29%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (23%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (13%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (10%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (7%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 0 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 2,487 acres (47%)
All POG	1954: 3,734 acres (71%); 2016: 3,734 acres (71%)
Climate	Average temperature: 4.5-7°C (40.1-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 356-432 cm (140-170 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (91%); 500-1000 ft. (9%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (81%); 35-54% slopes (16%); 55-75% slopes (3%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Pzm, (8%).
Shoreline Miles	14 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (44%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Flood plain (FP), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Palustrine (PA), Alluvial fan (AF)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (5%); Palustrine Forested (27%); Upland (68%)
Ownership	NFS (97%); Private/Municipal (3%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; 0.06 km/km2 (0.09 mi/mi2) road or trail; 4 miles powerline corridor.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (< 0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (7%)

Eastern Passage Complex Muddy River Valley Floor

The Eastern Passage Complex Muddy River Valley Floor LTA is located on the mainland between Thomas Bay and LeConte Bay. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans, and gently sloping lowlands, and floodplains within the Eastern Passage Complex Ecological Subsection.

The valley floor and lowlands are underlain by glacial outwash. The floodplain soils consist of reworked outwash. The LTA is less than two miles from the terminus of two active glaciers.

On footslopes well drained soils are one meter or more thick over bedrock or outwash. These soils support western hemlock stands, where harvested in the 1970s the young-growth is western hemlock, spruce and red alder stands.

On the valley bottoms outside the riparian areas and floodplains, very poorly drained organic soils support sphagnum peat and tufted club rush dominated wetlands, or mixed conifer stands.

On floodplains and alluvial fans deep, well drained soils support Sitka spruce dominated young growth stands.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Modified Landscape and Timber Production LUDs. The highest elevations of the LTA are in the Spires Roadless Area. The 370 acres of timber harvest has occurred in the 1970's with four miles of associated road building, converted into recreational trail.

The LTA is largely protected from the predominantly southeast winds. Consequently this LTA has a low windthrow risk. Landslide initiation risk is low due to low slope gradients. There is a moderate snow avalanche risk from uphill positions.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	EPC_50_1
Map Unit Code	M245Cd11
Map Unit Long Name	Eastern Passage Complex Muddy River Valley Floor
Size	1,723 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Amphibolite, Marble, Calcareous Metasediments
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial
Soil Great Groups	Cryofluvents, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (21%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (21%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (9%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (9%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (9%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (7%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 364 acres (21%)
High POG	2016: 698 acres (40%)
All POG	1954: 1,274 acres (74%); 2016: 904 acres (52%)
Climate	Average temperature: 0.5-6°C (32.9-42.8°F). Annual precipitation: 279-356 cm (110-140 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (76%); 500-1000 ft. (24%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (81%); 35-54% slopes (14%); 55-75% slopes (4%); >75% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (2%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Glacial outwash (GO), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), High gradient contained (HC), Flood plain (FP), Palustrine (PA)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (19%); Riverine (5%); Upland (76%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	21.5% timber harvest (370 of 1,723 total acres); 1.8 km/km2 (2.8 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Eastern Passage Complex Bradfield Canal Valley Floor

The Eastern Passage Complex Bradfield Canal Valley Floor LTA is located immediately south of Bradfield Canal. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans, and gently sloping lowlands within the Eastern Passage Complex Ecological Subsection.

The valley floor and lowlands have been altered by valley glaciation. Dense till underlies most of the valley floor.

On footslopes poorly to well drained soils about one meter thick over dense till support western hemlock stands with areas of cedar or spruce dominance.

On the gently sloping valley floor, away from riparian areas, soils are organic, poorly drained and more than one meter thick over dense till. These soils support sphagnum peat dominated wetlands or mixed conifer stands.

Very deep, well drained alluvial soils in riparian areas support Sitka spruce and alder stands on floodplains or alluvial fans.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Modified Landscape, Timber Production, and Old-Growth Habitat LUDs. Most of the LTA is in the Harding Roadless Area. There has been no timber harvest in this LTA. There is one mile of road or trail in this LTA. The Swan-Tyee Powerline corridor crosses this LTA.

The LTA is largely protected from the predominantly southeast winds. Consequently this LTA has a low windthrow risk. Landslide initiation risk is low due to low slope gradients, but there is a moderate risk of landslides originating from uphill positions and running onto this LTA. There also is a moderate snow avalanche risk from uphill positions. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about seven percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	EPC_50_2
Map Unit Code	M245Cd12
Map Unit Long Name	Eastern Passage Complex Bradfield Canal Valley Floor
Size	1,566 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Quartz Diorite, Monzonite, Quartz Monzonite; Calcareous Metasediments, Marble
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial
Soil Great Groups	Cryofluvents, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (19%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (14%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (11%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (10%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (9%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (8%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (8%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 53 acres (3%)
High POG	2016: 494 acres (32%)
All POG	1954: 1,030 acres (66%); 2016: 1,030 acres (66%)
Climate	Average temperature: 2.5-7°C (36.5-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 432 cm (170 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (62%); 500-1000 ft. (28%); 1000-2000 ft. (10%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (80%); 35-54% slopes (16%); 55-75% slopes (3%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Pzm, (1%).
Shoreline Miles	1 mile
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (24%); mapped (4%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Flood plain (FP), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Palustrine (PA)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (15%); Palustrine Forested (17%); Upland (68%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; 0.24 km/km2 (0.4 mi/mi2) road or trail; 1 mile powerline corridor.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (1.7%); landslides (0.6%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (7%)

Eastern Passage Complex Eagle Creek Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex

The Eastern Passage Complex Eagle Creek Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex LTA is located on the mainland east of Wrangell Island and includes the Eagle River valley bottom immediately south of Bradfield Canal. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans, gently sloping lowlands, and estuaries within the Eastern Passage Complex Ecological Subsection.

These valleys and lowlands have been shaped by glaciation. Post glacial erosion of sideslopes above the LTA has brought sediments into the LTA to be re-worked by streams.

On footslopes poorly to well drained soils more than one meter thick over bedrock or dense till support western hemlock dominated stands.

On valley bottoms outside riparian areas, very poorly drained organic soils one meter or thicker over dense till support sphagnum dominated wetlands or mixed conifer forests.

On estuaries soils are deep and poorly drained. These soils support estuarine mudflat emergent short sedge vegetation.

On alluvial fans and floodplains deep, well drained alluvial soils support productive Sitka spruce and alder stands.

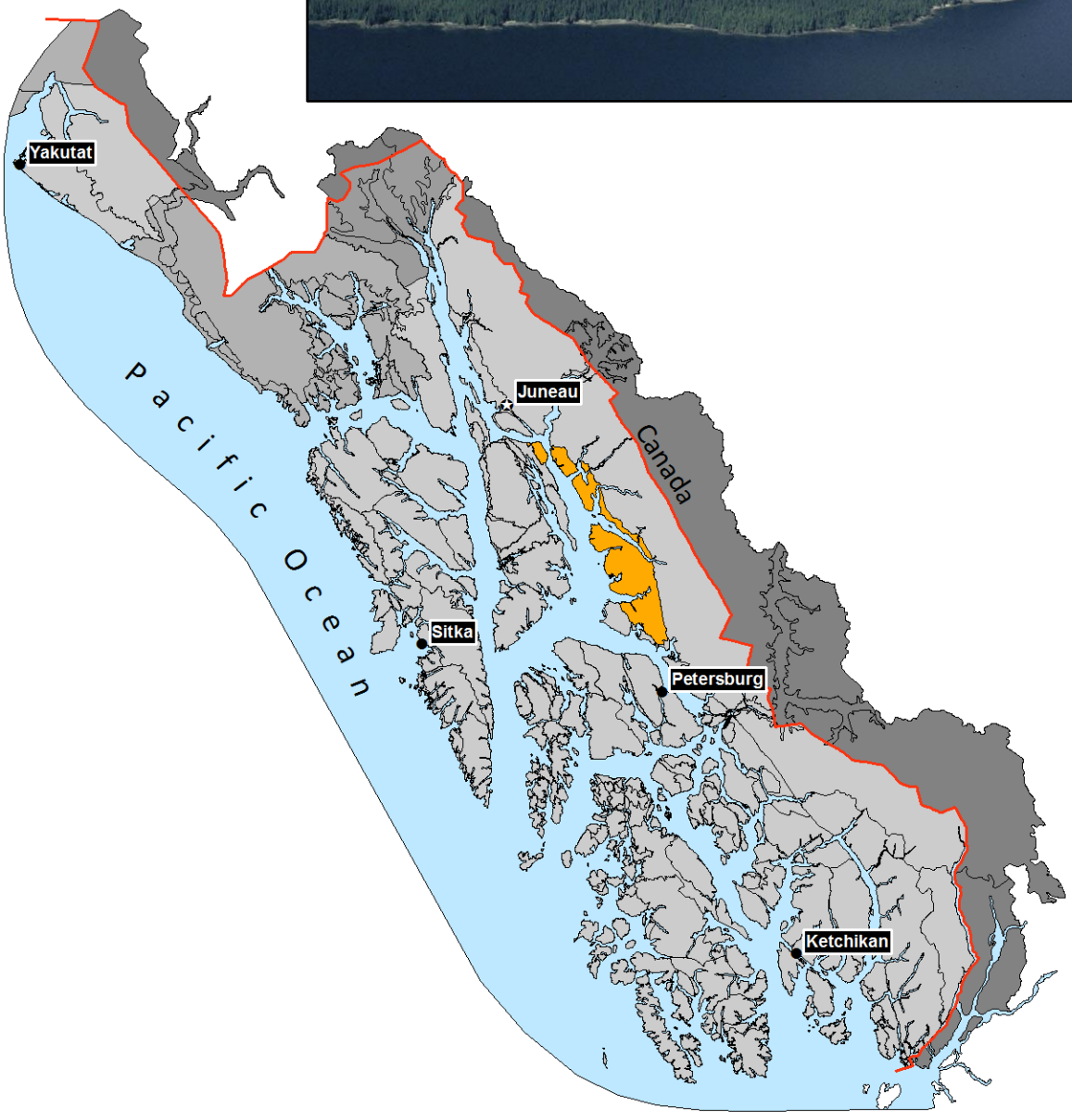
Eagle River, Aaron Creek, and Virginia Lake are in this LTA. A landslide blocked the outlet to Little Eagle Lake in the early 2000s in this LTA.

This LTA is entirely on NFS and State land. The LTA is in Semi-Remote Recreation, Modified Landscape, Timber Production, and Recreation River (Aaron Creek) LUDs. The LTA is in Madan, Aaron or Harding Roadless Areas. About 71 acres of timber harvest occurred in the 1950's. There are no roads in this LTA. There are five miles of recreational trails (Aaron Creek Trail) in the LTA. The Mill Creek Fish Pass, Virginia Creek Cabin, and Berg Bay Cabin are located on this LTA.

The LTA is largely protected from the predominantly southeast winds. Consequently this LTA has a low windthrow risk. Landslide initiation risk is low due to low slope gradients. There is a low snow avalanche risk from uphill positions.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	EPC_50a
Map Unit Code	M245Cd13
Map Unit Long Name	Eastern Passage Complex Eagle Creek Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex
Size	14,574 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Metamorphic; Unconsolidated
Soil Parent Material	Quartz Diorite, Monzonite, Quartz Monzonite; Schist, Gneiss, Calcareous Metasediments, Marble, Metavolcanics; Alluvium
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Alluvium, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial; Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial; Proglacial Deposition-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (13%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (10%); Other non-forest (10%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (9%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (9%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (8%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (8%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (8%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (6%); Natural grassland (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 1,358 acres (9%)
High POG	2016: 4,487 acres (31%)
All POG	1954: 8,434 acres (58%); 2016: 8,363 acres (57%)
Climate	Average temperature: 3-7°C (37.4-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 279-432 cm (110-170 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (85%); 500-1000 ft. (14%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (83%); 35-54% slopes (13%); 55-75% slopes (3%); >75% slopes (1%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Pzm, (<1%).
Shoreline Miles	7 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (49%); mapped (1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Flood plain (FP), High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Glacial outwash (GO), Moderate gradient contained (MC)
Wetlands	Estuarine (6%); Palustrine Emergent (13%); Palustrine Forested (21%); Upland (60%)
Ownership	NFS (87%); State of Alaska (13%)
Human Disturbance	0.5% timber harvest (71 of 14,574 total acres); 0.13 km/km2 (0.21 mi/mi2) road or trail; 4 miles powerline corridor.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (0.6%); landslides (< 0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (3%)

Holkham Bay Complex Ecological Subsection LTAs



Holkham Bay Complex Port Houghton Mountain Summits

The Holkham Bay Complex Port Houghton Mountain Summits LTA is located on the mountain summits between Thomas Bay and Endicott Arm, north of the community of Petersburg. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rugged and rounded mountain summits with lesser amounts of infrequently dissected, smooth mountain slopes within the Holkham Bay Complex Ecological Subsection.

The rugged mountain summits were typically above the ice (nunataks) during the last glaciation. The rounded summits and steep sideslopes were shaped by large ice sheets and subsequent valley glaciation.

Soils on the rugged mountain summits are typically less than one-half meter thick over bedrock and well drained. These soils support alpine heaths and are often found in complex with areas of rock outcrop or bedrock covered with lichen.

On the rounded mountain summits soils are up to one meter in thickness and soil drainage ranges from poor to well. The poorly drained soils support sedge and deer cabbage vegetation. The well drained soils support low volume, krummholz mountain hemlock stands.

In the infrequently dissected, smooth mountain slopes soils are typically less than one-half meter thick over bedrock, well drained and steep. These soils support brushy alder-salmonberry stands or low volume mountain hemlock and Sitka spruce stands.

Numerous mountain peaks occur in this LTA.

This LTA is almost entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Timber Production, Tracy Arm-Fords Terror Wilderness, Modified Landscape, Old-Growth Habitat, or Semi-Remote Recreation LUDs. Portions of the LTA is in Windham-Port Houghton or Spires Roadless Areas. There has no timber harvest in this LTA. There are no roads or trails in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low. Snow avalanche risk ranges from low to moderate.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	HBC_10_1
Map Unit Code	M245Bw01
Map Unit Long Name	Holkham Bay Complex Port Houghton Mountain Summits
Size	79,251 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Calcareous Metasediments, Marble, Schist, Gneiss
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryorthents, Cryosaprists, Cryumbrepts, Humicryods, Rock Outcrop
Landcover	Sparsely Vegetated/Unvegetated (29%); Alder-Brush (28%); Unproductive forest due to high elevation (17%); Snow-Ice (5%).
Big POG	2016: 8 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 1,967 acres (2%)
All POG	1954: 6,656 acres (8%); 2016: 6,656 acres (8%)
Climate	Average temperature: 0-5.5°C (32-41.9°F). Annual precipitation: 229-457 cm (90-180 in).
Elevation Class	1000-2000 ft. (2%); 2000+ ft. (98%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (24%); 35-54% slopes (33%); 55-75% slopes (26%); >75% slopes (17%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	not present
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Glacial outwash (GO), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Alluvial fan (AF), Glacial alluvial fan (GAF)
Wetlands	Upland (100%)
Ownership	NFS (100%); Private/Municipal (<1%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (0.5%); landslides (< 0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Holkham Bay Complex Taku Harbor Mountain Summits

The Holkham Bay Complex Taku Harbor Mountain Summits LTA is located on the mountain summits between Taku Harbor and Port Snettisham, southeast of the city of Juneau. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rugged and rounded mountain summits with lesser amounts of infrequently dissected, smooth mountain slopes within the Holkham Bay Complex Ecological Subsection.

These largely granitic mountain summits were rounded by a large ice sheet. Subsequent valley glaciation resulted in a few areas of rugged topography.

Soils on the rugged mountain summits are typically less than one-half meter thick over bedrock and well drained. These soils support alpine heaths and are often found in complex with areas of rock outcrop or bedrock covered with lichen.

On the rounded mountain summits soils are up to one meter in thickness and soil drainage ranges from poor to well. The poorly drained soils support sedge and deer cabbage vegetation. The well drained soils support low volume, krummholz mountain hemlock stands.

In the infrequently dissected, smooth mountain slopes soils are typically less than one-half meter thick over bedrock, well drained and steep. These soils support brushy alder-salmonberry stands or low volume mountain hemlock and Sitka spruce stands.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Timber Production, Old-Growth Habitat, Scenic Viewshed, and Research Natural Area LUDs. Most of this LTA is in the Taku-Snettisham Roadless Area. There has been no timber harvest in this LTA. There are no roads or trails in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low. Snow avalanche risk is low in most of the LTA, but ranges to high on steep north facing slopes.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	HBC_10_2
Map Unit Code	M245Bw02
Map Unit Long Name	Holkham Bay Complex Taku Harbor Mountain Summits
Size	8,960 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Quartz Diorite, Monzonite, Quartz Monzonite; Schist, Slate, Mafic Metavolcanics
Soil Parent Material	Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryorthents, Cryosaprists, Humicryods, Rock Outcrop
Landcover	Sparsely Vegetated/Unvegetated (39%); Alder-Brush (37%); Unproductive forest due to high elevation (11%); Alpine (6%).
Big POG	2016: 0 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 126 acres (1%)
All POG	1954: 205 acres (2%); 2016: 205 acres (2%)
Climate	Average temperature: 0-4.5°C (32-40.1°F). Annual precipitation: 178-356 cm (70-140 in).
Elevation Class	1000-2000 ft. (5%); 2000+ ft. (95%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (21%); 35-54% slopes (35%); 55-75% slopes (26%); >75% slopes (18%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	not present
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Lake (L), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM)
Wetlands	Upland (100%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (0.1%); landslides (< 0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Holkham Bay Complex Port Houghton Mountain Slopes

The Holkham Bay Complex Port Houghton Mountain Slopes LTA is located on the mountain slopes between Thomas Bay and Endicott Arm, north of the community of Petersburg. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, smooth mountain slopes with lesser areas of rolling hills within the Holkham Bay Complex Ecological Subsection. The Port Houghton Estuary is located in this LTA.

The metasedimentary mountain slopes in this LTA were glacially scoured and rounded.

Soils on the upper part of the mountain slopes are typically less than one-half meter thick over bedrock and well drained. These soils support western hemlock stands with areas of mountain hemlock or Sitka spruce dominance.

On the lower mountain slopes soils are typically about one meter thick over bedrock or dense till. These soils support western hemlock stands with small areas of Sitka spruce dominance.

On flat areas of rolling hills soils are typically one meter or more thick over bedrock or dense till, organic and poorly drained. These soils support non-forested moss dominated wetlands or low volume mixed conifer dominated forested wetlands.

This LTA is mostly on NFS land. The LTA is in Timber Production, Semi-Remote Recreation, Old-Growth Habitat, and Modified Landscape LUDs. Most of this LTA is in the Windham-Port Houghton, Fanshaw, or Spires Inventoried Roadless Areas. Part of this LTA is in the Chuck River Wilderness. There has been about 10,526 acres of timber harvest in this LTA. There are about 85 miles of road in the LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. Windthrow risk is low in most of the LTA but high on slopes facing the open ocean. Landslide risk ranges from low to moderate.

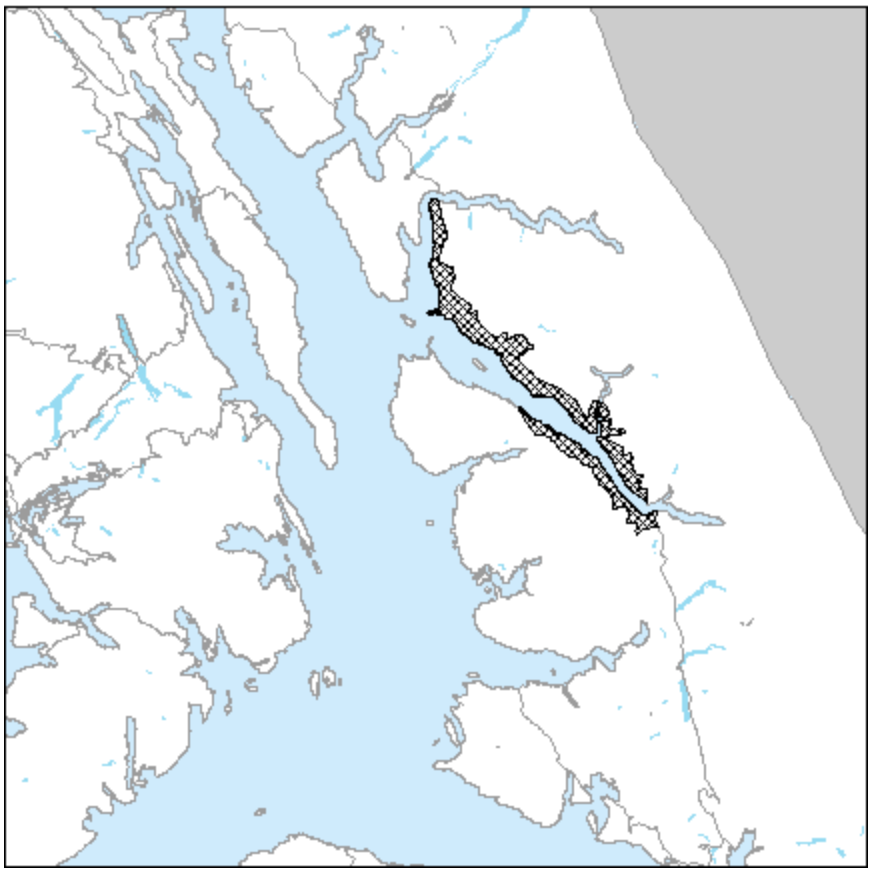
Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	HBC_30_1
Map Unit Code	M245Bw03
Map Unit Long Name	Holkham Bay Complex Port Houton Mountain Slopes
Size	169,889 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary; Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Phyllite, Schist; Gneiss, Marble, Calcareous Metasediments, Metavolcanics, Schist
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Organics, Residuum,
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (22%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (15%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (13%); Unproductive forest due to high elevation (9%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (7%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (6%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (6%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (6%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (5%).
Big POG	2016: 11,886 acres (7%)
High POG	2016: 70,777 acres (42%)
All POG	1954: 135,995 acres (80%); 2016: 125,469 acres (74%)
Climate	Average temperature: 0-6.5°C (32-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 229-457 cm (90-180 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (13%); 500-1000 ft. (23%); 1000-2000 ft. (47%); 2000+ ft. (17%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (36%); 35-54% slopes (33%); 55-75% slopes (20%); >75% slopes (12%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	59 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (4%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Flood plain (FP), Alluvial fan (AF)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (17%); Upland (83%)
Ownership	NFS (89%); Private/Municipal (11%)
Human Disturbance	6.2% timber harvest (10,526 of 169,889 total acres); 0.20 km/km2 (0.3 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (0.5%); landslides (0.5%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (<1%)

Holkham Bay Complex Endicott Arm Mountain Slopes

The Holkham Bay Complex Endicott Arm Mountain Slopes LTA is located immediately adjacent to Endicott Arm and Holkham Bay southeast of the city of Juneau. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, smooth mountain slopes with lesser amounts of broken mountain slopes within the Holkham Bay Complex Ecological Subsection.

This LTA includes the walls of the Endicott Arm fiord and portions of the walls of Holkham Bay. Ice travelling down these two fiords scoured mostly sedimentary rocks and left minor till deposits in concave areas. It is currently flooded fjord lands.

The steeper portions of the mountain slopes have soils that are typically less than one-half meter thick over bedrock and consist of well drained mineral soils. These soils support moderately productive western hemlock dominated stands. At higher elevations and around wetland areas, mountain hemlock is more common.



On gently sloping areas soils are poorly drained organics that are typically less than one meter thick over bedrock. These soils support moss dominated non-forested wetlands and low volume mixed conifer forested wetlands.

This LTA surrounds Endicott Arm.

This LTA is almost entirely NFS land. This LTA is within the Tracy Arm-Fords Terror Wilderness. There has been no timber harvest in this LTA. There are no roads or trails in this LTA.

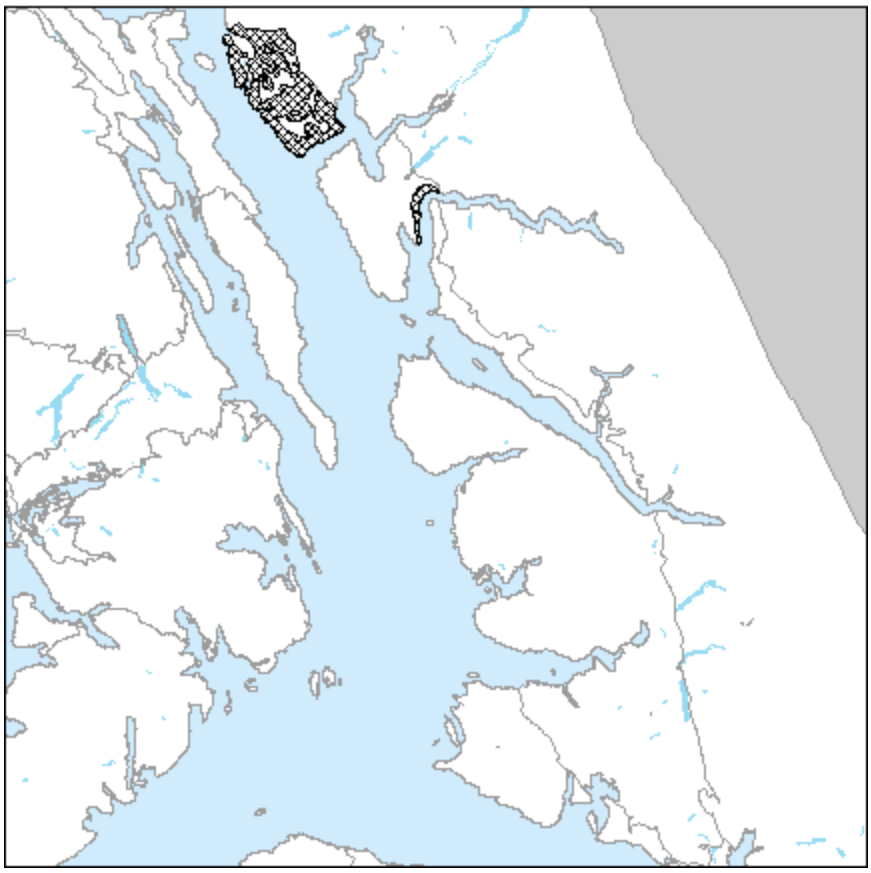
The dominant wind direction is southeast. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk and snow avalanche risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	HBC_30_2
Map Unit Code	M245Bw04
Map Unit Long Name	Holkham Bay Complex Endicott Arm Mountain Slopes
Size	42,092 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Tonalite; Schist, Gneiss, Calcareous Metasediments, Metavolcanics, Marble
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (18%); Unproductive forest due to rock (13%); Alder-Brush (10%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (9%); Unproductive forest due to high elevation (9%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (9%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (9%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (7%).
Big POG	2016: 245 acres (1%)
High POG	2016: 5,287 acres (13%)
All POG	1954: 21,689 acres (52%); 2016: 21,689 acres (52%)
Climate	Average temperature: 0-6.5°C (32-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 279-457 cm (110-180 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (23%); 500-1000 ft. (29%); 1000-2000 ft. (31%); 2000+ ft. (17%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (28%); 35-54% slopes (32%); 55-75% slopes (22%); >75% slopes (18%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: PzZym, (<1%).
Shoreline Miles	70 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (9%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Alluvial fan (AF), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Flood plain (FP)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (20%); Upland (80%)
Ownership	NFS (100%); Private/Municipal (<1%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (0.6%); landslides (0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Holkham Bay Complex Port Snettisham to Tracy Arm Mountain Slopes

The Holkham Bay Complex Port Snettisham to Tracy Arm Mountain Slopes LTA is located between Tracy Arm and Port Snettisham, and just north of Holkham Bay, southeast of the city of Juneau. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, smooth mountain slopes with lesser amounts of frequently dissected, deeply incised mountain slopes within the Holkham Bay Complex Ecological Subsection.

The deeply incised areas occur where meta-sedimentary rocks were altered by granitic plutons. The entire area was overridden by ice and subsequent alpine glaciation has created cirques on north facing slopes.



On the steeper slopes at higher elevations soils are typically less than one-half meter thick and well drained. These soils support western hemlock stands with mountain hemlock replacing western hemlock at higher elevations.

On gentler slopes and at lower elevations, soils are typically about one meter thick over bedrock and well drained. These soils support western hemlock forests.

The electrical power line from Port Snettisham to Juneau traverses this LTA.

This LTA is almost entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Timber Production, Old-Growth Habitat, Modified Landscape, Research Natural Area, and Tracy Arm-Fords Terror Wilderness LUDs. Most of the LTA is in the Taku-Snettisham or Rhine Roadless Areas. There has been no timber harvest in this LTA (except the power line right-of-way). There are no roads or trails in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. Windthrow risk is low in most of the LTA. Areas of high windthrow risk occur on the slopes exposed to Stephens Passage, especially those slopes facing due south. Landslide risk is moderate. Snow avalanche risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	HBC_30_3
Map Unit Code	M245Bw05
Map Unit Long Name	Holkham Bay Complex Port Snettisham to Tracy Arm Mountain Slopes
Size	31,493 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Metamorphic; Undifferentiated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Quartz Diorite, Monzonite, Quartz Monzonite; Mafic Metavolcanics, Schist, Slate; Mixed Metamorphic and Sedimentary
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting
Soil Great Groups	Cryofolists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (20%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (16%); Unproductive forest due to high elevation (14%); Alder-Brush (10%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (7%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (6%); Unproductive forest due to recurrent slide (5%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (5%).
Big POG	2016: 1,134 acres (4%)
High POG	2016: 8,638 acres (27%)
All POG	1954: 17,484 acres (56%); 2016: 17,484 acres (56%)
Climate	Average temperature: 0-6°C (32-42.8°F). Annual precipitation: 178-356 cm (70-140 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (18%); 500-1000 ft. (23%); 1000-2000 ft. (48%); 2000+ ft. (11%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (23%); 35-54% slopes (28%); 55-75% slopes (27%); >75% slopes (22%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	36 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (13%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Alluvial fan (AF), Flood plain (FP), Moderate gradient contained (MC)
Wetlands	Upland (100%)
Ownership	NFS (98%); State of Alaska (2%); Private/Municipal (<1%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail; 16 miles powerline corridor; Whigg Placer Mine.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (0.5%); landslides (0.5%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (<1%)

Holkham Bay Complex Admiralty Island Mountain Slopes

The Holkham Bay Complex Admiralty Island Mountain Slopes LTA is located on the north end of the Glass Peninsula, southeast of the city of Juneau. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, smooth mountain slopes with lesser amounts of rounded mountain summits and plateaus within the Holkham Bay Complex Ecological Subsection.

The volcanic mountains in this LTA were rounded and smoothed by ice.

Soils on the mountain slopes are typically well drained mineral soils less than one meter deep over bedrock. These soils support productive hemlock and spruce dominated stands. On steeper north facing slopes these soils often support alder-salmonberry plant communities in avalanche zones.

On the rounded summits soils are typically less than one-half meter thick and consist of poorly drained organic materials. These soils support low volume mountain hemlock stands and small areas of non-forested moss dominated wetlands.

On the plateaus soils are typically poorly drained organic material about one meter thick. These soils support moss and tufted club rush dominated wetlands or low volume mixed conifer, mountain hemlock or spruce stands.

The LTA surrounds Doty Cove.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is within the Admiralty Island National Monument Kootznoowoo Wilderness. There has been no timber harvest in this LTA. There are no roads or trails in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. Many of the south-facing slopes have even-aged vegetation indicative of stand replacing windthrow. Windthrow risk is high on south facing slopes. Landslide risk is low. Snow avalanche risk is low except on north facing slopes where it ranges from low to high.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	HBC_30_4
Map Unit Code	M245Bw06
Map Unit Long Name	Holkham Bay Complex Admiralty Island Mountain Slopes
Size	6,880 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Extrusive; Igneous Intrusive
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Volcanic, undivided; Quartz Diorite, Monzonite, Quartz Monzonite
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (31%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (23%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (12%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (10%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (6%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (6%).
Big POG	2016: 11 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 1,243 acres (18%)
All POG	1954: 5,445 acres (79%); 2016: 5,445 acres (79%)
Climate	Average temperature: 3-6°C (37.4-42.8°F). Annual precipitation: 229 cm (90 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (41%); 500-1000 ft. (44%); 1000-2000 ft. (15%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (53%); 35-54% slopes (34%); 55-75% slopes (11%); >75% slopes (2%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	9 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (53%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Estuary (ES), Low gradient contained (LC), Flood plain (FP)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (8%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (6%); Upland (86%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No documented landslides
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Holkham Bay Complex Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex

The Holkham Bay Complex Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex LTA is located around the mouth of Holkham Bay. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, smooth mountain slopes with lesser amounts of rounded mountain summits within the Holkham Bay Complex Ecological Subsection.

This LTA consists of glacially rounded and smooth mountain slopes of meta-sedimentary origin. Dense till is largely absent from the soils of this LTA.

On the steeper slopes at higher elevations, soils are typically less than one-half meter thick and well drained. They support western hemlock forests with mountain hemlock replacing western hemlock at higher elevations.

On gentler slopes and at lower elevations soils are typically about one meter thick over bedrock and well drained. They support western hemlock forests.

On the rounded summits soils are typically less than one-half meter thick and consist of poorly drained organic materials. They support low volume mountain hemlock stands and small areas of dwarf shrublands dominated by heather plant communities.

The southern portion of the Snettisham Peninsula, Harbor Island, and Point Ashley are in this LTA.

This LTA is almost entirely NFS land. The LTA is in Old-Growth Habitat, Semi-Remote Recreation, Modified Landscape, and Scenic Viewshed LUDs. Portions of this LTA are in the Chuck River Wilderness and the Tracy Arm-Fords Terror Wilderness. Most of the LTA is in either the Taku-Snettisham or Windham-Port Houghton Roadless Areas. There has been about 168 acres of timber harvest (in the 1960s) in this LTA. There is about one mile of trail in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. Windthrow risk is low in most of the LTA but ranges to high on the southern exposures along Stephens Passage. Landslide risk is low. Snow Avalanche risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	HBC_30a
Map Unit Code	M245Bw07
Map Unit Long Name	Holkham Bay Complex Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex
Size	93,970 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary; Metamorphic; Undifferentiated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Phyllite, Schist; Calcareous Metasediments, Mafic Metavolcanics, Metavolcanics, Schist, Slate; Mixed Metamorphic and Sedimentary
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting
Soil Great Groups	Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (18%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (16%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (11%); Unproductive forest due to high elevation (11%); Alder-Brush (8%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (7%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (6%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (5%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (5%).
Big POG	2016: 4,688 acres (5%)
High POG	2016: 31,521 acres (34%)
All POG	1954: 64,117 acres (68%); 2016: 63,949 acres (68%)
Climate	Average temperature: 0-6.5°C (32-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 178-432 cm (70-170 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (19%); 500-1000 ft. (22%); 1000-2000 ft. (44%); 2000+ ft. (15%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (35%); 35-54% slopes (34%); 55-75% slopes (20%); >75% slopes (11%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Pm, (<1%).
Shoreline Miles	88 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (5%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Alluvial fan (AF), Flood plain (FP)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (11%); Upland (89%)
Ownership	NFS (100%); Private/Municipal (<1%)
Human Disturbance	0.2% timber harvest (168 of 93,970 total acres); 0.004 km/km2 (0.01 mi/mi2) road or trail; Friday Mine.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (< 1%); avalanche fields (0.1%); landslides (0.3%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (<1%)

Holkham Bay Complex Hobart Bay Hills

The Holkham Bay Complex Hobart Bay Hills LTA is located near Hobart Bay and Port Houghton, northwest of the community of Petersburg. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rolling hills within the Holkham Bay Complex Ecological Subsection.

This small LTA includes glacially scoured hills. Dense till is largely absent in this LTA.

On the hillslopes soils are typically less than one meter deep over bedrock and well drained. Many soils are less than one-half meter thick over bedrock. These soils support western hemlock dominated forests with small inclusions of Sitka spruce dominance along incised streams and often in wind-regenerated stands.

Between the hills and on slopes less than about 20 percent gradient soils are typically poorly drained, organic and about one meter thick over bedrock or dense till. These soils support low volume cedar-hemlock stands or mixed conifer stands. Sphagnum moss dominated non-forested wetlands on deep organic soils occur between some hills and on flatter areas.

Small areas of well drained, deep uplifted beach soils occur around the heads of bays in this LTA. These soils support Sitka spruce dominated forests.

Hobart Bay and Port Houghton are adjacent to this LTA.

Two-thirds of this LTA is on NFS land. The LTA is in Old-Growth Habitat, Timber Production, and Scenic Viewshed LUDs. The Forest Service ownership portion of this LTA is in the Windham-Port Houghton Roadless Area. There has been about 3,016 acres of timber harvest on private lands in this LTA around Hobart Bay. There are 27 miles of road in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	HBC_40
Map Unit Code	M245Bw08
Map Unit Long Name	Holkham Bay Complex Hobart Bay Hills
Size	12,219 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Sedimentary; Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Gabbro; Phyllite, Schist; Schist, Gneiss, Calcareous Metasediments, Metavolcanics
Soil Parent Material	Dense Till, Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquepts, Cryaquods, Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (22%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (21%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (13%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (13%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (10%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (7%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (7%).
Big POG	2016: 0 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 0 acres (0%)
All POG	1954: 10,550 acres (86%); 2016: 7,534 acres (62%)
Climate	Average temperature: 3-6.5°C (37.4-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 229-279 cm (90-110 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (78%); 500-1000 ft. (21%); 1000-2000 ft. (1%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (86%); 35-54% slopes (11%); 55-75% slopes (2%); >75% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	43 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (44%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Flood plain (FP), Alluvial fan (AF)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (40%); Upland (60%)
Ownership	NFS (60%); Private/Municipal (40%)
Human Disturbance	24.7% timber harvest (3,016 of 12,219 total acres); 0.9 km/km2 (1.4 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (3%)

Holkham Bay Complex Port Houghton Hills-Lowlands Complex

The Holkham Bay Complex Port Houghton Hills-Lowlands Complex LTA is located on lowlands between Port Houghton and Farragut Bay, northwest of the community of Petersburg. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly gently sloping lowlands with a few rolling hills within the Holkham Bay Complex Ecological Subsection.

This LTA consists of dense till deposits over a gently sloping lowland between Farragut Bay and Port Houghton.

The soils on the lowlands typically consist of approximately one meter of poorly drained peat over dense till. These soils support moss dominated non-forested wetlands or low volume cedar or mixed conifer dominated forested wetlands.

On the steeper portions of the rolling hills and along incised stream channels soils are typically well drained and shallow to bedrock. These soils support low to moderately productive western hemlock and Sitka spruce dominated forests.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Timber Production, Scenic Viewshed or Semi-Remote Recreation LUDs. The entire LTA is in either the Windham-Port Houghton or Fanshaw Roadless Areas. There has been no timber harvest in this LTA. There are no roads or trails in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	HBC_40a_1
Map Unit Code	M245Bw09
Map Unit Long Name	Holkham Bay Complex Port Houton Hills-Lowlands Complex
Size	10,331 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Schist, Gneiss, Calcareous Metasediments, Metavolcanics
Soil Parent Material	Dense Till, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquepts, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to low site index (27%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (26%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (9%); Muskeg meadow (9%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (9%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (6%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (5%).
Big POG	2016: 208 acres (2%)
High POG	2016: 1,150 acres (11%)
All POG	1954: 5,466 acres (53%); 2016: 5,466 acres (53%)
Climate	Average temperature: 3.5-6.5°C (38.3-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 229-279 cm (90-110 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (93%); 500-1000 ft. (7%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (95%); 35-54% slopes (5%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	8 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (23%); mapped (1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Flood plain (FP), Palustrine (PA)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (31%); Palustrine Forested (43%); Upland (26%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No documented landslides
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (2%)

Holkham Bay Complex Grand Island Hills-Lowlands Complex

The Holkham Bay Complex Grand Island Hills-Lowlands Complex LTA is located on Grand Island and the northern portion of the Glass Peninsula, south-southeast of the city of Juneau Alaska. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, smooth hillslopes with lesser amounts of gently sloping lowlands within the Holkham Bay Complex Ecological Subsection.

This LTA was glacially scoured and bedrock underlies soils at higher elevations. Dense till underlies the lowland soils and gentler slopes.

On the steeper hillslopes soils are typically less than one meter thick over bedrock and well drained. These soils support productive western hemlock dominated stands with small areas of spruce dominance.

On the lowlands and gentler slopes soils are typically poorly drained organics, one meter or less thick over dense till. These soils support low volume mixed conifer stands or moss dominated non-forested wetlands.

The Glass Peninsula portion of this LTA is part of an important terrestrial wildlife corridor connecting the Glass Peninsula to the rest of Admiralty Island.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is within the Admiralty Island National Monument Kootznoowoo Wilderness. There has been no timber harvest in this LTA. There are no roads or trails in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. Windthrow risk is high on the slopes facing Stephens Passage. There are several areas of even-aged wind generated stands along Stephens Passage in this LTA. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	HBC_40a_2
Map Unit Code	M245Bw10
Map Unit Long Name	Holkham Bay Complex Grand Island Hills-Lowlands Complex
Size	3,180 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Extrusive; Igneous Intrusive; Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Volcanic undivided; Quartz Diorite, Monzonite, Quartz Monzonite; Graywacke, Slate
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (38%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (25%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (11%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (10%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (9%).
Big POG	2016: 0 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 397 acres (12%)
All POG	1954: 2,734 acres (86%); 2016: 2,734 acres (86%)
Climate	Average temperature: 3.5-6°C (38.3-42.8°F). Annual precipitation: 178-229 cm (70-90 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (62%); 500-1000 ft. (34%); 1000-2000 ft. (4%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (57%); 35-54% slopes (27%); 55-75% slopes (10%); >75% slopes (6%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	10 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (74%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (18%); Upland (82%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No documented landslides
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Holkham Bay Complex Hobart Bay Hills-Valley Floor Complex

The Holkham Bay Complex Hobart Bay Hills-Valley Floor Complex LTA is located near the head of Hobart Bay, northwest of the community of Petersburg. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans with lesser amounts of rolling hills within the Holkham Bay Complex Ecological Subsection.

This LTA consists of glacial terrain with colluvial deposits atop a few footslopes.

Soils on the footslopes and rolling hills are typically about one meter deep over dense till or bedrock and well drained. These soils support moderately productive western hemlock stands.

On flatter areas between the hills soils are typically organic and about one meter deep over dense till. These soils support mixed conifer forested wetlands with a few areas of moss dominated non-forested wetlands.

The Hobart Bay Log transfer facility is in this LTA.

Over half of the LTA is on non-NFS land. The Forest Service portion is in the Windham-Port Houghton Roadless Area. The LTA is in Timber Production and Old-Growth Habitat LUDs. There has been about 1,537 acres of timber harvest in this LTA. There are about 21 miles of road in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	HBC_40c
Map Unit Code	M245Bw11
Map Unit Long Name	Holkham Bay Complex Hobart Bay Hills-Valley Floor Complex
Size	3,545 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary; Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Phyllite, Schist; Calcareous Metasediments, Metavolcanics, Schist, Gneiss, Marble
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Fluvial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial; Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (26%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (22%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (12%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (10%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (8%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (7%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (7%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (5%).
Big POG	2016: acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 0 acres (0%)
All POG	1954: 3,217 acres (91%); 2016: 1,680 acres (47%)
Climate	Average temperature: 1.5-6.5°C (34.7-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 229-432 cm (90-170 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (66%); 500-1000 ft. (27%); 1000-2000 ft. (7%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (82%); 35-54% slopes (15%); 55-75% slopes (2%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	10 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (31%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Moderate gradient contained (MC), High gradient contained (HC), Flood plain (FP), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Alluvial fan (AF)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (26%); Upland (74%)
Ownership	NFS (32%); Private/Municipal (68%)
Human Disturbance	43.3% timber harvest (1,537 of 3,545 total acres); 2.4 km/km2 (3.9 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (< 0.1%); landslides (0.3%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Holkham Bay Complex Libby Creek Valley Floor

The Holkham Bay Complex Libby Creek Valley Floor LTA is located between Hobart Bay and Windham Bay on Stephens Passage, northwest of the community of Petersburg. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans within the Holkham Bay Complex Ecological Subsection.

The Libby Creek Valley Floor is a glacial landscape with a narrow alluvial floodplain.

Soils on the footslopes are typically about one meter deep over dense till or bedrock and well drained. These soils support moderately productive western hemlock stands.

On the small alluvial fans soils are deep and well drained. These soils support Sitka spruce and western hemlock stands.

This LTA is almost entirely on non-NFS or State land. The Forest Service portion of this LTA is in the Old-Growth Habitat LUD. A small portion of the LTA is in the Windham-Port Houghton Roadless Area. There has about 979 acres of timber harvest in this LTA. There are about nine miles of roads in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. There are at least 100 acres of windthrow in the west end of the LTA adjacent to Stephens Passage. Windthrow risk is high adjacent to Stephens Passage and low in the remainder of the LTA. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	HBC_50_1
Map Unit Code	M245Bw12
Map Unit Long Name	Holkham Bay Complex Libby Creek Valley Floor
Size	1,612 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary; Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Phyllite, Schist; Calcareous Metasediments, Metavolcanics
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Dense Till, Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquepts, Cryaquods, Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (32%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (20%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (17%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (10%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (8%).
Big POG	2016: 0 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 0 acres (0%)
All POG	1954: 1,494 acres (93%); 2016: 515 acres (32%)
Climate	Average temperature: 2-6.5°C (35.6-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 229 cm (90 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (37%); 500-1000 ft. (62%); 1000-2000 ft. (1%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (89%); 35-54% slopes (9%); 55-75% slopes (2%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	1 mile
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (5%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Low gradient contained (LC), Alluvial fan (AF)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (13%); Upland (87%)
Ownership	NFS (2%); Private/Municipal (98%)
Human Disturbance	60.8% timber harvest (979 of 1,612 total acres); 2.3 km/km2 (3.7 mi/mi2) road or trail; K and D Mine.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (0.2%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Holkham Bay Complex Farragut River Valley Floor

The Holkham Bay Complex Farragut River Valley Floor LTA is located on the Farragut River near Glory and Farragut Lakes, north of the community of Petersburg. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly flat lowlands with lesser amounts of floodplains within the Holkham Bay Complex Ecological Subsection.

The flat lowlands of this LTA are the result of glacial outwash and small moraines that help form Glory and Farragut Lakes. A portion of the outwash has been re-worked by stream processes. Small hills and lowlands occupy the southern third of the LTA.

On the floodplains and well drained portions of the outwash, the soils are deep, well drained, coarse textured mineral soils. These soils support Sitka spruce dominated forests that are often even aged due to recent glacial flooding events.

On the outwash away from the current river channel(s) soils typically consist of one meter of poorly drained organic material over outwash. These soils support low productivity mixed conifer forests and moss dominated non-forested wetlands.

On the steeper hillslopes soils are typically well drained mineral soils less than one meter thick over bedrock or dense till. These soils support hemlock dominated forests.

Farragut Lake and Glory Lake are adjacent to this LTA. The North Fork of the Farragut River flows through this LTA.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Wild River and Semi-Remote LUDs. The entire LTA is in the Spires Roadless Area. There has been no timber harvest in this LTA. There are no roads or trails in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low.

Inerpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	HBC_50_2
Map Unit Code	M245Bw13
Map Unit Long Name	Holkham Bay Complex Farragut River Valley Floor
Size	2,088 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Tonalite; Calcareous Metasediments, Marble
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Glaciofluvial, Undifferentiated Till, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquents, Cryaquods, Cryods, Cryosaprists, Haplocryods, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (27%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (21%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (11%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (10%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (8%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (7%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (7%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (6%).
Big POG	2016: 0 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 694 acres (33%)
All POG	1954: 1,484 acres (71%); 2016: 1,484 acres (71%)
Climate	Average temperature: 2-5.5°C (35.6-41.9°F). Annual precipitation: 432-457 cm (170-180 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (88%); 500-1000 ft. (12%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (82%); 35-54% slopes (11%); 55-75% slopes (4%); >75% slopes (3%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Glacial outwash (GO), Palustrine (PA), Flood plain (FP), Moderate gradient contained (MC), High gradient contained (HC)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (12%); Palustrine Forested (32%); Riverine (6%); Upland (50%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (0.2%); landslides (0.4%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Holkham Bay Complex Farrugut and Chuck Rivers Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex

The Holkham Bay Complex Farragut and Chuck Rivers Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex LTA is located between Holkham Bay and Farragut Bay. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans with lesser amounts of gently sloping lowlands and floodplains within the Holkham Bay Complex Ecological Subsection.

This LTA consists of a small group of glacially carved valleys with some small estuaries and uplifted estuaries. Only the Farragut River valley has an active glacier upstream.

Soils on the infrequently dissected footslopes are typically well drained mineral soils less than one meter thick over dense till or bedrock. These soils typically support western hemlock dominated forests.

Soils on the floodplains and glacial outwash areas are typically deep and well drained. These soils support Sitka spruce dominated riparian forests.

On the uplifted estuaries soils are deep and somewhat poorly drained. These soils support Sitka spruce dominated stands.

On the estuaries soils are deep, somewhat poorly to very poorly drained. These soils support sedge and grass communities depending on salinity and tidal zone.

The Chuck River is in this LTA.

This LTA is mostly on NFS land. The LTA is in Semi-Remote Recreation, Wild River, Old-Growth Habitat, and Scenic Viewshed LUDs. Portions of this LTA are in the Chuck River Wilderness. Portions of the LTA are in the Windham-Port Houghton or Spires Roadless Areas. There has been about 1,057 acres of timber harvest in this LTA. There are approximately nine miles of roads in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	HBC_50a_1
Map Unit Code	M245Bw14
Map Unit Long Name	Holkham Bay Complex Farragut and Chuck Rivers Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex
Size	19,828 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Schist; Slate; Calcareous Metasediments; Marble; Gneiss
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial; Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial; Ice Contact Deposition-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (17%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (12%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (12%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (10%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (9%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (9%); Estuary (6%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (6%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (5%).
Big POG	2016: 1,992 acres (10%)
High POG	2016: 7,599 acres (38%)
All POG	1954: 15,701 acres (79%); 2016: 14,644 acres (74%)
Climate	Average temperature: 1-6.5°C (33.8-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 178-432 cm (70-170 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (86%); 500-1000 ft. (12%); 1000-2000 ft. (2%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (86%); 35-54% slopes (11%); 55-75% slopes (2%); >75% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	16 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (35%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Flood plain (FP), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Estuary (ES)
Wetlands	Estuarine (10%); Palustrine Emergent (7%); Palustrine Forested (19%); Upland (64%)
Ownership	NFS (91%); Private/Municipal (9%)
Human Disturbance	5.3% timber harvest (1,057 of 19,828 total acres); 0.18 km/km2 (0.3 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (0.2%); landslides (0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (<1%)

Holkham Bay Complex Slocum Creek Valley Floor-Lowlands-Hills Complex

The Holkham Bay Complex Slocum Creek Valley Floor-Lowlands-Hills Complex LTA is located between Slocum Bay and Taku Harbor, southeast of the city of Juneau. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly uplifted estuaries and gently sloping lowlands within the Holkham Bay Complex Ecological Subsection.

This LTA consists of active estuary, uplifted estuary and gently sloping till covered lowlands associated with Slocum Creek.

Soils on the flat lowlands and uplifted estuaries typically consist of poorly drained organic matter one meter or more thick over dense till. These soils support mixed conifer or non-forested moss dominated wetlands.

On the gently sloping lowlands soils are typically somewhat poorly or poorly drained mineral soils less than one-half meter thick over dense till. These soils support low to moderate productivity western hemlock- yellow-cedar forests or mixed conifer forests.

On the estuary of Slocum Creek soils are somewhat poorly drained and deep. These soils support sedge and grass communities depending on salinity and tidal zone.

The power line that carries electricity from Port Snettisham to Juneau runs through this LTA. Slocum Bay and Taku Harbor are adjacent to this LTA.

This LTA is mostly on NFS and State land. The LTA is in Timber Production, Scenic Viewshed, and Old-Growth Habitat LUDs. Most of the LTA is in either the Rhine or Taku-Port Snettisham Roadless Areas. With the exception of the power line clearing and a small area of timber harvest in non-national forest land in Taku Harbor, there has been no timber harvest in this LTA. There are no roads or trails in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	HBC_50a_2
Map Unit Code	M245Bw15
Map Unit Long Name	Holkham Bay Complex Slocum Creek Valley Floor-Lowlands-Hills Complex
Size	2,674 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Mafic Metavolcanics, Schist, Slate
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Colluvium, Marine Sediments, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial; Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial; Ice Contact Deposition-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquepts, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to low site index (45%); Estuary (13%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (8%); Natural young growth, size class 3 (8%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (6%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (6%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (5%).
Big POG	2016: 164 acres (6%)
High POG	2016: 562 acres (21%)
All POG	1954: 1,027 acres (38%); 2016: 1,027 acres (38%)
Climate	Average temperature: 2-5.5°C (35.6-41.9°F). Annual precipitation: 178-279 cm (70-110 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (94%); 500-1000 ft. (6%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (77%); 35-54% slopes (16%); 55-75% slopes (5%); >75% slopes (2%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	1 mile
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (91%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Flood plain (FP), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Alluvial fan (AF), High gradient contained (HC), Estuary (ES)
Wetlands	Estuarine (13%); Palustrine Forested (15%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (13%); Upland (58%)
Ownership	NFS (91%); State of Alaska (6%); Private/Municipal (2%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail; 4 miles powerline corridor.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (0.4%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Holkham Bay Complex Gilbert Creek Lowlands-Valley Floor Complex

The Holkham Bay Complex Gilbert Creek Lowlands-Valley Floor Complex LTA is located between Gilbert Bay and Williams Cove, southeast of the city of Juneau. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly flat lowlands, uplifted estuary, estuary, and uplifted beach within the Holkham Bay Complex Ecological Subsection.

This small LTA was a sub-tidal glacial trough during the last glacial maxima. Small beach ridges have formed at Williams Cove due to the south and southeast winds creating waves across Holkham Bay.

Soils on the flat lowlands and uplifted estuaries typically consist of poorly drained organic soils one meter or more thick over dense till. These soils support mixed conifer or non-forested moss dominated wetlands.

On the till plain portion of the flat lowlands soils are typically poorly drained and less than one-half meter thick over dense till. These soils support low to moderately productive hemlock dominated forests with areas of cedar.

On the uplifted beach soils are moderately well drained or well drained, and more than one meter thick. These soils support mostly even-aged stands of Sitka spruce and devil's club.

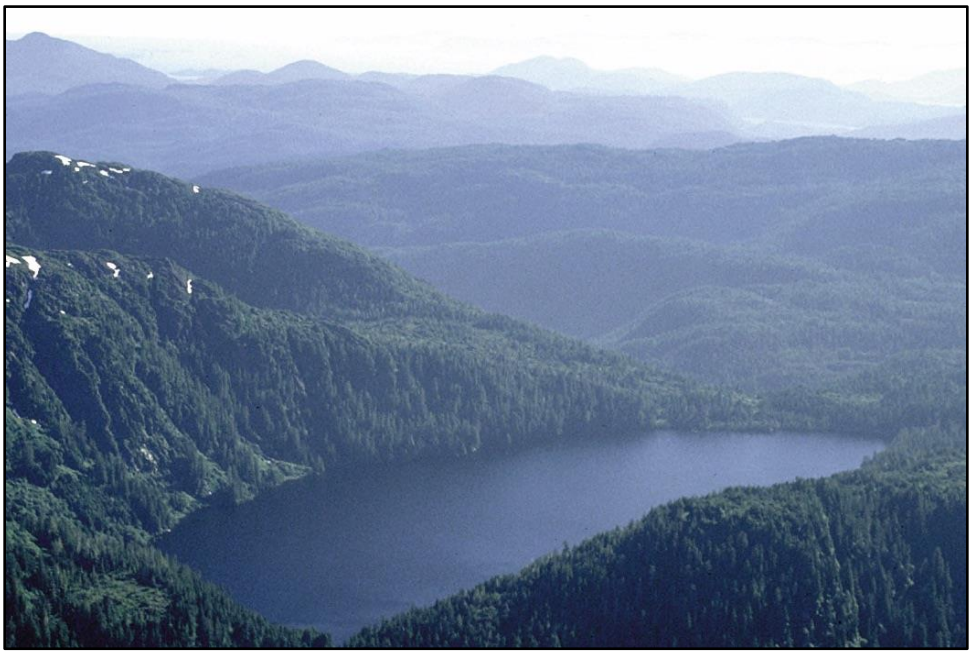
On the estuary at Gilbert Bay soils are somewhat poorly drained and deep. These soils support sedge and grass communities depending on salinity and tidal zone.

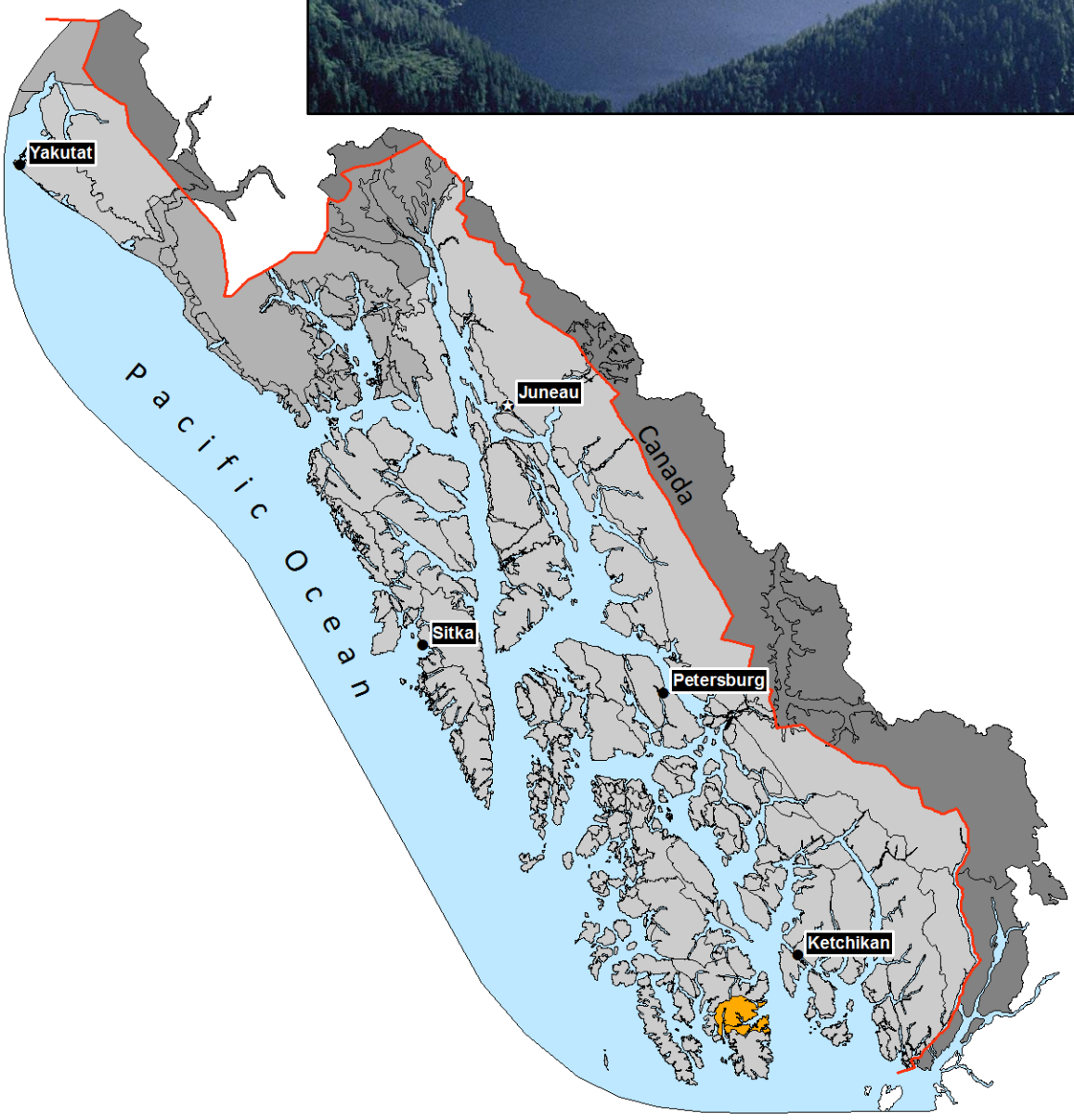
This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Timber Production and Semi-Remote LUDs. The entire LTA is in the Taku-Snettisham Roadless Area. There has been no timber harvest in this LTA. There are no roads or trails in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	HBC_60a
Map Unit Code	M245Bw16
Map Unit Long Name	Holkham Bay Complex Gilbert Creek Lowlands-Valley Floor Complex
Size	3,294 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Alluvium
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Dense Till, Colluvium, Glaciofluvial, Undifferentiated Till, Marine Sediments
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Fluvial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Contact Deposition-Glacial; Stream Processes-Fluvial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquents, Cryaquods, Cryorthents, Haplocryods, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume classes 6 and 7 (25%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (14%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (14%); Estuary (13%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (8%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (8%).
Big POG	2016: 831 acres (25%)
High POG	2016: 1,434 acres (44%)
All POG	1954: 1,901 acres (58%); 2016: 1,901 acres (58%)
Climate	Average temperature: 3.5-6°C (38.3-42.8°F). Annual precipitation: 279-356 cm (110-140 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (100%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (94%); 35-54% slopes (5%); 55-75% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	6 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (82%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Flood plain (FP), Palustrine (PA), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Estuary (ES), Lake (L)
Wetlands	Estuarine (15%); Palustrine Emergent (9%); Palustrine Forested (46%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (12%); Upland (18%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No documented landslides
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Moira Sound Complex Ecological Subsection LTAs





Moira Sound Complex Mountain Summits

The Moira Sound Complex Mountain Summits LTA is located between Moira Sound and Cholmondeley Sound on southern Prince of Wales Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rounded mountain summits with lesser amounts of infrequently dissected smooth mountain slopes within the Moira Sound Complex Ecological Subsection.

This LTA includes a group of glacially scoured and rounded mountain summits. Dense glacial till is largely absent from this LTA.

Soils on the rounded summits are typically organic, shallow to bedrock and poorly or somewhat poorly drained. These soils support crowberry, sedges, and cassiope dominated alpine and subalpine plant communities.

In the mountain slope portions of this LTA soils are mineral and shallow to bedrock and well drained. These soils support mountain hemlock forests or snow avalanche zones with Sitka alder, salmonberry, and stink currant vegetation.

Eudora Mountain summit is in this LTA. The headwaters of the Kegan Lake Watershed are in this LTA.

This LTA is almost entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Semi-Remote Recreation, Timber Production, and Wild River LUDs. This LTA is largely in the Eudora Roadless Area. There has been no timber harvest in this LTA. There are no roads or trails in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low.

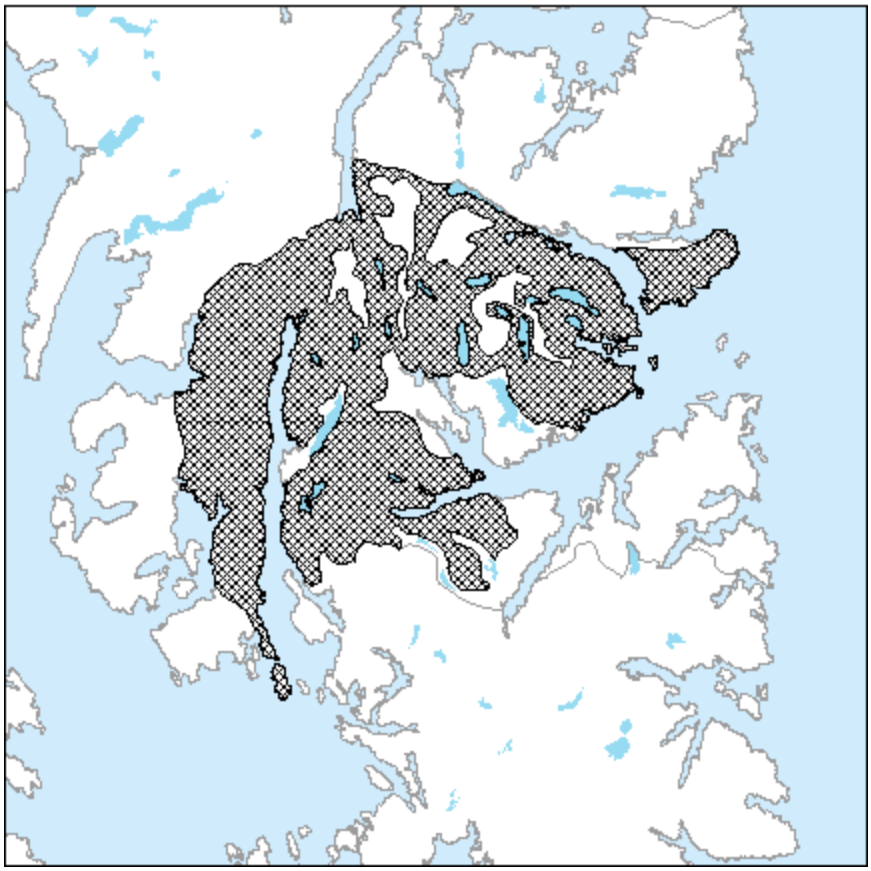
Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	MSC_10
Map Unit Code	M245Cii01
Map Unit Long Name	Moira Sound Complex Mountain Summits
Size	8,223 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Extrusive; Undifferentiated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Andesite, Basalt; Mixed Extrusive and Sedimentary
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods, Rock Outcrop
Landcover	Sparsely Vegetated/Unvegetated (57%); Unproductive forest due to high elevation (13%); Alder-Brush (11%); Recurrent slide (5%).
Big POG	2016: 5 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 101 acres (1%)
All POG	1954: 334 acres (4%); 2016: 334 acres (4%)
Climate	Average temperature: 2-7°C (35.6-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 457 cm (180 in).
Elevation Class	1000-2000 ft. (26%); 2000+ ft. (73%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (28%); 35-54% slopes (26%); 55-75% slopes (24%); >75% slopes (22%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	not present
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Lake (L), Palustrine (PA)
Wetlands	Palustrine Scrub-shrub (7%); Upland (93%)
Ownership	NFS (99%); Private/Municipal (1%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (1.4%); landslides (2.3%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (1%)

Moira Sound Complex Mountain Slopes

The Moira Sound Complex Mountain Slopes LTA is located between Cholmondeley Sound, Moira Sound and Keete Inlet on southern Prince of Wales Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, smooth mountain slopes with lesser amounts of rounded mountain summits and gently sloping lowlands within the Moira Sound Complex Ecological Subsection.

This LTA consists of glacially scoured mountains slopes. Dense till is present only at very low elevations and perhaps in lake bottoms.

Soils on the mountain slopes are typically mineral soils less than one-half meter thick over bedrock. Soil drainage ranges from somewhat poor to well drained. Somewhat poorly drained areas support cedar dominated forests with mixed productivity. Well drained soils support western hemlock dominated forests of moderate productivity.



On the rounded summits soils are typically poorly drained organic soils less than one-half meter thick over bedrock. These soils support crowberry, and moss and mountain hemlock dominated vegetation.

Lowland soils are typically poorly drained organics about one meter thick over bedrock or dense till. These soils support moss or tufted club rush dominated non-forested wetlands.

Klakas Inlet and Point Halliday are in this LTA.

This LTA is mostly on NFS land. The LTA is in Timber Production, Semi-Remote Recreation, Wild River, and Old-Growth Habitat LUDs. A portion of the LTA is in the South Prince of Wales Wilderness. Most of the LTA is in the Eudora or Nutkwa Roadless Areas. There has been a minor amount of timber harvest on non-national forest lands around Miller Lake. There is about five miles or roads or trails.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. Windthrow risk is low to moderate. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	MSC_30
Map Unit Code	M245Cii02
Map Unit Long Name	Moira Sound Complex Mountain Slopes
Size	82,824 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Extrusive; Sedimentary; Undifferentiated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Andesite, Basalt; Chert, Argillite; Mixed Extrusive and Sedimentary
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to low site index (18%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (14%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (12%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (10%); Unproductive forest due to musekeg9%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (7%); Unproductive forest due to high elevation (5%); Unproductive forest due to rock (5%).
Big POG	2016: 11,227 acres (14%)
High POG	2016: 22,682 acres (27%)
All POG	1954: 44,620 acres (54%); 2016: 43,851 acres (53%)
Climate	Average temperature: 2-8°C (35.6-46.4°F). Annual precipitation: 330-457 cm (130-180 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (29%); 500-1000 ft. (33%); 1000-2000 ft. (35%); 2000+ ft. (2%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (49%); 35-54% slopes (25%); 55-75% slopes (16%); >75% slopes (10%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: SOm, (<1%).
Shoreline Miles	114 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (1%); mapped (1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Lake (L), Flood plain (FP)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (18%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (14%); Upland (68%)
Ownership	NFS (92%); Private/Municipal (8%)
Human Disturbance	0.9% timber harvest (769 of 82,824 total acres); 0.03 km/km2 (0.04 mi/mi2) road or trail; Niblack Mine.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Insects (< 1%); windthrow (< 1%); avalanche fields (0.5%); landslides (3.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (3%)

Moira Sound Complex Hills

The Moira Sound Complex Hills LTA is located around Dickman Bay and Johnson Cove in Moira Sound and Ingraham Bay on the southeastern side of Prince of Wales Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rolling hills with lesser amounts of gently sloping lowlands within the Moira Sound Complex Ecological Subsection.

The hills of Moira Sound are glacially rounded and scoured. Soils underlain by dense glacial till are rare in this LTA.

On the hillslopes mineral soils are typically less than one-half meter thick over bedrock. Soil drainage ranges from somewhat poor to well drained. These soils support low to moderate productivity cedar or hemlock forests.

On the lowlands soils are typically poorly drained organics about one meter thick over bedrock. These soils support moss and tufted club rush dominated non-forested wetlands.

This LTA is adjacent to Dickman Bay, Johnson Cove and Ingraham Bay.

This LTA is almost entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Timber Production, Semi-Remote Recreation, and Old-Growth Habitat LUDs. Almost the entire LTA is in the Eudora Roadless Area. There has been no timber harvest in this LTA. There are no roads or trails in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	MSC_40
Map Unit Code	M245Cii03
Map Unit Long Name	Moira Sound Complex Hills
Size	18,972 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Extrusive; Undifferentiated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Andesite, Basalt, Breccia, Tuff; Mixed Extrusive and Sedimentary
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial;, Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to low site index (19%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (15%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (13%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (11%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (10%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (7%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (7%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (6%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (6%).
Big POG	2016: 1,809 acres (10%)
High POG	2016: 4,256 acres (22%)
All POG	1954: 11,070 acres (58%); 2016: 11,070 acres (58%)
Climate	Average temperature: 3.5-8°C (38.3-46.4°F). Annual precipitation: 330-457 cm (130-180 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (75%); 500-1000 ft. (21%); 1000-2000 ft. (4%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (69%); 35-54% slopes (22%); 55-75% slopes (7%); >75% slopes (2%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: SOm, (1%).
Shoreline Miles	83 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (5%); mapped (2%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Lake (L), Palustrine (PA)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (21%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (12%); Upland (67%)
Ownership	NFS (96%); State of Alaska (3%); Private/Municipal (1%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (< 1%); landslides (< 0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (1%)

Moira Sound Complex Hills-Lowlands Complex

The Moira Sound Complex Hills-Lowlands Complex LTA is located between the South Arm and West Arm of Moira Sound on the southeast side of Prince of Wales Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rolling hills and gently sloping lowlands within the Moira Sound Complex Ecological Subsection.

The hills and lowlands of this LTA were glacially rounded and scoured. Dense glacial till is rare or absent from this LTA.

Soils on the hillslopes are typically shallow to deep over bedrock and soil drainage ranges from somewhat poor to well drained. These soils support low to moderate productivity cedar or hemlock dominated forests.

On the lowlands the soils are typically poorly drained organic soils that range from shallow to more than two meters deep over bedrock. These soils support moss and tufted club rush dominated non-forested wetlands with areas of low productivity, non-commercial cedar forest.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in the Timber Production LUD. This LTA is entirely within the Eudora Roadless Area. There has been no timber harvest in this LTA. There are no roads or trails in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about 27 percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	MSC_40a
Map Unit Code	M245Cii04
Map Unit Long Name	Moira Sound Complex Hills-Lowlands Complex
Size	3,215 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Extrusive
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Andesite, Basalt
Soil Parent Material	Dense Till, Colluvium, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to muskeg (48%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (21%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (15%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (5%).
Big POG	2016: 97 acres (3%)
High POG	2016: 208 acres (6%)
All POG	1954: 1,165 acres (36%); 2016: 1,165 acres (36%)
Climate	Average temperature: 5.5-7.5°C (41.9-45.5°F). Annual precipitation: 432 cm (170 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (96%); 500-1000 ft. (4%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (92%); 35-54% slopes (7%); 55-75% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	9 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (2%); mapped (2%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Palustrine (PA), Lake (L), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (50%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (16%); Upland (34%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No documented landslides
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (27%)

Moira Sound Complex Kegan Lake Hills-Valley Floor Complex

The Moira Sound Complex Kegan Lake Hills-Valley Floor Complex LTA is located around Kegan Lake in Moira Sound on the southeast side of Prince of Wales Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rolling hills and gently sloping lowlands within the Moira Sound Complex Ecological Subsection.

This LTA consists of glacially rounded and scoured hills. Dense till is absent or rare in this LTA.

The soils on the hillslopes are typically mineral soils shallow to deep over bedrock and somewhat poorly to well drained. The steeper slopes support western hemlock stands. The gentler slopes support cedar dominated stands.

The soils on the lowlands are typically poorly drained organics shallow to deep over bedrock. These soils support moss dominated non-forested wetlands or low volume cedar forests.

Kegan Lake, Kegan Creek Cabin, and Kegan Cove Cabin are in this LTA.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Semi-Remote Recreation and Wild River LUDs. The entire LTA is in the Eudora Roadless Area. There has been no timber harvest in this LTA. There are no roads in this LTA and less than one mile of trail.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about five percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	MSC_40c
Map Unit Code	M245Cii05
Map Unit Long Name	Moira Sound Complex Kegan Lake Hills-Valley Floor Complex
Size	3,570 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Sedimentary; Undifferentiated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Metaplutonic, Andesite, Basalt; Chert, Argillite; Mixed Extrusive and Sedimentary
Soil Parent Material	Undifferentiated Till, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Fluvial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial; Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial
Soil Great Groups	Cryofibrists, Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to low site index (29%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (16%); Unproductive forest due to rock (10%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (9%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (7%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (7%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (6%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (5%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (5%).
Big POG	2016: 244 acres (7%)
High POG	2016: 790 acres (22%)
All POG	1954: 1,824 acres (51%); 2016: 1,824 acres (51%)
Climate	Average temperature: 3.5-7.5°C (38.3-45.5°F). Annual precipitation: 432-457 cm (170-180 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (91%); 500-1000 ft. (9%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (74%); 35-54% slopes (19%); 55-75% slopes (5%); >75% slopes (2%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	14 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (2%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Moderate gradient contained (MC), Lake (L), High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Estuary (ES)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (24%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (10%); Upland (66%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; 0.05 km/km2 (0.07 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (< 0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (5%)

Moira Sound Complex Frederick Cove and Klakas Lake Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex

The Moira Sound Complex Frederick Cove and Klakas Lake Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex LTA is located near Moira Sound and Klakas Inlet on southern Prince of Wales Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans, and gently sloping lowlands with small floodplains within the Moira Sound Complex Ecological Subsection.

This LTA consists of glacially shaped and scoured valley bottoms. Dense till is largely absent from this LTA.

Soils on the footslopes are typically deep mineral soils. Soil drainage ranges from somewhat poor to well drained. Western hemlock forests dominate the steeper areas and productive cedar forests dominate the gentler slopes.

Soils on the lowlands are typically deep poorly drained organics. These soils support moss dominated or low volume cedar dominated wetlands.

Floodplain soils are typically deep, well drained mineral soils. These soils support productive Sitka spruce riparian forests.

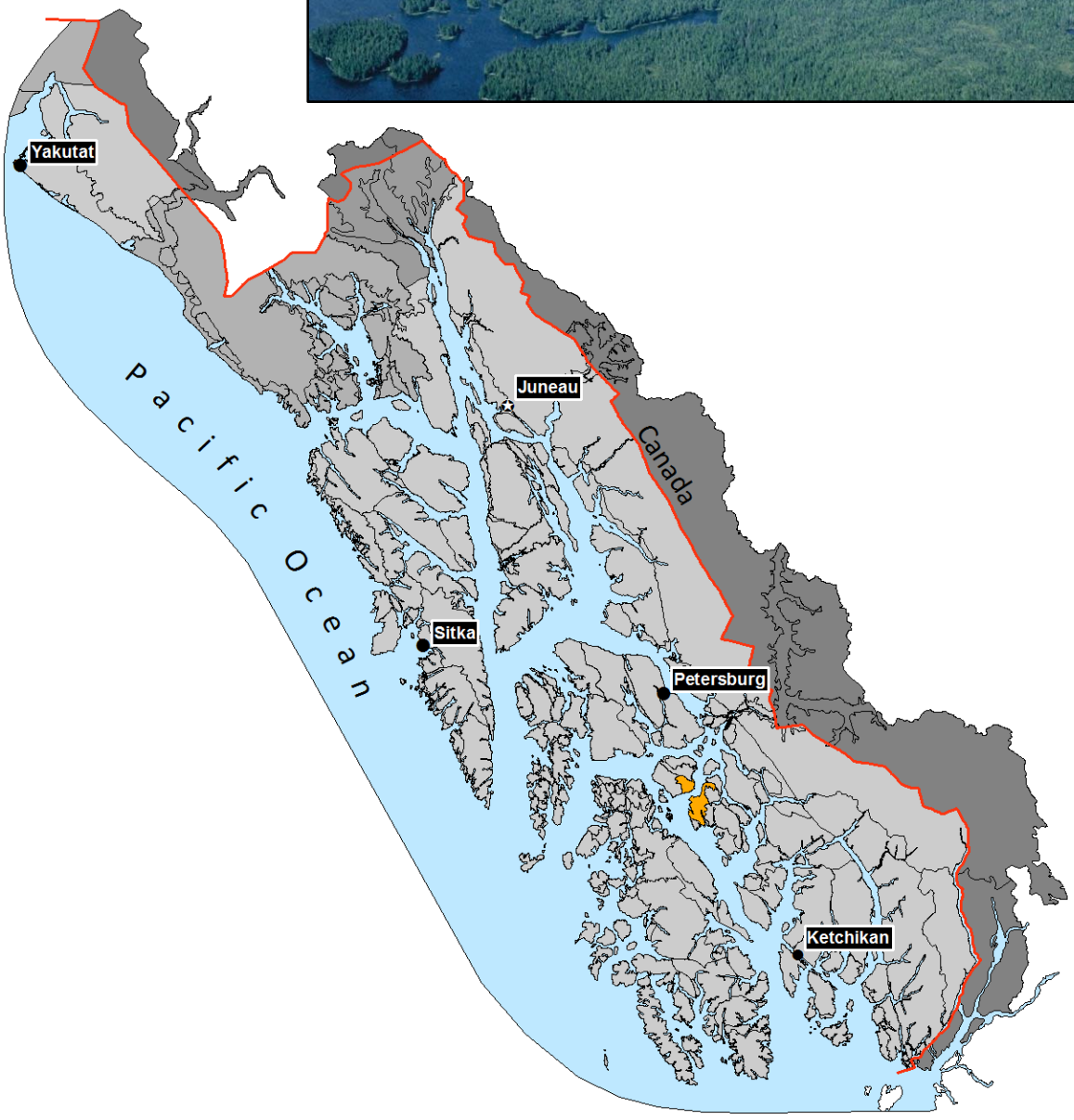
Klakas Lake is in this LTA.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Timber Production LUD. A portion of the LTA is in the South Prince of Wales Wilderness. The entire LTA outside of Wilderness is in the Eudora Roadless Area. There has been no timber harvest in this LTA. There are no roads or trails in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is from the southeast and south along Klakas Inlet. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	MSC_50a
Map Unit Code	M245Cii06
Map Unit Long Name	Moira Sound Complex Frederick Cove and Klakas Lake Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex
Size	2,874 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Extrusive; Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Andesite, Basalt; Chert, Argillite
Soil Parent Material	Dense Till, Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial; Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial; Proglacial Deposition-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to muskeg (39%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (22%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (7%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (7%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (6%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (5%).
Big POG	2016: 149 acres (5%)
High POG	2016: 466 acres (16%)
All POG	1954: 1,040 acres (36%); 2016: 1,040 acres (36%)
Climate	Average temperature: 5-7.5°C (41-45.5°F). Annual precipitation: 432-457 cm (170-180 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (100%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (87%); 35-54% slopes (11%); 55-75% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	3 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (2%); mapped (1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Flood plain (FP), Low gradient contained (LC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Palustrine (PA)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (48%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (19%); Upland (33%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (< 0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (2%)

Stikine Strait Complex Ecological Subsection LTAs



Stikine Strait Complex Etolin Island Mountain Summits

The Stikine Strait Complex Etolin Island Mountain Summits LTA is located on northern Etolin Island, south of the community of Wrangell. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rounded mountain summits within the Stikine Strait Complex Ecological Subsection. These are the summits of the Keating Mountain Range west of Mosman Inlet.

Volcanic bedrock summits have been rounded and smoothed by ice. Dense till is largely absent from this LTA.

Soils on the summits are typically very poorly drained organic soils less than one-half meter thick over bedrock. These soils support alpine shrublands and/or alpine emergent wetland plant communities. Bedrock outcrops are common. Well drained moderately deep mineral soils support mountain hemlock stands on steeper, wind protected slopes.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Old-Growth Habitat, Timber Production, Scenic Viewshed, and Modified Landscape LUDs. The entire LTA is in the Mosman Roadless Area. There has been no timber harvest and there are no roads in this LTA.

Southern and easterly aspects of this LTA are unprotected from destructive winds, predominantly from the southeast. However, harsh alpine conditions (including winds) results in stunted vegetation strongly resistant to destructive winds. Therefore, there is minimal wind disturbance or windthrow risk. Landslide risk is low and snow avalanche risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	StSC_10_1
Map Unit Code	M245Cg01
Map Unit Long Name	Stikine Strait Complex Etolin Island Mountain Summits
Size	2,095 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Extrusive
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Volcanic undivided
Soil Parent Material	Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryosaprists, Humicryods, Rock Outcrop
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to high elevation (50%); Alpine (41%); Alder-Brush (7%).
Big POG	2016: 0 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 0 acres (0%)
All POG	1954: 23 acres (1%); 2016: 23 acres (1%)
Climate	Average temperature: 2.5-6.5°C (36.5-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 229cm (90 in).
Elevation Class	1000-2000 ft. (16%); 2000+ ft. (84%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (27%); 35-54% slopes (26%); 55-75% slopes (24%); >75% slopes (23%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	not present
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (5%); Upland (95%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (5.4%); landslides (0.2%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (1%)

Stikine Strait Complex Zarembo Island Mountain Summits

The Stikine Strait Complex Zarembo Island Mountain Summits LTA is located on Zarembo Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rounded mountain summits within the Stikine Strait Complex Ecological Subsection.

Summits have been rounded and smoothed by ice. This summit is similar to a high elevation plateau. Slopes are gentle and follow bedrock bedding planes.

Soils on the summits are typically poorly drained organic material less than one meter thick over bedrock. These soils support high elevation emergent wetlands dominated by heaths, tufted club rush, and crowberry with scattered yellow-cedar shrubs.

On a few steeper areas soils are less than one meter thick over bedrock and moderately well drained. These soils support yellow-cedar or hemlock dominated stands.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA in Old-Growth Habitat and Timber Production LUDs. The entire LTA is in the South Zarembo Roadless Area. There has been no timber harvest or road building in this LTA.

Southern and easterly aspects of this LTA are unprotected from destructive winds, predominantly from the southeast. However, harsh wetland subalpine conditions results in stunted vegetation strongly resistant to destructive winds. Therefore, there is minimal wind disturbance or windthrow risk. Landslide risk is low and snow avalanche risk is low. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about five percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	StSC_10_2
Map Unit Code	M245Cg02
Map Unit Long Name	Stikine Strait Complex Zarembo Island Mountain Summits
Size	2,332 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Alkali Granite; Mixed Extrusive and Sedimentary
Soil Parent Material	Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to high elevation (64%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (16%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (5%).
Big POG	2016: 0 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 14 acres (1%)
All POG	1954: 250 acres (11%); 2016: 250 acres (11%)
Climate	Average temperature: 3-6.5°C (37.4-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 203-229 cm (80-90 in).
Elevation Class	1000-2000 ft. (52%); 2000+ ft. (48%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (67%); 35-54% slopes (25%); 55-75% slopes (6%); >75% slopes (2%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	not present
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Lake (L), Moderate gradient contained (MC)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (58%); Upland (42%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (1.2%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (5%)

Stikine Strait Complex Etolin Island Mountain Slopes

The Stikine Strait Complex Etolin Island Mountain Slopes LTA is located on Northern Etolin Island, southwest of the community of Wrangell. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, shallowly incised, smooth mountain slopes with lesser amounts of subalpine summits and ridges within the Stikine Strait Complex Ecological Subsection.

Mountain slopes have been altered by continental and subsequent local glaciation as well as by post glacial erosion. Summits have been rounded from glacial erosion and contain only small amounts of glacial till or pre-glacial residual soils. Many of the mountain slopes in this LTA are gently sloping and include broad benches or plateaus.

On the steeper mountain slopes soils are well drained and about one meter thick over bedrock. These soils support western hemlock forests with inclusions of cedar or Sitka spruce dominance.

On the benches and gently sloping ridges soils are typically poorly drained, organic and depth ranges from less than one-half meter to over two meters over bedrock. These soils support sphagnum and tufted club rush dominated non-forested wetlands with areas of low-volume yellow-cedar.

Observation Island and Steamer Knoll are part of this LTA.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Old-Growth Habitat, Timber Production, Scenic Viewshed, and Modified Landscape LUDs. The LTA is in both the North Etolin and Mosman Roadless Areas. There is about 1,774 acres of timber harvest and 21 miles of road in this LTA. Steamer Bay Cabin is located on this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast and if unprotected, taller treed southern and easterly aspects of mountain slopes of this LTA have a high windthrow risk. Landslide initiation risk is high on the steepest slopes and snow avalanche risk is low. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about twenty percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	StSC_30_1
Map Unit Code	M245Cg03
Map Unit Long Name	Stikine Strait Complex Etolin Island Mountain Slopes
Size	27,482 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Extrusive; Igneous Intrusive; Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Volcanic undivided; Alkali Granite; Graywacke, Slate
Soil Parent Material	Ablation Till, Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting
Soil Great Groups	Cryosaprists, Humicryods Flow-Mass Wasting
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to muskeg (15%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (15%); Unproductive forest due to high elevation (12%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (12%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (11%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (8%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (7%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (5%).
Big POG	2016: 584 acres (2%)
High POG	2016: 5,767 acres (21%)
All POG	1954: 15,094 acres (55%); 2016: 13,320 acres (48%)
Climate	Average temperature: 1.5-7.5°C (34.7-45.5°F). Annual precipitation: 203-279 cm (80-110 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (28%); 500-1000 ft. (31%); 1000-2000 ft. (41%); 2000+ ft. (1%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (44%); 35-54% slopes (28%); 55-75% slopes (17%); >75% slopes (10%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Pzm, PzZym, (<1%).
Shoreline Miles	27 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (9%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Flood plain (FP), Palustrine (PA)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (13%); Palustrine Forested (20%); Upland (67%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	6.5% timber harvest (1,774 of 27,480 total acres); 0.3 km/km2 (0.5 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (< 1%); avalanche fields (2.3%); landslides (0.5%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (20%)

Stikine Strait Complex Zarembo Island Mountain Slopes

The Stikine Strait Complex Zarembo Island Mountain Slopes LTA is located on the southeastern portion of Zarembo Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, shallowly incised, smooth mountain slopes with lesser amounts of subalpine summits and ridges within the Stikine Strait Complex Ecological Subsection.

Mountain slopes have been altered by continental and subsequent local glaciation as well as by post glacial erosion. The mountain slopes are long and relatively gentle, owing to the underlying volcanic bedrock. Broad gently sloping benches exist on many mountain slopes. The LTA includes a few plateau-like summits.

Well drained to somewhat poorly drained shallow to very deep mineral soils on mountain slopes support western hemlock dominated forests. Very poorly drained organic soils on gentle mountain slopes support sphagnum peat dominated wetlands. On summits, very poorly drained shallow organic soils support alpine shrubland and/or alpine emergent sedge wetland plant communities.

Round Point is part of this LTA.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Timber Production, Old-Growth Habitat, and Scenic Viewshed LUDs. Most of the LTA is in the South Zarembo Roadless Area. There are about 1,231 acres of timber harvest and 21 miles of road in this LTA. There are three miles of recreational trails in this LTA (Vial Pass).

The dominant wind direction is southeast and if unprotected, taller treed southern and easterly aspects of mountain slopes of this LTA have a moderate windthrow risk. Landslide initiation risk is moderate on the steepest slopes and snow avalanche risk is low except on steep alder covered side-slopes. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about nine percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	StSC_30_2
Map Unit Code	M245Cg04
Map Unit Long Name	Stikine Strait Complex Zarembo Island Mountain Slopes
Size	16,823 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Alkali Granite; Mixed Extrusive and Sedimentary
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to muskeg (20%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (16%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (11%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (10%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (9%); Unproductive forest due to high elevation (8%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (7%); Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (6%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (5%).
Big POG	2016: 251 acres (1%)
High POG	2016: 2,155 acres (13%)
All POG	1954: 9,830 acres (58%); 2016: 8,599 acres (51%)
Climate	Average temperature: 3-7.5°C (37.4-45.5°F). Annual precipitation: 203-229 cm (80-90 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (20%); 500-1000 ft. (29%); 1000-2000 ft. (48%); 2000+ ft. (2%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (62%); 35-54% slopes (24%); 55-75% slopes (10%); >75% slopes (3%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	12 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (8%); mapped (1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Lake (L), Alluvial fan (AF)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (14%); Palustrine Forested (29%); Upland (56%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	7.3% timber harvest (1,231 of 16,823 total acres); 0.6 km/km2 (0.9 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (< 1%); avalanche fields (0.5%); landslides (0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (9%)

Stikine Strait Complex Steamer Bay Hills

The Stikine Strait Complex Steamer Bay Hills LTA is located on northern Etolin Island, southwest of the community of Wrangell. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rolling hills within the Stikine Strait Complex Ecological Subsection.

Hills have been altered by continental glaciation. Dense till underlies soils in the concave areas and on lowlands. The hilltops have been scoured and dense till is lacking on those landscape positions.

On the hills soils are typically moderately well drained to well drained mineral soils less than one-half meter thick over bedrock. These soils support western hemlock forests with inclusions of Sitka spruce or yellow-cedar dominance.

Soils on flatter slopes and in concave areas between the hills are typically poorly drained organic matter one meter or more thick over dense till or bedrock. These soils support low productivity cedar, mixed conifer stands, or non-forested moss and tufted club rush dominated non-forested wetlands.

Steamer Point is in this LTA.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Timber Production, Scenic Viewshed, and Modified Landscape LUDs. Portions of the LTA are in the North Etolin and Mosman Roadless Areas. There are about 483 acres of timber harvest and six miles roads in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast to southwest and if unprotected, taller treed southern and easterly and westerly aspects of this LTA have a moderate windthrow risk. Landslide initiation risk is low. There is no snow avalanche risk. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about seven percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	StSC_40
Map Unit Code	M245Cg05
Map Unit Long Name	Stikine Strait Complex Steamer Bay Hills
Size	5,015 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Extrusive; Igneous Intrusive
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Volcanic undivided; Alkali Granite
Soil Parent Material	Ablation Till, Dense Till, Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Solution
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial; Karstification-Solution
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquepts, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to low site index (18%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (17%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (14%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (10%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (9%); Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (9%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (7%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (6%).
Big POG	2016: 306 acres (6%)
High POG	2016: 1,455 acres (29%)
All POG	1954: 3,465 acres (69%); 2016: 2,982 acres (59%)
Climate	Average temperature: 6-7.5°C (42.8-45.5°F). Annual precipitation: 229cm (90 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (64%); 500-1000 ft. (34%); 1000-2000 ft. (2%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (69%); 35-54% slopes (21%); 55-75% slopes (8%); >75% slopes (2%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Pzm, (10%).
Shoreline Miles	10 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (19%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Palustrine (PA), Lake (L)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (7%); Palustrine Forested (30%); Upland (63%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	9.6% timber harvest (483 of 5,015 total acres); 0.5 km/km2 (0.8 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (< 0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (7%)

Stikine Strait Complex North Etolin Island Hills-Lowlands Complex

The Stikine Strait Complex North Etolin Island Hills-Lowlands Complex LTA is located on northern Etolin Island, southwest of the community of Wrangell. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rolling hills and gently sloping lowlands within the Stikine Strait Complex Ecological Subsection.

Hills and lowlands have been overridden by ice and rounded and smoothed. Dense till or uplifted marine sediments underlie the lowest elevations of the LTA.

On the steeper hillslopes soils are moderately well drained and well drained mineral soils about one meter thick over dense till or bedrock. These soils support productive western hemlock forests or cedar-hemlock forests.

On flat hilltops soils consist of poorly drained organic material less than one meter thick over bedrock. These soils support moss and tufted club rush wetlands with a shrub yellow-cedar component.

On the lowlands between the hills soils are very poorly drained and more than one meter thick over dense till. These soils support moss dominated non-forested wetlands.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Old-Growth Habitat, Scenic Viewshed, and Modified Landscape LUDs. The northern portion of the LTA is in the North Etolin Roadless Area. There are about 295 acres of timber harvest and five miles roads in the LTA.

The LTA is protected from the predominant southeast winds. Consequently, this LTA has a low windthrow risk. Landslide initiation risk is moderate to high on the western most edge of the LTA, but low everywhere else in the LTA. There is no snow avalanche risk. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about 24 percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	StSC_40a
Map Unit Code	M245Cg06
Map Unit Long Name	Stikine Strait Complex North Etolin Island Hills-Lowlands Complex
Size	1,927 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Alkali Granite; Calcareous Metasediments, Metavolcanics
Soil Parent Material	Ablation Till, Dense Till, Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquepts, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to low site index (28%); Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (15%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (13%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (13%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (10%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (7%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (6%).
Big POG	2016: 3 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 225 acres (12%)
All POG	1954: 1,076 acres (56%); 2016: 781 acres (41%)
Climate	Average temperature: 5.5-7.5°C (41.9-45.5°F). Annual precipitation: 229cm (90 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (86%); 500-1000 ft. (14%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (81%); 35-54% slopes (15%); 55-75% slopes (3%); >75% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	3 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (21%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Palustrine (PA), Lake (L), Moderate gradient contained (MC)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (5%); Palustrine Forested (44%); Upland (52%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	15.3% timber harvest (295 of 1,927 total acres); 1.0 km/km2 (1.6 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (< 0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (24%)

Stikine Strait Complex Porcupine Creek Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex

The Stikine Strait Complex Porcupine Creek Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex LTA is located on western Etolin Island, southwest of the community of Wrangell. The landforms comprising this LTA are infrequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans, gently sloping lowlands, and estuaries within the Stikine Strait Complex Ecological Subsection.

This LTA has been overridden by ice and the small valley floor has deep soils indicative of a glacial till deposit reworked by stream action or an uplifted marine sediment re-worked by stream action.

Soils on footslopes are typically somewhat poorly to well drained mineral soils one meter or more thick over bedrock or dense till. These soils support western hemlock forests with inclusions of yellow-cedar dominance.

On the floodplains and alluvial fans soils are well drained and deep mineral soils. These soils support productive Sitka spruce and western hemlock dominated forests.

On the gently sloping lowlands soils are typically very poorly drained organic material one meter or more thick over bedrock. These soils support sphagnum peat dominated wetlands or mixed conifer forests.

Poorly drained alluvial and marine sediments support the estuarine mudflat that extends to Lyngbye's sedge and bluejoint grass in the upper tidal area.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is managed as Old-Growth Habitat LUD. The entire LTA is in the Mosman Roadless Area. There has been no timber harvest or road building in this LTA.

The LTA is protected from the predominant southeast winds. Consequently, this LTA has a low windthrow risk. Landslide initiation risk is low due to low slope gradients. There is no snow avalanche risk. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about fourteen percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	StSC_50a
Map Unit Code	M245Cg07
Map Unit Long Name	Stikine Strait Complex Porcupine Creek Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex
Size	1,112 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Extrusive; Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Volcanic undivided; Graywacke, Slate
Soil Parent Material	Ablation Till, Dense Till, Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial; Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial; Proglacial Deposition-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquepts, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to low site index (33%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (17%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (11%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (9%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (9%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (8%).
Big POG	2016: 0 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 142 acres (13%)
All POG	1954: 590 acres (53%); 2016: 590 acres (53%)
Climate	Average temperature: 5.5-7°C (41.9-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 229cm (90 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (100%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (89%); 35-54% slopes (9%); 55-75% slopes (2%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	2 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (61%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Flood plain (FP), High gradient contained (HC), Estuary (ES), Lake (L)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (60%); Upland (40%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No documented landslides
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (14%)

Stikine Strait Complex Mossman Inlet Lowlands-Hills Complex

The Stikine Strait Complex Mossman Inlet Lowlands-Hills Complex LTA is located on northern Etolin Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly gently sloping lowlands and lesser amounts of infrequently dissected, smooth hillslopes within the Stikine Strait Complex Ecological Subsection.

The hills and lowlands have been smoothed by ice and buried by dense till.

On the lowlands soils consist of very poorly and poorly drained organic material one meter or more thick over dense till. These soils support sphagnum and tufted clubrush dominated wetlands with areas of low volume yellow-cedar stands on the steeper poorly drained sites.

The hills in this LTA are typically less than 200 meters tall and are mostly till covered. The soils are typically poorly drained mineral or organic soils less than one meter thick over dense till. These soils support low volume cedar or mixed conifer forests.

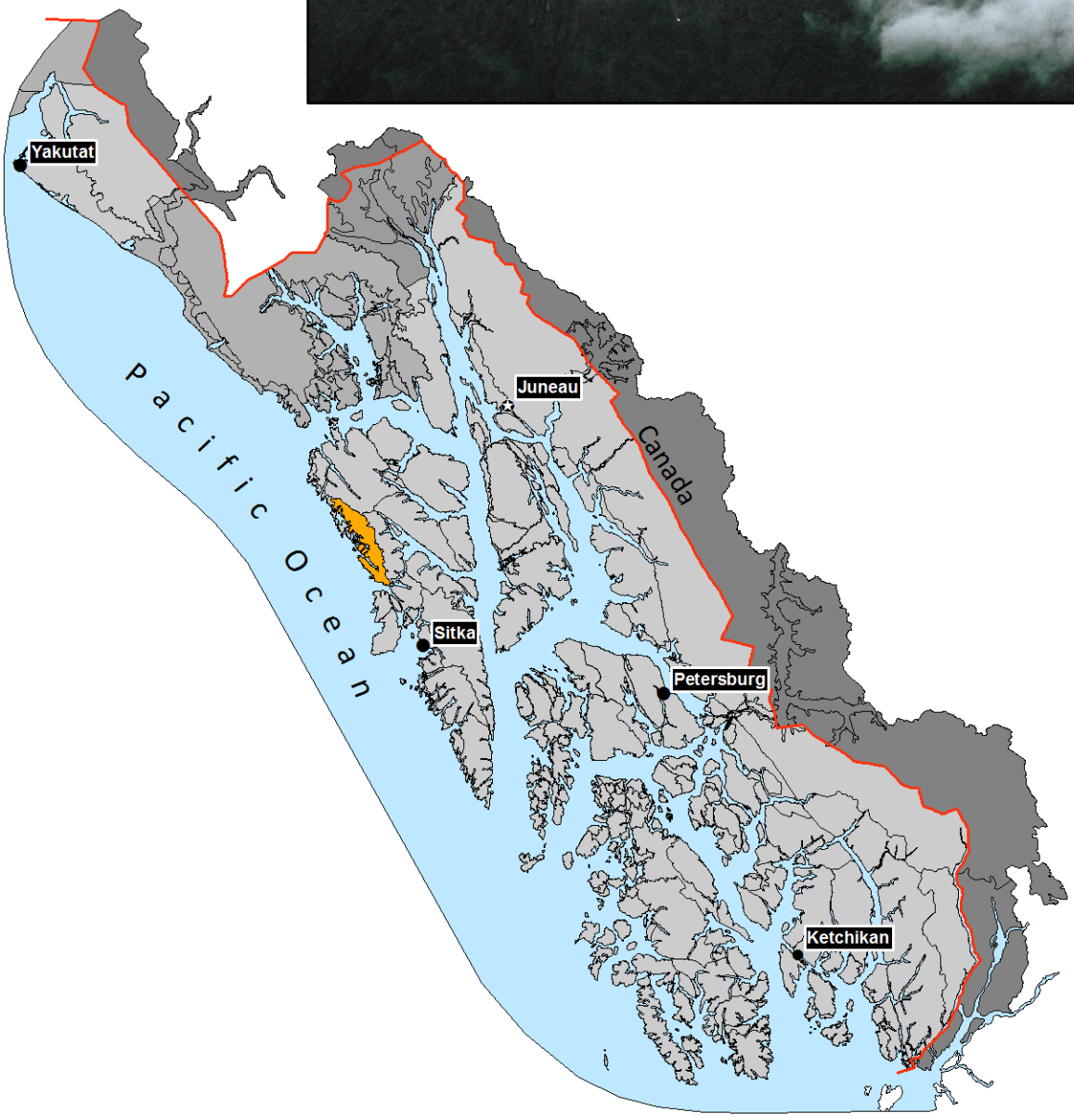
Along Mosman Creek a small floodplain and estuary has developed. The soils here are deep and well drained and support productive Sitka spruce and western hemlock dominated riparian forest.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Timber Production and Scenic Viewshed LUDs. A portion of the LTA is in the Mosman Roadless Area. About 238 acres of timber harvest and eleven miles road exist in the LTA.

The LTA is protected from the predominant southeast winds. Consequently, this LTA has a low windthrow risk. Landslide initiation risk is low due to low slope gradients. There is no snow avalanche risk.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	StSC_60a
Map Unit Code	M245Cg08
Map Unit Long Name	Stikine Strait Complex Mossman Inlet Lowlands-Hills Complex
Size	4,571 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Extrusive; Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Volcanic undivided; Graywacke, Slate
Soil Parent Material	Dense Till, Glacial Deposit, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Fluvial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Contact Deposition-Glacial; Stream Processes-Fluvial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquepts, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to low site index (40%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (24%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (8%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (5%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (5%).
Big POG	2016: 82 acres (2%)
High POG	2016: 400 acres (9%)
All POG	1954: 1,422 acres (31%); 2016: 1,184 acres (26%)
Climate	Average temperature: 6-7°C (42.8-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 229cm (90 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (100%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (97%); 35-54% slopes (3%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Pzm, PzZym, (2%).
Shoreline Miles	5 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (75%); mapped (1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Flood plain (FP), High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Low gradient contained (LC)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (15%); Palustrine Forested (63%); Upland (22%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	5.2% timber harvest (238 of 4,571 total acres); 0.9 km/km2 (1.5 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (< 0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

West Chichagof Complex Ecological Subsection LTAs



West Chichagof Complex Suloia Lake Mountain Summits

The West Chichagof Complex Suloia Lake Mountain Summits LTA is located just west of Sulioa Lake on southwest Chichagof Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rounded mountain summits within the West Chichagof Complex Ecological Subsection.

This LTA is the result of glacial scour and extreme winds that pummel these high-elevation areas.

More than half of the LTA is barren rock outcrop. There is very little soil development and the only vegetation are lichens. The vegetation on the slopes below 600 meters are best described as alpine shrubland grading to subalpine forests of mountain hemlock in wind protected areas. The soils here are shallow to bedrock and well drained. Most of the LTA is very steep so emergent alpine wetlands are not common.

The entire LTA is on NFS land. The LTA is located in the West Chichagof-Yakobi Wilderness. There is no timber harvest, road or trail in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast. There is negligible amount of wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low, there is a moderate risk of snow avalanches.

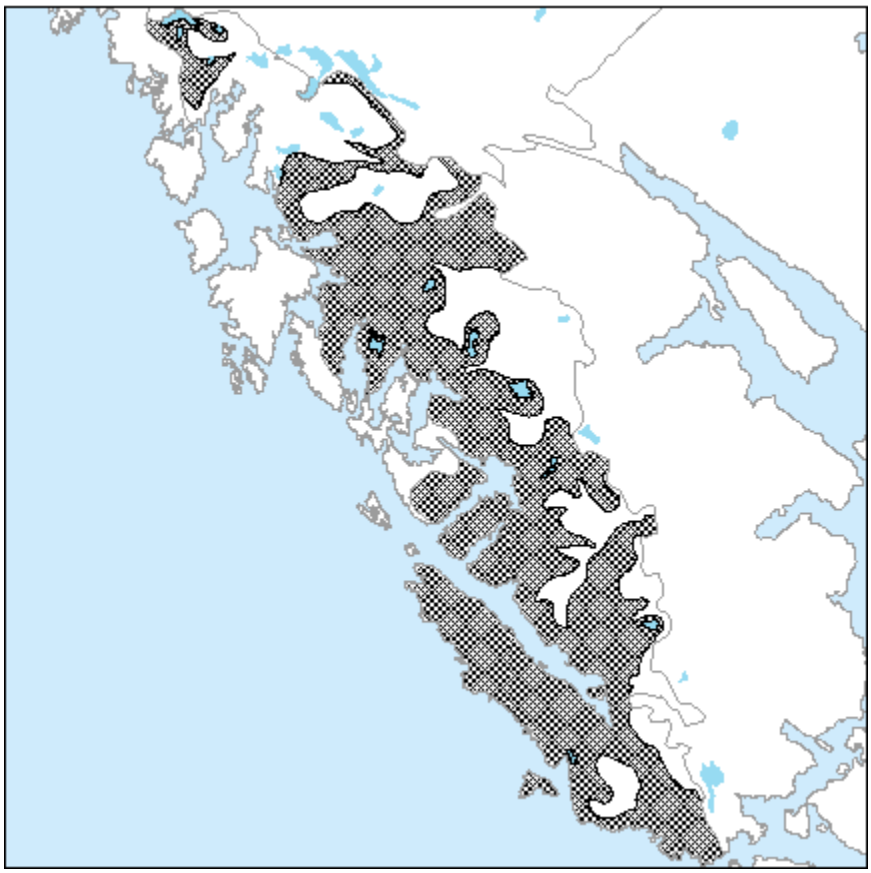
Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	WCC_10
Map Unit Code	M245Bd01
Map Unit Long Name	West Chichagof Complex Suloia Lake Mountain Summits
Size	2,035 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary; Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Argillite; Greenstone, Schist, Phyllite
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryorthents, Cryosaprists, Cryumbrepts, Humicryods, Rock Outcrop
Landcover	Sparsely Vegetated/Unvegetated (76%); Alpine (19%).
Big POG	2016: 0 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 0 acres (0%)
All POG	1954: 1 acre (0%); 2016: 1 acre (0%)
Climate	Average temperature: 2.5-5.5°C (36.5-41.9°F). Annual precipitation: 229-279 cm (90-110 in).
Elevation Class	1000-2000 ft. (62%); 2000+ ft. (38%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (29%); 35-54% slopes (31%); 55-75% slopes (24%); >75% slopes (16%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: JTrm, (6%).
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	not present
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Flood plain (FP)
Wetlands	Upland (100%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (1.8%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (<1%)

West Chichagof Complex Mountain Slopes

The West Chichagof Complex Mountain Slopes LTA includes most of the West Chichagof Complex Ecological Subsection, northwest of the community of Sitka. It includes all mountain slopes from Salisbury Sound to Portlock Harbor. Landforms within this LTA include infrequently dissected, shallowly incised mountain slopes with lesser areas of flat lowlands and plateaus in the West Chichagof Complex Ecological Subsection.

This LTA is underlain by sedimentary rocks which were scoured by continental and subsequent alpine glaciation. Dense till underlies lower slopes and the lowlands. All soils were covered with volcanic ash from the South Kruzof Volcanic Field. The ash has since eroded off many of the steeper slopes and ridgetops.

On the upper mountain slopes soils are typically poorly to well drained mineral soils less than one meter thick over bedrock. These soils support yellow-cedar, mountain, or western hemlock dominated forests. On the lower mountain slopes mineral soils are typically about one meter thick over dense till. These soils support western hemlock forests with inclusions of cedar dominance.



On the lowlands and plateaus soils are typically organic, poorly drained and less than one meter thick over dense till or bedrock. These soils support sphagnum or tufted club rush dominated non-forested wetlands.

Rust Lake, Goon Dip Mountain, and the historic town of Cobol is in this LTA. Rust Lake was tapped to generate electricity for local mining. Goon Dip Mountain is a marble topped mountain. White Stripe Ridge, a limestone seam, bisects this LTA but is largely masked by dense till deposits.

The entire LTA is on NFS land. The LTA is located in the West Chichagof-Yakobi Wilderness. There is no timber harvest, road or trail in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast. There is a moderate amount of wind disturbance in this LTA where aspects face prevailing winds. Landslide and snow avalanche risk is high. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about fifteen percent of the LTA.

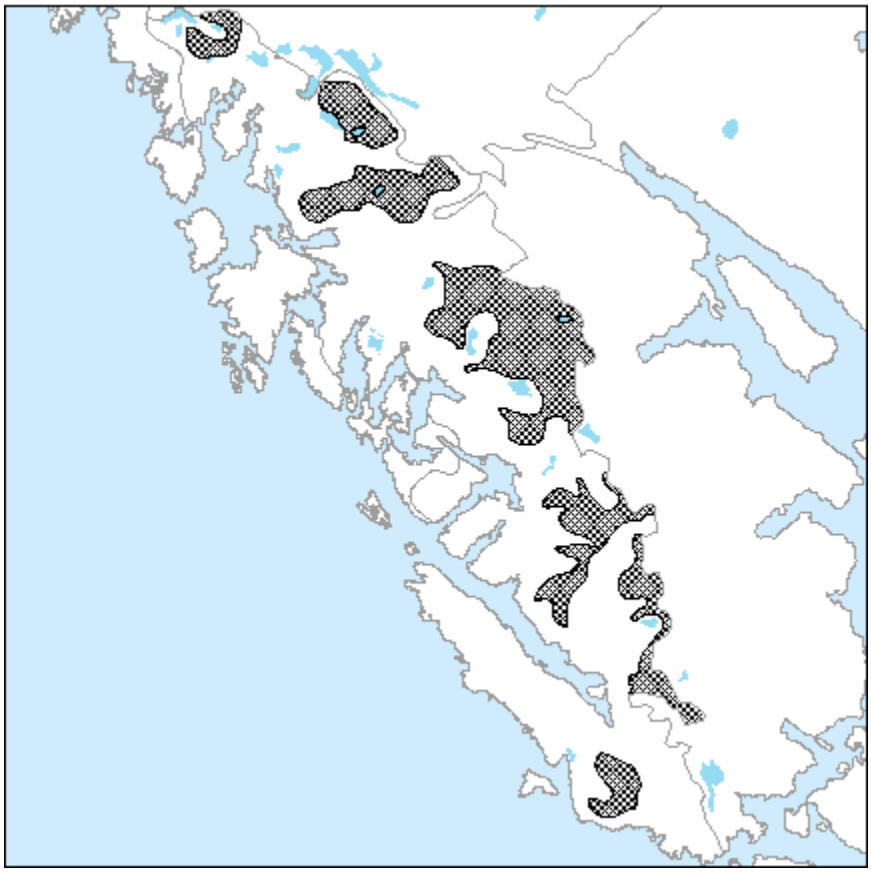
Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	WCC_30
Map Unit Code	M245Bd02
Map Unit Long Name	West Chichagof Complex Mountain Slopes
Size	86,454 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary; Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Argillite, Graywacke; Greenstone, Schist, Phyllite
Soil Parent Material	Organics, Residuum, Tephra
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to low site index (21%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (11%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (11%); Unproductive forest due to high elevation (11%); Sparsely Vegetated/Unvegetated (9%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (6%); Unproductive forest due to rock (5%).
Big POG	2016: 1,172 acres (1%)
High POG	2016: 5,416 acres (6%)
All POG	1954: 23,782 acres (28%); 2016: 23,782 acres (28%)
Climate	Average temperature: 2-7°C (35.6-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 279 cm (110 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (37%); 500-1000 ft. (33%); 1000-2000 ft. (29%); 2000+ ft. (1%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (43%); 35-54% slopes (26%); 55-75% slopes (18%); >75% slopes (13%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: JTrm, Trm, (1%).
Shoreline Miles	133 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (<1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Flood plain (FP), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Alluvial fan (AF)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (12%); Palustrine Forested (20%); Upland (67%)
Ownership	NFS (99%); Private/Municipal (1%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (< 1%); avalanche fields (1.3%); landslides (0.4%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (15%)

West Chichagof Complex Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex

The West Chichagof Complex Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex LTA is seven discreet areas along the high elevation ridges in West Chichagof Island between Peril Strait and Lisianski Strait. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rounded mountain summits within the West Chichagof Complex Ecological Subsection.

This LTA was overridden by continental glaciation and shaped by subsequent valley glaciation. The bedrock is largely metasedimentary. White Strip Ridge, a limestone seam, is a prominent feature bisecting this LTA.

Soils on the rounded mountain summits are typically poor to moderately well drained, organic and mineral materials less than one-half meter thick over bedrock. The poorly drained soils support deer cabbage and sedge alpine emergent wetlands. The better drained soils support mountain hemlock and alder-salmonberry plant communities. Rock outcrop is common on the rounded mountain summits.



Soils On the upper mountain slopes are well drained mineral soils less than one meter thick over bedrock. These soils support western hemlock forests with inclusions of yellow-cedar or mountain hemlock dominance. Soils on the lower mountain slopes are typically well drained and less than one meter thick over dense till. These soils support western hemlock forests with inclusions of Sitka spruce dominance.

The entire LTA is on NFS land. The LTA is located in the West Chichagof-Yakobi Wilderness. There is no timber harvest, road or trail in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast. There is negligible amount of wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide and snow avalanche risk is moderate.

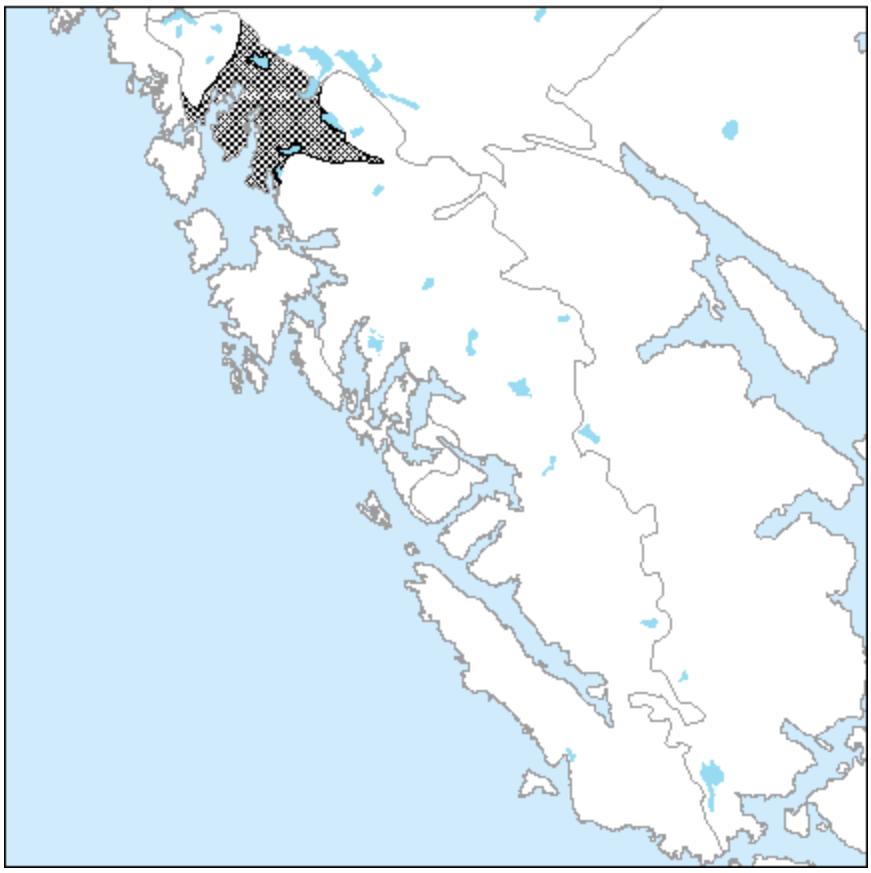
Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	WCC_30a
Map Unit Code	M245Bd03
Map Unit Long Name	West Chichagof Complex Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex
Size	33,262 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Greenstone, Schist, Phyllite
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial, Mass Wasting
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting
Soil Great Groups	Cryorthents, Cryosaprists, Cryumbrepts, Humicryods, Rock Outcrop
Landcover	Sparsely Vegetated/Unvegetated (51%); Alpine (11%); Unproductive forest due to high elevation (9%); Recurrent slide (7%).
Big POG	2016: 89 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 376 acres (1%)
All POG	1954: 1,854 acres (6%); 2016: 1,854 acres (6%)
Climate	Average temperature: 1.5-6°C (34.7-42.8°F). Annual precipitation: 254-356 cm (100-140 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (3%); 500-1000 ft. (11%); 1000-2000 ft. (66%); 2000+ ft. (20%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (37%); 35-54% slopes (28%); 55-75% slopes (19%); >75% slopes (16%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: JTrm, Trm, (3%).
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	not present
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Lake (L), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Alluvial fan (AF)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (8%); Upland (92%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Insects (< 1%); avalanche fields (1.6%); landslides (0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (<1%)

West Chichagof Complex Portlock Harbor Hills-Lowlands Complex

The West Chichagof Complex Portlock Harbor Hills-Lowlands Complex LTA is located on the northeast shore of Portlock Harbor on Western Chichagof Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rolling hills and gently sloping lowlands within the West Chichagof Complex Ecological Subsection.

This LTA consist of faulted and metamorphic bedrock that resulted a block shaped hills rounded by glaciation. Intervening lowlands are underlain by dense till or marine sediments.

On the steeper hillslopes soils are moderately well drained to well drained and less than one meter thick over dense till or bedrock. These soils support western hemlock forests with inclusions of cedar dominance.



On the gently sloping hilltops, soils are poorly drained, organic, and less than one meter thick over bedrock. These soils support sphagnum dominated wetlands or low volume yellow-cedar or mixed conifer stands.

Soils on the lowlands are typically organic, poorly drained and one meter or more thick over dense till or uplifted marine sediments. These soils support sphagnum dominated wetlands with yellow-cedar and shore pine.

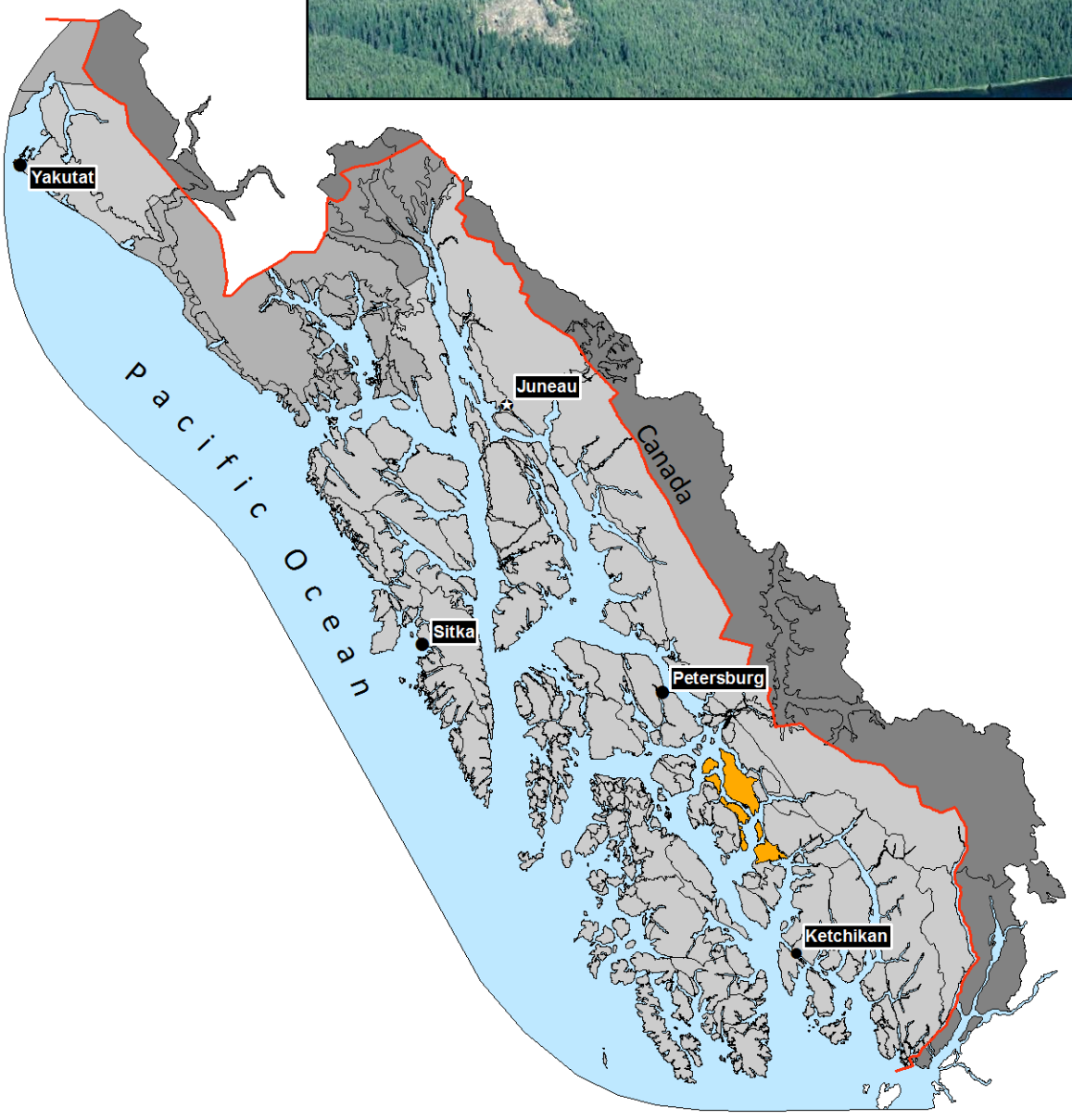
Uplifted beach sediments and a beach ridge exists at the head of Portlock Harbor. These soils are deep and well drained. They support productive, even-aged Sitka spruce stands. Soils on the small floodplains are deep, well drained and support productive Sitka spruce and western hemlock riparian forests.

The entire LTA is on NFS land. The LTA is located in the West Chichagof-Yakobi Wilderness. There is no timber harvest in this LTA. There is about one mile of trail in the LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast. There is negligible wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide or avalanche risk is low in this LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	WCC_40a
Map Unit Code	M245Bd04
Map Unit Long Name	West Chichagof Complex Portlock Harbor Hills-Lowlands Complex
Size	11,033 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Greenstone, Schist, Phyllite
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to low site index (24%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (14%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (14%); Sparsely Vegetated/Unvegetated (8%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (6%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (6%); Unproductive forest due to high elevation (5%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (5%); Unproductive forest due to rock (5%); Muskeg meadow (5%).
Big POG	2016: 51 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 1,101 acres (10%)
All POG	1954: 4,041 acres (37%); 2016: 4,041 acres (37%)
Climate	Average temperature: 3-6.5°C (37.4-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 254-356 cm (100-140 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (56%); 500-1000 ft. (30%); 1000-2000 ft. (13%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (49%); 35-54% slopes (28%); 55-75% slopes (15%); >75% slopes (8%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: JTrm, (3%).
Shoreline Miles	25 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (<1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Flood plain (FP), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Alluvial fan (AF), Lake (L)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (7%); Palustrine Forested (22%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (7%); Upland (64%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; 0.04 km/km2 (0.07 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (0.5%); landslides (0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (1%)

Zimovia Strait Complex Ecological Subsection LTAs



Zimovia Strait Complex Wrangell Island Mountain Summits

The Zimovia Strait Complex Wrangell Island Mountain Summits LTA is located on northern Wrangell Island, southeast of the community of Wrangell. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rounded mountain summits within the Zimovia Strait Complex Ecological Subsection.

These mountain summits are comprised of vertically bedded and gently foliated metasedimentary bedrock that was rounded and smoothed by glaciation.

The soils on the summits are predominantly very poorly drained shallow organic soils over bedrock and support alpine shrublands or emergent sedge wetlands. Mixed conifer and low volume yellow-cedar forests occur in wind protected areas.

Salamander Ridge is part of this LTA.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Old-Growth Habitat, Timber Production, Scenic Viewshed, and Modified Landscape LUDs. A portion of the LTA is in the North Wrangell Roadless Area. There has been about nine acres of timber harvest and 1 mile of road in this LTA. There are two miles of recreational trails in this LTA (Salamander Ridge and North Wrangell Trails). North Wrangell High Country and North Wrangell Pond Shelters are on this LTA.

Southern and easterly aspects of this LTA are unprotected from destructive winds, predominantly from the southeast. However, harsh alpine conditions (including winds) results in stunted vegetation strongly resistant to destructive winds. Therefore, there is minimal wind disturbance or windthrow risk. Landslide risk is low and snow avalanche risk is low. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about five percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	ZSC_10_1
Map Unit Code	M245Ci01
Map Unit Long Name	Zimovia Strait Complex Wrangell Island Mountain Summits
Size	5,291 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Quartz Diorite, Monzonite, Quartz Monzonite; Graywacke, Slate
Soil Parent Material	Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to high elevation (39%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (14%); Unproductive forest due to recurrent slide (11%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (10%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (9%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (5%).
Big POG	2016: 13 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 197 acres (4%)
All POG	1954: 1,211 acres (23%); 2016: 1,202 acres (23%)
Climate	Average temperature: 1-6°C (33.8-42.8°F). Annual precipitation: 356 cm (140 in).
Elevation Class	1000-2000 ft. (44%); 2000+ ft. (55%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (56%); 35-54% slopes (27%); 55-75% slopes (12%); >75% slopes (5%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	not present
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Lake (L)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (43%); Palustrine Forested (14%); Upland (43%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	0.2% timber harvest (9 of 5,291 total acres); 0.20 km/km2 (0.3 mi/mi2) road or trail; 2 miles powerline corridor.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (5.9%); landslides (0.3%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (5%)

Zimovia Strait Complex Woronofski Island Mountain Summits

The Zimovia Strait Complex Woronofski Island Mountain Summits LTA is located on Woronofski Island, southwest of the community of Wrangell. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rounded mountain summits within the Zimovia Strait Complex Ecological Subsection.

The Woronofski Island mountain summits have been rounded and smoothed by glaciation. Several small cirques exist in this LTA.

Soils on the summits typically are poorly drained shallow organic soils over bedrock that support alpine shrublands or emergent sedge wetlands.

Lesser amounts of well drained moderately deep colluvial and residual soils support low volume yellow-cedar in wind protected areas.

Ancon Peak, East Mountain, Mount Woronkofski, Sunrise Peak, and Sunset Peak are in this LTA.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Old-Growth Habitat and Scenic Viewshed, LUDs. Most of the LTA is in the Woronofski Roadless Areas. There has been no timber harvest or road building in this LTA.

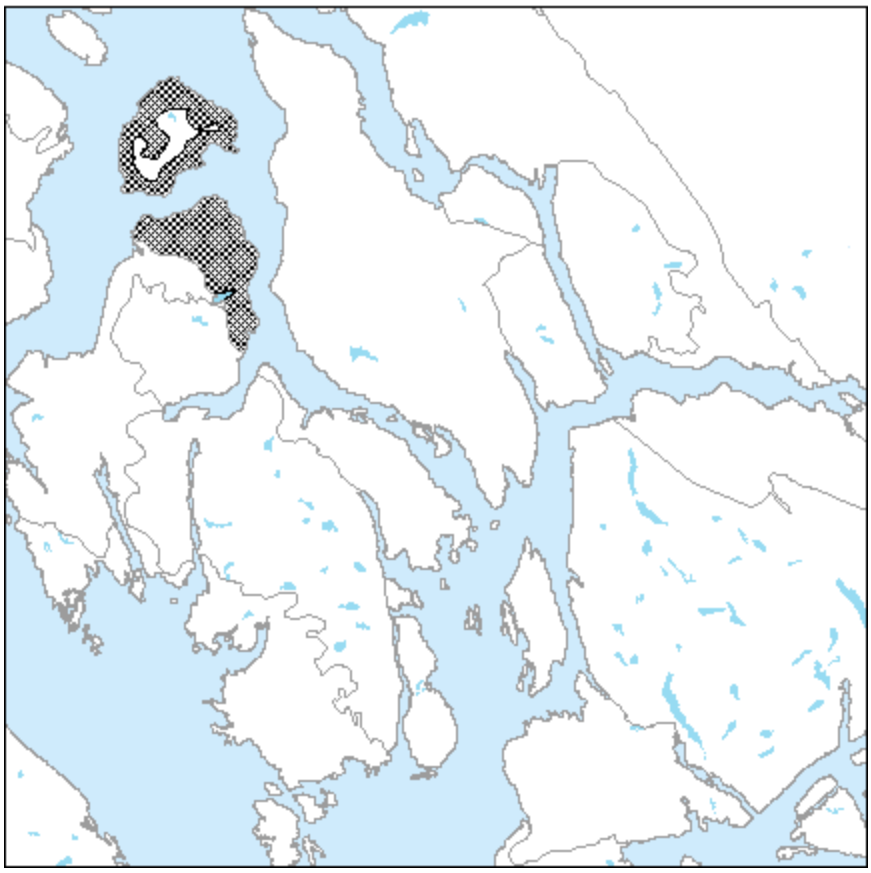
Southern and easterly aspects of this LTA are unprotected from destructive winds, predominantly from the southeast. However, harsh alpine conditions (including winds) results in stunted vegetation strongly resistant to destructive winds. Therefore, there is minimal wind disturbance or windthrow risk. Landslide risk is low and snow avalanche risk is moderate.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	ZSC_10_2
Map Unit Code	M245Ci02
Map Unit Long Name	Zimovia Strait Complex Woronofski Island Mountain Summits
Size	3,545 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Quartz Diorite, Monzonite, Quartz Monzonite, Gabbro; Graywacke, Slate
Soil Parent Material	Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to recurrent slide (36%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (18%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (11%); Unproductive forest due to high elevation (11%); Recurrent slide (8%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (6%); Alpine (5%).
Big POG	2016: 1 acre (0%)
High POG	2016: 45 acres (1%)
All POG	1954: 378 acres (11%); 2016: 378 acres (11%)
Climate	Average temperature: 1.5-6.5°C (34.7-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 229-279 cm (90-110 in).
Elevation Class	1000-2000 ft. (14%); 2000+ ft. (86%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (35%); 35-54% slopes (34%); 55-75% slopes (22%); >75% slopes (9%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	not present
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Lake (L), Flood plain (FP)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (18%); Palustrine Forested (8%); Upland (73%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (2.3%); landslides (< 0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (2%)

Zimovia Strait Complex Woronofski and Etolin Islands Mountain Slopes

The Zimovia Strait Complex Woronofski and Etolin Islands Mountain Slopes LTA is located on Woronofski and northern Etolin Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, shallowly incised, smooth mountain slopes with lesser amounts of subalpine summits and ridges within the Zimovia Strait Complex Ecological Subsection. The subalpine summits and ridges occur primarily on the Etolin Island Portion of the LTA.

Mountain slopes have been altered by continental and subsequent local glaciation as well as by post glacial erosion. Slopes are relatively gentle, and small to large benches of more poorly drained soils occur on the mountain slopes. Summits have been rounded from glacial erosion and contain only small amounts of glacial till.



On the steeper mountain slopes soils are well drained and one meter or more deep over bedrock or dense till. These soils support hemlock stands with inclusions of cedar or Sitka spruce.

On the benches and gentle mountain slopes soils are poorly drained and typically one meter or more deep over bedrock or dense till. These soils support cedar and hemlock forests. Where very poorly drained, the soils support moss and tufted club rush wetlands.

On summits, poorly to well drained, shallow organic and mineral soils support mountain hemlock dominated forests or low volume cedar dominated forests.

East Point, Elephants Nose, Point Ancon, Reef Point, and Wedge Point are in this LTA.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Old-Growth Habitat, Scenic Viewshed, and Modified Landscape LUDs. Most of the LTA is in either the Woronofski or North Etolin Roadless Areas. There has been about 2,460 acres of timber harvest in this LTA. There are about ten miles of road in the LTA. Honeymoon Marine Access Point is on this LTA. There is one mile of trail in this LTA (Kunk Lake Trail). The Kunk Lake Shelter is in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast and if unprotected, taller treed southern and easterly aspects of mountain slopes of this LTA have a high windthrow risk. Landslide initiation risk is low. Snow avalanche risk is low. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about seven percent of the LTA.

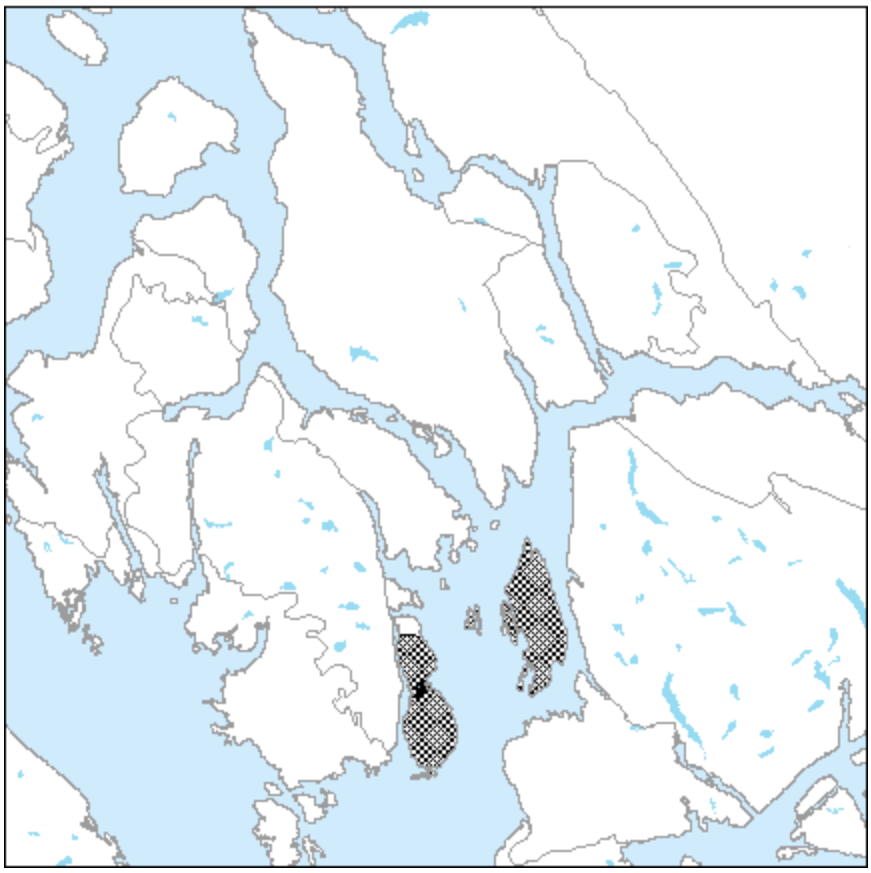
Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	ZSC_30_1
Map Unit Code	M245Ci03
Map Unit Long Name	Zimovia Strait Complex Woronofski and Etolin Islands Mountain Slopes
Size	24,313 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Quartz Diorite, Monzonite, Quartz Monzonite, Gabbro; Graywacke, Slate
Soil Parent Material	Ablation Till, Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting
Soil Great Groups	Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (17%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (13%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (11%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (9%); Unproductive forest due to high elevation (8%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (7%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (6%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (5%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (5%); Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (5%).
Big POG	2016: 1,871 acres (8%)
High POG	2016: 8,762 acres (36%)
All POG	1954: 18,130 acres (75%); 2016: 15,670 acres (64%)
Climate	Average temperature: 2-7.5°C (35.6-45.5°F). Annual precipitation: 229cm (90 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (31%); 500-1000 ft. (26%); 1000-2000 ft. (38%); 2000+ ft. (5%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (34%); 35-54% slopes (36%); 55-75% slopes (21%); >75% slopes (8%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	41 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (12%); mapped (<1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Flood plain (FP), Palustrine (PA), Moderate gradient contained (MC)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (5%); Palustrine Forested (18%); Upland (77%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	10.1% timber harvest (2,460 of 24,313 total acres); 0.18 km/km2 (0.3 mi/mi2) road or trail; 3 miles powerline corridor.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (< 1%); avalanche fields (1.5%); landslides (0.8%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (7%)

Zimovia Strait Complex Deer and Brownson Islands Mountain Slopes

The Zimovia Strait Complex Deer and Brownson Islands Mountain Slopes LTA is located on Deer and Brownson Islands along Earnest Sound, south of the community of Wrangell. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, shallowly incised, smooth mountain slopes with lesser amounts of gently sloping lowlands and subalpine summits and ridges within the Zimovia Strait Complex Ecological Subsection.

Mountain slopes in this LTA have been scoured by glaciation. Soils are typically less than one-half meter thick throughout the LTA.

On mountain slopes, soils are well drained to somewhat poorly drained mineral soils typically less than one-half meter thick over bedrock. These soils support western hemlock stands with areas of Sitka spruce or cedar dominance.



Soils on lowlands and benches of mountain slope are typically shallow to moderately deep organic material over bedrock. These soils support sphagnum peat dominated wetlands or mixed conifer forested wetland. On summits, poorly drained shallow organic soils support sphagnum dominated wetlands, mountain hemlock, or yellow-cedar stands.

Brownson Island, Brownson Peak, Deer Island, Kuakan Point, Niblack Islands, and Point Peters are in this LTA.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Modified Landscape, Semi-Remote Recreation, and Old-Growth Habitat LUDs. Portions of the LTA are in the South Etolin Wilderness. Deer Island is in the Frosty Roadless Area. There has been about 1,504 acres of timber harvest in this LTA. Hastings Cabin is located on this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast and southwest and if unprotected, taller treed southern and easterly aspects of mountain slopes of this LTA have a high windthrow risk. Landslide initiation risk is high on the steepest slopes and snow avalanche risk is low on steep side-slopes. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about six percent of the LTA.

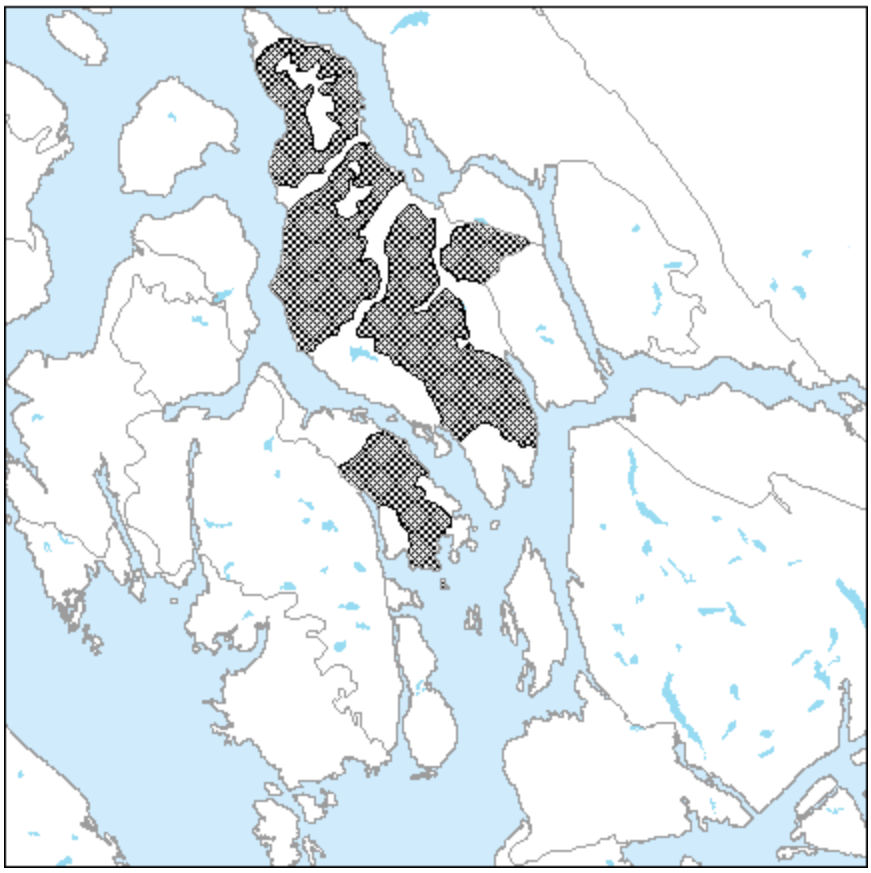
Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	ZSC_30_2
Map Unit Code	M245Ci04
Map Unit Long Name	Zimovia Strait Complex Deer and Brownson Islands Mountain Slopes
Size	17,230 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Granodiorite, Quartz Monzonite, Quartz Diorite, Monzonite; Graywacke, Slate
Soil Parent Material	Ablation Till, Colluvium, Glacial Deposit, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting
Soil Great Groups	Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to low site index (23%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (19%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (12%); Unproductive forest due to Alder (9%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (7%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (7%); Timber harvest, less than 20 years old (6%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (6%).
Big POG	2016: 0 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 1,865 acres (11%)
All POG	1954: 11,110 acres (64%); 2016: 9,606 acres (56%)
Climate	Average temperature: 3.5-7°C (38.3-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 229-279 cm (90-110 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (57%); 500-1000 ft. (20%); 1000-2000 ft. (19%); 2000+ ft. (3%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (62%); 35-54% slopes (25%); 55-75% slopes (10%); >75% slopes (3%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	71 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (32%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Alluvial fan (AF), Estuary (ES)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (6%); Palustrine Forested (35%); Upland (59%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	8.7% timber harvest (1,504 of 17,230 total acres); no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (0.2%); landslides (0.3%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (6%)

Zimovia Strait Complex Wrangell and Etolin Islands Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex

The Zimovia Strait Complex Wrangell and Etolin Islands Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex LTA is located on Wrangell Island and the east central portion of Etolin Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, shallowly incised, smooth mountain slopes with lesser amounts of rounded mountain summits within the Zimovia Strait Complex Ecological Subsection.

Metasedimentary and igneous bedrock underlie most mountain slopes. The slopes have been rounded and smoothed by glaciation. Summits have been rounded from glacial erosion and contain only small amounts of glacial till.

Well drained to somewhat poorly drained shallow to very deep mineral soils on mountain slopes support hemlock stands with inclusions of spruce or cedar dominance. Sitka alder-salmonberry plant communities occur in snow avalanche zones.



Poorly drained organic soils on gentler mountain slopes support sphagnum dominated wetlands.

Soils on summits are typically poorly drained shallow organic material over bedrock supporting sedge or deer cabbage dominated wetlands or stunted mountain hemlock and yellow-cedar stands.

This LTA is almost entirely on NFS and State land. The LTA is in Timber Production, Old-Growth Habitat, Modified Landscape, Scenic Viewshed, and Wrangell Municipal Watershed LUDs. The LTA is in the Southeast, Central, West, and South Wrangell and South Etolin Roadless Areas. The 8,016 acres of timber harvest has occurred since the 1950's. There are about 105 miles of roads in the LTA. Multiple residential developments exist along the Zimovia highway.

The dominant wind direction is southeast and if unprotected, taller treed southern and easterly aspects of mountain slopes of this LTA have a high windthrow risk. Landslide initiation risk is high on the steepest slopes and snow avalanche risk is moderate on steep, alder-covered side-slopes. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about twelve percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	ZSC_30a_1
Map Unit Code	M245Ci05
Map Unit Long Name	Zimovia Strait Complex Wrangell and Etolin Islands Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex
Size	81,674 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Quartz Diorite, Monzonite, Quartz Monzonite; Graywacke, Slate
Soil Parent Material	Ablation Till, Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting
Soil Great Groups	Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to muskeg (22%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (11%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (11%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (9%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (8%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (6%); Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (6%); Other non-forest (5%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (5%).
Big POG	2016: 1,553 acres (2%)
High POG	2016: 12,315 acres (15%)
All POG	1954: 43,556 acres (53%); 2016: 35,540 acres (44%)
Climate	Average temperature: 1-7°C (33.8-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 229-279 cm (90-110 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (18%); 500-1000 ft. (29%); 1000-2000 ft. (48%); 2000+ ft. (5%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (53%); 35-54% slopes (28%); 55-75% slopes (13%); >75% slopes (5%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	42 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (6%); mapped (<1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Alluvial fan (AF), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Flood plain (FP)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (18%); Palustrine Forested (30%); Upland (52%)
Ownership	NFS (91%); State of Alaska (7%); Private/Municipal (3%)
Human Disturbance	9.8% timber harvest (8,016 of 81,674 total acres); 0.5 km/km2 (0.9 mi/mi2) road or trail; 12 miles powerline corridor.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (1.7%); landslides (0.6%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (12%)

Zimovia Strait Complex Cleveland Peninsula Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex

The Zimovia Strait Complex Cleveland Peninsula Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex LTA is located on northern Cleveland Peninsula. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, shallowly incised, smooth mountain slopes with lesser amounts of rounded mountain summits within the Zimovia Strait Complex Ecological Subsection.

Mountain slopes have been altered by continental and subsequent local glaciation as well as by post glacial erosion. Summits have been rounded from glacial erosion and contain only small amounts of glacial till or pre-glacial residual soils. Mountain slopes range from steep to gentle and are sometimes benchy based on the underlying metasedimentary bedrock.

On steeper mountain slopes, soils are moderately well to well drained mineral soils about one meter thick over bedrock or dense till. These soils support productive western hemlock stands with inclusions of cedar or Sitka spruce dominance.

On gentle mountain slopes and benches, typically at higher elevations soils are poorly drained and shallow to bedrock. These soils support low volume cedar dominated forests or moss dominated non-forested wetlands.

On rounded summits soils are typically poorly drained organic material shallow to bedrock. These soils support crowberry or sedge dominated wetlands. Smaller amounts of well drained shallow residual soils support low volume mountain hemlock forests.

This LTA is almost entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Timber Production, Old-Growth Habitat, and Semi-Remote Recreation LUDs. Portions of the LTA are in the Frosty and Cleveland Roadless Areas. About 22 acres of timber harvest occurred in the 1950's with no associated road building.

The dominant wind direction is southeast and if unprotected, taller treed southern and easterly aspects of mountain slopes of this LTA have a moderate windthrow risk. Landslide initiation risk is moderate on the steepest slopes and snow avalanche risk is low in this LTA. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about eleven percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	ZSC_30a_2
Map Unit Code	M245Ci06
Map Unit Long Name	Zimovia Strait Complex Cleveland Peninsula Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex
Size	26,065 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Quartz Diorite, Monzonite, Quartz Monzonite; Phyllite
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to low site index (18%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (15%); Unproductive forest due to high elevation (11%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (11%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (8%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (8%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (7%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (6%); Unproductive forest due to Alder (6%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (6%).
Big POG	2016: 846 acres (3%)
High POG	2016: 4,445 acres (17%)
All POG	1954: 12,627 acres (48%); 2016: 12,605 acres (48%)
Climate	Average temperature: 3.5-7°C (38.3-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 229-356 cm (90-140 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (19%); 500-1000 ft. (32%); 1000-2000 ft. (45%); 2000+ ft. (3%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (52%); 35-54% slopes (31%); 55-75% slopes (13%); >75% slopes (4%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	9 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (6%); mapped (1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Flood plain (FP), Alluvial fan (AF)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (11%); Palustrine Forested (29%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (10%); Upland (49%)
Ownership	NFS (100%); State of Alaska (<1%)
Human Disturbance	0.1% timber harvest (22 of 26,065 total acres); no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (0.1%); landslides (0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (11%)

Zimovia Strait Complex Wrangell and Etolin Islands Hills

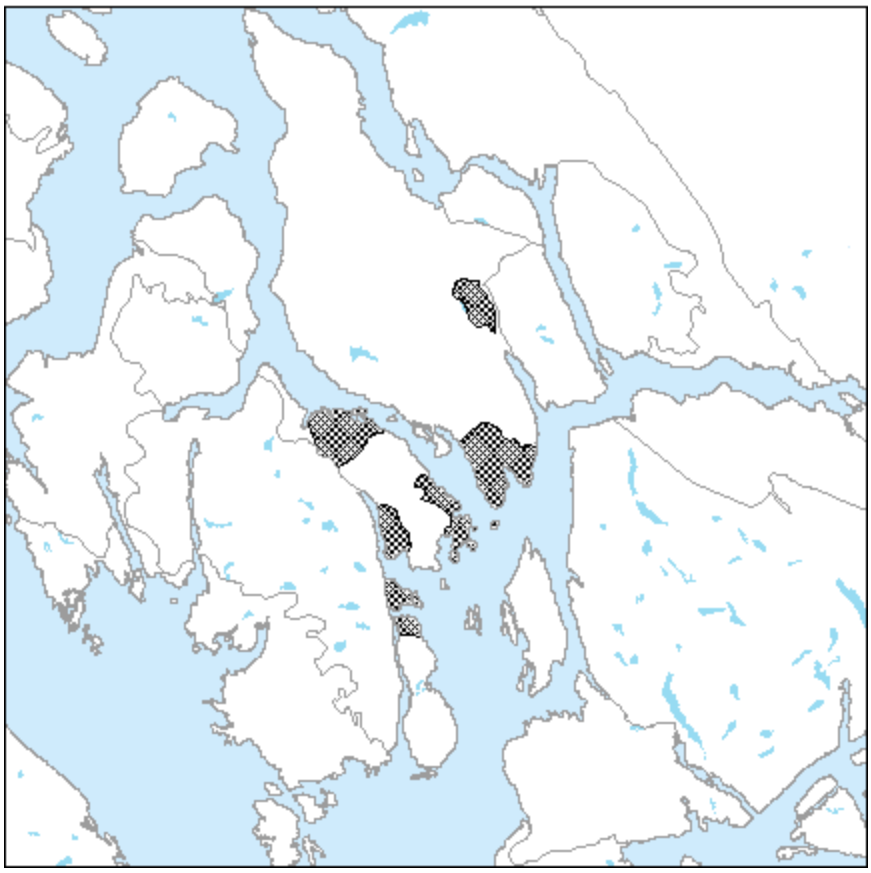
The Zimovia Strait Complex Wrangell and Etolin Islands Hills LTA is located on southern Wrangell and eastern Etolin Islands. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, smooth hill slopes and lesser amounts of gently sloping lowlands within the Zimovia Strait Complex Ecological Subsection.

Hills and lowlands have been altered by continental glaciation as well as by post glacial marine sedimentation, uplift, and subsequent organic deposition.

Very poorly drained organic soils on lowlands and between hillslopes support sphagnum peat wetlands or mixed conifer forested wetlands.

On the hillslopes somewhat poorly to well drained soils support western hemlock forests.

Found Island, Long Lake, Thoms Point, and Whaletail Point are part of this LTA.



This LTA is almost entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Timber Production, Old-Growth Habitat, Modified Landscape, and Semi-Remote Recreation LUDs. The southern most area of the LTA is in the South Etolin Wilderness. Much of the rest of the LTA is in the South Wrangell or South Etolin Roadless Areas. There has been about 400 acres of timber harvest in this LTA. There are seven miles of roads in the LTA. There is one mile of recreational trail (Long Lake Trail) in this LTA. The Long Lake Shelter and Picnic Site are in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast to southwest and if unprotected, taller treed southern and easterly and westerly aspects of this LTA have a moderate windthrow risk. Landslide initiation risk is high only on the steepest slope gradients. There is no snow avalanche risk. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about twelve percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	ZSC_40_1
Map Unit Code	M245Ci07
Map Unit Long Name	Zimovia Strait Complex Wrangell and Etolin Islands Hills
Size	18,501 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Sedimentary; Metamorphic; Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Quartz Diorite, Monzonite, Quartz Monzonite; Graywacke, Slate; Migmatite Alluvium
Soil Parent Material	Ablation Till, Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryosaprists, Humicryods,
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to muskeg (26%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (24%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (15%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (9%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (8%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (6%).
Big POG	2016: 22 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 1,940 acres (10%)
All POG	1954: 8,153 acres (44%); 2016: 12,605 acres (48%)
Climate	Average temperature: 5-7.5°C (41-45.5°F). Annual precipitation: 229-356 cm (90-140 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (70%); 500-1000 ft. (26%); 1000-2000 ft. (4%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (80%); 35-54% slopes (14%); 55-75% slopes (4%); >75% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	56 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (37%); mapped (<1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Palustrine (PA), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Flood plain (FP)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (12%); Palustrine Forested (47%); Upland (41%)
Ownership	NFS (99%); State of Alaska (1%); Private/Municipal (<1%)
Human Disturbance	2.2% timber harvest (400 of 18,501 total acres); 0.16 km/km2 (0.3 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (< 1%); landslides (0.3%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (12%)

Zimovia Strait Complex Cleveland Peninsula Hills

The Zimovia Strait Complex Cleveland Peninsula Hills LTA is located on northern Cleveland Peninsula. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, smooth hillslopes within the Zimovia Strait Complex Ecological Subsection.

Hills have been altered by continental glaciation. Dense till underlies some of the lowland soils. The hillslopes were scoured to bedrock.

On the lowlands soils are typically very poorly drained organic material one meter or more thick over dense till or bedrock. These soils support sphagnum dominated non-forested wetlands and mixed conifer forested wetlands.

On the hillslopes somewhat poorly to well drained soils support western hemlock forests with inclusions of cedar or Sitka spruce dominance.

A few areas of deep, well drained alluvial soils support Sitka spruce stands in larger riparian areas.

Bluff Point is in this LTA.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Semi-Remote Recreation, Timber Production, and Old-Growth Habitat LUDs. The LTA is in the North Cleveland and Cleveland Roadless Areas. About nineteen acres of timber harvest occurred in the LTA with no associated road building.

The dominant wind direction is southeast to southwest and if unprotected, taller treed southern, easterly, and westerly aspects of this LTA have a moderate windthrow risk. Landslide initiation risk is moderate on the steepest slope gradients. There is no snow avalanche risk.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	ZSC_40_2
Map Unit Code	M245Ci08
Map Unit Long Name	Zimovia Strait Complex Cleveland Peninsula Hills
Size	5,482 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Quartz Diorite, Monzonite, Quartz Monzonite
Soil Parent Material	Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (19%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (17%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (12%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (11%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (11%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (11%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (9%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (5%).
Big POG	2016: 55 acres (1%)
High POG	2016: 1,186 acres (22%)
All POG	1954: 3,713 acres (68%); 2016: 3,694 acres (67%)
Climate	Average temperature: 5-7°C (41-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 229-356 cm (90-140 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (86%); 500-1000 ft. (13%); 1000-2000 ft. (1%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (66%); 35-54% slopes (24%); 55-75% slopes (8%); >75% slopes (2%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	16 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (45%); mapped (1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Lake (L), Palustrine (PA)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (30%); Upland (70%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	0.3% timber harvest (19 of 5,482 total acres); no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (< 0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (3%)

Zimovia Strait Complex Wrangell Island Hills-Lowlands Complex

The Zimovia Strait Complex Wrangell Island Hills-Lowlands Complex LTA is located on Wrangell Island and includes the community of Wrangell. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, smooth hill slopes and gently sloping lowlands within the Zimovia Strait Complex Ecological Subsection.

Hills and lowlands have been altered by continental glaciation and uplift. Uplifted marine sediments underlie the lowest elevations in the LTA.

On the lowlands soils are typically very poorly drained organic material one meter or more thick over dense till or uplifted marine sediments. These soils support sphagnum moss dominated non-forested wetlands and mixed conifer forested wetlands.

On the steeper hillslopes soils are typically less than one meter thick over bedrock or dense till. These soils support productive western hemlock stands.

On gentler hillslopes soils are typically somewhat poorly drained and less than one meter thick over dense till. These soils support cedar-western hemlock stands.

Most of the City of Wrangell is located in this LTA.

About a third of this LTA is on NFS land; the other two thirds is State and private/municipal land. The southern area is in the West Wrangell Roadless Area. The LTA is in Timber Production, Old-Growth Habitat and Modified Landscape LUDs. There has been about 606 acres of timber harvest and 33 miles of roads in this LTA. There is one mile of recreational trail on this LTA (Thoms Lake Trail).

The dominant wind direction is southeast to southwest and if unprotected, taller treed southern and easterly and westerly aspects of this LTA have a moderate windthrow risk. Landslide initiation risk is low. There is no snow avalanche risk.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	ZSC_40a_1
Map Unit Code	M245Ci09
Map Unit Long Name	Zimovia Strait Complex Wrangell Island Hills-Lowlands Complex
Size	10,879 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Quartz Diorite, Monzonite, Quartz Monzonite; Graywacke, Slate
Soil Parent Material	Dense Till, Colluvium, Glacial Deposit, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquepts, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Other non-forest (40%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (12%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (11%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (8%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (7%); Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (5%).
Big POG	2016: 259 acres (2%)
High POG	2016: 1,322 acres (12%)
All POG	1954: 4,315 acres (40%); 2016: 3,709 acres (34%)
Climate	Average temperature: 5-7°C (41-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 279-356 cm (110-140 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (81%); 500-1000 ft. (17%); 1000-2000 ft. (2%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (90%); 35-54% slopes (9%); 55-75% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	33 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (43%); mapped (<1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Low gradient contained (LC), Flood plain (FP), Palustrine (PA)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (8%); Palustrine Forested (54%); Upland (38%)
Ownership	NFS (40%); State of Alaska (41%); Private/Municipal (19%)
Human Disturbance	5.6% timber harvest (606 of 10,879 total acres); 1.2 km/km2 (2.0 mi/mi2) road or trail; 1 mile powerline corridor; City and Borough of Wrangell.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (0.2%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (1%)

Zimovia Strait Complex Santa Anna Inlet Hills-Lowlands Complex

The Zimovia Strait Complex Santa Anna Inlet Hills-Lowlands Complex LTA is located on northern Cleveland Peninsula, north of the community of Ketchikan. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, smooth hill slopes and gently sloping lowlands within the Zimovia Strait Complex Ecological Subsection.

The metasedimentary hills and lowlands in this LTA have been scoured by ice moving down Ernest Sound. Dense till underlies soils in concave areas and portions of the lowlands.

Soils on the lowlands and gentle hillslopes consist of very poorly drained organic material one meter or more thick over dense till or bedrock. These soils support sphagnum moss dominated wetlands with scattered shore pine or mixed conifer stands.

On steep hillslopes, soils are typically well drained and less than one meter thick over bedrock or dense till. These soils support western hemlock stands with areas of cedar dominance.

Eaton Point, Point Santa Anna, and Watkins Point are part of this LTA.

This LTA is entirely on NFS and State land. The LTA is in Timber Production, Old-Growth Habitat, and Modified Landscape LUDs. The LTA is in either the Frosty or Cleveland Roadless Areas. There has been no timber harvest or road building in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast to southwest. Most slopes face north and west so windthrow risk is low in this LTA. Landslide initiation risk is low. There is no snow avalanche risk. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about twelve percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	ZSC_40a_2
Map Unit Code	M245Ci10
Map Unit Long Name	Zimovia Strait Complex Santa Anna Inlet Hills-Lowlands Complex
Size	7,340 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Sedimentary; Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Quartz Diorite, Monzonite, Quartz Monzonite; Graywacke, Slate; Phyllite
Soil Parent Material	Ablation Till, Dense Till, Glacial Deposit, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquepts, Cryaquods, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to low site index (36%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (23%); Unproductive forest due to Alder (19%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (5%).
Big POG	2016: 54 acres (1%)
High POG	2016: 260 acres (4%)
All POG	1954: 2,857 acres (39%); 2016: 2,857 acres (39%)
Climate	Average temperature: 4.5-7°C (40.1-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 229-356 cm (90-140 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (77%); 500-1000 ft. (23%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (88%); 35-54% slopes (9%); 55-75% slopes (2%); >75% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	15 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (37%); mapped (2%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Flood plain (FP), Lake (L)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (13%); Palustrine Forested (64%); Upland (23%)
Ownership	NFS (68%); State of Alaska (32%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (< 0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (12%)

Zimovia Strait Complex Pat Creek to Salamander Creek Hills-Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex

The Zimovia Strait Complex Pat Creek to Salamander Creek Hills-Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex LTA is located on Wrangell Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans, gently sloping lowlands, and infrequently dissected, smooth hillslopes within the Zimovia Strait Complex Ecological Subsection.

This LTA consists of broad U-shaped valleys on Wrangell Island. These valleys have been glaciated. Lower elevation soils may be underlain by uplifted marine sediments. Floodplains are a minor component in these valley bottoms.

Soils on the gently sloping lowlands in valley bottoms are typically poorly or very poorly drained and consist of one meter or more of organic materials over dense till or uplifted marine sediments. These soils support sphagnum moss or tufted club rush dominated non-forested wetlands, or low productivity mixed conifer and cedar dominated forested wetlands.

The hills in this LTA are very small and the soils are poorly drained and the soils and vegetation are similar to the lowlands.

Floodplains and alluvial fans on footslopes typically have deep, well drained mineral soils. These soils support productive Sitka Spruce and hemlock forests in this LTA.

Channel Island and Earl West Marsh are part of this LTA.

This LTA is almost entirely on NFS and State land. The LTA is in Timber Production, Old-Growth Habitat, and Modified Landscape LUDs. A small portion of the LTA is in the Central Wrangell Roadless Area. There are 1,153 acres of timber harvest and 31 miles of road in this LTA. The Pats Creek Marine Access Facility, Upper Salamander Creek Picnic Site, and Lower Salamander Campground are located on this LTA.

The LTA is protected from the predominant southeast winds. Consequently, this LTA has a low windthrow risk. Landslide initiation risk is low due to low slope gradients. There is no snow avalanche risk.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	ZSC_40b
Map Unit Code	M245Ci11
Map Unit Long Name	Zimovia Strait Complex Pat Creek to Salamander Creek Hills-Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex
Size	9,506 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Quartz Diorite, Monzonite, Quartz Monzonite; Graywacke, Slate
Soil Parent Material	Ablation Till, Dense Till, Colluvium, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Fluvial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial; Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquepts, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to muskeg (28%); Other non-forest (23%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (10%); Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (8%); Forested muskeg (8%).
Big POG	2016: 73 acres (1%)
High POG	2016: 564 acres (6%)
All POG	1954: 3,325 acres (35%); 2016: 2,172 acres (23%)
Climate	Average temperature: 3.5-7°C (38.3-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 229-279 cm (90-110 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (88%); 500-1000 ft. (10%); 1000-2000 ft. (1%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (94%); 35-54% slopes (6%); 55-75% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	9 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (37%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Flood plain (FP), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Palustrine (PA)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (33%); Palustrine Forested (46%); Upland (21%)
Ownership	NFS (55%); State of Alaska (44%); Private/Municipal (<1%)
Human Disturbance	12.1% timber harvest (1,153 of 9,506 total acres); 1.3 km/km2 (2.1 mi/mi2) road or trail; 4 miles powerline corridor.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (1%)

Zimovia Strait Complex Fools and Thoms Creeks Valley Floors

The Zimovia Strait Complex Fools and Thoms Creeks Valley Floors LTA is located on southern Wrangell Island, south of the community of Wrangell. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans, and gently sloping lowlands within the Zimovia Strait Complex Ecological Subsection.

Valley floors and lowlands have been scoured by glaciation. Dense till underlies portions of the lowlands in the LTA. Uplifted marine sediments may underlie the lowest elevations in the LTA.

Very poorly drained organic soils on valley bottom lowlands support sphagnum moss dominated non-forested wetlands with scattered shore pine, or mixed conifer forested wetlands. Somewhat poorly to well drained soils on footslopes support western hemlock forests with inclusions of cedar dominance. Very deep, well drained alluvial soils support Sitka spruce dominated stands.

This LTA is entirely on NFS and State land. The LTA is in Old-Growth Habitat and Timber Production LUDs. A very small portion of the southwestern area is in the Central Wrangell Roadless Area. There has been 214 acres of timber harvest and seven miles of road have been constructed in this LTA. There is one mile of recreational trails in this LTA (Thoms Lake Trail). Thoms Lake Cabin is located in this LTA.

The LTA is protected from the predominant southeast winds. Consequently, this LTA has a low windthrow risk. Landslide initiation risk is low due to low slope gradients. There is no snow avalanche risk.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	ZSC_50_1
Map Unit Code	M245Ci12
Map Unit Long Name	Zimovia Strait Complex Fools and Thoms Creeks Valley Floors
Size	5,132 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Graywacke, Slate
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial
Soil Great Groups	Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to muskeg (26%); Other non-forest (24%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (10%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (8%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (7%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (6%).
Big POG	2016: 215 acres (4%)
High POG	2016: 677 acres (13%)
All POG	1954: 1,978 acres (39%); 2016: 1,764 acres (34%)
Climate	Average temperature: 5-7°C (41-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 279-356 cm (110-140 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (99%); 500-1000 ft. (1%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (97%); 35-54% slopes (3%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	2 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (25%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Flood plain (FP), High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Palustrine (PA), Moderate gradient contained (MC)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (20%); Palustrine Forested (48%); Upland (33%)
Ownership	NFS (75%); State of Alaska (25%)
Human Disturbance	4.2% timber harvest (214 of 5,132 total acres); 0.6 km/km2 (1.0 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (< 0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (<1%)

Zimovia Strait Complex Santa Anna Creek Valley Floor

The Zimovia Strait Complex Santa Anna Creek Valley Floor LTA is located on northern Cleveland Peninsula. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected footslopes, alluvial fans, and gently sloping lowlands within the Zimovia Strait Complex Ecological Subsection.

Valley floors and lowlands have been altered by glaciation. Dense till underlies the lower elevations in this LTA. The soils on the lowest elevations may be underlain by uplifted marine sediments.

Deep, very poorly drained organic soils on valley bottom lowlands support sphagnum moss dominated wetlands with scattered shore pine, mixed conifer forested wetlands, or Sitka sedge dominated wetlands.

Somewhat poorly to well drained soils on footslopes support western hemlock forests with inclusions of Sitka spruce or cedar dominance.

Very deep, well drained alluvial soils support Sitka spruce and western hemlock stands on narrow riparian areas.

Santa Anna Inlet is adjacent to this LTA.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Wild River, Old-Growth Habitat, Timber Production, and Modified Landscape LUDs. The entire LTA is in the Frosty Roadless Area. There has been no timber harvest or road building in this LTA.

The LTA is protected from the predominant southeast winds. Consequently, this LTA has a low windthrow risk. Landslide initiation risk is low due to low slope gradients. There is no snow avalanche risk.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	ZSC_50_2
Map Unit Code	M245Ci13
Map Unit Long Name	Zimovia Strait Complex Santa Anna Creek Valley Floor
Size	1,253 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Quartz Diorite, Monzonite, Quartz Monzonite; Phyllite
Soil Parent Material	Ablation Till, Alluvium, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquents, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to low site index (33%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (18%); Unproductive forest due to Alder (17%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (6%); Water (6%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (5%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (5%).
Big POG	2016: 31 acres (2%)
High POG	2016: 138 acres (11%)
All POG	1954: 519 acres (41%); 2016: 519 acres (41%)
Climate	Average temperature: 4.5-6.5°C (40.1-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 279-356 cm (110-140 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (93%); 500-1000 ft. (7%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (90%); 35-54% slopes (8%); 55-75% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	1 mile
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (73%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), High gradient contained (HC), Flood plain (FP), Lake (L), Moderate gradient contained (MC)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (7%); Palustrine Forested (40%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (12%); Upland (42%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Zimovia Strait Complex Olive Creek Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex

The Zimovia Strait Complex Olive Creek Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex LTA is located on Etolin Island along Zimova Strait, south of the community of Wrangell. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans, and gently sloping lowlands within the Zimovia Strait Complex Ecological Subsection.

The valley floor and lowlands have been shaped by glaciation. Uplifted marine sediments may underlie the lowest elevations in this LTA.

Very poorly drained organic soils on valley bottom lowlands support sphagnum dominated wetlands or mixed conifer stands.

Somewhat poorly to well drained soils on footslopes support western hemlock stands with inclusions of Sitka spruce or cedar dominance.

Very deep, well drained alluvial soils support Sitka spruce–western hemlock riparian forests.

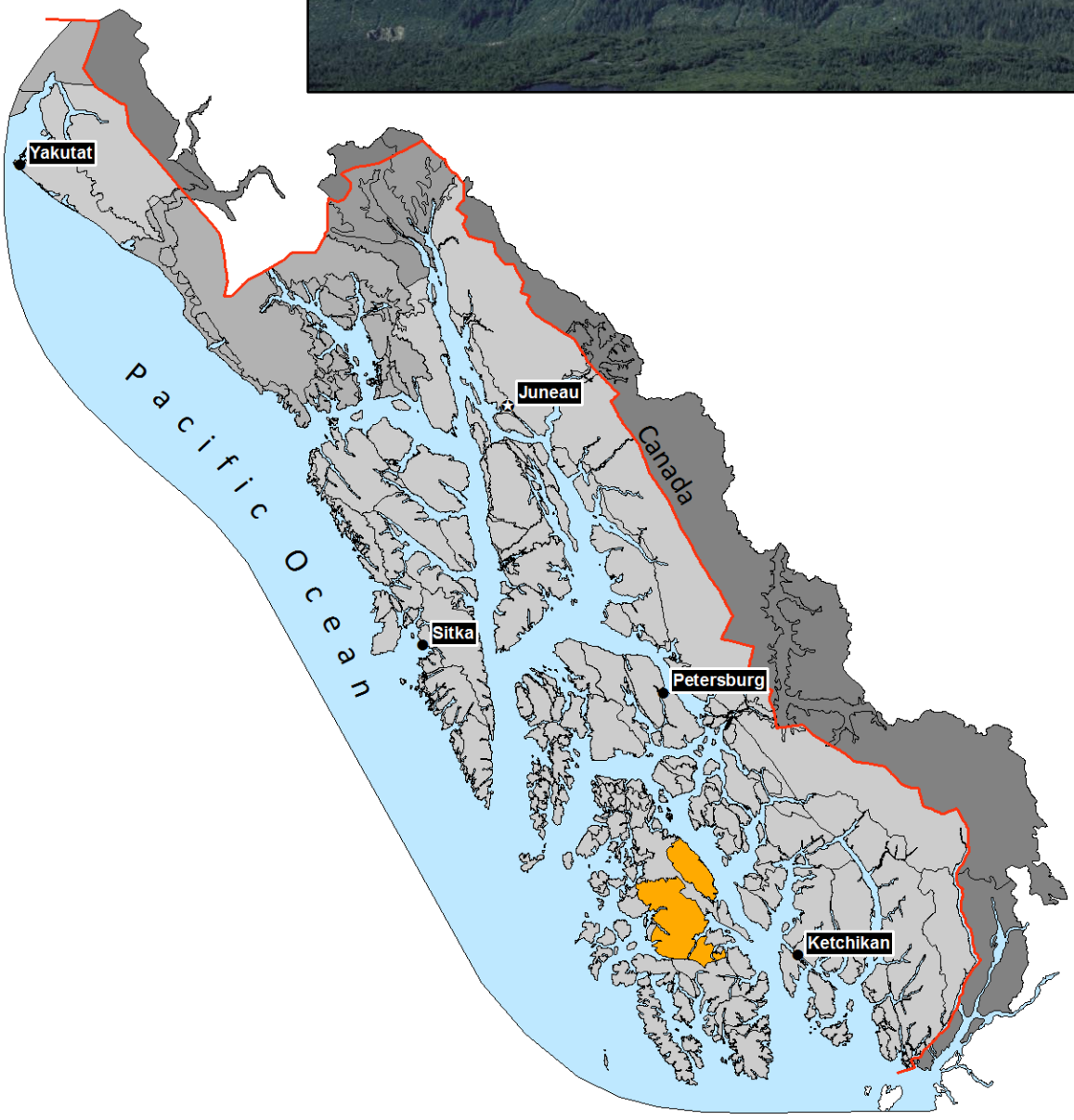
Anita Point is in this LTA.

Most of the LTA is on NFS lands and State of Alaska Lands. The LTA is in the Modified Landscape LUD. The 219 acres of timber harvest (all NFS) has occurred in the 1950's, 1970's, and 1980's with five miles of associated road building.

The dominant wind direction is southeast to southwest and if unprotected, taller treed southern and easterly and westerly aspects of this LTA have a moderate windthrow risk. Landslide initiation risk is low due to low slope gradients. There is no snow avalanche risk.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	ZSC_50a
Map Unit Code	M245Ci14
Map Unit Long Name	Zimovia Strait Complex Olive Creek Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex
Size	2,464 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary; Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Graywacke, Slate; Alluvium
Soil Parent Material	Ablation Till, Alluvium, Colluvium, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial; Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial; Proglacial Deposition-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Other non-forest (21%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (16%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (13%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (10%); Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (9%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (8%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (6%); Natural young growth, size class 1 (5%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (5%).
Big POG	2016: 0 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 315 acres (13%)
All POG	1954: 1,123 acres (46%); 2016: 904 acres (37%)
Climate	Average temperature: 5.5-7°C (41.9-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 279 cm (110 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (100%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (97%); 35-54% slopes (3%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	6 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (71%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), High gradient contained (HC), Flood plain (FP), Low gradient contained (LC), Estuary (ES)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (7%); Palustrine Forested (52%); Upland (41%)
Ownership	NFS (78%); State of Alaska (22%); Private/Municipal (<1%)
Human Disturbance	8.9% timber harvest (219 of 2,464 total acres); 0.8 km/km2 (1.3 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (< 0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (1%)

Central POW Volcanics Ecological Subsection LTAs



Central POW Volcanics Black Bear Mountain Summits

The Central POW Volcanics Black Bear Mountain Summits LTA is located northeast of Klawock Lake on central Prince of Wales Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rugged mountain summits with lesser amounts of frequently dissected shallowly incised, smooth mountain slopes within the Central POW Volcanics Ecological Subsection.

The Black Bear summits LTA was partially overridden by ice but was shaped largely by uplift and alpine glaciation. The LTA consists of the alpine area of numerous ridges and summits including Pin Peak.

Soils are shallow to bedrock, and range from well drained to poorly drained. Well drained soils occur on the steeper slopes and are typically poorly developed due to a short growing season in the alpine environment. These soils support stunted mountain hemlock, cassiope and crowberry plant communities.

The poorly drained organic soils occur on broader, flatter ridgetops and depressions within the alpine. The poorly drained soils support sedges or deer cabbage dominated wetlands. Lower elevation steep slopes support Sitka alder-salmonberry plant communities in avalanche zones. Forested land is largely excluded from this LTA.

Black Bear Lake, Pin Peak and Black Bear Lake Cabin occur in this LTA. Black Bear Lake is siphoned to provide hydroelectric power to many Prince of Wales Island residents.

This LTA is almost entirely on NFS land. The LTA is largely in the Timber Production LUD. The eastern edge is in the Karta River Wilderness. Most of the LTA is in the Karta Roadless Area. There has been no timber harvest in this LTA and there are no roads.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. Windthrow risk is low due to lack of forested vegetation. Landslide risk is moderate to high. Snow avalanche risk is moderate to high.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	CPV_10_1
Map Unit Code	M245Cgg01
Map Unit Long Name	Central POW Volcanics Black Bear Mountain Summits
Size	9,928 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Syenite, Monzonite, Diorite; Breccia
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Rock Outcrop
Landcover	Sparsely Vegetated/Unvegetated (47%); Alpine (14%); Recurrent slide (11%); Unproductive forest due to high elevation (11%).
Big POG	2016: 0 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 152 acres (2%)
All POG	1954: 907 acres (9%); 2016: 870 acres (9%)
Climate	Average temperature: 1-6°C (33.8-42.8°F). Annual precipitation: 254 cm (100 in).
Elevation Class	1000-2000 ft. (6%); 2000+ ft. (94%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (17%); 35-54% slopes (25%); 55-75% slopes (29%); >75% slopes (29%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	not present
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Lake (L), Alluvial fan (AF)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (7%); Upland (93%)
Ownership	NFS (96%); Private/Municipal (4%)
Human Disturbance	0.4% timber harvest (37 of 9,928 total acres); 0.000 km/km2 (0.000 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (1.6%); landslides (4.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (<1%)

Central POW Volcanics Sal Creek to Trumpeter Lake Mountain Summits

The Central POW Volcanics Sal Creek to Trumpeter Lake Mountain Summits LTA is located on rounded mountain summits between Sal Creek and Trumpeter Creek on central Prince of Wales Island south of the community of Coffman Cove. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rounded mountain summits within the Central POW Volcanics Ecological Subsection.

These summits were overridden by ice and subsequently modified by valley and alpine glaciation.

Soils are typically poorly drained organic material and shallow to volcanic bedrock. Dense till may occupy depressions and low areas of these broad flattened summits.

The vegetation is typically short sedges and deer cabbage. Small bedrock depression ponds are often present.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. Much of this LTA is in the Timber Production or Modified Landscape LUDs. Old-Growth Habitat LUD occupies a small portion of the LTA. The southern portion of the LTA is in the Thorne River Roadless Area. There has been a minor amount of timber harvest in this LTA. No roads exist in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. Wind risk is low due to lack of forest vegetation. Landslide risk is low. Numerous snow avalanche areas start in this LTA or just downslope from this LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	CPV_10_2
Map Unit Code	M245Cgg02
Map Unit Long Name	Central POW Volcanics Sal Creek to Trumpeter Lake Mountain Summits
Size	10,192 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Breccia, Volcaniclastic, Argillite, Chert
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryohemists, Cryosaprists
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to high elevation (63%); Alpine (11%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (7%).
Big POG	2016: 37 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 129 acres (1%)
All POG	1954: 1,255 acres (12%); 2016: 1,250 acres (12%)
Climate	Average temperature: 2.5-6.5°C (36.5-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 254-279 cm (100-110 in).
Elevation Class	1000-2000 ft. (29%); 2000+ ft. (71%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (68%); 35-54% slopes (18%); 55-75% slopes (8%); >75% slopes (6%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: SOl, (<1%).
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	not present
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Lake (L), Palustrine (PA), Alluvial fan (AF)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (45%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (5%); Upland (50%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	<0.1% timber harvest (5 of 10,192 total acres); no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (< 0.1%); landslides (4.8%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (<1%)

Central POW Volcanics Baird Mountain Summits

The Central POW Volcanics Baird Mountain Summits LTA is located on Baird Peak about 8 miles south of Coffman Cove and east of Luck Lake on east Central Prince of Wales Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rounded and rugged mountain summits within the Central POW Volcanics Ecological Subsection.

This LTA consists of volcanic and sedimentary rocks overridden by ice and subjected to a minor amount of alpine glaciation.

Soils are dominantly shallow to bedrock and support sedge, deer cabbage, or heath vegetation depending on soil drainage class and microtopography. On steep slopes in wind protected areas, well drained mineral soils support mountain hemlock forests. Karst topography in limestone exists in the southeastern part of the LTA.

This LTA is different from other rounded mountain summits in this subsection due to the presence of karst topography and the combination of rugged and rounded mountain summit landforms. The limestone bedrock supports rich sedge meadows in the eastern part of the LTA.

The Baird Peak Radio Communications Tower is in this LTA.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA falls within the Modified Landscape LUD. The entire LTA is in the Ratz Roadless Area. No timber harvest or road construction has occurred in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. Snow avalanche and landslides occur in this LTA. Windthrow risk is moderate in the forested portions of the LTA. Snow avalanche risk is moderate and landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	CPV_10_3
Map Unit Code	M245Cgg03
Map Unit Long Name	Central POW Volcanics Baird Mountain Summits
Size	1,743 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Extrusive; Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Dacite, Latite; Breccia, Limestone
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Solution
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Erosion-Glacial; Karstification-Solution
Soil Great Groups	Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Dystrocryepts
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to high elevation (53%); Alder-Brush (22%); Alpine (6%).
Big POG	2016: 0 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 40 acres (2%)
All POG	1954: 204 acres (12%); 2016: 204 acres (12%)
Climate	Average temperature: 2.5-6°C (36.5-42.8°F). Annual precipitation: 279 cm (110 in).
Elevation Class	1000-2000 ft. (38%); 2000+ ft. (62%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (44%); 35-54% slopes (30%); 55-75% slopes (19%); >75% slopes (7%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: SOl, (11%).
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	not present
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Lake (L)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (17%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (6%); Upland (77%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (3.3%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (1%)

Central POW Volcanics Cabin Creek Mountain Summits

The Central POW Volcanics Cabin Creek Mountain Summits LTA is located between Polk Inlet and Twelvemile Arm on the south central portion of Prince of Wales Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rounded mountain summits with minor amounts of mountain slope processes within the Central POW Volcanics Ecological subsection.

The LTA consists of an alpine vegetated ridge overridden by ice with a minor amount of subsequent alpine and valley glaciation influence. The summits are broad and gently sloping. Small bedrock controlled ponds are common.

Soils are mostly poorly drained organic material less than one-half meter thick over bedrock. Sedges and deer cabbage dominate the wetter areas and the better drained areas support cassiope and heath vegetation. Small ponds are common in the bedrock depressions.

Small areas of infrequently dissected smooth mountain slopes occur within this LTA. The soils on the mountain slopes are typically well drained mineral soils less than one-half meter thick over bedrock. These soils support western hemlock forests.

This LTA is almost entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in the Timber Production and Old-Growth Habitat LUDs. Nearly all of the LTA is in the Twelvemile Roadless Area. Less than two percent of the LTA has had timber harvest and there is less than one-half mile of road.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. Windthrow risk is low due to lack of forested vegetation. Landslide risk is low. Snow avalanche risk is moderate. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about seven percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	CPV_10_4
Map Unit Code	M245Cgg04
Map Unit Long Name	Central POW Volcanics Cabin Creek Mountain Summits
Size	4,757 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Breccia, Volcaniclastic, Argillite, Chert
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Dystrocryepts, Haplocryods, Rock Outcrop
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to high elevation (51%); Alpine (10%); Sparsely Vegetated/Unvegetated (8%).
Big POG	2016: 21 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 113 acres (2%)
All POG	1954: 655 acres (14%); 2016: 571 acres (12%)
Climate	Average temperature: 2-6.5°C (35.6-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 254-432 cm (100-170 in).
Elevation Class	1000-2000 ft. (21%); 2000+ ft. (79%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (47%); 35-54% slopes (29%); 55-75% slopes (16%); >75% slopes (8%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	not present
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Palustrine (PA), Lake (L), Moderate gradient contained (MC)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (14%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (22%); Upland (65%)
Ownership	NFS (97%); Private/Municipal (3%)
Human Disturbance	1.8% timber harvest (84 of 4,757 total acres); 0.03 km/km2 (0.06 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (11.6%); landslides (0.7%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (7%)

Central POW Volcanics Kogish and Control Mountain Summits

The Central POW Volcanics Kogish and Control Mountain Summits LTA is located in the middle of Prince of Wales Island, just north of Big Salt Lake and Control Lake. The LTA includes the rounded mountain summits of Kogish Mountain near the headwaters of Staney Creek, and a mountain that is locally called Control Mountain near Cutthroat Lakes and the upper Thorne, Staney, and Logjam Creek Watersheds.

The rounded mountain summits of this LTA have been overridden by ice and minimally influenced by alpine or valley glaciers. While minor areas of rugged steep summits occur, most of the ridgetops in this LTA are rounded and relatively broad and flat.

Soils are typically shallow to bedrock and soil drainage ranges from poor to well. The soils are formed in residuum and organic matter. The poorly drained soils support alpine azalea, bog laurel and sedges. The better drained soils support mountain hemlock forests with cassiope or alpine blueberry typically in the understory.

This LTA is almost entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in the Timber Production LUD, however the LTA is largely non-forested. Most of the LTA is in the Kogish or Thorne River Roadless Areas. There has been a minor amount of timber harvest in this LTA. There is less than one-half mile of road in this LTA.

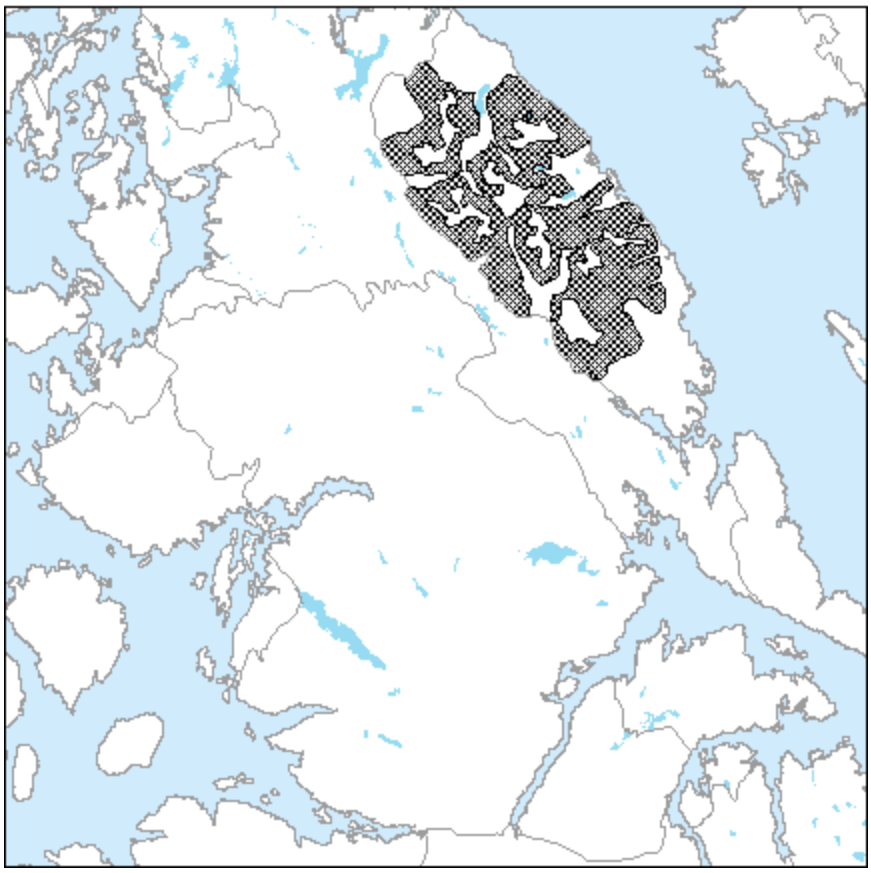
The dominant wind direction is southeast. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is moderate. Snow avalanche potential is moderate. Most landslides initiate just downslope in the mountain slopes LTAs.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	CPV_10_5
Map Unit Code	M245Cgg05
Map Unit Long Name	Central POW Volcanics Kogish and Control Mountain Summits
Size	8,287 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Breccia
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Rock Outcrop
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to high elevation (33%); Alpine (16%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (15%); Sparsely Vegetated/Unvegetated (8%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (6%); Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (6%).
Big POG	2016: 37 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 267 acres (3%)
All POG	1954: 1,303 acres (16%); 2016: 1,244 acres (15%)
Climate	Average temperature: 2.5-6.5°C (36.5-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 254 cm (100 in).
Elevation Class	1000-2000 ft. (51%); 2000+ ft. (49%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (54%); 35-54% slopes (25%); 55-75% slopes (14%); >75% slopes (7%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Sab, (<1%).
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	not present
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Lake (L), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Palustrine (PA)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (38%); Upland (62%)
Ownership	NFS (93%); Private/Municipal (7%)
Human Disturbance	0.7% timber harvest (59 of 8,287 total acres); 0.01 km/km2 (0.02 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (2.4%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (1%)

Central POW Volcanics Sal Creek to Trumpeter Lake Mountain Slopes

The Central POW Volcanics Sal Creek to Trumpeter Lake Mountain Slopes LTA includes the group of volcanic and sedimentary mountain slopes between Thorne Bay and Coffman Cove on the east side of central Prince of Wales Island. The LTA is bounded by Clarence Strait to the northeast, Honker Divide and the Thorne River Valley to the southwest, and hillslopes and plateaus to the southeast and northwest. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected smooth and frequently dissected shallowly incised mountain slopes with lesser amounts of rounded mountain summits and flat lowlands and plateaus within the Central Prince of Wales Volcanics Ecological Subsection.

The mountain range forming this LTA consists of volcanic rocks with some inclusions of sedimentary rock. The mountain slopes have been modified by valley glaciation and dense glacial till is common on lower mountain slopes along interior U-shaped valleys.



Soils are typically well drained or moderately well drained and support productive stands of western hemlock. Cedar-western hemlock forests are found on gentle slopes. In the subalpine areas yellow-cedar and mountain hemlock become more common with stunted Sitka spruce. Plateaus and rounded summits in this LTA typically have poorly drained organic soils and support a variety of non-forest wetland vegetation.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Timber Production, Modified Landscape and Old-Growth Habitat LUDs. The LTA includes portions of the Thorne River and Ratz Roadless Areas. There has been extensive timber harvest in this LTA over the last five decades and 28 percent of the area has had timber harvest. There are about 170 miles of roads or trails in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast and windthrow potential on the mountain slopes facing Clarence Strait is high. In the remainder of the LTA windthrow risk is moderate. Landslides are common on the steeper slopes in this LTA, especially where dense glacial till is plastered onto steep slopes at higher elevations in this LTA. Landslide risk is moderate. Snow avalanche zones are common on north facing slopes in this LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	CPV_30_1
Map Unit Code	M245Cgg06
Map Unit Long Name	Central POW Volcanics Sal Creek to Trumpeter Lake Mountain Slopes
Size	64,340 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Syenite; Breccia, Volcaniclastic, Argillite, Chert
Soil Parent Material	Dense Till, Colluvium, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (21%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (11%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (10%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (8%); Unproductive forest due to high elevation (8%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (7%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (7%); Timber harvest, less than 20 years old (6%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (6%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (5%).
Big POG	2016: 6,091 acres (9%)
High POG	2016: 16,139 acres (25%)
All POG	1954: 49,307 acres (77%); 2016: 31,292 acres (49%)
Climate	Average temperature: 2.5-7.5°C (36.5-45.5°F). Annual precipitation: 254-279 cm (100-110 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (10%); 500-1000 ft. (32%); 1000-2000 ft. (56%); 2000+ ft. (3%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (48%); 35-54% slopes (28%); 55-75% slopes (17%); >75% slopes (8%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: SOl, (<1%).
Shoreline Miles	6 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (<1%); mapped (<1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Alluvial fan (AF), Flood plain (FP)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (12%); Palustrine Forested (10%); Upland (78%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	28.0% timber harvest (18,015 of 64,340 total acres); 1.0 km/km2 (1.7 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (< 1%); avalanche fields (< 0.1%); landslides (3.9%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (4%)

Central POW Volcanics Control Mountain Mountain Slopes

The Central POW Volcanics Control Mountain Mountain Slopes LTA is located on central Prince of Wales Island near the headwaters of Staney, Logjam, Steelhead and Thorne River Watersheds. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, smooth mountain slopes with lesser amounts of rounded summits, flat lowlands, and plateaus within the Central POW Volcanics Ecological Subsection.

The underlying bedrock in this subsection is largely sedimentary and dipping at a variety of angles through the subsection. Dense till occupies the lowest slopes but is less common at higher elevations.

Soils are typically less than one meter thick over bedrock and well drained on the upper mountain slopes. These soils support productive western hemlock and Sitka spruce stands. The small plateaus included in this LTA support moss and tufted club rush non-forested wetlands and low volume cedar-hemlock stands on moderately deep soils developed in poorly drained organic material over bedrock.

This LTA includes the steep slopes of the Cutthroat Lake drainage, which is the site of the largest rock fall-initiated debris avalanche on Prince of Wales Island.

This LTA is entirely on NFS and State land. The LTA is in Old-Growth Habitat and Timber Production LUDs. A small Geologic Special Area centered on a significant cave is located in this LTA. Most of the LTA is in the Thorne River Roadless Area. About twenty percent of the LTA has had timber harvest, and there are about 42 miles of roads and trails in the LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast and southwest. Wind risk is low to moderate. Landslide risk is moderate to high. The ridge between the North Fork of Staney Creek and the Middle Fork of Staney Creek has experienced several small slides following timber harvest.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	CPV_30_2
Map Unit Code	M245Cgg07
Map Unit Long Name	Central POW Volcanics Control Mountain Mountain Slopes
Size	18,373 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Breccia, Conglomerate, Limestone, Dolomite
Soil Parent Material	Dense Till, Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (18%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (13%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (12%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (10%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (9%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (9%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (8%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (5%).
Big POG	2016: 2,137 acres (12%)
High POG	2016: 4,610 acres (25%)
All POG	1954: 12,939 acres (70%); 2016: 9,186 acres (50%)
Climate	Average temperature: 3-6.5°C (37.4-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 254 cm (100 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (9%); 500-1000 ft. (41%); 1000-2000 ft. (50%); 2000+ ft. (1%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (60%); 35-54% slopes (23%); 55-75% slopes (11%); >75% slopes (6%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Dlm, Dls, Sab, SOl, Stl, (5%).
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	not present
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Alluvial fan (AF), Palustrine (PA)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (15%); Palustrine Forested (26%); Upland (59%)
Ownership	NFS (98%); State of Alaska (2%)
Human Disturbance	20.4% timber harvest (3,753 of 18,373 total acres); 0.9 km/km2 (1.5 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (1.5%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (3%)

Central POW Volcanics Cabin Creek Mountain Slopes

The Central POW Volcanics Cabin Creek Mountain Slopes LTA is located between Polk Inlet and Twelvemile Arm on south-central Prince of Wales Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, smooth mountain slopes with lesser amounts of flat lowlands and plateaus and rounded mountain summits within the Central POW Volcanics Ecological Subsection.

The mountain slopes are the result of folding of sedimentary rocks. The entire area was overridden by ice. Subsequent valley glaciers carved both the Twelvemile and Polk Inlet fiords.

Soils on the mountain slopes are less than one meter thick and range from somewhat poorly drained to well drained. The mountain slope soils support productive western hemlock forests with some Sitka spruce. On somewhat poorly drained areas cedar-western hemlock stands are common. Dense till underlies soils on lower slopes.

On the plateaus and rounded summits soils are moderately deep over bedrock, poorly drained and formed in organic matter. These areas support tufted club rush and moss dominated wetlands.

This LTA is mostly on NFS land. The LTA is in Timber Production and Old-Growth Habitat LUDs. Portions of this LTA are in the Twelvemile Roadless Area. About 23 percent of the LTA area has had timber harvest, mostly in the 1990s and 2000s. There are about eighty miles of roads and trails in the LTA.

The dominant wind direction is from the southeast, but wind is often funneled along the Polk Inlet and Twelvemile Arm fiords. Windthrow risk is moderate along the fiords and low in the rest of the LTA. Landslide risk is low. Snow avalanche risk is high at the head of the Old Franks Drainage and low in the remainder of the LTA. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about sixteen percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	CPV_30_3
Map Unit Code	M245Cgg08
Map Unit Long Name	Central POW Volcanics Cabin Creek Mountain Slopes
Size	24,688 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Breccia, Volcaniclastic, Argillite, Chert
Soil Parent Material	Dense Till, Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to low site index (17%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (13%); Sparsely Vegetated/Unvegetated (11%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (9%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (8%); Timber harvest, less than 20 years old (8%); Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (7%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (6%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (5%).
Big POG	2016: 3,133 acres (13%)
High POG	2016: 5,450 acres (22%)
All POG	1954: 15,981 acres (65%); 2016: 10,387 acres (42%)
Climate	Average temperature: 2.5-7°C (36.5-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 254-432 cm (100-170 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (15%); 500-1000 ft. (32%); 1000-2000 ft. (52%); 2000+ ft. (1%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (53%); 35-54% slopes (30%); 55-75% slopes (13%); >75% slopes (4%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	14 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (<1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Alluvial fan (AF), Lake (L)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (10%); Palustrine Forested (23%); Upland (67%)
Ownership	NFS (85%); Private/Municipal (15%)
Human Disturbance	22.7% timber harvest (5,594 of 24,688 total acres); 1.3 km/km2 (2.1 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (< 1%); avalanche fields (0.3%); landslides (0.4%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (16%)

Central POW Volcanics Kogish Mountain Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex

The Central POW Volcanics Kogish Mountain Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex LTA is located on west-central Prince of Wales Island, North of Big Salt Lake and south of Staney Creek. The LTA includes the mountain slopes of the Shaheen Creek, Staney Creek, and Election Creek Drainages. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, smooth mountain slopes and mountain summits with lesser amounts of flat lowlands and plateaus within the Central POW Volcanics Ecological Subsection.

The mountain slopes of this LTA formed in non-calcareous sedimentary rocks with minor areas of conglomerates and calcareous rocks. The LTA includes numerous small glaciated U-shaped valleys.

The soils on the mountain slopes are typically less than one meter thick over bedrock or dense till, somewhat poorly to well drained and support western hemlock dominated forests with Sitka spruce on well drained areas, and cedars on somewhat poorly drained areas.

The soils on the rounded summits and plateaus are typically less than one meter thick, poorly drained and support non-forested wetlands or low volume cedar, hemlock, or shore pine stands.

This LTA includes the slopes of Kogish Mountain and Staney Cone.

This LTA is mostly on NFS land. The LTA is in Timber Production and Old-Growth Habitat LUDs. Small areas of Scenic Viewshed and Modified Landscape also occur in this LTA. Much of the LTA is in the Kogish Roadless Area. About 26 percent of the LTA area has had timber harvest. There are about 114 miles of roads and trails in the LTA.

The dominant wind direction is south and southwest. Wind Risk is low. Landslide risk is low. Snow avalanche risk is low.

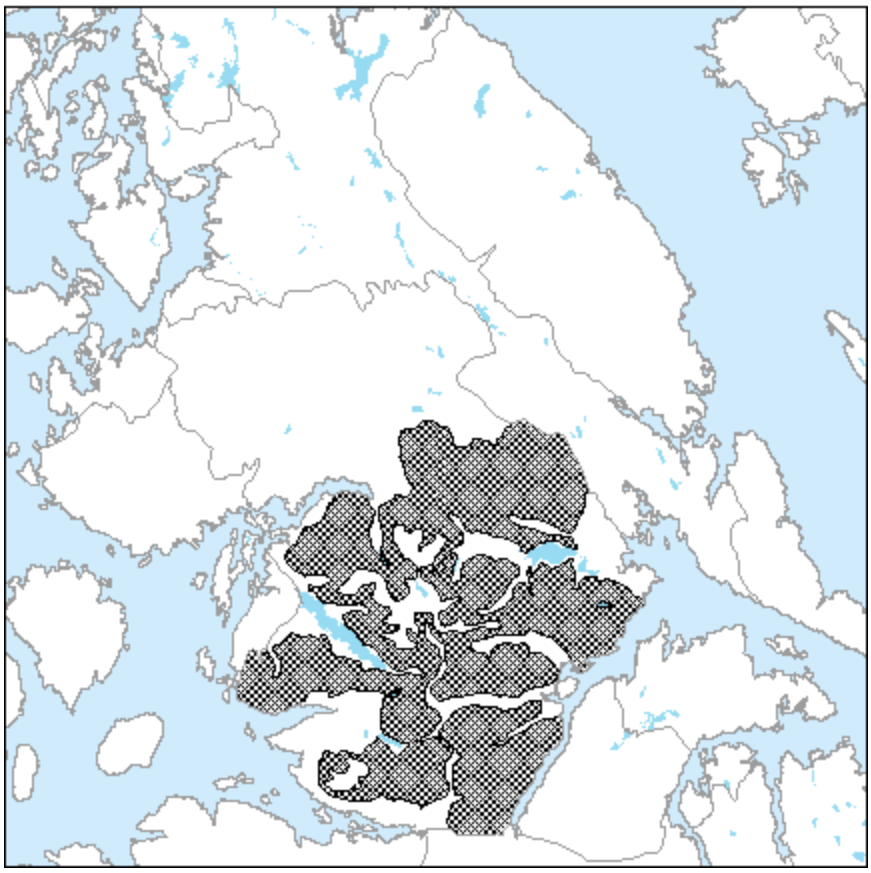
Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	CPV_30a_1
Map Unit Code	M245Cgg09
Map Unit Long Name	Central POW Volcanics Kogish Mountain Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex
Size	42,935 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Breccia, Limestone, Dolomite
Soil Parent Material	Dense Till, Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (14%); Timber harvest, less than 20 years old (13%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (13%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (10%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (8%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (7%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (7%); Unproductive forest due to high elevation (6%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (6%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (5%).
Big POG	2016: 2,315 acres (5%)
High POG	2016: 10,579 acres (25%)
All POG	1954: 29,830 acres (69%); 2016: 20,159 acres (47%)
Climate	Average temperature: 2.5-7.5°C (36.5-45.5°F). Annual precipitation: 254 cm (100 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (17%); 500-1000 ft. (29%); 1000-2000 ft. (48%); 2000+ ft. (6%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (48%); 35-54% slopes (30%); 55-75% slopes (16%); >75% slopes (5%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Dlm, Sab, (1%).
Shoreline Miles	4 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (<1%); mapped (<1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Alluvial fan (AF), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Flood plain (FP)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (10%); Palustrine Forested (23%); Upland (67%)
Ownership	NFS (83%); Private/Municipal (17%)
Human Disturbance	22.5% timber harvest (9,671 of 42,935 total acres); 1.1 km/km2 (1.7 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (1.2%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (4%)

Central POW Volcanics Black Bear Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex

The Central POW Volcanics Black Bear Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex LTA is located on central Prince of Wales Island between the communities of Craig, Klawock, Thorne Bay, and Hollis. It includes the mountain slopes visible from the communities of Craig and Klawock. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected smooth and frequently dissected, shallowly incised and broken mountain slopes and mountain summits within the Central POW Volcanics Ecological Subsection.

Glacial ice overrode most of the mountain slopes and summits in this LTA and valley glaciers and subsequent erosion have further shaped this LTA.

Soils on the mountain slopes are less than one meter thick over bedrock or dense till and somewhat poorly to well drained. They support western hemlock forests, with spruce on better drained sites and cedar on the somewhat poorly drained sites. Alder-salmonberry snow avalanche areas are present on some of the steepest slopes.



The soils on the mountain summits are less than one meter thick over bedrock, are mostly organic and poorly drained and support cassiope or deer cabbage with low volume mountain hemlock on sloping areas.

Organic soils on the flat lowlands and plateaus are poorly to very poorly drained and more than one meter over dense till or bedrock. These soils support tufted club rush, sphagnum, shore pine or scrub cedar plant communities.

The Municipal water supplies for Craig and Klawock originate in this LTA.

This LTA is mostly on NFS land. The LTA is mostly in Timber Production and Old-Growth Habitat LUDs. The mountain slopes of the Karta River Wilderness and Maybeso experimental Forest are in this LTA. The LTA is in the Karta, Soda Bay, and Twelvemile Roadless Areas. About sixteen percent of the LTA area has had timber harvest. There are about 257 miles of roads and trails in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is south and southwest. Windthrow risk is low, landslide risk is moderate to high and snow avalanche risk is low. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about five percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	CPV_30a_2
Map Unit Code	M245Cgg10
Map Unit Long Name	Central POW Volcanics Black Bear Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex
Size	147,903 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Volcaniclastic, Argillite, Chert, Breccia
Soil Parent Material	Dense Till, Colluvium, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to high elevation (14%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (11%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (11%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (8%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (7%); Timber harvest, less than 20 years old (7%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (6%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (6%); Sparsely Vegetated/Unvegetated (5%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (5%).
Big POG	2016: 11,267 acres (8%)
High POG	2016: 35,518 acres (24%)
All POG	1954: 87,261 acres (59%); 2016: 62,971 acres (43%)
Climate	Average temperature: 1.5-7.5°C (34.7-45.5°F). Annual precipitation: 254-279 cm (100-110 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (12%); 500-1000 ft. (29%); 1000-2000 ft. (51%); 2000+ ft. (8%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (52%); 35-54% slopes (27%); 55-75% slopes (15%); >75% slopes (6%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Dlm, Mls, PzZc, (<1%).
Shoreline Miles	27 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (<1%); mapped (<1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Flood plain (FP), Alluvial fan (AF)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (15%); Palustrine Forested (17%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (5%); Upland (63%)
Ownership	NFS (79%); Other Federal (<1%); State of Alaska (2%); Private/Municipal (19%)
Human Disturbance	16.4% timber harvest (24,290 of 147,903 total acres); 0.7 km/km2 (1.1 mi/mi2) road or trail; Black bear lake hydropower plant; Dawson, Flagstaff, and Lucky Nell Mines.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (< 1%); avalanche fields (0.1%); landslides (1.5%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (5%)

Central POW Volcanics Trocadero Bay to Kasaan Bay Hills

The Central POW Volcanics Trocadero Bay to Kasaan Bay Hills LTA includes the hills around Port St. Nicholas, Trocadero Bay, and Karta Bay within the Central Prince of Wales Volcanics Ecological Subsection. Trocadero Bay and Port St. Nicholas are located south of Craig on the west side of Prince Of Wales Island, and Karta Bay is located between Hollis and Thorne Bay on the east side of Prince of Wales Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, smooth hills with lesser amounts of gently sloping lowlands.

The hills in this LTA are rounded by glacial ice and often but not always covered with a thin veneer of till.

Soils on the hills are derived from till and are typically less than one meter thick over dense till or bedrock. The soils are somewhat poor to well drained and support productive stands of western hemlock with inclusions of Sitka spruce and cedar.

On the lowlands and benches soils are poorly drained organics supporting non-forested tufted club rush dominated wetlands with mountain hemlock and cedar in forested areas.

Two thirds of this LTA is on NFS land, with the other third on private/municipal land. The LTA is in Timber Production, and Old-Growth Habitat LUDs. The Karta Bay area includes the lower end of the Karta River Wilderness. Portions of the LTA are in the Karta or Soda Bay Roadless Areas. About fifteen percent of the LTA area has had timber harvest, mostly on private/municipal land. There are about 32 miles of roads and trails, mostly in the Port St. Nicholas area of the LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southwest and southeast. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low. Yellow-cedar decline is present in four percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	CPV_40_1
Map Unit Code	M245Cgg11
Map Unit Long Name	Central POW Volcanics Trocadero Bay to Kasaan Bay Hills
Size	19,171 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Volcaniclastic, Argillite, Chert
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to low site index (20%); Sparsely Vegetated/Unvegetated (14%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (13%); Forested muskeg (7%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (7%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (6%); Muskeg meadow (5%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (5%); Timber harvest, less than 20 years old (5%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (5%).
Big POG	2016: 978 acres (5%)
High POG	2016: 2,302 acres (12%)
All POG	1954: 8,932 acres (47%); 2016: 6,081 acres (32%)
Climate	Average temperature: 3.5-7.5°C (38.3-45.5°F). Annual precipitation: 254-279 cm (100-110 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (59%); 500-1000 ft. (31%); 1000-2000 ft. (10%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (82%); 35-54% slopes (13%); 55-75% slopes (3%); >75% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	26 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (3%); mapped (3%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Flood plain (FP), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Alluvial fan (AF)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (12%); Palustrine Forested (44%); Upland (45%)
Ownership	NFS (67%); Private/Municipal (33%)
Human Disturbance	14.9% timber harvest (2,851 of 19,171 total acres); 0.7 km/km2 (1.1 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (< 1%); landslides (0.3%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (4%)

Central POW Volcanics Thorne Bay to Ratz Harbor Hills

The Central POW Volcanics Thorne Bay to Ratz Harbor Hills LTA is located north of the City of Thorne Bay and at Ratz Harbor on the east side of Prince of Wales Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, smooth hillslopes with lesser amounts of gently sloping lowlands within the Central POW Volcanics Ecological Subsection.

The bedrock controlled hills have been rounded by glaciation. Till is variable in depth across the LTA.

Soils are typically well drained and less than one meter thick over bedrock on the hills. The hill slopes support western hemlock forests with variable amounts of Sitka spruce. The relatively soft volcanic bedrock of the Lava Creek and Slide Creek Drainages has yielded productive soils that can be more than one meter deep.

The soils on the lowlands are typically organic and poorly drained with depths up to three meters. The lowland soils support forested wetlands of cedar-hemlock often with skunk cabbage in the understory.

The Community of Thorne Bay is in this LTA. The Gravelly Creek and Slide Creek Watersheds are largely in this LTA. Trumpeter Lake in the Big Ratz Harbor Drainage is bounded on two sides by this LTA.

The City of Thorne Bay's water supply comes from Water Lake in this LTA.

This LTA is almost entirely on NFS and State land. The LTA is in Modified Landscape, Timber Production and Old-Growth Habitat LUDs. Due to the productive lands on gentle slopes about 46 percent of this LTA has had timber harvest and there are 109 miles of roads and trails in this LTA.

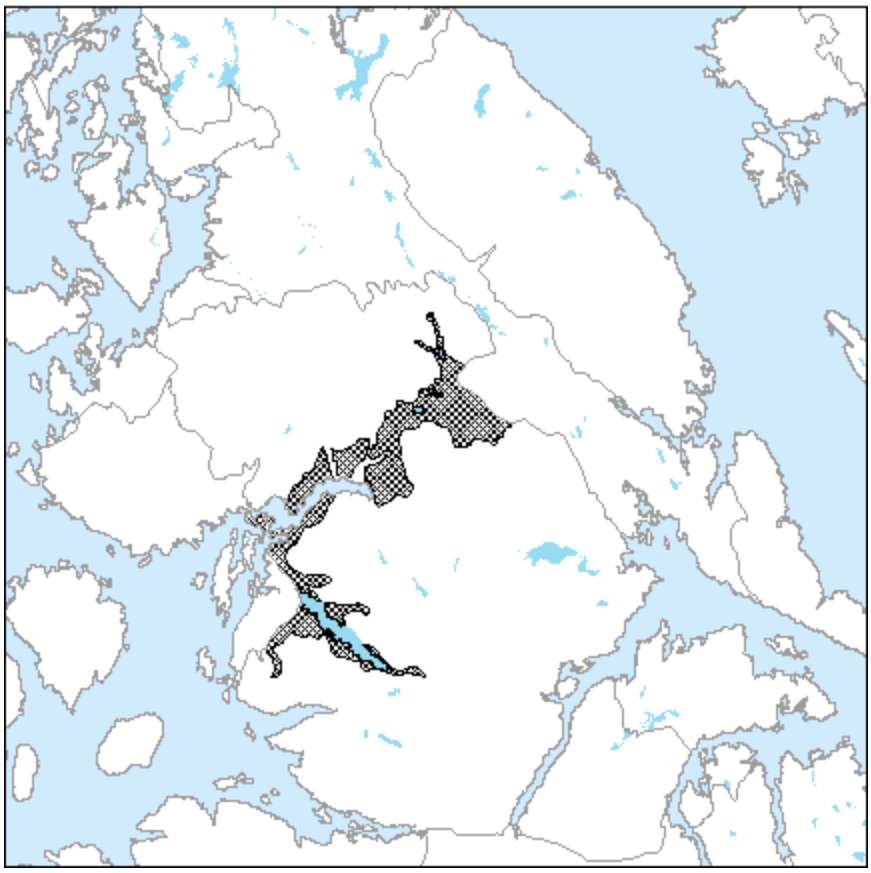
The dominant wind direction is southeast. Windthrow Risk is low. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	CPV_40_2
Map Unit Code	M245Cgg12
Map Unit Long Name	Central POW Volcanics Thorne Bay to Ratz Harbor Hills
Size	18,981 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Syenite; Volcaniclastic, Argillite, Chert, Breccia
Soil Parent Material	Dense Till, Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (38%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (10%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (8%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (7%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (7%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (6%).
Big POG	2016: 1,039 acres (5%)
High POG	2016: 3,064 acres (16%)
All POG	1954: 15,828 acres (83%); 2016: 7,079 acres (37%)
Climate	Average temperature: 5-7.5°C (41-45.5°F). Annual precipitation: 279 cm (110 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (61%); 500-1000 ft. (37%); 1000-2000 ft. (1%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (87%); 35-54% slopes (12%); 55-75% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	35 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (2%); mapped (<1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Palustrine (PA), Flood plain (FP), Lake (L)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (5%); Palustrine Forested (15%); Upland (80%)
Ownership	NFS (81%); State of Alaska (18%); Private/Municipal (2%)
Human Disturbance	46.1% timber harvest (8,749 of 18,981 total acres); 2.3 km/km2 (3.7 mi/mi2) road or trail; City of Thorne Bay.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (< 1%); landslides (0.2%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (1%)

Central POW Volcanics Klawock Lake to Control Lake Hills-Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex

The Central POW Volcanics Klawock Lake to Control Lake Hills-Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex LTA is located around Big Salt Lake, Klawock Lake, and Control Lake on the west-central side of Prince of Wales Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, smooth hillslopes, infrequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans, floodplains, and gently sloping lowlands within the Central POW Volcanics Ecological Subsection.

This LTA includes a drumlin field. The hills were rounded by glaciation. Alluvial processes and changes in sea level have created the lowlands and valley floors. Much of the lowlands are till plains. The till thickness is highly variable in this LTA.



Soils on the hills are typically less than meter deep over dense till or bedrock and are somewhat poorly drained to well drained. The hill slope soils support productive hemlock and cedar forests.

The soils of the lowlands consist of organic material one to three meters thick and poorly or very poorly drained. The soils support a variety of forested and non-forested wetlands, most typically tufted club rush and shore pine. Yellow-cedar stands occur on the highest knobs in the lowlands.

The valley bottom soils include narrow alluvial soil riparian areas that support Sitka spruce forests. Beaver have created a ponded palustrine channel in Hatchery Creek southwest of Klawock Lake.

The Balls Lake Campground and Control Lake Cabin are located in this LTA. Big Salt Lake and Klawock Lake are adjacent to this LTA.

About half of this LTA is on NFS land, with the other half on private/municipal and some State land. This LTA is in Timber Production, Modified Landscape, Old-Growth Habitat, and Scenic Viewshed LUDs. Portions of the LTA are in the Karta Roadless Area. About 29 percent of the LTA area has had timber harvest. There are about 114 miles of roads and trails in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southwest. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about five percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	CPV_40b
Map Unit Code	M245Cgg13
Map Unit Long Name	Central POW Volcanics Klawock Lake to Control Lake Hills-Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex
Size	27,272 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Breccia, Volcaniclastic, Argillite, Chert
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Dense Till, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Fluvial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial; Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryofluvents, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Timber harvest, less than 20 years old (19%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (17%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (10%); Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (10%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (8%); Sparsely Vegetated/Unvegetated (8%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (8%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (7%).
Big POG	2016: 2,215 acres (8%)
High POG	2016: 4,270 acres (16%)
All POG	1954: 17,993 acres (66%); 2016: 10,118 acres (37%)
Climate	Average temperature: 4.5-7.5°C (40.1-45.5°F). Annual precipitation: 254 cm (100 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (72%); 500-1000 ft. (27%); 1000-2000 ft. (2%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (90%); 35-54% slopes (8%); 55-75% slopes (1%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Dlm, Mls, SOl, (2%).
Shoreline Miles	26 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (7%); mapped (3%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Flood plain (FP), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Palustrine (PA)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (7%); Palustrine Forested (45%); Upland (48%)
Ownership	NFS (46%); State of Alaska (2%); Private/Municipal (52%)
Human Disturbance	28.9% timber harvest (7,875 of 27,274 total acres); 1.7 km/km2 (2.7 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (< 0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (5%)

Central POW Volcanics North Thorne River Valley Floor

The Central POW Volcanics North Thorne River Valley Floor LTA is located about 10 miles northwest of the community of Thorne Bay on the east side of Prince of Wales Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans and floodplains within the Central POW Volcanics Ecological Subsection.

The North Thorne Valley Floors were formed by valley glaciers and subsequent erosion from the valley walls and stream processes. The North Thorne River valleys are classic U-shaped glacial valleys.

Soils on the valley floor outside the floodplains and alluvial fans are dominantly moderately deep and deep, poorly drained organics over dense till. The soils support moss wetlands or low volume, non-commercial cedar forests.

The alluvial soils in riparian areas are well drained and deep, and support productive Sitka spruce forests. Where harvested the young-growth stands include Sitka spruce or red alder. Alluvial fans are common in this LTA from erosion of the valley side-slopes.

Beaver have modified the upper stream reaches in both the east and west fork river valleys.

An October 1968 storm event (prior to timber harvest) caused 26 landslides on the valley side-slopes; those landslides terminated in this LTA.

Soil cores from bridge abutments along the 3015 road have shown the dense till to be about 20 meters thick in that location. Soil investigations in these valleys have found dense till extending to elevations of 1,800 feet. The dense till on steep side-slopes make the valley walls landslide prone.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Timber Production and Old-Growth Habitat LUDs. About 28 percent of the LTA has had timber harvest, mostly on alluvial fans in the 1970s. There are about fourteen miles of roads and trails in this LTA. Red alder occupies many of the harvested alluvial fans.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	CPV_50_1
Map Unit Code	M245Cgg14
Map Unit Long Name	Central POW Volcanics North Thorne River Valley Floor
Size	3,697 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary; Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Breccia, Volcaniclastic, Argillite, Chert; Alluvium
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Dense Till, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryofibrists, Cryofluvents, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (26%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (17%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (14%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (12%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (10%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (6%); Muskeg meadow (5%).
Big POG	2016: 200 acres (5%)
High POG	2016: 312 acres (8%)
All POG	1954: 2,261 acres (61%); 2016: 1,238 acres (33%)
Climate	Average temperature: 4-6.5°C (39.2-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 279 cm (110 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (97%); 500-1000 ft. (3%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (98%); 35-54% slopes (2%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	not present
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Flood plain (FP), High gradient contained (HC), Alluvial fan (AF), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Palustrine (PA)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (9%); Palustrine Forested (40%); Upland (51%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	27.7% timber harvest (1,023 of 3,697 total acres); 1.5 km/km2 (2.4 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (0.2%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (4%)

Central POW Volcanics Ratz Harbor to Cobble Creek Valley Floor

The Central POW Volcanics Ratz Harbor to Cobble Creek Valley Floor LTA is located on the eastern shore of Prince of Wales Island at Big Ratz Harbor southeast of Coffman Cove. The LTA includes the valley floors of Big Ratz, Little Ratz, No Name Creek, Sal Creek and Cobble Creek Drainages. These are small valleys that drain directly into Clarence Strait.

The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans and floodplains in the Central POW Volcanics Ecological Subsection. The valley floors were formed by ice and in some areas receive colluvial deposits from adjacent sideslopes. Stream erosion and deposition have created some well drained alluvial soils in the larger valley floors.

Soils on the valley floors outside alluvial areas are dominantly deep, poorly drained organics over bedrock or dense till. These soils support cedar or hemlock forested wetland or non-forested wetlands dominated by tufted club rush, sphagnum moss, or Sitka sedge. Dense till depth is variable in this LTA.

In the alluvial riparian areas soils are well drained and deep or moderately deep. These soils support, or did support productive Sitka spruce riparian forest. Floodplains and alluvial fans typically support young-growth red alder dominated stands.

Ratz Harbor, Little Ratz Harbor, Big Lake, Little Lake, Trumpeter Lake, and the Big Lake Fish Pass are in or adjacent to this LTA.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Modified Landscape and Old-Growth Habitat LUDs. Timber harvest has occurred on 43 percent of the LTA, mostly in the 1960s and mostly on productive alluvial soils. There are about 43 miles of roads and trails in this LTA. The harvest of riparian areas in the 1960s has led to stream channel restoration efforts in the 2000s in Sal Creek.

The dominant wind direction is southeast and the small portions of the LTA directly exposed to Clarence Strait are susceptible to windthrow. Landslide risk is low in this LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	CPV_50_2
Map Unit Code	M245Cgg15
Map Unit Long Name	Central POW Volcanics Ratz Harbor to Cobble Creek Valley Floor
Size	6,277 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Syenite; Volcaniclastic, Argillite, Chert
Soil Parent Material	Dense Till, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (31%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (16%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (12%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (10%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (9%); Timber harvest, more than 50 years old (6%); Timber harvest, less than 20 years old (5%).
Big POG	2016: 126 acres (2%)
High POG	2016: 331 acres (5%)
All POG	1954: 4,824 acres (77%); 2016: 2,124 acres (34%)
Climate	Average temperature: 4.5-7.5°C (40.1-45.5°F). Annual precipitation: 279 cm (110 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (94%); 500-1000 ft. (6%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (93%); 35-54% slopes (6%); 55-75% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	19 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (7%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Flood plain (FP), Alluvial fan (AF), Moderate gradient contained (MC)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (10%); Palustrine Forested (26%); Upland (64%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	43.0% timber harvest (2,700 of 6,277 total acres); 2.7 km/km2 (4.4 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (< 1%); landslides (0.4%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (4%)

Central POW Volcanics Old Franks and Cabin Creek Valley Floor

The Central POW Volcanics Old Franks and Cabin Creek Valley Floor LTA is located around Old-Franks Lakes between Polk Inlet and Twelvemile Arm on the east side of Prince of Wales Island south of the community of Hollis. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans, and gently sloping lowlands within the Central POW Volcanics Ecological Subsection.

The Old Franks and Cabin Creek valley floors are both underlain by dense till with variable thickness. Erosion from side-slopes is highly variable in this LTA. In the Old Franks Valley many of the surrounding side-slopes are gentle and the bedrock and soils have low erosive potential. In Cabin Creek slopes are much steeper and the valley floor receives more sediment from adjacent slopes.

Soils on the Old Franks Valley Floor are typically moderately deep to dense till, poorly drained and organic. These soils support forested wetlands dominated by cedar or shore pine. Lesser amounts of non-forested wetlands occur and they support tufted club rush and mosses.

On the Cabin Creek Valley Floor and in the alluvial areas of the Old-Franks Drainage soils are well drained and deep. These soils support productive Sitka spruce riparian forest.

Old Franks Lakes are in this LTA. The Old Franks Lake fish pass is in this LTA.

Over three fourths of this LTA is on NFS land. The LTA is in Timber Production and Old-Growth Habitat LUDs. A portion of the LTA is in the Twelvemile Roadless Area. About ten percent the LTA has had timber harvest much of it on the Cabin Creek Valley Floor in the 1990s.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. Windthrow risk is low and landslide risk is low. Yellow-cedar decline occupies about seven percent of the LTA, mostly is in the Old Franks Drainage.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	CPV_50_3
Map Unit Code	M245Cgg16
Map Unit Long Name	Central POW Volcanics Old Franks and Cabin Creek Valley Floor
Size	2,455 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary; Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Breccia, Volcaniclastic, Argillite, Chert; Alluvium
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Dense Till, Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquepts, Cryaquods, Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryorthents, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to low site index (20%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (19%); Sparsely Vegetated/Unvegetated (16%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (11%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (9%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (5%); Timber harvest, more than 50 years old (33%); Timber harvest, less than 20 years old (12%).
Big POG	2016: 466 acres (19%)
High POG	2016: 666 acres (27%)
All POG	1954: 1,382 acres (56%); 2016: 1,142 acres (47%)
Climate	Average temperature: 4.5-7°C (40.1-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 254-432 cm (100-170 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (65%); 500-1000 ft. (35%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (93%); 35-54% slopes (6%); 55-75% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	not present
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Flood plain (FP), Palustrine (PA), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Alluvial fan (AF)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (14%); Palustrine Forested (29%); Upland (57%)
Ownership	NFS (79%); Private/Municipal (21%)
Human Disturbance	9.8% timber harvest (240 of 2,455 total acres); 0.6 km/km2 (1.0 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (7%)

Central POW Volcanics Harris and Maybeso Rivers Valley Floor

The Central POW Volcanics Harris and Maybeso Rivers Valley Floor LTA is located in the Harris River, Maybeso, and Indian River Valleys, adjacent to Hollis on the east-central side of Prince of Wales Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are infrequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans and floodplains within the Central POW Volcanics Ecological Subsection.

The valley floors in this LTA include extensive alluvial fan areas as well as floodplains and lesser areas of wetlands over dense till.

Soils are dominantly well drained and deep mineral soils on the alluvial fans, colluvial cones and floodplains in this LTA. These soils support productive Sitka spruce and Western hemlock dominated stands.

Away from the alluvial and colluvial areas soils are poorly drained, deep organics that support cedar and hemlock dominated stands, or tufted club rush or moss dominated non-forested wetlands.

The community of Hollis is adjacent to this LTA. The Maybeso Valley Floor is in the Maybeso Experimental Forest. The Harris River Campground is in this LTA. The Harris River and Gandláay Háanaa (Beautiful Stream, formerly Fubar Creek) have both been subjects of intense in-stream restoration efforts in the mid-2000s.

This LTA is almost entirely on NFS and State land. The LTA is in Modified Landscape, Experimental Forest and Old-Growth Habitat LUDs. About 34 percent of the LTA has had timber harvest, mostly in the 1950s and 1960s. There are about 45 miles of roads and trails in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low, although landslides do terminate in this LTA from adjacent mountain slope LTAs.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	CPV_50_4
Map Unit Code	M245Cgg17
Map Unit Long Name	Central POW Volcanics Harris and Maybeso Rivers Valley Floor
Size	9,618 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary; Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Breccia, Volcaniclastic, Argillite, Chert; Alluvium
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Dense Till, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial
Soil Great Groups	Cryofluvents, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Timber harvest, more than 50 years old (33%); Timber harvest, less than 20 years old (12%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (9%); Sparsely Vegetated/Unvegetated (7%); Forested muskeg (7%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (7%).
Big POG	2016: 258 acres (3%)
High POG	2016: 882 acres (9%)
All POG	1954: 5,245 acres (55%); 2016: 1,991 acres (21%)
Climate	Average temperature: 4-7°C (39.2-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 254 cm (100 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (89%); 500-1000 ft. (11%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (94%); 35-54% slopes (5%); 55-75% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	11 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (3%); mapped (<1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Flood plain (FP), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Palustrine (PA), Moderate gradient contained (MC)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (7%); Palustrine Forested (28%); Upland (66%)
Ownership	NFS (65%); State of Alaska (35%); Private/Municipal (<1%)
Human Disturbance	33.8% timber harvest (3,254 of 9,618 total acres); 1.9 km/km2 (3.0 mi/mi2) road or trail; Puyallup Mine.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (< 1%); avalanche fields (< 0.1%); landslides (1.9%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (1%)

Central POW Volcanics Karta Lake Valley Floor

The Central POW Volcanics Karta Lake Valley Floor LTA is located in the Karta River Wilderness at the head of Karta Bay on the east-central side of Prince of Wales Island, between the communities of Hollis and Thorne Bay. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans and gently sloping lowlands within the Central POW Volcanics Ecological Subsection.

The valley floors in this LTA are till lined with minor alluvial and colluvial areas.

On the valley floor away from the riparian area, soils are dominantly poorly drained, deep, organics overlying dense till. These soils support forested and non-forested wetlands. The forested wetlands are mostly cedar dominated. The non-forested wetlands are typically tufted club rush and mosses.

In the alluvial and colluvial areas the soils are deep, well drained and productive mineral soils that support the Sitka spruce and western hemlock forests.

Salmon Lake and Karta Lake are in this LTA. The Karta River Trail and Salmon Lake Cabin are in this LTA.

This LTA is almost entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in the Karta River Wilderness. This LTA is in the Karta Inventoried Roadless Area. There is no timber harvest in the LTA. There are eight miles of trail in the LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	CPV_50_5
Map Unit Code	M245Cgg18
Map Unit Long Name	Central POW Volcanics Karta Lake Valley Floor
Size	8,488 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary; Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Breccia, Volcaniclastic, Argillite, Chert; Alluvium
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Dense Till, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial
Soil Great Groups	Cryofluvents, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume classes 6 and 7 (25%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (24%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (17%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (10%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (6%).
Big POG	2016: 2,090 acres (25%)
High POG	2016: 2,639 acres (31%)
All POG	1954: 4,190 acres (49%); 2016: 4,190 acres (49%)
Climate	Average temperature: 3.5-7°C (38.3-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 254-279 cm (100-110 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (79%); 500-1000 ft. (21%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (95%); 35-54% slopes (4%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	2 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (<1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Flood plain (FP), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Palustrine (PA), Moderate gradient contained (MC)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (9%); Palustrine Forested (39%); Upland (52%)
Ownership	NFS (100%); Private/Municipal (<1%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; 0.4 km/km2 (0.6 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (< 1%); landslides (0.3%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (1%)

Central POW Volcanics Trocadero Creek Valley Floor

The Central POW Volcanics Trocadero Creek Valley Floor LTA is located at the head of Trocadero Bay on the west central side of Prince of Wales Island north of the community of Hydaburg. The landforms comprising this LTA include infrequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans and floodplains within the Central POW Volcanics Ecological Subsection. Gently sloping lowlands also occur in this LTA.

Variable thicknesses of dense glacial till cover the valley floor. Alluvial processes have created a floodplain area along Trocadero Creek. Few alluvial fans occur in this LTA.

Soils outside the alluvial and colluvial areas are deep poorly drained organic soils supporting cedar-dominated forested wetlands or non-forested wetlands of mosses and tufted club rush.

In the alluvial and colluvial areas the soils are deep, well drained mineral soils. These soils support Sitka spruce or western hemlock dominated forests. In the colluvial areas western hemlock stands are more common.

Trocadero Trail and the Cable Creek Viewing Area are in this LTA.

The Hydaburg Road bisects this LTA.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Timber Production and Old-Growth Habitat LUDs. Less than six percent of the LTA has had timber harvest. There are about seven miles of roads and trails in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is south and southwest. Wind risk is low. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	CPV_50_6
Map Unit Code	M245Cgg19
Map Unit Long Name	Central POW Volcanics Trocadero Creek Valley Floor
Size	2,721 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary; Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Volcaniclastic, Argillite, Chert; Metasediments, Metavolcanics
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Dense Till, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial
Soil Great Groups	Cryofluvents, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to low site index (40%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (15%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (9%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (8%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (5%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (5%); Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (5%).
Big POG	2016: 235 acres (9%)
High POG	2016: 550 acres (20%)
All POG	1954: 1,158 acres (43%); 2016: 1,006 acres (37%)
Climate	Average temperature: 5.5-7°C (41.9-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 254 cm (100 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (94%); 500-1000 ft. (6%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (97%); 35-54% slopes (3%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	2 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (1%); mapped (<1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Flood plain (FP), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Alluvial fan (AF)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (67%); Upland (33%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	5.6% timber harvest (152 of 2,721 total acres); 1.1 km/km2 (1.7 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (< 1%); landslides (< 0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Central POW Volcanics Luck Lake Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex

The Central POW Volcanics Luck Lake Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex LTA is located in the Luck Lake Drainage southeast of the community of Coffman Cove on the east-central side of Prince of Wales Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans, floodplains, and gently sloping lowlands within the Central POW Volcanics Ecological Subsection.

The Luck Lake Drainage is a till lined U-shaped valley formed by glaciation. Along Clarence Strait the lowlands are lateral moraines created by an ice-filled Clarence Strait.

Soils on the footslopes are typically well drained mineral soils, about one meter deep to dense till. They support hemlock dominated stands with minor amounts of Sitka spruce. Productive cedar stands occur on somewhat poorly drained areas.

Soils on the alluvial fans and floodplains are deep, well drained mineral soils that support productive Sitka spruce and western hemlock forests. Harvested stands may include a red alder component.

Lowland soils are generally organic, deep, and poorly drained. They support non-forested tufted club rush or Sitka sedge dominated wetlands or low volume cedar or mixed conifer stands.

Luck Lake is the centerpiece of this LTA. The Luck Lake Day Use Area is in this LTA. The 30 and 3030 roads bisect this LTA. In the southwest corner of the LTA is the Coffman Cove “sand pit”. This outwash deposit is the product of ice stagnation and melting between Hatchery Creek and the West fork of Luck Creek.

This LTA is entirely on NFS and State land. The LTA is in Timber Production, Modified landscape and Old-Growth Habitat LUDs. About 43 percent of the LTA has had timber harvest, mostly in the 1970s. Many of the harvested riparian areas and heavily disturbed foot slopes support red alder dominated stands. There are about 32 miles of road in the LTA.

The dominant wind direction is south. There is a minor amount of wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	CPV_50a
Map Unit Code	M245Cgg20
Map Unit Long Name	Central POW Volcanics Luck Lake Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex
Size	6,704 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Volcaniclastic, Argillite, Chert, Breccia
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Dense Till, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial; Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial; Proglacial Deposition-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryofluvents, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (41%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (15%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (11%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (11%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (9%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (6%).
Big POG	2016: 753 acres (11%)
High POG	2016: 992 acres (15%)
All POG	1954: 5,236 acres (78%); 2016: 2,378 acres (35%)
Climate	Average temperature: 5-7.5°C (41-45.5°F). Annual precipitation: 254-279 cm (100-110 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (92%); 500-1000 ft. (8%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (93%); 35-54% slopes (6%); 55-75% slopes (1%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: SOl, (0%).
Shoreline Miles	6 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (2%); mapped (5%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Flood plain (FP), Alluvial fan (AF), Palustrine (PA)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (7%); Palustrine Forested (20%); Upland (73%)
Ownership	NFS (86%); State of Alaska (14%)
Human Disturbance	42.6% timber harvest (2,858 of 6,704 total acres); 1.9 km/km2 (3.0 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (0.4%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (1%)

Central POW Volcanics Port St. Nicholas Lowlands

The Central POW Volcanics Port St. Nicholas Lowlands LTA is located about 2 miles south of Port St. Nicholas southeast of the community of Craig on the west central side of Prince of Wales Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly gently sloping lowlands of glacial topography within the Central POW Volcanics Ecological Subsection.

The LTA is a till plain with minor relief provided by rounded rock knobs and small alluvial floodplain.

Soils on the till plain are typically deep, poorly drained organics supporting non-forested and low volume, non-commercial forested wetlands. The non-forested wetlands are typically mosses and tufted club rush. The forested wetlands are typically cedar dominated stands.

The soils on the rock knobs are shallow to dense till, somewhat poorly drained mineral soils, which support cedar-hemlock forests.

The soils in the alluvial areas are deep, well drained alluvium and they support productive spruce and hemlock dominated stands.

This LTA is mostly on NFS land. The LTA is in a Timber Production LUD. Most of the LTA is in the Soda Bay Roadless Area. About ten percent of the LTA has had timber harvest. About two miles of road exist in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southwest. Windthrow risk is low, except along the beach where it is moderate. Landslide risk is low. Yellow-cedar decline is common in the LTA based on recent air photos.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	CPV_60
Map Unit Code	M245Cgg21
Map Unit Long Name	Central POW Volcanics Port St. Nicholas Lowlands
Size	2,377 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Volcaniclastic, Argillite, Chert
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Proglacial Deposition-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryofluvents, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to muskeg (35%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (20%); Sparsely Vegetated/Unvegetated (14%); Muskeg meadow (8%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (7%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (5%).
Big POG	2016: 116 acres (5%)
High POG	2016: 227 acres (10%)
All POG	1954: 650 acres (27%); 2016: 538 acres (23%)
Climate	Average temperature: 4.5-7.5°C (40.1-45.5°F). Annual precipitation: 254 cm (100 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (67%); 500-1000 ft. (33%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (94%); 35-54% slopes (5%); 55-75% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	1 mile
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (2%); mapped (1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Flood plain (FP), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Low gradient contained (LC)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (29%); Palustrine Forested (54%); Upland (17%)
Ownership	NFS (86%); Private/Municipal (14%)
Human Disturbance	4.7% timber harvest (112 of 2,377 total acres); 0.4 km/km2 (0.6 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (1.0%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not inventoried but extensive on recent air photos

Central POW Volcanics Staney and Steelhead Creeks Lowlands-Valley Floor Complex

The Central POW Volcanics Staney and Steelhead Creeks Lowlands-Valley Floor Complex LTA is located in the Staney Creek, Steelhead Creek, and Election Creek drainages on west central Prince of Wales Island between Big Salt Lake and Staney Creek. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans, and floodplains with lesser amounts of glacial topography within the Central POW Volcanics Ecological Subsection.

The valley floors are till lined and portions of the floor covered with alluvial and colluvial fans. Some of the streams have developed floodplains.

Away from the colluvial and alluvial areas the till lined valley floors are covered with moderately deep and deep, poorly drained organic soils that support sedge or moss dominated plant communities. Some areas support low volume cedar dominated forested wetlands.

The alluvial fans and floodplains have well drained alluvial soils that support productive Sitka spruce and western hemlock forests.

Footslope soils are moderately well drained mineral soils less than one meter deep and support western hemlock forests.

Staney Flats, a large tall sedge fen with steeplebush occurs on the North Fork of Staney Creek next to State Highway 925 in the northern tip of this LTA. A well-developed delta occurs in Big Salt Lake at the mouth of Steelhead Creek in this LTA.

Almost three fourths of this LTA is on NFS land. The LTA is in Old-Growth Habitat and Timber Production LUDs. About 34 percent of the LTA has had timber harvest. There are about fifty miles of roads and trails in this LTA. Much of the road is state highways connecting communities.

The dominant wind direction is south. Windthrow Risk is low. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	CPV_60a
Map Unit Code	M245Cgg22
Map Unit Long Name	Central POW Volcanics Staney and Steelhead Creeks Lowlands-Valley Floor Complex
Size	12,984 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary; Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Breccia, Conglomerate, Limestone; Alluvium
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Dense Till, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Fluvial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Contact Deposition-Glacial; Stream Processes-Fluvial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryofluvents, Cryohemists, Humicryods
Landcover	Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (24%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (22%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (12%); Timber harvest, less than 20 years old (9%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (8%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (6%).
Big POG	2016: 2,891 acres (22%)
High POG	2016: 3,332 acres (26%)
All POG	1954: 9,911 acres (76%); 2016: 5,516 acres (42%)
Climate	Average temperature: 3-7°C (37.4-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 254 cm (100 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (73%); 500-1000 ft. (26%); 1000-2000 ft. (1%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (95%); 35-54% slopes (4%); 55-75% slopes (1%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Dlm, Sab, (2%).
Shoreline Miles	4 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (6%); mapped (1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Flood plain (FP), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Alluvial fan (AF)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (12%); Palustrine Forested (33%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (5%); Upland (51%)
Ownership	NFS (72%); State of Alaska (6%); Private/Municipal (23%)
Human Disturbance	33.9% timber harvest (4,395 of 12,984 total acres); 1.5 km/km2 (2.5 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (1%)

Central POW Volcanics Trocadero Bay Twelvemile Arm Plateaus

The Central POW Volcanics Trocadero Bay Twelvemile Arm Plateaus LTA consists of three plateaus, two just east of 12 Mile Arm and the other just north of Trocadero Bay on south-central Prince of Wales Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly flat lowlands and plateaus within the Central POW Volcanics Ecological subsection.

These gently sloping and flattened ridgetops were scoured by ice.

Soils are typically shallow or moderately deep to bedrock and consist of poorly drained organic deposits. These soils support short sedge wetlands with inclusions of deer cabbage, mountain azalea, mountain hemlock and cassiope plant communities. Short steep pitches often have better soil drainage and support low productivity yellow-cedar dominated forests.

This LTA contains numerous small bedrock controlled ponds.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Timber Production and Old-Growth Habitat LUDs. Portions of the LTA are in the Soda Bay or Twelvemile Roadless Areas. There has been a minor amount of timber harvest in this LTA and less than one mile of road construction.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low. Yellow-cedar decline is present in eighteen percent of the LTA, mostly in the Trocadero area.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	CPV_61_1
Map Unit Code	M245Cgg23
Map Unit Long Name	Central POW Volcanics Trocadero Bay Twelvemile Arm Plateaus
Size	5,560 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Breccia, Volcaniclastic, Argillite, Chert
Soil Parent Material	Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryohemists, Cryosaprists
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to high elevation (58%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (20%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (8%).
Big POG	2016: 9 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 45 acres (1%)
All POG	1954: 556 acres (10%); 2016: 408 acres (7%)
Climate	Average temperature: 3.5-6.5°C (38.3-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 254-432 cm (100-170 in).
Elevation Class	1000-2000 ft. (95%); 2000+ ft. (5%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (86%); 35-54% slopes (12%); 55-75% slopes (2%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	not present
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Palustrine (PA), Lake (L)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (15%); Palustrine Forested (10%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (61%); Upland (14%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	2.7% timber harvest (148 of 5,560 total acres); 0.06 km/km2 (0.09 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No documented landslides
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (18%)

Central POW Volcanics Thorne River and Sweetwater Lake Plateaus

The Central POW Volcanics Thorne River and Sweetwater Lake Plateaus includes four plateaus, two of which are located just south of Coffman Cove and Sweetwater Lake and two of which are located in the Thorne River Valley near Thorne Lake and Fiddler Creek on central Prince of Wales Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly Flat lowlands and plateaus with lesser amounts of infrequently dissected smooth hillslopes within the Central POW Volcanics Ecological Subsection.

This LTA includes glacially scoured volcanic bedrock hills with broad flat tops. The LTA includes the hillslopes which support timber stands and the flat tops which often support non-forested wetland vegetation.

Soils on the hillslopes are typically moderately well drained and moderately deep over dense till or bedrock. These soils support western hemlock forests or productive cedar-hemlock forests.

Soils on the broad flat plateaus are typically poorly drained organics and shallow or moderately deep over bedrock. These soils support tufted club rush, moss, sedges, crowberry, deer cabbage, or bog laurel and cassiope, depending on elevation and depth to bedrock and internal drainage.

This LTA is entirely on NFS and State land. The LTA is in Old-Growth Habitat, Timber Production and Modified Landscape LUDs. The Thorne River Plateaus are mostly in the Thorne River Roadless Area. About eighteen percent of the LTA has had timber harvest. There are about 42 miles of roads and trails in this LTA. The timber harvest is largely limited to the hillslope portion of the LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. There is moderate windthrow risk on the exposed hillslope portion of the LTA, especially the part that faces Clarence Strait south of Coffman Cove. Landslide risk is low. Yellow-cedar decline is present in sixteen percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	CPV_61_2
Map Unit Code	M245Cgg24
Map Unit Long Name	Central POW Volcanics Thorne River and Sweetwater Lake Plateaus
Size	19,662 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Breccia, Volcaniclastic, Argillite, Chert
Soil Parent Material	Dense Till, Colluvium, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (15%); Unproductive forest due to high elevation (15%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (13%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (11%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (10%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (9%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (7%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (6%).
Big POG	2016: 1,714 acres (9%)
High POG	2016: 3,582 acres (18%)
All POG	1954: 12,007 acres (61%); 2016: 8,488 acres (43%)
Climate	Average temperature: 4-7.5°C (39.2-45.5°F). Annual precipitation: 254-279 cm (100-110 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (15%); 500-1000 ft. (47%); 1000-2000 ft. (36%); 2000+ ft. (1%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (72%); 35-54% slopes (20%); 55-75% slopes (6%); >75% slopes (1%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: SOl, (1%).
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	not present
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Palustrine (PA), Alluvial fan (AF)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (28%); Palustrine Forested (16%); Upland (56%)
Ownership	NFS (95%); State of Alaska (5%)
Human Disturbance	17.9% timber harvest (3,519 of 19,662 total acres); 0.9 km/km2 (1.4 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (0.3%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (16%)

Central POW Volcanics Canoe Point Postglacial Volcanics

The Central POW Volcanics Canoe Point Postglacial Volcanics LTA is located at the Canoe Point Recreation Site in Trocadero Bay southeast of the community of Craig. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected volcanic plateaus with small areas of uplifted beach within the Central POW Volcanics Ecological Subsection.

This LTA consists of a post-glacial lava flow perched upslope of uplifted beach deposits.

Soils on the plateau are typically moderately deep to deep, poorly drained organic material over bedrock. These soils support moss and tufted club rush non-forested wetlands or low volume cedar dominated forested wetlands.

The uplifted beach soils are deep and somewhat poorly to well drained. The uplifted beach soils support productive hemlock and Sitka spruce forests.

The Canoe Point Recreation Site and Trail are located in this LTA. The half mile long trail ends at a waterfall pouring off the basalt lava flow.

This LTA is almost entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in the Semi-Remote Recreation LUD. Most of the LTA is in the Soda Bay Roadless Area. About two percent of the LTA has had timber harvest. Less than one-half mile of trail exists in the LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast and south. There is minor amount of wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	CPV_80
Map Unit Code	M245Cgg25
Map Unit Long Name	Central POW Volcanics Canoe Point Postglacial Volcanics
Size	745 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Extrusive; Sedimentary; Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Andesite, Basalt; Volcaniclastic, Argillite, Chert; Metasediments, Metavolcanics
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Volcanic
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Constructional-Volcanic
Soil Great Groups	Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to muskeg (32%); Muskeg meadow (25%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (20%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (11%).
Big POG	2016: 0 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 157 acres (21%)
All POG	1954: 319 acres (43%); 2016: 289 acres (39%)
Climate	Average temperature: 5-7.5°C (41-45.5°F). Annual precipitation: 254 cm (100 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (94%); 500-1000 ft. (6%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (84%); 35-54% slopes (14%); 55-75% slopes (2%); >75% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	2 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (1%); mapped (5%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Moderate gradient contained (MC), High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (43%); Palustrine Forested (31%); Upland (26%)
Ownership	NFS (97%); Private/Municipal (3%)
Human Disturbance	4.0% timber harvest (30 of 745 total acres); 0.14 km/km2 (0.22 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (0.3%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Clarence Strait Volcanics Ecological Subsection LTAs

Clarence Strait Volcanics Gravina Island Dall Ridge Mountain Slopes

The Clarence Strait Volcanics Gravina Island Dall Ridge Mountain Slopes LTA is located on Gravina Island west of Bostwick Creek and Inlet. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, shallowly incised, smooth mountain slopes and lesser amounts of subalpine summits and ridges within the Clarence Strait Volcanics Ecological Subsection. An area of frequently dissected deeply incised mountain slopes occurs on the west side Dall Ridge.

Mountain slopes have been altered by large ice sheets traversing Clarence Strait and the Bostwick Bay, Vallner Bay Divide. The summits have been rounded from glacial erosion and contain only small amounts of glacial till or pre-glacial residual soils. An area of limestone bedrock with karst development occurs southwest of Downdraft Lake.

Well drained, shallow to deep mineral soils support western hemlock forests. On benches and other gentle slopes, very poorly drained, organic soils support mixed conifer or sphagnum dominated wetlands.

On the subalpine summits and ridges soils are typically organic and less than one-half meter thick over bedrock. These soils support crowberry dominated wetlands and steeper areas support cedar or mountain hemlock forests.

In this LTA, Chapin Peak, Smooth Mountain, and Punch are located along Dall Ridge, also known as The Puppets. Downdraft Lake is in this LTA.

This LTA is almost entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Old-Growth Habitat, Scenic Viewshed, Timber Production, and Semi-Remote Recreation LUDs. The entire LTA is in the Gravina Roadless Area. The 213 acres of timber harvest (all NFS) has occurred all in the 1950's with no associated road building.

The dominant wind direction is southeast and if unprotected, southern and easterly aspects of this LTA have a moderate to high windthrow risk. Landslide initiation risk is moderate on the steepest slopes and snow avalanche risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	CSV_30_1
Map Unit Code	M245Cj01
Map Unit Long Name	Clarence Strait Volcanics Gravina Island Dall Ridge Mountain Slopes
Size	17,359 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Extrusive; Sedimentary; Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Basalt, Mafic Metavolcanics; Graywacke, Slate; Mixed Extrusive and Sedimentary
Soil Parent Material	Dense Till, Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to low site index (17%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (16%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (12%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (11%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (10%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (10%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (6%); Unproductive forest due to high elevation (5%).
Big POG	2016: 1,694 acres (10%)
High POG	2016: 4,275 acres (25%)
All POG	1954: 11,680 acres (67%); 2016: 11,467 acres (66%)
Climate	Average temperature: 3.5-8°C (38.3-46.4°F). Annual precipitation: 305-356 cm (120-140 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (30%); 500-1000 ft. (32%); 1000-2000 ft. (36%); 2000+ ft. (2%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (44%); 35-54% slopes (29%); 55-75% slopes (18%); >75% slopes (10%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Trhl, (3%).
Shoreline Miles	6 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (11%); mapped (1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Alluvial fan (AF), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Palustrine (PA)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (30%); Upland (70%)
Ownership	NFS (99%); State of Alaska (1%); Private/Municipal (1%)
Human Disturbance	1.2% timber harvest (213 of 17,359 total acres); no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (< 1%); landslides (1.5%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (6%)

Clarence Strait Volcanics Mosman Inlet Mountain Slopes

The Clarence Strait Volcanics Mosman Inlet Mountain Slopes LTA is located on Etolin Island northeast of Mosman Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, shallowly incised, smooth mountain slopes and lesser amounts of gently sloping lowlands within the Clarence Strait Volcanics Ecological Subsection.

Mountain slopes have been altered by ice flowing down Mosman and Burnett Inlets.

On the mountain slopes soils are well drained, shallow to moderately deep mineral soils over bedrock. These soils support western hemlock dominated stands with inclusions of Sitka spruce dominance.

On the lowlands deep, very poorly drained organic soils overlie dense till or uplifted marine sediments. These soils support mixed conifer, cedar or sphagnum dominated wetlands.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Old-Growth Habitat, Modified Landscape, and Scenic Viewshed LUDs. The entire LTA is in the Mosman Roadless Area. About 91 acres of timber harvest occurred in the 1950's, with no associated road building.

The dominant wind direction is southeast and if unprotected, southern and easterly aspects of this LTA have a moderate to high windthrow risk. Even-aged, wind generated stands are present on many mountain slopes in this LTA. Landslide initiation risk is moderate on the steepest slopes and snow avalanche risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	CSV_30_2
Map Unit Code	M245Cj02
Map Unit Long Name	Clarence Strait Volcanics Mosman Inlet Mountain Slopes
Size	2,116 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Sedimentary
Soil Parent Material	Quartz Diorite, Monzonite, Quartz Monzonite; Graywacke, Slate
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Ablation Till, Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting
Soil Great Groups	Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (49%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (12%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (10%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (10%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (5%).
Big POG	2016: 30 acres (1%)
High POG	2016: 233 acres (11%)
All POG	1954: 1,666 acres (79%); 2016: 1,575 acres (74%)
Climate	Average temperature: 3.5-7.5°C (38.3-45.5°F). Annual precipitation: 229-279 cm (90-110 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (77%); 500-1000 ft. (16%); 1000-2000 ft. (7%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (73%); 35-54% slopes (17%); 55-75% slopes (8%); >75% slopes (2%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: PzZym, (1%).
Shoreline Miles	8 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (45%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Flood plain (FP)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (26%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (6%); Upland (68%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	4.3% timber harvest (91 of 2,116 total acres); no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (0.4%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (2%)

Clarence Strait Volcanics McHenry Inlet Mountain Slopes

The Clarence Strait Volcanics McHenry Inlet Mountain Slopes LTA is located on Etolin Island along McHenry Inlet. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, shallowly incised, smooth mountain slopes and lesser amounts of subalpine summits and ridges within the Clarence Strait Volcanics Ecological Subsection.

Volcanic bedrock mountain slopes have been rounded and smoothed by glaciation. Mountain summits included in this LTA are rounded and sometimes quite broad.

On mountain slopes well drained to moderately well drained, shallow to very deep mineral soils support western hemlock dominated forests. Very poorly drained organic soils on benches, summits, and lowlands support sphagnum or mixed conifer or yellow-cedar dominated wetlands.

This LTA is almost entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in the South Etolin Wilderness and Modified Landscape LUDs. The northern portion of the LTA is in the Mosman Roadless Area. The ten acres of timber harvest occurred in the 1910's, with no associated road building.

The dominant wind direction is southeast, and if unprotected, southern and easterly aspects of this LTA have a moderate windthrow risk. Landslide initiation risk is low to moderate. Snow avalanche risk ranges up to moderate on steep north facing slopes. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about sixteen percent of the LTA.

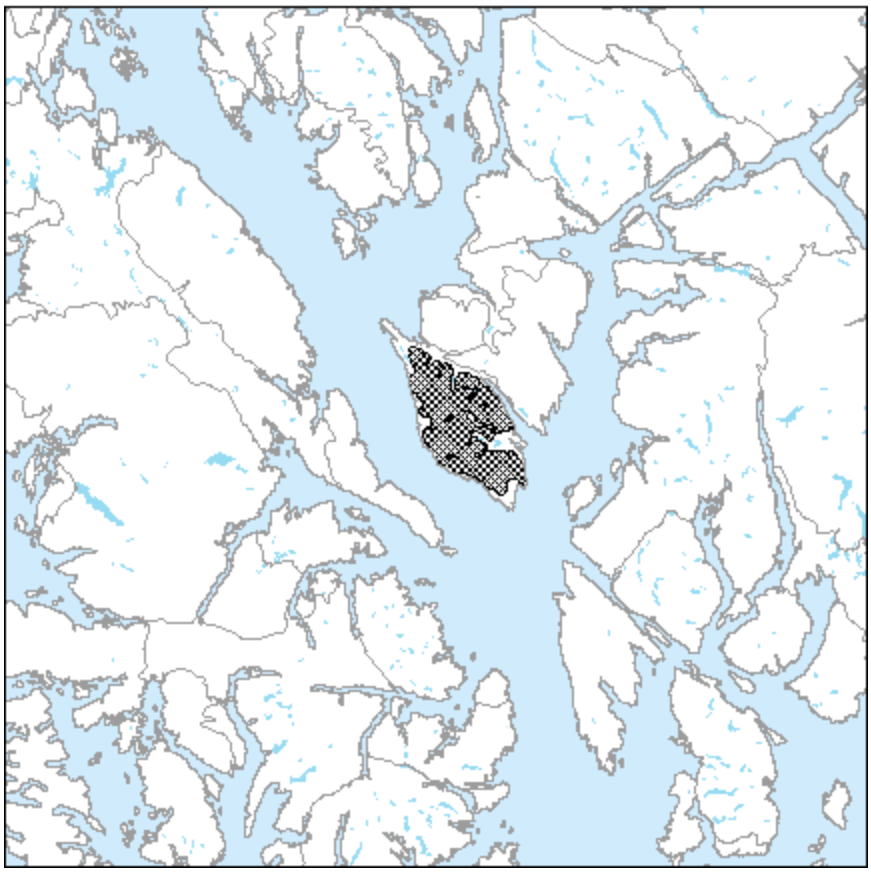
Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	CSV_30_3
Map Unit Code	M245Cj03
Map Unit Long Name	Clarence Strait Volcanics McHenry Inlet Mountain Slopes
Size	19,920 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Sedimentary
Soil Parent Material	Quartz Diorite, Monzonite, Quartz Monzonite; Graywacke, Slate
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting
Soil Great Groups	Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (20%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (18%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (13%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (10%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (8%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (6%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (6%).
Big POG	2016: 1,618 acres (8%)
High POG	2016: 6,835 acres (34%)
All POG	1954: 13,461 acres (68%); 2016: 13,451 acres (68%)
Climate	Average temperature: 2.5-7°C (36.5-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 229-279 cm (90-110 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (22%); 500-1000 ft. (32%); 1000-2000 ft. (45%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (49%); 35-54% slopes (29%); 55-75% slopes (15%); >75% slopes (7%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	9 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (6%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Alluvial fan (AF), Palustrine (PA)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (7%); Palustrine Forested (26%); Upland (68%)
Ownership	NFS (100%); State of Alaska (<1%)
Human Disturbance	0.1% timber harvest (10 of 19,920 total acres); no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (2.5%); landslides (2.2%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (16%)

Clarence Strait Volcanics Niblack Mountain Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex

The Clarence Strait Volcanics Niblack Mountain Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex LTA is located on Cleveland Peninsula southwest of Black Bear Creek and Helm Bay. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, shallowly incised, smooth mountain slopes and lesser amounts of rounded mountain summits within the Clarence Strait Volcanics Ecological Subsection.

Mountain slopes have been altered by ice moving through Clarence Strait and subsequent local glaciation which created knife ridges and cirques. The summits have been rounded from glacial erosion and contain only small amounts of glacial till.

Well drained mineral soils on mountain slopes support western hemlock forests with inclusions of Sitka spruce. Alder-salmonberry plant communities occur in snow avalanche zones. Poorly drained colluvium or organic soils on benches or gentle mountain slopes typically support mixed conifer or cedar stands.



Rock outcrop or poorly drained organic soils on summit extremes support deer cabbage or cassiope plant communities. Mountain hemlock and cedar are common in steeper pitches and in wind protected areas.

Mountain goats utilize this LTA. This LTA has experienced considerable mineral prospecting. Gold Mountain, Mount Marr, Steers Mine (abandoned), Gold Standard Mine (abandoned) and Bert Lide Mine (abandoned) are located in this LTA. Helm Bay Cabin is in this LTA.

This LTA is mostly on NFS land. The LTA is in the Semi-Remote Recreation LUD. Most of the LTA is in the Cleveland Roadless Area. The 137 acres of timber harvest has occurred in the 1950's (NFS) and 2,700 acres of timber harvest in the 2010's by private entities, with five miles of associated road building.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. Windthrow risk is high on slopes facing Clarence Strait. Landslide initiation risk is high on the steepest slopes and snow avalanche risk is moderate on steep high elevation north facing inland slopes. Landslide risk is high on the slopes facing Clarence Strait in the southern portion of the LTA. Yellow-cedar decline occupies about seven percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	CSV_30a_1
Map Unit Code	M245Cj04
Map Unit Long Name	Clarence Strait Volcanics Niblack Mountain Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex
Size	49,479 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Extrusive; Sedimentary; Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Volcanic, undivided; Graywacke, Slate; Metasediments, Metavolcanics
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquepts, Cryaquods, Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (17%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (14%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (14%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (10%); Unproductive forest due to high elevation (10%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (8%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (8%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (6%).
Big POG	2016: 622 acres (1%)
High POG	2016: 14,069 acres (28%)
All POG	1954: 32,921 acres (67%); 2016: 30,083 acres (61%)
Climate	Average temperature: 2.5-8°C (36.5-46.4°F). Annual precipitation: 254-279 cm (100-110 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (17%); 500-1000 ft. (30%); 1000-2000 ft. (46%); 2000+ ft. (6%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (40%); 35-54% slopes (29%); 55-75% slopes (21%); >75% slopes (10%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	13 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (6%); mapped (<1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Flood plain (FP), Alluvial fan (AF), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (15%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (10%); Upland (75%)
Ownership	NFS (86%); Private/Municipal (14%)
Human Disturbance	5.7% timber harvest (2,838 of 49,479 total acres); 0.04 km/km2 (0.07 mi/mi2) road or trail; Bert Lide, Gold Standard, and Steers Mines.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (< 1%); avalanche fields (3.7%); landslides (1.4%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (7%)

Clarence Strait Volcanics Gravina Island Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex

The Clarence Strait Volcanics Gravina Island Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex LTA is located on Gravina Island along California Ridge. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, shallowly incised, smooth mountain slopes and small amounts of rounded mountain summits, and gently sloping lowlands within the Clarence Strait Volcanics Ecological Subsection.

Mountain slopes have been rounded and smoothed by ice and subsequent local glaciation has created some steep north facing valley on the sides of the major ridges. The summits have been rounded from glacial erosion and contain only small amounts of glacial till or pre-glacial residual soils.

Well drained, colluvial soils on steeper mountain slopes support western hemlock forests with inclusions of Sitka spruce or cedar. Soils on gentle mountain slopes and benches are very poorly drained, moderately deep organics supporting mixed conifer stands or sphagnum moss wetlands.

On mountain summits soils are typically organic and shallow to bedrock. On flat areas these soils are poorly drained and support sedge or deer cabbage dominated wetlands. On steeper areas these soils are better drained and support crowberry, heaths and cassiope plant communities.

On the lowlands soils are typically deep, poorly drained organics over dense till or bedrock. These soils support moss or tufted club rush dominated wetlands or low volume cedar and mixed conifer stands.

High Mountain is the site for multiple communication structures in this LTA. Also, House, Curve, Nipple, Plain, Spot, and Flat Mountains are along California Ridge.

This LTA is entirely on NFS and State land. The LTA is in Timber Production, Semi-Remote Recreation, and Old-Growth Habitat LUDs. Most of the LTA is in the Gravina Roadless Area. There has been 762 acres of timber harvest with eight miles of road since the 1950's on both State of Alaska and NFS lands.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. Southern and easterly aspects of this LTA have a moderate to high windthrow risk. Landslide initiation risk is high on the steepest slopes and snow avalanche risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	CSV_30a_2
Map Unit Code	M245Cj05
Map Unit Long Name	Clarence Strait Volcanics Gravina Island Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex
Size	16,014 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Extrusive; Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Volcanic, undivided; Graywacke, Slate
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting
Soil Great Groups	Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods, Rock Outcrop
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to low site index (21%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (14%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (13%); Unproductive forest due to high elevation (10%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (9%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (7%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (6%); Forested muskeg (5%).
Big POG	2016: 247 acres (2%)
High POG	2016: 1,673 acres (10%)
All POG	1954: 8,187 acres (51%); 2016: 7,425 acres (46%)
Climate	Average temperature: 3.5-8°C (38.3-46.4°F). Annual precipitation: 279-432 cm (110-170 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (29%); 500-1000 ft. (34%); 1000-2000 ft. (34%); 2000+ ft. (2%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (48%); 35-54% slopes (25%); 55-75% slopes (17%); >75% slopes (10%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	10 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (13%); mapped (2%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Alluvial fan (AF), Lake (L)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (39%); Upland (61%)
Ownership	NFS (65%); State of Alaska (35%)
Human Disturbance	4.8% timber harvest (762 of 16,014 total acres); 0.20 km/km2 (0.3 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (0.4%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (7%)

Clarence Strait Volcanics Annette Island Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex

The Clarence Strait Volcanics Annette Island Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex LTA is located on Annette Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, shallowly incised, smooth mountain slopes and lesser amounts of rounded mountain summits and gently sloping lowlands within the Clarence Strait Volcanics Ecological Subsection.

Mountain slopes have been smoothed and scoured by ice. Local valley glaciation has carved numerous lakes in the valley bottom. Dense till only occurs at the lowest elevations and in concave areas on slopes. The mountain summits are narrow and lakes fill many valley bottoms.

On mountain slopes soils are well drained mineral soils less than one meter thick over bedrock or dense till. These soils support western hemlock forests with areas of Sitka spruce or cedar dominance.

Soils on the summits are typically organic and poorly to moderately well drained and less than one-half meter thick over bedrock. These soils support tufted club rush, or cassiope, or krummholz mountain hemlock plant communities depending largely on drainage class and wind protection. Very poorly drained, moderately deep organic soils on less steep mountain slopes and lowlands support mixed conifer or sphagnum dominated wetlands.

At least fourteen mountains are included in this LTA, from Red Mountain in the north to Davidson Mountain in the south. Several lakes are in this LTA, with Purple Lake being the largest. Numerous bedrock controlled lakes are one of the distinguishing characteristics of this LTA.

The LTA is in Alaska's only Indian Reservation. There are many areas of timber harvest and at least 25 miles of road in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast and if unprotected, southern and easterly aspects of this LTA have a moderate windthrow risk. Landslide initiation risk is low to moderate on the steepest slopes and snow avalanche risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	CSV_30a_3
Map Unit Code	M245Cj06
Map Unit Long Name	Clarence Strait Volcanics Annette Island Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex
Size	50,253 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Granodiorite
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Forested, unmapped (99%).
Big POG	2016: 0 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 0 acres (0%)
All POG	1954: 0 acres (0%); 2016: 0 acres (0%)
Climate	Average temperature: 2.5-8°C (36.5-46.4°F). Annual precipitation: 279-483 cm (110-190 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (27%); 500-1000 ft. (32%); 1000-2000 ft. (36%); 2000+ ft. (5%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (35%); 35-54% slopes (25%); 55-75% slopes (22%); >75% slopes (18%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Trhl, (<1%).
Shoreline Miles	23 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (10%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Lake (L)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (22%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (6%); Upland (72%)
Ownership	NFS (0%); Private/Municipal (100%)
Human Disturbance	Numerous miles of road and timber harvest exist, but the extent is not in an accessible database.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (< 0.1%); landslides (0.4%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (1%)

Clarence Strait Volcanics Etolin Island Hills

The Clarence Strait Volcanics Etolin Island Hills LTA is located on the western shores of Etolin Island between Steamer Knoll and McHenry Inlet and includes several islands. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rolling hills within the Clarence Strait Volcanics Ecological Subsection.

Hills have been smoothed and rounded by glaciation. Uplifted marine sediments may underlie the soils on the lowest elevations in this LTA.

Somewhat poorly to well drained mineral soils support western hemlock and cedar dominated forests on the hills. Between the hills very poorly drained organic soils support mixed conifer and sphagnum peat dominated wetlands.

Streets Lake and several private cabins are located in this LTA. An oyster farm float is located in adjacent protected saltwater.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is primarily in Old-Growth Habitat and Scenic Viewshed LUDs with a small amount of Modified Landscape LUD. A small portion is in the South Etolin Wilderness and the rest of the LTA is in the Mosman Roadless Area. About 74 acres of timber harvest occurred in the 1910's and 1940's with no associated road building.

The dominant wind direction is southeast and if unprotected, southern and easterly aspects of this LTA have a moderate windthrow risk. Landslide initiation risk is low. There is no snow avalanche risk. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about fifteen percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	CSV_40_1
Map Unit Code	M245Cj07
Map Unit Long Name	Clarence Strait Volcanics Etolin Island Hills
Size	12,170 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Graywacke, Slate
Soil Parent Material	Ablation Till, Dense Till, Colluvium, Glacial Deposit, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquepts, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to low site index (31%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (20%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (13%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (9%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (6%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (5%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (5%).
Big POG	2016: 0 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 1,606 acres (13%)
All POG	1954: 6,694 acres (55%); 2016: 6,620 acres (54%)
Climate	Average temperature: 4.5-7.5°C (40.1-45.5°F). Annual precipitation: 203-229 cm (80-90 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (93%); 500-1000 ft. (7%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (92%); 35-54% slopes (7%); 55-75% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	72 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (61%); mapped (<1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), High gradient contained (HC), Palustrine (PA), Flood plain (FP), Lake (L)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (50%); Upland (50%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	0.6% timber harvest (74 of 12,170 total acres); no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (3.1%); landslides (0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (15%)

Clarence Strait Volcanics Kashevarof Islands Hills

The Clarence Strait Volcanics Kashevarof Islands Hills LTA is located in Clarence Strait on the southern Kashevarof Islands, east of the community of Whale Pass. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rolling hills and gently sloping lowlands within the Clarence Strait Volcanics Ecological Subsection.

Hills have been rounded and smoothed by ice moving through Clarence Strait. Uplifted beach soils line much of the shoreline of this LTA.

Moderately well and well drained mineral soils on the hills support western hemlock and cedar dominated forests. The steepest slopes and well drained soils occur on southwest facing slopes. Poorly and somewhat poorly drained soils occur mostly on the east facing slopes and hill summits.

Very poorly drained organic soils on the lowlands between the hills support mixed conifer or sphagnum moss dominated wetlands.

An oyster farm is located on adjacent protected waters.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is entirely within the Semi-Remote Recreation LUD. The LTA is in the Kashevarof Roadless Area. The five acres of timber harvest occurred in the 1980's with no associated road building.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. Windthrow risk is moderate to high on southwest facing slopes and low on other slopes due to short vegetation. Landslide initiation risk is low to moderate on the southwest facing slopes and low elsewhere in the LTA. There is no snow avalanche risk.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	CSV_40_2
Map Unit Code	M245Cj08
Map Unit Long Name	Clarence Strait Volcanics Kashevarof Islands Hills
Size	5,219 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Extrusive; Igneous Intrusive; Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Andesite, Basalt; Ultramafic rocks; Graywacke, Calcareous Graywacke
Soil Parent Material	Ablation Till, Colluvium, Glacial Deposit, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryosaprists, Humicryods, Rock Outcrop
Landcover	Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (27%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (21%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (16%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (12%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (8%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (5%); Sparsely Vegetated/Unvegetated (5%).
Big POG	2016: 24 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 715 acres (14%)
All POG	1954: 3,679 acres (70%); 2016: 3,679 acres (70%)
Climate	Average temperature: 6-7.5°C (42.8-45.5°F). Annual precipitation: 254 cm (100 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (100%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (95%); 35-54% slopes (5%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Pp, (1%).
Shoreline Miles	67 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (21%); mapped (<1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Flood plain (FP), Lake (L), Moderate gradient contained (MC)
Wetlands	Estuarine (7%); Palustrine Forested (43%); Upland (50%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	0.1% timber harvest (5 of 5,219 total acres); no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No documented landslides
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Clarence Strait Volcanics Gravina Island Hills

The Clarence Strait Volcanics Gravina Island Hills LTA is located on the southern tip of Gravina Island, northwest of the community of Metlakatla. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rolling hills and gently sloping lowlands within the Clarence Strait Volcanics Ecological Subsection.

This LTA consist of a glacially scoured plain with a few hills and uplifted marine sediments on the southern tip of Gravina Island.

Moderately well and well drained mineral soils on the hills support western hemlock and cedar dominated forests. On the lowlands very poorly drained organic soils support mixed conifer or sphagnum moss dominated wetlands.

The Phocena Bay Forest Service Recreational Cabin is located in this LTA. Dall Head and the Bronaugh Islands are in this LTA.

This LTA is almost entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Scenic Viewshed, Old-Growth Habitat, and Semi-Remote Recreation LUDs. The entire LTA is in the Gravina Roadless Area. About 78 acres of timber harvest occurred in the 1950's, with no associated road building.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. The vegetation is largely resistant to destructive winds; therefore, windthrow risk is low. Landslide initiation risk is low. There is no snow avalanche risk.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	CSV_40_3
Map Unit Code	M245Cj09
Map Unit Long Name	Clarence Strait Volcanics Gravina Island Hills
Size	5,439 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Sedimentary; Metamorphic; Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Granodiorite; Breccia, Conglomerate; Metasediments, Metavolcanics; Mixed Extrusive and Sedimentary
Soil Parent Material	Marine Sediments, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial; Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquepts, Cryaquods, Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Eutrocryepts
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to low site index (40%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (16%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (15%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (7%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (5%).
Big POG	2016: 41 acres (1%)
High POG	2016: 336 acres (6%)
All POG	1954: 1,927 acres (35%); 2016: 1,849 acres (34%)
Climate	Average temperature: 5-8°C (41-46.4°F). Annual precipitation: 305-356 cm (120-140 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (100%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (96%); 35-54% slopes (3%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Trhl, (<1%).
Shoreline Miles	33 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (92%); mapped (21%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Flood plain (FP), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), High gradient contained (HC), Alluvial fan (AF), Moderate gradient contained (MC)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (14%); Palustrine Forested (50%); Upland (36%)
Ownership	NFS (97%); Private/Municipal (3%)
Human Disturbance	1.4% timber harvest (78 of 5,439 total acres); no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (<1%)

Clarence Strait Volcanics Gravina and Pennock Islands Hills-Lowlands Complex

The Clarence Strait Volcanics Gravina and Pennock Islands Hills-Lowlands Complex LTA is located on Pennock Island and the low lying seaward northern half of Gravina Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rolling hills and gently sloping lowlands within the Clarence Strait Volcanics Ecological Subsection.

This LTA consist of glacially scoured hills and lowlands. Dense till underlies the concave areas on the lowlands. Uplifted beach sediments may underlie the lowest elevations in this LTA

Moderately deep to deeper poorly drained organic soils on the lowlands support sphagnum peat dominated wetlands, or low volume mixed conifer or cedar dominated stands.

Well to moderately well drained mineral soils on hills support western hemlock and cedar dominated stands.

The Ketchikan Airport, multiple private buildings, The Black Sands State Park Shelter, Pennock Island, and a Ketchikan Airport Ferry terminal is located in this LTA.

The LTA is in Timber Production and Old-Growth Habitat LUDs. 54 acres of timber harvest occurred in the 1950's, with no associated road building. Ten miles of road building has occurred by the State of Alaska in the 2000's, most not associated with timber harvest.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. The LTA is largely protected from prevailing winds or vegetation is resistant to destructive winds, therefore, windthrow risk is low. Landslide initiation risk is low. There is no snow avalanche risk. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about four percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	CSV_40a_1
Map Unit Code	M245Cj10
Map Unit Long Name	Clarence Strait Volcanics Gravina and Pennock Islands Hills-Lowlands Complex
Size	15,862 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Extrusive
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Volcanic, undivided
Soil Parent Material	Undifferentiated Till, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryohemists, Cryosaprists
Landcover	Volume class 4 on hydric soils (59%); Forested muskeg (16%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (12%).
Big POG	2016: 33 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 361 acres (2%)
All POG	1954: 10,566 acres (67%); 2016: 10,512 acres (66%)
Climate	Average temperature: 4.5-8°C (40.1-46.4°F). Annual precipitation: 279-483 cm (110-190 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (92%); 500-1000 ft. (8%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (95%); 35-54% slopes (4%); 55-75% slopes (1%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Trhl, (3%).
Shoreline Miles	51 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (73%); mapped (6%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Low gradient contained (LC), Lake (L)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (6%); Palustrine Forested (79%); Upland (15%)
Ownership	NFS (8%); State of Alaska (85%); Private/Municipal (7%)
Human Disturbance	0.3% timber harvest (54 of 15,862 total acres); 0.3 km/km2 (0.4 mi/mi2) road or trail; Ketchikan Gateway Borough.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (< 0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (4%)

Clarence Strait Volcanics Cleveland Peninsula Hills-Lowlands Complex

The Clarence Strait Volcanics Cleveland Peninsula Hills-Lowlands Complex LTA is located on Cleveland Peninsula along Smugglers Cove, Lemesurier Point and portions of Cleveland Peninsula along Clarence Strait. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rolling hills and gently sloping lowlands within the Clarence Strait Volcanics Ecological Subsection.

The hills and lowlands have been scoured by ice in this LTA. Dense till occurs only in concave areas of the lowlands. Uplifted marine sediments underlie portions of the shoreline soils in this LTA.

Deep, very poorly drained organic soils on the lowlands support mixed conifer, low volume cedar, or sphagnum dominated wetlands.

Moderately well drained and well drained mineral soils less than one meter thick over bedrock on the hills support hemlock or cedar dominated forests.

Sitka spruce dominated forests occur in valley bottoms associated with alluvial deposits in narrow riparian areas in this LTA.

The community of Meyers Chuck, Gold Mountain Mines, Lemesurier Point, and Smugglers Cove are in this LTA.

About three fourths of this LTA is on NFS land. The entire LTA is in Semi-Remote Recreation LUD. Most of the LTA is in the Cleveland Roadless Area. About 285 acres of timber harvest occurred in the 1950's with no associated road building. About 582 acres of timber harvest occurred in the 2010's with three miles of associated road building.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. The portions of the LTA fronting Clarence Strait have moderate to high windthrow risk. In other areas of the LTA windthrow risk is low. Landslide initiation risk is low. There is no snow avalanche risk. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about fourteen percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	CSV_40a_2
Map Unit Code	M245Cj11
Map Unit Long Name	Clarence Strait Volcanics Cleveland Peninsula Hills-Lowlands Complex
Size	11,259 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Extrusive; Sedimentary; Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Volcanic undivided; Graywacke, Slate; Metasediments, Metavolcanics
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquepts, Cryaquods, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume class 4 on hydric soils (24%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (21%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (12%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (12%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (10%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (5%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (5%).
Big POG	2016: 98 acres (1%)
High POG	2016: 1,696 acres (15%)
All POG	1954: 7,415 acres (66%); 2016: 6,548 acres (58%)
Climate	Average temperature: 3.5-7.5°C (38.3-45.5°F). Annual precipitation: 254-279 cm (100-110 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (90%); 500-1000 ft. (8%); 1000-2000 ft. (3%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (93%); 35-54% slopes (6%); 55-75% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	34 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (65%); mapped (4%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Flood plain (FP), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Alluvial fan (AF)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (6%); Palustrine Forested (59%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (6%); Upland (29%)
Ownership	NFS (76%); Private/Municipal (24%)
Human Disturbance	7.7% timber harvest (867 of 11,258 total acres); 0.14 km/km2 (0.22 mi/mi2) road or trail; Community of Meyers Chuck; Alaska Gold Mountain Mines.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (< 1%); avalanche fields (< 0.1%); landslides (0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (14%)

Clarence Strait Volcanics Onslow Islands Hills-Lowlands Complex

The Clarence Strait Volcanics Onslow Islands Hills-Lowlands Complex LTA is located on the islands directly south of Etolin Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rolling hills and gently sloping lowlands within the Clarence Strait Volcanics Ecological Subsection.

The Hills have been scoured by glaciation. Uplifted beach sediments occur along the shoreline in this LTA. Dense till underlies the lowland soil.

Very poorly drained organic soils on gently sloped hills and lowlands support sphagnum peat wetlands and mixed conifer forests.

Somewhat poorly to well drained uplifted beach soils along shorelines support western hemlock dominated forests.

Hillslope soils are typically moderately deep over bedrock and somewhat poorly to moderately well drained. These soils support cedar dominated forests with inclusions of hemlock dominance. Salal is a common understory species.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The entire LTA is in the South Etolin Wilderness. About 72 acres of timber harvest occurred in the 1910's and the 1950's with no associated road building.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. The LTA is largely protected from prevailing winds or vegetation is resistant to destructive winds; therefore, windthrow risk is low. Landslide initiation risk is low. There is no snow avalanche risk.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	CSV_40a_3
Map Unit Code	M245Cj12
Map Unit Long Name	Clarence Strait Volcanics Onslow Islands Hills-Lowlands Complex
Size	5,317 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Extrusive; Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Volcanic, undivided; Graywacke, Slate
Soil Parent Material	Ablation Till, Colluvium, Glacial Deposit, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to low site index (44%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (20%); Alder-Brush (11%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (8%).
Big POG	2016: 0 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 43 acres (1%)
All POG	1954: 1,645 acres (31%); 2016: 1,573 acres (30%)
Climate	Average temperature: 6.5-7.5°C (43.7-45.5°F). Annual precipitation: 254 cm (100 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (100%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (100%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	39 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (96%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Moderate gradient contained (MC), Lake (L), Estuary (ES), Palustrine (PA)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (10%); Palustrine Forested (63%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (9%); Upland (18%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	1.3% timber harvest (72 of 5,317 total acres); no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No documented landslides
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (4%)

Clarence Strait Volcanics Annette Island Hills-Lowlands Complex

The Clarence Strait Volcanics Annette Island Hills-Lowlands Complex LTA is located on the lowland portions of northern and eastern Annette Island, including Ham Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rolling hills and gently sloping lowlands within the Clarence Strait Volcanics Ecological Subsection.

This LTA includes extensive glacially scoured lowlands punctuated by small hills. Small streams with small riparian areas traverse the lowlands draining the mountain slopes inland. Uplifted beach sediments line portions of the shoreline. Dense till underlies concave portions of the lowlands.

Moderately deep to deep, very poorly drained organic soils on the lowlands support sphagnum and mixed conifer or low volume cedar forests. Somewhat poorly to well drained mineral soils on the hills support western hemlock and cedar dominated forests.

Uplifted beach soils are deep and moderately well drained and support productive hemlock dominated stands.

Annette Bay, Cascade Inlet, Crab Bay, and Kwain Bay are in this LTA.

This LTA is entirely on private and municipal land. The LTA is in Alaska's only Indian Reservation. There has been an unknown amount of timber harvest and road construction in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. The vegetation in this LTA is resistant to destructive winds; therefore, windthrow risk is low. Landslide initiation risk is low. There is no snow avalanche risk. Yellow-cedar decline occupies about five percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	CSV_40a_4
Map Unit Code	M245Cj13
Map Unit Long Name	Clarence Strait Volcanics Annette Island Hills-Lowlands Complex
Size	16,076 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Extrusive; Igneous Intrusive; Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Volcanic, undivided; Granodiorite; Graywacke, Slate
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive Forest-Unmapped (99%).
Big POG	2016: 0 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 0 acres (0%)
All POG	1954: 0 acres (0%); 2016: 0 acres (0%)
Climate	Average temperature: 4-8°C (39.2-46.4°F). Annual precipitation: 279-483 cm (110-190 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (96%); 500-1000 ft. (4%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (94%); 35-54% slopes (5%); 55-75% slopes (1%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Trhl, (3%).
Shoreline Miles	57 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (73%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Lake (L), Flood plain (FP), Estuary (ES), High gradient contained (HC), Palustrine (PA)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (6%); Palustrine Forested (48%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (32%); Upland (13%)
Ownership	NFS (0%); Private/Municipal (100%)
Human Disturbance	An unknown amount of timber harvest and roads exist.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (< 0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (5%)

Clarence Strait Volcanics South Etolin Island Hills-Valley Floor Complex

The Clarence Strait Volcanics South Etolin Island Hills-Valley Floor Complex LTA is located on the southern tip of Etolin Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rolling hills and infrequently dissected footslopes, alluvial fans, and lesser amounts of gently sloping lowlands within the Clarence Strait Volcanics Ecological Subsection.

The LTA consists of a glacially scoured valley floor and adjacent lowlands and hills. Uplifted beach sediments occur along the shoreline of this LTA.

Moderately deep to deep very poorly drained organic soils on the lowlands support sphagnum, mixed conifer or cedar dominated wetlands.

Somewhat poorly to well drained mineral soils less than one meter thick over bedrock or dense till occur on the hills. These soils support western hemlock and cedar dominated forests. Salal is a common understory species in this LTA.

Krogh Lake is in this LTA.

The LTA is entirely within the South Etolin Wilderness, on NFS land. There has been no timber harvest or road building in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. The vegetation is resistant to destructive winds, therefore, windthrow risk is low. Landslide initiation risk is low. There is no snow avalanche risk. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about thirteen percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	CSV_40c
Map Unit Code	M245Cj14
Map Unit Long Name	Clarence Strait Volcanics South Etolin Island Hills-Valley Floor Complex
Size	6,565 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Sedimentary; Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Quartz Diorite, Monzonite, Quartz Monzonite; Graywacke, Slate; Alluvium
Soil Parent Material	Ablation Till, Colluvium, Glacial Deposit, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Fluvial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial; Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial
Soil Great Groups	Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to low site index (31%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (29%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (10%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (8%); Unproductive forest due to Alder (7%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (7%).
Big POG	2016: 18 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 653 acres (10%)
All POG	1954: 3,762 acres (57%); 2016: 3,762 acres (57%)
Climate	Average temperature: 4.5-7°C (40.1-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 229 cm (90 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (88%); 500-1000 ft. (12%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (95%); 35-54% slopes (5%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	15 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (46%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Moderate gradient contained (MC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Flood plain (FP), Low gradient contained (LC), Palustrine (PA)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (73%); Upland (27%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (0.2%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (13%)

Clarence Strait Volcanics McHenry Inlet Valley Floor

The Clarence Strait Volcanics McHenry Inlet Valley Floor LTA is located by McHenry Inlet on Etolin Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans, floodplains, uplifted beaches with lesser areas of estuaries within the Clarence Strait Volcanics Ecological Subsection.

This LTA is at the mouth of a glacially scoured U-shaped valley. Dense till or uplifted beach and estuary sediments underlie much of the LTA.

Somewhat poorly to well drained mineral soils on the footslopes support productive western hemlock or cedar dominated forests.

On the alluvial fans and floodplains deep and well drained mineral soils support productive Sitka spruce and western hemlock dominated forests.

On gently sloping footslopes and lowlands soils are deep poorly drained organics underlain by dense till. These soils support moss or tufted club rush dominated non-forested wetlands or low volume cedar or mixed conifer forested wetlands.

Uplifted beach sediments are adjacent to and intermingled with floodplain sediments in this LTA. The uplifted beach sediments support productive hemlock dominated forests. The estuary at the mouth of McHenry Creek is comprised of poorly drained mineral soils that support a range of sedges and grasses depending on tidal inundation.

The LTA is entirely within the South Etolin Wilderness on NFS land. There has been no timber harvest or road building in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. The LTA is largely protected from prevailing winds, therefore, windthrow risk is low to moderate. Landslide initiation risk is low. There is no snow avalanche risk. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about eight percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	CSV_50
Map Unit Code	M245Cj15
Map Unit Long Name	Clarence Strait Volcanics McHenry Inlet Valley Floor
Size	1,381 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary; Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Graywacke, Slate; Alluvium
Soil Parent Material	Ablation Till, Colluvium, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial
Soil Great Groups	Humicryods
Landcover	Volume classes 6 and 7 (20%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (17%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (16%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (10%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (9%); Timber harvest, more than 50 years old (7%).
Big POG	2016: 273 acres (20%)
High POG	2016: 563 acres (41%)
All POG	1954: 1,088 acres (79%); 2016: 1,088 acres (79%)
Climate	Average temperature: 4.5-7°C (40.1-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 229 cm (90 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (100%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (95%); 35-54% slopes (5%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	4 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (50%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Flood plain (FP), High gradient contained (HC), Alluvial fan (AF), Moderate gradient contained (MC)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (26%); Upland (74%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (0.7%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (8%)

Clarence Strait Volcanics Gravina Island Bostwick Bay to Vallenar Bay Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex

The Clarence Strait Volcanics Gravina Island Bostwick Bay to Vallenar Bay Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex LTA is located along Bostwick and Vallenar Creeks on Gravina Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly floodplains and gently sloping lowlands within the Clarence Strait Volcanics Ecological Subsection.

This LTA represents a glacial trough between two mountain slopes of different rock types.

Very poorly drained organic soils on the valley floor lowlands support sphagnum moss, sedges or mixed conifer or cedar dominated wetlands.

Well drained alluvial soils along Vallenar and Bostwick Creeks support productive Sitka spruce and hemlock dominated riparian forests.

Bostwick Lake, Bostwick Inlet, and Vallenar Bay are adjacent to this LTA.

This LTA is entirely on NFS and State land. The LTA is in Timber Production and Semi-Remote Recreation LUDs. A portion of the LTA is in the Gravina Roadless Area. About 126 acres of timber harvest occurred in the 1950's and the 2000's with six miles of associated road building.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. The LTA is largely protected from prevailing winds and the vegetation is resistant to destructive winds; therefore, windthrow risk is low. Landslide initiation risk is low. There is no snow avalanche risk.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	CSV_50a_1
Map Unit Code	M245Cj16
Map Unit Long Name	Clarence Strait Volcanics Gravina Island Bostwick Bay to Vallner Bay Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex
Size	7,837 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Extrusive; Sedimentary; Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Volcanic, undivided; Graywacke, Slate; Alluvium
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial; Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial; Proglacial Deposition-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryofluvents, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to low site index (32%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (21%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (16%); Forested muskeg (9%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (7%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (5%).
Big POG	2016: 58 acres (1%)
High POG	2016: 421 acres (5%)
All POG	1954: 2,850 acres (36%); 2016: 2,724 acres (35%)
Climate	Average temperature: 5-8°C (41-46.4°F). Annual precipitation: 279-432 cm (110-170 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (96%); 500-1000 ft. (4%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (98%); 35-54% slopes (2%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	6 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (80%); mapped (2%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Flood plain (FP), Moderate gradient contained (MC), High gradient contained (HC), Low gradient contained (LC)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (5%); Palustrine Forested (77%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (6%); Upland (12%)
Ownership	NFS (68%); State of Alaska (32%)
Human Disturbance	1.6% timber harvest (126 of 7,837 total acres); 0.3 km/km2 (0.5 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (4%)

Clarence Strait Volcanics Cleveland Peninsula Helm Bay to Union Bay Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex

The Clarence Strait Volcanics Cleveland Peninsula Helm Bay to Union Bay Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex LTA is located along Black Bear Creek on Cleveland Peninsula. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected footslopes, and alluvial fans, and gently sloping lowlands, with lesser areas of floodplains within the Clarence Strait Volcanics Ecological Subsection.

This LTA is the bottom of a glacial trough between two ridges. Dense till underlies the lowlands. The floodplains of Helm Creek and Black Bear Creek are in this LTA.

On the lowlands and valley bottoms away from the alluvial areas deep, very poorly drained organic soils support sphagnum or mixed conifer dominated wetlands.

Poorly drained to well drained soils on footslopes support western hemlock or cedar dominated forests.

Well drained alluvial soils along Black Bear and Helm Creek and on numerous alluvial fans support productive Sitka spruce or western hemlock dominated forests. Red alder occupy the most active portion of the floodplains on these two Creeks.

Sleeping Beauty Mine (abandoned) is located in this LTA.

The entire LTA is in the Semi-Remote Recreation LUD on NFS land. The entire LTA is in the Cleveland Roadless Area. Eight acres of timber harvest occurred in the 1910's, with no associated road building.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. The LTA is largely protected from prevailing winds and the vegetation is resistant to destructive winds; therefore, windthrow risk is low. Landslide initiation risk is low. There is no snow avalanche risk. Yellow-cedar decline is documented in about six percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	CSV_50a_2
Map Unit Code	M245Cj17
Map Unit Long Name	Clarence Strait Volcanics Cleveland Peninsula Helm Bay to Union Bay Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex
Size	5,143 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Extrusive; Sedimentary; Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Volcanic, undivided; Graywacke, Slate; Alluvium
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Dense Till, Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial; Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial; Proglacial Deposition-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryofluvents, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to muskeg (26%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (19%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (15%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (13%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (10%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (7%).
Big POG	2016: 205 acres (4%)
High POG	2016: 1,103 acres (21%)
All POG	1954: 3,019 acres (59%); 2016: 3,011 acres (59%)
Climate	Average temperature: 4-7.5°C (39.2-45.5°F). Annual precipitation: 254-279 cm (100-110 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (84%); 500-1000 ft. (16%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (94%); 35-54% slopes (5%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	5 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (62%); mapped (3%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Flood plain (FP), High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Alluvial fan (AF)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (70%); Upland (30%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	0.1% timber harvest (8 of 5,143 total acres); no road or trail; Sleeping Beauty Mine.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (< 0.1%); landslides (0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (6%)

Clarence Strait Volcanics Camano Point Lowlands

The Clarence Strait Volcanics Camano Point Lowlands LTA is located on the southern tip of Cleveland Peninsula. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly gently sloping lowlands with lesser areas of uplifted beach within the Clarence Strait Volcanics Ecological Subsection.

This LTA has been scoured by glacial ice. Uplifted beach sediments occur on protected areas of the shoreline.

On the lowlands very poorly drained organic soils support sphagnum peat, cedar or mixed conifer wetlands.

Poorly drained gravelly organic beach deposits and moderately well drained to well drained mineral soils on steeper slopes support western hemlock or cedar dominated forests.

Well drained alluvial soils along drainages support productive Sitka spruce or western hemlock dominated riparian forest.

Bond Bay, Caamano Point, and Bond Bay Gravesite are located in this LTA.

The entire LTA is in the Semi-Remote Recreation LUD on NFS land. It is in the Cleveland Roadless Area. There has been no timber harvest or road building in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. The LTA is exposed to prevailing winds and the more productive riparian sites have experienced some windthrow. Windthrow risk is mostly low but ranges to high along the beach. Landslide initiation risk is low. There is no snow avalanche risk. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about six percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	CSV_60_1
Map Unit Code	M245Cj18
Map Unit Long Name	Clarence Strait Volcanics Camano Point Lowlands
Size	3,012 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Sedimentary; Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Granodiorite, Quartz Diorite, Diorite; Graywacke, Slate; Metavolcanics
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Proglacial Deposition-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to low site index (28%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (20%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (19%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (10%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (10%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (8%).
Big POG	2016: 0 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 649 acres (22%)
All POG	1954: 1,778 acres (59%); 2016: 1,778 acres (59%)
Climate	Average temperature: 5-8°C (41-46.4°F). Annual precipitation: 254 cm (100 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (100%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (96%); 35-54% slopes (4%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: PzZc, (1%).
Shoreline Miles	14 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (79%); mapped (18%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Moderate gradient contained (MC), High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Flood plain (FP), Alluvial fan (AF)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (72%); Upland (28%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (0.6%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (6%)

Clarence Strait Volcanics South Etolin Island Lowlands

The Clarence Strait Volcanics South Etolin Island Lowlands LTA is located along the shoreline of Etolin Island south of McHenry Inlet. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly gently sloping lowlands and uplifted beaches within the Clarence Strait Volcanics Ecological Subsection.

This LTA has been scoured by glacial erosion, and dense till underlies most of the lowlands.

On the lowlands deep, very poorly drained organic soils support sphagnum peat, cedar, or mixed conifer dominated wetlands. Somewhat poorly drained to well drained soils support western hemlock or cedar dominated forests.

Uplifted beach soils are gravelly and soil drainage ranges from well to poor. These soils support western hemlock and Sitka spruce dominated forests.

Kelp Point, McHenry Anchorage, and Dewey Anchorage are located in this LTA.

The entire LTA is in the South Etolin Wilderness, on NFS and State land. There has been no timber harvest or road building in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. The LTA is exposed to destructive winds but short vegetation minimizes windthrow risk. Several windthrow patches and even-aged stands occur in the LTA. Windthrow risk ranges from low to high, primarily dependent on tree height. Landslide initiation risk is low. There is no snow avalanche risk.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	CSV_60_2
Map Unit Code	M245Cj19
Map Unit Long Name	Clarence Strait Volcanics South Etolin Island Lowlands
Size	4,482 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Graywacke, Slate
Soil Parent Material	Ablation Till, Dense Till, Glacial Deposit, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Proglacial Deposition-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquepts, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to low site index (32%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (26%); Unproductive forest due to Alder (18%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (10%).
Big POG	2016: 33 acres (1%)
High POG	2016: 178 acres (4%)
All POG	1954: 1,840 acres (41%); 2016: 1,840 acres (41%)
Climate	Average temperature: 5.5-7.5°C (41.9-45.5°F). Annual precipitation: 229 cm (90 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (100%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (100%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	14 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (89%); mapped (<1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Moderate gradient contained (MC), Palustrine (PA), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Estuary (ES), Flood plain (FP)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (24%); Palustrine Forested (61%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (8%); Upland (7%)
Ownership	NFS (84%); State of Alaska (16%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No documented landslides
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (1%)

South Admiralty Volcanics Ecological Subsection LTAs

South Admiralty Volcanics Mountain Summits

The South Admiralty Volcanics Mountain Summits LTA is located on the high elevation summits on the south end of Admiralty Island between Pybus bay and Chaik Bay. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rounded mountain summits within the South Admiralty Volcanics Ecological Subsection.

The mountain summits in this LTA have been rounded by continental glaciation and reshaped by alpine glaciation.

Soils are typically poorly drained organic soils or moderately well drained mineral soils that are less than one-half meter thick over bedrock. The poorly drained organic soils support deer cabbage and sedge dominated non-forested wetlands. The better drained soils support heather and krummholz mountain hemlock forests or alder-salmonberry plant communities in avalanche zones. Permanent snow fields occur in cirques on north facing slopes.

The entire LTA is on NFS land. The LTA is managed as the Admiralty Island National Monument Kootznoowoo Wilderness. There is no timber harvest or roads in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast. There is negligible wind disturbance in this LTA due to short vegetation. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low. Snow avalanche risk is high.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	SAV_10
Map Unit Code	M245Bv01
Map Unit Long Name	South Admiralty Volcanics Mountain Summits
Size	35,120 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Extrusive
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Andesite, Basalt
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryorthents, Cryosaprists, Cryumbrepts, Humicryods, Rock Outcrop
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to high elevation (38%); Alpine (18%); Alder-Brush (14%); Sparsely Vegetated/Unvegetated (14%).
Big POG	2016: 218 acres (1%)
High POG	2016: 608 acres (2%)
All POG	1954: 2,143 acres (6%); 2016: 2,143 acres (6%)
Climate	Average temperature: 0.5-6°C (32.9-42.8°F). Annual precipitation: 229cm (90 in).
Elevation Class	500-1000 ft. (2%); 1000-2000 ft. (37%); 2000+ ft. (61%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (29%); 35-54% slopes (27%); 55-75% slopes (26%); >75% slopes (18%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	not present
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Lake (L), Alluvial fan (AF)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (8%); Upland (92%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (1.8%); landslides (< 0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (<1%)

South Admiralty Volcanics Mountain Slopes

The South Admiralty Volcanics Mountain Slopes LTA includes the mountain slopes between Chaik Bay and Pybus Bay on southern Admiralty Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, shallowly incised, smooth mountain slopes with lesser amounts of subalpine summits and ridges as well as infrequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans within the South Admiralty Volcanics Ecological Subsection.

The mountain slopes were scoured by glaciation. Dense till underlies lower landscape positions.

Mineral soils on the upper mountain slopes are typically well drained and less than one-half meter thick over bedrock. These soils support western hemlock and Sitka spruce dominated forests. Alder-salmonberry plant communities in avalanche zones are common.

Soils on the lower mountain slopes and footslopes are typically mineral, range from somewhat poorly drained to well drained and are about one meter thick over bedrock or dense till. The well drained soils support western hemlock forests with inclusions of Sitka spruce. The somewhat poorly drained soils support western hemlock or yellow-cedar forests.

This LTA is almost entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in the Admiralty Island National Monument Kootznoowoo Wilderness. There has been about 2,432 acres of timber harvest in this LTA prior to 1970. There is an unknown number of miles of road in the LTA. The roads and timber harvest pre-date wilderness designation.

The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast. There is a moderate amount of wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is high near Point Gardner and on the southeast slopes facing Frederick Sound. Landslide risk is moderate while snow avalanche risk is high.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	SAV_30
Map Unit Code	M245Bv02
Map Unit Long Name	South Admiralty Volcanics Mountain Slopes
Size	101,281 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Extrusive
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Andesite, Basalt
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (18%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (15%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (12%); Unproductive forest due to high elevation (10%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (8%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (6%); Recurrent slide (5%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (5%).
Big POG	2016: 15,038 acres (15%)
High POG	2016: 41,769 acres (41%)
All POG	1954: 70,797 acres (70%); 2016: 68,365 acres (68%)
Climate	Average temperature: 1-6.5°C (33.8-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 178-279 cm (70-110 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (31%); 500-1000 ft. (32%); 1000-2000 ft. (34%); 2000+ ft. (3%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (38%); 35-54% slopes (27%); 55-75% slopes (21%); >75% slopes (15%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Dl, Pp, (<1%).
Shoreline Miles	82 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (24%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Alluvial fan (AF), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Flood plain (FP)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (6%); Palustrine Forested (13%); Upland (81%)
Ownership	NFS (100%); Private/Municipal (<1%)
Human Disturbance	2.4% timber harvest (2,432 of 101,281 total acres); Several miles of uninentoried roads associated with timber harvest.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (< 1%); avalanche fields (5.1%); landslides (0.3%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (1%)

South Admiralty Volcanics Hills-Lowlands Complex

The South Admiralty Volcanics Hills-Lowlands Complex LTA is located around Wilson Cove on the west side and just east of Eliza Harbor in the east on Admiralty Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rolling hills and gently sloping lowlands within the South Admiralty Volcanics Ecological Subsection.

This LTA is the result of heavy glacial scour reworked by fluvial processes in some areas. What remains are till-covered lowlands and small bedrock controlled hills. Parent material is glacial till and bedrock is near the surface in several places through the LTA. Uplifted beach sediments line portions of the shoreline.

Poorly drained organic and mineral soils on the lowlands usually have a dense till contact near the surface impeding soil drainage. These soils support low volume mixed conifer forested wetlands and sphagnum dominated non-forested wetlands. The hills have moderately well drained mineral soils, often with a bedrock contact. Vegetation consists primarily of western hemlock forests with inclusions of cedar dominance.

Gravelly uplifted beach soils support moderately productive western hemlock dominated forests along protected portions of the shoreline.

Almost the entire LTA is on NFS land. The LTA is in the Admiralty Island National Monument Kootznoowoo Wilderness. There has been about 121 acres timber harvest near Eliza harbor in this LTA from prior to 1960. There is no road or trail in the LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast. There is a minor amount of wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	SAV_40a
Map Unit Code	M245Bv03
Map Unit Long Name	South Admiralty Volcanics Hills-Lowlands Complex
Size	16,009 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Extrusive
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Andesite, Basalt
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume class 4 on hydric soils (27%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (15%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (12%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (11%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (11%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (7%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (5%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (5%).
Big POG	2016: 859 acres (5%)
High POG	2016: 3,450 acres (22%)
All POG	1954: 11,509 acres (72%); 2016: 11,388 acres (71%)
Climate	Average temperature: 2-6.5°C (35.6-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 229-279 cm (90-110 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (82%); 500-1000 ft. (17%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (88%); 35-54% slopes (9%); 55-75% slopes (2%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	31 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (76%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Flood plain (FP), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Low gradient contained (LC)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (6%); Palustrine Forested (59%); Upland (35%)
Ownership	NFS (100%); Private/Municipal (<1%)
Human Disturbance	0.8% timber harvest (121 of 16,009 total acres); no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (< 0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (<1%)

South Admiralty Volcanics Wilson, Eliza, and Chaik Bay Valley Floor

The South Admiralty Volcanics Wilson, Eliza, and Chaik Bay Valley Floor LTA is located in the valleys of the named bays on southern Admiralty Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans, floodplains, and lesser amounts of estuaries within the South Admiralty Volcanics Ecological Subsection.

On the floodplains and alluvial fans, soils are typically well drained, deep mineral soils. These soils support productive Sitka spruce and western hemlock riparian forests. Alder occupies the most active portion of the floodplain adjacent to the stream channels. In harvested areas red alder or alder-Sitka spruce stands are common.

Outside the alluvial areas, soils are poorly drained organics more than one meter thick over dense till. These soils support sphagnum moss or tufted club rush dominated wetlands.

Meadows above high tide and intertidal flats comprise the estuary. Low tidal flats are mostly unvegetated. Brackish water tolerant sedges and grasses dominate upper tidal flats. Infrequently flooded, Meadows above high tide are dominated by a variety of grasses, sedges and forbs including bluejoint, cow parsnip and Sitka sedge. Uplifted beach sediments may underlie the lowest elevations in this LTA.

The entire LTA is on NFS land. The LTA is managed as the Admiralty Island National Monument Kootznoowoo Wilderness. There has been about 992 timber harvest in this LTA prior to 1960. There is an unknown amount of over grown, decommissioned alder covered road in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast. There is negligible wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide and snow avalanche risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	SAV_50
Map Unit Code	M245Bv04
Map Unit Long Name	South Admiralty Volcanics Wilson, Eliza, and Chaik Bay Valley Floor
Size	4,623 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Extrusive; Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Andesite, Basalt; Alluvium
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquepts, Cryaquods, Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryorthents, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume classes 6 and 7 (24%); Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (17%); Estuary (16%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (9%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (7%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (5%); Timber harvest, more than 50 years old (5%).
Big POG	2016: 1,126 acres (24%)
High POG	2016: 1,875 acres (41%)
All POG	1954: 3,461 acres (75%); 2016: 2,469 acres (53%)
Climate	Average temperature: 3-6.5°C (37.4-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 229-279 cm (90-110 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (100%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (93%); 35-54% slopes (5%); 55-75% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	7 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (93%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Flood plain (FP), High gradient contained (HC), Alluvial fan (AF), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Moderate gradient contained (MC)
Wetlands	Estuarine (16%); Palustrine Emergent (5%); Palustrine Forested (13%); Upland (67%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	21.5% timber harvest (992 of 4,623 total acres); no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (0.1%); landslides (0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

South Admiralty Volcanics Whitewater Bay and Bergmann Creek Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex

The South Admiralty Volcanics Whitewater Bay and Bergmann Creek Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex LTA is located along Whitewater Bay, Eliza Harbor and Herring Bay. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans, floodplains and gently sloping lowlands with lesser amounts of estuaries within the South Admiralty Volcanics Ecological Subsection.

On the floodplains and alluvial fans, soils are deep, well drained, and coarse-textured. These soils support productive Sitka spruce and hemlock dominated forests with red alder in the most active areas near the stream. Where harvested, the floodplains and alluvial fans support red alder or Sitka spruce dominated young-growth stands.

The soils on the lowlands are poorly drained, deep, organic soils. Mixed conifer stands dominate gentle slopes and areas along streams while non-forested sphagnum moss bogs and poor fens, typically with tufted club rush plant communities, with scattered shore pine dominate flatter areas.

Low tidal flats of the estuary are mostly unvegetated. Brackish water tolerant sedges and grasses dominate upper tidal flats.

Uplifted beach soils likely underlie the lowest elevations on the landscape.

This LTA is almost entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in the Admiralty Island National Monument Kootznoowoo Wilderness. There has been about 892 acres of timber harvest in this LTA prior to 1970. Most of this harvest was in riparian areas. There is an unknown amount of decommissioned alder-covered road in the LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast. There is a minor amount of wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide and snow avalanche risk is low in the LTA due to gentle slopes.

Interpretatopm	Data
TCF_ID_New	SAV_50a
Map Unit Code	M245Bv05
Map Unit Long Name	South Admiralty Volcanics Whitewater Bay and Bergmann Creek Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex
Size	6,306 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Extrusive; Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Andesite, Basalt; Argillite, Chert, Graywacke
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial; Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial; Proglacial Deposition-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquepts, Cryaquods, Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryorthents, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to muskeg (12%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (11%); Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (10%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (10%); Timber harvest, more than 50 years old (9%); Estuary (8%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (8%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (8%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (7%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (5%).
Big POG	2016: 634 acres (10%)
High POG	2016: 1,648 acres (26%)
All POG	1954: 3,961 acres (63%); 2016: 3,069 acres (49%)
Climate	Average temperature: 2.5-6.5°C (36.5-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 229cm (90 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (94%); 500-1000 ft. (6%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (90%); 35-54% slopes (9%); 55-75% slopes (2%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Pp, Trhl, (<1%).
Shoreline Miles	13 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (88%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Flood plain (FP), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Moderate gradient contained (MC), High gradient contained (HC), Alluvial fan (AF)
Wetlands	Estuarine (8%); Palustrine Forested (35%); Upland (57%)
Ownership	NFS (100%); Private/Municipal (<1%)
Human Disturbance	14.1% timber harvest (892 of 6,306 total acres); no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (0.1%); landslides (< 0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (<1%)

South Admiralty Volcanics Little Pybus Lowlands

The South Admiralty Volcanics Little Pybus Lowlands LTA is located near Point Gardner and Little Pybus Bay. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly gently sloping lowlands with lesser areas of floodplains and uplifted beaches within the South Admiralty Volcanics Ecological Subsection.

On the lowlands soils consist of about one meter of poorly drained organic material underlain by bedrock or dense till. These soils support mixed conifer or cedar forests, or non-forested tufted club rush and sedge dominated wetlands.

On the floodplains soils are typically deep, well drained mineral soils. These soils support productive Sitka spruce and hemlock dominated stands. Where the floodplain is very active these soils support red alder dominated stands.

On the uplifted beaches soils are typically gravelly organics. Soil drainage ranges from poor to well. These sites typically support western hemlock dominated forests with inclusions of spruce or cedar dominance. Many of the uplifted beach stands are even-aged due to windthrow or harvest. A well drained sandy soil beach ridge supports an even-aged Sitka spruce stand at the head of Little Pybus Bay.

This LTA is almost entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in the Admiralty Island National Monument Kootznoowoo Wilderness. There has been about 197 timber harvest in this LTA prior to 1940. There is no road or trail in the LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast. There is a moderate amount of wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is moderate. Landslide risk is low while snow avalanche risk is low-moderate, especially by Little Pybus Bay. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about eleven percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	SAV_60
Map Unit Code	M245Bv06
Map Unit Long Name	South Admiralty Volcanics Little Pybus Lowlands
Size	9,100 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Extrusive; Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Andesite, Basalt; Argillite, Chert, Graywacke, Limestone, Sandstone, Shale, Conglomerate
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Solution
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Proglacial Deposition-Glacial; Karstification-Solution
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume class 4 on hydric soils (24%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (16%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (12%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (11%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (9%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (8%); Estuary (5%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (5%).
Big POG	2016: 958 acres (11%)
High POG	2016: 1,987 acres (22%)
All POG	1954: 5,966 acres (66%); 2016: 5,769 acres (63%)
Climate	Average temperature: 3.5-6.5°C (38.3-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 229-279 cm (90-110 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (96%); 500-1000 ft. (4%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (95%); 35-54% slopes (5%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Dl, (12%).
Shoreline Miles	36 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (92%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Flood plain (FP), Moderate gradient contained (MC), High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Palustrine (PA)
Wetlands	Estuarine (7%); Palustrine Emergent (14%); Palustrine Forested (49%); Upland (30%)
Ownership	NFS (99%); Private/Municipal (1%)
Human Disturbance	2.2% timber harvest (197 of 9,100 total acres); no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (0.2%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (11%)

South Admiralty Volcanics Plateaus

The South Admiralty Volcanics Plateaus LTA is located on southern Admiralty Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected volcanic plateaus within the South Admiralty Volcanics Ecological Subsection.

The volcanic plateaus in this LTA are pre-glacial, meaning they have been scoured and modified during the last glaciation. The lava flows are gently sloping with moderately steep faces. A single plateau may include several different flows at different elevations.

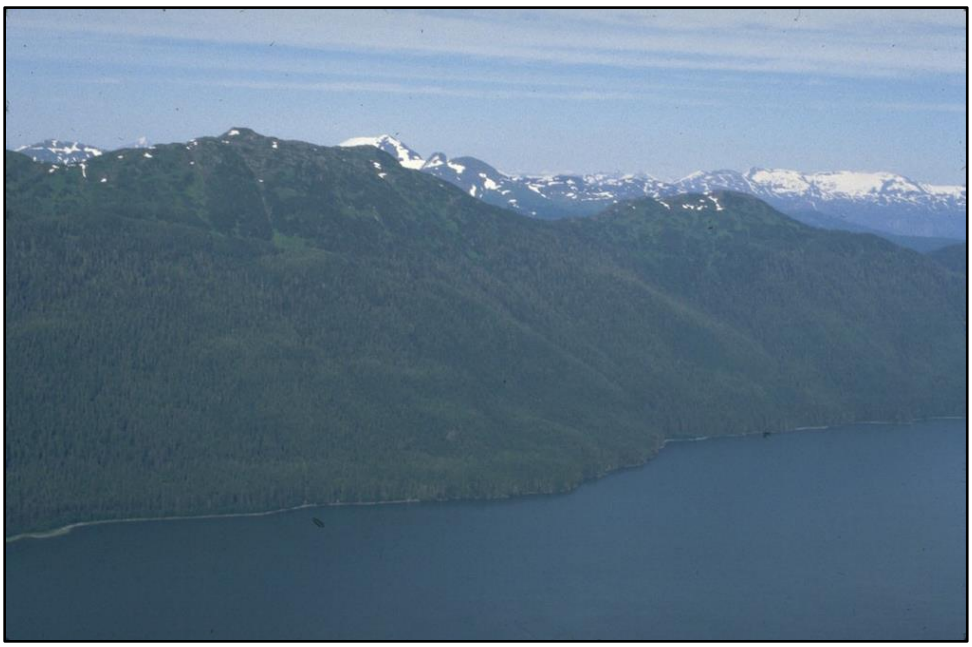
Soils on the flat portions of the plateaus are typically poorly or very poorly drained organic deposits less than one meter thick over bedrock. These soils support non-forested sphagnum or sedge dominated wetlands with scattered shore pine. On the sloping portion of the plateaus soils are moderately well drained mineral deposits less than one-half meter thick over bedrock. These soils support western hemlock dominated forests with inclusions of yellow-cedar.

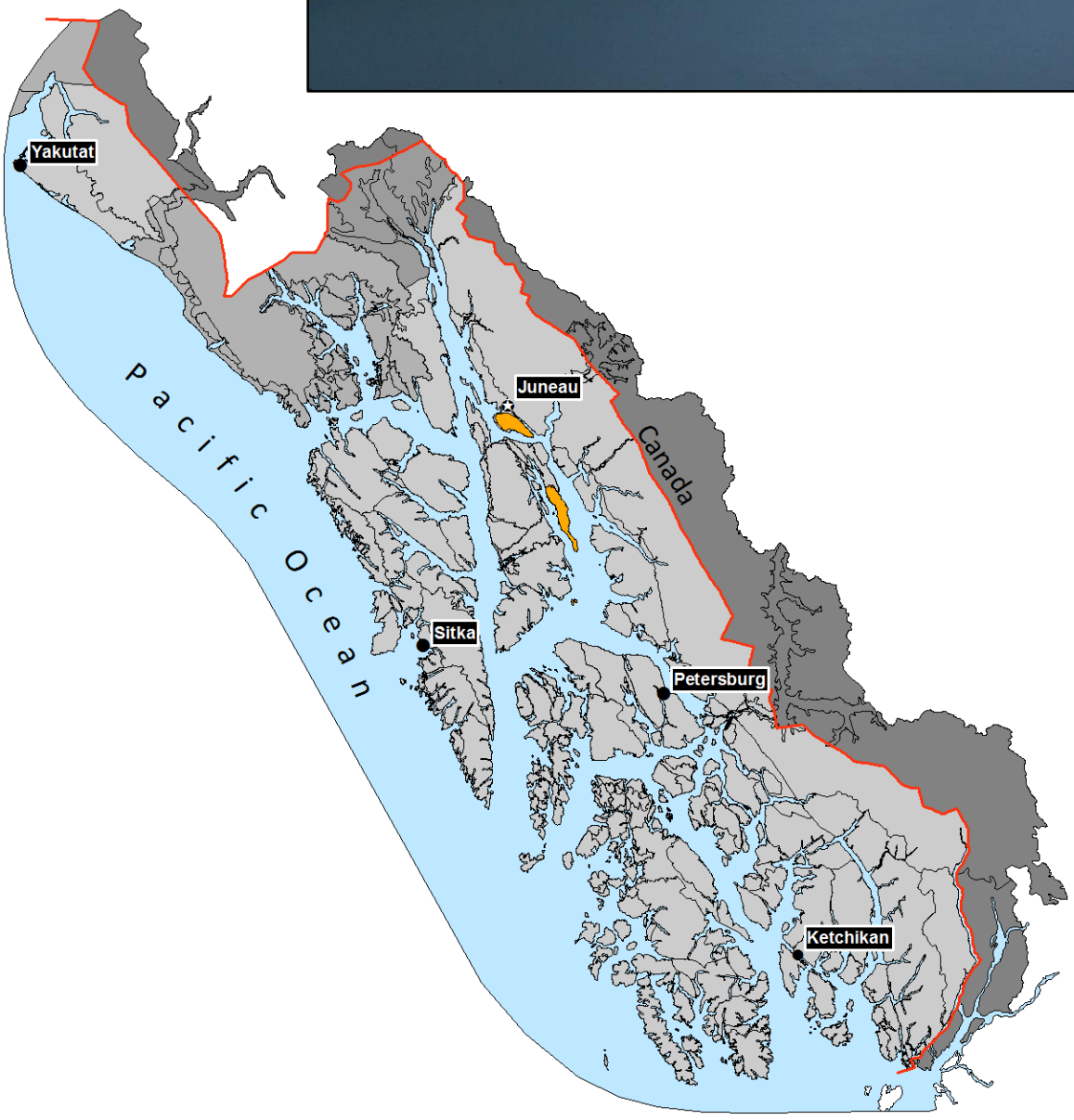
This entire LTA is on NFS land. The LTA is in the Admiralty Island National Monument Kootznoowoo Wilderness. There is no timber harvest or roads in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast. There is a negligible amount of wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low while snow avalanche risk is moderate.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	SAV_61
Map Unit Code	M245Bv07
Map Unit Long Name	South Admiralty Volcanics Plateaus
Size	14,991 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Extrusive
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Andesite, Basalt
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryorthents, Cryosaprists, Cryumbrepts, Humicryods, Rock Outcrop
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to high elevation (52%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (8%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (7%); Alder-Brush (6%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (5%).
Big POG	2016: 164 acres (1%)
High POG	2016: 944 acres (6%)
All POG	1954: 3,614 acres (24%); 2016: 3,614 acres (24%)
Climate	Average temperature: 1-6°C (33.8-42.8°F). Annual precipitation: 178-279 cm (70-110 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (2%); 500-1000 ft. (14%); 1000-2000 ft. (66%); 2000+ ft. (18%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (71%); 35-54% slopes (19%); 55-75% slopes (7%); >75% slopes (3%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Lake (L), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Palustrine (PA)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (41%); Palustrine Forested (7%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (8%); Upland (43%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (<1%)

Stephens Passage Volcanics Ecological Subsection LTAs





Stephens Passage Volcanics Douglas Island Mountain Summits

The Stephens Passage Volcanics Douglas Island Mountain Summits LTA is located in the high elevation areas of Douglas Island near Juneau. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rounded mountain summits within the Stephens Passage Volcanics Ecological Subsection.

The rounded summits are covered by heathers and cassiope plant communities on the well drained soils and deer cabbage and sedge plant communities on the poorly drained sites. Both soils are shallow to bedrock but the poorly drained site has a thick, wet, organic surface. Alder-salmonberry plant communities with deep, coarse-textured, well drained soils are common on steeper slopes in avalanche zones. Krummholz mountain hemlock grows in wind and slope protected areas.

Most of this LTA is on NFS and State land. The LTA is managed as Semi-Remote Recreation LUD. Portions of the LTA are in the Douglas Island Roadless Area. There is no timber harvest or road in this LTA. The upper elevations of the Eaglecrest Ski Area are in this LTA.

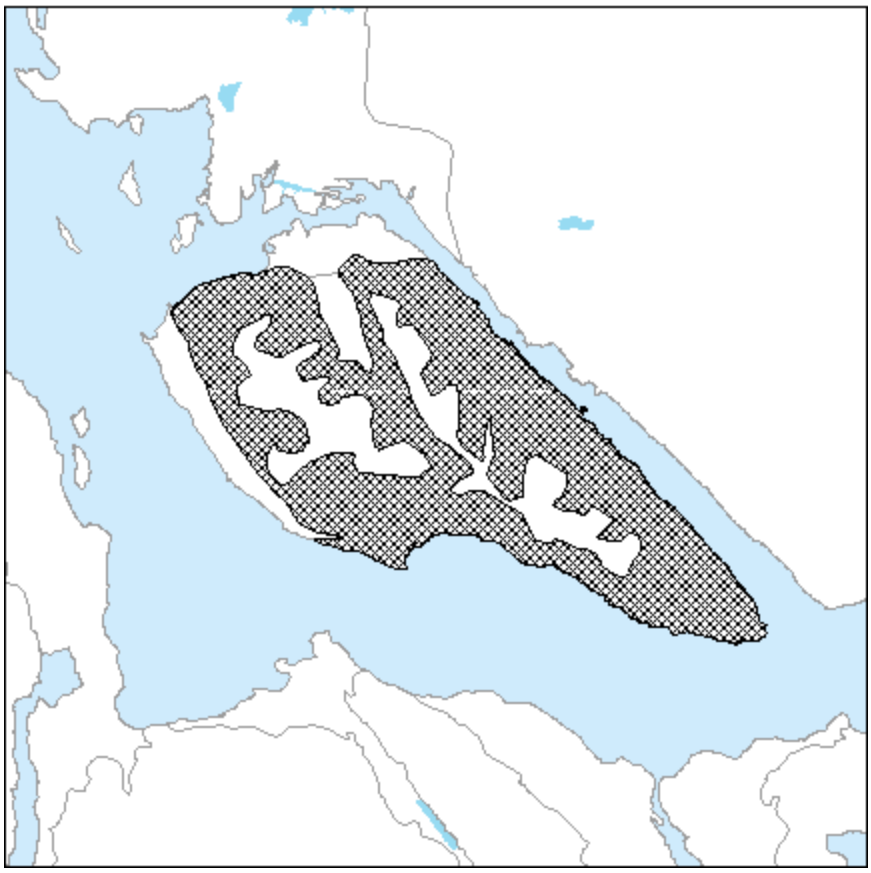
The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast. There is negligible wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide and snow avalanche risk is moderate.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	SPV_10
Map Unit Code	M245Br01
Map Unit Long Name	Stephens Passage Volcanics Douglas Island Mountain Summits
Size	9,504 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Extrusive; Undifferentiated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Volcanic, undivided; Mixed Extrusive and Sedimentary
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryorthents, Cryosaprists, Cryumbrepts, Humicryods, Rock Outcrop, Spodosols
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to high elevation (29%); Recurrent slide (15%); Unproductive forest due to recurrent slide (15%); Alpine (10%); Sparsely Vegetated/Unvegetated (10%); Alder-Brush (7%); Unproductive forest due to rock (6%).
Big POG	2016: 0 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 33 acres (0%)
All POG	1954: 696 acres (7%); 2016: 696 acres (7%)
Climate	Average temperature: 0-5°C (32-41°F). Annual precipitation: 229cm (90 in).
Elevation Class	1000-2000 ft. (12%); 2000+ ft. (88%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (27%); 35-54% slopes (31%); 55-75% slopes (25%); >75% slopes (18%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	not present
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Alluvial fan (AF), Palustrine (PA), Moderate gradient contained (MC)
Wetlands	Upland (100%)
Ownership	NFS (62%); State of Alaska (23%); Private/Municipal (16%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Stephens Passage Volcanics Douglas Island Mountain Slopes

The Stephens Passage Volcanics Douglas Island Mountain Slopes LTA includes all of the mountain slopes on Douglas Island, across Gastineau Channel from the city of Juneau. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, shallowly incised, smooth mountain slopes with lesser amounts of subalpine summits and ridges and infrequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans within the Stephens Passage Volcanics Ecological Subsection.

The soils on the side-slopes are generally well drained mineral soils about one meter thick over bedrock or dense till. These soils are typically deeper on the gentler slopes and shallow on the steep slopes. They support moderately productive western hemlock and yellow-cedar dominated forests. Alluvial fans are very common on the toes of slopes in this LTA. Soils are deep and well drained. Vegetation is more productive evidenced by western hemlock to Sitka spruce forests.



The subalpine summits have poorly drained, shallow to moderately deep soils that support mixed conifer or mountain hemlock forests, or sphagnum dominated wetlands.

The privately owned Eagle Crest Ski Area and the closed Treadwell mine are in this LTA. The community of Douglas is in this LTA.

About half of the LTA is on NFS land. The LTA is in the Semi-Remote Recreation LUD. Most of the LTA is in the Douglas Island Roadless Area. There is a minor amount of timber harvest in this LTA from the late 1800's related to the Treadwell Mine. There are 42 miles of road and trail in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast. There is a minor amount of wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is high while snow avalanche risk is moderate.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	SPV_30_1
Map Unit Code	M245Br02
Map Unit Long Name	Stephens Passage Volcanics Douglas Island Mountain Slopes
Size	33,144 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Extrusive; Sedimentary; Undifferentiated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Volcanic undivided; Graywacke, Slate; Mixed Extrusive and Sedimentary
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (21%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (13%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (12%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (7%); Natural young growth, size class 3 (7%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (6%); Recurrent slide (6%); Unproductive forest due to recurrent slide (5%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (5%).
Big POG	2016: 964 acres (3%)
High POG	2016: 7,452 acres (22%)
All POG	1954: 21,630 acres (65%); 2016: 21,630 acres (65%)
Climate	Average temperature: 0-6°C (32-42.8°F). Annual precipitation: 203-279 cm (80-110 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (27%); 500-1000 ft. (22%); 1000-2000 ft. (46%); 2000+ ft. (5%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (50%); 35-54% slopes (30%); 55-75% slopes (14%); >75% slopes (5%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	30 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (31%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Alluvial fan (AF), Flood plain (FP)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (5%); Upland (95%)
Ownership	NFS (55%); State of Alaska (17%); Private/Municipal (28%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; 0.5 km/km2 (0.8 mi/mi2) road or trail; Community of Douglas; Treadwell Mine.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (< 0.1%); landslides (0.2%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Stephens Passage Volcanics Glass Peninsula Mountain Slopes

The Stephens Passage Volcanics Glass Peninsula Mountain Slopes LTA is located at the southern tip of the Glass Peninsula on Admiralty Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly frequently dissected, shallowly incised, smooth mountain slopes with lesser areas of rounded mountain summits within the Stephens Passage Volcanics Ecological Subsection. Deep, frequent dissections occur on the western facing mountain slopes in this LTA.

Soils are formed in colluvium or glacial till about one meter thick over bedrock. Soils on the mountain slopes are typically moderately well or well drained mineral soils. These soils support moderately to highly productive western hemlock dominated forests with inclusions of cedar and Sitka spruce. Mountain hemlock stands are common above 300 meters (1,000 feet) elevation.

On the rounded mountain summits soils are typically poorly drained organic material less than one-half meter thick over bedrock. These soils support crowberry or deer cabbage plant communities in non-forested wetlands or mountain hemlock or yellow-cedar forests.

Uplifted beach soils occur on the western side of the peninsula. These soils are typically well drained and support productive hemlock and spruce forests. Red alder is common in harvested areas.

The entire LTA is on NFS land. The LTA is in the Admiralty Island National Monument Kootznoowoo Wilderness. There has been about 288 acres of timber harvest in this LTA prior to 1960. There are no roads or trails in the LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast. There is a minor amount of wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low except on the aspects facing directly southeast on the southern slope of the LTA. Landslide risk is moderate.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	SPV_30_2
Map Unit Code	M245Br03
Map Unit Long Name	Stephens Passage Volcanics Glass Peninsula Mountain Slopes
Size	5,048 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Extrusive
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Volcanic, undivided
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume classes 6 and 7 (24%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (19%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (12%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (9%); Unproductive forest due to recurrent slide (8%); Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (5%).
Big POG	2016: 1,197 acres (24%)
High POG	2016: 2,662 acres (53%)
All POG	1954: 4,070 acres (81%); 2016: 3,782 acres (75%)
Climate	Average temperature: 3-6.5°C (37.4-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 178-229 cm (70-90 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (37%); 500-1000 ft. (27%); 1000-2000 ft. (36%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (38%); 35-54% slopes (30%); 55-75% slopes (15%); >75% slopes (18%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	9 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (42%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (8%); Upland (92%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	5.7% timber harvest (288 of 5,048 total acres); no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (0.2%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Stephens Passage Volcanics Glass Peninsula Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex

The Stephens Passage Volcanics Glass Peninsula Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex LTA is located on the Glass Peninsula on the eastern part of Admiralty Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, shallowly incised, smooth mountain slopes with lesser amounts of subalpine summits and ridges as well as infrequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans within the Stephens Passage Volcanics Ecological Subsection.

These mostly volcanic mountains were shaped by uplift and glaciation. Alpine glaciers have left cirques on several north facing slopes. Snow stays through the summer in the cirques. Mountain slope soils are typically well drained mineral soils less than one meter thick over bedrock or dense till. These soils support western hemlock forests with inclusions of Sitka spruce or yellow-cedar. Mountain hemlock forests are common above 300 meters elevation.

Rounded mountain summit soils are shallow organic or mineral soils, and soil drainage ranges from poor to well drained. The poorly drained soils occur on gentler slopes and support deer cabbage plant communities. Soils on the steeper slopes support heather plant communities and krummholz mountain hemlock forest. Bedrock outcrops are common.

Small, steep alluvial fans are located on some of the lower mountain slopes. On the fans, deep and well drained mineral soils support productive Sitka spruce and western hemlock dominated forests.

The entire LTA is on NFS land. The LTA is in the Admiralty Island National Monument Kootznoowoo Wilderness. There has been about 1,613 acres of timber harvest in this LTA prior to 1980. There are about eight miles of decommissioned road in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast. There is a minor amount of wind disturbance in this LTA, occurring on slopes facing Seymour Canal. Windthrow risk is moderate on these slopes and low elsewhere. Landslide and snow avalanche risk is moderate.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	SPV_30a
Map Unit Code	M245Br04
Map Unit Long Name	Stephens Passage Volcanics Glass Peninsula Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex
Size	42,025 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Extrusive; Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Volcanic, undivided; Graywacke, Slate
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (17%); Unproductive forest due to high elevation (12%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (11%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (10%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (8%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (6%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (5%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (5%); Sparsely Vegetated/Unvegetated (5%).
Big POG	2016: 4,160 acres (10%)
High POG	2016: 13,385 acres (32%)
All POG	1954: 26,816 acres (64%); 2016: 25,203 acres (60%)
Climate	Average temperature: 0-6.5°C (32-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 178-279 cm (70-110 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (27%); 500-1000 ft. (23%); 1000-2000 ft. (35%); 2000+ ft. (15%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (46%); 35-54% slopes (29%); 55-75% slopes (14%); >75% slopes (11%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	45 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (32%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Flood plain (FP), Alluvial fan (AF)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (6%); Palustrine Forested (19%); Upland (75%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	3.8% timber harvest (1,613 of 42,025 total acres); 0.07 km/km2 (0.11 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (0.2%); landslides (0.2%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (<1%)

Stephens Passage Volcanics Gastineau Channel Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex

The Stephens Passage Volcanics Gastineau Channel Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex LTA is located in the Fish Creek drainage on Douglas Island, across Gastineau Channel from the Juneau airport. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly frequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans and gently sloping lowlands within the Stephens Passage Volcanics Ecological Subsection.

The footslope and alluvial fan soils are a complex of well drained to poorly drained, deep mineral soils. These soils support productive western hemlock and Sitka spruce riparian forest in the well drained sites and low to moderately productive western hemlock forests on the poorly drained sites.

On the lowlands, deep, poorly drained organic soils support mixed conifer forested wetland or sphagnum moss non-forested wetlands.

Raised marine sediments are present at elevations up to 200 meters could underlie much of the LTA.

About two thirds of the LTA is on NFS land. The LTA is in the Semi-Remote Recreation LUD. The east and west boundaries of this LTA are in the Douglas Island Roadless Area. There was about three acres of timber harvest in this LTA in the 1980's. There are about three miles of road or trail in the LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast. There is a minor amount of wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is moderate.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	SPV_50a
Map Unit Code	M245Br05
Map Unit Long Name	Stephens Passage Volcanics Gastineau Channel Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex
Size	1,214 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Extrusive; Sedimentary; Undifferentiated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Volcanic, undivided; Graywacke, Slate; Mixed Extrusive and Sedimentary
Soil Parent Material	Ablation Till, Alluvium, Dense Till, Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial; Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial; Proglacial Deposition-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryods, Cryofluvents, Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume classes 6 and 7 (17%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (16%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (14%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (12%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (12%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (8%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (7%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (5%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (5%).
Big POG	2016: 204 acres (17%)
High POG	2016: 558 acres (46%)
All POG	1954: 916 acres (75%); 2016: 913 acres (75%)
Climate	Average temperature: 2.5-5.5°C (36.5-41.9°F). Annual precipitation: 229cm (90 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (21%); 500-1000 ft. (79%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (89%); 35-54% slopes (9%); 55-75% slopes (2%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (41%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Moderate gradient contained (MC), High gradient contained (HC)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (6%); Palustrine Forested (16%); Upland (78%)
Ownership	NFS (67%); State of Alaska (17%); Private/Municipal (17%)
Human Disturbance	0.3% timber harvest (3 of 1,214 total acres); 1.0 km/km2 (1.6 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (0.2%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Stephens Passage Volcanics Glass Peninsula Lowlands

The Stephens Passage Volcanics Glass Peninsula Lowlands LTA is located on the southern tip of the Glass Peninsula on eastern Admiralty Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly gently sloping lowlands and lesser amounts of rolling hills within the Stephens Passage Volcanics Ecological Subsection.

This LTA is associated with glaciomarine deposits and glacial till plains. Till or uplifted marine sediments underlie many of the lowland areas.

On the lowlands organic soils are poorly to somewhat poorly drained, moderately deep to deep overlying dense till or glaciomarine sediments. Mixed conifer forests dominate gentle slopes and areas along streams while sphagnum bogs and poor fens dominate the flattest areas.

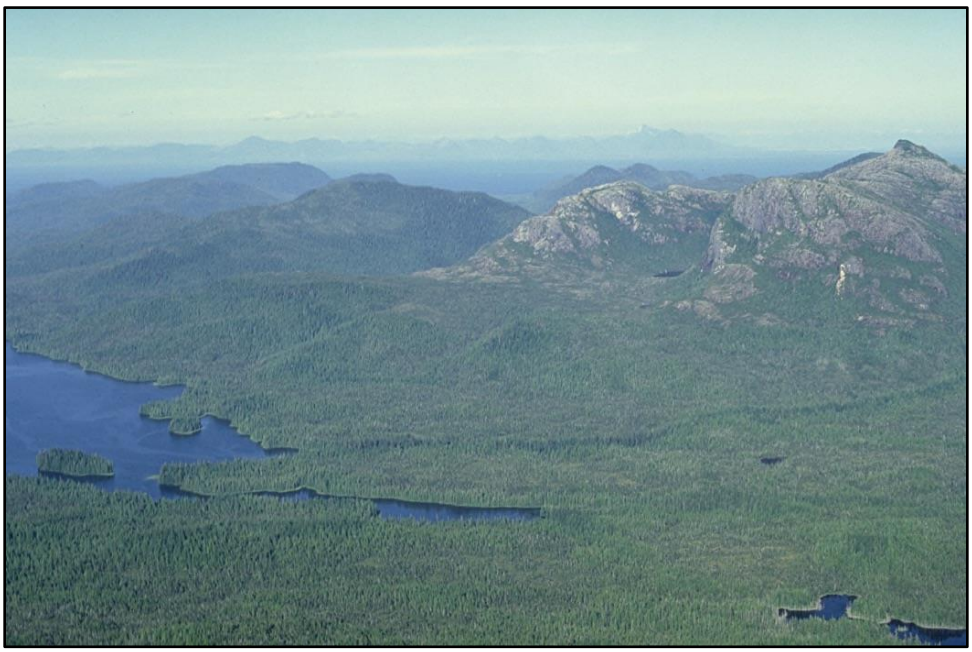
On the hills soil drainage ranges from somewhat poor to well drained and the soils are less than one meter thick to bedrock. These soils support western hemlock dominated forests with inclusions of Sitka spruce or cedar dominance. Mixed conifer forests occur on the wettest sites.

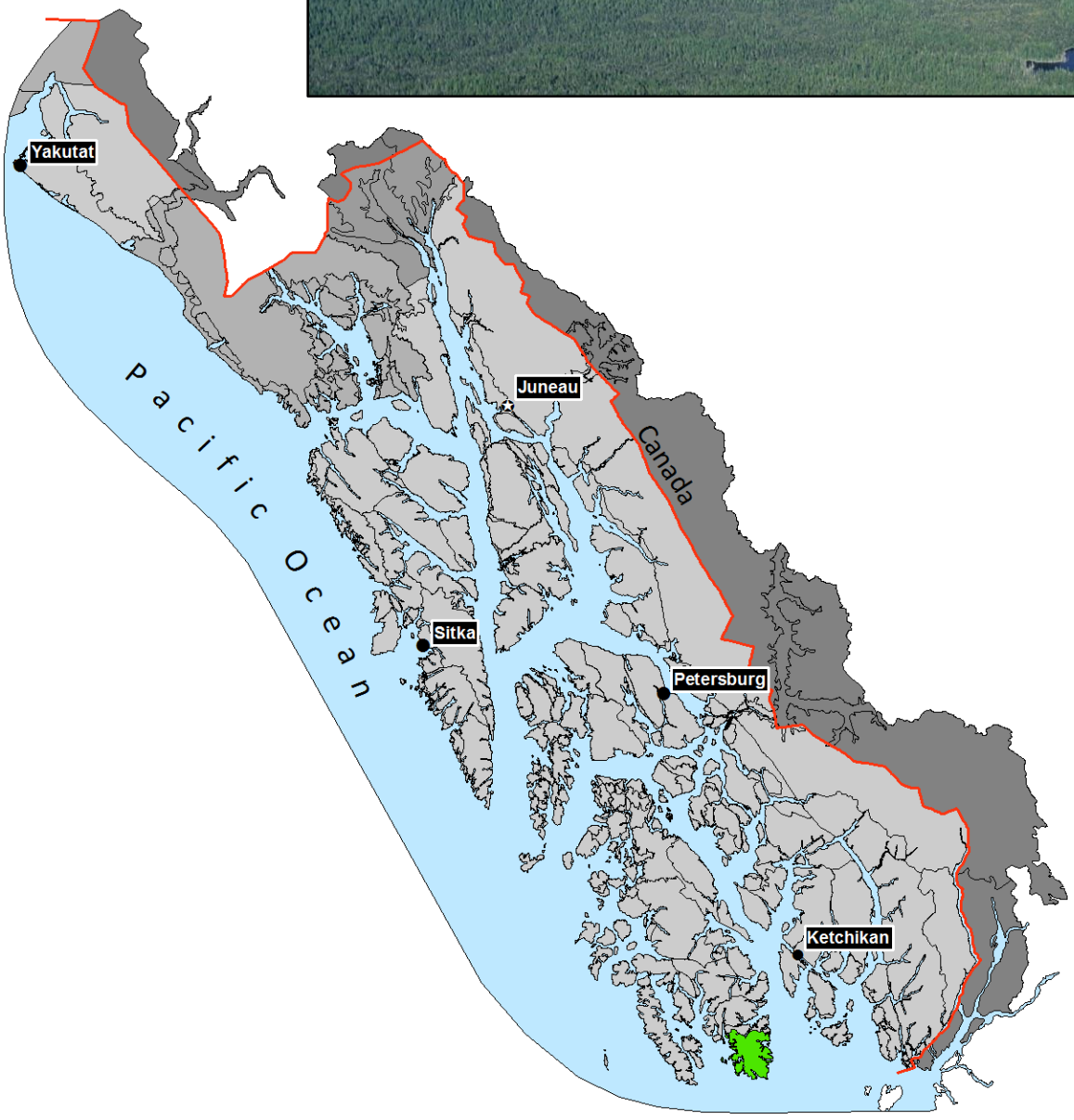
The entire LTA is on NFS land. The LTA is in the Admiralty Island National Monument Kootznoowoo Wilderness. There has been about 65 acres of timber harvest in this LTA prior to 1940. There is no road or trail in the LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast. There is a minor amount of wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	SPV_60
Map Unit Code	M245Br06
Map Unit Long Name	Stephens Passage Volcanics Glass Peninsula Lowlands
Size	8,092 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Extrusive
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Volcanic, undivided
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Proglacial Deposition-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (18%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (15%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (13%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (13%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (13%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (8%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (6%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (5%).
Big POG	2016: 1,051 acres (13%)
High POG	2016: 3,171 acres (39%)
All POG	1954: 6,299 acres (78%); 2016: 6,234 acres (77%)
Climate	Average temperature: 3.5-6.5°C (38.3-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 152-229 cm (60-90 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (86%); 500-1000 ft. (13%); 1000-2000 ft. (2%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (85%); 35-54% slopes (13%); 55-75% slopes (2%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	37 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (90%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Flood plain (FP), Palustrine (PA)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (29%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (5%); Upland (66%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	0.8% timber harvest (65 of 8,092 total acres); no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No documented landslides
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (<1%)

South POW Granitics Ecological Subsection LTAs





South POW Granitics Bokan Mountain Mountain Summits

The South POW Granitics Bokan Mountain Mountain Summits LTA is located on the southeast side of Prince of Wales Island near Kendrick Bay and Moira Sound, southeast of the community of Hydaburg. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rounded mountain summits with lesser amounts of infrequently dissected smooth mountain slopes within the South POW Granitics Ecological Subsection.

Bokan Mountain is a glacially scoured and rounded smooth mountain summit. Rock outcrop is very common in this LTA. Dense till is largely absent from this LTA.

Soils on the mountain summit are typically very thin to non-existent over bedrock. Soil drainage ranges from somewhat poor to well drained. These soils support krummholz forests of cedar and mountain hemlock plus sedges, or crowberry and cassiope plant communities. About half of the mountain summit portion of this LTA is rock outcrop.

The soils on the mountain slopes are typically well drained mineral soils that range from very shallow to moderately deep over bedrock. The shallow soils support low volume mountain hemlock and cedar forests. The deeper soils support western hemlock and Sitka spruce dominated forests.

Bokan Mountain summit is in this LTA. Dotson ridge and U-core's rare earth mining claim and prospect are in and adjacent to this LTA.

This entire LTA is on NFS land. The LTA is in Timber Production and Semi-Remote Recreation LUDs. The entire LTA is in the Eudora Roadless Area. There has been no timber harvest in this LTA. There is less than one mile of road in this LTA (associated with the mine). Mineral exploration continues in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low.

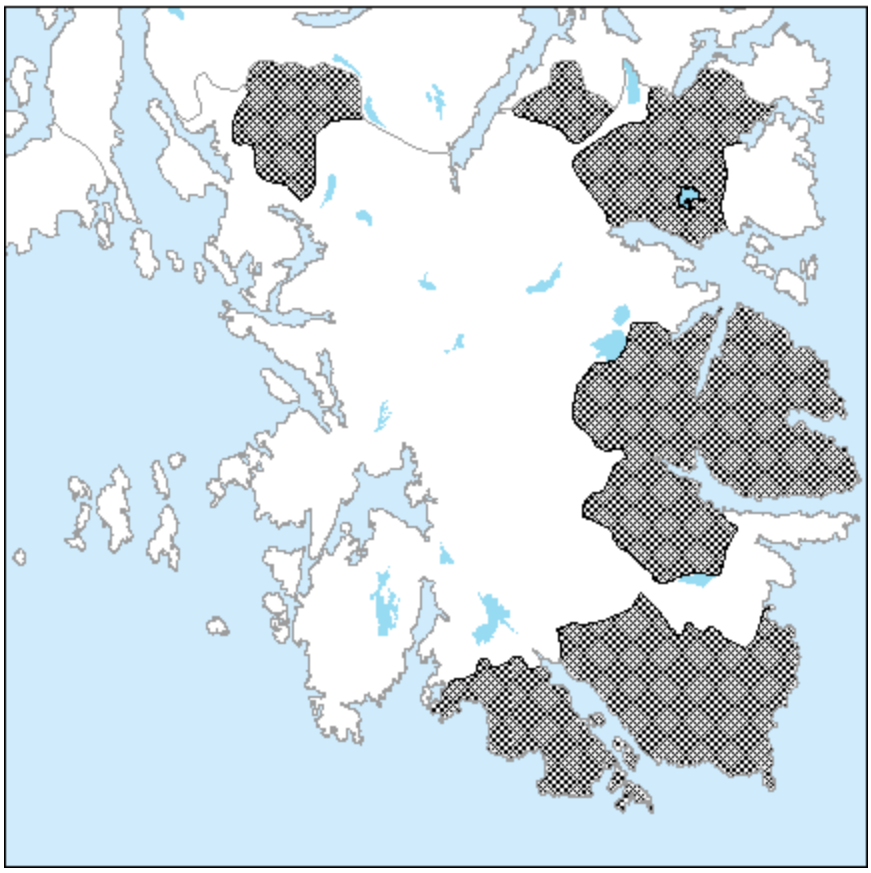
Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	SPG_10
Map Unit Code	M245Cjj01
Map Unit Long Name	South POW Granitics Bokan Mountain Mountain Summits
Size	1,692 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Granite, Syenite; Chert, Argillite
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryohemists, Rock Outcrop
Landcover	Sparsely Vegetated/Unvegetated (55%); Unproductive forest due to rock (11%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (10%); Unproductive forest due to high elevation (10%).
Big POG	2016: 18 acres (1%)
High POG	2016: 58 acres (3%)
All POG	1954: 123 acres (7%); 2016: 123 acres (7%)
Climate	Average temperature: 3.5-7°C (38.3-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 432 cm (170 in).
Elevation Class	500-1000 ft. (12%); 1000-2000 ft. (79%); 2000+ ft. (9%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (26%); 35-54% slopes (31%); 55-75% slopes (26%); >75% slopes (17%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	not present
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Lake (L), Moderate gradient contained (MC)
Wetlands	Palustrine Scrub-shrub (7%); Upland (93%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; 0.01 km/km2 (0.02 mi/mi2) road or trail; Bokan Mountain Mine.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (1.4%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

South POW Granitics Mountain Slopes

The South POW Granitics Mountain Slopes LTA is located on the southern end of Prince of Wales Island. This LTA spans an area from Moira Sound to the southern tip of Prince of Wales Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, smooth mountain slopes with lesser amounts of rounded mountain summits and subalpine summits and ridges within the South POW Granitics Ecological Subsection.

This LTA includes glacially scoured mountain slopes. Dense till is rare and only occurs at low elevations in this LTA.

The soils on the gently sloping mountain slopes are somewhat poorly drained mineral soils less than one meter thick over bedrock. These soils support cedar-hemlock dominated forests.



The soils on the steeper mountain slopes are typically well drained mineral soils that range in depth from shallow to deep. These soils support productive western hemlock forests with inclusions of Sitka spruce and cedar.

On the rounded mountain summits soils are typically poorly drained organic and mineral soils less than one-half meter thick over bedrock. These soils support mixed conifer forests and areas of moss dominated non-forested wetlands.

Nichols Mountain and Cape Chacon are in this LTA.

This LTA is almost entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Timber Production, Semi-Remote Recreation, and Old-Growth Habitat LUDs. A small part of the LTA is in the South Prince of Wales Wilderness. Most of this LTA is in the Eudora Roadless Area. There has been a very minor amount of timber harvest in this LTA. There is less than one mile of road in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. Windthrow risk is moderate. Landslide risk is low to moderate.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	SPG_30_1
Map Unit Code	M245Cjj02
Map Unit Long Name	South POW Granitics Mountain Slopes
Size	50,945 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Granodiorite, Quartz Diorite, Diorite; Granite, Metavolcanics
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to low site index (24%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (13%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (10%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (10%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (8%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (6%); Alder-Brush (6%); Unproductive forest due to rock (5%).
Big POG	2016: 5,135 acres (10%)
High POG	2016: 11,177 acres (22%)
All POG	1954: 22,514 acres (44%); 2016: 22,514 acres (44%)
Climate	Average temperature: 3.5-8°C (38.3-46.4°F). Annual precipitation: 254-432 cm (100-170 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (29%); 500-1000 ft. (39%); 1000-2000 ft. (30%); 2000+ ft. (2%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (50%); 35-54% slopes (29%); 55-75% slopes (15%); >75% slopes (6%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: SOm, (<1%).
Shoreline Miles	85 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (1%); mapped (1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Lake (L), Alluvial fan (AF)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (14%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (15%); Upland (70%)
Ownership	NFS (99%); State of Alaska (1%); Private/Municipal (<1%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; 0.002 km/km2 (0.002 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (< 1%); landslides (0.3%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (3%)

South POW Granitics Bokan Mountain Mountain Slopes

The South POW Granitics Bokan Mountain Mountain Slopes LTA is located near Kendrick Bay and Moira Sound on southeastern Prince of Wales Island, southeast of Hydaburg. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, smooth mountain slopes with lesser areas of broken mountain slopes and rounded mountain summits within the South POW Granitics Ecological Subsection.

This LTA was glacially scoured, but dense till is largely absent from this LTA. The bedrock is similar to quartz monzonite.

On gentle slopes soils are typically somewhat poorly drained mineral soils less than one meter thick over bedrock. These soils support cedar-hemlock stands of varying productivity.

On the rounded mountain summits and broken mountain slopes soils are typically poorly and somewhat poorly drained organic and mineral soils less than one-half meter thick over bedrock. These soils support low volume cedar or mixed conifer dominated forests or tufted club rush dominated non-forested wetlands.

On the steeper mountain slopes soils are typically well drained mineral soils less than one meter thick over bedrock. These soils support western hemlock dominated forests.

The access road to the Bokan Mountain Mine is in this LTA. Portions of the mine and mine prospect are in this LTA. Bokan Mountain is being explored for rare earth minerals.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Timber Production, Old-Growth Habitat and Semi-Remote Recreation LUDs. The entire LTA is in the Eudora Roadless Area. There has been no timber harvest in this LTA. There are about three miles of roads and trails in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	SPG_30_2
Map Unit Code	M245Cjj03
Map Unit Long Name	South POW Granitics Bokan Mountain Mountain Slopes
Size	3,606 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Granite, Syenite; Granite, Metavolcanics
Soil Parent Material	Dense Till, Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquepts, Cryaquods, Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to muskeg (21%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (20%); Unproductive forest due to rock (12%); Sparsely Vegetated/Unvegetated (10%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (9%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (8%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (8%).
Big POG	2016: 300 acres (8%)
High POG	2016: 508 acres (14%)
All POG	1954: 1,342 acres (37%); 2016: 1,342 acres (37%)
Climate	Average temperature: 3.5-7°C (38.3-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 432 cm (170 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (34%); 500-1000 ft. (53%); 1000-2000 ft. (13%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (63%); 35-54% slopes (30%); 55-75% slopes (6%); >75% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	1 mile
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (1%); mapped (<1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Palustrine (PA), Alluvial fan (AF), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (24%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (20%); Upland (56%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; 0.3 km/km2 (0.5 mi/mi2) road or trail; Dotson Ridge mineral exploration.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

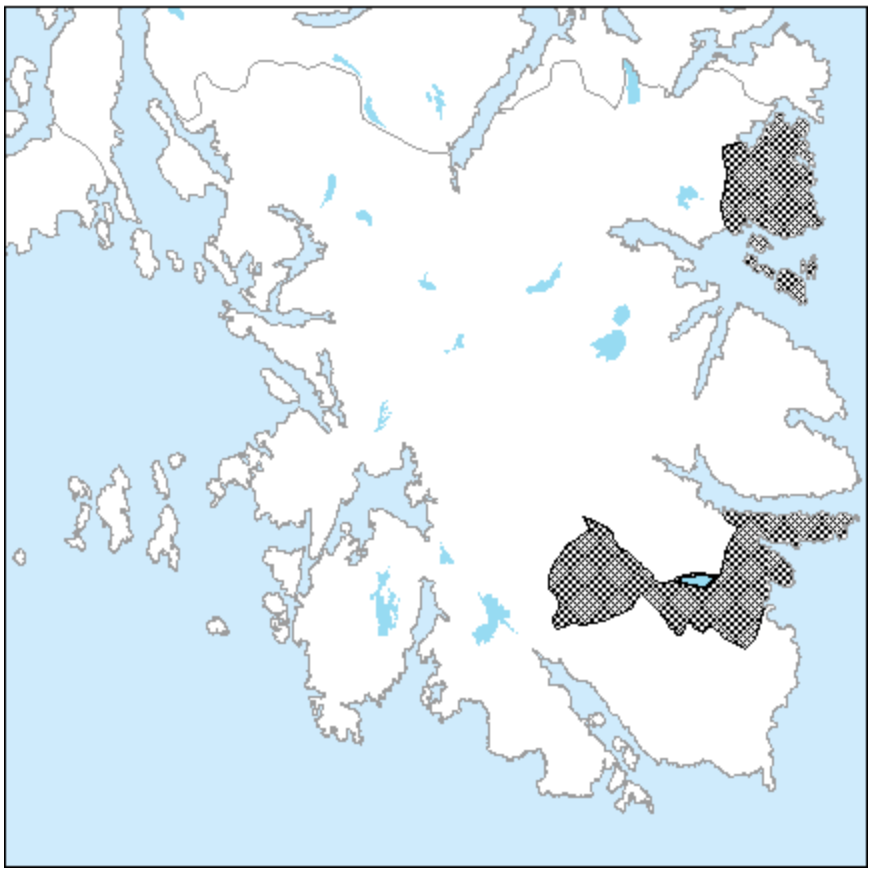
South POW Granitics Kendrick Bay and McLean Arm Hills

The South POW Granitics Kendrick Bay and McLean Arm Hills LTA is located on the southeast side of Prince of Wales Island, near Ingraham Bay and Mclean Arm. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rolling hillslopes with lesser amounts of lowlands within the South POW Granitics Ecological Subsection.

This LTA consists of glacially scoured hills and lowlands. Dense till is largely absent from this LTA. Bedrock is typically metasedimentary or granitic.

Soils on the hillslopes are typically moderately well drained and less than one-half meter thick over bedrock. These soils support productive cedar-hemlock or hemlock forests. Salal is a common component in the understory, especially on the more open sites.

On the lowlands, soils are typically poorly drained organics that ranges in depth from less than one-half meter to several meters. These soils support very low volume cedar or mixed conifer forested wetlands or non-forested wetlands dominated by tufted club rush.



McLean Point and the Kendrick Islands are in this LTA.

This LTA is almost entirely on NFS and State land. The LTA is in Semi-Remote Recreation or Old-Growth Habitat LUDs. Most of the LTA is in the Eudora Roadless Area. There has been no timber harvest in this LTA. There are no roads in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. Windthrow risk is low due to small trees. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	SPG_40
Map Unit Code	M245Cjj04
Map Unit Long Name	South POW Granitics Kendrick Bay and McLean Arm Hills
Size	12,088 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Granite, Metavolcanics
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquepts, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to low site index (26%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (21%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (18%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (9%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (7%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (5%).
Big POG	2016: 1,070 acres (9%)
High POG	2016: 1,574 acres (13%)
All POG	1954: 5,891 acres (49%); 2016: 5,891 acres (49%)
Climate	Average temperature: 4-8°C (39.2-46.4°F). Annual precipitation: 330 cm (130 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (60%); 500-1000 ft. (34%); 1000-2000 ft. (6%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (76%); 35-54% slopes (17%); 55-75% slopes (6%); >75% slopes (2%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	37 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (2%); mapped (1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Flood plain (FP), Lake (L)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (23%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (21%); Upland (56%)
Ownership	NFS (96%); State of Alaska (4%); Private/Municipal (<1%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (< 0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (4%)

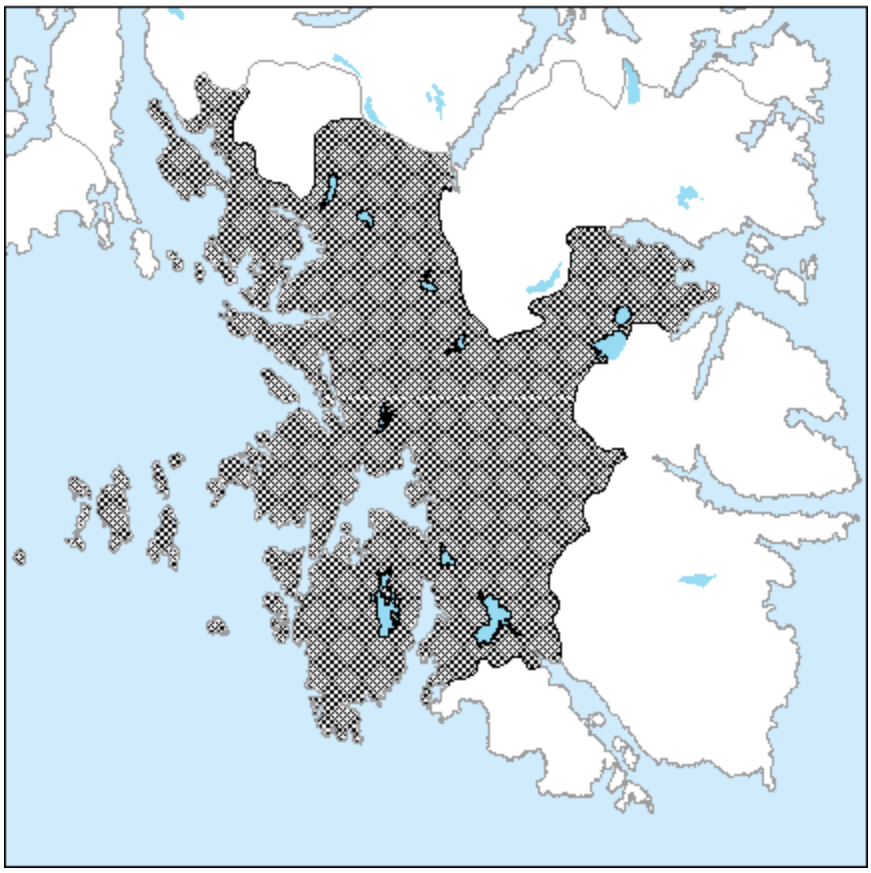
South POW Granitics Hills-Lowlands Complex

The South POW Granitics Hills-Lowlands Complex LTA is located on southwestern Prince of Wales Island, in the vicinity of Hessa Inlet and Max Cove, southeast of the community of Hydaburg. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rolling hills and lowlands within the South POW Granitics Ecological Subsection.

This LTA consists of glacially scoured hills and lowlands. Dense till is thin or absent. Bedrock controlled lakes and ponds are common.

Soils on the gently sloping hill slopes are typically somewhat poorly drained mineral soils less than one meter thick over bedrock. These soils typically support cedar and hemlock dominated stands.

On the steep hillslopes soils are typically well drained mineral soils less than one meter thick over bedrock. These soils support productive western hemlock dominated forests with inclusions of Sitka spruce dominance.



Soils on the lowlands are typically poorly drained organic soils that range in depth from less than one-half meter to over two meters. These soils support very low volume cedar or shore pine dominated forested wetlands or moss, sedge or tufted club rush non-forested wetland.

The Barrier Islands, Biscuit Knob, and Whirlpool Point are in this LTA.

This LTA is almost entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Semi-Remote Recreation, Timber Production and Old-Growth Habitat LUDs. Much of the South Prince of Wales Wilderness is in this LTA. Most of the LTA is in the Eudora Roadless Area. There has been a minor amount of timber harvest in this LTA. There are no roads or trails in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southwest and southeast. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	SPG_40a
Map Unit Code	M245Cjj05
Map Unit Long Name	South POW Granitics Hills-Lowlands Complex
Size	66,166 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Sedimentary; Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Granodiorite, Quartz Diorite, Diorite; Breccia; Granite, Metavolcanics
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to low site index (35%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (25%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (9%); Unproductive forest due to rock (8%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (7%).
Big POG	2016: 1,716 acres (3%)
High POG	2016: 4,297 acres (6%)
All POG	1954: 18,524 acres (28%); 2016: 18,524 acres (28%)
Climate	Average temperature: 4-8°C (39.2-46.4°F). Annual precipitation: 254-432 cm (100-170 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (85%); 500-1000 ft. (14%); 1000-2000 ft. (1%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (89%); 35-54% slopes (10%); 55-75% slopes (2%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Dlm, SOm, (1%).
Shoreline Miles	182 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (4%); mapped (<1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Lake (L), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Palustrine (PA)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (31%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (27%); Upland (42%)
Ownership	NFS (100%); Private/Municipal (<1%)
Human Disturbance	0.1% timber harvest (72 of 66,166 total acres); no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (< 1%); landslides (0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (2%)

South POW Granitics Perkins and Johnson Creeks Valley Floor

The South POW Granitics Perkins and Johnson Creeks Valley Floor LTA is located on the southeastern side of Prince of Wales Island, near the South Arm Moira Sound and Johnson Lake. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans and gently sloping lowlands with lesser areas of floodplains within the South POW Granitics Ecological Subsection.

This LTA is consists of glacially scoured quartz monzonite bedrock. Dense till is largely absent from this LTA.

Soils on the gently sloping footslopes are typically poorly drained organic and mineral soils that are less than one-half meter thick over bedrock. These soils support low volume cedar-hemlock forests.

On the steeper footslopes soils are well drained and deep mineral soils. These soils support productive hemlock and Sitka spruce dominated forests.

Lowland soils are typically poorly drained organic soils that range in depth from less than one meter to more than two meters over bedrock. These soils support moss and tufted club rush dominated non-forested wetlands or very low volume cedar forested wetlands.

The floodplain soils are moderately deep or deep alluvial parent material and well drained. These soils support productive Sitka spruce and western hemlock dominated riparian forests.

Perkins Creek and Johnson Lake are in this LTA.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Timber Production and Old-Growth Habitat LUDs. The entire LTA is in the Eudora Roadless Area. There has been no timber harvest in this LTA. There are no roads or trails in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	SPG_50
Map Unit Code	M245Cjj06
Map Unit Long Name	South POW Granitics Perkins and Johnson Creeks Valley Floor
Size	1,158 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Granite, Metavolcanics
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial
Soil Great Groups	Cryofluvents, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to muskeg (36%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (23%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (17%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (8%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (7%).
Big POG	2016: 263 acres (23%)
High POG	2016: 329 acres (28%)
All POG	1954: 531 acres (46%); 2016: 531 acres (46%)
Climate	Average temperature: 5-7.5°C (41-45.5°F). Annual precipitation: 432 cm (170 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (99%); 500-1000 ft. (1%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (91%); 35-54% slopes (8%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), High gradient contained (HC), Flood plain (FP), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Palustrine (PA)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (56%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (14%); Upland (30%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

South POW Granitics Hessa Lake Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex

The South POW Granitics Hessa Lake Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex LTA is located on southern Prince of Wales Island at the head of the South Arm Moira Sound, southeast of the community of Hydaburg. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly gently sloping lowlands and floodplains within the South POW Granitics Ecological Subsection.

This LTA includes a glacially scoured valley floor and lowland with areas of alluvium on the major streams. Dense till is rare in this LTA. Small rock knobs and ridges occur throughout the lowlands.

Soils on the lowland rock knobs and ridges are typically somewhat poorly drained mineral soils that are shallow to bedrock. These soils support cedar-hemlock dominated forests of low productivity.

On the lowland till plain the soils are typically poorly drained organic soils that range in depth from less than one meter to more than two meters over bedrock. These soils typically support moss or tufted club rush dominated wetlands.

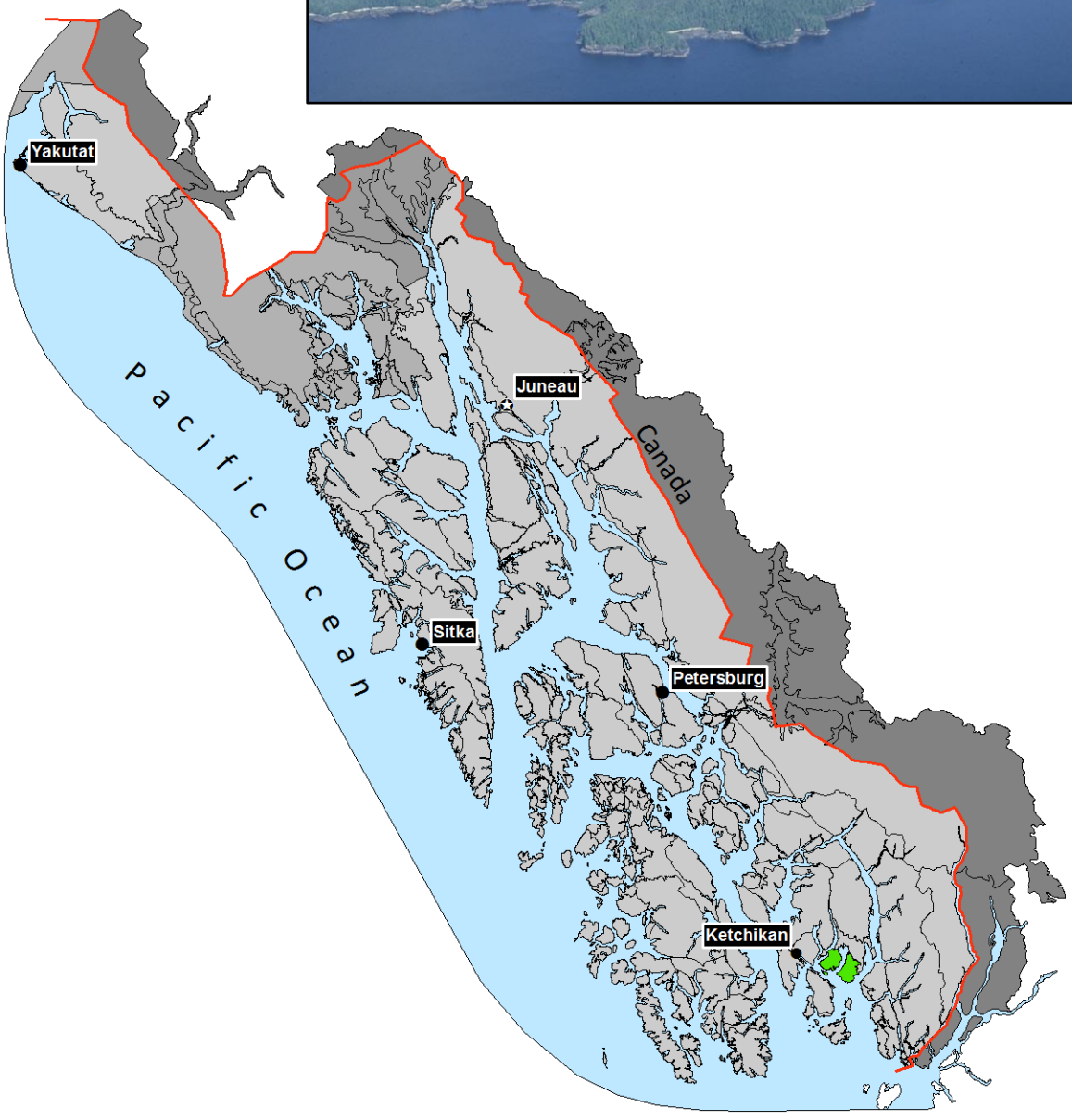
The soils on the floodplains are typically deep and well drained mineral soils. These soils support productive Sitka spruce and western hemlock dominated forests.

The entire LTA is in the Eudora Roadless Area on NFS land. The LTA is in Old-Growth Habitat and Semi-Remote Recreation LUDs. A small portion of the LTA is in the South Prince of Wales Wilderness. There has been no timber harvest in this LTA. There are no roads or trails in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	SPG_50a
Map Unit Code	M245Cjj07
Map Unit Long Name	South POW Granitics Hessa Lake Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex
Size	3,967 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Granodiorite, Quartz Diorite, Diorite; Granite, Metavolcanics
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Dense Till, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial; Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial; Proglacial Deposition-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryaquods, Cryofibrists, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to muskeg (39%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (29%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (9%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (6%).
Big POG	2016: 254 acres (6%)
High POG	2016: 401 acres (10%)
All POG	1954: 1,070 acres (27%); 2016: 1,070 acres (27%)
Climate	Average temperature: 4-7°C (39.2-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 432 cm (170 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (100%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (98%); 35-54% slopes (2%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	3 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (2%); mapped (1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Moderate gradient contained (MC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Flood plain (FP), Lake (L), High gradient contained (HC)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (61%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (21%); Upland (18%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No documented landslides
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Thorne Arm Granitics Ecological Subsection LTAs



Thorne Arm Granitics Mountain Slopes

The Thorne Arm Granitics Mountain Slopes LTA is located on Revillagigedo Island along Thorne Arm, southeast of the community of Ketchikan. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, shallowly incised, smooth mountain slopes and lesser amounts of subalpine summits and ridges and gently sloping lowlands within the Thorne Arm Granitics Ecological Subsection.

Mostly granitic mountain slopes have been rounded and smoothed by glaciation. Dense till occurs only at low elevations in this LTA.

Poorly drained to well drained mineral soils on mountain slopes support western hemlock forests with inclusions of cedar or Sitka spruce dominance. Shallow, very poorly drained organic soils on summits support mixed conifer or cedar forested wetlands or sphagnum dominated non-forested wetlands.

Alava Ridge, Notch Mountain, Saw Ridge, Elf Point, Eve Point, Moth Point, Moth Bay, and Elf Point Marine Access Facility are located on this LTA.

This LTA is almost entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Timber Production, Modified Landscape, Old-Growth Habitat, and Semi-Remote Recreation LUDs. The southeastern portion of this LTA is in the Misty Fiords National Monument Wilderness. There has been about 1,439 acres of timber harvest and eighteen miles of roads in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast and if unprotected, southern and easterly aspects of this LTA have a moderate windthrow risk. Landslide initiation risk is moderate on the steepest slopes and snow avalanche risk is low on steep high elevation inland slopes. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about twelve percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	TAG_30
Map Unit Code	M245Cll01
Map Unit Long Name	Thorne Arm Granitics Mountain Slopes
Size	26,327 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Sedimentary; Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Quartz Diorite, Monzonite, Quartz Monzonite; Phyllite, Schist; Schist, Slate, Marble
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting; Solution
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting; Karstification-Solution
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to muskeg (19%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (16%); Unproductive forest due to high elevation (15%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (10%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (9%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (7%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (5%).
Big POG	2016: 761 acres (3%)
High POG	2016: 5,811 acres (22%)
All POG	1954: 15,067 acres (57%); 2016: 13,628 acres (52%)
Climate	Average temperature: 3.5-7.5°C (38.3-45.5°F). Annual precipitation: 356-483 cm (140-190 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (18%); 500-1000 ft. (39%); 1000-2000 ft. (42%); 2000+ ft. (1%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (44%); 35-54% slopes (29%); 55-75% slopes (19%); >75% slopes (8%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Pm, (11%).
Shoreline Miles	18 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (7%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Flood plain (FP), Palustrine (PA)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (10%); Palustrine Forested (39%); Upland (51%)
Ownership	NFS (100%); Private/Municipal (<1%)
Human Disturbance	5.5% timber harvest (1,439 of 26,327 total acres); 0.3 km/km2 (0.5 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (0.2%); landslides (0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (12%

Thorne Arm Granitics Black Mountain Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex

The Thorne Arm Granitics Black Mountain Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex LTA is located on Revillagigedo Island between Thorne Arm and Carroll Inlet. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, shallowly incised, smooth mountain slopes and lesser amounts of subalpine summits and ridges and gently sloping lowlands within the Thorne Arm Granitics Ecological Subsection.

The summits have been rounded from glacial erosion and contain only small amounts of glacial till or pre-glacial residual soils. Mountain slopes have been scoured by glaciation. Dense till is confined to lower valley slopes or absent from this LTA.

Poorly drained to well drained mineral soils on mountain slopes support western hemlock dominated forests with inclusions of Sitka spruce or cedar dominance. Small stringers of alder-salmonberry plant communities occur on north and west facing slopes.

Poorly drained organic soils on summits support either mixed conifer or cedar forested wetland or sphagnum and tufted clubrush non-forested wetlands. Well and moderately well drained residual soils on summits support krummholz mountain hemlock forests in wind protected areas.

Communication Equipment is located on Black Mountain in this LTA.

The entire LTA is in the Semi-Remote Recreation LUD on NFS and State land. Most of the LTA is in the South Revilla Roadless Area. There has been no timber harvest or road building in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast and if unprotected, southern and easterly aspects of this LTA have a moderate windthrow risk. Landslide initiation risk and snow avalanche risk is moderate on the steepest slopes.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	TAG_30a
Map Unit Code	M245Cll02
Map Unit Long Name	Thorne Arm Granitics Black Mountain Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex
Size	8,630 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Quartz Diorite, Monzonite, Quartz Monzonite; Graywacke, Slate
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial; Ice Erosion-Glacial, Flow-Mass Wasting
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Dystrocryepts
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to low site index (25%); Unproductive forest due to high elevation (22%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (12%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (9%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (7%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (6%).
Big POG	2016: 55 acres (1%)
High POG	2016: 614 acres (7%)
All POG	1954: 2,566 acres (30%); 2016: 2,566 acres (30%)
Climate	Average temperature: 4-7.5°C (39.2-45.5°F). Annual precipitation: 483 cm (190 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (29%); 500-1000 ft. (36%); 1000-2000 ft. (35%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (49%); 35-54% slopes (27%); 55-75% slopes (17%); >75% slopes (7%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	7 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (13%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Lake (L), Palustrine (PA), Alluvial fan (AF)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (32%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (7%); Upland (61%)
Ownership	NFS (97%); State of Alaska (3%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (0.7%); landslides (0.5%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (7%)

Thorne Arm Granitics Snipe Island Hills

The Thorne Arm Granitics Snipe Island Hills LTA is located on Revillagigedo Island west of Thorne Arm and Snipe Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rolling hills within the Thorne Arm Granitics Ecological Subsection.

Hills have been smoothed and rounded by glaciation. Dense till is present at low elevations between some hills.

Poorly drained to well drained mineral soils on hills support western hemlock and yellow-cedar dominated forests. Very poorly drained organic soils on flatter areas between hills support mixed conifer forested wetlands or sphagnum dominated non-forested wetlands.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Timber Production, Modified Landscape, and Old-Growth Habitat LUDs. A portion of the LTA is in the South Revilla Roadless Area. The 921 acres of timber harvest has occurred between the 1960's and 1990's with nine miles of associated road construction.

The entire LTA is protected from the predominantly southeast winds, so the LTA has a low windthrow risk. Landslide initiation risk is low. There is no snow avalanche risk. Yellow-cedar decline occupies about five percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	TAG_40
Map Unit Code	M245Cll03
Map Unit Long Name	Thorne Arm Granitics Snipe Island Hills
Size	3,390 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary; Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Graywacke, Slate; Marble, Schist, Slate
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Solution
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial; Karstification-Solution
Soil Great Groups	Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (26%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (14%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (14%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (13%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (10%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (9%).
Big POG	2016: 121 acres (4%)
High POG	2016: 891 acres (26%)
All POG	1954: 2,407 acres (71%); 2016: 1,486 acres (44%)
Climate	Average temperature: 5.5-7.5°C (41.9-45.5°F). Annual precipitation: 483 cm (190 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (49%); 500-1000 ft. (51%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (86%); 35-54% slopes (12%); 55-75% slopes (2%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Pm, (15%).
Shoreline Miles	3 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (16%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Flood plain (FP), Estuary (ES)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (10%); Palustrine Forested (43%); Upland (47%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	27.2% timber harvest (921 of 3,390 total acres); 1.0 km/km2 (1.7 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (5%)

Thorne Arm Granitics Hills-Lowlands Complex

The Thorne Arm Granitics Hills-Lowlands Complex LTA is located on Bold Island, Cone Island, and Revillagigedo Island in the vicinity of Point Alava and between Behm Canal and Carroll Inlet. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rolling hills and lesser amounts of gently sloping lowlands within the Thorne Arm Granitics Ecological Subsection.

Hills and lowlands have been scoured and rounded by glaciation. Dense till underlies some of the lowlands.

Poorly drained to well drained mineral soils on hills support western hemlock or yellow-cedar dominated stands.

Deep, very poorly drained organic soils on lowlands support mixed conifer and shore pine forested wetlands, or sphagnum dominated non-forested wetlands.

A small area of limestone, into which karst has developed, occurs at Spit Point. The Limestone soils are shallow to moderately deep and well drained and support young-growth hemlock and spruce.

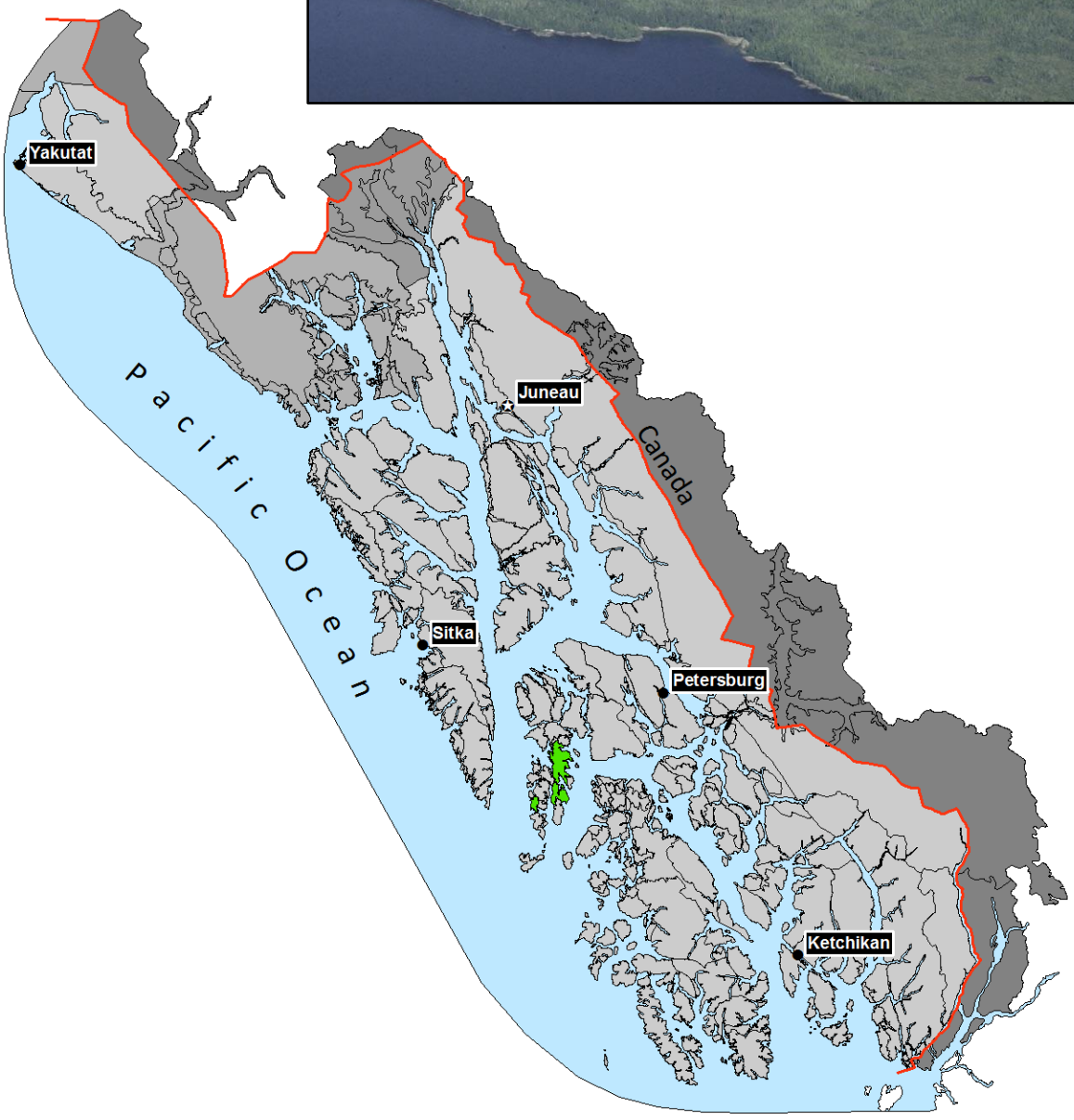
Alava Bay Cabin, Angle Point, Ape Point, Bass Point, Carroll Point, Brunn Point, Cone Point, Point Alava, Spit Point, and Mound Hill are located in this LTA. Alava Bay, Lucky Cove, Bullhead Cove, Coho Cove, and Icehouse Cove are located adjacent to this LTA.

This LTA is almost entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Semi-Remote Recreation, Scenic Watershed, Old-Growth Habitat, and Timber Production LUDs. The southern part of the LTA is in the Misty Fiords National Monument Wilderness. Most of the LTA is in the South Revilla Roadless Area. There has been about 452 acres of timber harvest and five miles of associated road construction in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. The LTA is largely protected with gentle slopes facing prevailing winds or vegetation that is resistant to destructive winds, therefore, windthrow risk is low. Landslide initiation risk is low. There is no snow avalanche risk. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about six percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	TAG_40a
Map Unit Code	M245Cll04
Map Unit Long Name	Thorne Arm Granitics Hills-Lowlands Complex
Size	23,215 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Sedimentary; Metamorphic; Undifferentiated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Quartz Diorite, Monzonite, Quartz Monzonite; Graywacke, Slate; Marble; Mixed Extrusive and Sedimentary
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Solution
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial; Karstification-Solution
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to low site index (36%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (23%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (10%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (8%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (7%).
Big POG	2016: 325 acres (1%)
High POG	2016: 2,387 acres (10%)
All POG	1954: 8,958 acres (39%); 2016: 8,506 acres (37%)
Climate	Average temperature: 4.5-8°C (40.1-46.4°F). Annual precipitation: 356-483 cm (140-190 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (90%); 500-1000 ft. (10%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (91%); 35-54% slopes (8%); 55-75% slopes (1%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Pm, (11%).
Shoreline Miles	55 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (55%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Flood plain (FP), Lake (L)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (65%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (11%); Upland (24%)
Ownership	NFS (99%); State of Alaska (1%); Private/Municipal (<1%)
Human Disturbance	1.9% timber harvest (452 of 23,215 total acres); 0.12 km/km2 (0.20 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (< 0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (6%)

Alvin Bay Sediments Ecological Subsection LTAs

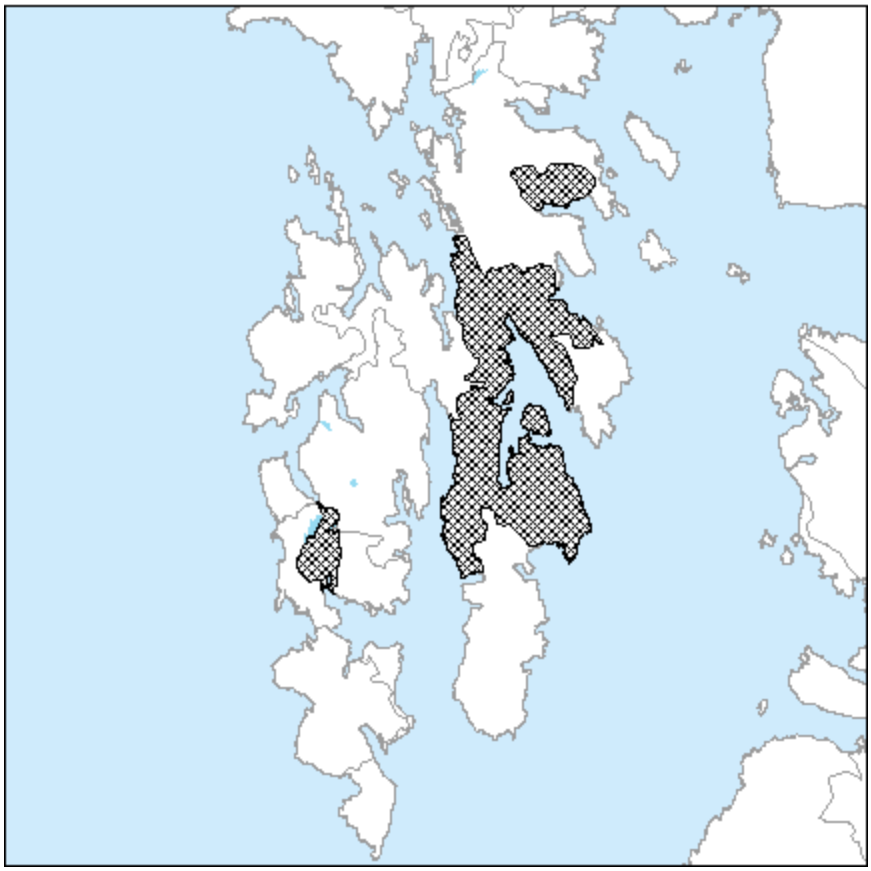


Alvin Bay Sediments Mountain Slopes

The Alvin Bay Sediments Mountain Slopes LTA is located on southern Kuiu Island adjacent to Port Beauclerc. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, shallowly incised, smooth mountain slopes with lesser amounts of subalpine summits and ridges within the Alvin Bay Sediments Ecological Subsection.

Sedimentary based mountain slopes have been scoured and rounded by glaciation as well as by post glacial erosion. Dense till occurs at lower elevations in this LTA and along lower walls of fiords

Somewhat poorly drained to well drained mineral soils on mountain slopes support western hemlock or yellow-cedar forests. On the steepest mountain slopes snow avalanche zones support Sitka alder-salmonberry plant communities.



Very poorly drained organic soils on lesser sloped mountain slopes and benches support mixed conifer or sphagnum dominated wetlands.

On subalpine summits and ridges soils are typically poorly drained organics less than one-half meter thick over bedrock. These soils support cedar, mountain hemlock or sphagnum or heather dominated plant communities.

Beauclerc Peak, Edwards Island, and Point Amelius are located in this LTA.

This entire LTA is on NFS land. The LTA is in Semi-Remote Recreation, Modified Landscape, and Timber Production LUDs. Much of the LTA is in the Kuiu or Tebenkof Bay Wilderness areas. Portions of the LTA are in the East Kuiu or South Kuiu Roadless Areas. The 570 acres of timber harvest occurred in the 1910's, 1920's, 1940's, 1950's, 1960's, and 1980's with no associated road building.

The dominant wind direction is southeast and if unprotected, taller treed southern and easterly aspects of mountain slopes of this LTA have a high windthrow risk. Landslide initiation risk is high on the steepest slopes and snow avalanche risk is high on steep alder-covered side-slopes. For subalpine summits, harsh alpine conditions (including winds) results in stunted vegetation strongly resistant to destructive winds. Therefore, there is minimal wind disturbance or windthrow risk. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about 29 percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	ABS_30
Map Unit Code	M245Cr01
Map Unit Long Name	Alvin Bay Sediments Mountain Slopes
Size	43,502 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary; Igneous Extrusive
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Graywacke, Calcareous Graywacke; Andesite, Basalt
Soil Parent Material	Ablation Till, Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting
Soil Great Groups	Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (20%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (13%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (12%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (11%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (9%); Unproductive forest due to Alder (8%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (7%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (6%).
Big POG	2016: 1,309 acres (3%)
High POG	2016: 15,015 acres (35%)
All POG	1954: 30,807 acres (71%); 2016: 30,236 acres (70%)
Climate	Average temperature: 3.5-7°C (38.3-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 279-406 cm (110-160 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (42%); 500-1000 ft. (35%); 1000-2000 ft. (22%); 2000+ ft. (1%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (49%); 35-54% slopes (29%); 55-75% slopes (16%); >75% slopes (6%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Stl, (3%).
Shoreline Miles	68 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (23%); mapped (<1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Flood plain (FP), Alluvial fan (AF)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (9%); Palustrine Forested (25%); Upland (66%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	<0.1% timber harvest (571 of 43,502 total acres); 0.002 km/km2 (0.004 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (1.7%); landslides (0.4%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (29%)

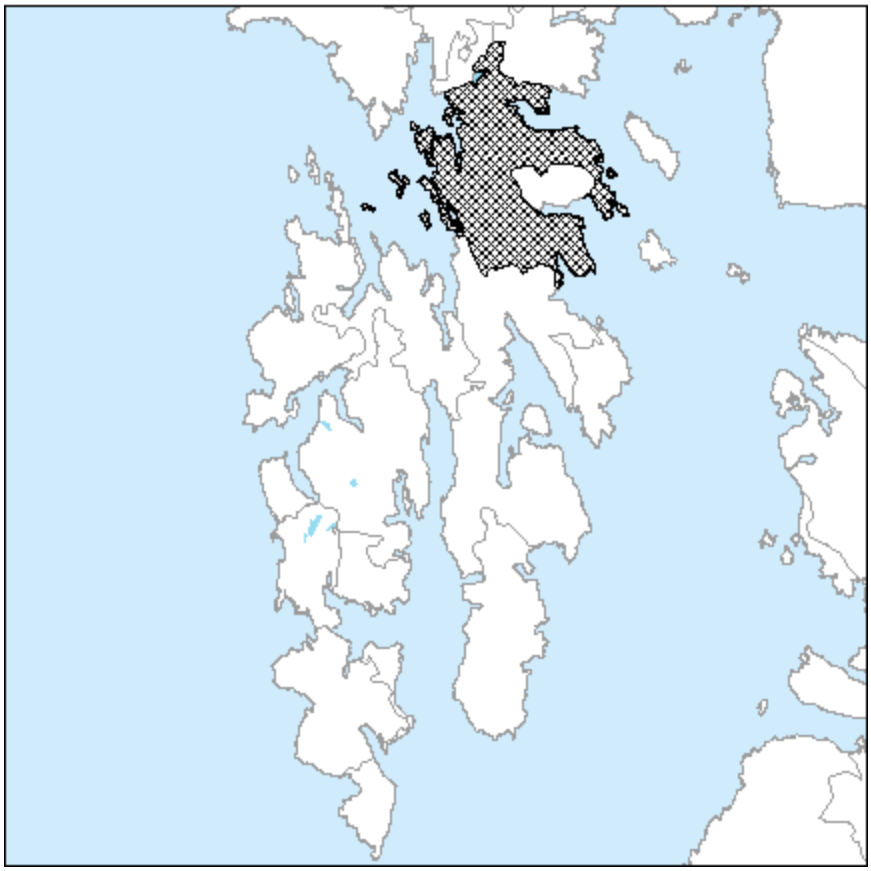
Alvin Bay Sediments No Name Bay Hills

The Alvin Bay Sediments No Name Bay Hills LTA is located on central Kuiu Island between Tebenkof Bay, No Name Bay, and Reid Bay. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rolling hills and gently sloping lowlands within the Alvin Bay Sediments Ecological Subsection.

Hills have been rounded and scoured by glaciation. Dense till lies in concave areas at low elevations.

Shallow to moderately deep somewhat poorly to well drained, mineral soils on hills support western hemlock or yellow-cedar dominated forests.

Between the hills and on lowlands moderately deep to deep very poorly drained organic soils support mixed conifer or cedar forested wetlands, or sphagnum moss dominated non-forested wetlands.



Alecks Creek, East Island, Elena Point, Shelter Cove, and Step Island are in this LTA.

This LTA is almost entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Wilderness, Modified Landscape, Timber Production, and Old-Growth Habitat LUDs. The LTA lies in the Tebenkof Bay Wilderness. Portions of the LTA are in the East Kuiu Roadless Area. The 287 acres of timber harvest occurred from the beach with no associated road building.

The dominant wind direction is southeast and if unprotected, southern and easterly aspects of this LTA have a moderate windthrow risk. Landslide initiation risk is moderate on the steepest slopes. There is no snow avalanche risk. Yellow-cedar decline is present in 22 percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	ABS_40
Map Unit Code	M245Cr02
Map Unit Long Name	Alvin Bay Sediments No Name Bay Hills
Size	30,780 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Conglomerate, Graywacke, Calcareous Graywacke
Soil Parent Material	Ablation Till, Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (24%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (13%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (12%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (10%); Unproductive forest due to Alder (9%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (8%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (6%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (6%).
Big POG	2016: 1,873 acres (6%)
High POG	2016: 13,187 acres (43%)
All POG	1954: 21,420 acres (70%); 2016: 21,133 acres (69%)
Climate	Average temperature: 5-7°C (41-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 279-356 cm (110-140 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (79%); 500-1000 ft. (20%); 1000-2000 ft. (1%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (83%); 35-54% slopes (14%); 55-75% slopes (2%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Stl, (0%).
Shoreline Miles	87 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (45%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Flood plain (FP), Palustrine (PA)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (45%); Upland (55%)
Ownership	NFS (100%); Private/Municipal (<1%)
Human Disturbance	0.9% timber harvest (287 of 30,780 total acres); 0.02 km/km2 (0.03 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (< 1%); landslides (< 0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (22%)

Alvin Bay Sediments Table Bay Hills-Lowlands Complex

The Alvin Bay Sediments Table Bay Hills-Lowlands Complex LTA is located on southern Kuiu Island between Table Bay and Kell Bay. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rolling hills with lesser amounts of gently sloping lowlands within the Alvin Bay Sediments Ecological Subsection.

Hills and lowlands have been scoured and flattened by glaciation. Dense till underlies concave portions of the lowlands.

On hills, soils are poorly to well drained mineral soils less than one meter thick over dense till or bedrock. These soils support western hemlock or cedar dominated forests.

Moderately deep to deep, very poorly drained organic soils on lowlands support mixed conifer or low-volume cedar forested wetlands or sphagnum dominated non-forested wetlands.

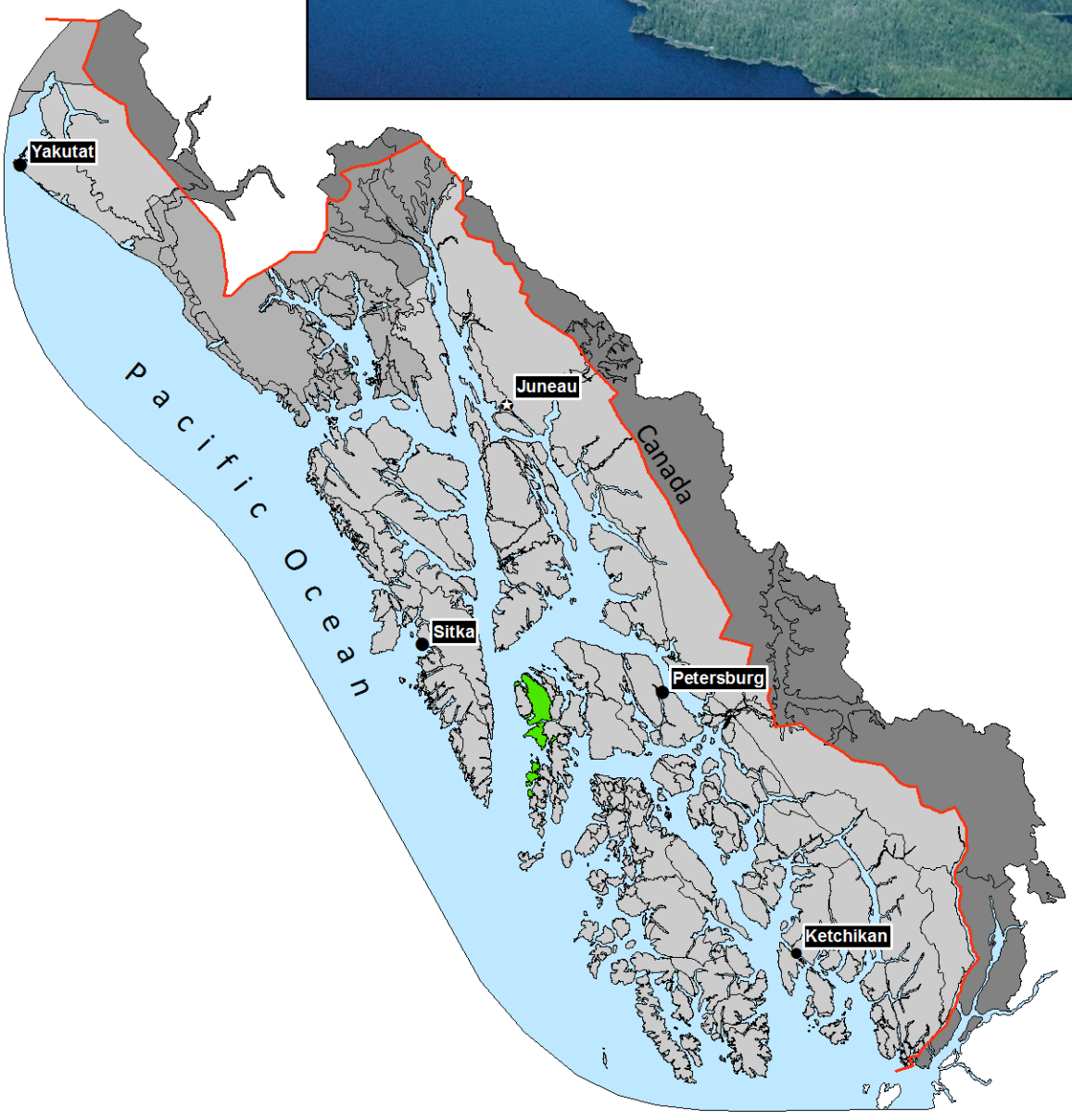
This LTA provides an important corridor for terrestrial wildlife movement between the very southern end of Kuiu Island and the rest of the Island.

This entire LTA is on NFS land. The LTA is in Semi-Remote Recreation LUD. A small portion of the northern part of the LTA is in the Kuiu Wilderness Area. Most of the LTA is in the South Kuiu Roadless Area. About fourteen acres of timber harvest occurred in the 1980's with no associated road building.

The dominant wind direction is southeast to southwest and if unprotected, taller treed southern and easterly and westerly aspects of this LTA have a moderate windthrow risk. Landslide initiation risk is moderate on the steepest slopes. There is no snow avalanche risk. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about 37 percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	ABS_40a
Map Unit Code	M245Cr03
Map Unit Long Name	Alvin Bay Sediments Table Bay Hills-Lowlands Complex
Size	4,899 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Graywacke, Calcareous Graywacke
Soil Parent Material	Ablation Till, Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (20%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (20%); Unproductive forest due to Alder (17%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (14%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (8%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (6%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (5%).
Big POG	2016: 235 acres (5%)
High POG	2016: 1,601 acres (33%)
All POG	1954: 3,753 acres (77%); 2016: 3,739 acres (76%)
Climate	Average temperature: 4.5-7°C (40.1-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 406 cm (160 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (71%); 500-1000 ft. (28%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (78%); 35-54% slopes (16%); 55-75% slopes (5%); >75% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	16 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (45%); mapped (<1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Flood plain (FP), Palustrine (PA)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (40%); Upland (60%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	0.3% timber harvest (14 of 4,899 total acres); no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (0.2%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (37%)

Rowan Sediments Ecological Subsection LTAs



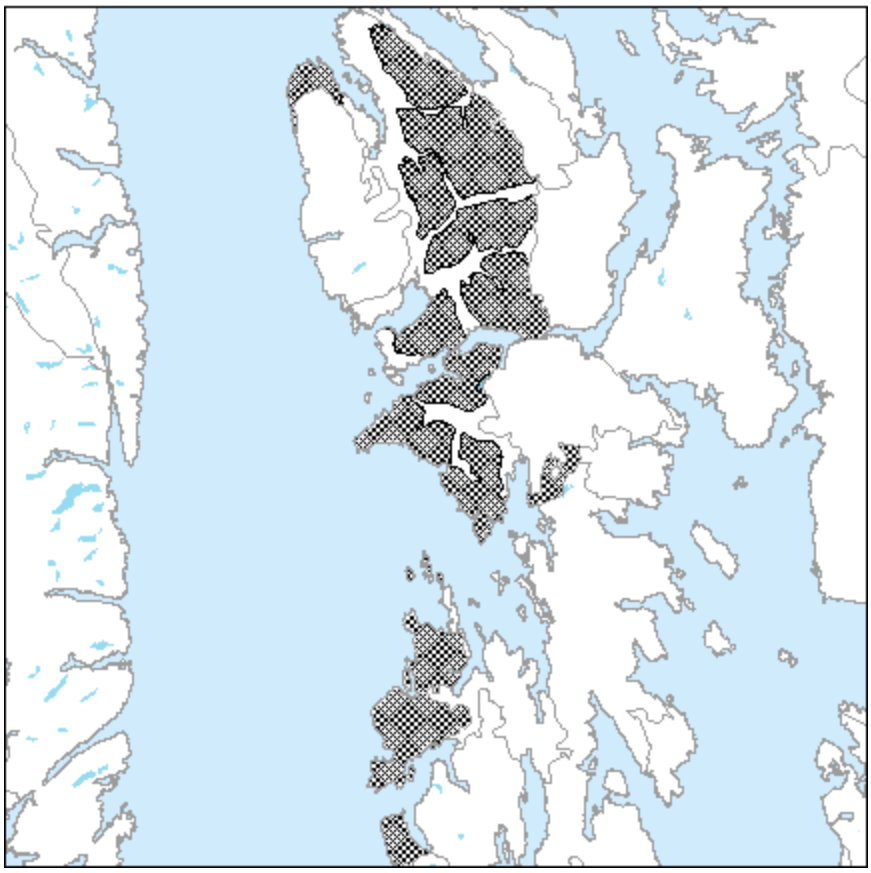
Rowan Sediments Mountain Slopes

The Rowan Sediments Mountain Slopes LTA is located on the western half of Kuiu Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, shallowly incised, smooth mountain slopes with lesser amounts of subalpine summits and ridges within the Rowan Sediments Ecological Subsection.

Mountain slopes have been rounded and scoured by glaciation as well as by post glacial erosion. Summits have been rounded from glacial erosion and contain only small amounts of glacial till or pre-glacial residual soils.

Well drained very deep mineral soils on mountain slopes support western hemlock stands. Very poorly drained organic soils on lesser sloped mountain slopes support sphagnum or mixed conifer wetlands.

On summits, very poorly drained shallow organic soils support deer cabbage and sedge wetlands. Well drained mineral soils on subalpine ridges support mountain hemlock forests.



This LTA includes the portage between Port Camden and Bay of Pillars, an important corridor for terrestrial wildlife movement between southern and northern Kuiu.

Green Mountain, North Mountain, Point Cosmos, Point Ellis, White Mountain, and the Windfall Islands are included in this LTA. The Bay of Pillars Three Sided Shelter and the Kwatahein Creek Fish Pass are in this LTA.

This LTA is almost entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Timber Production and Semi-Remote Recreation LUDs. Portions of the LTA are in the Kuiu or Tebenkof Bay Wilderness Areas. Portions of the LTA are in the North Kuiu, Bay or Pillars and South Kuiu Roadless Areas. There has been 10,984 acres of timber harvest in this LTA. There are about 105 miles of road and one mile of trail in this LTA

The dominant wind direction is southeast and if unprotected, taller treed southern and easterly aspects of mountain slopes of this LTA have a moderate windthrow risk. Landslide initiation risk is moderate on the steepest slopes and snow avalanche risk is high on alder covered steep side-slopes. For subalpine summits, harsh alpine conditions (including winds) results in stunted vegetation strongly resistant to destructive winds. Therefore, there is minimal wind disturbance or windthrow risk.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	RS_30
Map Unit Code	M245Cp01
Map Unit Long Name	Rowan Sediments Mountain Slopes
Size	94,857 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Graywacke, Calcareous Graywacke
Soil Parent Material	Ablation Till, Colluvium, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting
Soil Great Groups	Haplocryods, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (27%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (18%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (13%); Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (11%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (6%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (5%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (5%).
Big POG	2016: 17,637 acres (19%)
High POG	2016: 55,461 acres (58%)
All POG	1954: 84,675 acres (89%); 2016: 73,691 acres (78%)
Climate	Average temperature: 3-7°C (37.4-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 229-406 cm (90-160 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (34%); 500-1000 ft. (33%); 1000-2000 ft. (33%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (49%); 35-54% slopes (34%); 55-75% slopes (14%); >75% slopes (3%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: DSld, (1%).
Shoreline Miles	132 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (18%); mapped (<1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Flood plain (FP), Palustrine (PA)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (15%); Upland (85%)
Ownership	NFS (96%); Private/Municipal (4%)
Human Disturbance	11.6% timber harvest (10,984 of 94,857 total acres); 0.4 km/km2 (0.7 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (1.3%); landslides (0.6%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (6%)

Rowan Sediments Meade Point Hills-Lowlands Complex

The Rowan Sediments Meade Point Hills-Lowlands Complex LTA is located on northern Kuiu Island between Security Bay and Saginaw Bay. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rolling hills and gently sloping lowlands within the Rowan Sediments Ecological Subsection.

Hills and lowlands have been rounded and smoothed by glaciation. Dense till underlies the lowlands portion of the LTA.

Very poorly drained organic soils on lowlands support sphagnum or mixed conifer dominated wetlands. Somewhat poorly to well drained shallow to very deep soils support western hemlock or yellow-cedar dominated forests.

Uplifted beach soils underlie the shoreline and lowest elevations of this LTA.

Meade Point is included in this LTA.

This LTA is mostly on NFS land. The LTA is primarily in the Timber Production LUD. The 614 acres of timber harvest has occurred since 1970's with seven miles of associated road building. Dean Creek Fish Pass is located in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast to southwest and if unprotected, taller treed southern and easterly and westerly aspects of this LTA have a moderate windthrow risk. Landslide initiation risk is low due to low slope gradients. There is no snow avalanche risk.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	RS_40a
Map Unit Code	M245Cp02
Map Unit Long Name	Rowan Sediments Meade Point Hills-Lowlands Complex
Size	4,162 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Graywacke, Calcareous Graywacke
Soil Parent Material	Ablation Till, Colluvium, Glacial Deposit; Glaciomarine Deposits, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryosaprists, Haplocryods, Humicryods
Landcover	Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (14%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (14%); Other non-forest (13%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (11%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (8%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (8%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (7%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (6%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (5%).
Big POG	2016: 317 acres (8%)
High POG	2016: 826 acres (20%)
All POG	1954: 2,749 acres (66%); 2016: 2,135 acres (51%)
Climate	Average temperature: 5.5-6.5°C (41.9-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 229-279 cm (90-110 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (98%); 500-1000 ft. (2%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (93%); 35-54% slopes (7%); 55-75% slopes (1%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: DSld, (4%).
Shoreline Miles	18 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (73%); mapped (17%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Flood plain (FP), High gradient contained (HC), Palustrine (PA), Low gradient contained (LC)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (11%); Palustrine Forested (37%); Upland (52%)
Ownership	NFS (88%); Other Federal (<1%); State of Alaska (9%); Private/Municipal (3%)
Human Disturbance	14.7% timber harvest (614 of 4,162 total acres); 0.7 km/km2 (1.1 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No documented landslides
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (<1%)

Rowan Sediments Security Bay Hills-Valley Floor Complex

The Rowan Sediments Security Bay Hills-Valley Floor Complex LTA is located on northern Kuiu Island on the west side of Security Bay. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans, gently sloping lowlands, and estuaries within the Rowan Sediments Ecological Subsection.

The valley floor and lowlands have been rounded and buried by glaciation. Dense till can be quite thick in this LTA under the lowlands. At the head of Security Bay deep colluvial deposits support productive forests.

Somewhat poorly to well drained mineral soils on footslopes and hills are underlain by dense till or bedrock at depths of about one meter. These soils support western hemlock forests with inclusions of cedar or Sitka spruce dominance.

Very poorly drained organic soils on valley bottom lowlands support mixed conifer forested wetlands, sphagnum, or tufted club rush dominated non-forested wetlands.

Poorly drained estuarine sediments support intertidal grasses and sedges.

Very deep, well drained alluvial soils on floodplains and alluvial fans support Sitka spruce dominated riparian forests.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Semi-Remote Recreation, Timber Production, and Wild River (Security Bay) LUDs. Most of the LTA is in the Security Roadless Area. There has been about 500 acres of timber harvest and about one mile of road in the LTA.

The LTA is protected from the predominant southeast winds. Consequently, this LTA has a low windthrow risk. Landslide initiation risk is low. There is no snow avalanche risk.

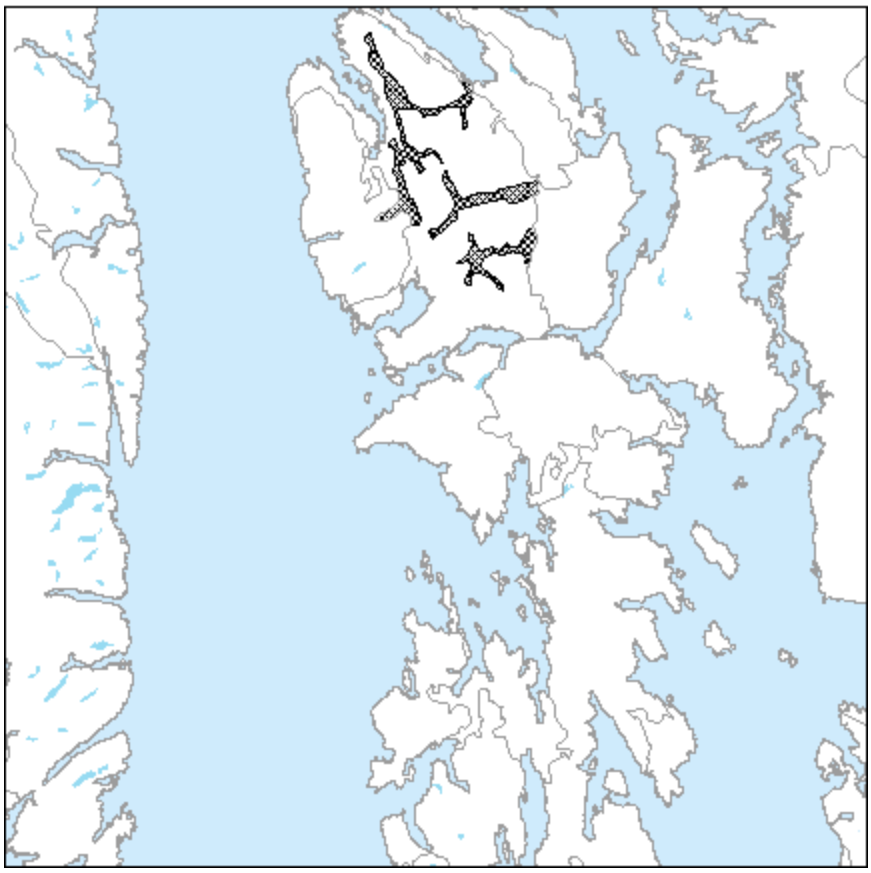
Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	RS_40c
Map Unit Code	M245Cp03
Map Unit Long Name	Rowan Sediments Security Bay Hills-Valley Floor Complex
Size	3,828 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Graywacke, Calcareous Graywacke
Soil Parent Material	Ablation Till, Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Fluvial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial; Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial
Soil Great Groups	Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume classes 6 and 7 (20%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (12%); Timber harvest, more than 50 years old (10%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (10%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (9%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (8%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (7%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (5%).
Big POG	2016: 758 acres (20%)
High POG	2016: 1,456 acres (38%)
All POG	1954: 2,981 acres (78%); 2016: 2,481 acres (65%)
Climate	Average temperature: 3.5-6.5°C (38.3-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 279 cm (110 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (84%); 500-1000 ft. (13%); 1000-2000 ft. (3%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (83%); 35-54% slopes (13%); 55-75% slopes (3%); >75% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	9 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (62%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Flood plain (FP), Palustrine (PA), Estuary (ES)
Wetlands	Estuarine (6%); Palustrine Emergent (5%); Palustrine Forested (33%); Upland (56%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	13.1% timber harvest (500 of 3,828 total acres); 0.11 km/km2 (0.18 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (< 1%); avalanche fields (< 0.1%); landslides (0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (1%)

Rowan Sediments North Kuiu Valley Floors

The Rowan Sediments North Kuiu Valley Floors LTA is located on northern Kuiu Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans and gently sloping lowlands within the Rowan Sediments Ecological Subsection.

The valley floors and lowlands have been rounded and filled by glaciation. Dense till or scoured bedrock underlie the soils of this subsection.

On footslopes and small bedrock knobs soils are somewhat poorly to well drained and typically less than one meter thick over dense till or bedrock. These soils support western hemlock dominated forests.



Moderately deep to deep, very poorly drained organic soils on valley bottom lowlands support sphagnum peat or sedge dominated non-forested wetlands.

Very deep, well drained alluvial soils on floodplains and alluvial fans support productive Sitka spruce and western hemlock dominated forests.

This LTA is almost entirely on NFS land. The LTA is primarily in Timber Production and Recreation River (Kadake Creek) LUDs. The 3,196 acres of timber harvest has occurred since the 1980's with 58 miles of associated road building. Harvested floodplain areas support young-growth Sitka spruce dominated stands with areas of red alder dominance. A stream restoration project occurred on the west fork of Saginaw Creek in 2014.

The LTA is protected from the predominant southeast winds. Consequently, this LTA has a low windthrow risk. Landslide initiation risk is low due to low slope gradients. There is no snow avalanche risk.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	RS_50
Map Unit Code	M245Cp04
Map Unit Long Name	Rowan Sediments North Kuiu Valley Floor
Size	10,405 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Graywacke, Calcareous Graywacke
Soil Parent Material	Ablation Till, Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial
Soil Great Groups	Cryosaprists, Haplocryods, Humicryods
Landcover	Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (28%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (13%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (10%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (9%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (8%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (7%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (6%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (5%).
Big POG	2016: 1,408 acres (14%)
High POG	2016: 2,957 acres (28%)
All POG	1954: 8,468 acres (81%); 2016: 5,272 acres (51%)
Climate	Average temperature: 4.5-6.5°C (40.1-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 229-279 cm (90-110 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (87%); 500-1000 ft. (13%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (94%); 35-54% slopes (5%); 55-75% slopes (1%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: DSld, (1%).
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (40%); mapped (1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Flood plain (FP), Palustrine (PA), Moderate gradient contained (MC)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (14%); Palustrine Forested (24%); Upland (62%)
Ownership	NFS (100%); Private/Municipal (<1%)
Human Disturbance	30.7% timber harvest (3,196 of 10,404 total acres); 2.2 km/km2 (3.5 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (< 1%); avalanche fields (0.1%); landslides (0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (<1%)

Rowan Sediments Kwatahein Creek Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex

The Rowan Sediments Kwatahein Creek Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex LTA is located on central Kuiu Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans and gently sloping lowlands within the Rowan Sediments Ecological Subsection.

The valley floor and lowlands have been carved and buried by glaciation. Erosion from adjacent mountain slopes has buried dense till deposits.

Somewhat poorly to well drained soils on footslopes are often one meter or more thick and support western hemlock or yellow-cedar dominated forests.

Very poorly drained organic soils more than one meter thick on valley bottom lowlands support sphagnum non-forested wetlands or mixed conifer or cedar dominated forested wetlands.

Very deep, well drained alluvial soils on floodplains and alluvial fans support productive Sitka spruce and western hemlock dominated forests.

This LTA is almost entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Remote Recreation LUD and Tebenkof Bay Wilderness. Much of the LTA is in the Bay of Pillars Roadless Area. There has been no timber harvest or road building in this LTA. Kwatahein Creek Fish Pass is on this LTA.

The LTA is protected from the predominant southeast winds. Consequently, this LTA has a low windthrow risk. Landslide initiation risk is low due to low slope gradients. There is no snow avalanche risk. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about 25 percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	RS_50a_1
Map Unit Code	M245Cp05
Map Unit Long Name	Rowan Sediments Kwatahein Creek Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex
Size	5,921 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Graywacke, Calcareous Graywacke
Soil Parent Material	Ablation Till, Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial; Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial; Proglacial Deposition-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (26%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (15%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (13%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (11%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (11%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (8%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (5%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (5%).
Big POG	2016: 273 acres (5%)
High POG	2016: 2,437 acres (41%)
All POG	1954: 4,206 acres (71%); 2016: 4,206 acres (71%)
Climate	Average temperature: 4-7°C (39.2-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 279 cm (110 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (97%); 500-1000 ft. (3%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (88%); 35-54% slopes (11%); 55-75% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	7 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (54%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Flood plain (FP), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Alluvial fan (AF)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (6%); Palustrine Forested (42%); Upland (52%)
Ownership	NFS (100%); Private/Municipal (<1%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (< 0.1%); landslides (0.4%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (25%)

Rowan Sediments Security and Rowan Bays Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex

The Rowan Sediments Security and Rowan Bays Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex LTA is located on Northern Kuiu Island near Rowan Bay and Security Bay. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans, floodplains and gently sloping lowlands, within the Rowan Sediments Ecological Subsection.

The valley floors and lowlands have been smoothed and buried by glaciation. Uplifted marine sediments underlie the lowest elevations of this LTA.

Shallow to moderately deep to dense till or bedrock, moderately well to well drained soils on footslopes support western hemlock dominated forests.

Moderately deep to deep very poorly drained organic soils on valley bottom lowlands support sphagnum peat or mixed conifer wetlands.

Very deep, well drained alluvial soils on floodplains support productive Sitka spruce and western hemlock dominated forests.

This LTA is almost entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Timber Production, Semi-Remote Recreation, and Old-Growth Habitat LUDs. The northern area is in the Security Roadless Area. There are about 1,232 acres of timber harvest and 24 miles of roads in this LTA.

The LTA is protected from the predominant southeast winds. Consequently, this LTA has a low windthrow risk. Landslide initiation risk is low due to low slope gradients. There is no snow avalanche risk.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	RS_50a_2
Map Unit Code	M245Cp06
Map Unit Long Name	Rowan Sediments Security and Rowan Bays Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex
Size	6,654 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary; Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Graywacke, Calcareous Graywacke; Alluvium
Soil Parent Material	Ablation Till, Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial; Glacial; Coastal Marine
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial; Proglacial Deposition-Glacial; Backbeach Processes-Coastal Marine
Soil Great Groups	Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (16%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (15%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (15%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (10%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (9%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (7%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (6%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (5%).
Big POG	2016: 258 acres (4%)
High POG	2016: 1,731 acres (26%)
All POG	1954: 4,741 acres (71%); 2016: 3,509 acres (53%)
Climate	Average temperature: 4.5-6.5°C (40.1-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 279 cm (110 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (100%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (97%); 35-54% slopes (2%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	13 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (95%); mapped (1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Flood plain (FP), Palustrine (PA), High gradient contained (HC), Estuary (ES)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (16%); Palustrine Forested (38%); Upland (46%)
Ownership	NFS (100%); Private/Municipal (<1%)
Human Disturbance	18.5% timber harvest (1,232 of 6,654 total acres); 1.4 km/km2 (2.3 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (1%)

Rowan Sediments Rowan Bay Lowlands

The Rowan Sediments Rowan Bay Lowlands LTA is located on central Kuiu Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly gently sloping lowlands within the Rowan Sediments Ecological Subsection.

Lowlands have been scoured by glaciation. Dense till underlies the concave portions of this LTA. Uplifted marine sediments may underlie the lowland soils.

Moderately deep to deep, very poorly drained organic soils on lowlands support sphagnum peat or mixed conifer, or cedar dominated forested wetlands.

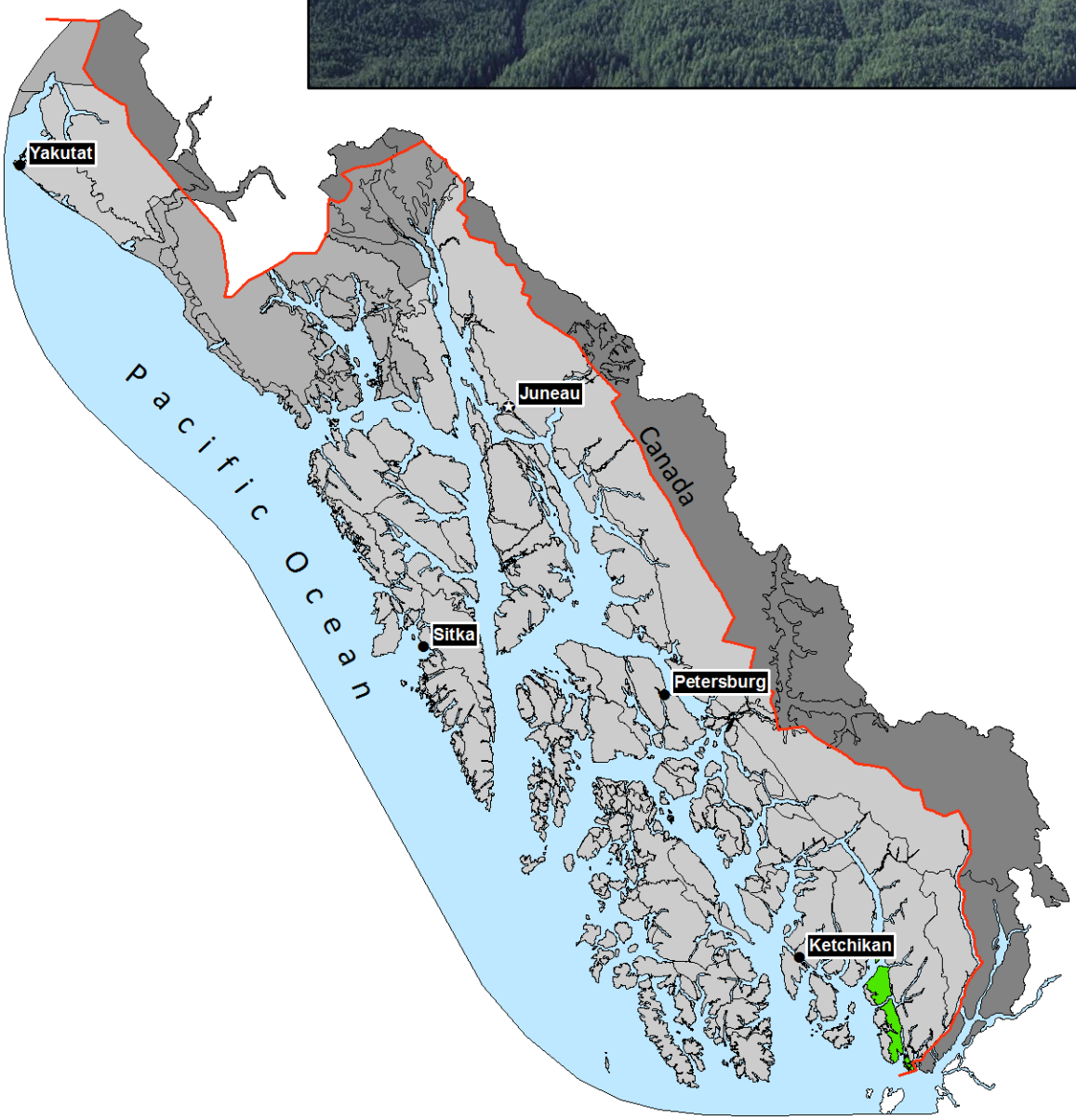
Shallow to moderately deep, poorly to well drained soils on hills support western hemlock and yellow-cedar dominated forests.

This LTA is almost entirely on NFS and State land. The LTA is in Semi-Remote Recreation, Timber Production, and Old-Growth Habitat LUDs. The southern portion of the LTA is in the Bay of Pillars Roadless Area. Thirteen acres of timber harvest occurred in 1990's. There are about three miles of road in this LTA. Rowan Bay Marine Access Facility, Dock, and Administrative Site are located on this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast to southwest and trees along the shoreline of this LTA have a moderate windthrow risk. Landslide initiation risk is low due to low slope gradients. There is no snow avalanche risk. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about 36 percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	RS_60
Map Unit Code	M245Cp07
Map Unit Long Name	Rowan Sediments Rowan Bay Lowlands
Size	4,391 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Graywacke, Calcareous Graywacke
Soil Parent Material	Ablation Till, Glacial Deposit, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Proglacial Deposition-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume class 4 on hydric soils (39%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (15%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (15%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (8%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (7%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (5%).
Big POG	2016: 30 acres (1%)
High POG	2016: 891 acres (20%)
All POG	1954: 3,477 acres (79%); 2016: 3,464 acres (79%)
Climate	Average temperature: 5-7°C (41-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 279 cm (110 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (100%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (98%); 35-54% slopes (2%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	30 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (92%); mapped (<1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), High gradient contained (HC), Flood plain (FP), Palustrine (PA), Moderate gradient contained (MC)
Wetlands	Estuarine (6%); Palustrine Forested (74%); Upland (20%)
Ownership	NFS (87%); State of Alaska (13%); Private/Municipal (<1%)
Human Disturbance	0.3% timber harvest (13 of 4,391 total acres); 0.3 km/km2 (0.5 mi/mi2) road or trail; Rowan Bay NFS administrative site.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (36%)

Boca de Quadra Complex Ecological Subsection LTAs

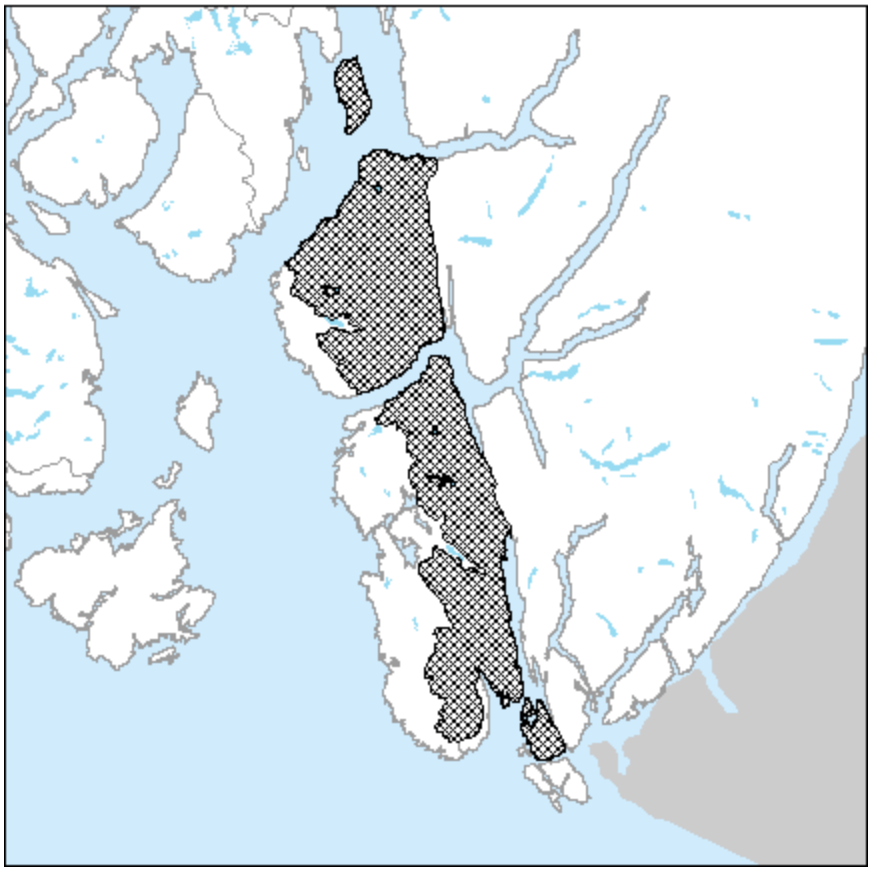


Boca de Quadra Complex Mountain Slopes

The Boca de Quadra Complex Mountain Slopes LTA is located between Smeaton Island in southern Behm Canal and Portland Canal and is bounded to the east by Nakat Inlet and Vixen Inlet, southeast of the community of Ketchikan. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, smooth mountain slopes with lesser areas of infrequently dissected smooth hillslopes, flat lowlands, and plateaus within the Boca de Quadra Complex Ecological Subsection.

This LTA consists of glacially scoured mountain slopes and intermountain valleys with small plateaus in the southern end of the LTA.

Soils on the mountain slopes are typically moderately well and well drained mineral soils less than one meter thick over bedrock. These soils support hemlock and cedar-hemlock forests of moderate to low productivity.



On the hillslopes soils are typically somewhat poorly drained to well drained and less than one meter thick over bedrock. These soils support cedar-hemlock forests of low to moderate productivity.

On the flat lowlands and plateaus soils typically consist of poorly drained organics one to three meters thick over bedrock. These soils support non-forested wetland plant communities, often mosses and tufted club rush.

Smeaton Island is in this LTA.

The entire LTA is in the Misty Fiords National Monument Wilderness on NFS land. There has been no timber harvest in this LTA. There are no roads or trails in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	BDQC_30
Map Unit Code	M245Coo01
Map Unit Long Name	Boca De Quadra Complex Mountain Slopes
Size	121,679 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Amphibolite, Marble, Gneiss, Calcareous Metasediments, Metavolcanics
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to low site index (28%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (20%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (16%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (9%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (7%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (6%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (5%).
Big POG	2016: 893 acres (1%)
High POG	2016: 13,327 acres (11%)
All POG	1954: 54,386 acres (45%); 2016: 54,386 acres (45%)
Climate	Average temperature: 3-8°C (37.4-46.4°F). Annual precipitation: 254-432 cm (100-170 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (31%); 500-1000 ft. (34%); 1000-2000 ft. (32%); 2000+ ft. (3%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (55%); 35-54% slopes (28%); 55-75% slopes (14%); >75% slopes (4%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Pm, (<1%).
Shoreline Miles	93 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (11%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Low gradient contained (LC), Palustrine (PA)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (9%); Palustrine Forested (32%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (8%); Upland (52%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (1%)

Boca de Quadra Complex Hills-Lowlands Complex

The Boca de Quadra Complex Hills-Lowlands Complex LTA is located around Nakat Bay, near the mouth of Portland Canal and the Canadian Border. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected smooth hillslopes with lesser amounts of gently sloping lowlands within the Boca de Quadra Complex Ecological Subsection.

This LTA consists of glacially scoured and rounded hillslopes.

Soils on the hillslopes are typically less than one meter thick and soil drainage ranges from somewhat poor to well drained. These soils support hemlock and cedar-hemlock forests.

On the lowlands soils are typically organic, poorly drained and one to three meters thick. These soils typically support moss or tufted club rush dominated wetlands.

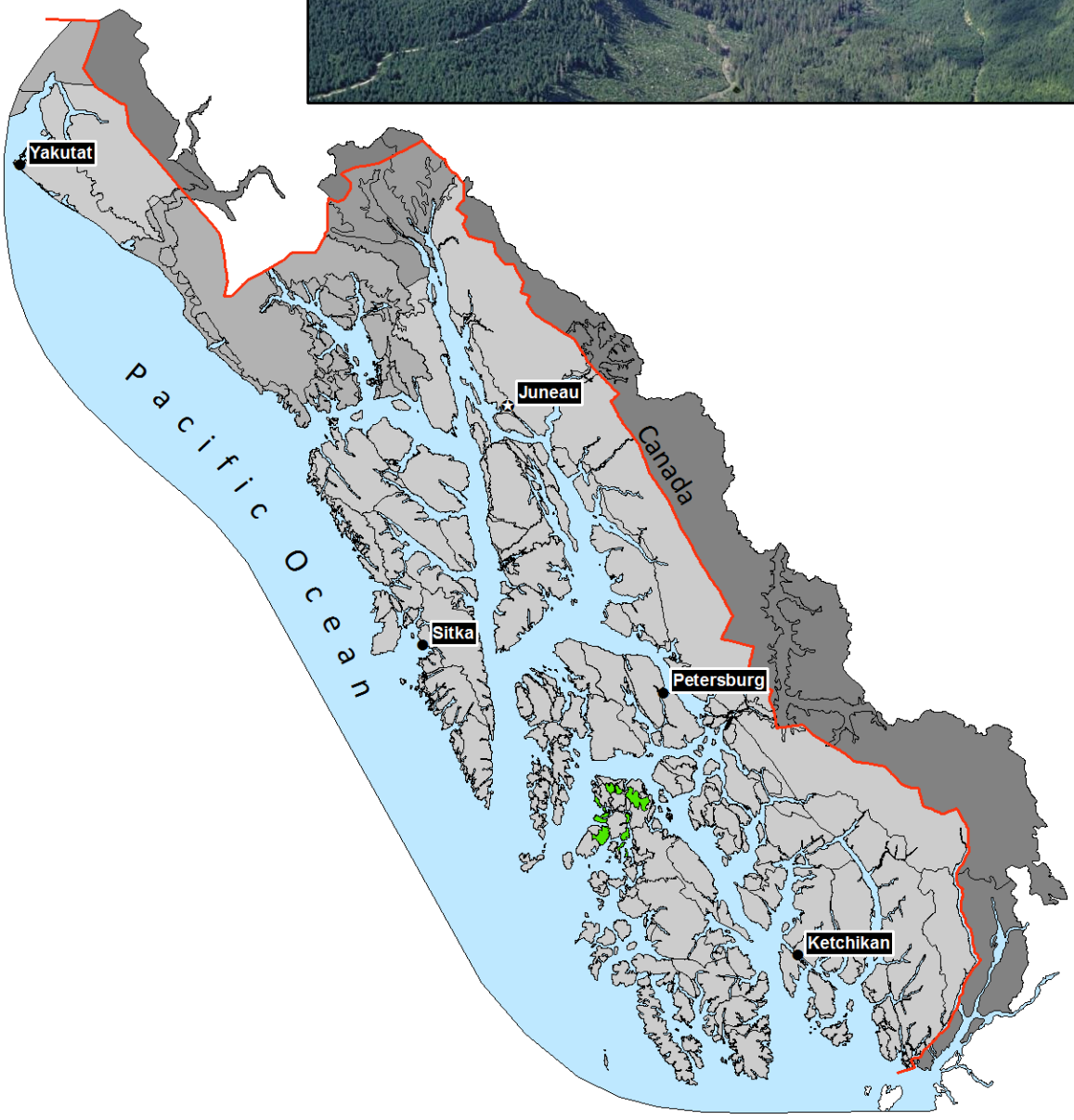
Sitklan Island and Kanagunut Islands are in this LTA. The LTA borders two sides of Nakat Bay.

The entire LTA is the Misty Fiords National Monument Wilderness on NFS land. There has been no timber harvest in this LTA. There are no roads or trails in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	BDQC_40a
Map Unit Code	M245Coo02
Map Unit Long Name	Boca De Quadra Complex Hills-Lowlands Complex
Size	5,723 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Metamorphic; Undifferentiated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Amphibolite, Marble, Gneiss; Mixed Extrusive and Sedimentary
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to low site index (33%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (29%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (24%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (6%).
Big POG	2016: 11 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 122 acres (2%)
All POG	1954: 2,093 acres (37%); 2016: 2,093 acres (37%)
Climate	Average temperature: 5-8°C (41-46.4°F). Annual precipitation: 254 cm (100 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (97%); 500-1000 ft. (3%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (89%); 35-54% slopes (9%); 55-75% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	34 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (75%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Moderate gradient contained (MC)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (56%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (26%); Upland (18%)
Ownership	NFS (100%); Private/Municipal (<1%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No landslide inventory
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (<1%)

North POW Complex Ecological Subsection LTAs



North POW Complex Salmon Bay Lake Mountain Summits

The North POW Complex Salmon Bay Lake Mountain Summits LTA is located about a mile south of Salmon Bay Lake on northern Prince of Wales Island, northeast of the community of Whale Pass. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rounded mountain summits with lesser amounts of infrequently dissected smooth mountain slopes within the North POW Complex Ecological Subsection.

This conglomerate bedrock summit was rounded and scoured by glaciation. Dense till is rare in this LTA.

Soils on the rounded summits are typically mineral or organic soils less than one-half meter thick over bedrock. Soil drainage class ranges from poor to well drained. These soils support crowberry, deer cabbage, and alpine blueberry wetland plant communities with low volume mountain hemlock on the better drained sites.

In the mountain slope areas soils are typically well drained mineral soils less than one-half meter thick. These soils support mixed stands of western hemlock and Sitka spruce.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in LUD II, Scenic Viewshed, and Timber Production LUDs. Most of this LTA is in the Salmon Bay Roadless Area. There has been a minor amount of timber harvest in this LTA. There is less than one mile of road in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	NPC_10
Map Unit Code	M245Ct01
Map Unit Long Name	North POW Complex Salmon Bay Lake Mountain Summits
Size	1,281 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Conglomerate
Soil Parent Material	Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Rock Outcrop
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to high elevation (54%); Alpine (17%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (12%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (5%).
Big POG	2016: 2 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 25 acres (2%)
All POG	1954: 302 acres (24%); 2016: 296 acres (23%)
Climate	Average temperature: 3.5-6.5°C (38.3-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 254-305 cm (100-120 in).
Elevation Class	500-1000 ft. (2%); 1000-2000 ft. (68%); 2000+ ft. (30%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (58%); 35-54% slopes (29%); 55-75% slopes (10%); >75% slopes (2%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Sab, (1%).
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	not present
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Lake (L)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (48%); Upland (52%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	0.5% timber harvest (6 of 1,281 total acres); 0.04 km/km2 (0.06 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

North POW Complex Shakan Strait Mountain Slopes

The North POW Complex Shakan Strait Mountain Slopes LTA is located between Shakan Bay on Kosciusko Island and Calder Bay on the north end of Prince of Wales Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, smooth mountain slopes with lesser amounts of lowlands within the North POW Complex Ecological Subsection.

The landforms in this LTA were glacially scoured and rounded. Dense till is present at lower elevations.

Soils on the mountain slopes are dominantly shallow to deep, well drained mineral soils on the steeper slopes and somewhat poorly drained on the gentler slopes. The steep slope well drained areas support hemlock dominated forests. The somewhat poorly drained soils on gentler slopes support cedar dominated forests.

The soils on the lowlands are typically deep, poorly drained organic material over dense till or bedrock. These soils support moss dominated non-forested wetlands or low volume cedar dominated forested wetlands.

Shakan Strait borders this LTA. Hamilton Island and the Shakan Bay Peninsula are in this LTA.

This LTA is almost entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in the LUD II LUD. The entire LTA is in the Calder Roadless Area. About three percent of the LTA area had timber harvest in the 1960s and 1970s. There are no roads or trails in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast and southwest. Windthrow risk is moderate. Landslide risk is low to moderate. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about 29 percent of the LTA.

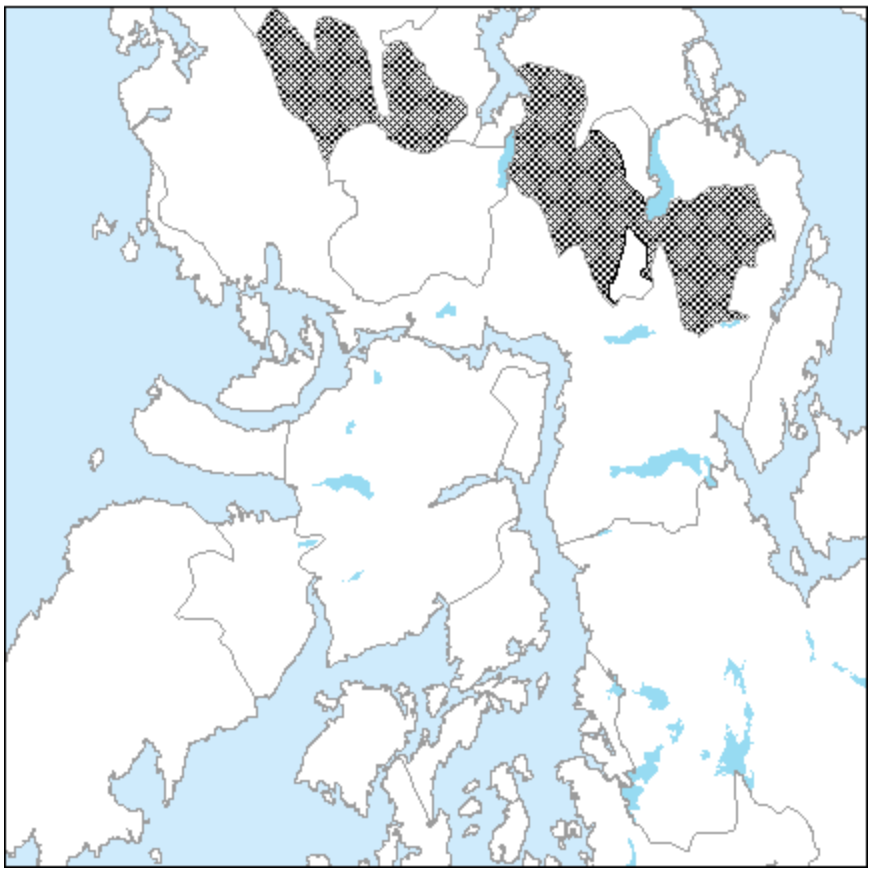
Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	NPC_30
Map Unit Code	M245Ct02
Map Unit Long Name	North POW Complex Shakan Strait Mountain Slopes
Size	8,720 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Graywacke, Calcareous Graywacke
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to low site index (21%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (18%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (17%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (11%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (8%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (8%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (7%).
Big POG	2016: 711 acres (8%)
High POG	2016: 1,955 acres (22%)
All POG	1954: 5,721 acres (66%); 2016: 5,440 acres (62%)
Climate	Average temperature: 4-7°C (39.2-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 279-305 cm (110-120 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (52%); 500-1000 ft. (30%); 1000-2000 ft. (17%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (65%); 35-54% slopes (24%); 55-75% slopes (9%); >75% slopes (2%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Sab, (<1%).
Shoreline Miles	32 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (4%); mapped (<1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Alluvial fan (AF), Lake (L)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (45%); Upland (55%)
Ownership	NFS (99%); Private/Municipal (1%)
Human Disturbance	3.2% timber harvest (281 of 8,720 total acres); no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (0.4%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (29%)

North POW Complex Exchange Cove to Flicker Creek Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex

The North POW Complex Exchange Cove to Flicker Creek Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex LTA is located on the mountain slopes between Exchange Cove and Flicker Creek on northern Prince of Wales Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected smooth mountain slopes and rounded mountain summits with lesser amounts of infrequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans within the North POW Complex Ecological Subsection.

These glacially rounded and smoothed mountains are underlain by a variety of sedimentary rocks including conglomerates and minor areas of calcareous greywacke.

Soils on the mountain slopes range from shallow to deep and are well drained. Less perfectly drained soils exist on gentler slopes. The well drained soils support productive western hemlock and Sitka spruce forests and the somewhat poorly drained soils support productive cedar and hemlock forests. These soils are underlain by dense glacial till at lower elevations and in concave areas.



Soils on the rounded mountain summits are typically poorly drained organics less than one-half meter thick over bedrock. These soils typically support deer cabbage and sedges or crowberry and moss plant communities. Yellow-cedar and mountain hemlock often occur on the steeper parts of the rounded mountain summits.

Summit Lake and Alder Creek are in this LTA.

This LTA is almost entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Timber Production, Modified Landscape, Old-Growth Habitat, LUD II, and Wild River LUDs. Parts of this LTA are in the Salmon Bay or El Capitan Roadless Areas. About sixteen percent of the LTA area has had timber harvest. There are about 88 miles of roads and trails in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. Windthrow risk is low in most areas. Landslide risk is moderate. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about ten percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	NPC_30a_1
Map Unit Code	M245Ct03
Map Unit Long Name	North POW Complex Exchange Cove to Flicker Creek Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex
Size	31,053 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Limestone, Conglomerate, Graywacke, Calcareous Graywacke
Soil Parent Material	Dense Till, Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting; Solution
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting; Karstification-Solution
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Dystrocryepts, Humicryods
Landcover	Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (14%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (13%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (11%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (11%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (9%); Unproductive forest due to high elevation (9%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (9%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (9%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (5%).
Big POG	2016: 3,996 acres (13%)
High POG	2016: 8,303 acres (27%)
All POG	1954: 21,316 acres (69%); 2016: 16,186 acres (52%)
Climate	Average temperature: 2.5-7°C (36.5-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 254-305 cm (100-120 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (22%); 500-1000 ft. (36%); 1000-2000 ft. (40%); 2000+ ft. (2%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (61%); 35-54% slopes (22%); 55-75% slopes (11%); >75% slopes (6%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Sab, (10%).
Shoreline Miles	2 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (<1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Flood plain (FP), Alluvial fan (AF)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (13%); Palustrine Forested (27%); Upland (60%)
Ownership	NFS (100%); Private/Municipal (<1%)
Human Disturbance	16.5% timber harvest (5,130 of 31,053 total acres); 1.1 km/km2 (1.8 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (0.8%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (10%)

North POW Complex Kosciusko Island Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex

The North POW Complex Kosciusko Island Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex LTA is located on central Kosciusko Island adjacent to Holbrook Arm. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, smooth mountain slopes with lesser amounts of rounded mountain summits and gently sloping lowlands within the North POW Complex Ecological Subsection.

This LTA consists of glacially rounded non-calcareous rock hills and mountain slopes with a large lowland component. Dense till blankets the lowlands.

Soils on the mountain slopes are typically shallow to bedrock mineral soils. Soil drainage ranges from somewhat poor to well drained. The somewhat poorly drained soils support productive cedar forests. The well drained soils on steeper slopes support productive western hemlock dominated forests.

On the lowlands the soils are dominantly deep, poorly drained organic soils over dense till. These soils support moss dominated non-forested wetlands or low volume cedar forested wetlands.

On the mountain summits soils are poorly drained organics shallow to bedrock. These soils support moss or sedge dominated non-forested wetlands or low volume cedar dominated forested wetlands.

This LTA is almost entirely on NFS land. The LTA is inTimber Production and LUD II LUDs. Much of this LTA is in the Kosciusko Roadless Area. There has been a minor amount of timber harvest in this LTA. There are 4 miles of roads and trails in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is south and southeast. Windthrow risk is moderate. Landslide risk is low. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about 23 percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	NPC_30a_2
Map Unit Code	M245Ct04
Map Unit Long Name	North POW Complex Kosciusko Island Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex
Size	8,093 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary; Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Graywacke, Calcareous Graywacke; Alluvium
Soil Parent Material	Dense Till, Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting
Soil Great Groups	Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to low site index (21%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (19%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (18%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (11%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (10%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (9%); Muskeg meadow (5%).
Big POG	2016: 912 acres (11%)
High POG	2016: 1,847 acres (23%)
All POG	1954: 4,461 acres (55%); 2016: 4,442 acres (55%)
Climate	Average temperature: 3.5-7°C (38.3-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 305 cm (120 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (36%); 500-1000 ft. (45%); 1000-2000 ft. (19%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (63%); 35-54% slopes (25%); 55-75% slopes (10%); >75% slopes (2%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Sab, (1%).
Shoreline Miles	6 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Alluvial fan (AF), Palustrine (PA)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (15%); Palustrine Forested (34%); Upland (51%)
Ownership	NFS (98%); Private/Municipal (2%)
Human Disturbance	0.2% timber harvest (19 of 8,093 total acres); 0.18 km/km2 (0.3 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (< 1%); avalanche fields (0.1%); landslides (< 0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (23%)

North POW Complex Salmon Bay Hills

The North POW Complex Salmon Bay Hills LTA is located adjacent to Salmon Bay Lake on the north end of Prince of Wales Island, northwest of the community of Whale Pass. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rolling hills within the North POW Complex Ecological Subsection.

This LTA consists of glacially scoured hills. Dense till occurs at lower elevations between the hills.

Soils on the hillslopes are typically deep, well drained mineral soils. These soils support productive western hemlock dominated stands with areas of Sitka spruce.

Between the hills the soils are typically poorly drained organic soils about one meter thick over dense till. These soils support moss dominated non-forested wetlands or low volume cedar dominated forested wetlands.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Modified Landscape, Old-Growth Habitat, LUD II and Wild River LUDs. Much of this LTA is the Salmon Bay Roadless Area. About eight percent of the LTA has had timber harvest. There are about two miles of roads and trails in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about twelve percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	NPC_40_1
Map Unit Code	M245Ct05
Map Unit Long Name	North POW Complex Salmon Bay Hills
Size	2,026 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Conglomerate
Soil Parent Material	Dense Till, Colluvium, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Solution
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial; Karstification-Solution
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume classes 6 and 7 (26%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (19%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (18%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (12%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (8%); Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (8%).
Big POG	2016: 524 acres (26%)
High POG	2016: 657 acres (32%)
All POG	1954: 1,388 acres (69%); 2016: 1,232 acres (61%)
Climate	Average temperature: 5-7°C (41-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 254-305 cm (100-120 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (96%); 500-1000 ft. (4%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (91%); 35-54% slopes (9%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Sab, (16%).
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (<1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Flood plain (FP), Lake (L)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (44%); Upland (56%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	7.7% timber harvest (156 of 2,026 total acres); 0.5 km/km2 (0.8 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No documented landslides
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (12%)

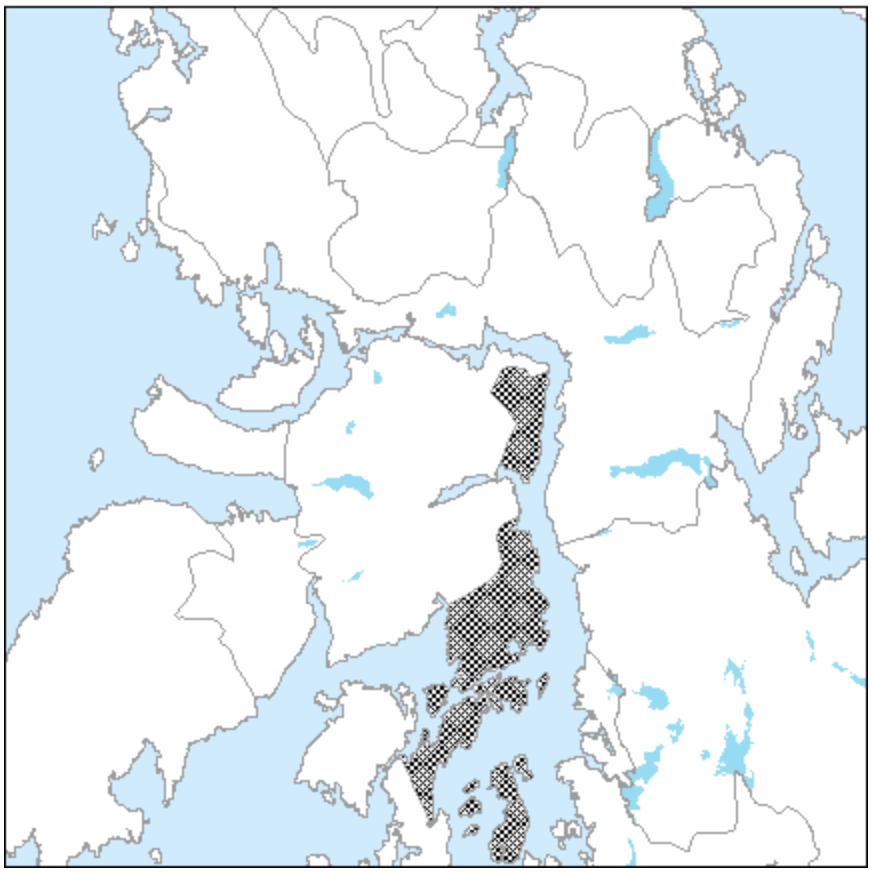
North POW Complex El Capitan Passage Hills

The North POW Complex El Capitan Passage Hills LTA is located on the eastern coast of Kosciusko Island and includes all or portions of Orr, Spanberg, and El Capitan Islands. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rolling hills with lesser amounts of gently sloping lowlands within the North POW Complex Ecological Subsection.

This LTA includes glacially rounded and scoured hills and lowlands. Dense till is common under the lowland soils.

Soils on the hills are typically moderately deep and poorly drained organic or mineral soils. These soils support low volume cedar and hemlock stands. On the steepest hills soils are well drained and support productive hemlock forests.

On the lowlands soils are deep, poorly drained organic soils over dense till or bedrock. These soils support sphagnum or low volume cedar dominated forests.



El Capitan Island and New Tokeen are in this LTA. El Capitan Passage is adjacent to this LTA.

This LTA is entirely on NFS and State lands. The LTA is in Semi-Remote Recreation, Timber Production, and LUD II LUDs. The northern half of the LTA is in the Kosciusko Roadless Area. About four percent of the LTA has had timber harvest. There are about six miles of road or trail in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is south and southeast. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low. Yellow-cedar decline is present in eight percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	NPC_40_2
Map Unit Code	M245Ct06
Map Unit Long Name	North POW Complex El Capitan Passage Hills
Size	15,012 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Conglomerate, Graywacke, Calcareous Graywacke, Volcaniclastic, Argillite, Chert
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryohemists, Cryosaprists
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to muskeg (25%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (21%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (15%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (10%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (8%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (6%); Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (5%).
Big POG	2016: 1,121 acres (7%)
High POG	2016: 2,269 acres (15%)
All POG	1954: 8,434 acres (56%); 2016: 7,845 acres (52%)
Climate	Average temperature: 4.5-7°C (40.1-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 254-305 cm (100-120 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (81%); 500-1000 ft. (17%); 1000-2000 ft. (2%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (88%); 35-54% slopes (11%); 55-75% slopes (1%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Sab, (3%).
Shoreline Miles	79 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (7%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Flood plain (FP), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Lake (L)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (18%); Palustrine Forested (47%); Upland (35%)
Ownership	NFS (94%); State of Alaska (6%)
Human Disturbance	3.9% timber harvest (589 of 15,012 total acres); 0.16 km/km2 (0.3 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (< 1%); landslides (< 0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (8%)

North POW Complex Barrier Islands Hills-Lowlands Complex

The North POW Complex Barrier Islands Hills-Lowlands Complex LTA is located southwest of Mount Calder, on the northwest side of Prince of Wales Island, south of the community of Port Protection. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rounded hills with lesser amounts of gently sloping lowlands within the North POW Complex Ecological Subsection.

The hills in this LTA are glacially scoured and rounded and the coast is subject to wave action from the North Pacific Ocean.

Soils on the hills are typically shallow to deep mineral soils. Soil drainage ranges from somewhat poor to well drained. The somewhat poorly drained soils support productive and marginally productive cedar dominated forests. The well drained soils support western hemlock and Sitka spruce dominated forests.

The lowland soils are typically poorly drained organic soils about one meter thick over till. These soils support moss dominated non-forested wetlands and low volume cedar forested wetlands.

Barrier Island, Divide Island and Middle Island are in this LTA.

This LTA is almost entirely on NFS land. The LTA is entirely in the LUD II LUD. Most of the LTA is in the Calder Roadless Area. About five percent of the LTA has had timber harvest, mostly from the beach in the 1960s. There are no roads or trails in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast and southwest. Windthrow risk is moderate. Landslide risk is low. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about 32 percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	NPC_40a
Map Unit Code	M245Ct07
Map Unit Long Name	North POW Complex Barrier Islands Hills-Lowlands Complex
Size	3,781 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Graywacke, Calcareous Graywacke
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume class 5 on hydric soils (31%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (18%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (16%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (11%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (8%); Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (5%).
Big POG	2016: 583 acres (15%)
High POG	2016: 1,013 acres (27%)
All POG	1954: 2,816 acres (74%); 2016: 2,611 acres (69%)
Climate	Average temperature: 5-7°C (41-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 279-305 cm (110-120 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (60%); 500-1000 ft. (40%); 1000-2000 ft. (1%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (86%); 35-54% slopes (11%); 55-75% slopes (3%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Sab, (1%).
Shoreline Miles	30 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (7%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Flood plain (FP), Estuary (ES)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (42%); Upland (58%)
Ownership	NFS (99%); Private/Municipal (1%)
Human Disturbance	5.4% timber harvest (205 of 3,781 total acres); no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (0.2%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (32%)

North POW Complex Shipley Bay Lowlands

The North POW Complex Shipley Bay Lowlands LTA is located on central Kosciusko Island just south of Shipley Bay. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly gently sloping lowlands with lesser amounts of floodplains within the North POW Complex Ecological Subsection.

This LTA consists of a small till plain and uplifted beach near the head of Shipley Bay. The soils are underlain by uplifted beach deposits or dense till.

Soils on the lowlands typically are deep poorly drained organic soils. These soils support sedge and moss dominated non-forested wetlands or low volume forested wetland cedar stands.

The floodplain soils are deep and well drained and support productive Sitka spruce and western hemlock dominated forests.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in LUD II, Timber Production, and Old-Growth Habitat LUDs. Most of this LTA is in the Kosciusko Roadless Area. About two percent of the LTA has had timber harvest. There are about three miles of roads and trails in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast and south. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low. Yellow-cedar decline occupies about seven percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	NPC_60
Map Unit Code	M245Ct08
Map Unit Long Name	North POW Complex Shipley Bay Lowlands
Size	2,801 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary; Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Graywacke, Calcareous Graywacke; Alluvium
Soil Parent Material	Undifferentiated Till, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Proglacial Deposition-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryohemists, Cryosaprists
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to low site index (32%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (22%); Muskeg meadow (18%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (13%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (8%).
Big POG	2016: 55 acres (2%)
High POG	2016: 128 acres (5%)
All POG	1954: 755 acres (27%); 2016: 701 acres (25%)
Climate	Average temperature: 5-7°C (41-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 305 cm (120 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (94%); 500-1000 ft. (6%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (94%); 35-54% slopes (5%); 55-75% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	7 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (9%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Flood plain (FP), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Lake (L)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (32%); Palustrine Forested (49%); Upland (19%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	1.9% timber harvest (54 of 2,801 total acres); 0.4 km/km2 (0.6 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No documented landslides
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (7%)

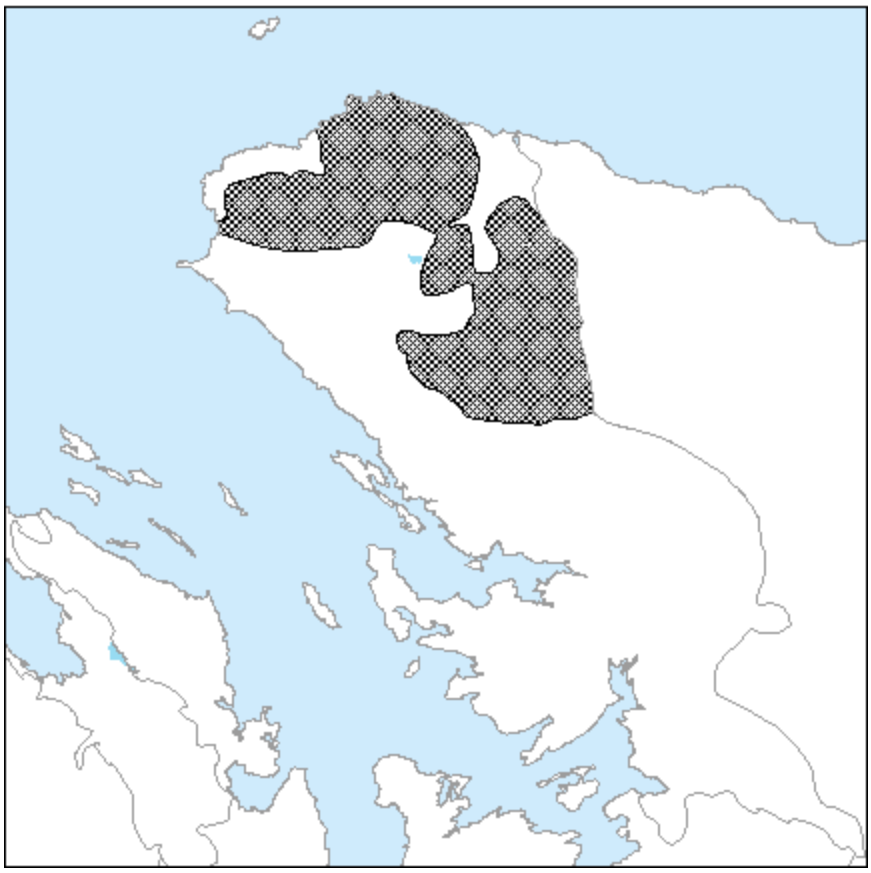
Kake Volcanics Ecological Subsection LTAs

Kake Volcanics Mountain Slopes

The Kake Volcanics Mountain Slopes LTA is located on the northern tip of Kupreanof Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, shallowly incised, smooth mountain slopes with lesser amounts of subalpine summits and ridges within the Kake Volcanics Ecological Subsection.

Mountain slopes have been rounded and smoothed by glaciation. Summits have been rounded from glacial erosion and contain only small amounts of glacial till or pre-glacial residual soils.

Somewhat poorly to well drained shallow to very deep mineral soils on mountain slopes support western hemlock dominated forests. Very poorly drained organic soils on gently sloped mountain slopes support mixed conifer forests or sphagnum dominated wetlands.



On summits, very poorly drained shallow organic soils support deer cabbage, tufted club rush non-forested wetlands or low-volume cedar forested wetlands. Well drained shallow mineral soils support krummholz mountain hemlock forests.

Turn Mountain is in this LTA.

This LTA is mostly on private/municipal land. The LTA is in Timber Production and Municipal Watershed (Kake) LUDs. A small portion of the LTA is in the North Kupreanof Roadless Area. About 12,626 acres of timber harvest occurred starting in the 1970's. There are about 125 miles of roads in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast and if unprotected, taller treed southern and easterly aspects of mountain slopes of this LTA have a moderate windthrow risk. Landslide initiation risk is high on the steepest slopes and snow avalanche risk is moderate on alder-covered, steep side-slopes. For subalpine summits, harsh alpine conditions (including winds) results in stunted vegetation strongly resistant to destructive winds. Therefore, there is minimal wind disturbance or windthrow risk. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about nine percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	KV_30
Map Unit Code	M245Cy01
Map Unit Long Name	Kake Volcanics Mountain Slopes
Size	31,081 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Sedimentary; Metamorphic; Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Ultramafic rocks; Argillite, Chert, Graywacke; Schist, Amphibolite; Mixed Extrusive and Sedimentary
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting
Soil Great Groups	Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Other non-forest (42%); Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (28%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (8%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (8%); Timber harvest, less than 20 years old (6%).
Big POG	2016: 57 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 407 acres (1%)
All POG	1954: 14,645 acres (47%); 2016: 2,019 acres (6%)
Climate	Average temperature: 2.5-6.5°C (36.5-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 152-178 cm (60-70 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (8%); 500-1000 ft. (40%); 1000-2000 ft. (49%); 2000+ ft. (4%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (61%); 35-54% slopes (25%); 55-75% slopes (10%); >75% slopes (4%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Dlm, Pp, (2%).
Shoreline Miles	8 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (3%); mapped (2%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Flood plain (FP), Palustrine (PA)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (8%); Palustrine Forested (27%); Upland (65%)
Ownership	NFS (18%); Private/Municipal (82%)
Human Disturbance	40.6% timber harvest (12,626 of 31,081 total acres); 1.6 km/km2 (2.6 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (1.3%); landslides (0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (9%)

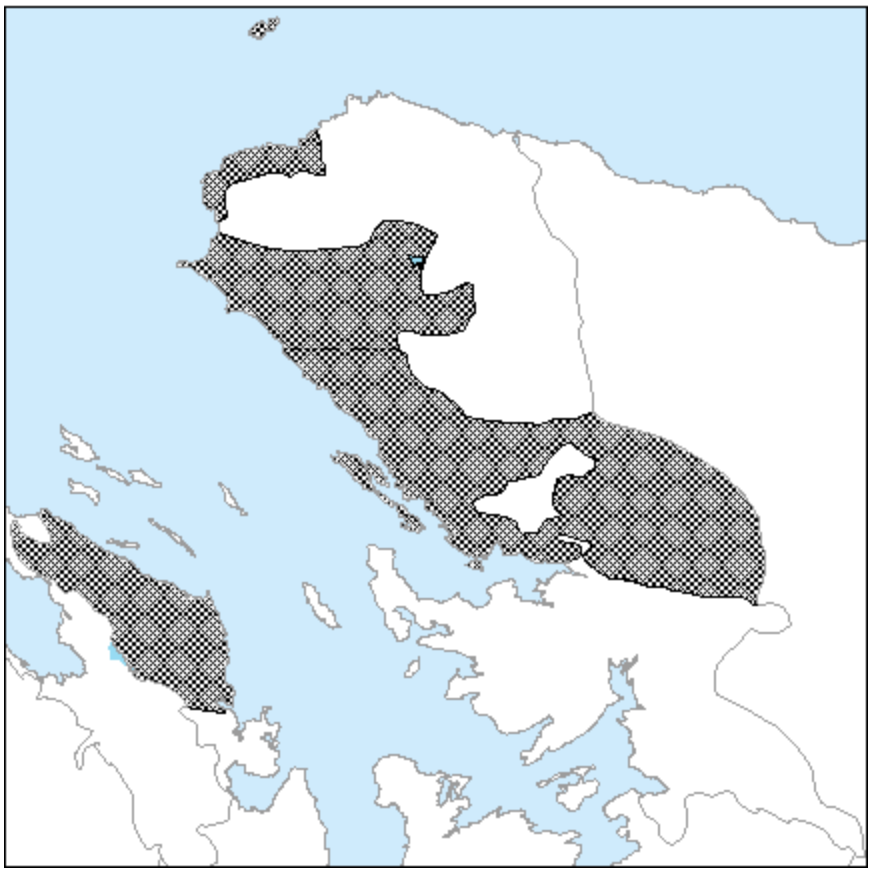
Kake Volcanics Hills

The Kake Volcanics Hills LTA is located on Kupreanof Island along Keku Strait and includes the community of Kake. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rolling hills with lesser amounts of gently sloping lowlands within the Kake Volcanics Ecological Subsection.

Hills have been rounded and smoothed by glaciation. Dense till and uplifted marine sediments underlie the lowest elevations in this LTA.

Shallow to moderately deep, somewhat poorly to well drained, mineral soils overlie dense till or bedrock, on hills and support western hemlock dominated forests.

Deep, very poorly drained organic soils on lowlands between hills support sphagnum peat non-forested wetlands, mixed conifer or cedar dominated forested wetlands.



The City of Kake, Boot Lake, Cape Bendel, Little Hamilton Island, Old Kake Dam, Point Macartney, Point White, and Turnabout Island are included in this LTA.

About half of this LTA is on NFS land; the other half is private/municipal land. The LTA is in Timber Production, Semi-Remote Recreation, and Old-Growth Habitat LUDs. Portions of the LTA is in the North Kupreanof and Keku Roadless Areas. About 17,952 acres of timber harvest has occurred since 1950. There are about 181 miles of roads in this LTA. There is one mile of recreational trail (Goose Lake Trail) in the LTA. The Seal Picnic Site and the Hamilton Marine Access Facility are on this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast and if unprotected, taller treed southern and easterly aspects of this LTA have a low windthrow risk. Landslide initiation risk is low. There is no snow avalanche risk. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about eleven percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	KV_40
Map Unit Code	M245Cy02
Map Unit Long Name	Kake Volcanics Hills
Size	56,588 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Extrusive; Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Mafic Metavolcanics; Argillite, Chert, Graywacke
Soil Parent Material	Ablation Till, Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (27%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (17%); Other non-forest (15%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (12%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (9%).
Big POG	2016: 368 acres (1%)
High POG	2016: 2,791 acres (5%)
All POG	1954: 30,255 acres (53%); 2016: 12,303 acres (22%)
Climate	Average temperature: 3.5-6.5°C (38.3-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 178-229 cm (70-90 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (70%); 500-1000 ft. (29%); 1000-2000 ft. (1%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (94%); 35-54% slopes (5%); 55-75% slopes (1%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Dl, PCl, Pp, Trhl, (7%).
Shoreline Miles	59 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (26%); mapped (5%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Flood plain (FP), High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Palustrine (PA)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (6%); Palustrine Forested (48%); Upland (46%)
Ownership	NFS (54%); Private/Municipal (45%)
Human Disturbance	31.7% timber harvest (17,952 of 56,588 total acres); 1.3 km/km2 (2.1 mi/mi2) road or trail; City of Kake.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (< 1%); landslides (< 0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (11%)

Kake Volcanics Kadake Bay Hills-Lowlands Complex

The Kake Volcanics Kadake Bay Hills-Lowlands Complex LTA is located on Kuiu Island along the southwest shore of Keku Strait just north of Kadake Bay. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rolling hills with lesser amounts of gently sloping lowlands within the Kake Volcanics Ecological Subsection.

Hills and lowlands have been rounded and buried by glaciation. Uplifted marine sediments may underlie the lowest elevations of this LTA.

Poorly to well drained mineral soils less than one meter thick occur over dense till or bedrock on the hills. These soils support western hemlock or cedar dominated forests.

Very poorly drained organic soils one to three meters thick occur over dense till on lowlands and gentle hill slopes. These soils support sphagnum moss non-forested wetlands or mixed conifer dominated forested wetlands.

Keku Island is in this LTA.

This LTA is mostly on NFS land. The LTA is in Semi-Remote Recreation, Old-Growth Habitat, and Timber Production LUDs. Much of the LTA is in the Camden Roadless Area. There has been about 405 acres of timber harvest in this LTA. There are about two miles of road in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast and if unprotected, taller treed southern and easterly aspects of this LTA have a moderate windthrow risk. Landslide initiation risk is low due to low slope gradients. There is no snow avalanche risk.

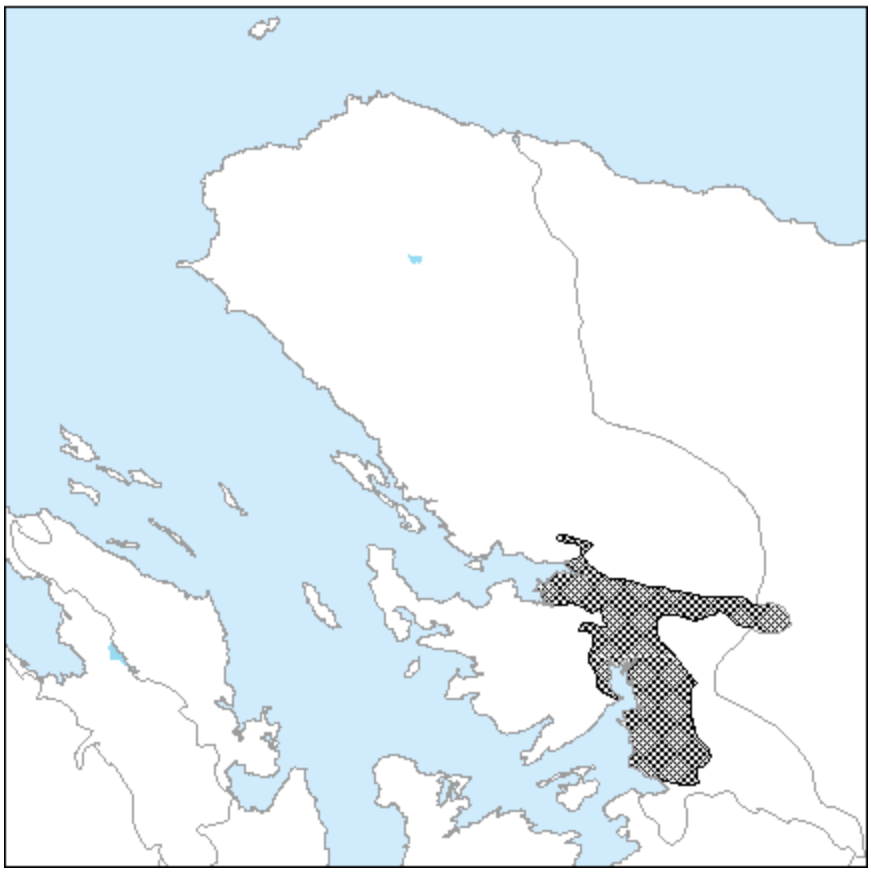
Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	KV_40a
Map Unit Code	M245Cy03
Map Unit Long Name	Kake Volcanics Kadake Bay Hills-Lowlands Complex
Size	2,413 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Extrusive
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Basalt, Rhyolite
Soil Parent Material	Ablation Till, Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume class 4 on hydric soils (17%); Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (17%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (16%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (9%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (9%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (7%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (6%).
Big POG	2016: 94 acres (4%)
High POG	2016: 702 acres (29%)
All POG	1954: 1,978 acres (82%); 2016: 1,573 acres (65%)
Climate	Average temperature: 5.5-6.5°C (41.9-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 229cm (90 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (100%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (99%); 35-54% slopes (1%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Trhl, (3%).
Shoreline Miles	12 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (94%); mapped (1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Palustrine (PA), High gradient contained (HC), Flood plain (FP), Lake (L)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (11%); Palustrine Forested (46%); Upland (42%)
Ownership	NFS (93%); Private/Municipal (7%)
Human Disturbance	16.8% timber harvest (405 of 2,413 total acres); 0.3 km/km2 (0.5 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No documented landslides
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (1%)

Kake Volcanics Hamilton Bay Valley Floor-Coastal Complex

The Kake Volcanics Hamilton Bay Valley Floor-Coastal Complex LTA is located on Kupreanof Island along the north shore of Keku Strait southeast of the community of Kake. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans, gently sloping lowlands, and estuaries and uplifted estuaries within the Kake Volcanics Ecological Subsection.

The valley floor, lowlands, and coastal landforms have been glacially scoured and uplifted. Uplifted marine sediments underlie much of the LTA.

Poorly to well drained soils less than one meter thick over dense till or bedrock occur on small hills of the gently sloping lowlands. They support western hemlock or cedar dominated forests.



Very poorly drained organic soils one to three meters thick over dense till or uplifted marine sediments on lowlands support sphagnum, mixed conifer, or cedar dominated wetlands.

Poorly drained marine sediments support intertidal grasses and sedges on estuaries.

Very deep, well drained alluvial soils on floodplains support productive Sitka spruce and western hemlock dominated riparian forests.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Semi-Remote Recreation, Modified Landscape, Timber Production, and Old-Growth Habitat. A portion of the LTA is in the Rocky Pass Roadless Area. There has been about 636 acres of timber harvest in this LTA. There are about ten miles of roads in this LTA. There are three miles of recreational trails (Big John Bay, Cathedral Falls, and Hamilton Creek Trails) in the LTA. Big John Bay Cabin and Hamilton Bay Picnic Site are on this LTA.

The LTA is protected from the predominant southeast winds. Consequently, this LTA has a low windthrow risk. Landslide initiation risk is low due to low slope gradients. There is no snow avalanche risk.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	KV_50a_1
Map Unit Code	M245Cy04
Map Unit Long Name	Kake Volcanics Hamilton Bay Valley Floor-Coastal Complex
Size	11,084 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Sandstone, Shale, Conglomerate, Argillite, Chert, Graywacke
Soil Parent Material	Ablation Till, Colluvium, Glaciomarine Deposits, Marine Sediments, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial; Glacial; Coastal Marine
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial; Proglacial Deposition-Glacial; Backbeach Processes-Coastal Marine
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume class 4 on hydric soils (25%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (19%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (12%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (7%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (6%); Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (6%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (5%).
Big POG	2016: 789 acres (7%)
High POG	2016: 1,815 acres (16%)
All POG	1954: 7,945 acres (72%); 2016: 7,309 acres (66%)
Climate	Average temperature: 5-6.5°C (41-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 178-229 cm (70-90 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (100%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (100%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Pp, Trhl, (2%).
Shoreline Miles	16 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (92%); mapped (45%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Flood plain (FP), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Estuary (ES), Palustrine (PA), High gradient contained (HC)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (7%); Palustrine Forested (57%); Upland (35%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	5.7% timber harvest (636 of 11,084 total acres); 0.5 km/km2 (0.7 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No documented landslides
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (1%)

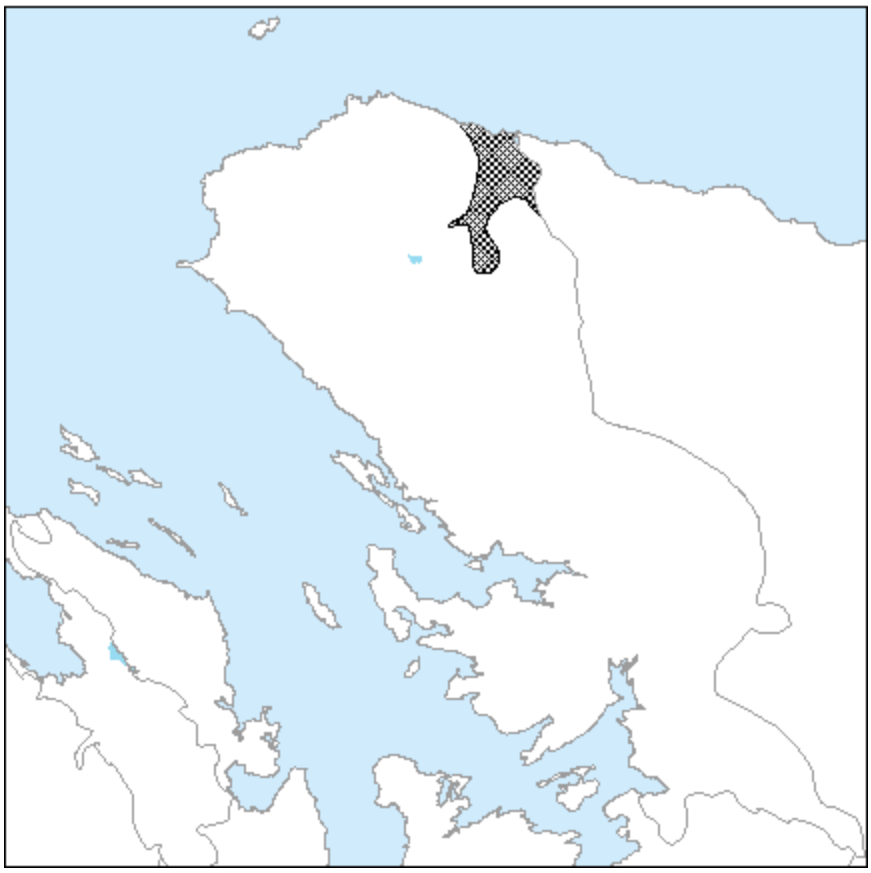
Kake Volcanics Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex

The Kake Volcanics Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex LTA is located on the northern tip of Kupreanof Island northeast of the community of Kake. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly gently sloping lowlands, and infrequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans, within the Kake Volcanics Ecological Subsection.

The valley floor and lowlands have been scoured and buried by glaciation. Uplifted marine sediments underlie the lowest elevations of this LTA.

Very poorly drained organic soils one to three meters thick overlie dense till or uplifted marine sediments on lowlands. These soils support sphagnum moss non-forested wetland or cedar or mixed conifer forested wetlands.

Poorly drained to well drained, shallow to very deep mineral soils support western hemlock or cedar dominated forests along stream channels or on small bedrock hills and footslopes.



Over half of this LTA is on NFS land; the remainder is under private/municipal ownership. The LTA is in the Timber Production LUD. A portion of the LTA is in the North Kupreanof Roadless Area. There has been 369 acres of timber harvest in this LTA and there are five miles of roads in this LTA.

The LTA is protected from the predominant southeast winds. Consequently, this LTA has a low windthrow risk. Landslide initiation risk is low due to low slope gradients. There is no snow avalanche risk. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about 58 percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	KV_50a_2
Map Unit Code	M245Cy05
Map Unit Long Name	Kake Volcanics Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex
Size	3,319 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary; Metamorphic; Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Argillite, Chert, Graywacke; Schist, Amphibolite; Mixed Extrusive and Sedimentary
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Glaciomarine Deposits, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial; Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial; Proglacial Deposition-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Other non-forest (35%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (29%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (16%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (8%); Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (5%).
Big POG	2016: 0 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 0 acres (0%)
All POG	1954: 780 acres (24%); 2016: 411 acres (12%)
Climate	Average temperature: 5-6.5°C (41-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 152-178 cm (60-70 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (85%); 500-1000 ft. (15%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (96%); 35-54% slopes (3%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	3 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (26%); mapped (12%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Flood plain (FP), High gradient contained (HC), Alluvial fan (AF)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (12%); Palustrine Forested (65%); Upland (24%)
Ownership	NFS (58%); Private/Municipal (42%)
Human Disturbance	11.1% timber harvest (369 of 3,323 total acres); 0.6 km/km2 (1.0 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (< 0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (58%)

Kake Volcanics Big John Creek Lowlands

The Kake Volcanics Big John Creek Lowlands LTA is located on Kupreanof Island at the head of Big John Bay, southeast of the community of Kake. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly gently sloping lowlands and lesser amounts of infrequently dissected, smooth hillslopes within the Kake Volcanics Ecological Subsection.

This LTA consist of a series of small glacially scoured hills that are almost drumlin shaped and extensive till covered lowlands. Uplifted marine sediments may underlie the lowest elevations in this LTA.

Very poorly drained organic soils, one to three meters thick lie over dense till on lowlands. They support sphagnum moss non-forested wetland or cedar or mixed conifer forested wetlands.

Somewhat poorly to well drained, shallow to moderately deep mineral soils on small hills are underlain by dense till or bedrock. These soils support western hemlock or cedar dominated forests.

Very deep, well drained alluvial soils on floodplains support Sitka spruce dominated riparian forests.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Modified Landscape, Timber Production, and Semi-Remote Recreation LUDs. Portions of the LTA are in the South Kupreanof or Rocky Pass Roadless Areas. There has been about 1,005 acres of timber harvest and seventeen miles of road construction in this LTA.

The LTA is protected from the predominant southeast winds. Consequently, this LTA has a low windthrow risk. Landslide initiation risk is low due to low slope gradients. There is no snow avalanche risk. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about nine percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	KV_60_1
Map Unit Code	M245Cy06
Map Unit Long Name	Kake Volcanics Big John Creek Lowlands
Size	10,485 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Argillite, Chert, Graywacke, Sandstone, Shale, Conglomerate
Soil Parent Material	Ablation Till, Dense Till, Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Proglacial Deposition-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquepts, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to muskeg (28%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (24%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (13%); Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (9%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (5%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (5%).
Big POG	2016: 247 acres (2%)
High POG	2016: 1,036 acres (10%)
All POG	1954: 5,902 acres (56%); 2016: 4,897 acres (47%)
Climate	Average temperature: 4-6.5°C (39.2-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 178-229 cm (70-90 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (81%); 500-1000 ft. (19%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (98%); 35-54% slopes (2%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Pp, (2%).
Shoreline Miles	1 mile
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (19%); mapped (5%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), High gradient contained (HC), Flood plain (FP), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Low gradient contained (LC)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (8%); Palustrine Forested (70%); Upland (22%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	9.6% timber harvest (1,005 of 10,485 total acres); 0.6 km/km2 (1.0 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (< 0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (9%)

Kake Volcanics Keku Strait Lowlands

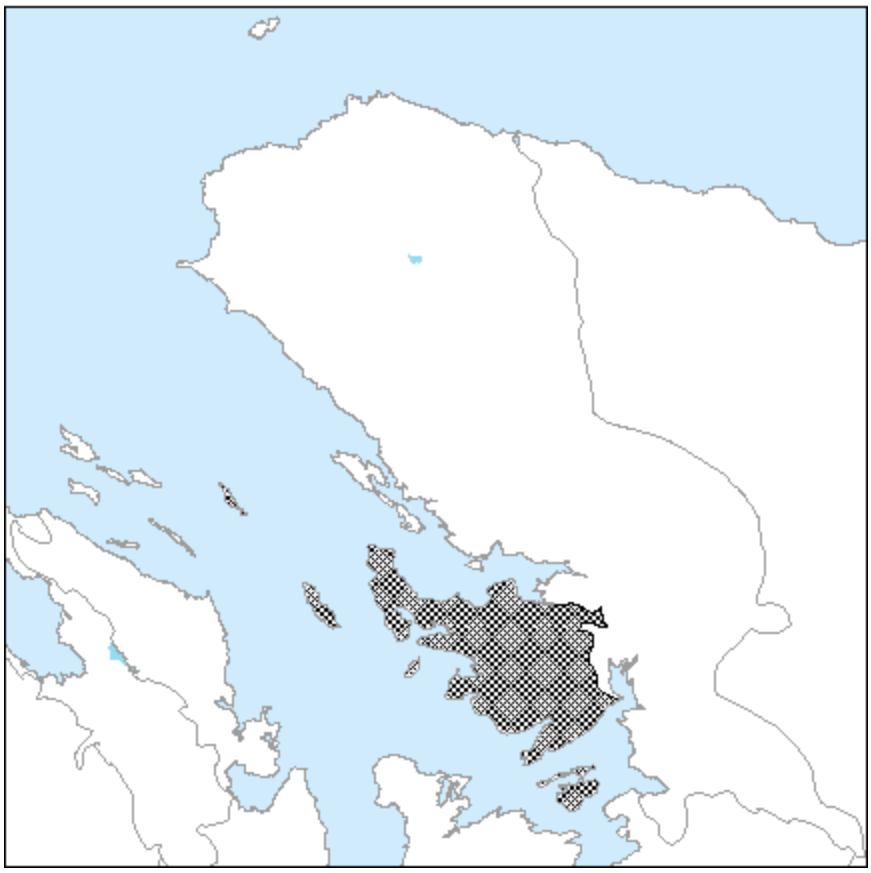
The Kake Volcanics Keku Strait Lowlands LTA is located on Kupreanof Island along Keku Strait southeast of the community of Kake. The landforms comprising this LTA are gently sloping lowlands within the Kake Volcanics Ecological Subsection.

Lowlands have been scoured and buried by glaciation. Uplifted beach sediments underlie much of the LTA.

On lowlands, very poorly drained organic soils one to three meters thick, over dense till or bedrock support sphagnum peat or mixed conifer dominated wetlands.

Poorly to well drained shallow to very deep soils support western hemlock and cedar dominated forests on small hills and uplifted beaches.

Horseshoe Island, Hound Island, Point Hamilton, and Salt Point are included in this LTA.



This LTA is almost entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Semi-Remote Recreation, Old-Growth Habitat, and Timber Production LUDs. The entire LTA is in the Rocky Pass Roadless Area. There has been no timber harvest or road building in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast to southwest and if unprotected, taller treed southern and easterly and westerly aspects of this LTA have a moderate windthrow risk. Landslide initiation risk is low due to low slope gradients. There is no snow avalanche risk.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	KV_60_2
Map Unit Code	M245Cy07
Map Unit Long Name	Kake Volcanics Keku Strait Lowlands
Size	13,933 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Gabbro; Sandstone, Shale, Conglomerate
Soil Parent Material	Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Coastal Marine
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Proglacial Deposition-Glacial; Emergence-Coastal Marine
Soil Great Groups	Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to muskeg (40%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (16%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (10%); Muskeg meadow (8%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (5%).
Big POG	2016: 473 acres (3%)
High POG	2016: 1,392 acres (10%)
All POG	1954: 5,104 acres (37%); 2016: 5,104 acres (37%)
Climate	Average temperature: 5.5-6.5°C (41.9-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 178-229 cm (70-90 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (100%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (99%); 35-54% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	53 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (98%); mapped (8%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Moderate gradient contained (MC), Palustrine (PA), Estuary (ES), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Flood plain (FP)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (19%); Palustrine Forested (48%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (12%); Upland (20%)
Ownership	NFS (100%); Private/Municipal (<1%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No documented landslides
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (1%)

Kake Volcanics Goose Marsh Lowlands

The Kake Volcanics Goose Marsh Lowlands LTA is located on northern Kupreanof Island southeast of the community of Kake. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly flat lowlands within the Kake Volcanics Ecological Subsection.

Lowlands have been altered by continental glaciation as well as by post glacial marine sedimentation, uplift, and subsequent organic and alluvial deposition. The lowlands are underlain by dense till and uplifted marine sediments.

Very poorly drained organic soils on lowlands support sphagnum or mixed conifer dominated wetlands.

Poorly to well drained soils more than one meter thick over dense till along streams support western hemlock or cedar dominated forests.

Very deep, well drained alluvial soils support Sitka spruce and western hemlock dominated riparian forest.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Timber Production, Old-Growth Habitat, and Modified Landscape LUDs. Most of the LTA is in the North Kupreanof Roadless Area. There has been about nine acres of timber harvest in this LTA. There is less than one mile of road or trail in this LTA.

The LTA is protected from the dominantly southeast wind direction. Consequently, this LTA has a low windthrow risk. Landslide initiation risk is low due to low slope gradients. There is no snow avalanche risk.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	KV_60_3
Map Unit Code	M245Cy08
Map Unit Long Name	Kake Volcanics Goose Marsh Lowlands
Size	2,445 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Argillite, Chert, Graywacke
Soil Parent Material	Glaciomarine Deposits, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Proglacial Deposition-Glacial
Soil	Cryaquods, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume class 4 on hydric soils (26%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (23%); Muskeg meadow (21%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (17%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (5%).
Big POG	2016: 0 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 20 acres (1%)
All POG	1954: 925 acres (38%); 2016: 916 acres (37%)
Climate	Average temperature: 5-6°C (41-42.8°F). Annual precipitation: 178 cm (70 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (100%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (99%); 35-54% slopes (1%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Pp, (<1%).
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (<1%); mapped (15%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Flood plain (FP), Palustrine (PA), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Lake (L)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (22%); Palustrine Forested (40%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (22%); Upland (15%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	0.4% timber harvest (9 of 2,445 total acres); 0.03 km/km2 (0.04 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No documented landslides
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (1%)

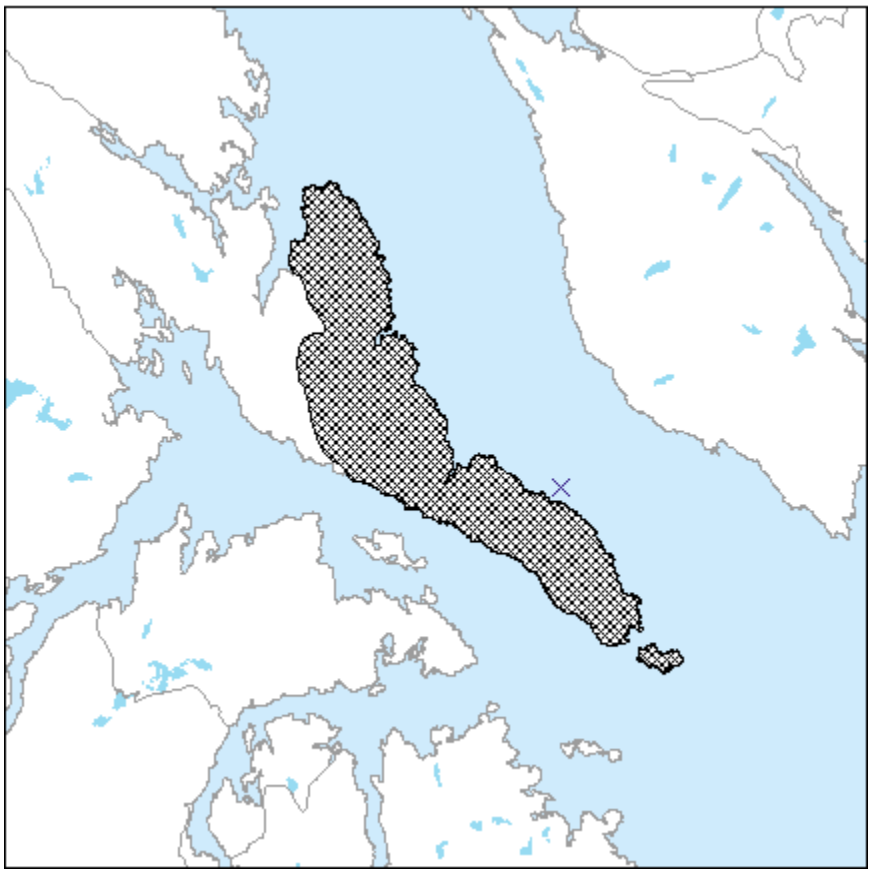
Kasaan Peninsula Volcanics Ecological Subsection LTAs

Kasaan Peninsula Volcanics Mountain Slopes

The Kasaan Peninsula Volcanics Mountain Slopes LTA is located on the eastern side of Prince of Wales Island near the community of Kasaan. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, shallowly incised mountain slopes with lesser amounts of infrequently dissected, smooth hillslopes, gently sloping lowlands, and rounded mountain summits within the Kasaan Peninsula Volcanics Ecological Subsection.

The mountains forming the Kasaan Peninsula are formed of volcanic bedrock and scoured by glaciation. Dense till is found at low elevations but is largely absent from this LTA.

Mineral soils on the mountain and hill slopes are typically less than one meter thick over bedrock or dense till. Soil drainage ranges from somewhat poor to well drained. Somewhat poorly drained soils support cedar or hemlock dominated forests. Well drained soils support western hemlock dominated stands with inclusions of Sitka spruce.



Lowland soils are typically poorly drained organic soils one meter or more thick over dense till. These soils support moss and tufted club rush dominated non-forested wetlands.

Rounded mountain summits soils are typically poorly drained organics less than one-half meter thick over bedrock. These soils support sedges, crowberry and krummholz mountain hemlock.

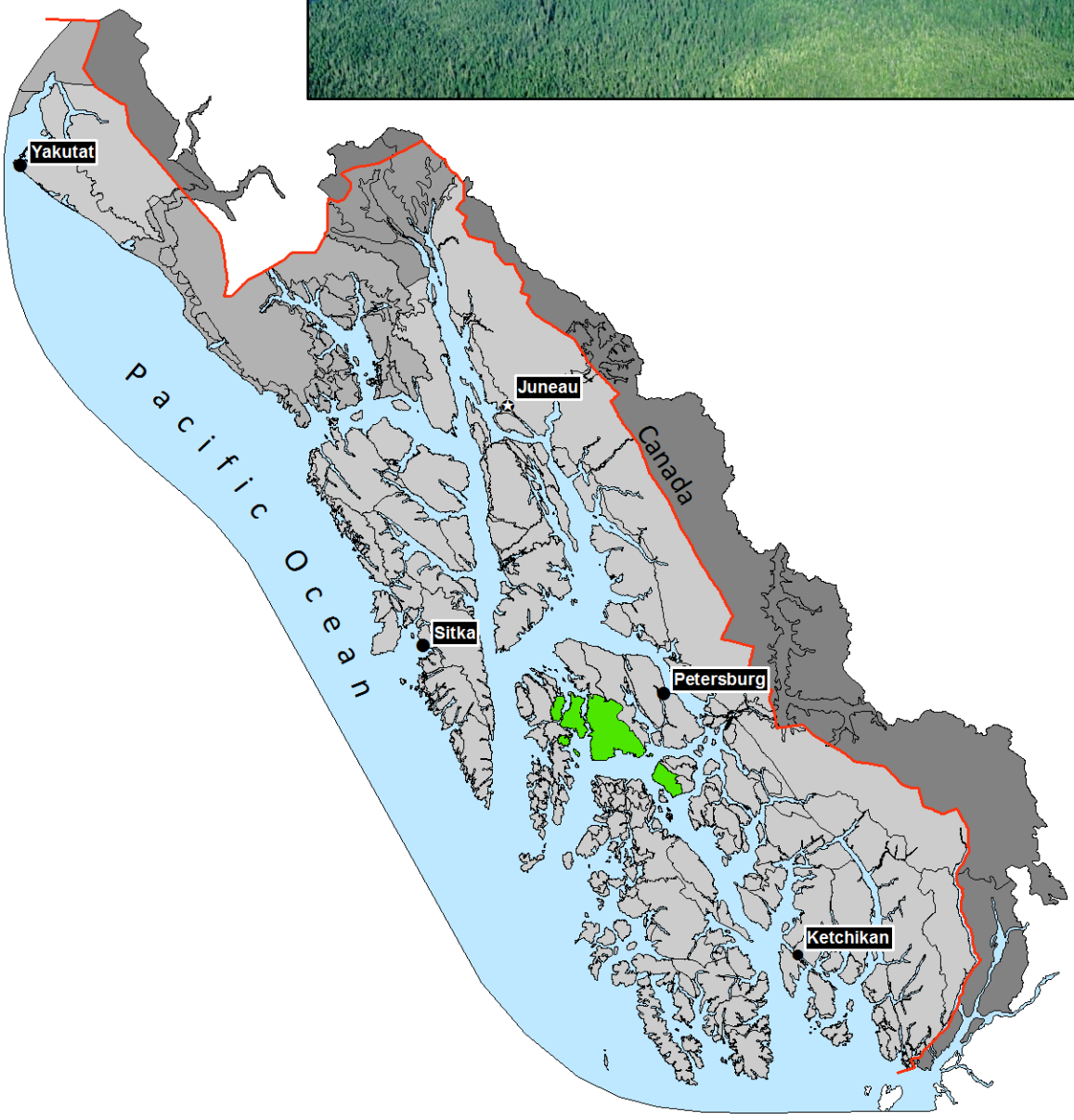
The village of Kasaan is located near this LTA and their water source comes from this LTA. Lyman Anchorage and Grindall Island are in this LTA as is Tolstoi Point and the Grindall Island Cabin. Historic copper mines are common in this LTA, including the Mount Andrews Mine, Rich Hill Mine and Stevenson Mine. A stamp mill was located in Lyman Anchorage to process ore from these and other mines.

This LTA is mainly on non-NFS land. The Forest Service portion of the LTA is in Modified Landscape and Old-Growth Habitat LUDs. This LTA includes the Kasaan Roadless Area. About 21 percent of the LTA area has had timber harvest (non-NFS land). About 85 miles of roads and trails exist in the LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. Windthrow risk is moderate to high along Clarence Strait. Landslide risk is moderate. Yellow-cedar decline is present about seven percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	KPV_30
Map Unit Code	M245Ccc01
Map Unit Long Name	Kasaan Peninsula Volcanics Mountain Slopes
Size	31,509 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Quartz Diorite; Breccia
Soil Parent Material	Dense Till, Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Sparsely Vegetated/Unvegetated (39%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (14%); Timber harvest, less than 20 years old (12%); Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (10%).
Big POG	2016: 684 acres (2%)
High POG	2016: 2,228 acres (7%)
All POG	1954: 12,436 acres (39%); 2016: 5,758 acres (18%)
Climate	Average temperature: 3-8°C (37.4-46.4°F). Annual precipitation: 279-330 cm (110-130 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (36%); 500-1000 ft. (29%); 1000-2000 ft. (33%); 2000+ ft. (3%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (56%); 35-54% slopes (25%); 55-75% slopes (13%); >75% slopes (5%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	54 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (2%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Flood plain (FP), Alluvial fan (AF)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (5%); Palustrine Forested (23%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (5%); Upland (67%)
Ownership	NFS (33%); State of Alaska (1%); Private/Municipal (66%)
Human Disturbance	21.2% timber harvest (6,678 of 31,509 total acres); 1.1 km/km2 (1.7 mi/mi2) road or trail; Mamie, Mount Andrews, Rich Hill, Steventown, and Uncle Sam Mines.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Insects (< 1%); windthrow (< 1%); landslides (0.3%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (7%)

Sumner Strait Volcanics Ecological Subsection LTAs



Sumner Strait Volcanics Kupreanof and Kuiu Islands Mountain Slopes

The Sumner Strait Volcanics Kupreanof and Kuiu Islands Mountain Slopes LTA is located on southern Kupreanof and northern Kuiu Islands. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, shallowly incised, smooth mountain slopes and infrequently dissected volcanic plateaus, with lesser amounts of subalpine summits and ridges, within the Sumner Strait Volcanics Ecological Subsection.

Volcanic mountain slopes and plateaus have been scoured and rounded by glaciation. Summits have been rounded from glacial erosion and contain only small amounts of glacial till or pre-glacial residual soils. The plateaus are formed by lava flows which are visible on high elevation photography.

Well drained shallow to very deep mineral soils on mountain slopes support hemlock dominated forests.

Very poorly drained organic soils on volcanic plateaus support sphagnum moss non-forested wetlands or cedar or mixed conifer dominated forested wetlands.

On summits and ridges, very poorly drained shallow organic soils support sphagnum and sedge dominated wetlands and well drained mineral soils support mountain hemlock dominated forests in wind protected areas.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is primarily in Modified Landscape, Timber Production, and Old-Growth Habitat, LUDs. Portions of the LTA are in the Camden, Rock Pass, East Kuiu, South Kupreanof, and Castle Roadless Areas. There has been about 2,804 acres of timber harvest since 1990.There are about 34 miles of road in the LTA. Kadake Bay Cabin is located on this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast and if unprotected, taller treed southern and easterly aspects of mountain slopes of this LTA have a high windthrow risk. Landslide initiation risk is high on the steepest slopes and snow avalanche risk is high on the few steep, north facing alder-covered side-slopes. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about eighteen percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	SSV_30_1
Map Unit Code	M245Caa01
Map Unit Long Name	Sumner Strait Volcanics Kupreanof and Kuiu Islands Mountain Slopes
Size	90,440 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Extrusive
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Rhyolite, Basalt
Soil Parent Material	Ablation Till, Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting
Soil Great Groups	Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to Alder (15%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (13%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (11%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (10%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (9%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (9%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (7%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (5%).
Big POG	2016: 3,569 acres (4%)
High POG	2016: 21,696 acres (24%)
All POG	1954: 51,555 acres (57%); 2016: 48,751 acres (54%)
Climate	Average temperature: 3.5-7°C (38.3-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 229-279 cm (90-110 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (24%); 500-1000 ft. (46%); 1000-2000 ft. (30%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (68%); 35-54% slopes (22%); 55-75% slopes (8%); >75% slopes (2%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	51 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (9%); mapped (<1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Alluvial fan (AF), Palustrine (PA)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (18%); Palustrine Forested (26%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (5%); Upland (51%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	3.1% timber harvest (2,804 of 90,440 total acres); 0.15 km/km2 (0.24 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (0.2%); landslides (0.2%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (18%)

Sumner Strait Volcanics Port Camden Mountain Slopes

The Sumner Strait Volcanics Port Camden Mountain Slopes LTA is located on northern Kuiu Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, shallowly incised, smooth mountain slopes and infrequently dissected volcanic plateaus with lesser amounts of subalpine summits and ridges within the Sumner Strait Volcanics Ecological Subsection.

Mountain slopes and plateaus have been rounded and scoured by glaciation as well as by post glacial erosion. Summits have been rounded from glacial erosion and contain only small amounts of glacial till or pre-glacial residual soils.

Very poorly drained organic soils on plateaus support sphagnum moss non-forested wetland or cedar or mixed conifer dominated forested wetlands.

Well drained shallow to very deep mineral soils on mountain slopes support hemlock dominated forests with inclusions of Sitka spruce or cedar.

On summits, very poorly drained shallow organic soils support heaths, sphagnum or tufted club rush wetland plant communities. Bedrock outcrops are common.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Timber Production, Modified Landscape, and Old-Growth Habitat LUDs. Most of the LTA is in the Camden Roadless Area. There are about 353 acres of timber harvest and twelve miles of road in this LTA. Two miles of road have been converted to recreational trail (Threemile Arm Portage Trail).

The dominant wind direction is southeast and if unprotected, taller treed southern and easterly aspects of mountain slopes of this LTA have a high windthrow risk. Landslide initiation risk is high on a few of the steepest slopes and snow avalanche risk is high on a few steep alder covered slopes. For subalpine summits, harsh alpine conditions (including winds) results in stunted vegetation strongly resistant to destructive winds. Therefore, there is minimal wind disturbance or windthrow risk. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about seventeen percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	SSV_30_2
Map Unit Code	M245Caa02
Map Unit Long Name	Sumner Strait Volcanics Port Camden Mountain Slopes
Size	11,008 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Extrusive; Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Andesite, Basalt; Volcaniclastic
Soil Parent Material	Ablation Till, Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting
Soil Great Groups	Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to muskeg (19%); Unproductive forest due to Alder (15%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (13%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (11%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (10%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (9%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (6%).
Big POG	2016: 113 acres (1%)
High POG	2016: 2,676 acres (24%)
All POG	1954: 5,475 acres (50%); 2016: 5,122 acres (47%)
Climate	Average temperature: 4-6.5°C (39.2-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 229-279 cm (90-110 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (42%); 500-1000 ft. (40%); 1000-2000 ft. (18%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (65%); 35-54% slopes (22%); 55-75% slopes (10%); >75% slopes (3%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	14 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (18%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Flood plain (FP), Alluvial fan (AF), Moderate gradient contained (MC)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (16%); Palustrine Forested (36%); Upland (48%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	3.2% timber harvest (353 of 11,008 total acres); 0.4 km/km2 (0.7 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (< 1%); avalanche fields (0.3%); landslides (0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (17%)

Sumner Strait Volcanics Zarembo Island Mountain Slopes

The Sumner Strait Volcanics Zarembo Island Mountain Slopes LTA is located on Zarembo Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, shallowly incised, smooth mountain slopes with lesser amounts of subalpine summits and ridges within the Sumner Strait Volcanics Ecological Subsection.

Steep mountain slopes capped by broad flat plateaus is a characteristic of this LTA. Mountain slopes have been scoured by glaciation. Summits have been rounded by glacial erosion and contain only small amounts of glacial till or pre-glacial residual soils.

Very poorly drained organic soils on plateau-like summits support sphagnum moss non-forested wetlands or cedar or mixed conifer forested wetlands.

Well drained shallow to very deep mineral soils on mountain slopes support hemlock forests with inclusions of Sitka spruce or cedar dominance.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Timber Production, Modified Landscape, and Old-Growth Habitat LUDs. Portions of the LTA are in the South Zarembo Roadless Area. There has been about 3074 acres of timber harvest in this LTA. There are about 51 miles of road. There are five miles of recreational trails in the LTA (Mustang Lake and Vial Pass).

The dominant wind direction is southeast and if unprotected, taller treed southern and easterly aspects of mountain slopes of this LTA have a moderate windthrow risk. Landslide initiation risk is moderate on the steepest slopes and snow avalanche risk is low. For subalpine summits, harsh alpine conditions (including winds) results in stunted vegetation strongly resistant to destructive winds. Therefore, there is minimal wind disturbance or windthrow risk. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about thirteen percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	SSV_30_3
Map Unit Code	M245Caa03
Map Unit Long Name	Sumner Strait Volcanics Zarembo Island Mountain Slopes
Size	23,089 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Extrusive
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Rhyolite
Soil Parent Material	Ablation Till, Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting
Soil Great Groups	Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to muskeg (17%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (16%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (15%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (13%); Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (13%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (6%).
Big POG	2016: 734 acres (3%)
High POG	2016: 2,989 acres (13%)
All POG	1954: 14,024 acres (61%); 2016: 10,950 acres (47%)
Climate	Average temperature: 3-7.5°C (37.4-45.5°F). Annual precipitation: 203-254 cm (80-100 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (20%); 500-1000 ft. (47%); 1000-2000 ft. (32%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (68%); 35-54% slopes (20%); 55-75% slopes (9%); >75% slopes (3%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	8 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (6%); mapped (2%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Flood plain (FP), Low gradient contained (LC)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (18%); Palustrine Forested (20%); Upland (62%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	13.3% timber harvest (3,074 of 23,089 total acres); 1.0 km/km2 (1.5 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (1.8%); avalanche fields (0.6%); landslides (0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (13%)

Sumner Strait Volcanics Central Kupreanof Island Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex

The Sumner Strait Volcanics Central Kupreanof Island Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex LTA is located on central Kupreanof Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, shallowly incised, smooth mountain slopes with lesser amounts of subalpine summits and ridges within the Sumner Strait Volcanics Ecological Subsection.

Volcanic mountain slopes have been scoured by continental and subsequent local glaciation as well as by post glacial erosion. Summits have been rounded by glacial erosion and contain only small amounts of glacial till or pre-glacial residual soils. Many summits are gently sloping and broad. Small U-shaped valleys drain the northern slopes of this LTA.

Soils on upper mountain slopes are typically less than one-half meter thick over bedrock and well drained. These soils support western hemlock dominated forests. On lower mountain slopes soils are typically well drained and one meter or more thick over bedrock or dense till. These soils support western hemlock dominated forests or where drainage is impeded cedar dominated forests.

On summits, soils are typically organic, poorly drained and less than one-half meter thick over bedrock. These soils support sphagnum moss non-forested wetland or cedar or mixed conifer forested wetlands.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Timber Production and Old-Growth Habitat LUDs. The entire LTA is in the South Kupreanof Roadless Area. The 345 acres of timber harvest has occurred since 2000, with nine miles of associated road building.

The dominant wind direction is southeast and if unprotected, taller treed southern and easterly aspects of mountain slopes of this LTA have a moderate windthrow risk. Landslide initiation risk is moderate on the steepest slopes and snow avalanche risk is moderate on steep altered side-slopes. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about nineteen percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	SSV_30a
Map Unit Code	M245Caa04
Map Unit Long Name	Sumner Strait Volcanics Central Kupreanof Island Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex
Size	15,720 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Extrusive; Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Basalt, Rhyolite; Volcaniclastic, Argillite, Chert, Graywacke
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting
Soil Great Groups	Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to Alder (22%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (13%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (11%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (11%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (8%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (7%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (7%); Unproductive forest due to high elevation (6%).
Big POG	2016: 542 acres (3%)
High POG	2016: 2,835 acres (18%)
All POG	1954: 8,481 acres (54%); 2016: 8,136 acres (52%)
Climate	Average temperature: 3-6.5°C (37.4-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 229-254 cm (90-100 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (13%); 500-1000 ft. (44%); 1000-2000 ft. (41%); 2000+ ft. (2%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (69%); 35-54% slopes (22%); 55-75% slopes (7%); >75% slopes (2%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (1%); mapped (2%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Palustrine (PA), Flood plain (FP)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (24%); Palustrine Forested (32%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (8%); Upland (36%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	2.2% timber harvest (345 of 15,720 total acres); 0.24 km/km2 (0.4 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (0.7%); landslides (< 0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (19%)

Sumner Strait Volcanics Central Kupreanof Island Hills

The Sumner Strait Volcanics Central Kupreanof Island Hills LTA is located on central Kupreanof Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rolling hills and lesser amounts of gently sloping lowlands and infrequently dissected volcanic plateaus within the Sumner Strait Volcanics Ecological Subsection.

Hills, plateaus and lowlands have been rounded and scoured by glaciation. Dense till underlies portions of the lowlands.

Very poorly drained organic soils on plateaus and lowlands support sphagnum moss non-forested wetland or cedar or mixed conifer forested wetlands.

On hills and plateau faces, somewhat poorly to well drained, shallow to very deep soils support western hemlock forests with inclusions of spruce or cedar dominance.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Timber Production, Remote and Semi-Remote Recreation, and Old-Growth Habitat LUDs. The LTA is in both the South Kupreanof and Rocky Pass Roadless Areas. 209 acres of timber harvest has occurred since 1990 with five miles of associated road building.

The dominant wind direction is southeast and if unprotected, taller treed southern and easterly aspects of this LTA have a moderate windthrow risk. Landslide initiation risk is low due to low slope gradients. There is no snow avalanche risk. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about sixteen percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	SSV_40_1
Map Unit Code	M245Caa05
Map Unit Long Name	Sumner Strait Volcanics Central Kupreanof Island Hills
Size	15,669 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Extrusive
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Rhyolite, Basalt
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to Alder (21%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (21%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (12%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (10%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (9%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (7%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (7%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (5%).
Big POG	2016: 371 acres (2%)
High POG	2016: 2,532 acres (16%)
All POG	1954: 6,899 acres (44%); 2016: 6,690 acres (43%)
Climate	Average temperature: 5-6.5°C (41-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 229-254 cm (90-100 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (11%); 500-1000 ft. (61%); 1000-2000 ft. (29%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (85%); 35-54% slopes (12%); 55-75% slopes (3%); >75% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (<1%); mapped (<1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Flood plain (FP), Palustrine (PA)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (8%); Palustrine Forested (52%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (5%); Upland (34%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	1.3% timber harvest (209 of 15,669 total acres); 0.12 km/km2 (0.19 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No documented landslides
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (16%)

Sumner Strait Volcanics Kuiu Island Hills

The Sumner Strait Volcanics Kuiu Island Hills LTA is located on northern Kuiu Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rolling hills with lesser amounts of gently sloping lowlands within the Sumner Strait Volcanics Ecological Subsection.

Volcanic hills, plateaus and lowlands have been rounded and scoured by glaciation. The lowlands are largely underlain by dense till.

On lowlands very poorly drained organic soils, one to three meters thick over dense till support sphagnum moss non-forested wetlands or cedar or mixed conifer forested wetlands.

Somewhat poorly to well drained, shallow to very deep mineral soils on the hills support western hemlock or cedar-hemlock forests with inclusions of Sitka spruce dominance.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Timber Production, Remote Recreation, and Modified Landscape LUDs. Portions of the LTA are in the Camden and Rocky Pass Roadless Areas. There has been about 567 acres of timber harvest in this LTA. There are about ten miles road in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast to southwest and if unprotected, taller treed southern and easterly and westerly aspects of this LTA have a moderate windthrow risk. Landslide initiation risk is low. There is no snow avalanche risk. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about 37 percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	SSV_40_2
Map Unit Code	M245Caa06
Map Unit Long Name	Sumner Strait Volcanics Kuiu Island Hills
Size	16,898 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Extrusive
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Andesite, Basalt
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to muskeg (28%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (14%); Unproductive forest due to Alder (13%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (11%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (10%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (5%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (5%).
Big POG	2016: 287 acres (2%)
High POG	2016: 2,939 acres (17%)
All POG	1954: 7,273 acres (43%); 2016: 6,706 acres (40%)
Climate	Average temperature: 5-7°C (41-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 229-279 cm (90-110 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (80%); 500-1000 ft. (20%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (91%); 35-54% slopes (7%); 55-75% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	22 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (47%); mapped (<1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Flood plain (FP), Palustrine (PA), Moderate gradient contained (MC)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (6%); Palustrine Forested (52%); Upland (42%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	3.4% timber harvest (567 of 16,898 total acres); 0.24 km/km2 (0.4 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (< 1%); landslides (< 0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (37%)

Sumner Strait Volcanics Zarembo Island Hills-Lowlands Complex

The Sumner Strait Volcanics Zarembo Island Hills-Lowlands Complex LTA is located on Zarembo Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rolling hills and gently sloping lowlands within the Sumner Strait Volcanics Ecological Subsection.

Hills and lowlands have been rounded and buried by glaciation. The lowlands are almost entirely underlain by dense till.

Deep, very poorly drained organic soils between hills and on lowlands support sphagnum moss non-forested wetlands or cedar or mixed conifer forested wetlands.

On hills, somewhat poorly to well drained, shallow to moderately deep soils about one meter thick over dense till or bedrock support western hemlock forests with inclusions of Sitka spruce or cedar dominance.

McNamara Point, Point Nesbitt, and Point Saint John are included in this LTA.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Timber Production and Old-Growth Habitat LUDs. The LTA includes portions of the West Zarembo and South Zarembo Roadless Areas. There has been about 1,946 acres of timber harvest and 21 miles of road construction in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast to southwest and if unprotected, taller treed southern and easterly and westerly aspects of this LTA have a moderate windthrow risk. Landslide initiation risk is low due to low slope gradients. There is no snow avalanche risk.

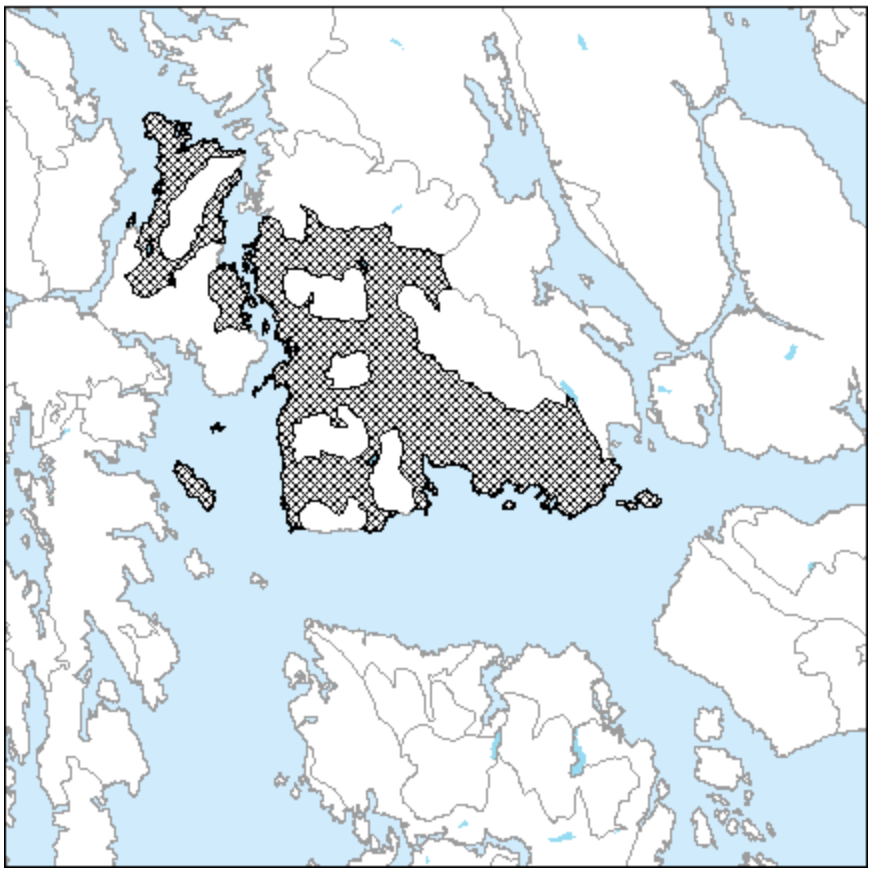
Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	SSV_40a_1
Map Unit Code	M245Caa07
Map Unit Long Name	Sumner Strait Volcanics Zarembo Island Hills-Lowlands Complex
Size	18,092 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Extrusive; Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Rhyolite; Sandstone, Shale, Conglomerate
Soil Parent Material	Dense Till, Glacial Deposit, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquepts, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to low site index (25%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (23%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (19%); Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (11%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (7%).
Big POG	2016: 188 acres (1%)
High POG	2016: 1,209 acres (7%)
All POG	1954: 9,546 acres (53%); 2016: 7,600 acres (42%)
Climate	Average temperature: 4.5-7.5°C (40.1-45.5°F). Annual precipitation: 203-254 cm (80-100 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (94%); 500-1000 ft. (6%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (98%); 35-54% slopes (2%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	22 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (52%); mapped (7%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), High gradient contained (HC), Flood plain (FP), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Palustrine (PA)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (21%); Palustrine Forested (48%); Upland (31%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	10.8% timber harvest (1,946 of 18,092 total acres); 0.5 km/km2 (0.8 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (< 1%). No documented landslides
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (4%)

Sumner Strait Volcanics Southern Kupreanof Island Hills-Lowlands Complex

The Sumner Strait Volcanics Southern Kupreanof Island Hills-Lowlands Complex LTA is located on southern Kupreanof and northern Kuiu Islands. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly gently sloping lowlands, flat lowlands and plateaus, and rolling hills within the Sumner Strait Volcanics Ecological Subsection.

This LTA has been rounded and buried by glaciation. Uplifted beach sediments underlie portions of the shoreline soils in this LTA. The lowlands are underlain by dense till or uplifted marine sediments.

On lowlands, very poorly drained organic soils one to three meters thick support sphagnum, cedar, and a small amount of mixed conifer wetlands.



Soils on hills are somewhat poorly to well drained and less than one meter deep over dense till or bedrock. They support western hemlock forests with inclusions of Sitka spruce or cedar.

Very deep, well drained alluvial soils on floodplains support Sitka spruce dominated forests.

Uplifted beach soils are gravelly organics and support moderately productive hemlock dominated forests.

Barrie Lake, Big Level Island, Conclusion Island, Eagle Island, Little Level Island, Mitchell Point, Monte Carlo Island, Moss Island, No Name Bay, Point Barrie, Point Camden, Summit Island, The Summit, and Totem Point are in this LTA. Slippery Creek Fish Pass and Keku Fish Pass are in this LTA.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Timber Production, Remote and Semi-Remote Recreation, Wild River (Kah Sheets), and Old-Growth Habitat LUDs. The LTA includes portions of the Rocky Pass, Camden, South Kupreanof and Castle Roadless Areas. About 3,419 acres of timber harvest has occurred in this LTA. There are about 21 miles of road in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast to southwest and windthrow risk is moderate along the shoreline and on south facing slopes. Landslide initiation risk is low. There is no snow avalanche risk. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about fifteen percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	SSV_40a_2
Map Unit Code	M245Caa08
Map Unit Long Name	Sumner Strait Volcanics Southern Kupreanof Island Hills-Lowlands Complex
Size	145,074 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Extrusive; Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Basalt, Rhyolite; Volcaniclastic
Soil Parent Material	Undifferentiated Till, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to Alder (26%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (16%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (14%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (13%); Muskeg meadow (5%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (5%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (5%).
Big POG	2016: 2,270 acres (2%)
High POG	2016: 12,980 acres (9%)
All POG	1954: 56,200 acres (39%); 2016: 52,781 acres (36%)
Climate	Average temperature: 4.5-7°C (40.1-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 229-279 cm (90-110 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (79%); 500-1000 ft. (20%); 1000-2000 ft. (1%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (94%); 35-54% slopes (5%); 55-75% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	180 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (50%); mapped (3%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), High gradient contained (HC), Flood plain (FP), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Palustrine (PA)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (24%); Palustrine Forested (46%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (8%); Upland (22%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	2.4% timber harvest (3,419 of 145,074 total acres); 0.06 km/km2 (0.09 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (< 1%); landslides (< 0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (15%)

Sumner Strait Volcanics Three Mile Arm Hills-Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex

The Sumner Strait Volcanics Three Mile Arm Hills-Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex LTA is located on central Kuiu Island, just south of Port Camden. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans, rounded hills, and gently sloping lowlands within the Sumner Strait Volcanics Ecological Subsection.

The hills and lowlands in this LTA have been scoured by ice. Dense till underlies a portion of the lowlands and the base of hills.

Soils on the hills are typically somewhat poorly to well drained and about one meter thick over bedrock or dense till. These soils support western hemlock dominated forests.

On lowlands, very poorly drained organic soils one to three meters thick over bedrock or dense till. They support sphagnum or tall sedge non-forested wetlands or mixed conifer dominated forested wetlands.

Very deep, well drained alluvial soils on floodplains and alluvial fans support productive Sitka spruce or red alder riparian forest.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Timber Production, Semi-Remote Recreation, Tebenkof Bay Wilderness, and Modified Landscape LUDs. A small portion of the LTA is in the East Kuiu Roadless Area. About 38 acres of timber harvest occurred in the 1960's, with no associated road construction.

The LTA is protected from the predominant southeast winds. Consequently, this LTA has a low windthrow risk. Landslide initiation risk is low. There is no snow avalanche risk. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about seventeen percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	SSV_40b
Map Unit Code	M245Caa09
Map Unit Long Name	Sumner Strait Volcanics Three Mile Arm Hills-Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex
Size	2,335 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Extrusive
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Dacite, Latite
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Fluvial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial; Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial
Soil Great Groups	Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to Alder (36%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (14%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (14%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (9%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (7%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (6%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (5%).
Big POG	2016: 319 acres (14%)
High POG	2016: 836 acres (36%)
All POG	1954: 1,234 acres (53%); 2016: 1,196 acres (51%)
Climate	Average temperature: 5-6.5°C (41-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 279 cm (110 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (96%); 500-1000 ft. (4%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (83%); 35-54% slopes (12%); 55-75% slopes (4%); >75% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	1 mile
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (52%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Flood plain (FP), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), High gradient contained (HC), Palustrine (PA), Alluvial fan (AF)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (25%); Palustrine Forested (31%); Upland (44%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	1.6% timber harvest (38 of 2,335 total acres); no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No documented landslides
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (17%)

Sumner Strait Volcanics Kadake Creek Valley Floor

The Sumner Strait Volcanics Kadake Creek Valley Floor LTA is located on northern Kuiu Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly floodplains and gently sloping lowlands with lesser amounts of rolling hills within the Sumner Strait Volcanics Ecological Subsection.

The valley floor and lowlands have been shaped by glaciation and post glacial organic and alluvial deposition. Hills have been scoured by ice.

On the hillslopes moderately well to well drained soils on footslopes and hills support western hemlock and yellow-cedar dominated forests.

On lowlands very poorly drained organic soils are one to three meters thick over dense till or bedrock. These soils support tall sedge or sphagnum non-forested wetlands and mixed conifer forested wetlands.

Very deep, well drained alluvial soils on floodplains support productive Sitka spruce and hemlock dominated riparian forests.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Timber Production and Recreation River (Kadake Creek) LUDs. About 264 acres of timber harvest has occurred in the, 1980's and 1990's with seven miles of associated road building.

The LTA is protected from the predominant southeast winds. Consequently, this LTA has a low windthrow risk. Landslide initiation risk is low due to low slope gradients. There is no snow avalanche risk. Yellow-cedar decline occupies about thirteen percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	SSV_50
Map Unit Code	M245Caa10
Map Unit Long Name	Sumner Strait Volcanics Kadake Creek Valley Floor
Size	1,904 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Graywacke, Calcareous Graywacke
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial
Soil Great Groups	Cryofluvents, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to muskeg (31%); Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (13%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (12%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (10%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (9%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (6%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (5%).
Big POG	2016: 222 acres (12%)
High POG	2016: 369 acres (19%)
All POG	1954: 1,092 acres (57%); 2016: 828 acres (44%)
Climate	Average temperature: 5-6.5°C (41-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 229-279 cm (90-110 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (97%); 500-1000 ft. (3%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (95%); 35-54% slopes (4%); 55-75% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (62%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Flood plain (FP), High gradient contained (HC), Palustrine (PA), Low gradient contained (LC)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (26%); Palustrine Forested (33%); Upland (41%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	13.9% timber harvest (264 of 1,904 total acres); 1.4 km/km2 (2.3 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No documented landslides
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (13%)

Sumner Strait Volcanics Kadake Creek Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex

The Sumner Strait Volcanics Kadake Creek Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex LTA is located on northern Kuiu Island adjacent to Kadake Bay. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly floodplains, hills and gently sloping lowlands within the Sumner Strait Volcanics Ecological Subsection.

The valley floor and lowlands have been overridden by ice. Dense till underlies portions of the lowlands. Stream action has re-worked and sorted soils along Kadake Creek and its tributaries.

On hillslopes soils are typically moderately well or well drained and about one meter thick over dense till or bedrock. These soils support western hemlock dominated stands.

On the lowlands, poorly and very poorly drained organic soils are one to three meters thick over dense till or bedrock. These soils support sphagnum, Sitka sedge, or mixed conifer dominated wetlands.

Very deep, well drained alluvial soils on floodplains support productive Sitka spruce and western hemlock dominated riparian forests.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Recreation River (Kadake Creek), Modified Landscape, and Semi-Remote Recreation LUDs. There has been about 374 acres of timber harvest and five miles of road construction in this LTA.

The LTA is protected from the predominant southeast winds. Consequently, this LTA has a low windthrow risk. Landslide initiation risk is low due to low slope gradients. There is no snow avalanche risk.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	SSV_50a
Map Unit Code	M245Caa11
Map Unit Long Name	Sumner Strait Volcanics Kadake Creek Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex
Size	2,948 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Graywacke, Calcareous Graywacke, Volcaniclastic
Soil Parent Material	Ablation Till, Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial; Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial; Proglacial Deposition-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to muskeg (23%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (13%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (11%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (8%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (8%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (6%); Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (6%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (6%); Timber harvest, less than 20 years old (5%).
Big POG	2016: 162 acres (5%)
High POG	2016: 558 acres (19%)
All POG	1954: 1,996 acres (68%); 2016: 1,622 acres (55%)
Climate	Average temperature: 5.5-6.5°C (41.9-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 229cm (90 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (99%); 500-1000 ft. (1%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (94%); 35-54% slopes (4%); 55-75% slopes (1%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Pp, (4%).
Shoreline Miles	2 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (87%); mapped (<1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Flood plain (FP), Palustrine (PA), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), High gradient contained (HC), Low gradient contained (LC)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (9%); Palustrine Forested (29%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (6%); Upland (56%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	12.7% timber harvest (374 of 2,948 total acres); 0.6 km/km2 (1.0 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (0.2%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Sumner Strait Volcanics Keku Creek Lowlands

The Sumner Strait Volcanics Keku Creek Lowlands LTA is located on west central Kupreanof Island along Rocky Passage, south of Big John Bay. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly gently sloping lowlands within the Sumner Strait Volcanics Ecological Subsection.

This LTA consists of an uplifted till plain. Small hills provide slightly better soil drainage than low areas. Keku Creek alluvial sediments provide the most productive soils in the LTA. Dense till underlies much of the LTA.

On the lowlands very poorly drained organic soils one to three meters thick over dense till support sphagnum moss non-forested wetland or cedar or mixed conifer dominated forested wetlands.

On the small hills poorly to moderately well drained soils are less than one meter thick over bedrock or dense till. These soils support western hemlock, cedar or mixed conifer forests.

Deep, well drained alluvial soils along streams support productive Sitka spruce and western hemlock riparian forests.

High Island is included in this LTA.

This LTA is mostly on NFS land. The LTA is in Remote Recreation, Timber Production, and Semi-Remote Recreation LUDs. The LTA is in Rocky Pass and South Kupreanof Roadless Areas. About thirteen acres of timber harvest occurred in the 1920's with associated road building. Irish Creek Fish Pass is in this LTA.

The LTA is protected from the predominant southeast winds. Consequently, this LTA has a low windthrow risk. Landslide initiation risk is low due to low slope gradients. There is no snow avalanche risk.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	SSV_60
Map Unit Code	M245Caa12
Map Unit Long Name	Sumner Strait Volcanics Keku Creek Lowlands
Size	8,139 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Extrusive
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Basalt
Soil Parent Material	Ablation Till, Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Proglacial Deposition-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume class 4 on hydric soils (22%); Unproductive forest due to Alder (17%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (12%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (9%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (7%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (7%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (7%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (6%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (5%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (5%).
Big POG	2016: 548 acres (7%)
High POG	2016: 2,095 acres (26%)
All POG	1954: 5,605 acres (69%); 2016: 5,592 acres (69%)
Climate	Average temperature: 5-6.5°C (41-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 229cm (90 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (100%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (97%); 35-54% slopes (3%); 55-75% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	26 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (93%); mapped (4%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Flood plain (FP), Palustrine (PA), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Estuary (ES)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (62%); Upland (38%)
Ownership	NFS (93%); State of Alaska (7%)
Human Disturbance	0.2% timber harvest (13 of 8,139 total acres); no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No documented landslides
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (3%)

Sumner Strait Volcanics Kadake Bay Plateaus

The Sumner Strait Volcanics Kadake Bay Plateaus LTA is located on the northeastern side of Kuiu Island about a mile south of Kadake Bay. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly plateaus within the Sumner Strait Volcanics Ecological Subsection.

The plateau has been scoured by glaciation. Dense till only occurs in concave areas of this LTA.

Very poorly drained organic soils are typically less than two meters thick on the plateau. These soils support crowberry, tufted club rush, and cedar wetlands. Somewhat poorly to well drained moderately deep soils over bedrock or dense till on the edge of the plateau support western hemlock dominated forests.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Timber Production, Old-Growth Habitat, and Semi-Remote Recreation LUDs. The entire LTA is in the Camden Roadless Area. There has been no timber harvest in this LTA.

Southern and easterly aspects of this LTA are unprotected from destructive winds, predominantly from the southeast. However, very poorly drained soils results in stunted vegetation strongly resistant to destructive winds. Therefore, there is minimal wind disturbance or windthrow risk. Landslide risk is low, except on the edge of the plateau where it is moderate. Snow avalanche risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	SSV_61_1
Map Unit Code	M245Caa13
Map Unit Long Name	Sumner Strait Volcanics Kadake Bay Plateaus
Size	1,259 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Extrusive
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Rhyolite
Soil Parent Material	Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryosaprists, Humicryods, Rock Outcrop
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to Alder (67%); Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (8%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (7%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (6%).
Big POG	2016: 25 acres (2%)
High POG	2016: 87 acres (7%)
All POG	1954: 270 acres (21%); 2016: 270 acres (21%)
Climate	Average temperature: 4.5-6°C (40.1-42.8°F). Annual precipitation: 229cm (90 in).
Elevation Class	500-1000 ft. (30%); 1000-2000 ft. (70%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (88%); 35-54% slopes (11%); 55-75% slopes (1%); >75% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	not present
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (24%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (44%); Upland (32%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (0.2%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (4%)

Sumner Strait Volcanics Zarembo Island Plateaus

The Sumner Strait Volcanics Zarembo Island Plateaus LTA is located on Zarembo Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly flat lowlands and plateaus within the Sumner Strait Volcanics Ecological Subsection.

The plateau has been altered by continental glaciation and subsequent organic deposition.

In this LTA poorly and very poorly drained organic soils are typically less than one meter thick over bedrock. These soils support sphagnum moss or tufted club rush non-forested wetland or mixed conifer forested wetlands.

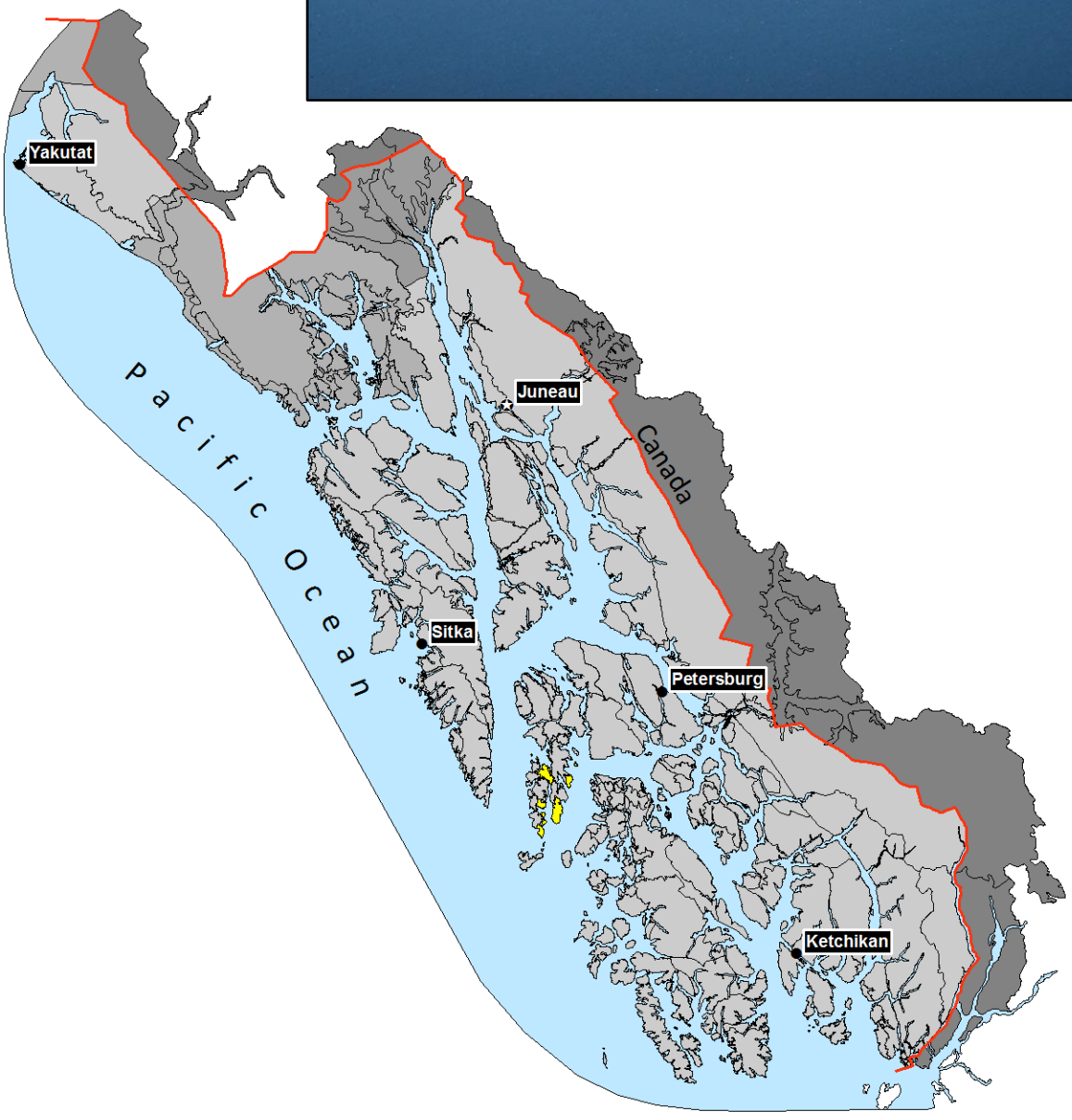
Somewhat poorly to well drained shallow to deep mineral soils on the edge of the plateaus support western hemlock or mixed conifer dominated forests.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Timber Production and Old- Growth Habitat LUDs. About 206 acres of timber harvest exist in the LTA. There are about four miles of road in this LTA.

Southern and easterly aspects of this LTA are unprotected from destructive winds, predominantly from the southeast. However, harsh sub-alpine conditions with very poorly drained soils results in stunted vegetation strongly resistant to destructive winds. Therefore, there is minimal wind disturbance or windthrow risk. Landslide risk is low and snow avalanche risk is low. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about eight percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	SSV_61_2
Map Unit Code	M245Caa14
Map Unit Long Name	Sumner Strait Volcanics Zarembo Island Plateaus
Size	7,266 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Extrusive
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Rhyolite
Soil Parent Material	Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to high elevation (32%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (28%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (13%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (7%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (7%).
Big POG	2016: 9 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 137 acres (2%)
All POG	1954: 1,692 acres (23%); 2016: 1,486 acres (20%)
Climate	Average temperature: 3-7°C (37.4-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 229-254 cm (90-100 in).
Elevation Class	500-1000 ft. (19%); 1000-2000 ft. (72%); 2000+ ft. (8%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (91%); 35-54% slopes (8%); 55-75% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	not present
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Lake (L), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (44%); Palustrine Forested (14%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (9%); Upland (33%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	2.8% timber harvest (206 of 7,266 total acres); 1.3 km/km^2 (2.1mi/mi^2 road or trail in LTA.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (< 1%); avalanche fields (0.3%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (8%)

Affleck Canal Till Lowlands Ecological Subsection LTAs

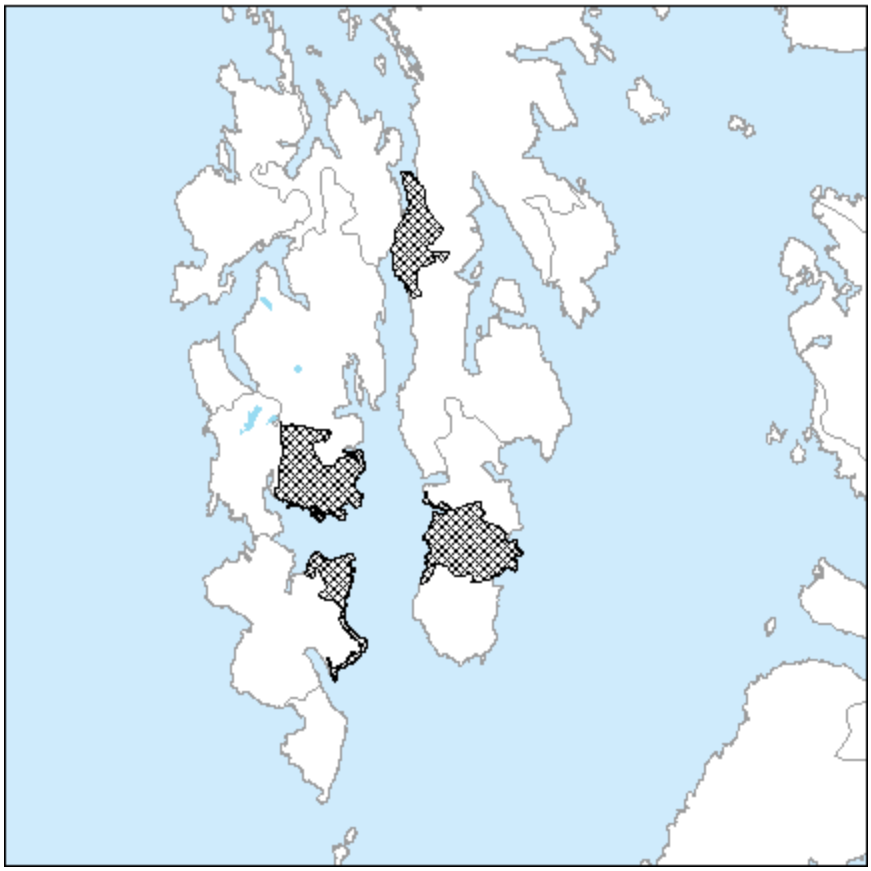


Affleck Canal Till Lowlands Mountain Slopes

The Affleck Canal Till Lowlands Mountain Slopes LTA is located on southern Kuiu Island around Affleck Canal. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, shallowly incised, smooth mountain slopes with lesser amounts of gently sloping lowlands, flat lowlands, and plateaus within the Affleck Canal Till Lowlands Ecological Subsection.

Mountain slopes have been smoothed and rounded by continental and subsequent local glaciation as well as by post glacial erosion.

On mountain slopes and better drained footslopes soils are moderately deep to deep over bedrock or dense till and well drained. These soils support productive hemlock dominated forests.



Very poorly drained organic soils one to three meters thick over bedrock or dense till on plateaus and lowlands support mixed conifer and sphagnum dominated wetlands. On gentler mountain slopes and benches, poorly drained mineral soils underlain by dense till support mixed conifer or cedar dominated forests.

The northern part of this LTA is part of an important corridor for terrestrial wildlife movement connecting the southwestern portion of Kuiu Island to the rest of the island.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Semi-Remote Recreation and Tebenkof Bay and Kuiu Wilderness LUDs. Portions of the LTA outside of Wilderness are in the South Kuiu Roadless Area. About nineteen acres of timber harvest occurred in the 1920's with no associated road building.

The dominant wind direction is southeast and if unprotected, taller treed southern and easterly aspects of mountain slopes of this LTA have a high windthrow risk. Landslide initiation and snow avalanche risks are low due to the moderate slope gradients of this LTA. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about 34 percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	ACTL_30
Map Unit Code	M245Cs01
Map Unit Long Name	Affleck Canal Till Lowlands Mountain Slopes
Size	16,315 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Graywacke, Calcareous Graywacke
Soil Parent Material	Dense Till, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquepts, Cryaquods, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Cryorthents, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to Alder (32%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (20%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (10%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (8%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (7%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (7%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (6%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (5%).
Big POG	2016: 195 acres (1%)
High POG	2016: 2,123 acres (13%)
All POG	1954: 7,914 acres (49%); 2016: 7,895 acres (48%)
Climate	Average temperature: 4-7°C (39.2-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 406 cm (160 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (54%); 500-1000 ft. (30%); 1000-2000 ft. (16%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (77%); 35-54% slopes (18%); 55-75% slopes (5%); >75% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	38 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (33%); mapped (<1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Flood plain (FP), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Palustrine (PA)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (29%); Palustrine Forested (37%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (5%); Upland (30%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	0.1% timber harvest (19 of 16,315 total acres); 0.00 km/km2 (0.05 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (< 0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (34%)

Affleck Canal Till Lowlands Hills

The Affleck Canal Till Lowlands Hills LTA is located on southern Kuiu Island between Affleck Canal and Tebenekof Bay. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected smooth hillslopes with lesser amounts of gently sloping lowlands within the Affleck Canal Till Lowlands Ecological Subsection.

Sedimentary bedrock hills and lowlands have been scoured and rounded by glaciation. Dense till underlies much of the lowlands.

Poorly to well drained mineral soils, less than one meter thick and underlain by dense till or bedrock on hills, support western hemlock, cedar, or mixed conifer forests.

On lowlands deep, very poorly drained organic soils underlain by dense till support mixed conifer, cedar, or sphagnum dominated wetlands.

Boulder Point, Helianthus Passage, Strait Island, and Sumner Island are in or along this LTA.

The western area provides an important corridor for terrestrial wildlife movement between the southwestern part of Kuiu Island and the rest of Kuiu Island.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Tebenkof Bay and Kuiu Wilderness, Old-Growth Habitat, and LUD II LUDs. A small portion of the LTA is in the East Kuiu Roadless Area. There has been about 91 acres of timber harvest with no associated road building in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast and if unprotected, taller treed southern and easterly aspects of this LTA have a moderate windthrow risk. Landslide initiation risk is moderate on the steepest slopes. There is no snow avalanche risk. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about 47 percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	ACTL_40
Map Unit Code	M245Cs02
Map Unit Long Name	Affleck Canal Till Lowlands Hills
Size	19,574 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Graywacke, Calcareous Graywacke
Soil Parent Material	Ablation Till, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to Alder (31%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (17%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (12%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (11%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (10%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (6%).
Big POG	2016: 567 acres (3%)
High POG	2016: 3,637 acres (19%)
All POG	1954: 8,931 acres (46%); 2016: 8,840 acres (45%)
Climate	Average temperature: 3.5-7°C (38.3-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 279-406 cm (110-160 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (80%); 500-1000 ft. (19%); 1000-2000 ft. (1%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (87%); 35-54% slopes (10%); 55-75% slopes (2%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Sab, (0%).
Shoreline Miles	67 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (60%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Flood plain (FP), Palustrine (PA)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (17%); Palustrine Forested (53%); Upland (30%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	0.5% timber harvest (91 of 19,574 total acres); no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (0.1%); landslides (0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (47%)

Affleck Canal Till Lowlands Pt. St. Albans Hills-Lowlands Complex

The Affleck Canal Till Lowlands Pt. St. Albans Hills-Lowlands Complex LTA is located on southern Kuiu Island just north of Point St. Albans. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected smooth hillslopes with lesser amounts of gently sloping lowlands within the Affleck Canal Till Lowlands Ecological Subsection.

Hills and lowlands have been rounded and scoured by glaciation. Dense till underlies the concave portions of the lowlands.

On hills somewhat poorly to well drained mineral soils less than one meter thick over bedrock or dense till support western hemlock forests with inclusions of spruce or cedar dominance.

Moderately deep to deep poorly and very poorly drained organic soils on lowlands support mixed conifer or cedar dominated forested wetlands or sphagnum moss dominated non-forested wetlands.

Louse Cove is adjacent to this LTA. Point St Albans is the southern tip of this LTA.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in the Semi- Remote Recreation LUD. The entire LTA is in the South Kuiu Roadless Area. There has been no timber harvest or road building in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast and if unprotected, taller treed southern and easterly aspects of this LTA have a moderate windthrow risk. Landslide initiation risk is moderate on the steepest slopes. There is no snow avalanche risk. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about 58 percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	ACTL_40a
Map Unit Code	M245Cs03
Map Unit Long Name	Affleck Canal Till Lowlands Pt. St. Albans Hills-Lowlands Complex
Size	12,500 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Graywacke, Calcareous Graywacke
Soil Parent Material	Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume class 4 on hydric soils (24%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (23%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (14%); Unproductive forest due to Alder (10%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (7%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (6%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (5%).
Big POG	2016: 216 acres (2%)
High POG	2016: 1,558 acres (12%)
All POG	1954: 6,345 acres (51%); 2016: 6,345 acres (51%)
Climate	Average temperature: 3.5-7°C (38.3-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 406 cm (160 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (57%); 500-1000 ft. (40%); 1000-2000 ft. (4%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (81%); 35-54% slopes (16%); 55-75% slopes (3%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	22 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (31%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Flood plain (FP), Palustrine (PA)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (14%); Palustrine Forested (54%); Upland (32%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (< 0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (58%)

Affleck Canal Till Lowlands Cape Decision Lowlands-Hills Complex

The Affleck Canal Till Lowlands Cape Decision Lowlands-Hills Complex LTA is located on the southern tip of Kuiu Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected smooth hillslopes with lesser amounts of gently sloping lowlands within the Affleck Canal Till Lowlands Ecological Subsection.

Hills and lowlands have been smoothed and flattened by glaciation. The landform is similar to a large plateau with steep slopes on the western and northern sides, and gentler slopes on the southern and eastern sides. The western shore of this LTA is subject to wave action from the Gulf of Alaska.

On the steeper hillslopes well drained mineral soils less than one meter thick over bedrock or dense till support productive western hemlock forests.

On the lowlands poorly or very poorly drained organic soils support sphagnum moss non-forested wetland or cedar or mixed conifer forested wetlands.

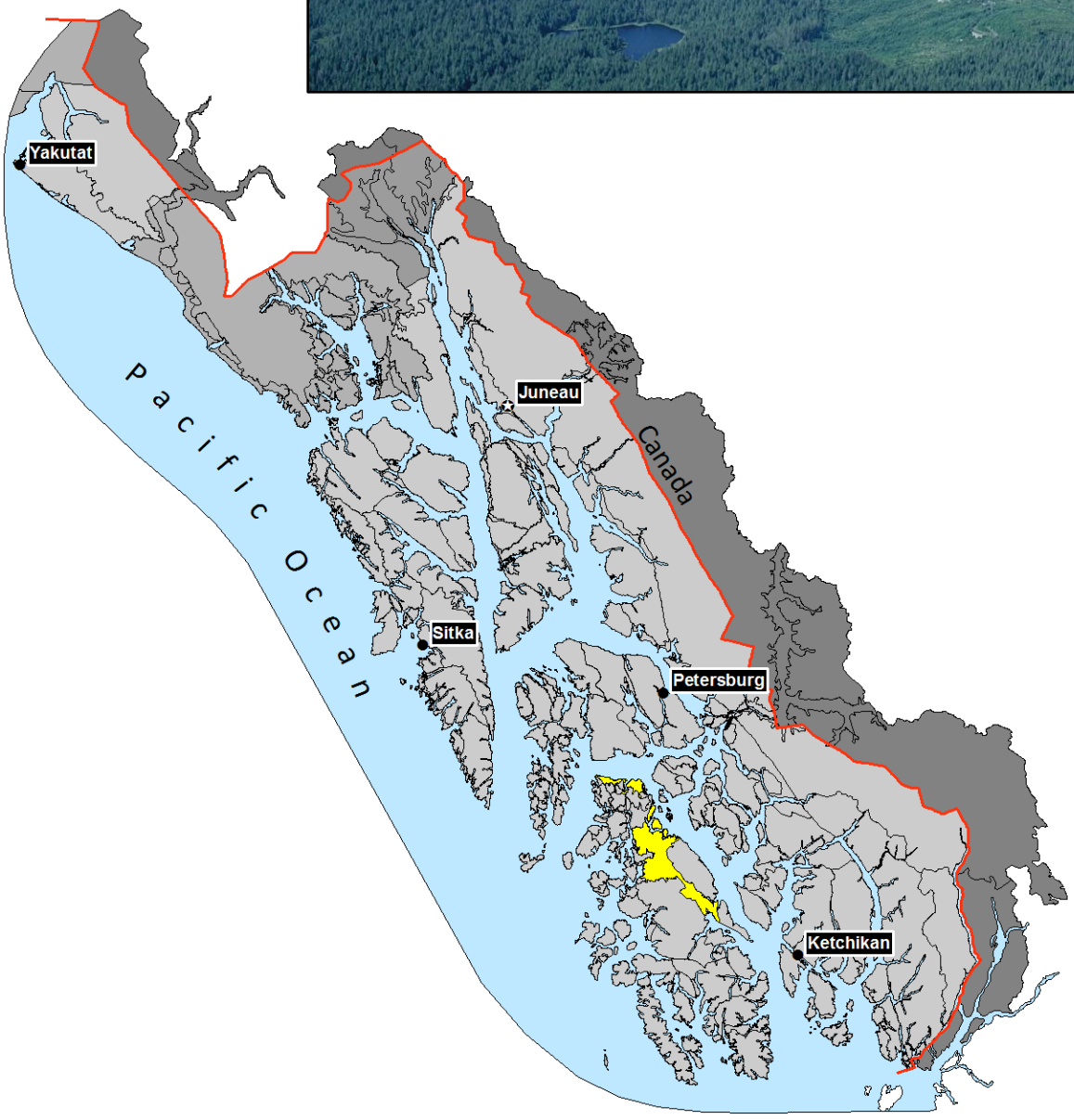
Cape Decision lighthouse and Cape Decision Coast Guard Heliport are located on this LTA.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in the Semi-Remote Recreation LUD. The entire LTA is in the South Kuiu Roadless Area. There has been no timber harvest or road building in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast and southwest. Forested stands along the coast have a moderate to high windthrow risk. Windthrow risk is low in the rest of the LTA. Landslide initiation risk is moderate on the steepest slopes. There snow avalanche risk is low. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about 55 percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	ACTL_60a
Map Unit Code	M245Cs04
Map Unit Long Name	Affleck Canal Till Lowlands Cape Decision Lowlands-Hills Complex
Size	4,319 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Graywacke, Calcareous Graywacke
Soil Parent Material	Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to low site index (26%); Unproductive forest due to Alder (24%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (20%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (10%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (7%).
Big POG	2016: 114 acres (3%)
High POG	2016: 529 acres (12%)
All POG	1954: 2,061 acres (48%); 2016: 2,061 acres (48%)
Climate	Average temperature: 5-7°C (41-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 356-406 cm (140-160 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (65%); 500-1000 ft. (35%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (77%); 35-54% slopes (18%); 55-75% slopes (3%); >75% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	15 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (32%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Flood plain (FP)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (51%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (17%); Upland (32%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (0.8%); landslides (0.2%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (55%)

Central POW Till Lowlands Ecological Subsection LTAs

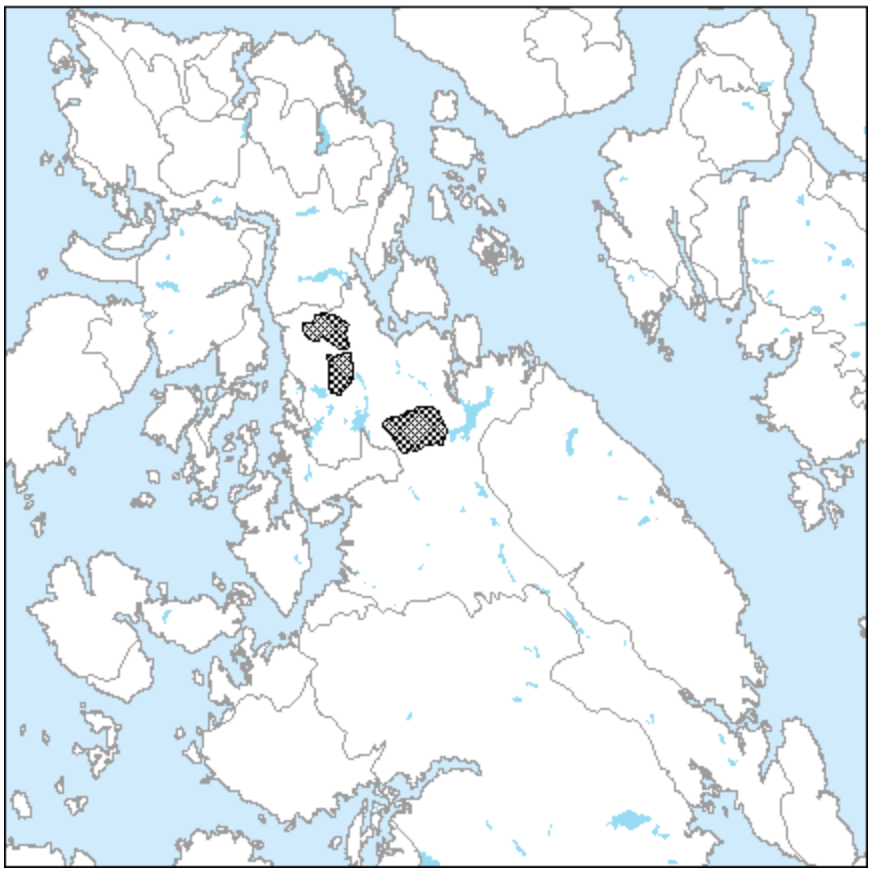


Central POW Till Lowlands Sarkar Lakes Mountain Slopes

The Central POW Till Lowlands Sarkar Lakes Mountain Slopes LTA is located in three areas on mountain slopes between Sweetwater Lake and Neck Lake. The areas lie north and east of the Sarkar Lakes Wild River. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, smooth mountain slopes with almost equal amounts of hills and flat lowlands within the Central POW Till Lowlands Ecological subsection. Alpine does not exist in this LTA.

Soils are well drained and shallow to moderately deep on the mountain and hill slopes of this LTA. These soils support cedar or hemlock forest with inclusions of Sitka spruce dominance.

On the lowlands, organic soils are poorly and very poorly drained and deep. They support shore pine or mixed conifer forested wetlands with better drained areas supporting cedar or hemlock dominated forests.



Soils on rounded hilltops are poorly drained and shallow to conglomerate bedrock. These soils support shore pine and tufted club rush dominated wetlands.

Parts of this LTA border the Sarkar Wild River LUD.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in LUD II, Old-Growth Habitat, Timber Production and Modified Landscape LUDs. A minor area of Scenic Viewshed occurs near Sweetwater Lake and a small Special Interest Area (Karst) occurs at the northern end of the LTA. Most of the LTA is in the Sarkar Roadless Area. Twelve percent of the land in the LTA has had timber harvest (mostly in the 1990s) and there are about ten miles of road in the LTA and almost five miles of trail. Most of the road and timber harvest is on the mountain slopes near Sweetwater Lake.

The dominant wind direction is from the southeast. There is a minor amount of wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low. Six landslides are mapped in this LTA indicating that land sliding is also a minor disturbance factor. Landslide risk is low. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about twelve percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	CPTL_30
Map Unit Code	M245Cbb01
Map Unit Long Name	Central POW Till Lowlands Sarkar Lakes Mountain Slopes
Size	10,968 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Breccia, Conglomerate, Volcaniclastic, Argillite, Chert
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to low site index (25%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (16%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (13%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (11%); Timber harvest, less than 20 years old (10%); Unproductive forest due to high elevation (6%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (5%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (5%).
Big POG	2016: 179 acres (2%)
High POG	2016: 953 acres (9%)
All POG	1954: 6,545 acres (60%); 2016: 5,203 acres (47%)
Climate	Average temperature: 4.5-7°C (40.1-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 254 cm (100 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (13%); 500-1000 ft. (44%); 1000-2000 ft. (43%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (70%); 35-54% slopes (22%); 55-75% slopes (7%); >75% slopes (1%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Sab, (1%).
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	not present
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Palustrine (PA), Flood plain (FP)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (17%); Palustrine Forested (43%); Upland (40%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	12.2% timber harvest (1,342 of 10,968 total acres); 0.7 km/km2 (1.1 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (12%)

Central POW Till Lowlands Baker Creek and Pine Creek Hills

The Central POW Till Lowlands Baker Creek and Pine Creek Hills LTA is on the very north end of Prince of Wales Island stretching from Point Baker to Alder Creek, and includes most of the Pine Creek Drainage east of Red Bay, and reaching to Salmon Bay Creek. Infrequently dissected, smooth hills and lowlands dominate the landforms in this LTA.

The Baker and Pine Creek Hills LTA was overridden by ice flowing down Sumner Strait, but uplifted marine deposits are largely absent from this LTA.

Shallow soils over conglomerate bedrock or dense glacial till support non-forested wetlands or low volume timber. Soils less than one meter thick over limestone in the western end of the LTA support productive hemlock and spruce stands. Soils are well drained to somewhat excessively well drained over limestone bedrock. Over conglomerate or till, soils are poorly drained.

The vegetation in the Pine Creek subunit is dominantly sphagnum moss non-forested wetland or cedar or mixed conifer forested wetlands. The vegetation in the Baker Creek unit is more productive forest.

The community of Point Baker is included in the western end of the LTA. Point Baker gets their water from Baker Creek also in the western end of this LTA.

This LTA is mostly on NFS land. The LTA is mostly in the Modified Landscape and Timber Production LUDs. The Salmon Bay Lake LUD II is located in the eastern end of this LTA. Most of the Pine Creek subunit is included in the Salmon Bay Roadless Ares. About eleven percent of the LTA acres have had timber harvest, mostly in the 1980s. There are about 21 miles of roads in the LTA. The FDR 20 road bisects the Baker Creek unit of the LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast and most of the LTA is protected from southeast winds by mountains to the south. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about thirteen percent of the LTA.

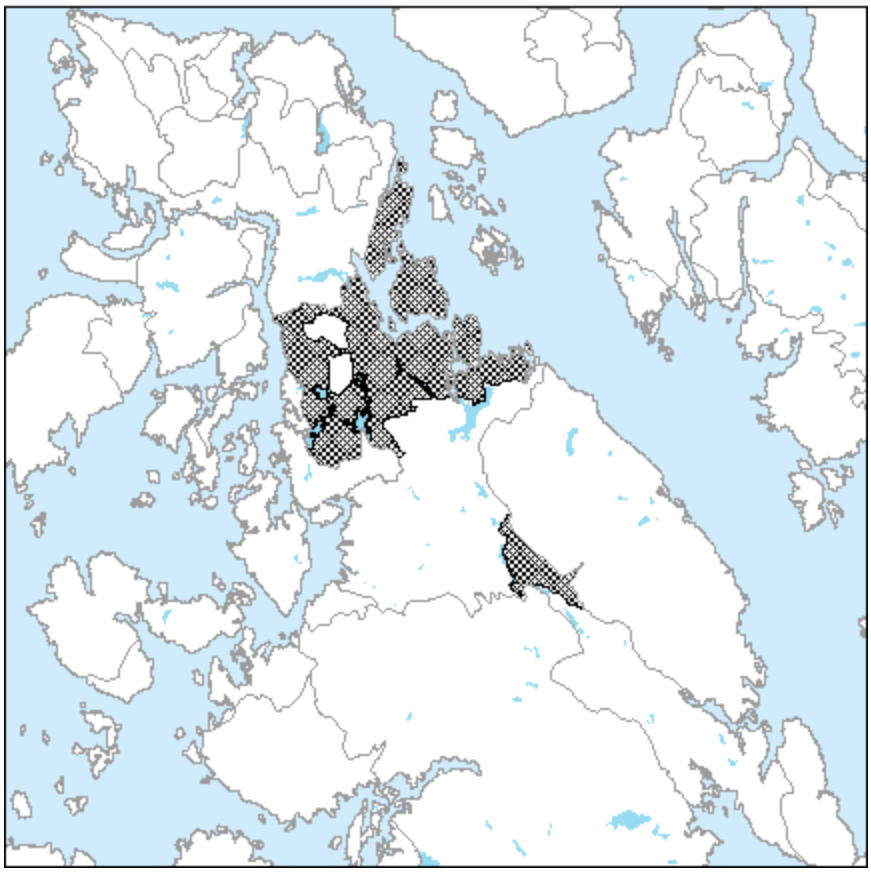
Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	CPTL_40_1
Map Unit Code	M245Cbb02
Map Unit Long Name	Central POW Till Lowlands Baker Creek and Pine Creek Hills
Size	9,655 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary; Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Conglomerate, Graywacke, Calcareous Graywacke, Limestone; Alluvium
Soil Parent Material	Dense Till, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Solution
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial; Karstification-Solution
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to muskeg (30%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (13%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (10%); Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (10%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (9%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (8%); Sparsely Vegetated/Unvegetated (5%).
Big POG	2016: 1,298 acres (13%)
High POG	2016: 1,805 acres (19%)
All POG	1954: 4,992 acres (52%); 2016: 3,889 acres (40%)
Climate	Average temperature: 5-7°C (41-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 254-305 cm (100-120 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (85%); 500-1000 ft. (15%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (94%); 35-54% slopes (6%); 55-75% slopes (1%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Sab, (21%).
Shoreline Miles	5 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Flood plain (FP), Low gradient contained (LC)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (64%); Upland (36%)
Ownership	NFS (93%); State of Alaska (5%); Private/Municipal (2%)
Human Disturbance	11.4% timber harvest (1,103 of 9,652 total acres); 0.9 km/km2 (1.4 mi/mi2) road or trail; Commuity of Point Baker.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (13%)

Central POW Till Lowlands Whale Pass Hills

The Central POW Till Lowlands Whale Pass Hills LTA is a large LTA that spans an area from Exchange Cove to Honker Lake and from Coffman Cove to El Capitan Passage on northern Prince of Wales Island. The landforms common to this LTA include infrequently dissected, smooth hills and the adjacent lowlands. All areas have been overridden by ice and the hills are rounded.

Soils on the hills are mostly poorly drained and somewhat poorly drained mineral soils one meter or less thick over bedrock or dense till. These soils support hemlock or cedar dominated stands. On the broad hill summits, soils are typically poorly drained organic material less than one-half meter thick over bedrock. Sedges dominate the wetter areas and the better drained areas support cassiope and heath plant communities.

On the lowlands soils are very poorly drained and moderately deep to deep organic soils. These soils support low volume cedar or mixed conifer forested wetlands or sphagnum dominated non-forested wetlands.



The eastern shore of Exchange Cove, Whale Passage, Thorne Island, Sarkar Lakes Canoe Route and Cabin, Barnes Lake Cabin, and Gold and Galligan Lagoon are all adjacent to or included in the LTA. Federal Highway 43 bisects the western part of the LTA.

This LTA is mainly on NFS land. The LTA is in Old-Growth Habitat and Remote Recreation LUDs. Modified Landscape and Timber Production LUDs occur on Thorne Island and North of Whale Passage. Most of the LTA is in the Sarkar Roadless Area. About nine percent of the area of the LTA has had timber harvest most of the harvest occurred in the 1960s and 1980s. About 56 miles of road and trail occur in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast with wind disturbance along the east side of Stevenson and Thorne Islands and along Clarence Strait north of Whale Passage. Windthrow risk along Clarence Strait is moderate to high. Windthrow risk in the remainder of the LTA is low. Landslide risk is low. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about seven percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	CPTL_40_2
Map Unit Code	M245Cbb03
Map Unit Long Name	Central POW Till Lowlands Whale Pass Hills
Size	76,700 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Breccia, Volcaniclastic, Argillite, Chert
Soil Parent Material	Organics, Dense Till
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to low site index (26%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (25%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (13%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (12%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (5%).
Big POG	2016: 3,617 acres (5%)
High POG	2016: 8,650 acres (11%)
All POG	1954: 46,748 acres (61%); 2016: 40,054 acres (52%)
Climate	Average temperature: 4.5-7.5°C (40.1-45.5°F). Annual precipitation: 254-279 cm (100-110 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (81%); 500-1000 ft. (19%); 1000-2000 ft. (1%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (92%); 35-54% slopes (7%); 55-75% slopes (1%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Sab, SOl, (1%).
Shoreline Miles	123 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (3%); mapped (2%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Palustrine (PA), Flood plain (FP)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (7%); Palustrine Forested (64%); Upland (30%)
Ownership	NFS (94%); State of Alaska (6%)
Human Disturbance	8.7% timber harvest (6,694 of 76,700 total acres); 0.3 km/km2 (0.5 mi/mi2) road or trail; Community of Whale Pass.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (< 1%); landslides (< 0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (7%)

Central POW Till Lowlands South Thorne Bay Hills

The Central POW Till Lowlands South Thorne Bay Hills LTA is located south of the Thorne River Estuary and extends to Karta Bay and the Village of Kasaan. Tolstoi Bay, Karta Bay and Thorne Bay form much of the boundary of this LTA. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, smooth hillslopes with minor areas of lowlands within the Central Prince of Wales Lowlands Ecological Subsection.

The South Thorne Bay Hills were rounded by glaciation. Hill interfluves were filled with outwash sands and gravels in the northern part of the LTA. Drumlins form islands in Karta Bay and occur near the mouth of Paul Young Creek and west of the Salt Chuck Mine.

Soils on the hills are typically well and moderately well drained and are less than one meter thick overlying bedrock. Soils on the lowlands between the hills are deep and poorly drained and support forested wetlands.

Cedar-hemlock stands are common in this LTA. Western hemlock stands dominate the well drained areas.

The communities of South Thorne Bay and Kasaan are in this LTA. The Goose Creek Industrial Park, Lake Ellen, Setter Lake, and Lake Number 3 are in this LTA. The Salt Chuck Mine Recreation Trail is in this LTA.

A third of this LTA is on NFS land; over a third is State land, with the remainder being private/municipal ownership. The LTA is mostly in Timber Production and Modified Landscape LUDs. A minor amount of Old-Growth Habitat LUD occurs near Paul Young Creek. About 49 percent of the LTA has had timber harvest. There is almost 103 miles of roads and trails in the LTA. Timber harvest has been extensive on non-NFS land between Tolstoi Bay and Karta Bay. The Salt Chuck Mine adit and glory hole (historic) are in this LTA. The upland portion of the mine and related facilities was the subject of a recent environmental cleanup. Mine tailings still degrade the estuary south of this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. There is a minor amount of wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low.

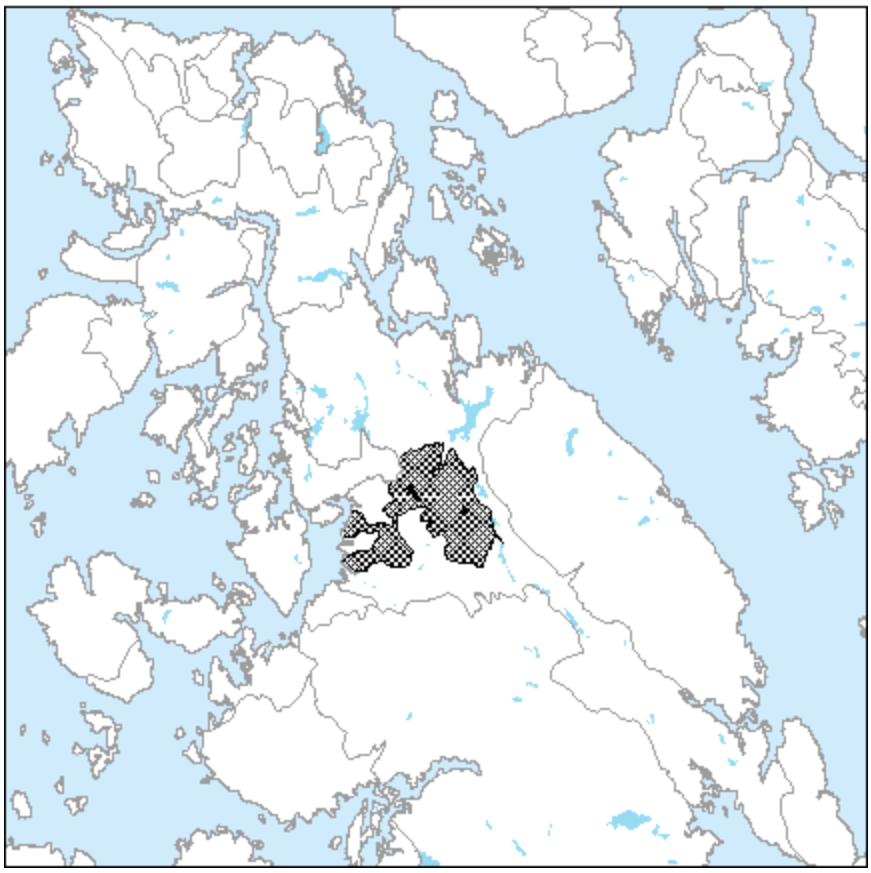
Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	CPTL_40_3
Map Unit Code	M245Cbb04
Map Unit Long Name	Central POW Till Lowlands South Thorne Bay Hills
Size	26,108 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Breccia, Volcaniclastic, Argillite, Chert
Soil Parent Material	Dense Till, Colluvium, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Proglacial Deposition-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryofibrists, Cryofolists, Humicryods
Landcover	Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (23%); Sparsely Vegetated/Unvegetated (22%); Timber harvest, less than 20 years old (11%); Timber harvest, more than 50 years old (8%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (8%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (7%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (5%).
Big POG	2016: 1,728 acres (7%)
High POG	2016: 3,465 acres (13%)
All POG	1954: 19,085 acres (73%); 2016: 6,363 acres (24%)
Climate	Average temperature: 5-7.5°C (41-45.5°F). Annual precipitation: 279 cm (110 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (82%); 500-1000 ft. (17%); 1000-2000 ft. (1%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (91%); 35-54% slopes (8%); 55-75% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	55 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (4%); mapped (2%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Palustrine (PA), Flood plain (FP)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (27%); Upland (73%)
Ownership	NFS (35%); State of Alaska (41%); Private/Municipal (24%)
Human Disturbance	48.7% timber harvest (12,722 of 26,108 total acres); 1.6 km/km2 (2.5 mi/mi2) road or trail; City of Kasaan; Alarm, Haida, It, Poor Man, Rush and Brown, and Salt Chuck Mines.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (< 1%); landslides (< 0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (<1%)

Central POW Till Lowlands Logjam Hills

The Central POW Till Lowlands Logjam Hills LTA is centered on the Logjam Creek Drainage, but extends to the mouth of Staney Creek. The landforms common to this LTA are infrequently dissected, smooth hillslopes, and the gently sloping lowlands between the hills. Small areas of plateaus are located in the southwest portion of the LTA.

The LTA was overridden by ice from the northeast trending southwest and the landscape is till covered between hills. The hills and plateaus are rounded. The LTA includes numerous small hills, many of them underlain by limestone with karst development. Forested and non-forested wetlands lie between the hills. Karst Plateaus occur in the western part of the LTA.

Soils are well drained on the karst knobs and plateaus, and support productive hemlock and spruce dominated forests. The non-carbonate hills and till covered hills support western hemlock or cedar dominated forest on moderately deep and moderately well drained soils.



Portions of Logjam Creek occur in this LTA.

The Masada karst plateau occurs in this LTA as does Burke's knob. Twenty-seven percent of the LTA is underlain by karst. Timber harvest has occurred extensively on the karst plateaus and knobs.

The Log Jamin' ATV area is located in this LTA. Staney Creek Cabin is in this LTA.

Almost all of this LTA is on NFS land. Most of the LTA is in the Timber Production LUD. Minor portions are managed as Scenic Viewshed and Semi-Remote Recreation. A portion of the Honker Divide Large Old-Growth Habitat LUD occurs in the eastern part of the LTA, and a small portion of the Thorne River Roadless Area occurs in this LTA. About 42 percent of the area in the LTA has experienced timber harvest. There are about 152 miles of road in the LTA, including portions of FH 43 and the Coffman Cove Road.

The dominant wind direction is southeast in the Logjam Creek Basin and southwest along the Naukati Bay portion of the LTA. Wind risk is low. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	CPTL_40_4
Map Unit Code	M245Cbb05
Map Unit Long Name	Central POW Till Lowlands Logjam Hills
Size	27,324 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Breccia, Conglomerate, Limestone
Soil Parent Material	Dense Till, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Solution
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial; Karstification-Solution
Soil Great Groups	Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (35%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (13%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (12%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (8%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (7%); Timber harvest, less than 20 years old (7%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (6%).
Big POG	2016: 1,581 acres (6%)
High POG	2016: 3,079 acres (11%)
All POG	1954: 20,978 acres (77%); 2016: 9,516 acres (35%)
Climate	Average temperature: 5.5-7°C (41.9-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 254 cm (100 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (53%); 500-1000 ft. (44%); 1000-2000 ft. (3%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (91%); 35-54% slopes (8%); 55-75% slopes (1%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Dlm, Sab, SOl, (27%).
Shoreline Miles	5 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (<1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Flood plain (FP), Palustrine (PA)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (44%); Upland (56%)
Ownership	NFS (98%); State of Alaska (2%); Private/Municipal (<1%)
Human Disturbance	41.9% timber harvest (11,462 of 27,324 total acres); 2.2 km/km2 (3.6 mi/mi2) road or trail; Log Jamin' ATV area.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (2%)

Central POW Till Lowlands Memorial Beach Karst Hills

The Central POW Till Lowlands Memorial Beach Karst Hills LTA is located east of Point Baker along the shoreline of Sumner Strait extending almost to Buster Creek on the extreme northern tip of Prince of Wales Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, smooth hills within the Central POW Till Lowlands Ecological Subsection.

The limestone hills were overridden by ice, but the minor amounts of till left have been largely eroded away, and karst topography is expressed on many of the hills. Till remains in small pockets and infilled karst features.

Soils are typically well drained or somewhat excessively well drained and are shallow to moderately deep over limestone bedrock.

The soils support productive hemlock and spruce dominated forests, often with a blueberry shrub layer. The few wetlands in this LTA occur on till lined areas or beaver influenced stream channels.

The LTA includes Memorial Beach, a recreation site created after a fatal plane crash involving several Forest Service employees.

This LTA is mainly NFS land, with some State land. The LTA is in Timber Production and Modified Landscape LUDs. About 32 percent of the LTA area has seen timber harvest, mostly in the 1980s. There is about nine miles of road in the LTA.

The dominant wind direction is from the east, however windthrow potential is low. Landslide risk is also low and no landslides are mapped in the LTA.

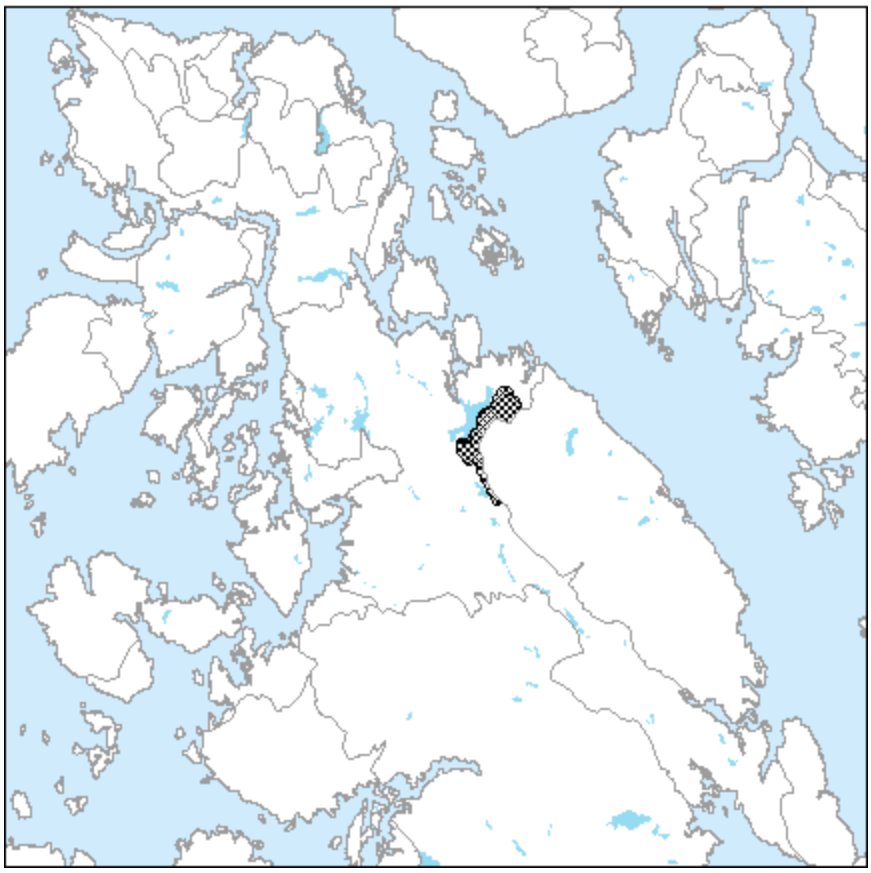
Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	CPTL_40_5
Map Unit Code	M245Cbb06
Map Unit Long Name	Central POW Till Lowlands Memorial Beach Karst Hills
Size	2,297 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Limestone
Soil Parent Material	Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Solution
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial; Karstification-Solution
Soil Great Groups	Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume classes 6 and 7 (54%); Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (28%).
Big POG	2016: 1,233 acres (54%)
High POG	2016: 1,250 acres (54%)
All POG	1954: 2,159 acres (94%); 2016: 1,425 acres (62%)
Climate	Average temperature: 5.5-7°C (41.9-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 279-305 cm (110-120 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (97%); 500-1000 ft. (3%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (91%); 35-54% slopes (8%); 55-75% slopes (1%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Sab, (90%).
Shoreline Miles	9 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (7%); mapped (1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Palustrine (PA), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Estuary (ES), Lake (L)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (8%); Upland (92%)
Ownership	NFS (90%); State of Alaska (10%)
Human Disturbance	31.9% timber harvest (734 of 2,300 total acres); 1.5 km/km2 (2.5 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No documented landslides
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (1%)

Central POW Till Lowlands Sweetwater Lake Hills

The Central POW Till Lowlands Sweetwater Lake Hills LTA is located just south of Sweetwater Lake and southwest of the City of Coffman Cove on central Prince of Wales Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, smooth hillslopes and gently sloping lowlands within the Central POW Till Lowlands Ecological Subsection.

This low lying LTA was overridden by ice and a small part of the LTA is underlain by uplifted marine sediments.

Soils on the hills range from somewhat poorly drained to well drained and are less than one meter deep over dense till or bedrock. Between the hills soils are formed from organic materials and are poorly drained.



Vegetation on the better drained sites consists of western hemlock and spruce dominated forests often with a blueberry understory. On the somewhat poorly drained sites the vegetation consists of productive cedar or western hemlock forests often with a blueberry understory. Between hills, the wetlands are either non-forested or low volume forested wetlands with a mix of cedar, hemlock and minor areas of shore pine.

The Sweetwater Lake Cabin is in this LTA and the LTA includes the south shore of Sweetwater Lake. The Coffman Cove Road bisects the LTA. A rock pit located in a highly mineralized shear zone was used to construct a portion of the Coffman Cove Road, leading to acid rock drainage. Remediation by removal was conducted on three miles of the Coffman Cove Road in this LTA. Hatchery Creek and the Honker Divide Canoe Route lie just west of this LTA.

Most of this LTA is on NFS land, with some State lands. The LTA is in Modified Landscape, Old-Growth Habitat, and Scenic River LUDs. About 34 percent of the LTA area has had timber harvest and thirty miles of roads and trails exist in the LTA.

The dominant wind direction is from southeast and southwest. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is also low, although some landslides terminate in this LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	CPTL_40_6
Map Unit Code	M245Cbb07
Map Unit Long Name	Central POW Till Lowlands Sweetwater Lake Hills
Size	5,458 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Breccia, Volcaniclastic, Argillite, Chert
Soil Parent Material	Dense Till, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (27%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (26%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (13%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (10%); Timber harvest, less than 20 years old (5%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (5%).
Big POG	2016: 1,368 acres (25%)
High POG	2016: 1,709 acres (31%)
All POG	1954: 4,955 acres (91%); 2016: 3,079 acres (56%)
Climate	Average temperature: 6-7°C (42.8-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 254-279 cm (100-110 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (100%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (95%); 35-54% slopes (4%); 55-75% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (2%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), High gradient contained (HC), Flood plain (FP), Palustrine (PA), Low gradient contained (LC)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (13%); Upland (87%)
Ownership	NFS (92%); State of Alaska (8%)
Human Disturbance	34.4% timber harvest (1,876 of 5,458 total acres); 2.2 km/km2 (3.5 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (3%)

Central POW Till Lowlands Red Bay Hills

The Central POW Till Lowlands Red Bay Hills LTA is located between Red Bay and Red Bay Lake on Northern Prince of Wales Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, smooth hills with lesser amounts of gently sloping lowlands within the Central POW Till Lowlands Ecological Subsection.

Till-covered hills and lowlands dominate this LTA. Raised marine beach occupies the low areas between Red Bay and Red Bay Lake, indicating that the lake at one time was a fiord. In a few areas limestone is expressed as karst on the hills.

Soils are well drained where karst is expressed on the hills and moderately well drained on the till-covered portions. The soils are moderately deep on the hills and support hemlock and Sitka spruce dominated forests with a blueberry understory. Between the hills the wetlands are underlain by dense till or uplifted beach sediment. Soils are organic and up to three meters thick. Wetland vegetation includes scattered shore pine on sphagnum with or without tufted club rush.

There is at least one rare plant location in this LTA.

The Red Bay Cabin access parking area and access trail is located in this LTA. The FDR 20 road bisects the LTA.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Modified Landscape, Old-Growth Habitat and Scenic Viewshed LUDs. About 27 percent of this small LTA has experienced timber harvest and there are about five miles or road in the LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast and southwest, and windthrow damage has occurred along Red Bay Creek in the 2000s. Windthrow risk is considered low in most of the LTA. Landslide risk is also low. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about five percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	CPTL_40_7
Map Unit Code	M245Cbb08
Map Unit Long Name	Central POW Till Lowlands Red Bay Hills
Size	1,007 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Granite, Granodiorite; Conglomerate, Limestone
Soil Parent Material	Dense Till, Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Solution
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial; Karstification-Solution
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryofibrists, Cryofolists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (27%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (21%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (12%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (10%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (6%); Timber harvest, more than 50 years old (5%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (5%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (5%).
Big POG	2016: 208 acres (21%)
High POG	2016: 378 acres (38%)
All POG	1954: 819 acres (81%); 2016: 547 acres (54%)
Climate	Average temperature: 5.5-7°C (41.9-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 305 cm (120 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (100%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (87%); 35-54% slopes (11%); 55-75% slopes (1%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Sab, (55%).
Shoreline Miles	3 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (10%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Flood plain (FP), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Low gradient contained (LC), Palustrine (PA)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (14%); Upland (86%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	27.0% timber harvest (272 of 1,007 total acres); 2.1 km/km2 (3.4 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No documented landslides
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (5%)

Central POW Till Lowlands Thorne River Valley Floor

The Central POW Till Lowlands Thorne River Valley Floor LTA is centered on Thorne Lake in the Thorne River Valley on Central POW Island, northwest of the community of Thorne Bay. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans, floodplains, and gently sloping lowlands with lesser amounts of hills within the Central POW Till Lowlands Ecological Subsection.

The LTA was overridden by a heavy sheet of ice traversing from northwest to southeast as evidenced by the drumlin field located in the southern part of this LTA and in the LTA just south of the this LTA.

The soils on the drumlins are formed in one-half to one meter of weathered till over dense till and range from poorly to moderately well drained on the higher elevations. Soils are wet between the drumlins and formed in deep organic material over dense till.

The better drained soils support cedar-hemlock forests. Skunk cabbage is a common understory plant. The non-forested wetlands in the riparian areas are sedge dominated, while wetlands between the drumlins are often moss dominated.

The LTA includes Thorne Lake and smaller lakes along the Thorne River and the Honker Divide Canoe Route.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Scenic River and Old-Growth Habitat LUDs. Most of the LTA is included in the Thorne River Roadless Area. Less than two percent of the LTA has had timber harvest all of it in the 1990s. Less than one mile of road and about two miles of trail exist in the LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast, and wind risk is low. Landslide risk is also low in this LTA. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about twenty percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	CPTL_50_1
Map Unit Code	M245Cbb09
Map Unit Long Name	Central POW Till Lowlands Thorne River Valley Floor
Size	3,350 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Breccia
Soil Parent Material	Dense Till, Residuum, Organics, Colluvium
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists
Landcover	Volume class 4 on hydric soils (25%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (20%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (16%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (13%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (9%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (5%.
Big POG	2016: 497 acres (15%)
High POG	2016: 714 acres (21%)
All POG	1954: 2,296 acres (69%); 2016: 2,235 acres (67%)
Climate	Average temperature: 4.5-7°C (40.1-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 254-279 cm (100-110 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (100%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (96%); 35-54% slopes (4%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: SOl, (<1%).
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	not present
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Palustrine (PA), Flood plain (FP), High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (9%); Palustrine Forested (35%); Upland (56%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	1.8% timber harvest (61 of 3,350 total acres); 0.4 km/km2 (0.6 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No documented landslides
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (20%)

Central POW Till Lowlands Buster Creek Valley Floor

The Central POW Till Lowlands Buster Creek Valley Floor LTA is located along the Buster Creek drainage on the northern end of POW Island, situated between Red Bay and Labouchere Bay. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans, floodplains and gently sloping lowlands along Buster Creek within the Central POW Till Lowlands Ecological Subsection.

The Buster Creek valley floor was formed by a combination of ice scour and till deposition from ice flowing down Sumner Strait, and valley glaciation and scour down the Buster Creek Valley. Landslides from the walls of the Buster Creek Valley have contributed and continue to contribute sediments to the valley floor. Almost the entire LTA is underlain by dense till. Wetlands are extensive and slopes are gentle.

Soils are poorly drained in the lowland areas and support moss or tufted club rush non-forested wetlands, or low volume cedar forested wetlands.

The small hills have moderately deep and moderately well drained till soils that support western hemlock or cedar forests with a blueberry and skunk cabbage understory.

The alluvial soils along the lower Buster Creek Drainage and Shine Creek Drainage support productive spruce dominated riparian forests, often with a devil's club understory. Red alder with salmonberry are also common in the riparian area.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Timber Production and Modified Landscape LUDs in the lower part of the watershed, and Old-Growth Habitat in the upper part of the Buster Creek Drainage. The upper portions is in the El Capitan Roadless Area. Timber harvest has affected sixteen percent of the LTA and there are under five miles of roads and trails.

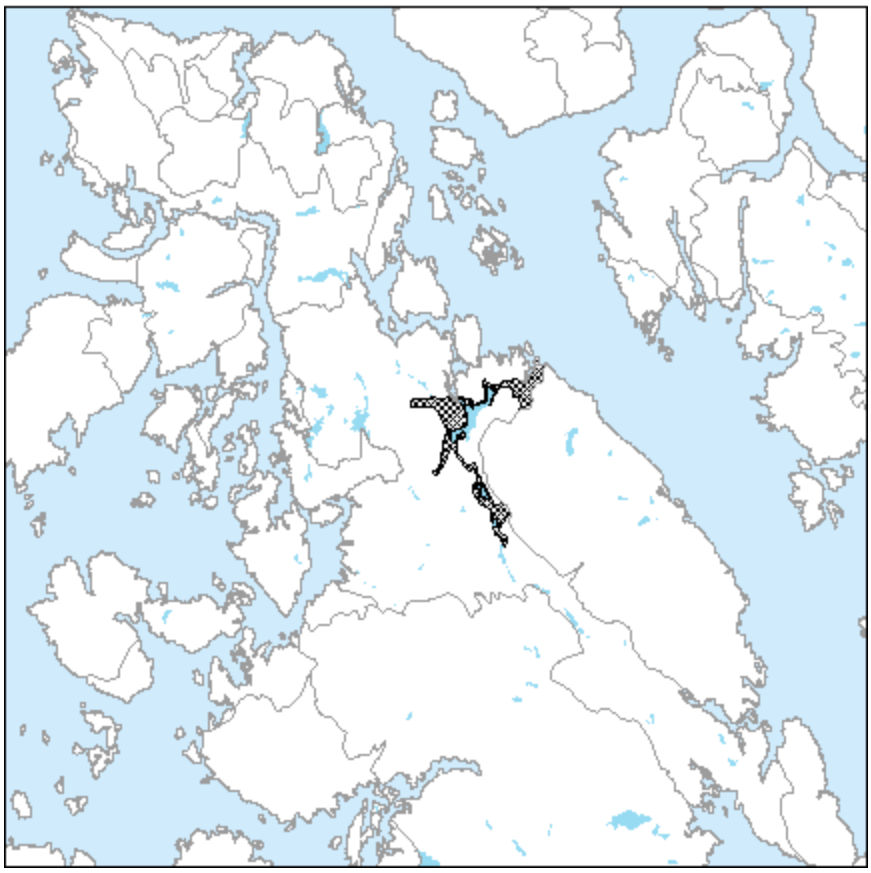
The dominant wind direction is southeast but the LTA is protected from most severe winds by surrounding topography. Landslide risk is relatively low but road cutbank failures occur in the dense till soils. Landslides from the valley walls upslope often deposit in this LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	CPTL_50_2
Map Unit Code	M245Cbb10
Map Unit Long Name	Central POW Till Lowlands Buster Creek Valley Floor
Size	2,031 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary; Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Graywacke, Calcareous Graywacke; Alluvium
Soil Parent Material	Dense Till, Colluvium, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial
Soil Great Groups	Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to muskeg (27%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (14%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (13%); Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (12%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (8%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (6%); Timber harvest, more than 50 years old (6%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (5%).
Big POG	2016: 265 acres (13%)
High POG	2016: 415 acres (20%)
All POG	1954: 1,219 acres (60%); 2016: 891 acres (44%)
Climate	Average temperature: 5.5-7°C (41.9-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 305 cm (120 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (99%); 500-1000 ft. (1%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (96%); 35-54% slopes (3%); 55-75% slopes (1%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Sab, (<1%).
Shoreline Miles	2 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (15%); mapped (2%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Flood plain (FP), High gradient contained (HC), Palustrine (PA), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (17%); Palustrine Forested (58%); Upland (26%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	16.2% timber harvest (328 of 2,031 total acres); 0.9 km/km2 (1.4 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (2.5%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (2%)

Central POW Till Lowlands Sweetwater Lake Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex

The Central POW Till Lowlands Sweetwater Lake Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex LTA is located adjacent to Sweetwater Lake, and extends from the community of Coffman Cove to Hatchery Lake on central Prince of Wales Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly gently sloping lowlands and floodplains surrounding streams draining into Sweetwater Lake and Coffman Cove within the Central POW Till Lowlands Ecological Subsection.

This LTA was overridden by ice from northeast to southwest and ice flowing from the Trumpeter Creek Valley. About fifteen percent of the land area in this LTA was submerged by the sea based on the raised marine beach model.



Soils are mostly somewhat poorly drained and derived from till. Organic soils occupy most of the poorly drained areas. Alluvial soils occur along the lower reaches of Logjam and Hatchery Creeks and between Sweetwater Lake and Coffman Cove.

Vegetation ranges from productive riparian Sitka spruce forests on the alluvial soils to moss and tufted club rush dominated wetlands on organic soils.

The city of Coffman Cove is in this LTA. Sweetwater Lake, Hatchery Lake, Logjam Creek, Coffman Creek and Hatchery Creek are within this LTA. The Honker Divide Canoe Route starts in this LTA.

This LTA is mainly NFS land, with some State land. Recreation River, Old-Growth Habitat, and Scenic River are the major LUDs. About twenty percent of the LTA area has had timber harvest. There are about eighteen miles of road and ten miles of trail (mostly Canoe Route) in the LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. There is a minor amount of wind disturbance in this LTA. Landslide risk is low.

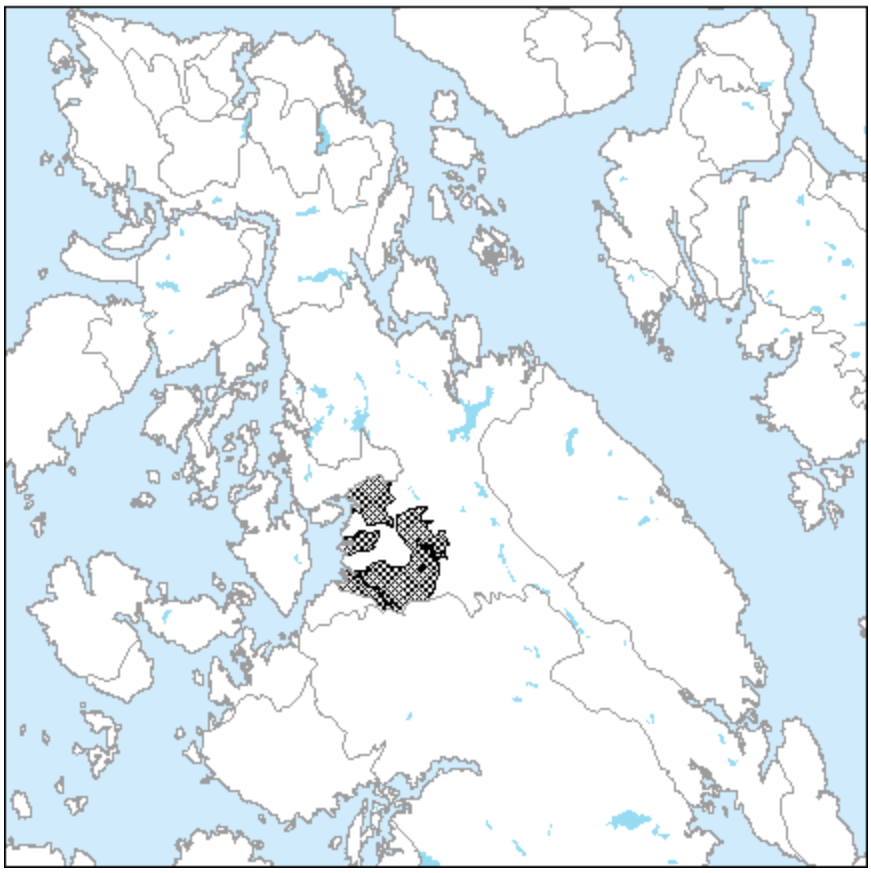
Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	CPTL_50a
Map Unit Code	M245Cbb11
Map Unit Long Name	Central POW Till Lowlands Sweetwater Lake Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex
Size	8,627 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Volcaniclastic, Argillite, Chert, Breccia
Soil Parent Material	Dense Till, Colluvium, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial; Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial; Proglacial Deposition-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume classes 6 and 7 (21%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (15%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (13%); Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (10%); Timber harvest, more than 50 years old (9%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (7%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (6%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (5%).
Big POG	2016: 1,740 acres (20%)
High POG	2016: 2,557 acres (30%)
All POG	1954: 7,030 acres (81%); 2016: 5,292 acres (61%)
Climate	Average temperature: 5.5-7.5°C (41.9-45.5°F). Annual precipitation: 254-279 cm (100-110 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (100%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (97%); 35-54% slopes (3%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Sab, SOl, (1%).
Shoreline Miles	7 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (11%); mapped (3%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Flood plain (FP), High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Palustrine (PA), Moderate gradient contained (MC)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (6%); Palustrine Forested (26%); Upland (68%)
Ownership	NFS (81%); State of Alaska (19%)
Human Disturbance	20.1% timber harvest (1,738 of 8,627 total acres); 1.3 km/km2 (2.1 mi/mi2) road or trail; City of Coffman Cove.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (< 0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (2%)

Central POW Till Lowlands Staney Creek to Naukati Bay Lowlands

The Central POW Till Lowlands Staney Creek to Naukati Bay Lowlands LTA is located on the west side of central Prince of Wales Island. The LTA borders Big Naukati Bay and the mouth of Staney Creek. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly gently sloping lowlands within the Central POW Till Lowlands Ecological Subsection. Minor areas of floodplain landforms exist along Logjam Creek and the East Fork of Staney Creek in this LTA.

The LTA is underlain by dense glacial till, and the ice crossed the LTA from northeast to southwest. Elevation is less than 500 feet. Numerous small ponds and lakes occur in this LTA.

Soils are mostly poorly and very poorly drained organics over dense till. Small knobs and sloping areas are covered with somewhat poorly drained to well drained mineral soils, some of which are quite productive.



The very poorly drained soils support moss and tufted club rush dominated wetlands. The well drained soils support Western hemlock and Sitka spruce forests. Yellow-cedar is a common component on the somewhat poorly and poorly drained soils.

This LTA includes the East Fork of Staney Creek, portions of Upper Logjam Creek, Naukati Creek and Surku Creek. The soils in the East Fork of Staney Creek Watershed support productive young-growth stands due to the underlying andesite breccia bedrock. The Horseshoe Hole fishing spot on Staney Creek is located in this LTA.

This LTA is mainly NFS land, with some State land. The LTA is in Timber Production, Modified Landscape, and Old-Growth Habitat LUDs. About 26 percent of the LTA has experienced timber harvest, mostly in the 1970s. There are about 65 miles of road in the LTA.

The dominant wind direction is from the southwest or southeast. Wind risk is low. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	CPTL_60_1
Map Unit Code	M245Cbb12
Map Unit Long Name	Central POW Till Lowlands Staney Creek to Naukati Bay Lowlands
Size	20,159 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary; Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Limestone, Dolomite, Conglomerate; Alluvium
Soil Parent Material	Dense Till, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Proglacial Deposition-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryofibrists, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (23%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (15%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (13%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (12%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (9%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (8%); Muskeg meadow (8%).
Big POG	2016: 1,830 acres (9%)
High POG	2016: 2,495 acres (12%)
All POG	1954: 13,044 acres (65%); 2016: 7,736 acres (38%)
Climate	Average temperature: 5.5-7°C (41.9-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 254 cm (100 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (99%); 500-1000 ft. (1%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (99%); 35-54% slopes (1%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Dlm, Sab, (3%).
Shoreline Miles	14 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (4%); mapped (<1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Palustrine (PA), Flood plain (FP), Moderate gradient contained (MC), High gradient contained (HC)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (18%); Palustrine Forested (47%); Upland (35%)
Ownership	NFS (94%); State of Alaska (6%)
Human Disturbance	26.3% timber harvest (5,308 of 20,159 total acres); 1.5 km/km2 (2.4 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (< 1%); landslides (< 0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (1%)

Central POW Till Lowlands Buster Creek to Salmon Bay Lowlands

The Central POW Till Lowlands Buster Creek to Salmon Bay Lowlands LTA is located on northern Prince of Wales Island on the shores of Sumner Strait between Salmon Bay and Buster Bay. This LTA consists of gently sloping lowlands within the Central POW Till Lowlands Ecological Subsection.

The area was overridden by ice pushed down Sumner Strait. There is some evidence that the ice may have carried till from southern Kupreanof Island across Sumner Strait to this LTA.

Soils are dominantly deep and very poorly drained supporting tufted club rush and moss non-forested wetlands. Slightly better drained areas support low volume cedar and hemlock forests. Productive forests on well drained soils less than one meter thick occupy some of the steeper hillslopes. Soils on the few, scattered hills are underlain by limestone at shallow depths.

Cedar-hemlock forests, often with a skunk cabbage-blueberry understory, occupy much of the forested portion of this LTA.

This LTA includes Salmon Bay and the eastern shore of Red Bay, and the large lowland around the mouth of Pine Creek and Strait Creek.

This LTA is almost entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Modified Landscape, Timber Production and LUD II LUDs. The eastern half of the LTA is in the Salmon Bay Roadless Area. About twelve percent of the LTA has had timber harvest, mostly in the 1960s from the beach. There are approximately two miles of road and one mile of trail in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. Windthrow and landslide risk is low. Yellow-cedar decline occurs in seven percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	CPTL_60_2
Map Unit Code	M245Cbb13
Map Unit Long Name	Central POW Till Lowlands Buster Creek to Salmon Bay Lowlands
Size	12,696 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary; Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Graywacke, Calcareous Graywacke, Limestone; Alluvium
Soil Parent Material	Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Solution
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial; Karstification-Solution
Soil Great Groups	Cryohemists, Cryosaprists
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to muskeg (33%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (18%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (13%); Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (10%); Muskeg meadow (9%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (7%).
Big POG	2016: 375 acres (3%)
High POG	2016: 581 acres (5%)
All POG	1954: 5,621 acres (44%); 2016: 4,057 acres (32%)
Climate	Average temperature: 5.5-7°C (41.9-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 254-305 cm (100-120 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (100%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (99%); 35-54% slopes (1%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Sab, (15%).
Shoreline Miles	33 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (13%); mapped (9%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Moderate gradient contained (MC), Palustrine (PA), High gradient contained (HC), Flood plain (FP), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (11%); Palustrine Forested (57%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (5%); Upland (28%)
Ownership	NFS (98%); State of Alaska (1%); Private/Municipal (<1%)
Human Disturbance	12.3% timber harvest (1,564 of 12,696 total acres); 0.10 km/km2 (0.16 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No documented landslides
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (7%)

Central POW Till Lowlands Thorne River Lowlands Drumlin Field

The Central POW Till Lowlands Thorne River Lowlands Drumlin Field LTA is located in the lower Thorne River Valley, west of the community of Thorne Bay on central Prince of Wales Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly lowlands and glacial topography with small drumlins within the Central POW Till Lowlands Ecological Subsection.

A relatively thick ice sheet moving from the northwest to the southeast down Hatchery Creek and Thorne River Valleys scoured rock knobs creating “crag and tail” drumlins. The ice advanced through to Karta Bay and Thorne Bay but regressed in the vicinity of Goose Creek and deposited outwash along what is now the South Thorne Bay Road.

Soils on the drumlins are shallow to dense till and range from poorly to moderately well drained. The drumlins support cedar-hemlock or western hemlock forests. The wetlands between the drumlins typically have deep organic soils and support moss and tufted club rush dominated non-forested wetlands.

The Thorne River is popular for sport fishing in this LTA. There is a developed fishing access site at Gravelly Creek. The Honker Divide canoe route and state highway 925 bisect this LTA. The Goose Creek Industrial Park is in this LTA. The Thorne Bay Recycling Center is in this LTA. Angel Lake is in this LTA.

This LTA is almost entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Scenic River, Recreation River, Timber Production, and Old-Growth Habitat LUDs. Portions of the LTA are in the Thorne River or Karta Roadless Areas. Thirteen percent of this LTA has had timber harvest, mostly between 1960 and 2000. There are about 56 miles of road and ten miles of trail in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. Windthrow risk and landslide risk is low in this LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	CPTL_60_3
Map Unit Code	M245Cbb14
Map Unit Long Name	Central POW Till Lowlands Thorne River Lowlands Drumlin Field
Size	24,719 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Breccia, Volcaniclastic, Argillite, Chert
Soil Parent Material	Dense Till, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Proglacial Deposition-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryofibrists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to low site index (21%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (16%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (13%); Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (10%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (8%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (6%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (6%).
Big POG	2016: 3,983 acres (16%)
High POG	2016: 6,204 acres (25%)
All POG	1954: 14,614 acres (59%); 2016: 11,339 acres (46%)
Climate	Average temperature: 5.5-7°C (41.9-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 254-279 cm (100-110 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (100%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (99%); 35-54% slopes (1%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: SOl, (<1%).
Shoreline Miles	1 mile
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (4%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Palustrine (PA), Flood plain (FP), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Low gradient contained (LC)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (7%); Palustrine Forested (43%); Upland (49%)
Ownership	NFS (96%); State of Alaska (4%); Private/Municipal (<1%)
Human Disturbance	13.2% timber harvest (3,275 of 24,719 total acres); 1.1 km/km2 (1.7 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (< 1%); landslides (< 0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (1%)

Central POW Till Lowlands Logjam Creek Lowlands-Hills Complex

The Central POW Till Lowlands Logjam Creek Lowlands-Hills Complex LTA is located west of Honker Lake at the upper end of the Logjam Creek and Thorne River Drainages on central Prince of Wales Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly gently sloping lowlands with lesser areas of infrequently dissected, smooth hills within the Central POW Till Lowlands Ecological Subsection.

The LTA landforms represent a till plain and glacially rounded hills.

Soils on the lowlands consist of deep, poorly and very poorly drained organic soils over dense till. On the hillslopes soils are typically less than one meter thick and well drained.

The very poorly drained lowland soils support moss and tufted club rush dominated non-forested wetlands. The poorly drained soils support cedar-hemlock forests.

On the hills, soils support productive western hemlock forests.

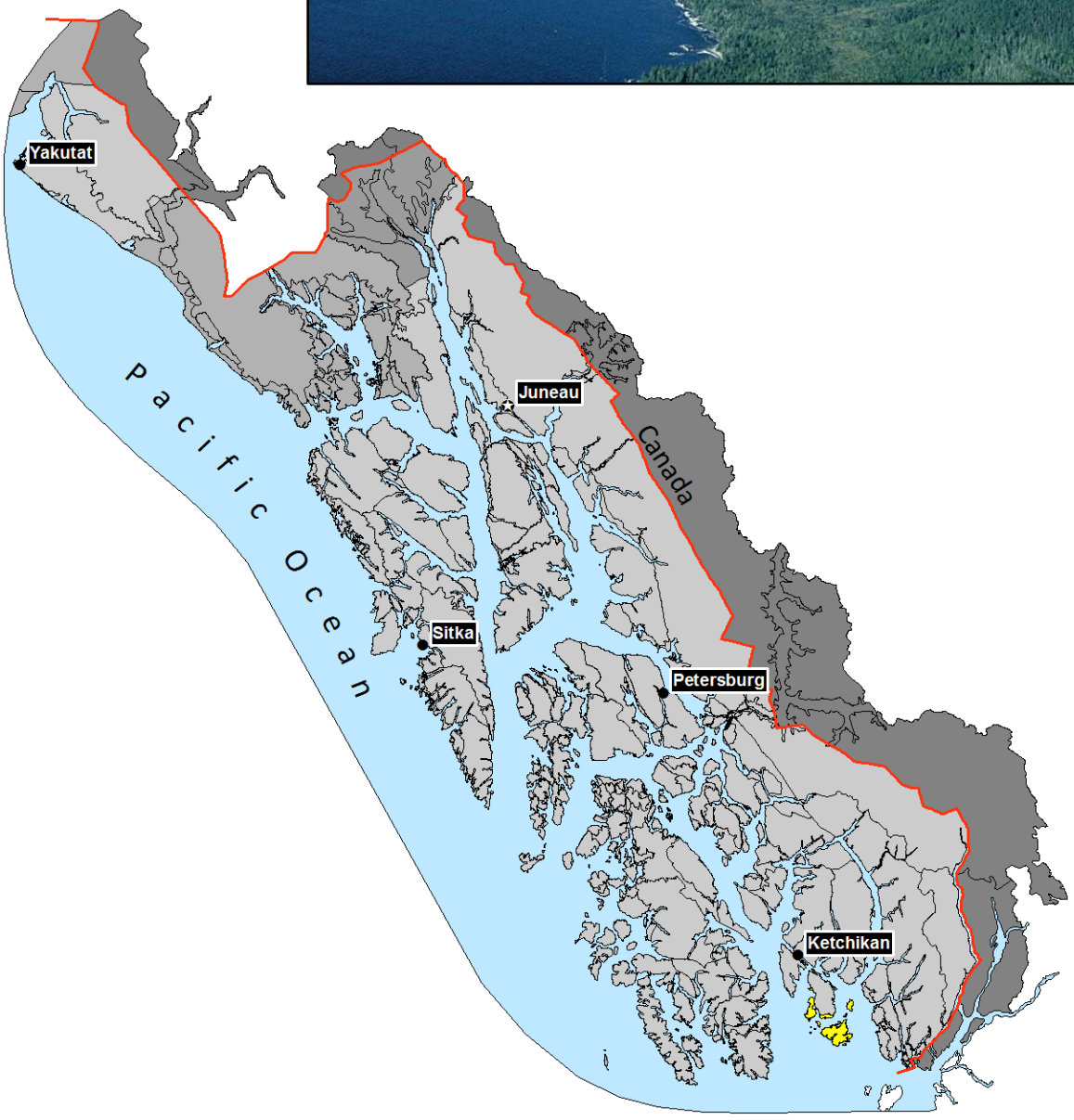
Honker Lake forms the eastern boundary of the LTA.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The eastern boundary of the LTA is managed as Scenic River, the middle is Old-Growth Habitat and the western end is Timber Production LUDs. Much of the LTA is in the Thorne River Roadless Area. Seven percent of the LTA has had timber harvest mostly in the 1980s and 1990s. There is less than seven miles of road in the LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. Windthrow risk and landslide risk is low in this LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	CPTL_60a
Map Unit Code	M245Cbb15
Map Unit Long Name	Central POW Till Lowlands Logjam Creek Lowlands-Hills Complex
Size	8,878 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Conglomerate, Limestone, Dolomite
Soil Parent Material	Dense Till, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Proglacial Deposition-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryohemists, Cryosaprists
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to low site index (22%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (22%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (21%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (12%); Muskeg meadow (9%); Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (6%).
Big POG	2016: 279 acres (3%)
High POG	2016: 484 acres (5%)
All POG	1954: 4,145 acres (47%); 2016: 3,514 acres (40%)
Climate	Average temperature: 5.5-6.5°C (41.9-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 254 cm (100 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (78%); 500-1000 ft. (22%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (97%); 35-54% slopes (3%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Sab, (6%).
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	not present
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Moderate gradient contained (MC), Palustrine (PA), Flood plain (FP), High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (11%); Palustrine Forested (72%); Upland (16%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	7.1% timber harvest (631 of 8,878 total acres); 0.3 km/km2 (0.5 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No documented landslides
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (3%)

Duke Island Till Lowlands Ecological Subsection



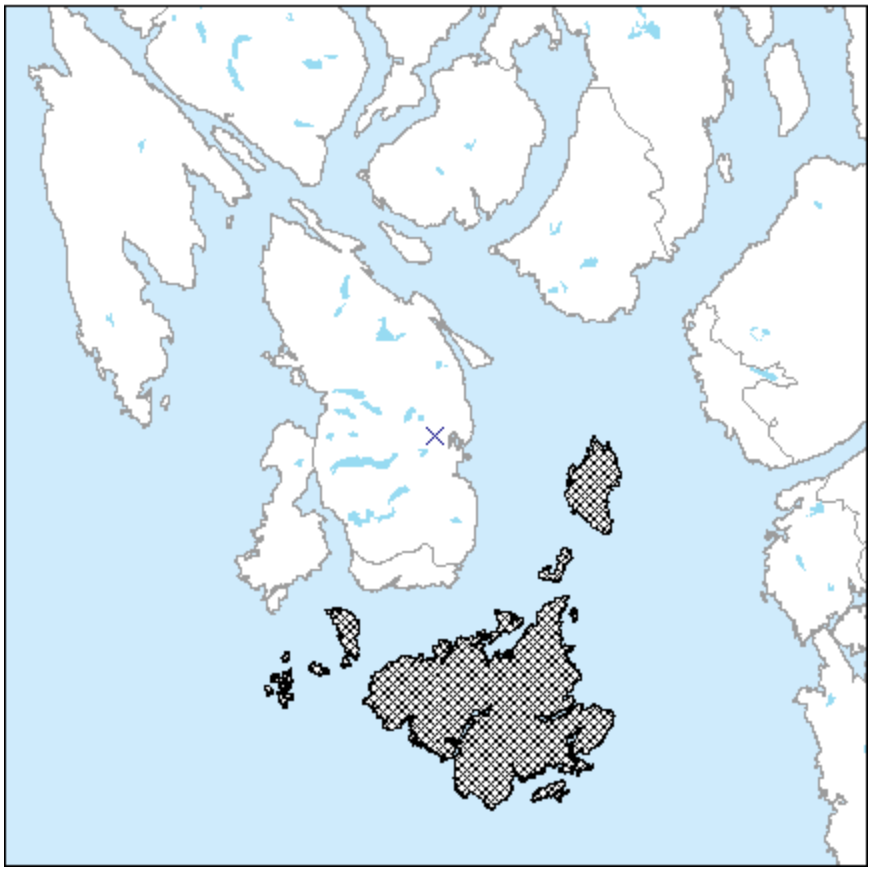
Duke Island Till Lowlands Hills

The Duke Island Till Lowlands Hills LTA is located on all islands in the vicinity of Duke, Mary and the Percy Islands. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly gently sloping lowlands and lesser amounts of rolling hills and infrequently dissected, shallowly incised smooth mountain slopes within the Duke Island Till Lowlands Ecological Subsection.

Hills and lowlands have been scoured by continental glaciation. Dense till underlies concave areas in this LTA.

On the lowlands moderately deep to deep, very poorly drained organic soils support short sedge non-forested wetlands and mixed conifer forested wetlands.

Shallow to moderately deep, somewhat poorly drained to well drained soils on the hills support western hemlock and cedar dominated forests.



Mary Island Lighthouse, Cape Northumberland, and Mount Lararo are located in this LTA.

This LTA is almost entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Special Interest Area and Research Natural Area LUDs. The entire LTA is in the Duke Roadless Area. There has been no timber harvest or road building in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. With the exception of Mount Lazaro, the LTA is largely protected from prevailing winds or vegetation is resistant to destructive winds; therefore, windthrow risk is low. Landslide initiation risk is low. There is no snow avalanche risk. Mount Lazaro has high windthrow risk, high landslide risk, and moderate snow avalanche risk (on recent landslide tracks).

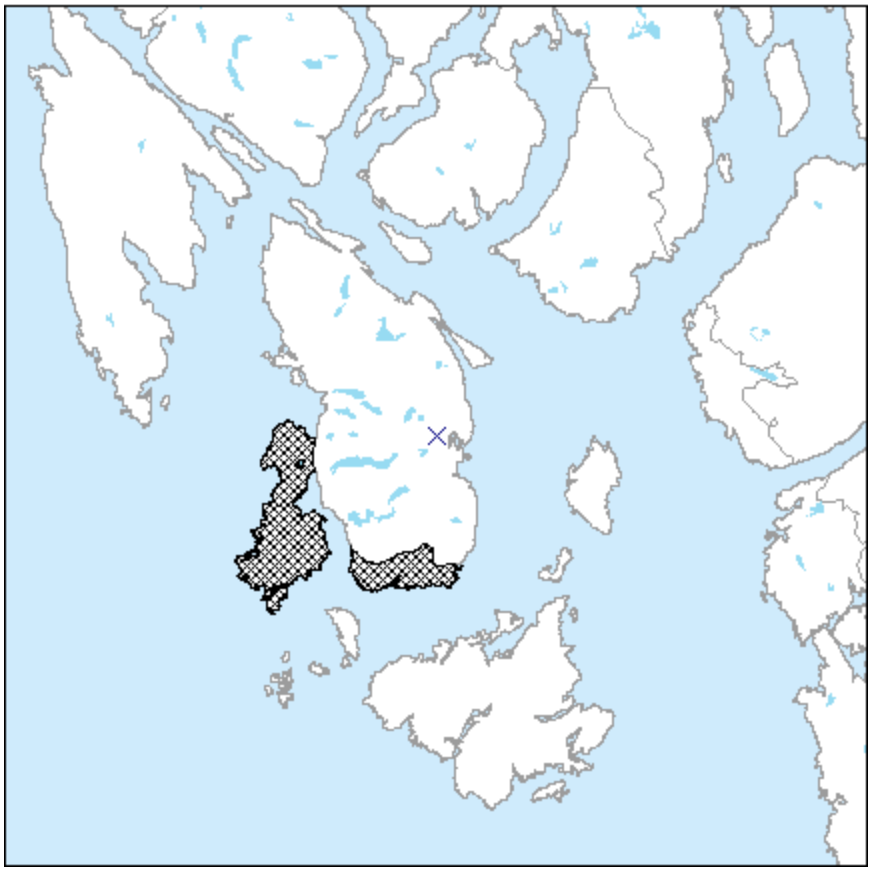
Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	DITL_40
Map Unit Code	M245Ckk01
Map Unit Long Name	Duke Island Till Lowlands Hills
Size	46,165 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Ultramafic rocks; Granite, Metavolcanics
Soil Parent Material	Undifferentiated Till, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryofibrists, Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to muskeg (55%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (21%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (7%).
Big POG	2016: 109 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 1,243 acres (3%)
All POG	1954: 6,770 acres (15%); 2016: 6,770 acres (15%)
Climate	Average temperature: 5.5-8°C (41.9-46.4°F). Annual precipitation: 254-356 cm (100-140 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (98%); 500-1000 ft. (1%); 1000-2000 ft. (1%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (97%); 35-54% slopes (2%); 55-75% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	163 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (92%); mapped (2%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Moderate gradient contained (MC), Palustrine (PA), Lake (L), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Flood plain (FP)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (18%); Palustrine Forested (23%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (29%); Upland (29%)
Ownership	NFS (100%); Private/Municipal (<1%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (<1%)

Duke Island Till Lowlands South Annette Island Lowlands-Hills Complex

The Duke Island Till Lowlands South Annette Island Lowlands-Hills Complex LTA is located on the southwest peninsula and southern tip of Annette Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly gently sloping lowlands and lesser amounts of rolling hills within the Duke Island Till Lowlands Ecological Subsection.

Hills and lowlands have been scoured by glaciation. Dense till is largely confined to concave areas of this LTA. Wave action from the Gulf of Alaska affects landforms along the west coast of this LTA.

On the lowlands very poorly drained organic soils one to three meters thick support sphagnum peat or mixed conifer dominated wetlands.



Poorly drained to well drained gravelly soils along the shoreline (uplifted beaches) support western hemlock and Sitka spruce dominated forests.

On the hills soils are poorly to moderately well drained and less than one meter thick over dense till or bedrock. These soils support cedar or hemlock dominated forests.

The community of Metlakatla and the Annette Island Airport are in this LTA.

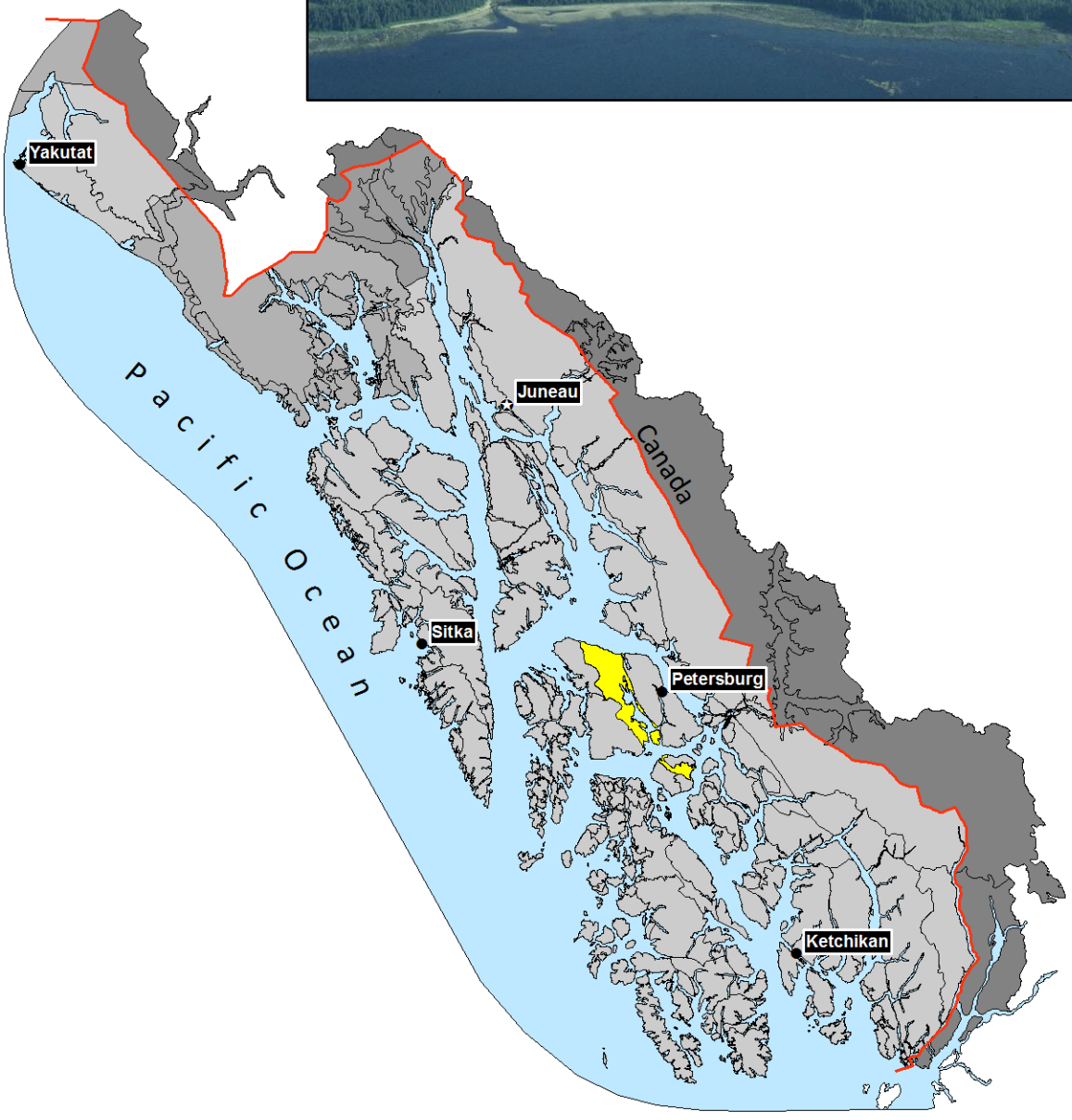
Smuggler Cove and Tongass Harbor, are adjacent to this LTA.

This LTA is entirely on private and municipal land. The LTA is in Alaska's only Indian Reservation. There has been a minor amount of timber harvest for residential construction. There is an unknown (at least five miles) of road in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. The LTA is largely protected from prevailing winds or vegetation is resistant to destructive winds, therefore, windthrow risk is low. Landslide initiation risk is low. There is no snow avalanche risk.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	DITL_60a
Map Unit Code	M245Ckk02
Map Unit Long Name	Duke Island Till Lowlands South Annette Island Lowlands-Hills Complex
Size	16,946 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Granite, Metavolcanics, Metasediments
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Proglacial Deposition-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive Forest-Unmapped (97%).
Big POG	2016: 0 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 0 acres (0%)
All POG	1954: 0 acres (0%); 2016: 0 acres (0%)
Climate	Average temperature: 4-8°C (39.2-46.4°F). Annual precipitation: 254-356 cm (100-140 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (100%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (99%); 35-54% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	53 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (92%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Lake (L), mostly uninventoried
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (24%); Palustrine Forested (36%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (25%); Upland (14%)
Ownership	NFS (0%); Private/Municipal (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; uninventoried roads; community of Metlakatla.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No documented landslides
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (1%)

Duncan Canal Till Lowlands Ecological Subsection LTAs

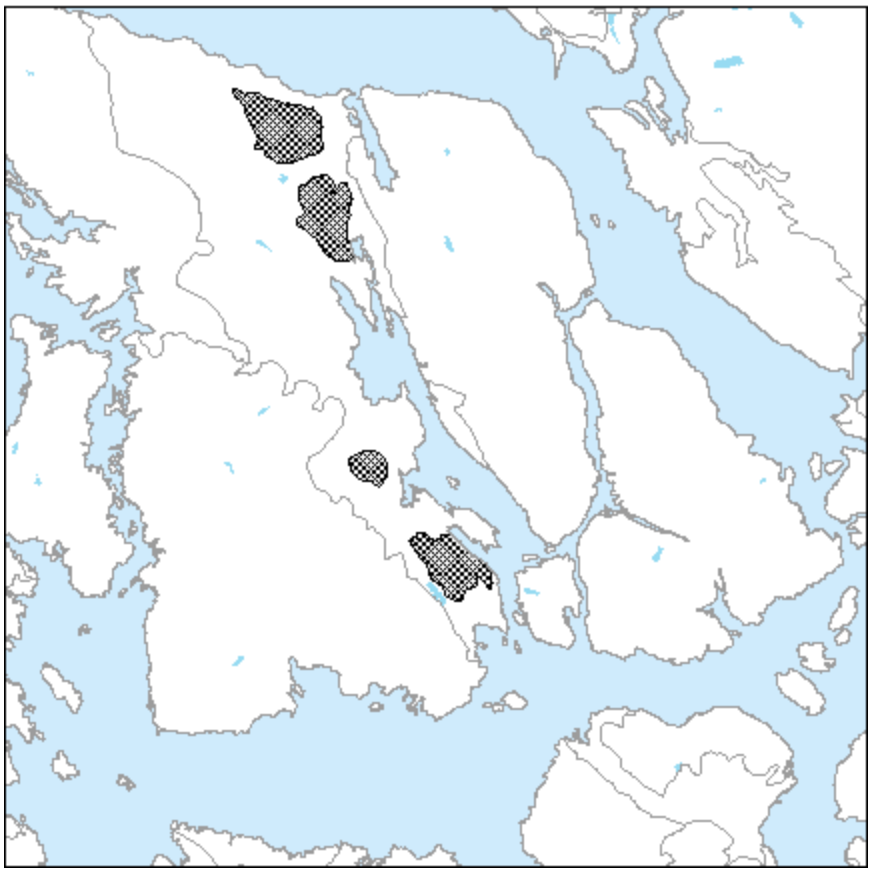


Duncan Canal Till Lowlands Kupreanof Island Mountain Slopes

The Duncan Canal Till Lowlands Kupreanof Island Mountain Slopes LTA is located on Kupreanof Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected shallowly incised mountain slopes with lesser amounts of subalpine summits and ridges within the Duncan Canal Till Lowlands Ecological Subsection.

Mountain slopes have been smoothed and rounded by glaciation as well as by post glacial erosion. Summits have been rounded from glacial erosion and contain only small amounts of glacial till or pre-glacial residual soils.

On mountain slopes soils are typically moderately well to well drained mineral soils less than one meter thick over dense till or bedrock. These soils support western hemlock forests with inclusions of Sitka spruce dominance. On beaches and gently sloping areas soils are typically poorly drained and less than one meter thick over dense till. These soils support cedar dominated forests.



On summits, poorly drained shallow mineral and organic soils support crowberry, sedges, or heath dominated wetland plant communities.

Kupreanof Mountain is located in this LTA.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Timber Production, Old-Growth Habitat and Semi-Remote Recreation LUDS. Portions are in and Petersburg Creek-Duncan Salt Chuck Wilderness. Portions of the LTA are in the North Kupreanof, South Kupreanof, and Castle Roadless Areas. There has been about 800 acres of timber harvest in this LTA. There are about fourteen miles roads in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast and if unprotected, taller treed southern and easterly aspects of mountain slopes of this LTA have a moderate windthrow risk. Landslide initiation risk is moderate on the steepest slopes and snow avalanche risk is low on steep side-slopes. For subalpine summits, harsh alpine conditions (including winds) results in stunted vegetation strongly resistant to destructive winds. Therefore, there is minimal wind disturbance or windthrow risk. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about 23 percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	DCTL_30_1
Map Unit Code	M245Cz01
Map Unit Long Name	Duncan Canal Till Lowlands Kupreanof Island Mountain Slopes
Size	27,411 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary; Metamorphic; Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Argillite, Chert, Graywacke, Graywacke, Slate; Schist, Amphibolite; Mixed Extrusive and Sedimentary
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting
Soil Great Groups	Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to muskeg (18%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (16%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (12%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (11%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (11%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (8%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (6%).
Big POG	2016: 1,005 acres (4%)
High POG	2016: 7,608 acres (28%)
All POG	1954: 17,691 acres (65%); 2016: 16,891 acres (62%)
Climate	Average temperature: 2.5-7°C (36.5-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 178-254 cm (70-100 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (23%); 500-1000 ft. (37%); 1000-2000 ft. (37%); 2000+ ft. (3%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (64%); 35-54% slopes (25%); 55-75% slopes (9%); >75% slopes (2%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Trhl, (<1%).
Shoreline Miles	5 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (9%); mapped (1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Alluvial fan (AF), Flood plain (FP)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (9%); Palustrine Forested (25%); Upland (66%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	2.9% timber harvest (800 of 27,411 total acres); 0.20 km/km2 (0.3 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (0.3%); landslides (0.2%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (23%)

Duncan Canal Till Lowlands Zarembo Island Mountain Slopes LTA

The Duncan Canal Till Lowlands Zarembo Island Mountain Slopes LTA is located on eastern Zarembo Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected shallowly incised mountain slopes with lesser amounts of gently sloping lowlands within the Duncan Canal Till Lowlands Ecological Subsection.

Mountain slopes have been rounded and smoothed by glaciation as well as by post glacial erosion. Dense till underlies all but the steepest slopes in this LTA.

On mountain slopes soils are typically poorly drained to well drained and less than one meter thick over bedrock or dense till. These soils support cedar or western hemlock forests.

On lowlands and gentle mountain slopes, moderately deep to deep, very poorly drained organic soils support mixed conifer forested wetlands or sphagnum dominated non-forested wetlands.

South Craig Point is located in this LTA.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Timber Production, Modified Landscape, Scenic Viewshed, and Old-Growth Habitat LUDs. Most of the LTA is in the East Zarembo Roadless Area. There has been about 1,202 acres of timber harvest in this LTA. There are about sixteen miles of roads in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast and if unprotected, taller treed southern and easterly aspects of mountain slopes of this LTA have a moderate windthrow risk. Landslide initiation risk is moderate on the steepest slopes and snow avalanche risk is low on steep side-slopes. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about five percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	DCTL_30_2
Map Unit Code	M245Cz02
Map Unit Long Name	Duncan Canal Till Lowlands Zarembo Island Mountain Slopes
Size	9,929 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Gabbro; Graywacke, Slate
Soil Parent Material	Ablation Till, Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting
Soil Great Groups	Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to muskeg (27%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (15%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (13%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (10%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (9%); Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (8%).
Big POG	2016: 256 acres (3%)
High POG	2016: 1,353 acres (14%)
All POG	1954: 5,133 acres (52%); 2016: 3,931 acres (40%)
Climate	Average temperature: 3.5-7.5°C (38.3-45.5°F). Annual precipitation: 229 cm (90 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (15%); 500-1000 ft. (29%); 1000-2000 ft. (54%); 2000+ ft. (2%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (82%); 35-54% slopes (15%); 55-75% slopes (3%); >75% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	7 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (6%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Palustrine (PA), Lake (L)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (39%); Palustrine Forested (15%); Upland (45%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	12.1% timber harvest (1,202 of 9,929 total acres); 0.6 km/km2 (1.0 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (< 1%); avalanche fields (0.5%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (5%)

Duncan Canal Till Lowlands Kupreanof Island Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex

The Duncan Canal Till Lowlands Kupreanof Island Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex LTA is located on Kupreanof Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, shallowly incised, smooth mountain slopes with lesser amounts of subalpine summits and ridges within the Duncan Canal Till Lowlands Ecological Subsection.

Mountain slopes have been rounded and smoothed by glaciation, as well as by post glacial erosion. Summits have been rounded from glacial erosion and contain only small amounts of glacial till or pre-glacial residual soils.

Well to somewhat poorly drained mineral soils on mountain slopes support western hemlock forests with inclusions of Sitka spruce or cedar. The steepest slopes support alder-salmonberry plant communities in avalanche zones.

Very poorly drained organic soils on gentle slopes and benches support cedar, mixed conifer or sphagnum dominated wetlands.

On summits, poorly drained shallow mineral and organic soils support crowberry, low volume cedar or sedge dominated plant communities.

Goose Point is located in this LTA.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Timber Production, Modified Landscape, Semi-Remote Recreation, and Old-Growth Habitat LUDs. Much of the LTA is in the North or South Kupreanof Roadless Area. About 9,209 acres of timber harvest (occurred in 1980's, 1990's, and 2000's) with 18 miles of associated road building.

The dominant wind direction is southeast and if unprotected, taller treed southern and easterly aspects of mountain slopes of this LTA have a high windthrow risk. Landslide initiation risk is high on the steepest slopes and snow avalanche risk is high on steep, alder-covered side-slopes. For subalpine summits, harsh alpine conditions (including winds) results in stunted vegetation strongly resistant to destructive winds. Therefore, there is minimal wind disturbance or windthrow risk. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about 26 percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	DCTL_30a
Map Unit Code	M245Cz03
Map Unit Long Name	Duncan Canal Till Lowlands Kupreanof Island Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex
Size	21,234 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Extrusive; Sedimentary; Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Basalt; Argillite, Chert, Graywacke; Mixed Extrusive and Sedimentary
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial Mass Wasting
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial Flow-Mass Wasting
Soil Great Groups	Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to muskeg (24%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (16%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (10%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (9%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (8%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (7%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (6%); Unproductive forest due to recurrent slide (5%).
Big POG	2016: 218 acres (1%)
High POG	2016: 3,072 acres (14%)
All POG	1954: 9,836 acres (46%); 2016: 8,916 acres (42%)
Climate	Average temperature: 2.5-7°C (36.5-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 178-229 cm (70-90 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (19%); 500-1000 ft. (39%); 1000-2000 ft. (39%); 2000+ ft. (4%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (57%); 35-54% slopes (24%); 55-75% slopes (13%); >75% slopes (6%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	5 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (7%); mapped (1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Flood plain (FP), Palustrine (PA), Low gradient contained (LC)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (13%); Palustrine Forested (34%); Upland (53%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	4.3% timber harvest (920 of 21,234 total acres); 0.3 km/km2 (0.5 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (6.7%); landslides (0.2%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (26%)

Duncan Canal Till Lowlands Kupreanof Island Hills

The Duncan Canal Till Lowlands Kupreanof Island Hills LTA is located on Kupreanof Island between the head of Duncan Canal and the community of Kake. The landforms comprising this LTA are infrequently dissected smooth hillslopes, with lesser amounts of gently sloping lowlands, within the Duncan Canal Till Lowlands Ecological Subsection.

Hills and lowlands have been rounded and smoothed by glaciation. Dense till underlies the lowlands and portions of the hills in this LTA.

On the lowlands deep, very poorly drained organic soils support sphagnum moss non-forested wetlands or cedar or mixed conifer dominated forested wetlands.

Poorly to moderately well drained, mineral soils on hills support western hemlock or yellow-cedar dominated forests.

Very deep, well drained alluvial soils on floodplains support Sitka spruce dominated riparian forest.

Towers Arm Cabin is located in this LTA.

This LTA is almost entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Timber Production, Semi-Remote Recreation, and Old-Growth Habitat LUDs. Portions of the LTA are in the North and South Kupreanof Roadless Areas. About 459 acres of timber harvest occurred in the 1980's with ten miles of associated road building.

The dominant wind direction is southeast and if unprotected, taller treed southern and easterly aspects of this LTA have a low windthrow risk. Landslide initiation risk is low, even on the steepest slopes. There is no snow avalanche risk. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about seventeen percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	DCTL_40_1
Map Unit Code	M245Cz04
Map Unit Long Name	Duncan Canal Till Lowlands Kupreanof Island Hills
Size	23,807 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary; Sedimentary; Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Graywacke, Slate; Argillite, Chert, Graywacke; Mixed Extrusive and Sedimentary
Soil Parent Material	Organics, Undifferentiated Till
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to muskeg (48%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (19%); Muskeg meadow (11%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (11%).
Big POG	2016: 0 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 484 acres (2%)
All POG	1954: 4,697 acres (20%); 2016: 4,238 acres (18%)
Climate	Average temperature: 4.5-6.5°C (40.1-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 152-229 cm (60-90 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (57%); 500-1000 ft. (37%); 1000-2000 ft. (5%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (98%); 35-54% slopes (2%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	8 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (17%); mapped (2%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Moderate gradient contained (MC), High gradient contained (HC), Flood plain (FP), Palustrine (PA)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (30%); Palustrine Forested (52%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (8%); Upland (10%)
Ownership	NFS (99%); Private/Municipal (1%)
Human Disturbance	1.9% timber harvest (459 of 23,803 total acres); 0.17 km/km2 (0.3 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (< 0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (17%)

Duncan Canal Till Lowlands Salt Chuck and Woewadski Island Hills

The Duncan Canal Till Lowlands Salt Chuck and Woewadski Island Hills LTA is located on Kupreanof and Woewadski Islands, at each end of Duncan Canal. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected smooth hillslopes within the Duncan Canal Till Lowlands Ecological Subsection.

Hills and lowlands have been rounded and smoothed by glaciation. Dense till or uplifted marine sediments underlie the lowest elevations in this LTA.

Poorly to well drained, mineral soils on hills support western hemlock or yellow-cedar dominated forests.

Very poorly drained organic soils on hills and lowlands support sphagnum moss non-forested wetland or cedar or mixed conifer dominated forested wetlands.

The northern area is part of an important travel corridor for terrestrial wildlife movement between the Lindenberg Peninsula and the rest of Kupreanof Island.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Petersburg Creek-Duncan Salt Chuck Wilderness and Scenic Viewshed LUDs. There has been no timber harvest or road building in this LTA. There are three miles of recreational trails (Portage Mountain Loop Trail) in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast and if unprotected, taller treed southern and easterly aspects of this LTA have a moderate windthrow risk. Landslide initiation risk is low, even on the steepest slopes. There is no snow avalanche risk. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about fourteen percent of the LTA.

Iterpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	DCTL_40_2
Map Unit Code	M245Cz05
Map Unit Long Name	Duncan Canal Till Lowlands Salt Chuck and Woewadski Island Hills
Size	7,161 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Extrusive; Sedimentary; Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Basalt; Argillite, Chert, Graywacke; Mixed Extrusive and Sedimentary
Soil Parent Material	Dense Till, Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquepts, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to low site index (41%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (16%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (13%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (11%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (7%).
Big POG	2016: 90 acres (1%)
High POG	2016: 538 acres (8%)
All POG	1954: 2,935 acres (41%); 2016: 2,935 acres (41%)
Climate	Average temperature: 5.5-7°C (41.9-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 229-254 cm (90-100 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (86%); 500-1000 ft. (14%); 1000-2000 ft. (1%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (95%); 35-54% slopes (4%); 55-75% slopes (1%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Dls, (1%).
Shoreline Miles	12 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (66%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Palustrine (PA), Estuary (ES)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (9%); Palustrine Forested (39%); Upland (53%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; 0.15 km/km2 (0.25 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (< 1%). No documented landslides
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (14%)

Duncan Canal Till Lowlands Zarembo Island Hills

The Duncan Canal Till Lowlands Zarembo Island Hills LTA is located on the central part of Zarembo Island, west of the community of Wrangell. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected smooth hillslopes with lesser amounts of gently sloping lowlands within the Duncan Canal Till Lowlands Ecological Subsection.

Hills and lowlands have been rounded and scoured by glaciation. Dense till underlies most of the lowlands in this LTA.

Poorly and somewhat poorly drained mineral soils on hills support western hemlock or cedar dominated forests.

Very poorly drained organic soils on lowlands and gentle hillslopes support sphagnum moss dominated non-forested wetland or cedar or mixed conifer dominated forested wetlands.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in the Timber Production LUD. The northern portion of the LTA is in the East Zarembo Roadless Area.

About 381 acres of timber harvest occurred in the 1980's and 1990's with five miles of associated road building.

The dominant wind direction is southeast and if unprotected, taller treed southern and easterly aspects of this LTA have a moderate windthrow risk. Landslide initiation risk is moderate to low on the steepest slopes. There is no snow avalanche risk. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about fifteen percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	DCTL_40_3
Map Unit Code	M245Cz06
Map Unit Long Name	Duncan Canal Till Lowlands Zarembo Island Hills
Size	2,976 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Graywacke, Slate
Soil Parent Material	Ablation Till, Dense Till, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquepts, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to muskeg (43%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (20%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (16%); Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (10%).
Big POG	2016: 9 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 54 acres (2%)
All POG	1954: 1,189 acres (40%); 2016: 808 acres (27%)
Climate	Average temperature: 5.5-6.5°C (41.9-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 229 cm (90 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (26%); 500-1000 ft. (58%); 1000-2000 ft. (16%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (99%); 35-54% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	not present
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Flood plain (FP), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Palustrine (PA)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (29%); Palustrine Forested (48%); Upland (23%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	12.8% timber harvest (381 of 2,976 total acres); 0.7 km/km2 (1.2 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No documented landslides
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (15%)

Duncan Canal Till Lowlands Kupreanof Island Hills-Lowlands Complex

The Duncan Canal Till Lowlands Kupreanof Island Hills-Lowlands Complex LTA is located on southeastern Kupreanof Island and Woewadski Island, southeast of the community of Petersburg. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rolling hills with lesser amounts of gently sloping lowlands within the Duncan Canal Till Lowlands Ecological Subsection.

Hills and lowlands have been rounded and smoothed by glaciation. Dense till or uplifted marine sediments underlie the lowland portion of this LTA.

Poorly to well drained mineral soils on hills support western hemlock or cedar forests.

Very poorly drained organic soils on lowlands and gentle hillslope hills support sphagnum moss dominated non-forested wetland or cedar or mixed conifer forested wetlands.

Boulder Point, Butterworth Island, Deception Point, Fair Island, Harrys Lake, Inlet Point, Kah Sheets Island, Kah Sheets Creek Falls, Krauses Hole, Lung Island, Point Lockwood, and Whiskey Pass are located in or adjacent to this LTA.

This LTA is almost entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Scenic Viewshed, Semi-Remote Recreation, Modified Landscape, Timber Production, Old-Growth Habitat, and Wild River LUDs (Kah Sheets Creek). Portions of the LTA are in the Castle and Woewodski Roadless Areas. There has been about 874 acres of timber harvest and eleven miles of road construction in this LTA. There is three miles of recreational trails (Kah Sheets Lake Trail) in the LTA. Kah Sheets Bay Cabin is located in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast and if unprotected, taller treed southern and easterly aspects of this LTA have a moderate windthrow risk. Landslide initiation risk is low, even on the steepest slopes. There is no snow avalanche risk. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about 22 percent of this LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	DCTL_40a_1
Map Unit Code	M245Cz07
Map Unit Long Name	Duncan Canal Till Lowlands Kupreanof Island Hills-Lowlands Complex
Size	19,904 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Extrusive; Igneous Intrusive; Sedimentary; Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Basalt; Quartz Diorite, Monzonite, Quartz Monzonite; Argillite, Chert, Graywacke; Mixed Extrusive and Sedimentary
Soil Parent Material	Dense Till, Glacial Deposit, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquepts, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to low site index (26%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (19%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (18%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (9%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (5%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (5%).
Big POG	2016: 192 acres (1%)
High POG	2016: 1,612 acres (8%)
All POG	1954: 9,648 acres (48%); 2016: 8,774 acres (44%)
Climate	Average temperature: 5.5-7°C (41.9-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 229-254 cm (90-100 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (90%); 500-1000 ft. (10%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (96%); 35-54% slopes (4%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Dls, (<1%).
Shoreline Miles	60 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (65%); mapped (3%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Flood plain (FP), Low gradient contained (LC)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (12%); Palustrine Forested (48%); Upland (39%)
Ownership	NFS (98%); State of Alaska (1%); Private/Municipal (<1%)
Human Disturbance	4.4% timber harvest (874 of 19,904 total acres); 0.3 km/km2 (0.4 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Insects (< 1%); windthrow (< 1%). No documented landslides
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (22%)

Duncan Canal Till Lowlands Zarembo Island Hills-Lowlands Complex

The Duncan Canal Till Lowlands Zarembo Island Hills-Lowlands Complex LTA is located on Zarembo Island, west of the community of Wrangell. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected smooth hillslopes with lesser amounts of gently sloping lowlands within the Duncan Canal Till Lowlands Ecological Subsection.

Hills and lowlands have been rounded and smoothed by glaciation, as well as by local glaciation, marine sedimentation, and uplift and subsequent organic and alluvial deposition.

On hills, poorly to well drained mineral soils about one meter thick over dense till soils support western hemlock, yellow-cedar, or mixed conifer dominated forests.

Very poorly drained organic soils on lowlands and gentle hillslopes support sphagnum moss non-forested wetland or cedar or mixed conifer dominated forested wetlands.

Very deep, well drained alluvial soils on floodplains support Sitka spruce dominated riparian forests.

Low Point is located in this LTA.

This LTA is mainly NFS land, with some State land. The LTA is in Timber Production and Old-Growth Habitat LUDs. A small portion of the LTA is in the South Zarembo Roadless Area.

There has been about 1,334 acres of timber harvest. There are about 27 miles of roads in this LTA. St John Harbor Marine Access Facility and St. John Harbor Administration Site are located in this LTA.

This LTA is largely protected from the dominant southeast winds. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide initiation risk is low, even on the steepest slopes. There is no snow avalanche risk. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about six percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	DCTL_40a_2
Map Unit Code	M245Cz08
Map Unit Long Name	Duncan Canal Till Lowlands Zarembo Island Hills-Lowlands Complex
Size	13,518 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary; Sedimentary; Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Graywacke, Slate; Argillite, Chert, Graywacke; Mixed Extrusive and Sedimentary
Soil Parent Material	Dense Till, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquepts, Cryaquods, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to low site index (26%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (22%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (12%); Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (10%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (5%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (5%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (38%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (19%).
Big POG	2016: 296 acres (2%)
High POG	2016: 1,106 acres (8%)
All POG	1954: 6,101 acres (45%); 2016: 4,767 acres (35%)
Climate	Average temperature: 5.5-7°C (41.9-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 229-254 cm (90-100 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (86%); 500-1000 ft. (14%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (97%); 35-54% slopes (3%); 55-75% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	14 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (38%); mapped (1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Flood plain (FP), Low gradient contained (LC)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (26%); Palustrine Forested (40%); Upland (33%)
Ownership	NFS (89%); State of Alaska (11%)
Human Disturbance	9.9% timber harvest (1,334 of 13,518 total acres); 0.8 km/km2 (1.3 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (< 1%). No documented landslides
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (6%)

Duncan Canal Till Indian Point Lowlands Valley Floor

The Duncan Canal Till Indian Point Lowlands Valley Floor LTA is located in the middle of Kupreanof Island, adjacent to Duncan Canal. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans, and gently sloping lowlands within the Duncan Canal Till Lowlands Ecological Subsection.

The valley floor and lowlands have been shaped by glaciation, uplift and stream erosion.

Very poorly drained organic soils on valley bottom lowlands support sphagnum, cedar or mixed conifer dominated wetlands.

Poorly to well drained soils on footslopes and alluvial fans support western hemlock or cedar forests with inclusions of Sitka spruce dominance.

Deep, well drained alluvial soils on floodplains and alluvial fans support productive Sitka spruce and western hemlock dominated riparian forests.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Timber Production and Old-Growth Habitat LUDs. The entire LTA is in the South Kupreanof Roadless Area. About 58 acres of timber harvest occurred in the 1990's with one mile of associated road building.

The dominant wind direction is southeast, however this LTA is largely protected from prevailing winds due to landscape position. Landslide initiation risk is low, even on the steepest slopes. There is no snow avalanche risk. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about six percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	DCTL_50_1
Map Unit Code	M245Cz09
Map Unit Long Name	Duncan Canal Till Indian Point Lowlands Valley Floor
Size	3,323 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Extrusive; Sedimentary; Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Basalt; Argillite, Chert, Graywacke, Volcaniclastic; Mixed Extrusive and Sedimentary
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial
Soil Great Groups	Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to muskeg (38%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (19%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (8%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (7%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (5%); Unproductive forest due to Alder (5%).
Big POG	2016: 54 acres (2%)
High POG	2016: 445 acres (13%)
All POG	1954: 1,628 acres (49%); 2016: 1,570 acres (47%)
Climate	Average temperature: 3.5-6.5°C (38.3-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 229-254 cm (90-100 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (97%); 500-1000 ft. (3%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (96%); 35-54% slopes (4%); 55-75% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	1 mile
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (51%); mapped (4%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Flood plain (FP), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Palustrine (PA)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (8%); Palustrine Forested (69%); Upland (24%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	1.7% timber harvest (58 of 3,323 total acres); 0.13 km/km2 (0.21 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No documented landslides
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (6%)

Duncan Canal Till Lowlands Salt Chuck Valley Floor

The Duncan Canal Till Lowlands Salt Chuck Valley Floor LTA is located on Kupreanof Island at the head of Duncan Canal. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans, floodplains, gently sloping lowlands, and estuaries within the Duncan Canal Till Lowlands Ecological Subsection.

The valley floor and lowlands have been shaped by glaciation, marine sedimentation, and uplift as well as by post glacial organic and alluvial deposition.

Poorly to well drained soils on footslopes support western hemlock or cedar dominated forests.

Very deep, well drained alluvial soils on floodplains and alluvial fans support Sitka spruce and western hemlock dominated riparian forest.

Very poorly drained organic soils on gently sloping lowlands support sphagnum moss dominated non-forested wetland or cedar or mixed conifer dominated forested wetlands.

On estuaries poorly drained alluvial and marine sediments support sedges and grasses tolerant of brackish conditions.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Timber Production and Petersburg Creek-Duncan Salt Chuck Wilderness LUDs. Most of the LTA is in the North Kupreanof Roadless Area. About eighteen acres of timber harvest occurred in the 1990's with less than one mile of associated road building.

The LTA is largely protected from southeast winds, so taller treed southern and easterly aspects of this LTA have a low windthrow risk. Landslide initiation risk is low due to low slope gradients. There is no snow avalanche risk. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about eight percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	DCTL_50_2
Map Unit Code	M245Cz10
Map Unit Long Name	Duncan Canal Till Lowlands Salt Chuck Valley Floor
Size	3,971 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary; Metamorphic; Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Graywacke, Slate, Argillite, Chert; Schist, Amphibolite; Mixed Extrusive and Sedimentary
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Dense Till, Glacial Deposit, Marine Sediments, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquents, Cryaquepts, Cryaquods, Cryofluvents, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to low site index (22%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (18%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (18%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (7%); Natural grassland (7%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (5%).
Big POG	2016: 179 acres (4%)
High POG	2016: 522 acres (13%)
All POG	1954: 1,844 acres (46%); 2016: 1,826 acres (46%)
Climate	Average temperature: 5-6.5°C (41-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 178-229 cm (70-90 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (87%); 500-1000 ft. (13%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (100%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	2 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (72%); mapped (2%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Flood plain (FP), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Estuary (ES), Low gradient contained (LC), Palustrine (PA)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (16%); Palustrine Forested (39%); Upland (45%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	0.5% timber harvest (18 of 3,971 total acres); 0.05 km/km2 (0.08 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No documented landslides
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (8%)

Duncan Canal Till Lowlands Salt Chuck Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex

The Duncan Canal Till Lowlands Salt Chuck Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex LTA is located on Kupreanof Island at the head of Duncan Canal. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans, gently sloping lowlands, and estuaries within the Duncan Canal Till Lowlands Ecological Subsection.

The valley floor and lowlands have been shaped by glaciation, marine sedimentation, and uplift as well as by post glacial organic and alluvial deposition.

Poorly to well drained soils on footslopes support western hemlock or cedar dominated forests.

Very deep, well drained alluvial soils on floodplains and alluvial fans support Sitka spruce dominated riparian forest.

Very poorly drained organic soils on gently sloping lowlands support sphagnum moss dominated non-forested wetland or cedar or mixed conifer dominated forested wetlands.

On estuaries poorly drained alluvial and marine sediments support sedges and grasses tolerant of brackish conditions.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Petersburg Creek-Duncan Salt Chuck Wilderness, Semi-Remote Recreation, Old-Growth Habitat, and Timber Production LUDs. Most of the LTA is in the South Kupreanof Roadless Area. There has been no timber harvest or road building in this LTA. Towers Arm Cabin is located in this LTA.

The LTA is largely protected from southeast winds, so taller treed southern and easterly aspects of this LTA have a low windthrow risk. Landslide initiation risk is low due to low slope gradients. There is no snow avalanche risk.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	DCTL_50a_1
Map Unit Code	M245Cz11
Map Unit Long Name	Duncan Canal Till Lowlands Salt Chuck Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex
Size	3,734 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary; Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Argillite, Chert, Graywacke; Schist, Amphibolite
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Dense Till, Marine Sediments, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial; Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial; Proglacial Deposition-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to muskeg (41%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (16%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (16%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (5%); Muskeg meadow (5%).
Big POG	2016: 0 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 169 acres (5%)
All POG	1954: 1,119 acres (30%); 2016: 1,119 acres (30%)
Climate	Average temperature: 5.5-6.5°C (41.9-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 229 cm (90 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (100%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (99%); 35-54% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	7 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (89%); mapped (5%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Flood plain (FP), Palustrine (PA), Low gradient contained (LC), Estuary (ES)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (19%); Palustrine Forested (55%); Upland (26%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No documented landslides
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Duncan Canal Till Lowlands Big Creek Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex

The Duncan Canal Till Lowlands Big Creek Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex LTA is located on northern Kupreanof Island, northeast of the community of Kake. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly gently sloping lowlands, beaches, and estuaries within the Duncan Canal Till Lowlands Ecological Subsection.

The valley floor and lowlands have been shaped by glaciation, uplift and by post glacial organic and alluvial deposition. The entire LTA is underlain by dense till or uplifted marine sediments. This LTA can be described as a sphagnum dominated till plain with low volume cedar and hemlock forests along stream channels where soil drainage is slightly improved. Most of the LTA is not forested.

On lowlands, very poorly drained organic soils one to three meters thick over dense till support sphagnum moss dominated non-forested wetlands or cedar dominated forested wetlands.

Poorly to well drained beach deposits support western hemlock dominated forests.

Poorly to moderately well drained soils in riparian areas support cedar or hemlock dominated forests of moderate to low volume timber.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in a Semi-Remote Recreation LUD. The entire LTA is in the North Kupreanof Roadless Area. There has been no timber harvest or road building in this LTA.

The LTA is largely protected from southeast winds, and vegetation is typically short so windthrow risk is low. Landslide initiation risk is low due to low slope gradients. There is no snow avalanche risk. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about eight percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	DCTL_50a_2
Map Unit Code	M245Cz12
Map Unit Long Name	Duncan Canal Till Lowlands Big Creek Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex
Size	3,191 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Graywacke, Slate
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Glacial Deposit, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial; Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial; Proglacial Deposition-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryohemists, Cryosaprists
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to low site index (43%); Muskeg meadow (37%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (16%).
Big POG	2016: 0 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 0 acres (0%)
All POG	1954: 82 acres (3%); 2016: 82 acres (3%)
Climate	Average temperature: 5.5-6.5°C (41.9-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 152-178 cm (60-70 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (100%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (100%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	1 mile
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (60%); mapped (1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Moderate gradient contained (MC), Low gradient contained (LC), Palustrine (PA), Flood plain (FP), Estuary (ES)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (55%); Palustrine Forested (45%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No documented landslides
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (8%)

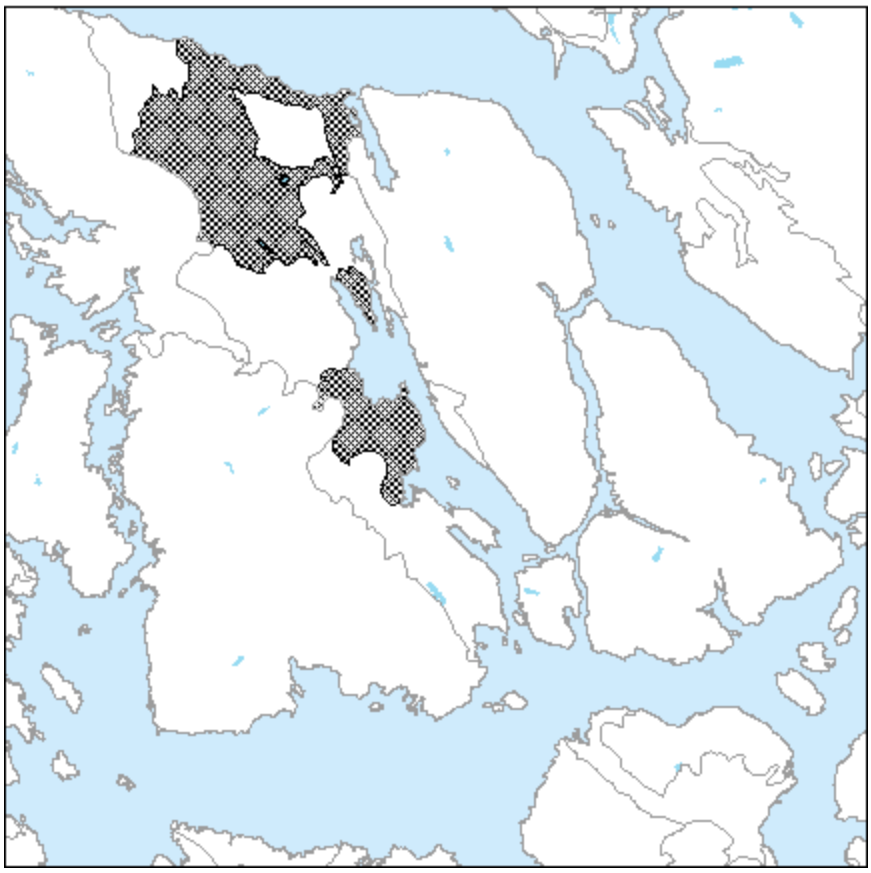
Duncan Canal Till Lowlands Central Kupreanof Island Lowlands

The Duncan Canal Till Lowlands Central Kupreanof Island Lowlands LTA is located on Kupreanof Island between Frederick Sound and Duncan Canal. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly gently sloping lowlands with lesser amounts of rolling hills within the Duncan Canal Till Lowlands Ecological Subsection.

Lowlands have been smoothed and buried by glaciation. Uplifted marine sediments underlie the lowest elevations in this LTA. Most of the LTA is underlain by dense till.

Very poorly drained organic soils on lowlands support sphagnum dominated peatlands with inclusions of mixed conifer or yellow-cedar dominated wetlands.

Poorly to well drained mineral soils along streams and on the more sloping ground and small hills support western hemlock, yellow-cedar or mixed conifer dominated forests.



Flat Point, Indian Point, and West Point are on this LTA.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Semi-Remote Recreation, Timber Production, and Old-Growth Habitat LUDs. The LTA is in North Kupreanof, South Kupreanof, and Castle Roadless Areas. There has been about 517 acres of timber harvest and fourteen miles of associated road building. Less than one mile of recreational trail (Castle River Trail) is in this LTA. The Castle Flats and Castle River Cabins are located on this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast but slopes are gentle and vegetation relatively small. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide initiation risk is low due to low slope gradients. There is no snow avalanche risk. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about twelve percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	DCTL_60
Map Unit Code	M245Cz13
Map Unit Long Name	Duncan Canal Till Lowlands Central Kupreanof Island Lowlands
Size	79,732 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary; Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Argillite, Chert, Graywacke, Slate; Mixed Extrusive and Sedimentary
Soil Parent Material	Glacial Deposit, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Proglacial Deposition-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryohemists, Cryosaprists
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to muskeg (37%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (24%); Muskeg meadow (20%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (8%).
Big POG	2016: 329 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 1,729 acres (2%)
All POG	1954: 12,480 acres (16%); 2016: 11,963 acres (15%)
Climate	Average temperature: 4-7°C (39.2-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 152-254 cm (60-100 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (77%); 500-1000 ft. (21%); 1000-2000 ft. (1%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (99%); 35-54% slopes (1%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Dls, (1%).
Shoreline Miles	49 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (43%); mapped (2%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Palustrine (PA), Flood plain (FP), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Low gradient contained (LC)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (38%); Palustrine Forested (53%); Upland (9%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	0.6% timber harvest (517 of 79,732 total acres); 0.07 km/km2 (0.12 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (< 1%). No documented landslides
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (12%)

Duncan Canal Till Lowlands Castle River Lowlands-Hills

The Duncan Canal Till Lowlands Castle River Lowlands-Hills Complex LTA is located on Kupreanof Island, on the west side of Duncan Canal. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly gently sloping lowlands with lesser amounts of infrequently dissected, smooth hillslopes within the Duncan Canal Till Lowlands Ecological Subsection.

Hills and lowlands have been altered by continental glaciation as well as by post glacial marine sedimentation, uplift, and subsequent organic and alluvial deposition. Dense till underlies most of the LTA.

Very poorly drained organic soils on lowlands and hills support sphagnum non-forested wetlands or mixed conifer dominated forested wetlands.

Poorly to well drained mineral soils on hills support western hemlock or cedar dominated forests.

Very deep, well drained alluvial soils on the Castle River floodplain support Sitka spruce dominated riparian forests.

Big Castle Island and Castle Islands are included in this LTA. The Breland Slough Cabin is located in this LTA.

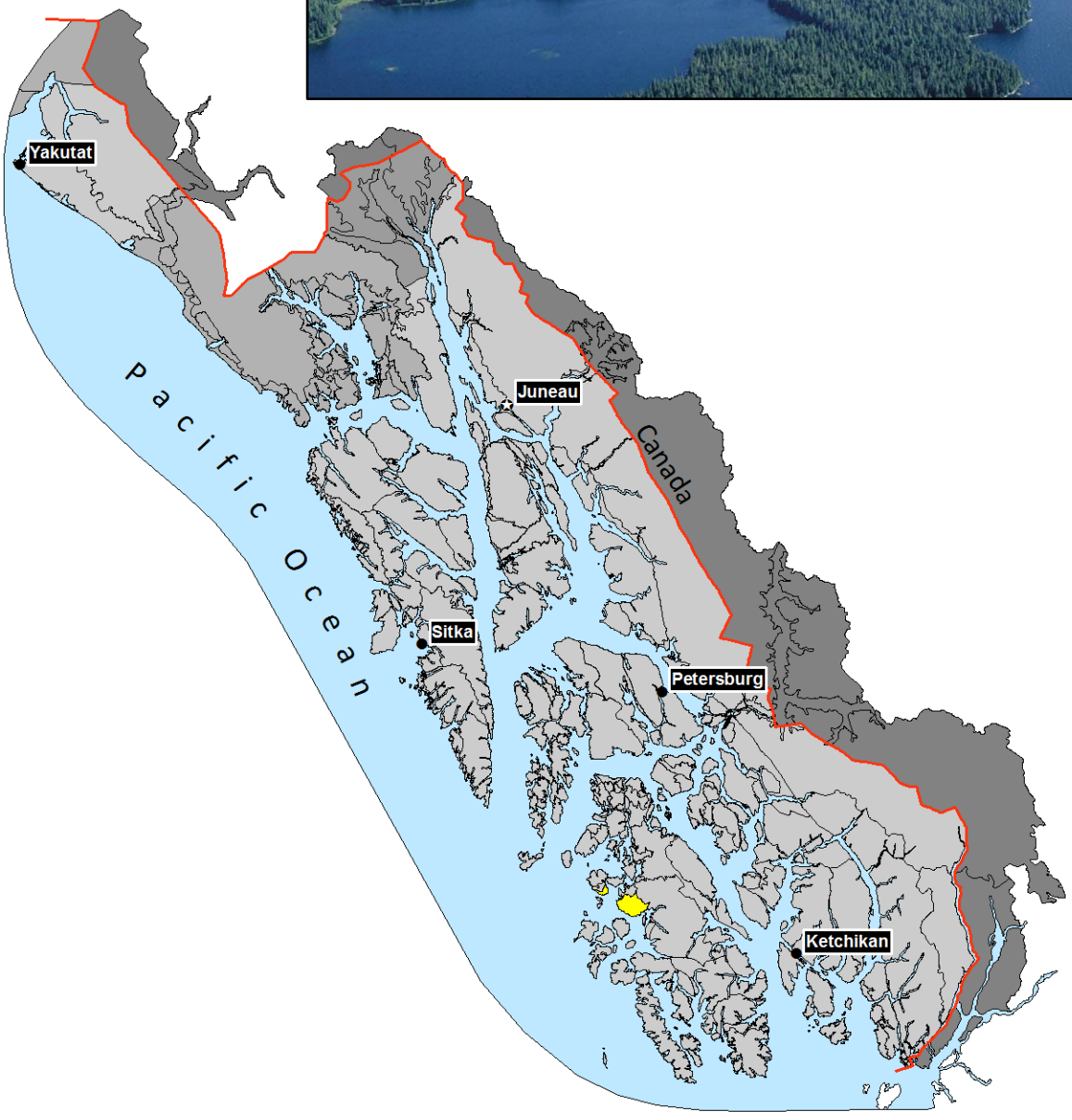
This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Semi-Remote Recreation, Modified Landscape, Timber Production, and Old-Growth Habitat LUDs. The LTA is in both the South Kupreanof and Castle Roadless Areas.

There has been about 145 acres of timber harvest and less than one mile of road construction in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast and due to low elevations and wind resistant vegetation this LTA has low windthrow risk. Landslide initiation risk is low due to low slope gradients. There is no snow avalanche risk.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	DCTL_60a
Map Unit Code	M245Cz14
Map Unit Long Name	Duncan Canal Till Lowlands Castle River Lowlands-Hills Complex
Size	18,652 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary; Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Argillite, Chert, Graywacke; Mixed Extrusive and Sedimentary
Soil Parent Material	Undifferentiated Till, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Proglacial Deposition-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to muskeg (25%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (16%); Muskeg meadow (15%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (12%); Unproductive forest due to Alder (9%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (6%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (6%).
Big POG	2016: 1,097 acres (6%)
High POG	2016: 2,041 acres (11%)
All POG	1954: 7,025 acres (38%); 2016: 6,880 acres (37%)
Climate	Average temperature: 5-7°C (41-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 254 cm (100 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (100%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (97%); 35-54% slopes (3%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Trhl, (2%).
Shoreline Miles	27 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (88%); mapped (2%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Flood plain (FP), Palustrine (PA), Low gradient contained (LC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Moderate gradient contained (MC)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (39%); Palustrine Forested (37%); Upland (24%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	0.8% timber harvest (145 of 18,652 total acres); 0.005 km/km2 (0.01 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (< 1%); landslides (< 0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (1%)

Elevenmile Till Lowlands Ecological Subsection LTAs



Elevenmile Till Lowlands Heceta Island Mountain Slopes

The Elevenmile Till Lowlands Heceta Island Mountain Slopes LTA is located on the southern tip of Heceta Island, northwest of the community of Craig. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, shallowly incised smooth mountain slopes with lesser amounts infrequently dissected smooth hillslopes, and gently sloping lowlands, within the Elevenmile Till Lowlands Ecological Subsection.

This LTA consists of the southeastern slope of Bald Mountain, on Heceta Island. The top of Bald Mountain is carbonate rock, but most of this LTA is till covered non-carbonate rock.

Soils on the mountain slopes are less than one-half meter thick, well drained, and either mineral or organic materials. These soils support productive hemlock forests with cedar dominating in the somewhat poorly drained areas.

On the drumlins and gently sloping hills, soils are mineral or organic, poorly or somewhat poorly drained and typically less than meter thick over dense till or bedrock. These soils support cedar dominated forested wetlands.

Soils on gently sloping benches between the hills are organic and about one meter thick over bedrock or dense till. These soils support non-forested wetlands that are moss and tufted club rush dominated.

The Bald Mountain summit and Warm Chuck are adjacent to this LTA.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in the Old-Growth Habitat LUD. The entire LTA is in the Christoval Roadless Area. There has been no timber harvest in this LTA. There are no roads in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast and southwest. There is a minor amount of wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is moderate. Landslide risk is low to moderate. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about six percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	ETL_30
Map Unit Code	M245Cu01
Map Unit Long Name	Elevenmile Till Lowlands Heceta Island Mountain Slopes
Size	5,065 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Volcaniclastic, Argillite, Chert
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists
Landcover	Volume class 4 on hydric soils (29%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (20%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (13%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (11%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (8%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (7%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (6%).
Big POG	2016: 278 acres (5%)
High POG	2016: 1,343 acres (27%)
All POG	1954: 3,860 acres (76%); 2016: 3,860 acres (76%)
Climate	Average temperature: 3-7.5°C (37.4-45.5°F). Annual precipitation: 254 cm (100 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (49%); 500-1000 ft. (32%); 1000-2000 ft. (19%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (53%); 35-54% slopes (31%); 55-75% slopes (12%); >75% slopes (4%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Sab, (2%).
Shoreline Miles	10 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (2%); mapped (1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Alluvial fan (AF), Palustrine (PA)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (9%); Palustrine Forested (17%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (6%); Upland (67%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (< 1%); landslides (0.5%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (6%)

Elevenmile Till Lowlands Hills

The Elevenmile Till Lowlands Hills LTA is located on west-central Prince of Wales Island, just north and west of Shinaku Inlet and Wadleigh Island north of the community of Craig. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rolling hills and gently sloping lowlands, with lesser amounts of floodplains within the Elevenmile Till Lowlands Ecological Subsection.

The LTA consists of glacially scoured hills with dense till deposits between the hills.

Soils on the hills are typically less than one-half meter thick over bedrock, and consist of mineral or organic materials. Soil drainage ranges from somewhat poorly to well drained. The well drained soils support western hemlock dominated forests. The somewhat poorly drained soils are much more common and support cedar dominated forests.

Soils on the lowlands between the hills are typically poorly drained organic soils about one meter thick over bedrock or dense till. These soils support moss dominated wetlands or low volume cedar forested wetland.

On the floodplains soils are deep and well drained and support productive Sitka spruce and western hemlock dominated riparian forest.

Elevenmile Creek is in this LTA. Non-NFS lands occur in the southeast corner of this LTA.

This LTA is mainly on NFS land. The LTA is in Semi-Remote Recreation and Timber Production LUDs. This LTA is mostly within the Kogish Roadless Area. A minor portion of the LTA is in an Old-Growth Habitat LUD. About three percent of the LTA has had timber harvest. There are thirteen miles of road in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast and southwest. There is a minor amount of wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low and landslide risk is low. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about twenty percent of this LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	ETL_40
Map Unit Code	M245Cu02
Map Unit Long Name	Elevenmile Till Lowlands Hills
Size	33,099 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Breccia, Conglomerate, Limestone, Volcaniclastic, Argillite, Chert
Soil Parent Material	Dense Till, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to muskeg (38%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (19%); Muskeg meadow (12%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (8%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (5%).
Big POG	2016: 476 acres (1%)
High POG	2016: 2,139 acres (6%)
All POG	1954: 8,567 acres (26%); 2016: 7,534 acres (23%)
Climate	Average temperature: 4-7.5°C (39.2-45.5°F). Annual precipitation: 254 cm (100 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (39%); 500-1000 ft. (42%); 1000-2000 ft. (18%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (91%); 35-54% slopes (8%); 55-75% slopes (1%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Dlm, Sab, (<1%).
Shoreline Miles	30 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (2%); mapped (4%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Flood plain (FP), Palustrine (PA)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (17%); Palustrine Forested (50%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (11%); Upland (22%)
Ownership	NFS (93%); Private/Municipal (7%)
Human Disturbance	3.1% timber harvest (1,033 of 33,099 total acres); 0.16 km/km2 (0.3 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (< 1%). No documented landslides
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (20%)

Elevenmile Till Lowlands Elevenmile and Shinaku Creeks Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex

The Elevenmile Till Lowlands Elevenmile and Shinaku Creeks Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex LTA is located just north of Shinaku Inlet on the west-central side of Prince of Wales Island north of the community of Craig. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly floodplains and gently sloping lowlands within the Elevenmile Till Lowlands Ecological Subsection. Infrequently dissected footslopes occupy a small portion of the Shinaku Creek valley floor.

This LTA consists of a glacial till plain into which streams have created small floodplains.

Soils in the lowlands portion of the LTA are typically poorly drained organic soils about one meter thick over dense till. These soils support moss dominated non-forested wetlands or low volume cedar forested wetlands.

The floodplain soils are typically deep, well drained mineral soils that support productive Sitka spruce and western hemlock dominated riparian forest.

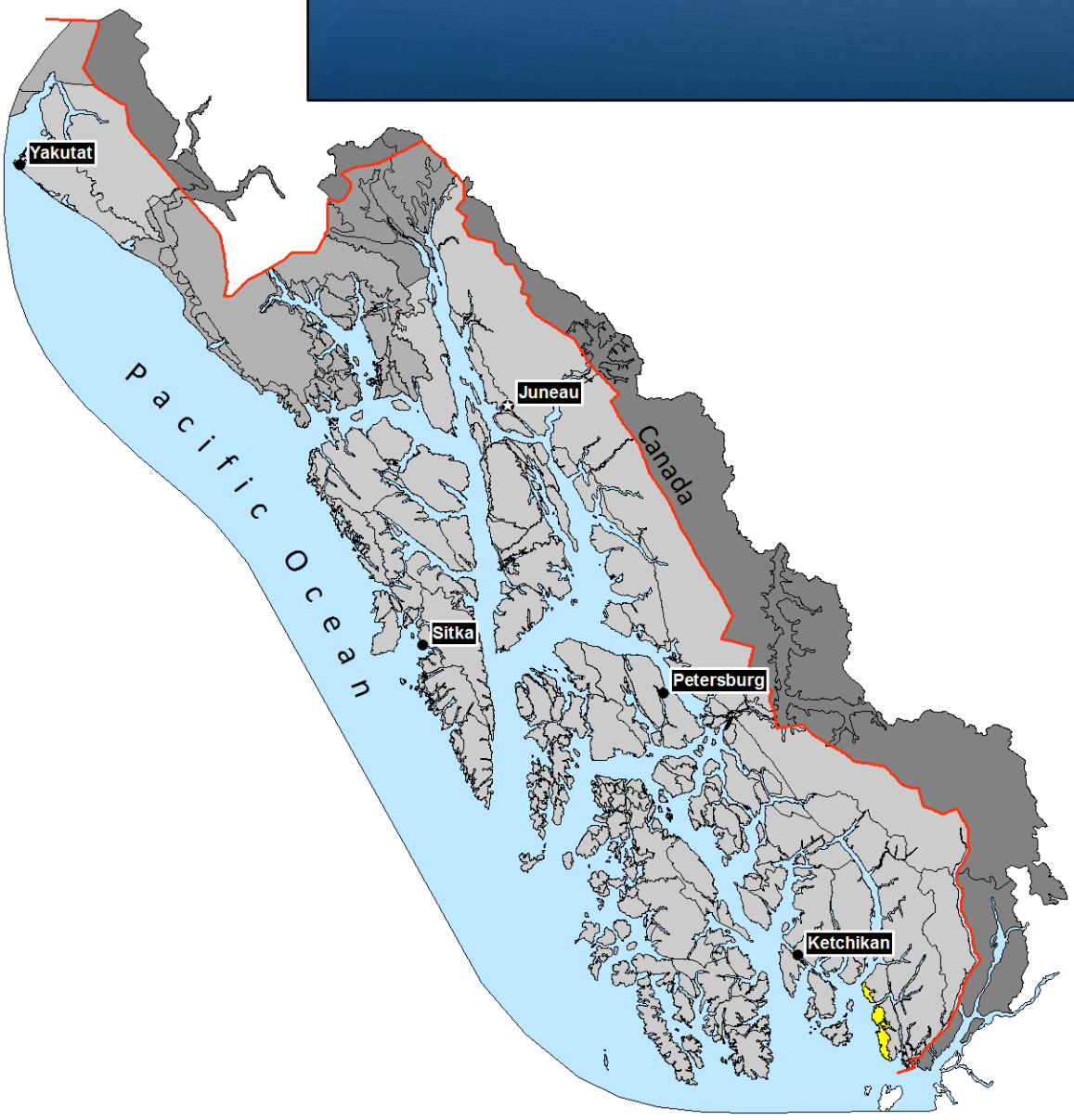
Coastal landforms, primarily in the form of deltas and uplifted shoreline, occupy about seven percent of this LTA. The deltas are at the mouth of Elevenmile Creek and Shinaku Creek in Shinaku Inlet.

Three-fourths of this LTA is on NFS land; non-NFS land occupies the southeast one-fourth. The LTA is in Timber Production and Semi-Remote Recreation LUDs. Most of the LTA is in the Kogish Roadless Area. Approximately eleven percent of the LTA has had timber harvest. There are about thirteen miles of road and trail in this LTA, mostly on non-national forest lands.

The dominant wind direction is southeast and southwest. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about four percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	ETL_50a
Map Unit Code	M245Cu03
Map Unit Long Name	Elevenmile Till Lowlands Elevenmile and Shinaku Creeks Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex
Size	8,995 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Breccia, Conglomerate, Limestone, Volcaniclastic, Argillite, Chert
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Dense Till, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial, Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial; Proglacial Deposition-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryofibrists, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to muskeg (17%); Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (14%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (10%); Sparsely Vegetated/Unvegetated (10%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (9%); Muskeg meadow (9%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (8%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (7%); Timber harvest, less than 20 years old (6%).
Big POG	2016: 327 acres (4%)
High POG	2016: 1,485 acres (17%)
All POG	1954: 4,235 acres (47%); 2016: 3,236 acres (36%)
Climate	Average temperature: 5.5-7.5°C (41.9-45.5°F). Annual precipitation: 254 cm (100 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (85%); 500-1000 ft. (15%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (98%); 35-54% slopes (2%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Dlm, (1%).
Shoreline Miles	12 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (7%); mapped (5%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Flood plain (FP), Moderate gradient contained (MC), High gradient contained (HC), Low gradient contained (LC)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (14%); Palustrine Forested (51%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (6%); Upland (29%)
Ownership	NFS (74%); Private/Municipal (26%)
Human Disturbance	11.1% timber harvest (999 of 8,995 total acres); 0.6 km/km2 (0.9 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No documented landslides
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (4%)

Foggy Bay Till Lowlands Ecological Subsection LTAs

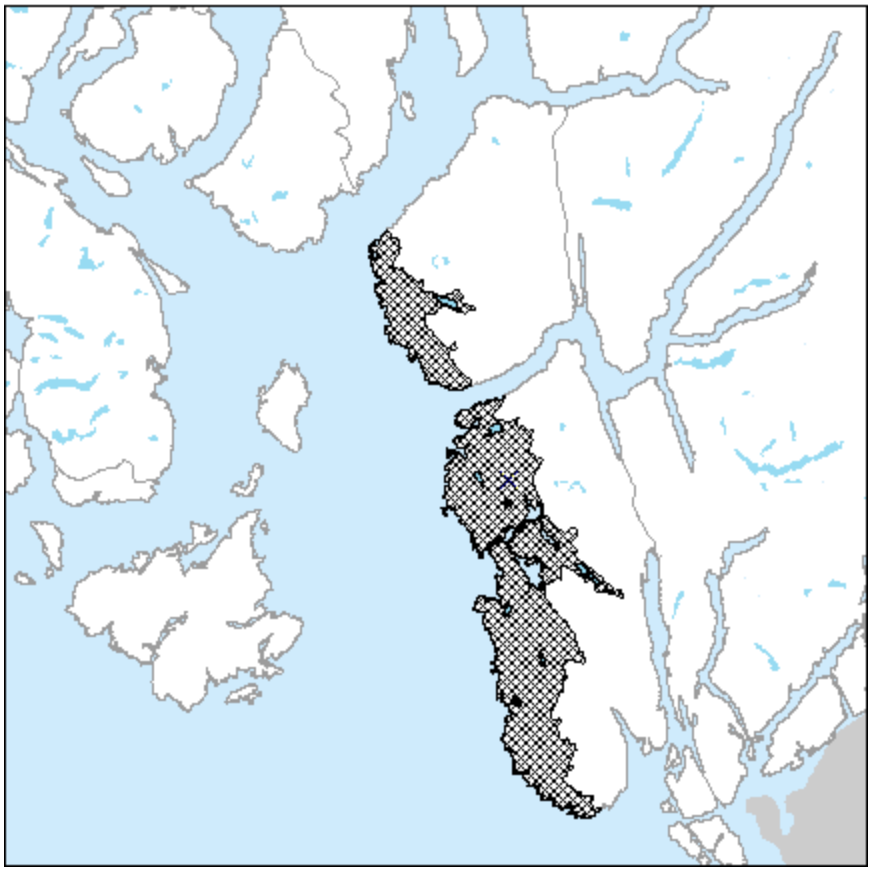


Foggy Bay Till Lowlands Hills-Lowlands Complex

The Foggy Bay Till Lowlands Hills-Lowlands Complex LTA is located on the lowlands between Nakat Bay and Behm Canal, southeast of the community of Ketchikan and east of the community of Metlakatla. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly gently sloping lowlands with lesser amounts of rolling hills within the Foggy Bay Till Lowlands Ecological Subsection.

This LTA is a glacially eroded terrace. Till depth varies. Glaciomarine sediments may be present in much of the LTA.

Soils on the lowlands typically consist of one meter or more of poorly drained organic soil over bedrock, dense till or uplifted beach sediments. These soils typically support moss dominated non-forested wetlands or low volume mixed conifer forests.



On the hills and along incised stream channels, soils are typically one-half to one meter thick over bedrock. These soils support low to moderate productivity cedar-hemlock forests or western hemlock forests.

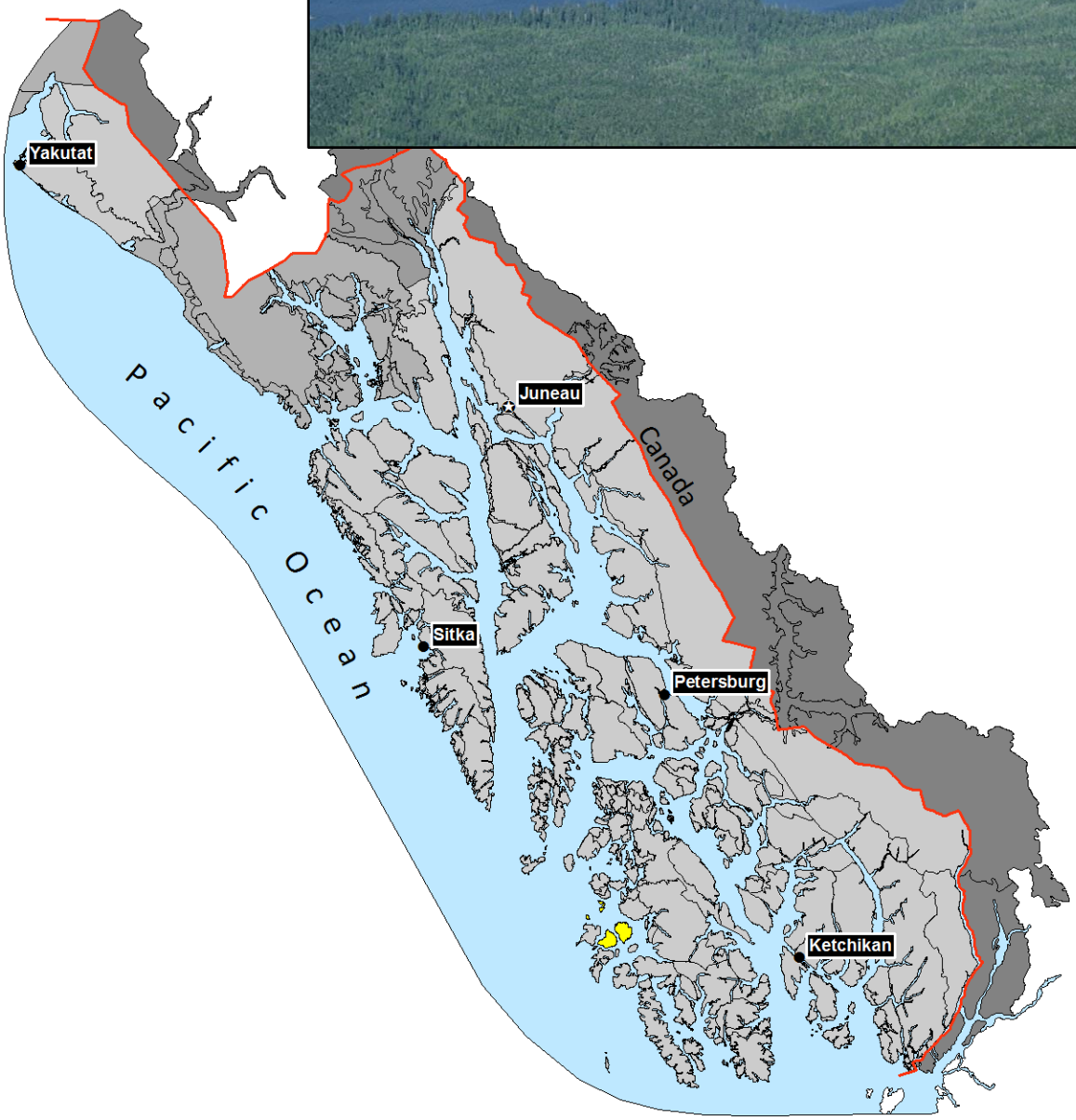
Foggy Bay and the entrance to Boca de Quadra are adjacent to this LTA.

The entire LTA is in the Misty Fiords National Monument Wilderness on NFS land. There has been no timber harvest in this LTA. There are no roads or trails in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. Windthrow risk is low in most of the LTA, but ranges to moderate on steeper southeast facing slopes. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
Interpreateions	Data
TCF_ID_New	FBTL_40a
Map Unit Code	M245Cnn01
Map Unit Long Name	Foggy Bay Till Lowlands Hills-Lowlands Complex
Size	54,939 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Metamorphic; Undifferentiated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Granodiorite; Calcareous Metasediments, Metavolcanics, Schist, Gneiss; Mixed Extrusive and Sedimentary
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to muskeg (36%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (23%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (19%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (7%).
Big POG	2016: 385 acres (1%)
High POG	2016: 2,972 acres (5%);
All POG	1954: 20,058 acres (37%); 2016: 20,058 acres (37%)
Climate	Average temperature: 4-8°C (39.2-46.4°F). Annual precipitation: 254-356 cm (100-140 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (92%); 500-1000 ft. (7%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (95%); 35-54% slopes (4%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Pzm, (1%).
Shoreline Miles	118 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (64%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Low gradient contained (LC), High gradient contained (HC), Flood plain (FP)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (8%); Palustrine Forested (53%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (19%); Upland (20%)
Ownership	NFS (100%); Private/Municipal (<1%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (< 0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (<1%)

Gulf of Esquibel Till Lowlands Ecological Subsection LTAs



Gulf of Esquibel Till Lowlands Lulu Island Mountain Slopes

The Gulf of Esquibel Till Lowlands Lulu Island Mountain Slopes LTA is located on the southern part of Lulu Island west of the community of Craig. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently and frequently dissected shallowly incised mountain slopes with lesser amounts of rolling hills within the Gulf of Esquibel Till Lowlands Ecological Subsection.

This LTA consists of glacially scoured mountain slopes and hills. Weathered till and colluvium depth is highly variable based on the amount of dissection in deeper soils on steeper slopes.

Soils on the steeper mountain slopes are deep, well drained and highly dissected mineral soils. These soils support highly productive western hemlock dominated forests.

Soils on the gentler, smoother mountain slopes are generally less than one meter thick over bedrock or dense till. The soils are somewhat poorly or moderately well drained. These soils support western hemlock forests and cedar dominated forests on the wetter sites.

The entire LTA is in the Outer Islands Roadless Area on NFS land. The LTA is in a LUD II. There has been no timber harvest in this LTA. No roads exist in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast and southwest. There is moderate amount of wind disturbance on the southwest facing slopes along Port Real Marina. Wind risk is moderate to high. Landslide risk is moderate.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	GoETL_30
Map Unit Code	M245Cv01
Map Unit Long Name	Gulf of Esquibel Till Lowlands Lulu Island Mountain Slopes
Size	4,052 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Quartz Monzonite, Quartz Diorite; Volcaniclastic, Argillite, Chert
Soil Parent Material	Ablation Till, Colluvium, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryofolists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to muskeg (22%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (22%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (16%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (10%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (9%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (6%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (6%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (6%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 100 acres (2%)
High POG	2016: 741 acres (18%)
All POG	1954: 2,448 acres (60%); 2016: 2,448 acres (60%)
Climate	Average temperature: 5-7.5°C (41-45.5°F). Annual precipitation: 254 cm (100 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (33%); 500-1000 ft. (52%); 1000-2000 ft. (15%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (58%); 35-54% slopes (34%); 55-75% slopes (8%); >75% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	6 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (1%); mapped (6%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Alluvial fan (AF), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Moderate gradient contained (MC)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (37%); Upland (63%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (0.5%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (3%)

Gulf of Esquibel Till Lowlands Lulu and San Fernando Islands Hills

The Gulf of Esquibel Till Lowlands Lulu and San Fernando Islands Hills LTA is located on Lulu and San Fernando Islands west of the community of Craig. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rolling hills and gently sloping lowlands with lesser amounts of floodplains within the Gulf of Esquibel Till Lowlands Ecological Subsection.

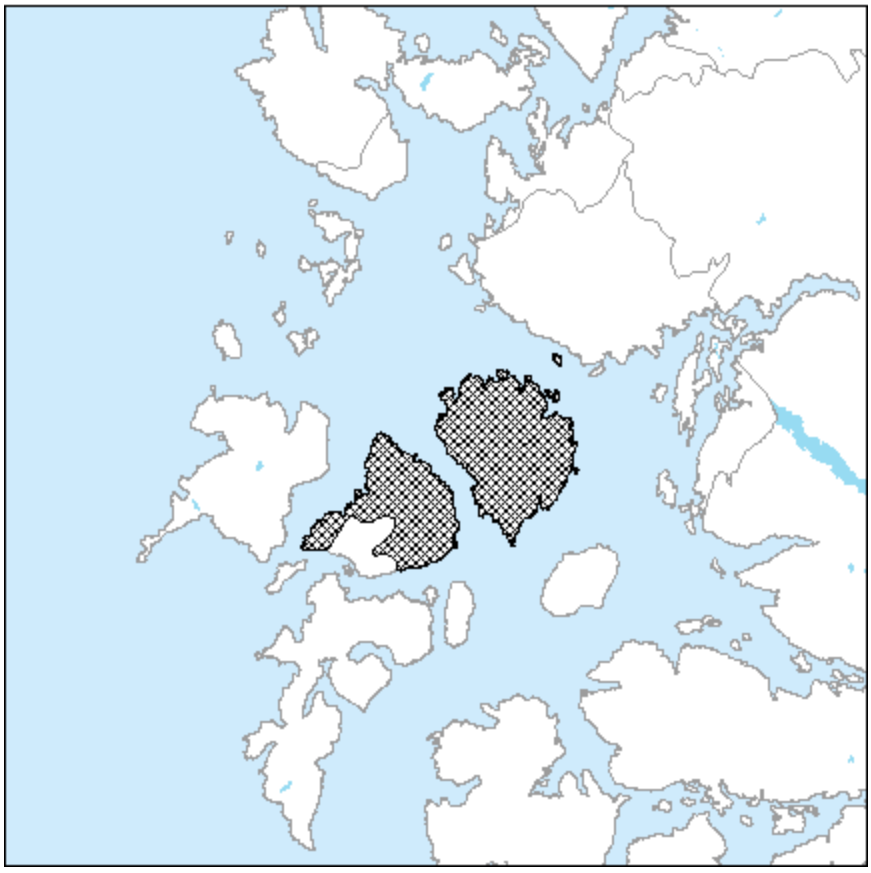
This LTA consists of glacially scoured hills and till plain into which streams have created small floodplains. A small group of drumlins exists on the western side of Lulu Island.

Soils within the lowlands and between the hills and drumlins consist of about one meter of poorly drained organic material over dense till or bedrock. These soils support moss dominated non-forested wetlands or cedar dominated forested wetlands.

On the steeper hillslopes soils are less than one-half meter thick, well drained mineral soils that support western hemlock dominated forests.

On the floodplains and uplifted beaches and deltas, soils are typically deep, well drained mineral soils that support Sitka spruce and western hemlock dominated forests.

This LTA is entirely within the Outer Islands Roadless Area on NFS land. The Lulu Island portion of this LTA is in the LUD II. The San Fernando Island portion of the LTA is in the Semi-Remote Recreation LUD. There has been no timber harvest in this LTA and no roads exist in this LTA.



The dominant wind direction is southeast and southwest. There is a moderate amount of wind disturbance along island shorelines in this LTA. Windthrow risk is moderate on the shorelines and low in the rest of the LTA. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	GoETL_40_1
Map Unit Code	M245Cv02
Map Unit Long Name	Gulf of Esquibel Till Lowlands Lulu and San Fernando Islands Hills
Size	36,171 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Conglomerate, Limestone, Volcaniclastic, Argillite, Chert
Soil Parent Material	Dense Till, Colluvium, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to low site index (47%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (27%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (8%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (6%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 278 acres (1%)
High POG	2016: 1,361 acres (4%)
All POG	1954: 8,242 acres (23%); 2016: 8,242 acres (23%)
Climate	Average temperature: 5-7.5°C (41-45.5°F). Annual precipitation: 254 cm (100 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (81%); 500-1000 ft. (19%); 1000-2000 ft. (1%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (93%); 35-54% slopes (6%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Dlm, (<1%).
Shoreline Miles	73 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (2%); mapped (11%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Flood plain (FP), Lake (L)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (17%); Palustrine Forested (58%); Upland (25%)
Ownership	NFS (100%); Private/Municipal (<1%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (< 1%); landslides (< 0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (2%)

Gulf of Esquibel Till Lowlands Maurelle Islands Hills

The Gulf of Esquibel Till Lowlands Maurelle Islands Hills LTA is located on the Maurelle Islands northwest of the community of Craig. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rounded hillslopes with lesser amounts of gently sloping lowlands and uplifted beaches within the Gulf of Esquibel Till Lowlands Ecological Subsection.

The hills were scoured by ice but dense till deposits are thin and rare.

Soils on the hillslopes are shallow to moderately deep mineral soils and soil drainage class ranges from somewhat poor to well drained. The somewhat poorly drained soils support cedar dominated low volume forests. The well drained soils support western hemlock dominated forest.

Soils between the hills are poorly drained, organic, and about one meter thick over bedrock or till. These soils support moss and tufted club rush dominated wetlands with numerous small ponds. These soils only occur on the larger islands in this LTA.

Uplifted beach soils are typically deep and well drained mineral soils that support productive Sitka spruce and western hemlock forests.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in the Maurelle Islands Wilderness. There has been no timber harvest in this LTA. There are no roads in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast and southwest. Windthrow risk is moderate and landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	GoETL_40_2
Map Unit Code	M245Cv03
Map Unit Long Name	Gulf of Esquibel Till Lowlands Maurelle Islands Hills
Size	5,153 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary; Undifferentiated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Breccia, Volcaniclastic, Argillite, Chert; Mixed Extrusive and Sedimentary
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Marine Sediments, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryofolists, Cryosaprists, Eutrocryepts
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to low site index (29%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (21%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (11%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (10%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (8%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (8%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (6%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 20 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 670 acres (13%)
All POG	1954: 3,051 acres (59%); 2016: 3,051 acres (59%)
Climate	Average temperature: 6-7.5°C (42.8-45.5°F). Annual precipitation: 254 cm (100 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (99%); 500-1000 ft. (1%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (87%); 35-54% slopes (11%); 55-75% slopes (2%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	50 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (10%); mapped (31%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Unmapped
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (29%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (9%); Upland (62%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (< 1%). No documented landslides
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (4%)

Klawock Inlet Till Lowlands Hills LTAs

Klawock Inlet Till Lowlands Hills

The Klawock Inlet Till Lowlands Hills LTA is located on the west side of Prince of Wales Island. The communities of Klawock and Craig are located in this LTA. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rolling hills with lesser amounts of gently sloping lowlands within the Klawock Inlet Till Lowlands Hills Ecological Subsection.

This LTA includes glacially scoured hills and till lined lowlands. Limestone underlies several of the hills. Karst has developed on some of the limestone hills.

On the hills the soils are less than one meter thick over bedrock or dense till. Soil drainage ranges from somewhat poor to well drained. The well drained sites support hemlock dominated forests the somewhat poorly drained sites support cedar dominated forests.

Soils on the lowlands are moderately deep to deep poorly drained organic soils over dense till. These soils support low volume cedar dominated forested wetlands or moss and tufted clubrush dominated non-forested wetlands.

The communities of Craig and Klawock are in this LTA. Wadleigh Island, Fish Egg Island, Abbess Island, and Peratrovich Island are in this LTA.

Most of the LTA is in non-NFS ownership. The small part of the LTA on NFS land is in the Semi-Remote Recreation LUD. About 32 percent of the LTA area has had timber harvest. There are about 52 miles of road in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is south and southwest. Windthrow risk is moderate. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	KITL_40
Map Unit Code	M245Cw01
Map Unit Long Name	Klawock Inlet Till Lowlands Hills
Size	12,288 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Limestone, Chert
Soil Parent Material	Dense Till, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Solution
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Contact Deposition-Glacial; Karstification-Solution
Soil Great Groups	Cryofolists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Sparsely Vegetated/Unvegetated (76%); Timber harvest, less than 20 years old (13%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 0 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 98 acres (1%)
All POG	1954: 4,676 acres (38%); 2016: 778 acres (6%)
Climate	Average temperature: 5.5-7.5°C (41.9-45.5°F). Annual precipitation: 254 cm (100 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (88%); 500-1000 ft. (12%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (90%); 35-54% slopes (7%); 55-75% slopes (2%); >75% slopes (1%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Dlm, Mls, PCl, (61%).
Shoreline Miles	74 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (18%); mapped (15%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Flood plain (FP), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Low gradient contained (LC)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (29%); Upland (71%)
Ownership	NFS (6%); Private/Municipal (94%)
Human Disturbance	31.7% timber harvest (3,898 of 12,288 total acres); 1.7 km/km2 (2.7 mi/mi2) road or trail; City of Craig, City of Klawock.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (< 1%); landslides (< 0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Mitchell-Hasselborg Till Lowlands Ecological Subsection LTAs

Mitchell-Hasselborg Till Lowlands Mountain Slopes

The Mitchell-Hasselborg Till Lowlands Mountain Slopes LTA is located just west of Mole Harbor near Seymour Canal on Admiralty Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, shallowly incised, smooth mountain slopes with lesser amounts of subalpine summits and ridges within the Mitchell-Hasselborg Till Lowlands Ecological Subsection.

This LTA includes all of the highest-relief lands in the Mitchel-Hasselborg Till Lowlands. Overall landform relief is greater than 300 meters (1,000 feet) and slope gradients range from 35 to 50 percent.

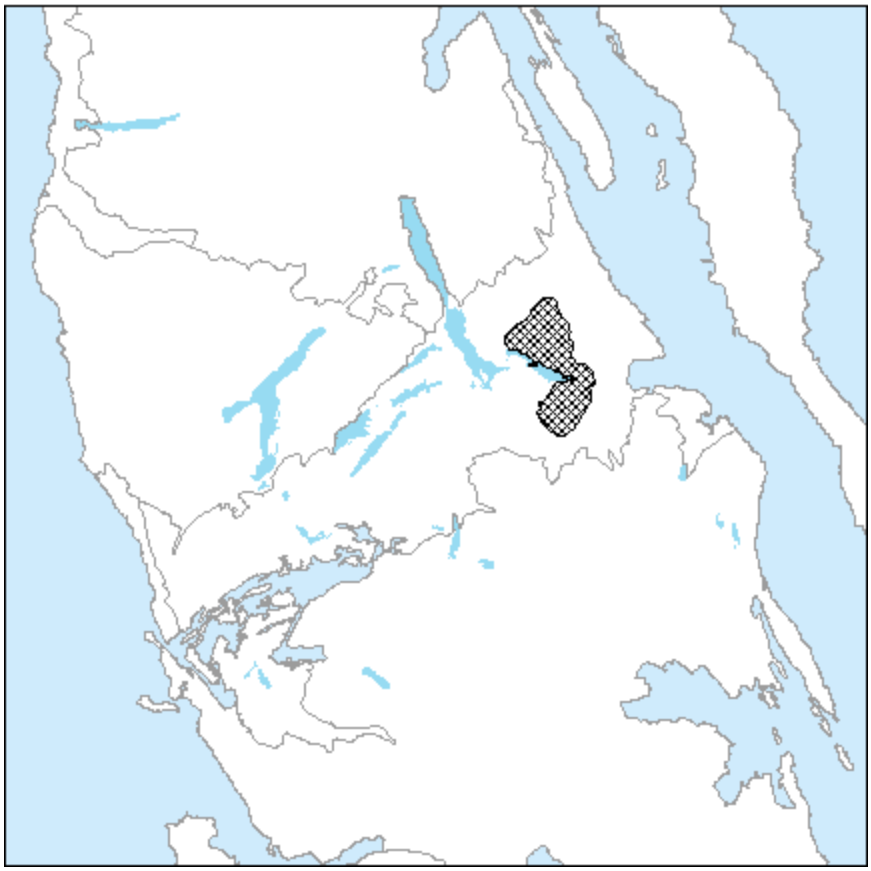
The soils range from poorly drained organic soils in swales, benches, summits, and ridges to moderately well drained and well drained mineral soils on the steeper slopes.

Western hemlock forests with inclusions of Sitka spruce dominate the steeper slopes with better soil drainage.

Mixed conifer and western hemlock-yellow-cedar dominated forests occur on somewhat poorly drained soils on gentle slopes.

Sphagnum, mixed conifer or yellow-cedar wetlands are common on the summits and benches.

The entire LTA is on NFS land. The LTA is in the Admiralty Island National Monument Kootznoowoo Wilderness. There is no timber harvest in this LTA. There is about one mile of trail in the LTA.



The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast. There is a minor amount of wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	MTL_30
Map Unit Code	M245Bt01
Map Unit Long Name	Mitchell-Hasselborg Till Lowlands Mountain Slopes
Size	5,810 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Sedimentary; Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Quartz Monzonite, Quartz Diorite; Chert, Limestone; Carbonaceous Slate, Phyllite
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (23%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (22%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (15%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (11%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (9%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (9%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 200 acres (3%)
High POG	2016: 2,051 acres (35%)
All POG	1954: 4,925 acres (85%); 2016: 4,925 acres (85%)
Climate	Average temperature: 2.5-5.5°C (36.5-41.9°F). Annual precipitation: 229-279 cm (90-110 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (15%); 500-1000 ft. (48%); 1000-2000 ft. (37%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (66%); 35-54% slopes (24%); 55-75% slopes (8%); >75% slopes (2%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (12%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Alluvial fan (AF), Lake (L)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (30%); Upland (70%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; 0.06 km/km2 (0.09 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (< 0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

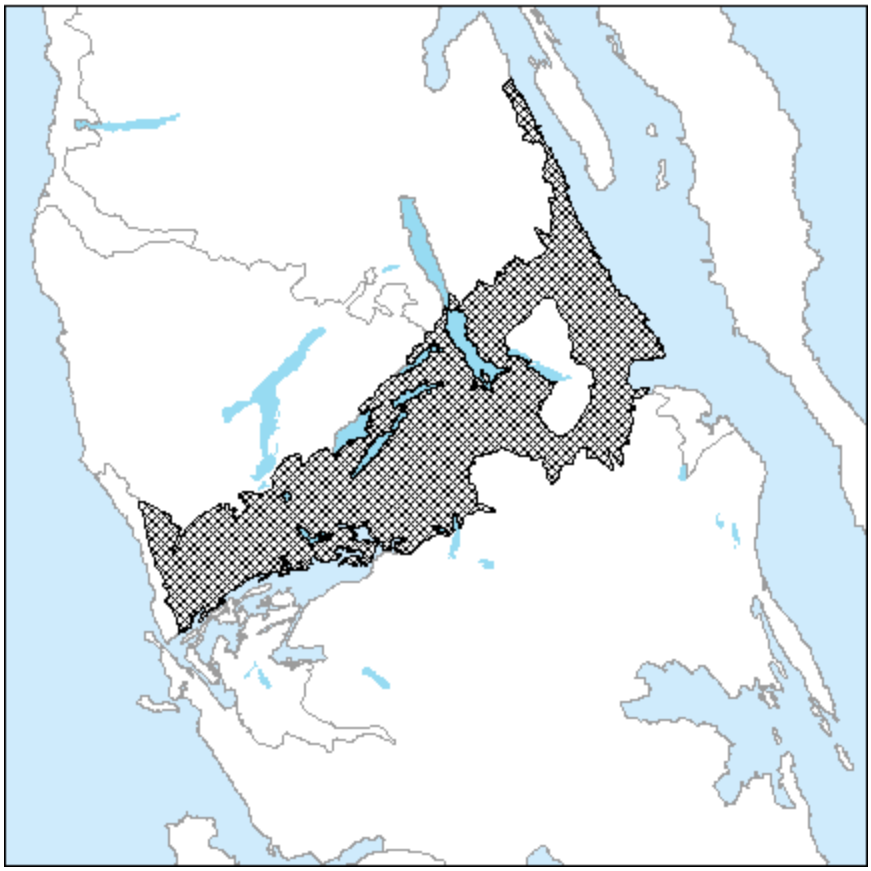
Mitchell-Hasselborg Till Lowlands Hills-Lowlands Complex

The Mitchell-Hasselborg Till Lowlands Hills-Lowlands Complex LTA includes a band of land crossing Admiralty Island from Mole Harbor to Mitchell Bay. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rolling hills and gently sloping lowlands within the Mitchell-Hasselborg Till Lowlands Ecological Subsection.

This LTA is the result of heavy glacial scour. Dense till underlies the lowlands and most hillslope soils in this LTA. On the lowlands very poorly and poorly drained soils support mixed conifer, yellow-cedar or sphagnum wetlands.

The hills have moderately well drained soils, often with a bedrock contact. These soils support western hemlock or cedar dominated forests.

Charcoal is evident below the O horizon between Davidson Lake and Salt Lake in the LTA. The vegetation is finely textured, young western hemlock and Sitka Spruce. This could be evidence of a fire that occurred 130 to 150 years ago.



This LTA is almost entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in the Admiralty Island National Monument Kootznoowoo Wilderness. There is no timber harvest in this LTA. There is about thirteen miles of trail (Thayer Trail, Hasselborg-Guerin Trail, Lake Alexander Trail, and Mitchell Bay Trail) in the LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast. There is a minor amount of wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide and avalanche risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	MTL_40a
Map Unit Code	M245Bt02
Map Unit Long Name	Mitchell-Hasselborg Till Lowlands Hills-Lowlands Complex
Size	69,441 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Extrusive; Sedimentary; Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Basalt, Quartz Monzonite, Quartz Diorite; Sandstone, Shale, Conglomerate; Schist, Amphibolite, Carbonaceous Slate, Phyllite
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume class 4 on hydric soils (18%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (17%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (12%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (12%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (9%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (7%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (7%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (6%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (6%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 5,121 acres (7%)
High POG	2016: 18,176 acres (26%)
All POG	1954: 50,609 acres (73%); 2016: 50,600 acres (73%)
Climate	Average temperature: 2.5-6.5°C (36.5-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 152-279 cm (60-110 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (68%); 500-1000 ft. (28%); 1000-2000 ft. (5%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (87%); 35-54% slopes (11%); 55-75% slopes (2%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Dm, (1%).
Shoreline Miles	51 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (67%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Flood plain (FP), Moderate gradient contained (MC), High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Palustrine (PA)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (6%); Palustrine Forested (42%); Upland (52%)
Ownership	NFS (98%); Private/Municipal (2%)
Human Disturbance	<0.1% timber harvest (9 of 69,441 total acres); 0.07 km/km2 (0.12 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (< 0.1%); landslides (< 0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Mitchell-Hasselborg Till Lowlands Mole Harbor Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex

The Mitchell-Hasselborg Till Lowlands Mole Harbor Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex LTA is located just south of Mole Harbor and includes Pleasant Bay Creek and Mole Harbor Creek on southern Admiralty Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans, gently sloping lowlands, and uplifted beaches within the Mitchell-Hasselborg Till Lowlands Ecological Subsection.

Dense till or uplifted marine sediments underlie the lowlands in this LTA.

The soils on the lowlands are very poorly drained, deep, organic soils. Mixed conifer or sphagnum dominated wetlands occur on flatter areas.

Along streams and on hillslopes soils are typically poorly to moderately well drained and support western hemlock or yellow-cedar dominated forests.

The entire LTA is on NFS land. The LTA is in the Admiralty Island National Monument Kootznoowoo Wilderness. There is no timber harvest or roads in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast, from Seymour Canal. There is negligible wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low.

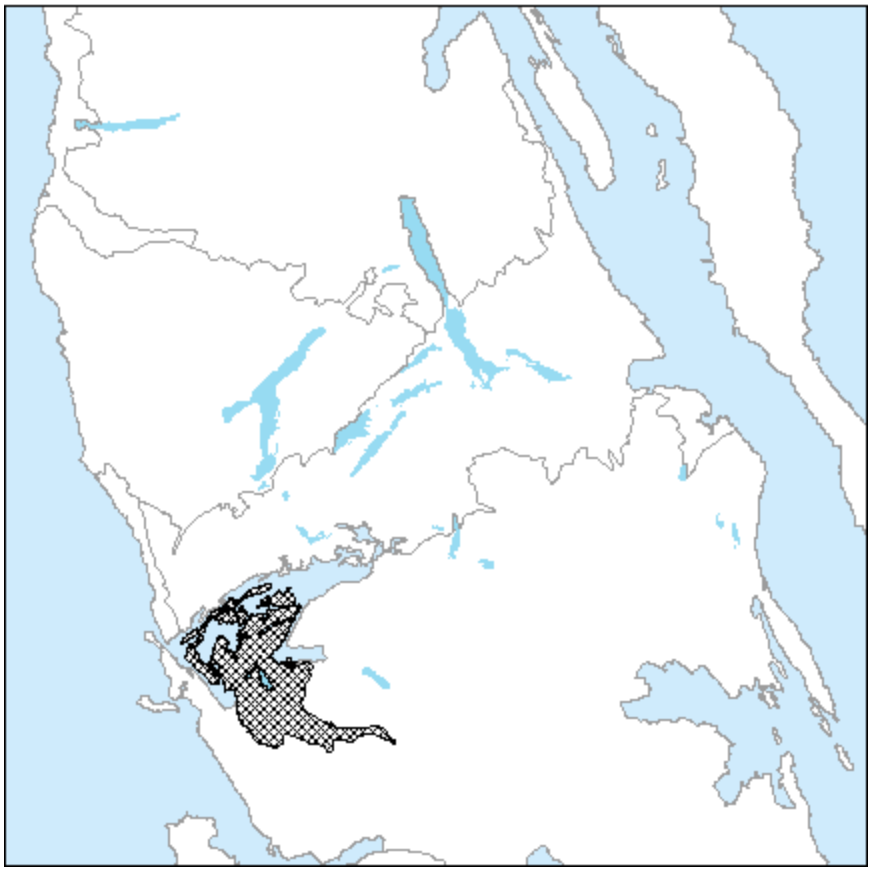
Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	MTL_50a
Map Unit Code	M245Bt03
Map Unit Long Name	Mitchell-Hasselborg Till Lowlands Mole Harbor Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex
Size	3,042 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Ultramafic rocks; Graywacke, Slate
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial; Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial; Proglacial Deposition-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to muskeg (35%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (21%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (8%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (7%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (7%); Muskeg meadow (6%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (6%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 99 acres (3%)
High POG	2016: 515 acres (17%)
All POG	1954: 1,620 acres (53%); 2016: 1,620 acres (53%)
Climate	Average temperature: 3.5-6°C (38.3-42.8°F). Annual precipitation: 229-279 cm (90-110 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (100%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (95%); 35-54% slopes (4%); 55-75% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	8 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (99%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Flood plain (FP), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), High gradient contained (HC), Palustrine (PA)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (16%); Palustrine Forested (41%); Palustrine Moss-lichen (7%); Upland (36%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No documented landslides
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Mitchell-Hasselborg Till Lowlands Mitchell Bay Lowlands

The Mitchell-Hasselborg Till Lowlands Mitchell Bay Lowlands LTA is located just south of Mitchell Bay near the community of Angoon on Admiralty Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly gently sloping lowlands within the Mitchell-Hasselborg Till Lowlands Ecological Subsection.

This LTA includes several bedrock islands in Mitchell Bay. The LTA is the result of glacial scour over metasedimentary rocks, and uplift. Dense till is largely absent from this LTA. The landscape is remarkably forested for such gentle topography. This is the result of very low rainfall (approximately 45 inches at Angoon).

Much of the LTA is low to moderately productive western hemlock dominated forests on somewhat poorly drained soils with a thick organic surface. Yellow-cedar is largely absent in this LTA. There are several, small open sphagnum bogs and bedrock controlled lakes.



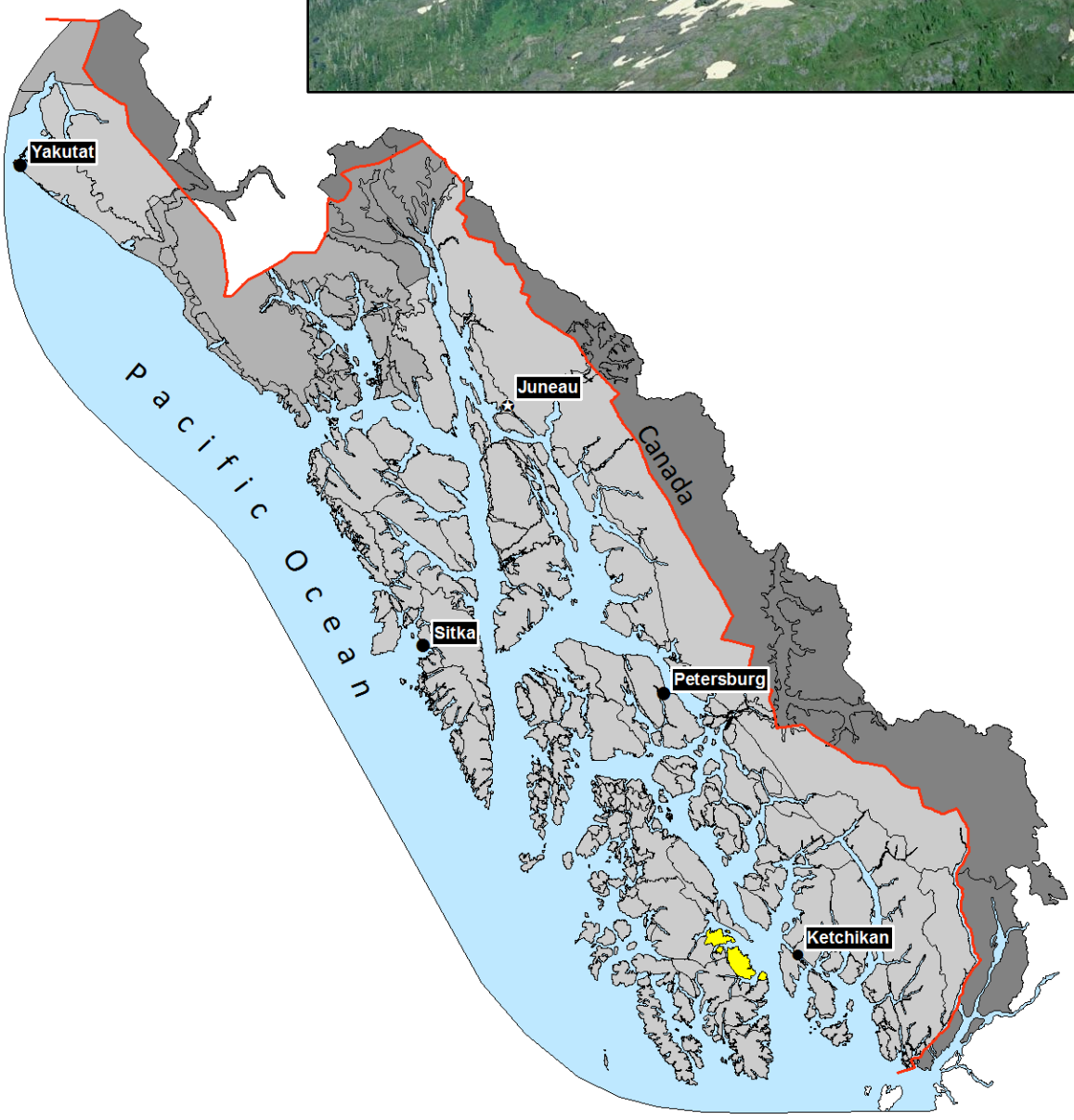
Carbonate geology (Karst) is present in the southeast portion of the LTA.

Two-thirds of this LTA is on NFS land; one third is on private/municipal land. The LTA is in the Admiralty Island National Monument Kootznoowoo Wilderness. There is about 31 acres of timber harvest in this LTA from the 1910's. There is no road or trail in the LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast. There is a moderate amount of wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is moderate. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	MTL_60
Map Unit Code	M245Bt04
Map Unit Long Name	Mitchell-Hasselborg Till Lowlands Mitchell Bay Lowlands
Size	11,295 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary; Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Sandstone, Shale, Conglomerate; Marble
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Solution
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Proglacial Deposition-Glacial; Karstification-Solution
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume class 4 on hydric soils (18%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (15%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (14%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (12%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (11%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (9%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (7%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (6%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 772 acres (7%)
High POG	2016: 3,177 acres (28%)
All POG	1954: 8,911 acres (79%); 2016: 8,880 acres (79%)
Climate	Average temperature: 2.5-6.5°C (36.5-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 152-178 cm (60-70 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (99%); 500-1000 ft. (1%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (96%); 35-54% slopes (3%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Dm, (17%).
Shoreline Miles	56 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (98%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Flood plain (FP), Low gradient contained (LC), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Palustrine (PA), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (45%); Upland (55%)
Ownership	NFS (72%); Private/Municipal (28%)
Human Disturbance	0.3% timber harvest (31 of 11,295 total acres); no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No documented landslides
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Skowl Arm Till Lowlands Ecological Subsection LTAs



Skowl Arm Till Lowlands Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex

The Skowl Arm Till Lowlands Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex LTA is located on east-central Prince of Wales Island between McKenzie Inlet and Sunny Cove, southeast of the community of Hollis. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, smooth mountain slopes and rounded mountain summits with lesser amounts of rolling hills within the Skowl Arm Till Lowlands Ecological Subsection.

This LTA was glacially scoured, but dense till is rare in this LTA. The metamorphic rocks yield very smooth and rounded mountains and hillslopes. Numerous bedrock controlled lakes are present in this LTA.

Soils on the gently sloping hills and mountain slopes are typically somewhat poorly drained mineral soils and range from shallow to deep over bedrock. These soils support low to moderate volume cedar-hemlock forests.

On steeper mountain slopes, soils are typically well drained mineral soils that range from shallow to deep over bedrock. These soils support western hemlock dominated stands.

On the rounded summits, soils are typically poorly drained organic soils less than one-half meter thick over bedrock. These soils support sedge or tufted club rush dominated non-forested wetlands or low volume cedar dominated forested wetlands.

Clover Mountain is in this LTA. Sunny Cove, Clover Bay and McKenzie Inlet are adjacent to this LTA.

This LTA is almost entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Timber Production, Old-Growth Habitat, and Modified Landscape LUDs. This LTA is largely in the McKenzie Roadless Area. Less than two percent of the LTA has had timber harvest, mostly in the 1990s. There are no roads or trails in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. Windthrow risk is moderate to low. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	SATL_30a
Map Unit Code	M245Cdd01
Map Unit Long Name	Skowl Arm Till Lowlands Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex
Size	28,967 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Granite, Metavolcanics, Metasediments;
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Haplocryods, Humicryods, Rock Outcrop
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to low site index (32%); Unproductive forest due to high elevation (14%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (11%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (8%); Sparsely Vegetated/Unvegetated (6%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 1,237 acres (4%)
High POG	2016: 2,932 acres (10%)
All POG	1954: 7,706 acres (27%); 2016: 7,296 acres (25%)
Climate	Average temperature: 3-7.5°C (37.4-45.5°F). Annual precipitation: 330-432 cm (130-170 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (11%); 500-1000 ft. (33%); 1000-2000 ft. (50%); 2000+ ft. (6%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (52%); 35-54% slopes (24%); 55-75% slopes (15%); >75% slopes (9%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	11 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (<1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Lake (L), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Alluvial fan (AF), Palustrine (PA)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (22%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (18%); Upland (60%)
Ownership	NFS (100%); Private/Municipal (<1%)
Human Disturbance	1.4% timber harvest (410 of 28,967 total acres); no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Insects (< 1%); windthrow (< 1%); landslides (0.2%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (3%)

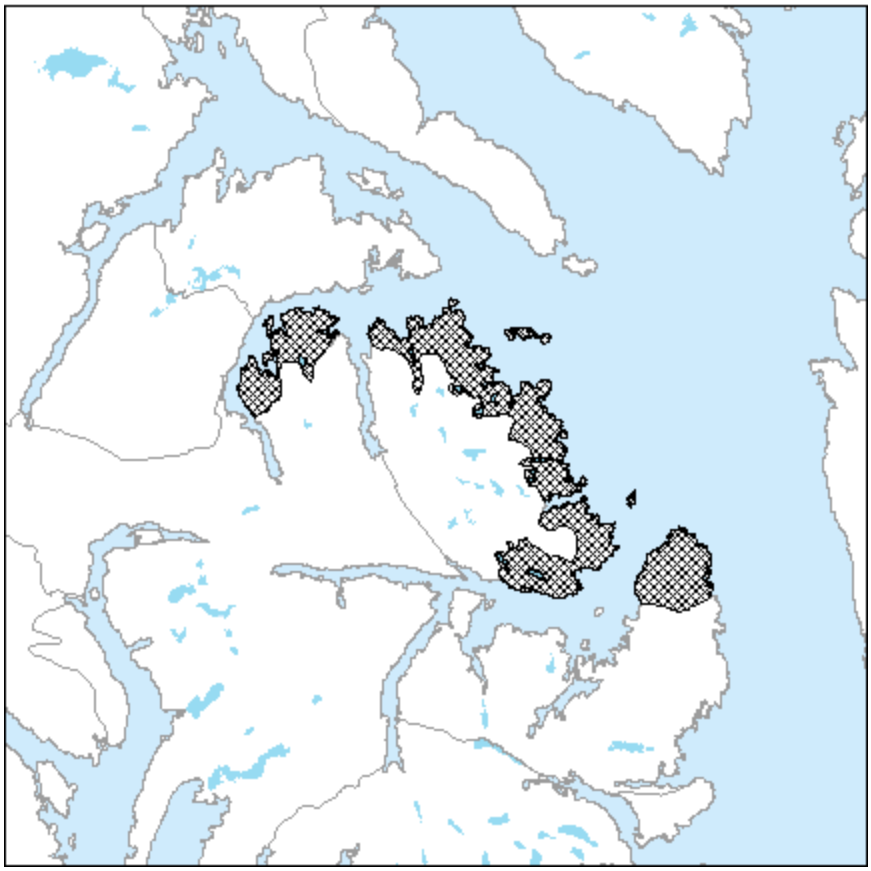
Skowl Arm Till Lowlands Hills

The Skowl Arm Till Lowlands Hills LTA is located on the east-central side of Prince of Wales Island between Skowl Arm and Cholmondeley Sound southeast of the community of Hollis. The landforms comprising this LTA are rolling hills within the Skowl Arm Till Lowlands Ecological Subsection.

The rolling hills of this LTA were glacially scoured, rounded, and smoothed. Dense till occurs only at low elevations in this LTA.

The soils on the gently sloping hillslopes are typically somewhat poorly drained mineral or organic soils that range from shallow to moderately deep over bedrock. These soils support low volume cedar-hemlock forests.

On steeper hillslopes, soils are typically well drained mineral materials less than one meter thick over bedrock. These soils support western hemlock dominated forests.



On the flat hilltops and lowlands between the hills, soils are typically poorly drained organic soils one to three meters thick over bedrock. These soils support tufted club rush or sedge non-forested wetland or very low volume cedar dominated forested wetlands.

Trollers Cove Cabin, Chasina Point, Saltery Cove Lodge, and numerous lakes occur in this LTA.

This LTA is mainly on NFS land. The LTA is in Timber Production and Old-Growth Habitat Land Use Designations. This LTA is largely in the McKenzie Roadless Area. About five percent of the LTA has had timber harvest, mostly on non-national forest lands. There are about fourteen miles of roads and trails in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	SATL_40
Map Unit Code	M245Cdd02
Map Unit Long Name	Skowl Arm Till Lowlands Hills
Size	30,019 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Metamorphic; Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Granite, Metavolcanics, Metasediments; Volcaniclastic, Argillite, Chert
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to low site index (34%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (12%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (9%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (9%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (7%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (7%); Sparsely Vegetated/Unvegetated (6%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 2,219 acres (7%)
High POG	2016: 4,564 acres (15%)
All POG	1954: 14,366 acres (48%); 2016: 12,905 acres (43%)
Climate	Average temperature: 4.5-8°C (40.1-46.4°F). Annual precipitation: 330-432 cm (130-170 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (77%); 500-1000 ft. (23%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (80%); 35-54% slopes (15%); 55-75% slopes (4%); >75% slopes (1%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: PzZc, (<1%).
Shoreline Miles	108 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (4%); mapped (<1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Lake (L), Palustrine (PA)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (55%); Upland (45%)
Ownership	NFS (81%); Private/Municipal (19%)
Human Disturbance	4.9% timber harvest (1,461 of 30,019 total acres); 0.19 km/km2 (0.3 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (< 1%); landslides (< 0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (3%)

Skowl Arm Till Lowlands Hills-Lowlands Complex

The Skowl Arm Till Lowlands Hills-Lowlands Complex LTA is located on east-central Prince of Wales Island between Skowl Arm and Kasaan Bay, south of the village of Kasaan and east of the community of Hollis. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rolling hills and gently sloping lowlands within the Skowl Arm Till Lowlands Ecological Subsection.

This LTA consists of glacially scoured hills and lowlands. Drumlins occur in the western part of the LTA where ice poured out of Twelvemile Arm and Polk Inlet. Dense till occurs at low elevations in this LTA.

The soils on the gently sloping hillslopes are typically somewhat poorly drained mineral or organic materials that range from shallow to moderately deep over bedrock or dense till. These soils support low volume cedar-hemlock forests.

On steeper hillslopes and drumlins, soils are typically well drained mineral materials less than one meter thick over bedrock. These soils support productive western hemlock forests.

On the lowlands between the hills soils are typically poorly drained organic soils one to three meters thick over bedrock or dense till. These soils support tufted club rush or sedge non-forested wetland or very low volume cedar dominated forested wetlands.

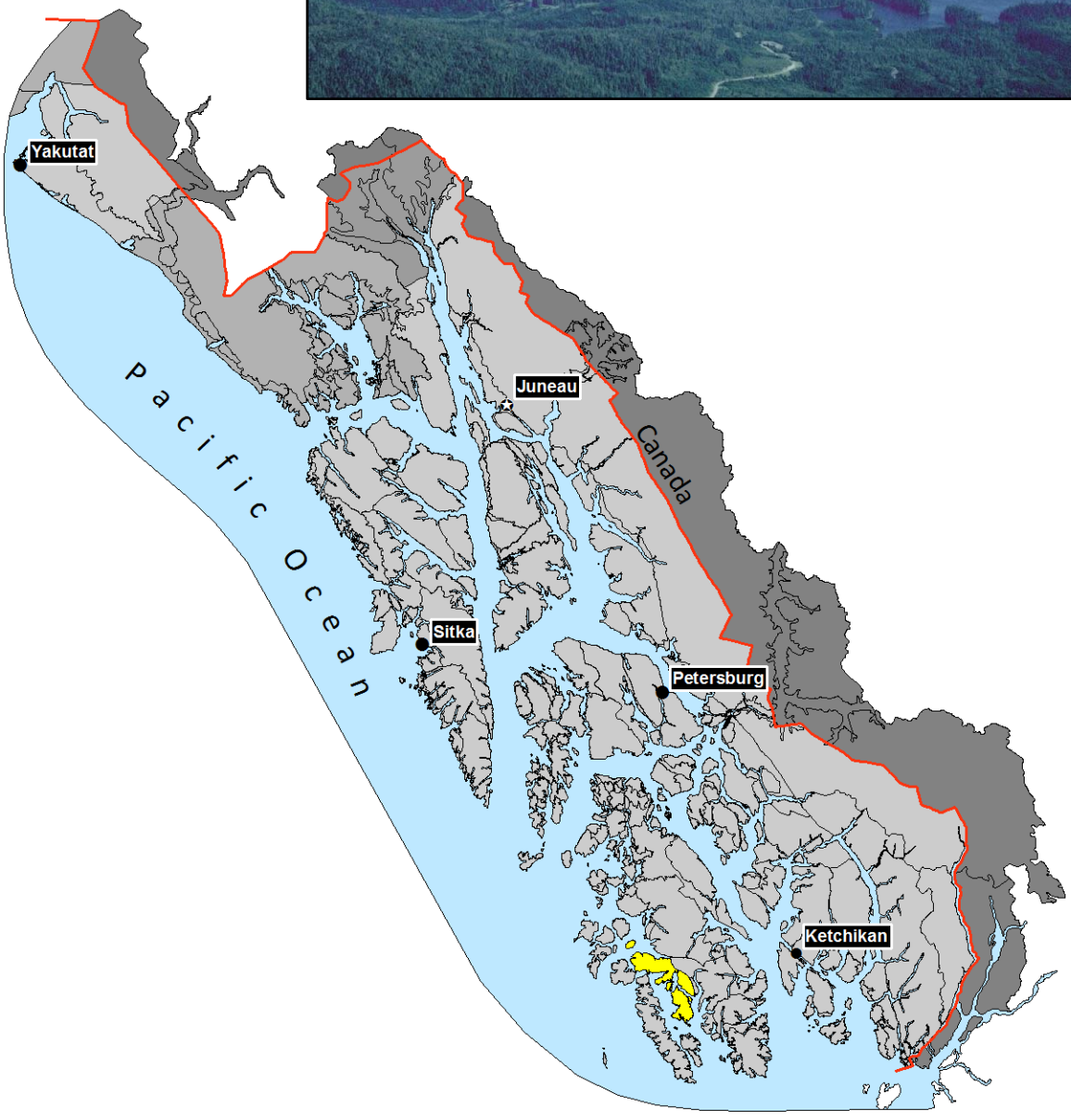
Kasaan Island, Kasaan Point and the historic village site of Old Kasaan are in this LTA. Smith Cove and Kina Cove are adjacent to this LTA.

Only one-third of this LTA is on NFS land; the majority is on private/municipal land. About a third of the LTA is in the Kasaan Bay Roadless Area. The LTA is in Timber Production and Old-Growth Habitat LUDs. About 32 percent of the LTA has had timber harvest.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low. Yellow-cedar decline occupies about nine percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	SATL_40a
Map Unit Code	M245Cdd03
Map Unit Long Name	Skowl Arm Till Lowlands Hills-Lowlands Complex
Size	30,304 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary; Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Volcaniclastic, Argillite, Chert, Breccia; Alluvium
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Dense Till, Undifferentiated Till, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Sparsely Vegetated/Unvegetated (42%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (15%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (10%); Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (10%); Timber harvest, less than 20 years old (7%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 416 acres (1%)
High POG	2016: 604 acres (2%)
All POG	1954: 12,488 acres (41%); 2016: 2,845 acres (9%)
Climate	Average temperature: 5-7.5°C (41-45.5°F). Annual precipitation: 254-330 cm (100-130 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (76%); 500-1000 ft. (23%); 1000-2000 ft. (1%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (93%); 35-54% slopes (7%); 55-75% slopes (1%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Dlm, SOl, (2%).
Shoreline Miles	69 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (5%); mapped (<1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Lake (L), Palustrine (PA)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (6%); Palustrine Forested (48%); Upland (46%)
Ownership	NFS (37%); State of Alaska (4%); Private/Municipal (59%)
Human Disturbance	31.8% timber harvest (9,643 of 30,304 total acres); 1.4 km/km2 (2.2 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (< 0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (9%)

Soda Bay Till Lowlands Ecological Subsection LTAs



Soda Bay Till Lowlands Sukkwan Island Mountain Summits

The Soda Bay Till Lowlands Sukkwan Island Mountain Summits LTA is located on southeastern Sukkwan Island south of the community of Hydaburg. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rounded mountain summits within the Soda Bay Till Lowlands Ecological Subsection.

The rounded mountain summits of this LTA were glacially scoured and rounded. Dense till is present in concave areas in this LTA.

Soils on the rounded summits are typically poorly or somewhat poorly drained organic or mineral materials less than one-half meter thick over bedrock. These soils support very low volume cedar or hemlock dominated forests. Rock outcrop and non-forested dwarf shrub wetlands are common.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Timber Production, Old-Growth Habitat, and Semi-Remote Recreation LUDs. This LTA is entirely within the Sukkwan Roadless Area. There has been no timber harvest in this LTA. There are no roads in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast and south. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low.

Intepretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	SBTL_10
Map Unit Code	M245Cx01
Map Unit Long Name	Soda Bay Till Lowlands Sukkwan Island Mountain Summits
Size	1,999 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Syenite; Siltstone; Mudstone
Soil Parent Material	Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryohemists, Rock Outcrop
Landcover	Sparsely Vegetated/Unvegetated (26%); Unproductive forest due to high elevation (24%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (14%); Unproductive forest due to rock (8%); Alder-Brush (6%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 0 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 81 acres (4%)
All POG	1954: 326 acres (16%); 2016: 326 acres (16%)
Climate	Average temperature: 4-6.5°C (39.2-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 406-432 cm (160-170 in).
Elevation Class	500-1000 ft. (9%); 1000-2000 ft. (90%); 2000+ ft. (2%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (47%); 35-54% slopes (30%); 55-75% slopes (18%); >75% slopes (6%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	not present
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Lake (L)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (9%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (20%); Upland (70%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (0.3%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (4%)

Soda Bay Till Lowlands San Juan Bautista Island and Trocadero Bay Mountain Slopes

The Soda Bay Till Lowlands San Juan Bautista Island and Trocadero Bay Mountain Slopes LTA is located on San Juan Bautista Island and west-southcentral Prince of Wales Island, just north of Waterfall Resort. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, smooth mountain slopes with lesser amounts of lowlands within the Soda Bay Till Lowlands Ecological Subsection.

This LTA consists of glacially scoured mountain slopes and lowlands. Dense till is present at low elevations.

Soils on the steeper mountains slopes are typically well drained mineral materials that range from shallow to deep over bedrock. Dense till underlies the lower slopes in some areas. These soils support productive western hemlock forests with inclusions of Sitka spruce dominance.

On the gently sloping mountain slopes, soils are typically somewhat poorly drained mineral or organic materials that range from shallow to deep over bedrock or till. These soils support low volume cedar-hemlock forests with mountain hemlock forests at higher elevations.

Soils on the lowlands are typically poorly drained organic materials one meter or more thick over dense till or bedrock. These soils support tufted club rush non-forested wetlands and very low volume cedar dominated forested wetlands.

About half of this LTA is on NFS land. The LTA is in Old-Growth Habitat, Scenic Viewshed and Timber Production LUDs. The NFS lands are in the Soda Bay and Outer Islands Roadless Areas. Bautista Peak is in this LTA. About thirteen percent of the LTA has had timber harvest. There are about 49 miles of roads and trails in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction southeast. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low.

Iterpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	SBTL_30_1
Map Unit Code	M245Cx02
Map Unit Long Name	Soda Bay Till Lowlands San Juan Bautista Island and Trocadero Bay Mountain Slopes
Size	31,402 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Extrusive; Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Andesite, Basalt; Graywacke, Mudstone, Siltstone
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Sparsely Vegetated/Unvegetated (29%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (14%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (9%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (8%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (8%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (6%); Unproductive forest due to high elevation (6%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (5%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 385 acres (1%)
High POG	2016: 3,796 acres (12%)
All POG	1954: 15,490 acres (49%); 2016: 11,548 acres (37%)
Climate	Average temperature: 3.5-7.5°C (38.3-45.5°F). Annual precipitation: 254 cm (100 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (28%); 500-1000 ft. (36%); 1000-2000 ft. (35%); 2000+ ft. (1%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (56%); 35-54% slopes (26%); 55-75% slopes (13%); >75% slopes (5%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	36 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (2%); mapped (2%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Palustrine (PA), Flood plain (FP)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (13%); Palustrine Forested (28%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (5%); Upland (53%)
Ownership	NFS (51%); State of Alaska (1%); Private/Municipal (48%)
Human Disturbance	12.6% timber harvest (3,942 of 31,402 total acres); 0.6 km/km2 (1.0 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (< 1%); avalanche fields (< 0.1%); landslides (0.6%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (4%)

Soda Bay Till Lowlands Sukkwan Island Mountain Slopes

The Soda Bay Till Lowlands Sukkwan Island Mountain Slopes LTA is located on southeastern Sukkwan Island, southeast of the community of Hydaburg. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, smooth mountain slopes with lesser areas of rounded mountain summits and gently sloping lowlands within the Soda Bay Till Lowlands Ecological Subsection.

The mountain slopes in this LTA were glacially scoured and dense till occurs in concave areas from sea level to sub alpine.

On the steeper mountain slopes, soils are typically shallow to deep well drained mineral materials. These soils support productive western hemlock forests with inclusions of Sitka spruce.

Soils on the gently sloping mountain slopes are typically somewhat poorly drained mineral materials less than one meter thick over dense till or bedrock. These soils support low volume cedar dominated forests.

On the lowlands, organic soils are typically poorly drained and more than one meter thick over bedrock or dense till. These soils support low volume cedar forested wetlands and moss and tufted club rush dominated non-forested wetlands.

Soils on the rounded summits are typically poorly or somewhat poorly drained organic or mineral materials less than one-half meter thick over bedrock. These soils support very low volume cedar or mountain hemlock forests. Rock outcrop and dwarf shrub wetlands are common.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Old-Growth Habitat, Timber Production, and Semi-Remote Recreation LUDs. The entire LTA is in the Sukkwan Roadless area. There has been no timber harvest in this LTA. There are no roads in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast and southwest. Windthrow risk is low to moderate. Landslide risk is low to moderate.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	SBTL_30_2
Map Unit Code	M245Cx03
Map Unit Long Name	Soda Bay Till Lowlands Sukkwan Island Mountain Slopes
Size	8,692 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Extrusive; Igneous Intrusive; Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Andesite, Basalt; Syenite; Siltstone, Mudstone
Soil Parent Material	Ablation Till, Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquents, Cryaquepts, Cryaquods, Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to low site index (29%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (15%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (12%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (11%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (8%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (7%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 1,071 acres (12%)
High POG	2016: 2,158 acres (25%)
All POG	1954: 4,369 acres (50%); 2016: 4,369 acres (50%)
Climate	Average temperature: 4-7.5°C (39.2-45.5°F). Annual precipitation: 406-432 cm (160-170 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (33%); 500-1000 ft. (51%); 1000-2000 ft. (16%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (61%); 35-54% slopes (26%); 55-75% slopes (10%); >75% slopes (3%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	12 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (1%); mapped (1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Lake (L), Alluvial fan (AF)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (37%); Upland (63%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (< 1%); landslides (0.7%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (2%)

Soda Bay Till Lowlands Hydaburg Mountain Slopes

The Soda Bay Till Lowlands Hydaburg Mountain Slopes LTA is located on southcentral Prince of Wales Island between Hetta Inlet and Natzuhini Bay, east of the community of Hydaburg. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, smooth mountain slopes with lesser amounts of rounded mountain summits and lowlands within the Soda Bay Till Lowlands Ecological Subsection.

This LTA consists of glacially scoured mountain slopes. Dense till covers the lower elevations and concave areas.

Soils on the steeper mountain slopes are typically shallow to deep well drained mineral materials. These soils support productive western hemlock forests with inclsuions of Sitka spruce.

On the gently sloping mountain slopes, mineral soils are typically somewhat poorly drained and less than one meter thick over dense till or bedrock. These soils support low volume cedar dominated forests.

Organic soils on the lowlands are typically poorly drained and more than one meter thick over bedrock or dense till. These soils support low volume cedar forests and moss and tufted club rush dominated non-forested wetlands.

Soils on the rounded summits are typically poorly or somewhat poorly drained organic or mineral materials less than one-half meter thick over bedrock. These soils support very low volume cedar or mountain hemlock forests.

Half of this LTA is on NFS land, with the other half on private/municipal land. The LTA is in the Timber Production and Semi-Remote Recreation LUDs. About a third of this LTA is in the Hydaburg Roadless Area. About thirteen percent of the LTA has had timber harvest (non-NFS land). There are about nineteen miles of roads and trails in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. Windthrow Risk is low. Landslide risk is low. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about thirteen percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	SBTL_30_3
Map Unit Code	M245Cx04
Map Unit Long Name	Soda Bay Till Lowlands Hydaburg Mountain Slopes
Size	13,214 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Extrusive; Undifferentiated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Andesite, Basalt; Mixed Extrusive and Sedimentary
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting
Soil Great Groups	Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Sparsely Vegetated/Unvegetated (44%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (12%); Unproductive forest due to high elevation (9%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (8%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (7%); Timber harvest, less than 20 years old (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 346 acres (3%)
High POG	2016: 1,944 acres (15%)
All POG	1954: 5,686 acres (43%); 2016: 4,004 acres (30%)
Climate	Average temperature: 3-7.5°C (37.4-45.5°F). Annual precipitation: 254 cm (100 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (18%); 500-1000 ft. (30%); 1000-2000 ft. (50%); 2000+ ft. (3%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (45%); 35-54% slopes (30%); 55-75% slopes (18%); >75% slopes (8%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	8 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Lake (L), Alluvial fan (AF)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (8%); Palustrine Forested (11%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (5%); Upland (76%)
Ownership	NFS (50%); Private/Municipal (50%)
Human Disturbance	12.7% timber harvest (1,682 of 13,214 total acres); 0.6 km/km2 (0.9 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (1.9%); landslides (0.4%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (13%)

Soda Bay Till Lowlands Sukkwan Island Hills

The Soda Bay Till Lowlands Sukkwan Island Hills LTA is located on southeastern Sukkwan Island, southeast of the community of Hydaburg. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rolling hills with lesser amounts of lowland processes within the Soda Bay Till Lowlands Ecological Subsection.

This LTA is composed of glacially scoured hills. Dense till occurs at low elevations in this LTA.

Soils on the hills are typically less than one-half meter thick over bedrock. Soil drainage ranges from somewhat poor to well drained, and most soils are mineral, but on ridgetops and gently sloping areas some are organic. The well drained soils support productive western hemlock dominated forests. The somewhat poorly drained soils support cedar dominated forests.

The soils on the lowlands are typically poorly drained organic materials more than one meter thick over bedrock or dense till. These soils support low volume cedar forested wetlands or moss dominated non-forested wetlands.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in the Old-Growth Habitat LUD, entirely in the Sukkwan Roadless Area. There has been a minor amount of timber harvest in this LTA. There are no roads or trails in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	SBTL_40_1
Map Unit Code	M245Cx05
Map Unit Long Name	Soda Bay Till Lowlands Sukkwan Island Hills
Size	2,240 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Syenite; Siltstone, Mudstone
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryofolists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to low site index (44%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (16%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (12%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (11%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (7%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 267 acres (12%)
High POG	2016: 323 acres (14%)
All POG	1954: 1,132 acres (51%); 2016: 1,118 acres (50%)
Climate	Average temperature: 5.5-7.5°C (41.9-45.5°F). Annual precipitation: 406-432 cm (160-170 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (94%); 500-1000 ft. (6%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (85%); 35-54% slopes (14%); 55-75% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	10 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (5%); mapped (14%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Moderate gradient contained (MC), High gradient contained (HC), Palustrine (PA), Lake (L)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (52%); Upland (48%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	0.6% timber harvest (14 of 2,240 total acres); no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No documented landslides
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (4%)

Soda Bay Till Lowlands Soda Springs Hills

The Soda Bay Till Lowlands Soda Springs Hills LTA is located between Soda Bay and Trocadero Bay on west-central side of Prince of Wales Island northwest of the community of Hydaburg. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rolling hills and gently sloping lowlands within the Soda Bay Till Lowlands Ecological Subsection.

This LTA includes glacially scoured hills and till plain, with areas of upwelling calcium carbonate and iron rich water which precipitates and builds tufa mounds up to ten meters high.

The soils on the hillslopes are typically mineral soils less than one meter thick over bedrock or dense till. Soil drainage class ranges from somewhat poor to well drained. The somewhat poorly drained soils support low volume cedar forests. The well drained soils support western hemlock dominated forests with inclusions of Sitka spruce.

The soils on the lowlands typically are poorly drained organic materials one meter or more thick over bedrock or dense till. These soils support very low volume cedar forested wetlands or moss dominated non-forested wetlands.

On the tufa mounds, soils are typically poorly drained and very thin organic soils over limestone tufa. These soils support plant communities similar to the lowlands but include areas of bare limestone rock where fresh calcium carbonate is precipitating.

Soda springs and tufa mounds occur in the low elevation portions of this LTA. The Soda Lake trail is in this LTA.

Over half of this LTA is on NFS land; the remainder is on private/municipal land. The LTA is in Timber Production, Special Interest Area, Scenic Viewshed, Old-Growth Habitat, and Semi-Remote Recreation LUDs. Most of the LTA is in the Soda Bay Roadless Area. About fourteen percent of the LTA has had timber harvest (non-NFS). There are about 37 miles of roads and trails in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast and south. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low.

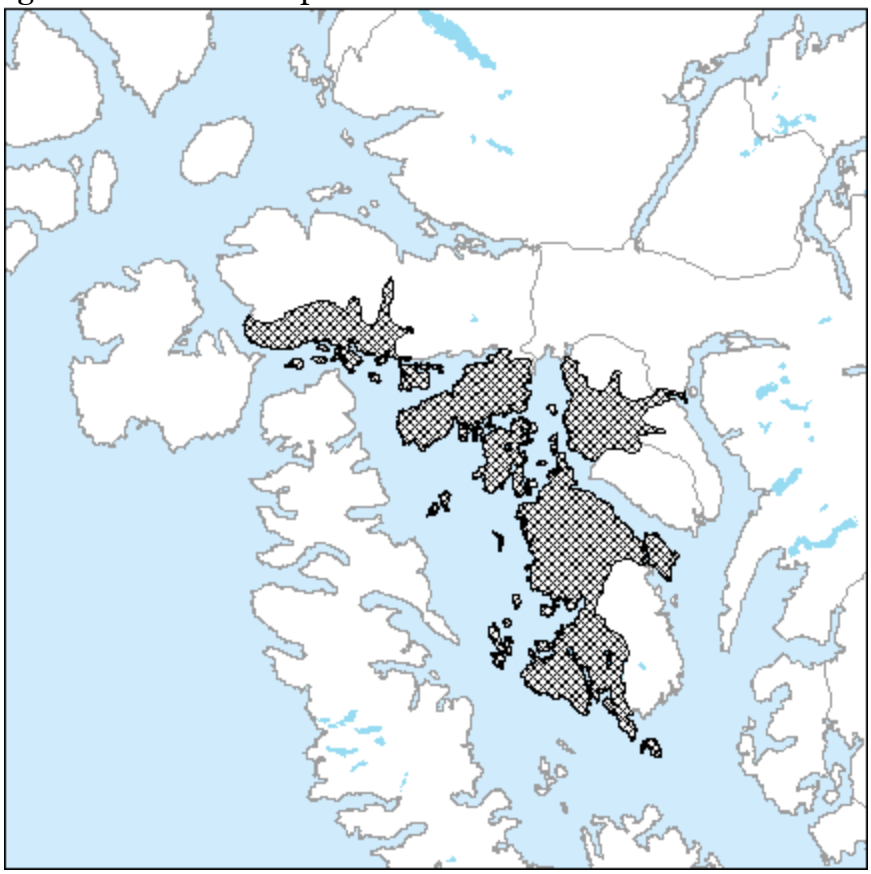
Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	SBTL_40_2
Map Unit Code	M245Cx06
Map Unit Long Name	Soda Bay Till Lowlands Soda Springs Hills
Size	21,304 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Extrusive; Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Andesite, Basalt; Graywacke, Mudstone, Siltstone
Soil Parent Material	Dense Till, Colluvium, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Solutuion
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial; Tufa-Solution
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to low site index (30%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (14%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (11%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (7%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (5%); Muskeg meadow (5%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (5%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 693 acres (3%)
High POG	2016: 2,698 acres (13%)
All POG	1954: 10,907 acres (51%); 2016: 7,890 acres (37%)
Climate	Average temperature: 4.5-7.5°C (40.1-45.5°F). Annual precipitation: 254 cm (100 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (61%); 500-1000 ft. (30%); 1000-2000 ft. (9%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (87%); 35-54% slopes (11%); 55-75% slopes (2%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	26 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (3%); mapped (2%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Flood plain (FP), Palustrine (PA)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (11%); Palustrine Forested (61%); Upland (28%)
Ownership	NFS (56%); Private/Municipal (44%)
Human Disturbance	14.2% timber harvest (3,017 of 21,304 total acres); 0.7 km/km2 (1.1 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (1.5%); landslides (< 0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (5%)

Soda Bay Till Lowlands Waterfall to Sukkwan Island Hills-Lowlands Complex

The Soda Bay Till Lowlands Waterfall to Sukkwan Island Hills-Lowlands Complex LTA is located on the southwest side of Prince of Wales Island, western Sukkwan Island, Goat Island and Shelikof Island and includes an area around the community of Hydaburg. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rolling hills and gently sloping lowlands within the Soda Bay Till Lowlands Ecological Subsection.

This LTA includes glacially scoured hills with dense and somewhat extensive till deposits across broad lowlands.

The soils on the hillslopes are typically mineral materials less than one meter thick over bedrock. Soil drainage class ranges from somewhat poor to well drained. The somewhat poorly drained soils support low volume cedar forests. The well drained soils support western hemlock dominated forests with inclusions of Sitka spruce.



The organic soils on the lowlands typically are poorly or very poorly drained and about one meter or more thick over bedrock or dense till. These soils support very low volume cedar forests or moss dominated non-forested wetlands.

Waterfall Resort is in this LTA. The community of Hydaburg and their drinking water reservoir are in this LTA. Goat Island and Shelikof Island are in this LTA.

Over three fourths of this LTA is on NFS land. The LTA is in Timber Production, Old-Growth Habitat, Semi-Remote Recreation and Municipal Watershed LUDs. Much of this LTA is in the Soda Bay or Sukkwan Roadless Areas. About seven percent of the LTA has had timber harvest. There are about 62 miles of roads and trails in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast and south. Windthrow risk is low to moderate. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	SBTL_40a
Map Unit Code	M245Cx07
Map Unit Long Name	Soda Bay Till Lowlands Waterfall to Sukkwan Island Hills-Lowlands Complex
Size	68,496 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Extrusive; Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Andesite, Basalt; Graywacke, Mudstone, Siltstone, Mudstone
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Dense Till, Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to low site index (33%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (13%); Sparsely Vegetated/Unvegetated (10%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (9%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (9%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 1,030 acres (2%)
High POG	2016: 6,767 acres (10%)
All POG	1954: 29,165 acres (43%); 2016: 24,659 acres (36%)
Climate	Average temperature: 4.5-7.5°C (40.1-45.5°F). Annual precipitation: 254-457 cm (100-180 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (77%); 500-1000 ft. (21%); 1000-2000 ft. (3%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (86%); 35-54% slopes (11%); 55-75% slopes (2%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Mls, PCl, (2%).
Shoreline Miles	226 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (5%); mapped (4%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Flood plain (FP), Lake (L)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (50%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (5%); Upland (45%)
Ownership	NFS (76%); Private/Municipal (23%)
Human Disturbance	6.6% timber harvest (4,506 of 68,496 total acres); 0.4 km/km2 (0.6 mi/mi2) road or trail; community of Hydaburg.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (1.1%); landslides (< 0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (3%)

Soda Bay Till Lowlands Eek Lake Valley Bottom

The Soda Bay Till Lowlands Eek Lake Valley Bottom LTA is located on southwestern Prince of Wales Island, near Hetta Inlet and Sukkwan passage, southeast of the community of Hydaburg. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans and gently sloping lowlands within the Soda Bay Till Lowlands Ecological Subsection.

This small valley was glacially smoothed and rounded. A thin layer of dense till may underlie the lowlands of this LTA.

The soils on the infrequently dissected footslopes are typically deep, well drained mineral soils with lesser areas of somewhat poorly drained soils. The well drained soils support productive western hemlock dominated forests with inclusions of Sitka spruce. The somewhat poorly drained soils support relatively productive cedar dominated forests.

On the lowlands, soils are typically poorly or very poorly drained organic material one meter or more deep over bedrock or dense till. These soils support low volume cedar dominated forested wetlands or moss and tufted club rush dominated non-forested wetlands.

Eek Point and Eek Lake are in this LTA.

This LTA is mainly on NFS land. The LTA is in the Semi-Remote Recreation LUD. Most of the LTA is in the Hydaburg Roadless Area. There has been no timber harvest in this LTA. There are no roads or trails in this LTA

The dominant wind direction is southeast and south. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about eight percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	SBTL_50a
Map Unit Code	M245Cx08
Map Unit Long Name	Soda Bay Till Lowlands Eek Lake Valley Bottom
Size	1,958 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Metamorphic; Undifferentiated; Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Metavolcanics; Mixed Extrusive and Sedimentary; Alluvium
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial; Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial; Proglacial Deposition-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to low site index (19%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (14%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (14%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (13%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (13%); Water (10%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (6%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 96 acres (5%)
High POG	2016: 472 acres (24%)
All POG	1954: 1,059 acres (54%); 2016: 1,059 acres (54%)
Climate	Average temperature: 5-7.5°C (41-45.5°F). Annual precipitation: 254 cm (100 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (100%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (90%); 35-54% slopes (9%); 55-75% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	5 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (17%); mapped (1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Lake (L), Flood plain (FP), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM)
Wetlands	Lacustrine (11%); Palustrine Forested (32%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (6%); Upland (51%)
Ownership	NFS (86%); Private/Municipal (14%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (< 1%); landslides (< 0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (8%)

Soda Bay Till Lowlands Waterfall Creek Postglacial Volcanics

The Soda Bay Till Lowlands Waterfall Creek Postglacial Volcanics LTA is located near Waterfall Resort on the west side of Prince of Wales Island, about 11 miles southwest of the community of Craig. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly frequently dissected, shallowly incised smooth mountain slopes and infrequently dissected volcanic plains within the Soda Bay Till Lowlands Ecological Subsection.

This LTA includes a mountainside volcanic vent. Pleistocene aged cinders and a lava flow cover a small portion of the mountainside and the lava flow; cinders and ash cover the valley bottom and volcanic plain.

The soils on the cinder covered mountainside are typically deep and well drained. These soils support productive western hemlock forests with inclusions of Sitka spruce.

On the volcanic plain, organic soils are typically poorly drained and one meter or more thick over basalt or ash. These soils support low volume cedar forested wetlands or moss or tufted club rush dominated non-forested wetlands.

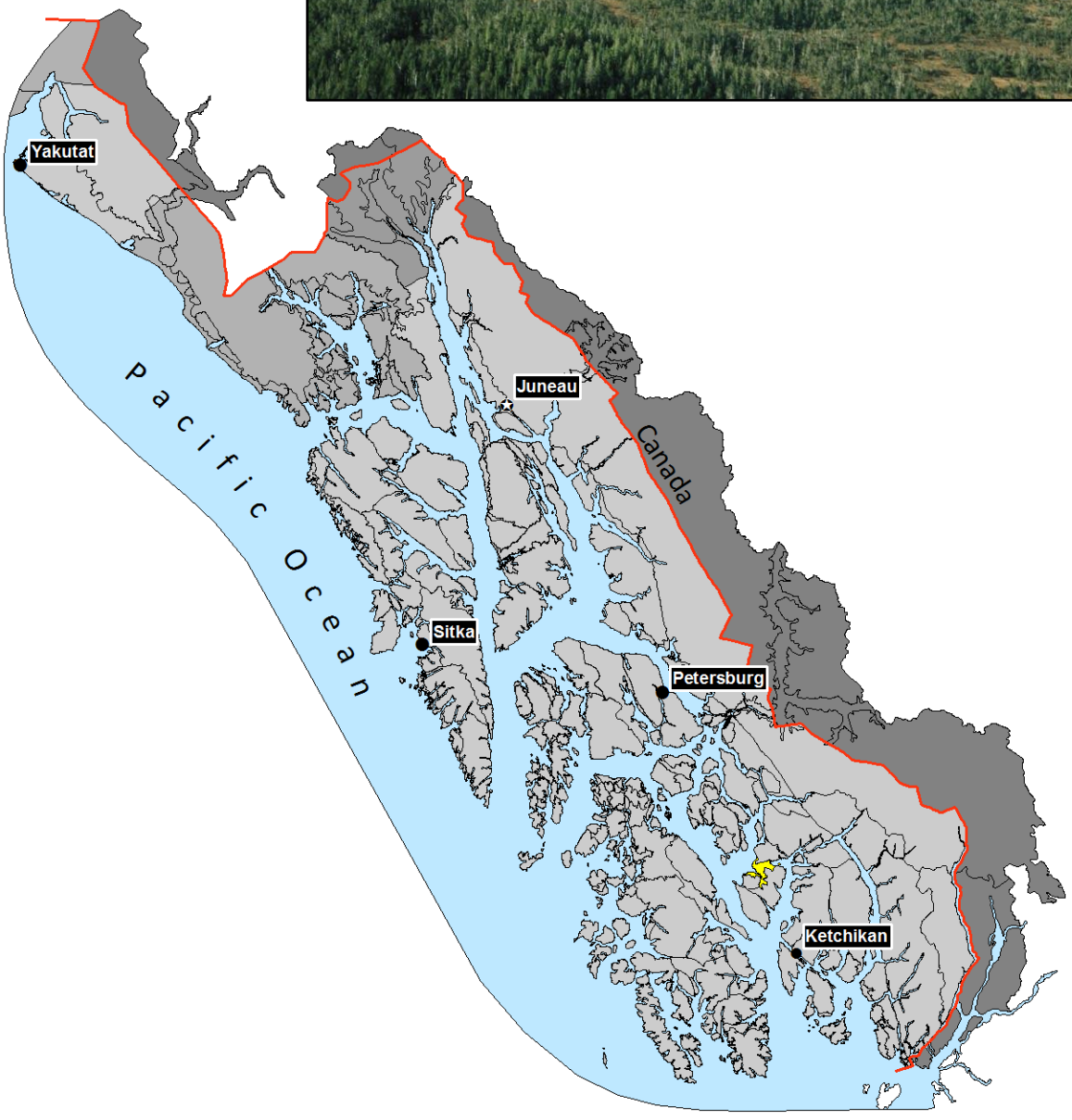
The water supply for Waterfall Resort is in this LTA.

Most of this LTA is on State land. About five percent of the LTA has had timber harvest. There is about one mile of road or trail in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast and southwest. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is moderate to high on the steeper part of the LTA and low on the remainder of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	SBTL_80
Map Unit Code	M245Cx09
Map Unit Long Name	Soda Bay Till Lowlands Waterfall Creek Postglacial Volcanics
Size	1,373 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Graywacke, Mudstone, Siltstone
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Volcanic
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Constructional-Volcanic
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Sparsely Vegetated/Unvegetated (100%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 0 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 0 acres (0%)
All POG	1954: 113 acres (8%); 2016: 0 acres (0%)
Climate	Average temperature: 4-7.5°C (39.2-45.5°F). Annual precipitation: 254 cm (100 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (79%); 500-1000 ft. (11%); 1000-2000 ft. (10%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (82%); 35-54% slopes (9%); 55-75% slopes (6%); >75% slopes (4%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	1 mile
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (2%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Moderate gradient contained (MC), Flood plain (FP), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), High gradient contained (HC), Low gradient contained (LC)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (11%); Palustrine Forested (52%); Upland (37%)
Ownership	NFS (0%); State of Alaska (72%); Private/Municipal (28%)
Human Disturbance	8.2% timber harvest (113 of 1,373 total acres); 0.3 km/km2 (0.5 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (0.9%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Vixen Inlet Till Lowlands Ecological Subsection LTAs



Vixen Inlet Till Lowlands Lowlands-Valley Floor Complex

The Vixen Inlet Till Lowlands Lowlands-Valley Floor Complex LTA is located on Cleveland Peninsula along Vixen Inlet and Wasta Creek, including Square Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly gently sloping lowlands and lesser amounts of infrequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans within the Vixen Inlet Till Lowlands Ecological Subsection.

Lowlands and valley floors have been smoothed and buried by glaciation. The lowlands are underlain by dense till or uplifted marine sediments in concave areas.

On lowlands, very poorly drained organic soils support mixed conifer or cedar forested wetlands sphagnum dominated non-forested wetlands.

Sitka spruce dominated riparian forests grow on well drained alluvial soils along drainage channels.

On infrequently dissected hillslopes, poorly drained to well drained mineral soils support western hemlock or cedar dominated forests.

Union Point, Vixen Point, Snail Point, Vixen Harbor, and Vixen Inlet are located in or adjacent to this LTA.

Most of this LTA is on NFS land. The LTA is in Timber Production, Old-Growth Habitat, and Modified Landscape LUDs. The entire LTA is in the Cleveland Roadless Area.

Twelve acres of timber harvest (all NFS) occurred in the 1930's with no associated road building.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. The LTA is largely protected from prevailing winds or vegetation is resistant to destructive winds, therefore, windthrow risk is low. Landslide initiation risk is low. There is no snow avalanche risk.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	VITL_60a
Map Unit Code	M245Cl01
Map Unit Long Name	Vixen Inlet Till Lowlands Lowlands-Valley Floor Complex
Size	26,635 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary; Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Graywacke, Slate; Schist, Gneiss
Soil Parent Material	Dense Till, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Fluvial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Contact Deposition-Glacial; Stream Processes-Fluvial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to muskeg (32%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (20%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (17%); Muskeg meadow (8%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 735 acres (3%)
High POG	2016: 2,499 acres (9%)
All POG	1954: 10,259 acres (39%); 2016: 10,247 acres (38%)
Climate	Average temperature: 4.5-7°C (40.1-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 279-356 cm (110-140 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (92%); 500-1000 ft. (8%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (99%); 35-54% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	34 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (63%); mapped (4%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Moderate gradient contained (MC), High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Flood plain (FP), Low gradient contained (LC)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (22%); Palustrine Forested (60%); Upland (18%)
Ownership	NFS (97%); State of Alaska (3%)
Human Disturbance	<0.1% timber harvest (12 of 26,635 total acres); no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (< 1%); landslides (0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (2%)

Thomas Bay Outwash Plains Ecological Subsection LTAs

Thomas Bay Outwash Plains Ruth Island Hills

The Thomas Bay Outwash Plains Ruth Island Hills LTA is located on the south side of Thomas Bay, northeast of the community of Petersburg. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rolling hills and gently sloping lowlands within the Thomas Bay Outwash Plains Ecological Subsection.

The hills and gently sloping lowlands consist of meta-sedimentary rock scoured by ice. Dense till is largely absent from this LTA.

Soils on the gentle hillslopes are typically poorly drained mineral soils less than one-half meter thick over bedrock. These soils support low volume mixed conifer stands. On the steepest hillslopes soils are typically moderately well drained mineral soils less than one-half meter thick over bedrock. These soils support marginally productive western hemlock and yellow-cedar stands.

On the lowlands, organic soils are poorly or very poorly drained and one meter or more thick over bedrock. These soils support moss dominated non-forested wetlands or mixed conifer stands or cedar forested wetlands.

Ruth Island and Wood Point are in this LTA.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Scenic Viewshed and Old-Growth Habitat LUDs.

There has been about 462 acres of timber harvest in this LTA, mostly in the 1970s and 1980s. There are about two miles of road in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. Windthrow risk is low in most of the LTA, but ranges up to high on the south facing slopes on Frederick Sound.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	TBOP_40
Map Unit Code	M245Cb01
Map Unit Long Name	Thomas Bay Outwash Plains Ruth Island Hills
Size	7,114 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Metamorphic; Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Phyllite, Schist, Gneiss, Marble; Alluvium
Soil Parent Material	Organics, Residuum, Ablation Till,
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to low site index (22%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (21%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (21%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (14%); Timber harvest, more than 50 years old (6%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (6%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 40 acres (1%)
High POG	2016: 411 acres (6%)
All POG	1954: 3,691 acres (52%); 2016: 3,229 acres (45%)
Climate	Average temperature: 5.5-6.5°C (41.9-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 279-406 cm (110-160 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (96%); 500-1000 ft. (4%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (87%); 35-54% slopes (9%); 55-75% slopes (3%); >75% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	26 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (47%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), High gradient contained (HC), Palustrine (PA), Lake (L), Flood plain (FP)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (8%); Palustrine Forested (57%); Upland (35%)
Ownership	NFS (100%); State of Alaska (<1%)
Human Disturbance	6.5% timber harvest (462 of 7,114 total acres); 0.11 km/km2 (0.18 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No documented landslides
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Thomas Bay Outwash Plains Spurt Cove Hills-Lowlands Complex

The Thomas Bay Outwash Plains Spurt Cove Hills-Lowlands Complex LTA is located on the north side of Thomas Bay, northeast of the community of Petersburg. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rolling hills with lesser amounts of gently sloping lowlands within the Thomas Bay Outwash Plains Ecological Subsection.

This LTA is comprised of glacially scoured hills of meta-sedimentary rock. Dense glacial till is largely absent on the hills but may underlie the lowlands in this LTA.

Soils on the hillslopes are typically mineral materials less than one-half meter thick over bedrock. Soil drainage class ranges from somewhat poorly drained to well drained. The somewhat poorly drained soils support low volume mixed conifer and cedar dominated forests. The well drained soils support hemlock dominated forests with inclusions of Sitka spruce dominance.

On the lowlands between hills, soils typically consist of deep, poorly drained organic material. These soils support low volume mixed conifer forested wetland, or less commonly moss dominated non-forested wetlands.

Spurt Cove Cabin and Spurt Point are in this LTA.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Semi-Remote Recreation, Scenic Viewshed and Modified Landscape LUDs. Most of the LTA is in the Spires Roadless Area.

There has been about 76 acres of timber harvest in this LTA, all prior to 1970. There is about one mile of trail in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	TBOP_40a
Map Unit Code	M245Cb02
Map Unit Long Name	Thomas Bay Outwash Plains Spurt Cove Hills-Lowlands Complex
Size	5,281 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Tonalite; Gneiss, Marble, Calcareous Metasediments
Soil Parent Material	Dense Till, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquepts, Cryaquods, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to low site index (41%); Unproductive forest due to rock (17%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (14%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (12%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 94 acres (2%)
High POG	2016: 243 acres (5%)
All POG	1954: 1,808 acres (34%); 2016: 1,732 acres (33%)
Climate	Average temperature: 2-6.5°C (35.6-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 356-432 cm (140-170 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (74%); 500-1000 ft. (25%); 1000-2000 ft. (1%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (71%); 35-54% slopes (21%); 55-75% slopes (6%); >75% slopes (2%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	13 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (24%); mapped (<1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Lake (L), Flood plain (FP)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (56%); Upland (44%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	1.4% timber harvest (76 of 5,281 total acres); 0.07 km/km2 (0.11 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (< 0.1%); landslides (< 0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (<1%)

Thomas Bay Outwash Plains Patterson and Muddy Rivers Valley Floor

The Thomas Bay Outwash Plains Patterson and Muddy Rivers Valley Floor LTA is located on the Patterson and Muddy Rivers, just south of Thomas Bay, and northeast of the community of Petersburg. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly floodplains and flat lowlands with lesser amounts of gently sloping lowlands within the Thomas Bay Outwash Plains Ecological Subsection.

This valley floor is the product of outwash and alluvial action along the Muddy and Patterson Rivers. Both rivers drain glaciers and the LTA borders the terminus of the Patterson Glacier.

Soils on the floodplains are deep, well drained mineral materials. They support mostly even-aged Sitka spruce stands with areas of red alder in the previously harvested areas. On the margins of the floodplains, soils are often poorly drained organic materials one meter or more thick over alluvium. These soils support low volume mixed conifer forests or non-forested wetlands.

The gently sloping lowlands occur on a tributary to the Muddy River. The soils in this area are typically deep poorly drained organic material or somewhat poorly drained mineral soil that is shallow to bedrock. The organic soils support low volume mixed conifer forested wetland or moss dominated non-forested wetlands. The mineral soils support low volume mixed conifer stands.

The Patterson Glacier borders this LTA.

This LTA is almost entirely on NFS and State land. The LTA is in Scenic Viewshed, Modified Landscape, Semi-Remote Recreation and Special Interest Area LUDs. About half of this LTA is in the Spires Roadless Area.

About 29 percent of this LTA has had timber harvest, mostly in the 1950s and 1960s. There are about 24 miles of road and six miles of trail in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	TBOP_50
Map Unit Code	M245Cb03
Map Unit Long Name	Thomas Bay Outwash Plains Patterson and Muddy Rivers Valley Floor
Size	8,848 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Metamorphic; Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Schist, Gneiss; Alluvium
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Fluvial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial
Soil Great Groups	Cryofluvents, Cryosaprists, Humicryods, Riverwash
Landcover	Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (21%); Timber harvest, more than 50 years old (9%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (8%); Alder-Brush (7%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (7%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (6%); Unproductive forest due to Glacier (6%); Water (5%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (5%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 694 acres (8%)
High POG	2016: 1,599 acres (18%)
All POG	1954: 5,359 acres (61%); 2016: 2,832 acres (32%)
Climate	Average temperature: 3-6.5°C (37.4-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 279-432 cm (110-170 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (88%); 500-1000 ft. (11%); 1000-2000 ft. (1%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (87%); 35-54% slopes (8%); 55-75% slopes (3%); >75% slopes (2%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	4 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (66%); mapped (<1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Glacial outwash (GO), Palustrine (PA), High gradient contained (HC), Flood plain (FP), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (9%); Palustrine Forested (8%); Riverine (8%); Upland (75%)
Ownership	NFS (83%); State of Alaska (16%); Private/Municipal (1%)
Human Disturbance	28.6% timber harvest (2,527 of 8,848 total acres); 1.3 km/km2 (2.1 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Thomas Bay Outwash Plains Lowlands

The Thomas Bay Outwash Plains Lowlands LTA is located between Thomas Bay and Point Agassiz, northeast of the community of Petersburg. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly flat lowlands within the Thomas Bay Outwash Plains Ecological Subsection.

The lowlands in this LTA are the product of glacial outwash from the Muddy and Patterson Glaciers. The saltwater margins includes uplifted estuary or beach deposits (Point Agassiz).

Soils on the outwash are typically deep, well drained sands and gravels. These soils support productive Sitka spruce dominated forests with western hemlock.

On the uplifted estuary portion of the LTA soils are deep, poorly drained mineral soils. They support grasses and forbs tolerant of mildly saline conditions.

On the margins of the outwash plain, soils are deep, poorly drained organic deposits. They support moss dominated non-forested wetlands or low volume mixed conifer forested wetlands.

Point Agassiz is in this LTA and includes a small community of about one-half dozen homes.

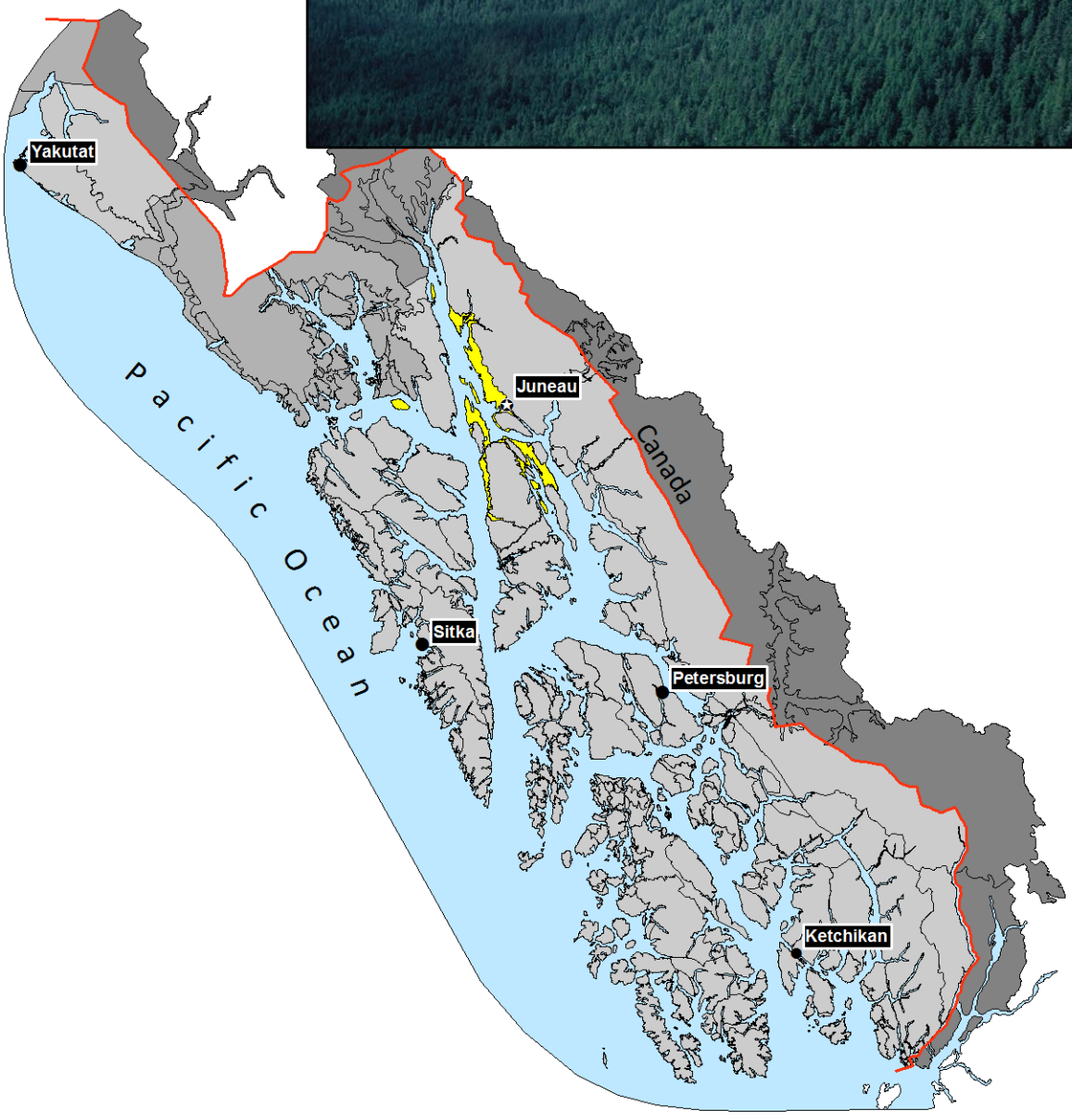
Most of this LTA is on NFS land. The LTA is in Scenic Viewshed, Old-Growth Habitat and Modified Landscape LUDs. About one-third of the LTA is in the Spires Roadless Area.

Almost twenty percent of the LTA has had timber harvest. There are about 23 miles of roads in this LTA. The coarse textured soils are valued for the gravel they supply and one commercial gravel pit exists in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. Windthrow risk is low due to flat topography. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	TBOP_60
Map Unit Code	M245Cb04
Map Unit Long Name	Thomas Bay Outwash Plains Lowlands
Size	11,137 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Metamorphic; Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Phyllite, Schist, Gneiss; Alluvium
Soil Parent Material	Ablation Till, Glaciofluvial, Marine Sediments, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Proglacial Deposition-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquents, Cryaquepts, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Haplocryods, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to muskeg (15%); Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (11%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (11%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (11%); Other non-forest (9%); Timber harvest, more than 50 years old (9%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (7%); Muskeg meadow (6%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (5%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 1,287 acres (12%)
High POG	2016: 2,457 acres (22%)
All POG	1954: 6,322 acres (57%); 2016: 4,208 acres (38%)
Climate	Average temperature: 4.5-6.5°C (40.1-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 279-356 cm (110-140 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (94%); 500-1000 ft. (5%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (95%); 35-54% slopes (4%); 55-75% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	14 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (69%); mapped (1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Estuary (ES), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Palustrine (PA), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Flood plain (FP)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (29%); Palustrine Forested (18%); Upland (53%)
Ownership	NFS (87%); State of Alaska (10%); Private/Municipal (3%)
Human Disturbance	19.0% timber harvest (2,114 of 11,137 total acres); 0.8 km/km2 (1.3 mi/mi2) road or trail; commercial gravel mine (unnamed).
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No documented landslides
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (2%)

Stephens Passage Glaciomarine Terraces Ecological Subsection LTAs



Stephens Passage Glaciomarine Terraces Juneau to Berners Bay Mountain Summits

The Stephens Passage Glaciomarine Terraces Juneau to Berners Bay Mountain Summits LTA is located in the very small alpine areas between Juneau and Berners Bay. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rounded mountain summits with lesser areas of infrequently dissected mountain slopes within the Stephens Passage Glaciomarine Terraces Ecological Subsection.

On the rounded mountain summits, soils are typically less than one-half meter thick over bedrock. Soils range from very poor to moderately well drained. These soils support crowberry and deer cabbage dominated non-forested plant communities or krummholz cedar and mountain hemlock forests on the short steep pitches.

Soils on the infrequently dissected mountain slopes are typically well drained and less than one meter thick over bedrock. These soils support mountain hemlock or Sitka spruce dominated forests with areas of alder-salmonberry plant communities in avalanche zones.

This Comet Mine is near to the northern area of this LTA.

Most of this LTA is on NFS land. The LTA is in Modified Landscape and Scenic Viewshed LUDs. The southern area is in the Juneau Urban Roadless area and the Northern area is in the Juneau-Skagway Icefield Roadless Area. There is no timber harvest or road in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast, up Lynn Canal; however strong outflow winds from the north are known to occur, especially in the winter. There is negligible wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide and avalanche risk are low in this LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	SPGT_10
Map Unit Code	M245Bp01
Map Unit Long Name	Stephens Passage Glaciomarine Terraces Juneau to Berners Bay Mountain Summits
Size	4,103 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Extrusive; Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Volcanic undivided; Graywacke, Slate
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryosaprists, Rock Outcrop, Spodosols
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to high elevation (34%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (21%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (16%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (14%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 0 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 12 acres (0%)
All POG	1954: 1,019 acres (25%); 2016: 1,019 acres (25%)
Climate	Average temperature: 1-5°C (33.8-41°F). Annual precipitation: 178-279 cm (70-110 in).
Elevation Class	500-1000 ft. (2%); 1000-2000 ft. (59%); 2000+ ft. (39%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (63%); 35-54% slopes (26%); 55-75% slopes (9%); >75% slopes (3%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	not present
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (8%); Palustrine Forested (24%); Upland (68%)
Ownership	NFS (96%); Private/Municipal (4%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail; Comet Mine.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No documented landslides
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Stephens Passage Glaciomarine Terraces Juneau to Berners Bay Mountain Slopes

The Stephens Passage Glaciomarine Terraces Juneau to Berners Bay Mountain Slopes LTA is located on the mainland north of Juneau. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, shallowly incised, smooth mountain slopes with lesser amounts of glacial topography, as well as infrequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans within the Stephens Passage Glaciomarine Terraces Ecological Subsection.

Glaciomarine materials have been covered by alluvial or colluvial materials in this LTA. The mountain slopes have well drained mineral soils that are shallow to bedrock on the upper slopes and deeper on the lower slopes. The vegetation is predominantly western hemlock forests with inclusions of Sitka spruce. In subalpine areas mountain hemlock forests dominate.

Bessie Mine, Eagle River Mines, and Ophir Mine are in this LTA. Portions of the Lemon Creek Area and the mountainous backdrop to portions of the City and Borough of Juneau are in this LTA.

This LTA is mainly on NFS land. The LTA is in Modified Landscape, Semi-Remote Recreation, and LUD II LUDs. Most of the LTA is in one of two Roadless Areas; the Juneau Urban Roadless Area in the south and the Juneau-Skagway Icefield Roadless Area in the north.

There is no timber harvest in this LTA. There is about 44 miles of road or trail in this LTA associated with the City and Borough of Juneau.

The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast, from up Lynn Canal. Strong outflow winds from the north are known to occur down Lynn Canal in the winter. There is a minor amount of wind disturbance on aspects facing Lynn Canal. Windthrow risk is moderate on these slopes and low elsewhere. Landslide and snow avalanche risk are high in this LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	SPGT_30_1
Map Unit Code	M245Bp02
Map Unit Long Name	Stephens Passage Glaciomarine Terraces Juneau to Berners Bay Mountain Slopes
Size	60,206 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Extrusive; Igneous Intrusive; Sedimentary; Undifferentiated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Volcanic undivided; Tonalite; Graywacke; Slate; Mixed Metamorphic and Sedimentary
Soil Parent Material	Ablation Till, Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting
Soil Great Groups	Cryofolists, Cryorthents, Cryumbrepts, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (21%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (16%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (8%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (7%); Recurrent slide (7%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (5%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (5%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 2,644 acres (4%)
High POG	2016: 15,309 acres (25%)
All POG	1954: 40,386 acres (67%); 2016: 40,386 acres (67%)
Climate	Average temperature: 0-6°C (32-42.8°F). Annual precipitation: 178-279 cm (70-110 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (19%); 500-1000 ft. (28%); 1000-2000 ft. (39%); 2000+ ft. (14%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (40%); 35-54% slopes (30%); 55-75% slopes (18%); >75% slopes (11%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: PzZym, (<1%).
Shoreline Miles	26 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (23%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Alluvial fan (AF), Flood plain (FP)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (5%); Upland (95%)
Ownership	NFS (90%); State of Alaska (4%); Private/Municipal (7%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; 0.3 km/km2 (0.5 mi/mi2) road or trail; City and Borough of Juneau; Bessie, Eagle River, and Ophir Mines.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (0.1%); landslides (0.2%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Stephens Passage Glaciomarine Terraces Mansfield Peninsula Mountain Slopes

The Stephens Passage Glaciomarine Terraces Mansfield Peninsula Mountain Slopes LTA is located on Mansfield Peninsula on the north end of Admiralty Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, shallowly incised, smooth mountain slopes with lesser amounts of subalpine summits and ridges within the Stephens Passage Glaciomarine Terraces Ecological Subsection.

Any glaciomarine materials have been covered by alluvial or colluvial materials in this LTA. The soils on the upper mountain slopes are well drained mineral soils that are shallow to bedrock. These soils support western hemlock forests with inclusions of Sitka spruce. In subalpine areas mountain hemlock dominated forests are common. On the lower mountain slopes, soils are deep and well drained and support productive western hemlock and Sitka spruce forests.

This entire LTA is on NFS land. The LTA is in Semi-Remote Recreation LUD. The LTA is in the Mansfield Peninsula Roadless Area. There is no timber harvest or road in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast, from up Stephens Passage; however strong outflow winds from the north down Lynn Canal are known to occur in the winter. There is a minor amount of wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is moderate.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	SPGT_30_2
Map Unit Code	M245Bp03
Map Unit Long Name	Stephens Passage Glaciomarine Terraces Mansfield Peninsula Mountain Slopes
Size	6,130 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Mixed Extrusive and Sedimentary
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting
Soil Great Groups	Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (21%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (18%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (11%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (11%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (9%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (8%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (7%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 510 acres (8%)
High POG	2016: 1,654 acres (27%)
All POG	1954: 4,406 acres (72%); 2016: 4,406 acres (72%)
Climate	Average temperature: 2.5-6°C (36.5-42.8°F). Annual precipitation: 203-229 cm (80-90 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (27%); 500-1000 ft. (35%); 1000-2000 ft. (37%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (39%); 35-54% slopes (26%); 55-75% slopes (25%); >75% slopes (11%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	3 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (38%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Alluvial fan (AF), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Lake (L), Moderate gradient contained (MC)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (5%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (8%); Upland (87%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (0.6%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Stephens Passage Glaciomarine Terraces Pleasant Island Hills

The Stephens Passage Glaciomarine Terraces Pleasant Island Hills LTA is located on Pleasant Island at the mouth of Glacier Bay, just south of Gustavus. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, smooth hillslopes and glacial topography within the Stephens Passage Glaciomarine Terraces Ecological Subsection.

The glacial topography supports non-forested sphagnum bogs on deep, poorly drained organic soils. These flat expanses are likely underlain by glaciomarine materials that allowed the accumulation of thick organic soils.

The mineral soils on the hillslopes are moderately well drained and shallow to bedrock. They support mixed conifer or low volume western hemlock forests.

The entire LTA is on NFS land. The LTA is in the Pleasant/Lemusurier/Inian Islands Wilderness. There is no timber harvest or road in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast. There is a minor amount of wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	SPGT_40_1
Map Unit Code	M245Bp04
Map Unit Long Name	Stephens Passage Glaciomarine Terraces Pleasant Island Hills
Size	12,288 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Extrusive
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Undifferentiated
Soil Parent Material	Ablation Till, Dense Till, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Coastal Marine; Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Emergence-Coastal Marine; Ice contact Deposition-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to muskeg (60%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (22%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (7%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (21%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (16%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (13%); Natural young growth, size class 3 (9%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (8%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 0 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 126 acres (1%)
All POG	1954: 3,506 acres (29%); 2016: 3,506 acres (29%)
Climate	Average temperature: 4.5-6°C (40.1-42.8°F). Annual precipitation: 203 cm (80 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (86%); 500-1000 ft. (14%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (98%); 35-54% slopes (2%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	19 miles
Raised Marine Beach	not present
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Uninventoried for streams
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (8%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (27%); Upland (65%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No documented landslides
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Stephens Passage Glaciomarine Terraces Auke Bay Hills

The Stephens Passage Glaciomarine Terraces Auke Bay Hills LTA is located just north of Juneau and includes adjacent islands. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rolling hills within the Stephens Passage Glaciomarine Terraces Ecological Subsection.

The LTA has been scoured to bedrock by glaciation, but till or uplifted glaciomarine sediments occur in some areas. Soils on the hillslopes in this LTA are typically poorly to well drained mineral soils less than one meter thick over dense till or bedrock. The well drained soils support western hemlock dominated forests. The poorly drained soils support yellow-cedar or mixed conifer forests.

Much of this LTA has been developed for houses and Juneau infrastructure.

Most of the LTA is under non-NFS ownership—mostly private and municipal lands of Juneau. The LTA is in the Semi-Remote Recreation LUD.

There has been about 43 acres timber harvest in this LTA since the 1950's. There are about 24 miles of road and numerous houses in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast. There is a minor amount of wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is moderate.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	SPGT_40_2
Map Unit Code	M245Bp05
Map Unit Long Name	Stephens Passage Glaciomarine Terraces Auke Bay Hills
Size	17,087 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Extrusive; Igneous Intrusive; Sedimentary; Undifferentiated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Volcanic undivided; Quartz Diorite, Monzonite, Quartz Monzonite; Graywacke, Slate; Mixed Extrusive and Sedimentary
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Coastal Marine; Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Emergence-Coastal Marine; Ice contact Deposition-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume class 4 on hydric soils (21%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (16%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (13%); Natural young growth, size class 3 (9%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (8%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (7%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (6%); Forested muskeg (6%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 1,070 acres (6%)
High POG	2016: 2,594 acres (15%)
All POG	1954: 11,280 acres (66%); 2016: 11,237 acres (66%)
Climate	Average temperature: 3-6°C (37.4-42.8°F). Annual precipitation: 203-229 cm (80-90 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (91%); 500-1000 ft. (9%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (80%); 35-54% slopes (15%); 55-75% slopes (4%); >75% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	77 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (94%); mapped (1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Moderate gradient contained (MC), High gradient contained (HC), Flood plain (FP), Palustrine (PA), Estuary (ES)
Wetlands	Palustrine Scrub-shrub (5%); Upland (95%)
Ownership	NFS (21%); State of Alaska (46%); Private/Municipal (34%)
Human Disturbance	0.3% timber harvest (43 of 17,087 total acres); 0.6 km/km2 (0.9 mi/mi2) road or trail; City and Borough of Juneau.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (16.5%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (<1%)

Stephens Passage Glaciomarine Terraces Lynn Canal Hills-Lowlands Complex

The Stephens Passage Glaciomarine Terraces Lynn Canal Hills-Lowlands Complex LTA is located on the eastern shore of Lynn Canal and includes Sullivan Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected smooth hillslopes and gently sloping lowlands within the Stephens Passage Glaciomarine Terraces Ecological Subsection.

Soils on the hillslopes range from poorly drained to well drained. They are mineral soils less than one meter thick over dense till or bedrock. The poorly drained soils support mixed conifer or yellow-cedar dominated forests. The well drained soils support western hemlock forests with inclusions of Sitka spruce dominance.

On the lowlands, organic soils are typically poorly drained and one-half to two meters thick over bedrock, dense till, or uplifted marine sediments. These soils support sphagnum bogs, mixed conifer or cedar forested wetlands.

About two-thirds of the LTA is on NFS land, with the remainder being State and private/municipal land. The LTA is in Semi-Remote Recreation, Modified Landscape, and Old-Growth Habitat LUDs. The LTA is located in three Roadless Areas: Sullivan Island, Juneau-Skagway Icefield, and Juneau Urban. There is no timber harvest in this LTA. There is about 26 miles of road or trail in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is from out of the southeast, from up Lynn Canal; however strong outflow winds are known to occur down Lynn Canal especially in the winter. There is a minor amount of wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is moderate. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	SPGT_40a_1
Map Unit Code	M245Bp06
Map Unit Long Name	Stephens Passage Glaciomarine Terraces Lynn Canal Hills-Lowlands Complex
Size	21,638 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Extrusive; Sedimentary; Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Volcanic undivided; Graywacke, Calcareous Graywacke, Slate; Alluvium
Soil Parent Material	Ablation Till, Dense Till, Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Coastal Marine; Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Emergence-Coastal Marine; Ice contact Deposition-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to low site index (23%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (14%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (14%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (11%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (9%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (6%); Natural young growth, size class 3 (5%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 1,106 acres (5%)
High POG	2016: 4,268 acres (20%)
All POG	1954: 13,924 acres (64%); 2016: 13,924 acres (64%)
Climate	Average temperature: 3-6°C (37.4-42.8°F). Annual precipitation: 203-279 cm (80-110 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (73%); 500-1000 ft. (23%); 1000-2000 ft. (3%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (74%); 35-54% slopes (18%); 55-75% slopes (6%); >75% slopes (2%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	54 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (80%); mapped (<1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Palustrine (PA), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Flood plain (FP)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (24%); Upland (76%)
Ownership	NFS (69%); State of Alaska (21%); Private/Municipal (11%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; 0.5 km/km2 (0.7 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No documented landslides
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Stephens Passage Glaciomarine Terraces Admiralty Island Hills-Lowlands Complex

The Stephens Passage Glaciomarine Terraces Admiralty Island Hills-Lowlands Complex LTA is located on the Mansfield Peninsula and the west coast of Admiralty Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rolling hills and gently sloping lowlands within the Stephens Passage Glaciomarine Terraces Ecological Subsection.

Soils on the hills range from poorly drained to well drained mineral materials and are typically less than one meter thick over bedrock or dense till. The better drained soils support western hemlock forests with inclusions of Sitka spruce. The poorly and somewhat poorly drained soils support western hemlock-yellow-cedaror mixed conifer forests.

On the lowlands, soils are poorly or very poorly drained organic materials one meter or more thick over bedrock or dense till. These soils support sphagnum dominated non-forested wetlands with scattered shore pine or mixed conifer forested wetlands.

Most of the infrastructure for the Green Creek Mine is in this LTA.

A portion of this LTA serves as an important terrestrial wildlife travel corridor between the Mansfield Peninsula and the rest of Admiralty Island.

Most of this LTA is on NFS land. The LTA is in the Semi-Remote Recreation LUD and in the Admiralty Island National Monument Kootznoowoo Wilderness. The LTA has portions in the Mansfield Peninsula and the Greens Creek Roadless Areas. There has been about 2,602 acres timber harvest in this LTA mostly since the 1990's. Most of this harvest is on non-NFS lands on west Admiralty Island (in Cube Cove). There are about 39 miles of road in this LTA. The Greens Creek Mine tailings pile and access road are in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast, up Chatham Strait. There is a minor amount of wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low to moderate.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	SPGT_40a_2
Map Unit Code	M245Bp07
Map Unit Long Name	Stephens Passage Glaciomarine Terraces Admiralty Island Hills-Lowlands Complex
Size	54,078 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Gneiss, Metasediments, Metavolcanics, Schist
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Dense Till, Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Coastal Marine; Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Emergence-Coastal Marine; Ice contact Deposition-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquepts, Cryaquods, Cryohemists, Cryorthents, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to low site index (19%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (11%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (10%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (10%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (10%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (8%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (7%); Timber harvest, less than 20 years old (7%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 5,271 acres (10%)
High POG	2016: 14,129 acres (26%)
All POG	1954: 33,181 acres (61%); 2016: 30,579 acres (57%)
Climate	Average temperature: 2.5-6°C (36.5-42.8°F). Annual precipitation: 203-305 cm (80-120 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (86%); 500-1000 ft. (13%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (89%); 35-54% slopes (9%); 55-75% slopes (2%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Dm, PzZc, (<1%).
Shoreline Miles	97 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (92%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Flood plain (FP), High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Palustrine (PA), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (29%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (9%); Upland (62%)
Ownership	NFS (89%); State of Alaska (1%); Private/Municipal (10%)
Human Disturbance	4.8% timber harvest (2,602 of 54,078 total acres); 0.3 km/km2 (0.5 mi/mi2) road or trail; 6 miles powerline corridor; Green Creek Mine.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Windthrow (< 1%); landslides (< 0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Stephens Passage Glaciomarine Terraces Berners Bay Hills-Valley Floor Complex

The Stephens Passage Glaciomarine Terraces Berners Bay Hills-Valley Floor Complex LTA is located at Sawmill Creek in Berners Bay. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rolling hills and frequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans within the Stephens Passage Glaciomarine Terraces Ecological Subsection.

The soils on the side-slopes of the hills are deep, well drained mineral soil supporting western hemlock dominated forests. The summits of the hills have poorly to somewhat poorly drained soils with thick organic surfaces. These soils support mixed conifer forested wetland or sphagnum dominated non-forested wetlands.

The alluvial fans have deep, coarse-textured, well drained mineral soils. These soils support productive Sitka spruce and western hemlock riparian forests. The active portions of the fans typically support alder-salmonberry stands.

Most of this LTA is on NFS land. The LTA is in Semi-Remote Recreation LUD and LUD II. Most of the LTA is in the Juneau Urban Roadless Area.

There is no timber harvest or roads in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast, however strong outflow winds are known to blow down Lynn Canal from the north, especially in the winter. There is a minor amount of wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low.

Inerpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	SPGT_40c
Map Unit Code	M245Bp08
Map Unit Long Name	Stephens Passage Glaciomarine Terraces Berners Bay Hills-Valley Floor Complex
Size	2,023 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary Metamorphic Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Graywacke, Slate; Schist, Slate; Alluvium
Soil Parent Material	Ablation Till, Alluvium, Dense Till, Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Coastal Marine; Glacial; Fluvial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Emergence-Coastal Marine; Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial; Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Haplocryods, Humicryods
Landcover	Volume class 5 on hydric soils (21%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (15%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (13%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (13%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (9%); Natural young growth, size class 3 (8%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (5%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 308 acres (15%)
High POG	2016: 678 acres (34%)
All POG	1954: 1,703 acres (84%); 2016: 1,703 acres (84%)
Climate	Average temperature: 1.5-5.5°C (34.7-41.9°F). Annual precipitation: 229cm (90 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (79%); 500-1000 ft. (17%); 1000-2000 ft. (4%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (73%); 35-54% slopes (20%); 55-75% slopes (6%); >75% slopes (1%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: PzZym, (<1%).
Shoreline Miles	6 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (84%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Flood plain (FP), Alluvial fan (AF)
Wetlands	Estuarine (6%); Upland (94%)
Ownership	NFS (93%); Private/Municipal (7%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No documented landslides
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Stephens Passage Glaciomarine Terraces Cowee Creek and Eagle River Valley Floor

The Stephens Passage Glaciomarine Terraces Cowee Creek and Eagle River Valley Floor LTA is located north of Juneau along the east side of Lynn Canal. The landforms comprising this LTA are floodplains and frequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans with one area of glacial topography, as moraines, within the Stephens Passage Glaciomarine Terraces Ecological Subsection.

This LTA includes two valley bottoms underlain by glaciomarine sediments and covered with glacial outwash and till. Raised marine terraces are visible along the sidewalls of the valleys. A successive terminal moraine for the Herbert Glacier is within this LTA near Eagle Creek. Many of the stands on the floodplain are young due to the recent deglaciation and successive outwash deposits.

Well drained mineral soils on the floodplains and alluvial fans support productive Sitka spruce riparian forest. In the most active areas cottonwood or alder stands persist.

Other valley bottoms soils are poorly or very poorly drained organics over till or glaciomarine deposits. These soils support non-forested sedge wetlands or mixed conifer forested wetlands.

On footslopes, soils are well drained and about one meter deep over dense till. These soils support western hemlock forests. On moraines, mineral soils are deep and soil drainage ranges from somewhat poor to well drained. These soils support western hemlock forests with inclusions of Sitka spruce. Small ponds are common between the ridges of the moraines.

An estuary exists at the mouth of Cowee Creek. Soils are poorly drained and support sedges and grasses tolerant of a range of brackish soil conditions.

Most of the LTA is on NFS and State land. The LTA is managed as Semi-Remote Recreation and Experimental Forest LUDs. Most of the LTA is in Juneau Urban Roadless Area.

There is no timber harvest in this LTA. There are about nineteen miles of road and trail in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is from the southeast. There is negligible wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	SPGT_50
Map Unit Code	M245Bp09
Map Unit Long Name	Stephens Passage Glaciomarine Terraces Cowee Creek and Eagle River Valley Floor
Size	10,046 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Alluvium
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Marine Sediments
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Coastal Marine; Fluvial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Emergence-Coastal Marine; Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquepts, Cryaquods, Cryods, Cryofluvents, Cryohemists, Cryorthents, Entisols, Humicryods
Landcover	Natural young growth, size class 3 (14%); Natural young growth, size class 2 (11%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (11%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (10%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (8%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (7%); Natural grassland (7%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (7%); Alder-Brush (6%); Water (5%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 1,043 acres (10%)
High POG	2016: 2,354 acres (23%)
All POG	1954: 5,620 acres (56%); 2016: 5,620 acres (56%)
Climate	Average temperature: 1.5-6°C (34.7-42.8°F). Annual precipitation: 203-229 cm (80-90 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (93%); 500-1000 ft. (4%); 1000-2000 ft. (3%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (88%); 35-54% slopes (7%); 55-75% slopes (3%); >75% slopes (2%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	9 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (95%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Flood plain (FP), Palustrine (PA), Glacial outwash (GO), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Alluvial fan (AF)
Wetlands	Palustrine Scrub-shrub (8%); Upland (92%)
Ownership	NFS (70%); State of Alaska (19%); Private/Municipal (12%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; 0.8 km/km2 (1.2 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Stephens Passage Glaciomarine Terraces Berners Bay Valley Floor-Coastal Complex

The Stephens Passage Glaciomarine Terraces Berners Bay Valley Floor-Coastal Complex LTA is located at the estuary/confluence of Johnson Creek, Berners River, Lace River Antler River, and the Gilkey River, north of the city of Juneau at Berner's Bay. The landforms comprising this LTA are floodplains and flat lowlands within the Stephens Passage Glaciomarine Terraces Ecological Subsection.

This LTA is a relatively youthful landscape formed in glacial outwash and more recent alluvium. The LTA includes a small till covered lowland near the Kensington Mine.

Most of the LTA is underlain by outwash and alluvium along the lower reaches of the Lace and Antler Rivers. Soil drainage ranges from poor to well. The well drained sites support young spruce or cottonwood forests. The poorly drained sites support graminoid dominated wetlands.

On the lowlands, soils range from very poorly to well drained and support western hemlock or mixed conifer forests. The very poorly drained sites support moss or tufted clubrush dominated non-forested wetlands.

The Kensington Mine access road and most of the mine workings are in this LTA.

Almost all of this LTA is NFS land. The LTA is in the LUD II LUD with small portions in Modified Landscape and Remote Recreation LUDs. Most of the LTA is in the Juneau-Skagway Icefield Roadless Area. There is no timber harvest in this LTA. There are about three miles of road in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast. There is a minor amount of wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low in this.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	SPGT_50a_1
Map Unit Code	M245Bp10
Map Unit Long Name	Stephens Passage Glaciomarine Terraces Berners Bay Valley Floor-Coastal Complex
Size	7,581 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Alluvium
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Coastal Marine; Fluvial; Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Emergence-Coastal Marine; Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial; Proglacial Deposition-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryofibrists, Cryofluvents, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods, Riverwash
Landcover	Alder-Brush (12%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (12%); Natural grassland (12%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (10%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (10%); Estuary (9%); Water (6%); Natural young growth, size class 3 (6%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (6%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 143 acres (2%)
High POG	2016: 652 acres (9%)
All POG	1954: 3,926 acres (52%); 2016: 3,926 acres (52%)
Climate	Average temperature: 1.5-5.5°C (34.7-41.9°F). Annual precipitation: 178-279 cm (70-110 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (98%); 500-1000 ft. (2%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (93%); 35-54% slopes (5%); 55-75% slopes (1%); >75% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	4 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (99%); mapped (<1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Palustrine (PA), Flood plain (FP), Glacial outwash (GO), High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM)
Wetlands	Estuarine (8%); Palustrine Emergent (8%); Palustrine Forested (14%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (17%); Riverine (14%); Upland (39%)
Ownership	NFS (97%); Private/Municipal (3%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; 0.14 km/km2 (0.23 mi/mi2) road or trail; Kensington and Juealin Mines.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (< 0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Stephens Passage Glaciomarine Terraces Montana, Fish, and Duck Creeks Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex

The Stephens Passage Glaciomarine Terraces Montana, Fish, and Duck Creeks Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex LTA is located in the Mendenhall Valley and on Douglas Island in the city and borough of Juneau. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly floodplains, infrequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans, and flat lowlands within the Stephens Passage Glaciomarine Terraces Ecological Subsection.

Most of the LTA consists of very young outwash soils from the Mendenhall Glacier. These soils are typically coarse, well drained, with very thin organic surfaces. These soils support a range of early successional Sitka spruce forest with some willow and alder stands closer to the glacier. Poorly drained soils on the outwash consist of less than one meter of organic material over finer textured outwash sediments. These soils support sphagnum dominated wetlands with scattered shore pine. Willow shrubland or mixed conifer forests are common. Deeper till soils occur in the Montana creek valley.

On the northern end of Douglas Island, uplifted beach sediments supporting sphagnum or mixed conifer dominated wetlands are separated by small alluvial fans and riparian areas. These have deep well drained soils supporting Sitka spruce forests.

Most of this LTA is developed for the City of Juneau infrastructure; as such, over half of the LTA is on private/municipal land. Most of the Mendenhall Valley is in this LTA.

The LTA is in the Semi-Remote Recreation LUD. A very small area just south of Mendenhall Lake is in the Juneau Urban Roadless Area. Timber harvest in this LTA is associated with residential and city infrastructure development. There are about 48 miles of road or trail in the LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast. There is negligible wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	SPGT_50a_2
Map Unit Code	M245Bp11
Map Unit Long Name	Stephens Passage Glaciomarine Terraces Montana, Fish, and Duck Creeks Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex
Size	9,153 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary; Undifferentiated; Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Graywacke, Slate; Mixed Extrusive and Sedimentary; Alluvium
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Colluvium, Glaciofluvial, Undifferentiated Till, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Coastal Marine; Fluvial; Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Emergence-Coastal Marine; Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial; Proglacial Deposition-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquepts, Cryaquods, Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryorthents, Cryosaprists, Entisols, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to low site index (13%); Forested muskeg (11%); Urban soil (10%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (9%); Natural young growth, size class 2 (8%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (7%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (7%); Natural grassland (5%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (5%); Alder-Brush (5%); Natural young growth, size class 3 (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 195 acres (2%)
High POG	2016: 1,146 acres (13%)
All POG	1954: 3,803 acres (42%); 2016: 3,803 acres (42%)
Climate	Average temperature: 2-6°C (35.6-42.8°F). Annual precipitation: 203-229 cm (80-90 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (97%); 500-1000 ft. (3%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (94%); 35-54% slopes (5%); 55-75% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	9 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (99%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Flood plain (FP), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Glacial outwash (GO), High gradient contained (HC), Alluvial fan (AF)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (8%); Palustrine Forested (10%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (6%); Upland (76%)
Ownership	NFS (19%); State of Alaska (23%); Private/Municipal (58%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; 2.1 km/km2 (3.3 mi/mi2) road or trail; City and Borough of Juneau.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Stephens Passage Glaciomarine Terraces Wheeler Creek and King Salmon River Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex

The Stephens Passage Glaciomarine Terraces Wheeler Creek and King Salmon River Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex LTA is located on northern Admiralty Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly frequently dissected footslopes and alluvial fans, and gently sloping lowlands within the Stephens Passage Glaciomarine Terraces Ecological Subsection.

The Wheeler Creek portion of this LTA and the lower part of King Salmon Creek is underlain by uplifted marine sediments reworked by the stream(s).

On the lowlands, organic soils are typically poorly drained and one meter or more thick over uplifted marine sediments or dense till. These soils support sphagnum or mixed conifer dominated wetlands. Along streams, soils are slightly better drained and support low volume western hemlock dominated stands.

Soils on the floodplains and alluvial fans are deep and well drained and typically support productive Sitka spruce and hemlock dominated r. Estuaries have poorly drained soils and support grasses and sedges that range in species based on tolerance of brackish soil conditions.

Nearly all of the LTA is NFS lands. The LTA is in the Admiralty Island National Monument Kootznoowoo Wilderness. There is no timber harvest or roads in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast. There is a minor amount of wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	SPGT_50a_3
Map Unit Code	M245Bp12
Map Unit Long Name	Stephens Passage Glaciomarine Terraces Wheeler Creek and King Salmon River Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex
Size	12,714 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Extrusive; Sedimentary; Metamorphic; Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Basalt; Graywacke; Slate; Schist; Alluvium
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Coastal Marine; Fluvial; Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Emergence-Coastal Marine; Stream Processes-Fluvial, Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial; Proglacial Deposition-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to muskeg (21%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (17%); Estuary (14%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (8%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (7%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (7%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (6%); Volume classes 6 and 7 (5%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 677 acres (5%)
High POG	2016: 2,067 acres (16%)
All POG	1954: 5,396 acres (42%); 2016: 5,396 acres (42%)
Climate	Average temperature: 2.5-6°C (36.5-42.8°F). Annual precipitation: 203-406 cm (80-160 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (95%); 500-1000 ft. (5%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (95%); 35-54% slopes (4%); 55-75% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	9 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (88%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Flood plain (FP), High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Estuary (ES), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM)
Wetlands	Estuarine (14%); Palustrine Emergent (25%); Palustrine Forested (21%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (5%); Upland (36%)
Ownership	NFS (99%); Private/Municipal (1%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (< 0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Stephens Passage Glaciomarine Terraces Admiralty Island Lowlands

The Stephens Passage Glaciomarine Terraces Admiralty Island Lowlands LTA is located along the northeast coast of Admiralty Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly gently sloping and flat lowlands within the Stephens Passage Glaciomarine Terraces Ecological Subsection.

The lowlands are a complex of open sphagnum bog and low productivity mixed conifer forested wetland. The soils under the bogs are deep, very poorly drained, and organic.

The soils under the forested wetlands are often shallow to till or uplifted marine sediments, poorly drained, and either organic or mineral materials. Soil drainage is better near incised stream channels and on steeper slopes. The better drained soils support moderately to highly productive Sitka spruce and western hemlock forests.

Uplifted beach soils are deep, gravelly, and well drained. These soils support hemlock stands with inclusions of Sitka spruce dominance.

Small estuaries are present in this LTA.

Young Beach is a popular recreation area.

Almost all of this LTA is on NFS land. The LTA is in the Semi-Remote Recreation LUD and the Admiralty Island National Monument Kootznoowoo Wilderness. The northern portion is in the Mansfield Peninsula Roadless Area. There is no timber harvest in this LTA. There is about three miles of trail in the LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast. There is negligible wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	SPGT_60
Map Unit Code	M245Bp13
Map Unit Long Name	Stephens Passage Glaciomarine Terraces Admiralty Island Lowlands
Size	20,391 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary; Undifferentiated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Graywacke, Slate; Mixed Extrusive and Sedimentary
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Dense Till, Undifferentiated Till, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Coastal Marine; Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial; Ice contact Deposition-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquepts, Cryaquods, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to low site index (31%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (19%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (13%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (7%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (5%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (5%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 543 acres (3%)
High POG	2016: 2,479 acres (12%)
All POG	1954: 9,600 acres (47%); 2016: 9,600 acres (47%)
Climate	Average temperature: 2.5-6°C (36.5-42.8°F). Annual precipitation: 203-279 cm (80-110 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (95%); 500-1000 ft. (5%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (93%); 35-54% slopes (6%); 55-75% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	61 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (98%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Flood plain (FP), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Palustrine (PA), High gradient contained (HC)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (5%); Palustrine Forested (37%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (6%); Upland (52%)
Ownership	NFS (98%); State of Alaska (1%); Private/Municipal (1%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; 0.06 km/km2 (0.10 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (< 0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Stephens Passage Glaciomarine Terraces Glass Peninsula Lowlands-Hills Complex

The Stephens Passage Glaciomarine Terraces Glass Peninsula Lowlands-Hills Complex LTA is located on northeast Admiralty Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly gently sloping lowlands and rolling hills within the Stephens Passage Glaciomarine Terraces Ecological Subsection.

This LTA is the result of heavy glacial scour and deposition reworked by fluvial processes. Uplifted marine sediments or dense till-underlies the lowlands. Bedrock and dense till underlie soils on the hills. On the lowlands, very poorly drained organic soils are one meter or more thick over dense till. These soils support sphagnum dominated non-forested wetland or cedar or mixed conifer forested wetlands.

On the hills, well to moderately well drained mineral soils less than one meter thick over bedrock or dense till support western hemlock forests with inclusions of Sitka spruce or yellow-cedar.

Part of this LTA is an important corridor for terrestrial wildlife movement between the Glass Peninsula and the rest of Admiralty Island.

This LTA is almost entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in the Admiralty Island National Monument Kootznoowoo Wilderness. There has been about 142 acres of timber harvest in this LTA from before 1920. There is about one mile of trail in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast, from Seymour Canal. There is a minor amount of wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	SPGT_60a
Map Unit Code	M245Bp14
Map Unit Long Name	Stephens Passage Glaciomarine Terraces Glass Peninsula Lowlands-Hills Complex
Size	47,272 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Extrusive; Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Volcanic undivided; Graywacke, Slate
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Coastal Marine; Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial; Ice contact Deposition-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to muskeg (24%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (16%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (15%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (13%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (8%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (6%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 433 acres (1%)
High POG	2016: 5,113 acres (11%)
All POG	1954: 24,562 acres (52%); 2016: 24,420 acres (52%)
Climate	Average temperature: 2.5-6°C (36.5-42.8°F). Annual precipitation: 178-279 cm (70-110 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (90%); 500-1000 ft. (10%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (90%); 35-54% slopes (8%); 55-75% slopes (2%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	73 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (94%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Flood plain (FP), High gradient contained (HC), Palustrine (PA), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM)
Wetlands	Estuarine (5%); Palustrine Emergent (21%); Palustrine Forested (35%); Upland (39%)
Ownership	NFS (99%); State of Alaska (1%)
Human Disturbance	0.3% timber harvest (142 of 47,272 total acres); 0.01 km/km2 (0.01 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No documented landslides
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Stephens Passage Glaciomarine Terraces Spaulding Meadows Plateaus

The Stephens Passage Glaciomarine Terraces Spaulding Meadows Plateaus LTA is located just north of Juneau on the mainland. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly high elevation gently sloping lowlands (plateaus) within the Stephens Passage Glaciomarine Terraces Ecological Subsection.

Poor soil drainage conditions on higher elevation benches are the defining characteristics of this LTA. Small bedrock controlled ponds are common.

Soils on the lowlands are typically very poorly drained organic material about one meter thick over bedrock or uplifted marine sediments. These soils support sphagnum or tufted club rush non-forested wetlands. Areas of scrub cedar and mixed conifer occur where soil drainage is slightly improved due to slope or small stream dissections.

On slightly steeper slopes, soils are somewhat poorly to moderately well drained. These soils support yellow-cedar or mountain hemlock forests.

Auke Mountain repeater site is in this LTA. One of the highest elevation known occurrences of uplifted marine sediments is in this LTA.

The entire LTA is on NFS land. The LTA is in the Semi-Remote Recreation LUD. The entire LTA is in the Juneau Urban Roadless Area.

There is no timber harvest in this LTA. About three miles of the Spaulding Meadows Trail is in the LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast. There is a minor amount of wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low. There are no landslides in the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	SPGT_61
Map Unit Code	M245Bp15
Map Unit Long Name	Stephens Passage Glaciomarine Terraces Spaulding Meadows Plateaus
Size	5,560 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary; Undifferentiated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Graywacke, Slate; Mixed Extrusive and Sedimentary
Soil Parent Material	Undifferentiated Till, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryohemists, Cryosaprists
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to muskeg (51%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (15%); Muskeg meadow (15%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (6%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 85 acres (2%)
High POG	2016: 163 acres (3%)
All POG	1954: 1,550 acres (28%); 2016: 1,550 acres (28%)
Climate	Average temperature: 2-4.5°C (35.6-40.1°F). Annual precipitation: 203 cm (80 in).
Elevation Class	500-1000 ft. (2%); 1000-2000 ft. (98%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (88%); 35-54% slopes (9%); 55-75% slopes (3%); >75% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	not present
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Palustrine (PA), Flood plain (FP)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (23%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (39%); Upland (38%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; 0.22 km/km2 (0.4 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No documented landslides
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Stephens Passage Glaciomarine Terraces Mendenhall Delta Coastal

The Stephens Passage Glaciomarine Terraces Mendenhall Delta Coastal LTA is located at the outlet of the Mendenhall River near the Juneau airport. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly uplifted beaches, uplifted estuaries, and estuaries within the Stephens Passage Glaciomarine Terraces Ecological Subsection.

This LTA is formed in reworked glacial outwash over uplifted marine deposits. The vegetation is typical of what is found on the upper margins of estuaries—typically grass or sedge flats.

The outwash soils are coarse-textured, deep and soil drainage ranges from very poor to well drained. The vegetation on the well drained sites are willow, Sitka spruce or a mixture of grasses including beach rye.

Low tidal flats are mostly unvegetated. Brackish water tolerant sedges and grasses dominate upper tidal flats. The soils are poorly drained, silty mineral soils with thin organic surfaces.

The Juneau airport is in this LTA.

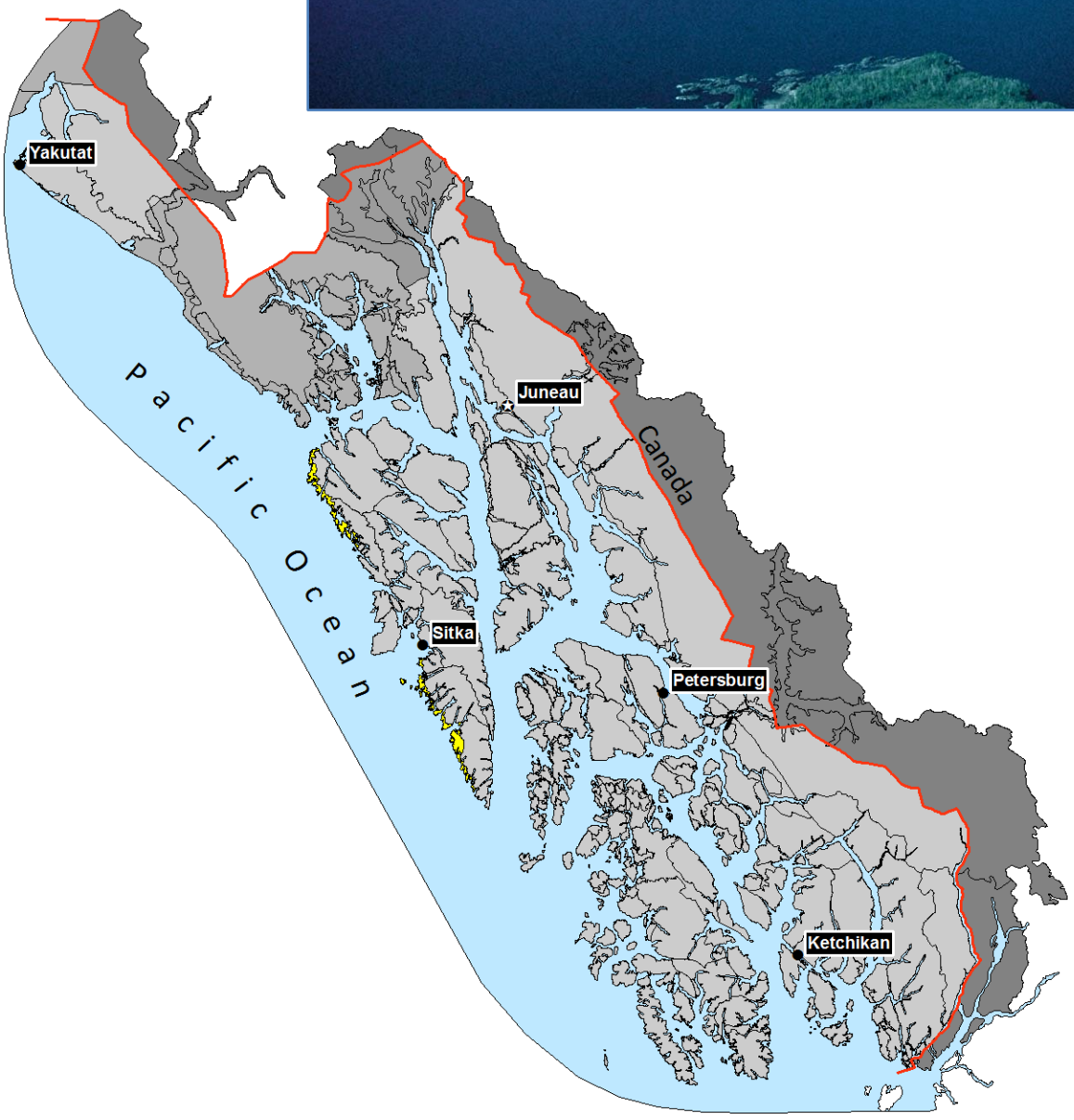
The entire LTA is under private/municipal ownership. Timber harvest in this LTA is associated with urban development. There is about two miles of road or trail in this LTA.

Much of the LTA has been developed into infrastructure for the city of Juneau. The uplifted estuary is recognized by the city of Juneau as an important wetland complex.

The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast. There is negligible wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is low. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	SPGT_70
Map Unit Code	M245Bp16
Map Unit Long Name	Stephens Passage Glaciomarine Terraces Mendenhall Delta Coastal
Size	1,513 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Extrusive; Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Volcanic undivided; Alluvium
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Marine Sediments
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Coastal Marine
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Backbeach Processes-Coastal Marine, Shoreline Processes-Coastal Marine
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquents, Cryaquepts
Landcover	Natural grassland (50%); Urban soil (42%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 8 acres (1%)
High POG	2016: 23 acres (2%)
All POG	1954: 85 acres (6%); 2016: 85 acres (6%)
Climate	Average temperature: 4.5-6°C (40.1-42.8°F). Annual precipitation: 203-229 cm (80-90 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (100%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (99%); 35-54% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	14 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (99%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Estuary (ES), Palustrine (PA), Flood plain (FP), Glacial estuary (GES), Glacial outwash (GO)
Wetlands	Estuarine (40%); Palustrine Emergent (29%); Upland (31%)
Ownership	NFS (0%); Private/Municipal (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; 0.4 km/km2 (0.7 mi/mi2) road or trail; City and Borough of Juneau.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. No documented landslides
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Not present

Outer Coast Wave-cut Terraces Ecological Subsection LTAs

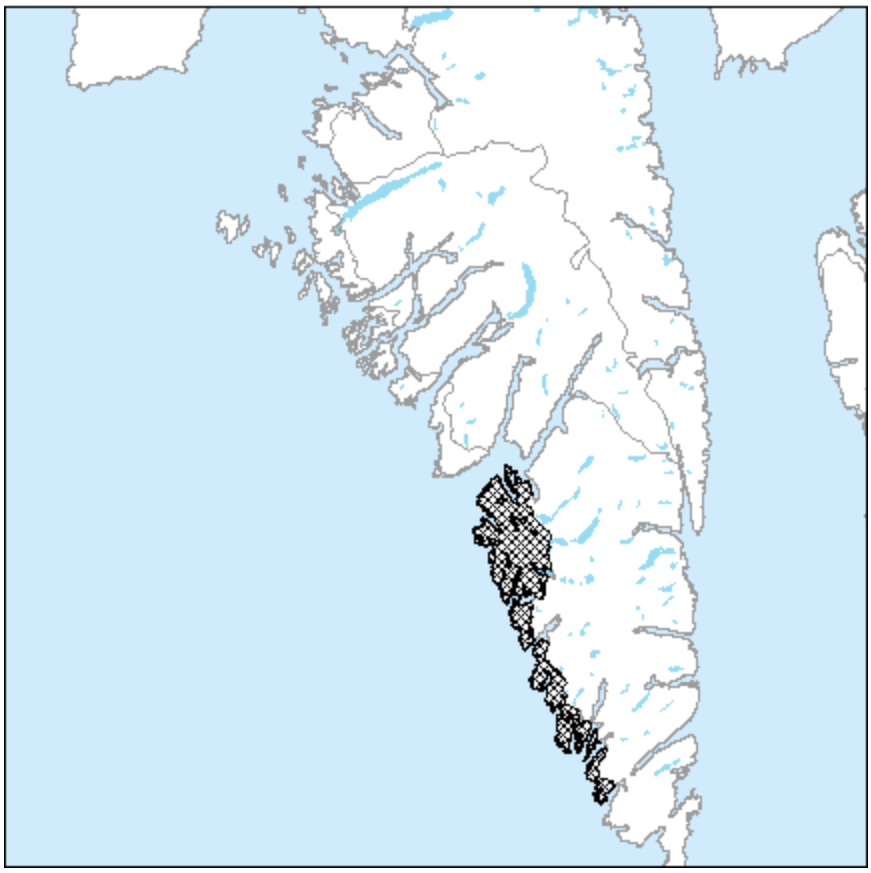


Outer Coast Wave-cut Terraces Southern Baranof Island Hills

The Outer Coast Wave-cut Terraces Southern Baranof Island Hills LTA is located on the southwest coast of Baranof Island south of Whale Bay. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rolling hills; wave cut platforms and rock headlands; and infrequently dissected, smooth hillslopes within the Outer Coast Wave-cut Terraces Ecological Subsection.

Continuous areas of wave cut terraces are not common in southeast Alaska. The vegetation and soils are heavily influenced by the climate in this LTA. All of the lands are exposed to salt spray and storms from the Gulf of Alaska. The trees are stunted and wind-blown.

The soils are shallow to bedrock with thin organic surface horizons supporting most of the vegetation. Sitka spruce forests (especially the Sitka spruce-pacific reedgrass plant association) are found on the immediate coast line.



Low-volume mixed conifer, cedar, or western hemlock forests are complexed with sphagnum peat wetlands and are typically found on lowlands behind the Sitka spruce coastal forests. The soils are thin, poorly drained mineral soils or slightly thicker, poorly drained organic soils over bedrock.

Mineral soils on the steeper hillslopes are well drained and shallow to bedrock. These soils support productive western hemlock and Sitka spruce forests.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The northern half of the LTA is in the South Baranof Wilderness and the southern half is in the Remote Recreation LUD. The portion of the LTA, south of Snipe Bay, is in the Port Alexander Roadless Area

There has been no timber harvest in this LTA. There is about a half of a mile of trail in the LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of the west and southwest. There is no documented wind disturbance in this LTA but wind-driven salt has impaired the vegetation in the entire LTA. Windthrow risk is low due to the trees adapting to strong prevailing winds. Landslide risk is moderate. Yellow-cedar decline occupies about 23 percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	OCWT_40_1
Map Unit Code	M245Bc01
Map Unit Long Name	Outer Coast Wave-cut Terraces Southern Baranof Island Hills
Size	30,730 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Granodiorite; Non-calcareous Metasediments
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Coastal Marine
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Emergence-Coastal Marine
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to low site index (31%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (16%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (12%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (11%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (6%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 293 acres (1%)
High POG	2016: 3,326 acres (11%)
All POG	1954: 13,054 acres (42%); 2016: 13,054 acres (42%)
Climate	Average temperature: 3.5-7.5°C (38.3-45.5°F). Annual precipitation: 279-457 cm (110-180 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (64%); 500-1000 ft. (25%); 1000-2000 ft. (11%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (58%); 35-54% slopes (24%); 55-75% slopes (13%); >75% slopes (5%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	136 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Lake (L), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Palustrine (PA), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (14%); Palustrine Forested (31%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (7%); Upland (48%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; 0.01 km/km2 (0.01 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (0.2%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (23%)

Outer Coast Wave-cut Terraces Yakobi Island and West Chichagof Island Hills

The Outer Coast Wave-cut Terraces Yakobi Island and West Chichagof Island Hills LTA is located on the outermost coasts of Yakobi and Western Chichagof Islands north of Slocum Arm. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rolling hills and wave cut platforms and rock headlands within the Outer Coast Wave-cut Terraces Ecological Subsection.

Most of the LTA has been heavily scoured by glaciation and pummeled by the ocean. The trees are stunted. The gently sloping terraces are shallow to bedrock, poorly drained organic soils. These soils support sphagnum, mixed conifer, or scrub cedar dominated wetlands.

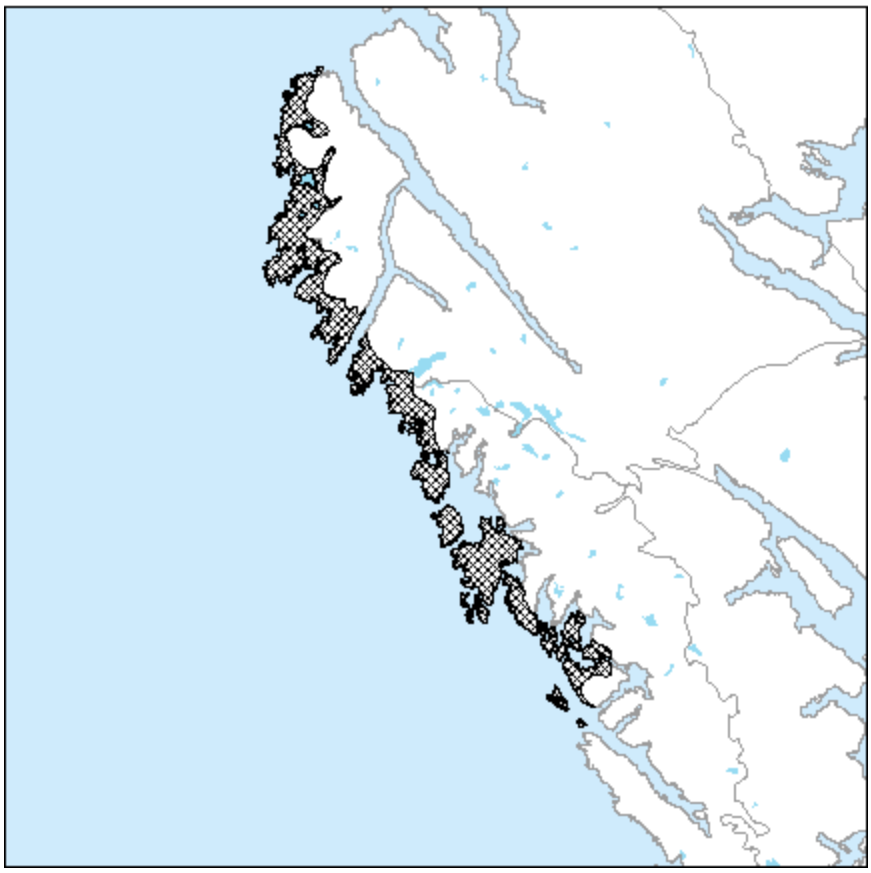
On the shoreline, forests of Sitka spruce and pacific reedgrass are common in windswept areas.

On the steeper hillslopes and on some beach areas, mineral soils are poorly to well drained and are shallow to bedrock. These soils support western hemlock forests with inclusions of yellow-cedar or Sitka spruce dominance.

White Sulfur Springs is located in the LTA.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is located in the West Chichagof-Yakobi Wilderness.

There has been no timber harvest in this LTA. There are about five miles of trail in the LTA.



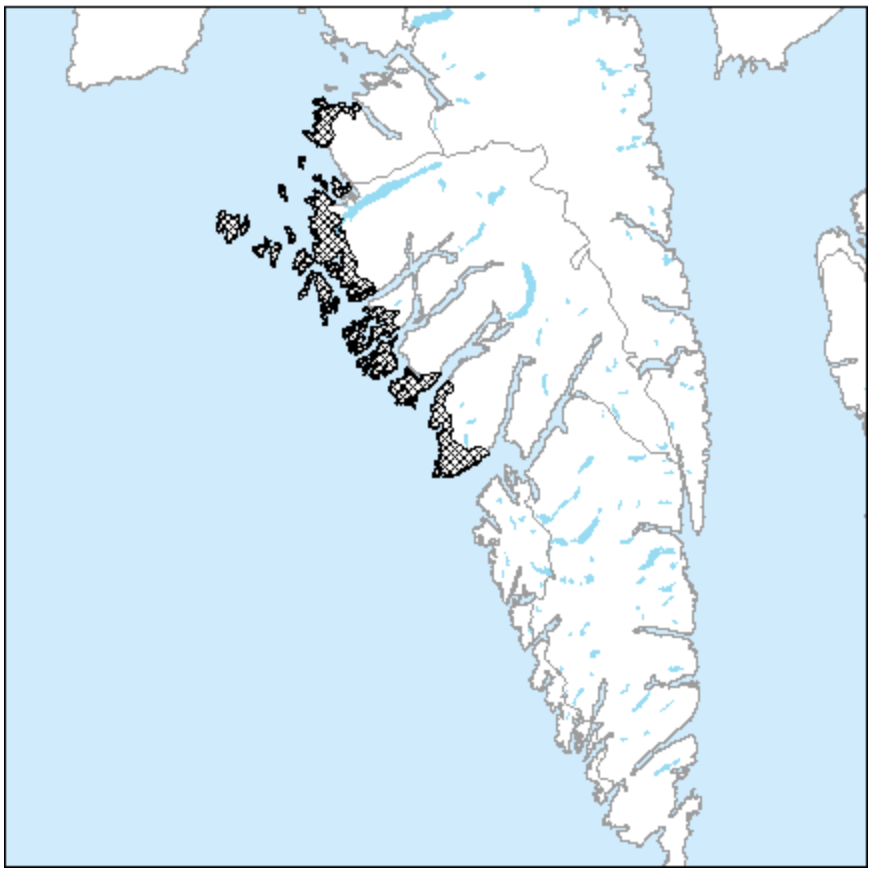
The dominant wind direction is out of the west and southwest. There is no documented wind disturbance in this LTA but wind-driven salt has impaired the vegetation in the entire LTA. Windthrow risk is low due to the trees adapting to strong prevailing winds. Landslide risk is low.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	OCWT_40_2
Map Unit Code	M245Bc02
Map Unit Long Name	Outer Coast Wave-cut Terraces Yakobi Island and West Chichagof Island Hills
Size	46,186 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Migmatite; Graywacke
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Coastal Marine
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Emergence-Coastal Marine
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquepts, Cryaquods, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to muskeg (33%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (31%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (12%); Muskeg meadow (10%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 0 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 620 acres (1%)
All POG	1954: 9,769 acres (21%); 2016: 9,769 acres (21%)
Climate	Average temperature: 3-6.5°C (37.4-43.7°F). Annual precipitation: 254-279 cm (100-110 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (98%); 500-1000 ft. (2%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (91%); 35-54% slopes (7%); 55-75% slopes (2%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: Trm, (<1%).
Shoreline Miles	292 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Moderate gradient contained (MC), High gradient contained (HC), Lake (L), Palustrine (PA), Flood plain (FP)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (21%); Palustrine Forested (49%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (16%); Upland (14%)
Ownership	NFS (100%); Private/Municipal (<1%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; 0.05 km/km2 (0.07 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Avalanche fields (< 0.1%); landslides (< 0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (1%)

Outer Coast Wave-cut Terraces Whale Bay to Sitka Sound Hills-Lowlands-Coastal Complex

The Outer Coast Wave-cut Terraces Whale Bay to Sitka Sound Hills-Lowlands-Coastal Complex LTA is located along the western-central coast of Baranof Island. It includes the headlands and outer islands between Whale Bay and Deep Inlet. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rolling hills and wave cut platforms and rock headlands within the Outer Coast Wave-cut Terraces Ecological Subsection.

This LTA includes barrier islands and wave cut ridges and hills. The soils on the wave cut platforms are very poorly drained organics less than one meter thick over bedrock. These soils support sphagnum non-forested wetland or scrub cedar or mixed conifer dominated forested wetlands.



On the hillslopes and portions of the shorelines, soils are poorly drained to well drained mineral soils less than one meter thick over bedrock. These soils support western hemlock or cedar dominated forests.

This LTA includes Goddard Hot Springs. Some of the outer islands near Crawfish Inlet and Necker Bay were used as outposts during WWII.

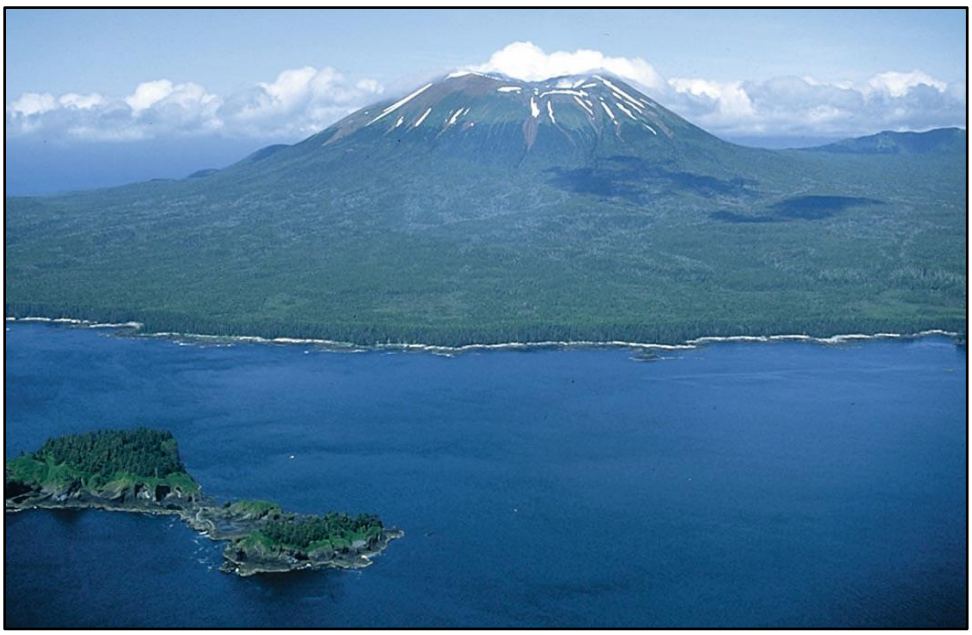
This LTA is mainly on NFS land. The northern portion of the LTA is in Semi-Remote Recreation and Old-Growth Habitat LUDs. The southern portion is located in the South Baranof Wilderness. The northern portion of the LTA is located in the Redoubt Roadless Area.

There has been about 94 acres or timber harvest in this LTA since the 1970s and about four miles of road.

The dominant wind direction is out of the west and southwest. There is no documented wind disturbance in this LTA but wind-driven salt has impaired the vegetation in the entire LTA. Windthrow risk is low due to the trees adapting to strong prevailing winds. Landslide risk is high. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about 27 percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	OCWT_40a
Map Unit Code	M245Bc03
Map Unit Long Name	Outer Coast Wave-cut Terraces Whale Bay to Sitka Sound Hills-Lowlands-Coastal Complex
Size	33,009 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Sedimentary; Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Granite, Granodiorite; Graywacke; Non-calcareous Metasediments
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Coastal Marine
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Emergence-Coastal Marine
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to low site index (30%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (20%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (10%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (10%); Muskeg meadow (7%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (6%); Forested muskeg (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 290 acres (1%)
High POG	2016: 1,140 acres (3%)
All POG	1954: 13,215 acres (40%); 2016: 13,121 acres (40%)
Climate	Average temperature: 3.5-7.5°C (38.3-45.5°F). Annual precipitation: 254-279 cm (100-110 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (92%); 500-1000 ft. (8%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (84%); 35-54% slopes (12%); 55-75% slopes (3%); >75% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	257 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	Moderate gradient contained (MC), High gradient contained (HC), Lake (L), Palustrine (PA), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (30%); Palustrine Forested (23%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (6%); Upland (41%)
Ownership	NFS (87%); State of Alaska (10%); Private/Municipal (3%)
Human Disturbance	0.3% timber harvest (94 of 33,009 total acres); 0.05 km/km2 (0.08 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (0.3%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (27%)

Mount Edgecumbe Volcanics Ecological Subsection LTAs

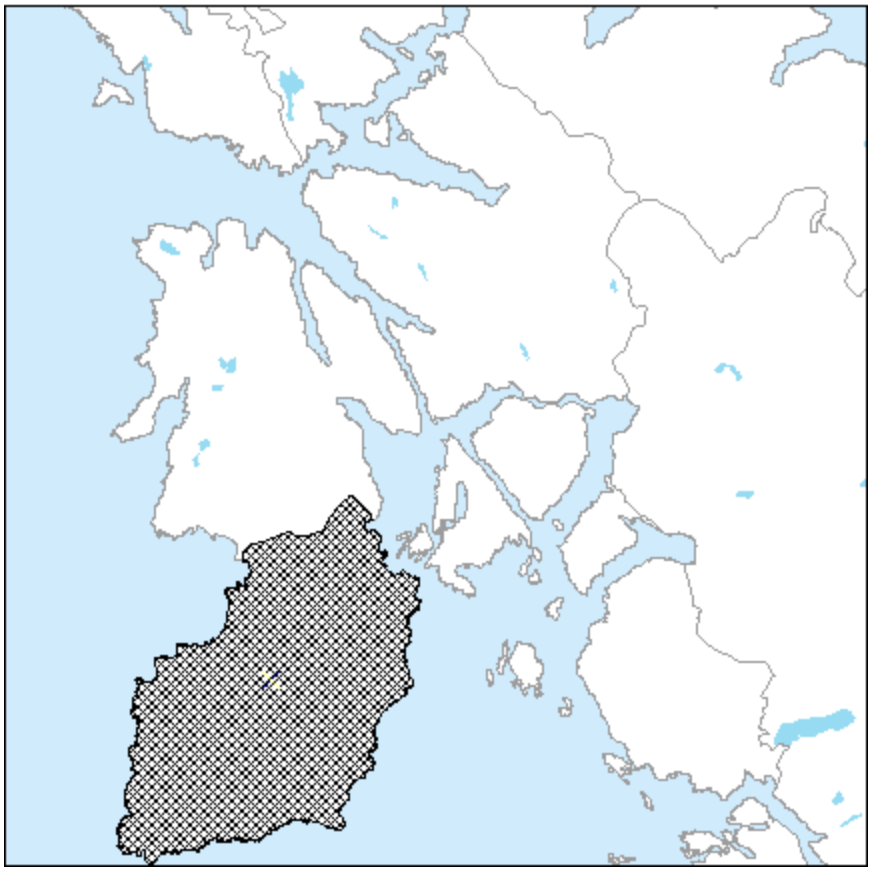


Mount Edgecumbe Volcanics Postglacial Volcanics

The Mount Edgecumbe Volcanics Postglacial Volcanics LTA is located on the southern half of Kruzof Island. Mount Edgecombe is a classic volcanic cone visible from the community of Sitka on a clear day. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly frequently and infrequently dissected volcanic cones, plains and plateaus of the Mount Edgecumbe Volcanics Ecological Subsection.

The soils in this LTA are formed in volcanic ejecta including pumice close to the cones and ash further from the cones. They range from well to very poorly drained. The poorly drained volcanic soils (on plains and plateaus) have thick organic surface tiers that tend to support expansive moss wetlands to low volume mixed conifer forests.

Better drained sites on steep sides of volcanic cones and along dissections support moderately productive western hemlock and yellow-cedar dominated forests. Ortstein horizons (cemented iron/aluminum-organic materials) are common in the somewhat poorly drained soils in this LTA.



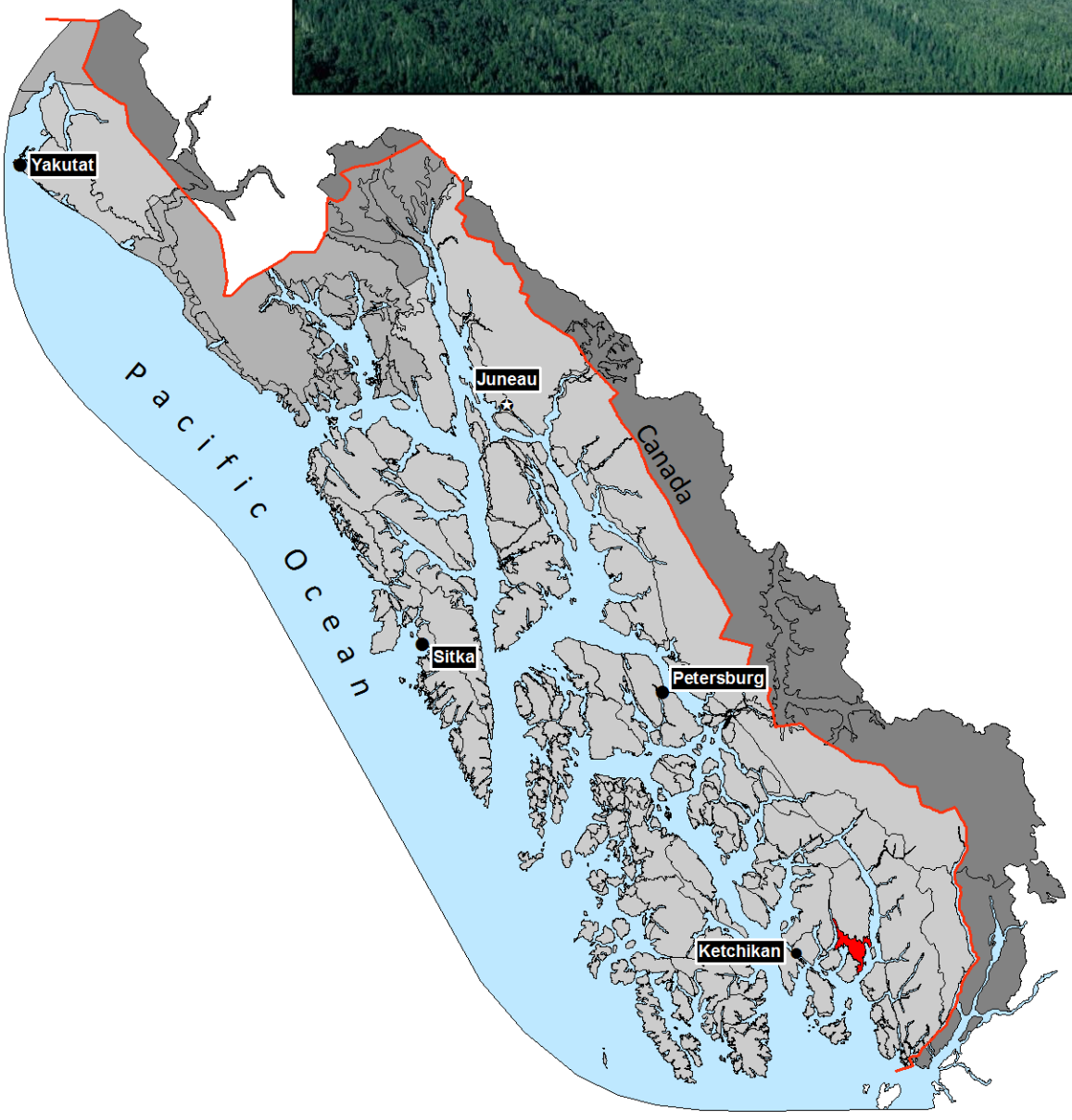
The LTA includes Mount Edgecumbe and Crater Ridge as well as other, smaller post-glacial volcanic cones. There are remnants from a WWII-era compound, Fort Babcock, near Shoals Point along the southeast shore of the Island. Recently, petrified trees in basalt were found in the Lava Tubes on the southeast portion of the Island near Shoals Point. Fred's Creek Cabin and a trail to the summit of Mount Edgecombe are in this LTA.

This LTA is almost entirely on NFS land. The LTA is mostly in the geologic special interest area LUD. Along the north side of this LTA there are areas in Modified Landscape and Remote Recreation LUDs. The LTA contains the entire South Kruzof Roadless Area. There has been 1,315 acres of timber harvest in this LTA from the 1960's-1970's. There are about 36 miles of road or trail in the LTA.

The dominant wind direction is out of the southeast. There is a moderate amount of wind disturbance in this LTA. Windthrow risk is moderate. Yellow-cedar decline occupies about 29 percent of the LTA and has been studied extensively. Volcanic ash soils on steep slopes have a high landslide risk.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	MEV_80
Map Unit Code	M245Bi01
Map Unit Long Name	Mount Edgecumbe Volcanics Postglacial Volcanics
Size	60,803 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Extrusive; Unconsolidated
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Basalt; Alluvium, Airfall Deposits
Soil Parent Material	Tephra
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Volcanic
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Constructional-Volcanic
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to low site index (21%); Muskeg meadow (20%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (18%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (10%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (7%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (5%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 251 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 4,804 acres (8%)
All POG	1954: 19,875 acres (33%); 2016: 18,560 acres (31%)
Climate	Average temperature: 1-7°C (33.8-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 254 cm (100 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (66%); 500-1000 ft. (25%); 1000-2000 ft. (8%); 2000+ ft. (2%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (90%); 35-54% slopes (7%); 55-75% slopes (3%); >75% slopes (1%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	52 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (<1%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Flood plain (FP), Low gradient contained (LC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (12%); Palustrine Forested (38%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (18%); Upland (32%)
Ownership	NFS (99%); State of Alaska (1%)
Human Disturbance	2.2% timber harvest (1,315 of 60,803 total acres); 0.23 km/km2 (0.4 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	Insects (< 1%); windthrow (< 1%); landslides (0.2%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (29%)

Princess Bay Volcanics Ecological Subsection LTAs



Princess Bay Volcanics Mountain Slopes

The Princess Bay Volcanics Mountain Slopes LTA is located on Revillagigedo Island between Princess Bay and Thorne Arm. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly infrequently dissected, shallowly incised, smooth mountain slopes and lesser amounts of subalpine summits and ridges within the Princess Bay Volcanics Ecological Subsection.

Mountain slopes have been smoothed and rounded by glaciation as well as by post glacial erosion.

Poorly drained to well drained mineral soils on mountain slopes support western hemlock or yellow-cedar forests with inclusions of Sitka spruce dominance. Very poorly drained organic soils on flatter areas support sphagnum moss non-forested wetland or mixed conifer or scrub cedar dominated forested wetlands.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Misty Fiords National Monument Wilderness, Timber Production, and Gokachin Creek Wilderness Monument Wild River LUDs. Portions of the southern area are in the South Revilla Roadless Area.

There has been no timber harvest or road construction in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast and if unprotected, southern and easterly aspects of this LTA have a moderate windthrow risk. Landslide initiation risk is moderate on the steepest slopes and snow avalanche risk is low. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about 32 percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	PBV_30
Map Unit Code	M245Cmm01
Map Unit Long Name	Princess Bay Volcanics Mountain Slopes
Size	3,066 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Sedimentary; Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Quartz Diorite, Monzonite, Quartz Monzonite; Phyllite, Schist; mafic metavolcanics
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial; Mass Wasting
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to muskeg (30%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (24%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (15%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (9%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (7%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (6%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 60 acres (2%)
High POG	2016: 1,012 acres (33%)
All POG	1954: 2060 acres (67%); 2016: 2,060 acres (67%)
Climate	Average temperature: 4.5-7°C (40.1-44.6°F). Annual precipitation: 432-483 cm (170-190 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (2%); 500-1000 ft. (51%); 1000-2000 ft. (47%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (46%); 35-54% slopes (33%); 55-75% slopes (17%); >75% slopes (4%).
Karst	None present
Shoreline Miles	0 miles
Raised Marine Beach	not present
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Palustrine (PA)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (9%); Palustrine Forested (30%); Palustrine Scrub-shrub (11%); Upland (50%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	No timber harvest; no road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (0.3%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (32%)

Princess Bay Volcanics Carroll Inlet Hills

The Princess Bay Volcanics Carroll Inlet Hills LTA is located on Revillagigedo Island along the northeast shore of Carroll Inlet. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rolling hills within the Princess Bay Volcanics Ecological Subsection.

Hills have been smoothed by ice flowing down Carrol Inlet. Ash from Painted Peaks and Princess Bay volcanic cones is present in some of the soils in this LTA.

Moderately well and well drained mineral and soils with some ash deposition support western hemlock forests with inclusions of Sitka spruce dominance.

The Shoal Cove Field Camp and the Shoal Cove Marine Access Facility are located on this LTA.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Modified Landscape and Timber Production LUDs.

There has been about 2,096 acres of timber harvest with 22 miles of associated road construction.

The dominant wind direction is southeast; however the hills in this LTA are largely protected from damaging winds. Landslide initiation risk is moderate on the steepest slopes. There is no snow avalanche risk.

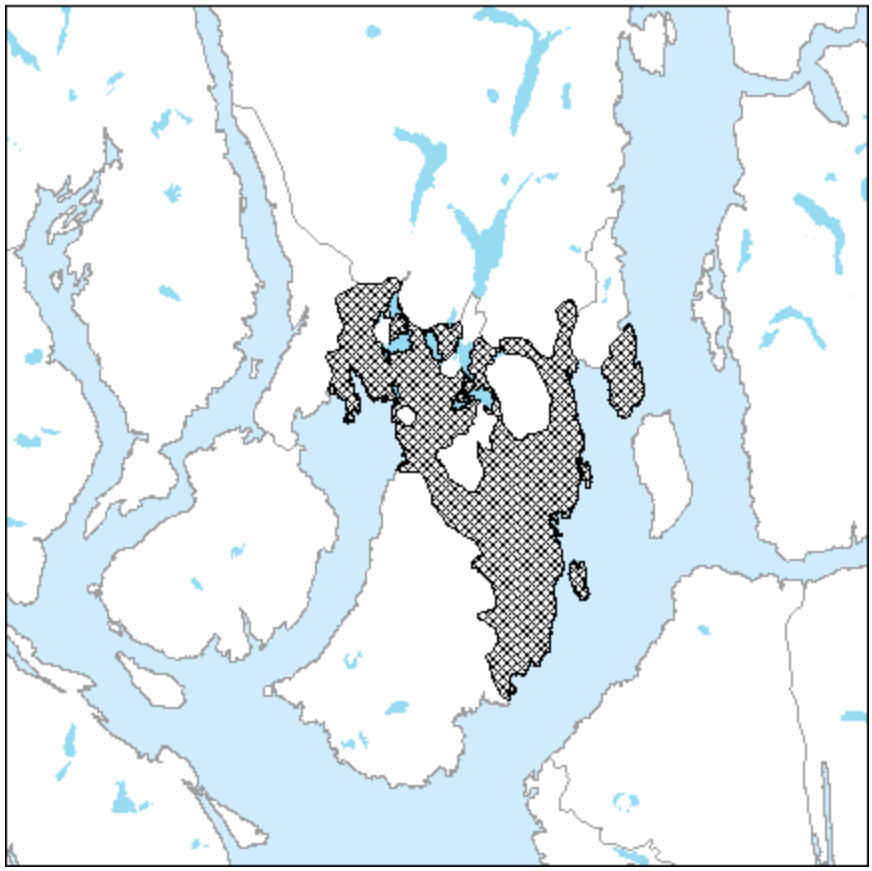
Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	PBV_40
Map Unit Code	M245Cmm02
Map Unit Long Name	Princess Bay Volcanics Carroll Inlet Hills
Size	3,618 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Sedimentary
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Phyllite, Schist
Soil Parent Material	Colluvium, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Humicryods
Landcover	Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (35%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (19%); Timber harvest, more than 50 years old (12%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (8%); Timber harvest, less than 20 years old (7%); Unproductive forest due to muskeg (6%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 16 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 820 acres (23%)
All POG	1954: 3,337 acres (92%); 2016: 1,241 acres (34%)
Climate	Average temperature: 5-7.5°C (41-45.5°F). Annual precipitation: 483-508 cm (190-200 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (73%); 500-1000 ft. (25%); 1000-2000 ft. (1%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (68%); 35-54% slopes (23%); 55-75% slopes (7%); >75% slopes (2%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: MzPzcp, Pdolm, Pm, (4%).
Shoreline Miles	11 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (35%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Flood plain (FP), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Palustrine (PA)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (22%); Upland (78%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	57.9% timber harvest (2,096 of 3,618 total acres); 2.4 km/km2 (3.8 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (1%)

Princess Bay Volcanics Hills-Lowlands Complex

The Princess Bay Volcanics Hills-Lowlands Complex LTA is located on Revillagigedo Island between Princess Bay and Thorne Arm, including Rudyard Island. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly rolling hills and lesser amounts of gently sloping lowlands within the Princess Bay Volcanics Ecological Subsection.

Lowlands have been smoothed and buried by glaciation. Dense till underlies many of the lowlands. The hills have been scoured and rounded by ice.

Poorly drained to well drained mineral soils on hills support western hemlock dominated forests with inclusions of cedar or Sitka spruce dominance. Very poorly drained organic soils on lowlands support mixed conifer forested wetlands or sphagnum moss dominated non-forested wetlands.



Fish Creek Cabin, Sealevel Mine (abandoned), LORAN station (abandoned), Pop Point, Wasp Point, and Sharp Point are located in this LTA.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Misty Fiords National Monument Wilderness, Gokachin Creek Wilderness Monument Wild River, and Timber Production LUDs. A small portion of the LTA is in the South Revilla Roadless Area.

There has been about 1,374 acres of timber harvest with sixteen miles of associated road construction in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. The LTA is largely protected from prevailing winds or vegetation is resistant to destructive winds; therefore, windthrow risk is low. Landslide initiation risk is low. There is no snow avalanche risk. Yellow-cedar decline is present in about fourteen percent of the LTA.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	PBV_40a
Map Unit Code	M245Cmm03
Map Unit Long Name	Princess Bay Volcanics Hills-Lowlands Complex
Size	35,385 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Intrusive; Sedimentary; Metamorphic
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Quartz Diorite, Monzonite, Quartz Monzonite; Phyllite, Schist; Calcareous Metasediments, Marble, mafic metavolcanics
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Organics
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Glacial
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial, Ice Erosion-Glacial
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to muskeg (34%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (17%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (12%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (10%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (6%); Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (6%); Volume class 4 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 158 acres (0%)
High POG	2016: 5,582 acres (16%)
All POG	1954: 19,955 acres (56%); 2016: 18,581 acres (53%)
Climate	Average temperature: 4.5-8°C (40.1-46.4°F). Annual precipitation: 356-483 cm (140-190 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (67%); 500-1000 ft. (30%); 1000-2000 ft. (3%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (83%); 35-54% slopes (13%); 55-75% slopes (4%); >75% slopes (1%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: MzPzcp, Pm, Pzm, (<1%).
Shoreline Miles	48 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (30%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Palustrine (PA), Lake (L)
Wetlands	Palustrine Forested (75%); Upland (25%)
Ownership	NFS (100%); Private/Municipal (<1%)
Human Disturbance	3.9% timber harvest (1,374 of 35,383 total acres); 0.3 km/km2 (0.4 mi/mi2) road or trail; Sealevel Mine.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (0.1%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (14%)

Princess Bay Volcanics Painted Peak and Princess Bay Postglacial Volcanics

The Princess Bay Volcanics Painted Peak and Princess Bay Postglacial Volcanics LTA is located on Revillagigedo Island between Princess Bay and Carroll Inlet. The landforms comprising this LTA are predominantly small volcanic cones and infrequently dissected volcanic plateaus within the Princess Bay Volcanics Ecological Subsection.

This LTA includes numerous small post glacial volcanic cones and several flat volcanic plains underlain by ash.

Poorly drained to well drained colluvium from volcanic cinders and ash on steeper areas support western hemlock dominated forests.

Very poorly drained organic soils on flatter areas are underlain by volcanic ash and dense till, and support mixed conifer forested wetlands or sphagnum moss dominated non-forested wetlands.

Painted Peak, near Shoal Cove and Carrol Inlet, and several prominent volcanic cones at the head of Princess Bay are in this LTA.

This LTA is entirely on NFS land. The LTA is in Timber Production, Misty Fiords Wilderness Monument, Gokachin Creek Wilderness Wild River, and Modified Landscape LUDs.

There has been about 1,433 acres of timber harvest with 32 miles of associated road construction in this LTA.

The dominant wind direction is southeast. With the exception of Painted Peak the LTA is largely protected from prevailing winds, or vegetation is resistant to destructive winds; therefore, windthrow risk is low. Landslide initiation risk is low through most of the LTA but high on steeper areas with ash soils. There is no snow avalanche risk. Painted Peak has high windthrow and landslide risk.

Interpretation	Data
TCF_ID_New	PBV_80
Map Unit Code	M245Cmm04
Map Unit Long Name	Princess Bay Volcanics Painted Peak and Princess Bay Postglacial Volcanics
Size	15,248 acres
Bedrock Geology: Primary	Igneous Extrusive
Bedrock Geology: Secondary	Undivided Volcanics, Undifferentiated
Soil Parent Material	Alluvium, Colluvium, Undifferentiated Till, Organics, Residuum
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Process	Volcanic
Geomorphology: Geomorphic Subprocess	Constructional-Volcanic
Soil Great Groups	Cryaquods, Cryofolists, Cryohemists, Cryosaprists, Humicryods
Landcover	Unproductive forest due to muskeg (27%); Volume class 5 on hydric soils (19%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, not north aspect or flat (12%); Unproductive forest due to low site index (9%); Volume class 4 on hydric soils (8%); Timber harvest, 20 to 50 years old (7%); Volume class 5 on non-hydric soils, north aspect or flat (5%).
Big Tree POG	2016: 374 acres (2%)
High POG	2016: 3,011 acres (20%)
All POG	1954: 8,948 acres (59%); 2016: 7,515 acres (49%)
Climate	Average temperature: 4-7.5°C (39.2-45.5°F). Annual precipitation: 432-508 cm (170-200 in).
Elevation Class	0-500 ft. (68%); 500-1000 ft. (29%); 1000-2000 ft. (2%).
Slope Class	0-34% slopes (81%); 35-54% slopes (12%); 55-75% slopes (5%); >75% slopes (2%).
Karst	Karst present, rock type: MzPzcp, Pdolm, Pm, (<1%).
Shoreline Miles	17 miles
Raised Marine Beach	Modeled (38%).
Aquatic Systems and Channel Types	High gradient contained (HC), Palustrine (PA), Moderate gradient contained (MC), Moderate gradient mixed control (MM), Flood plain (FP)
Wetlands	Palustrine Emergent (13%); Palustrine Forested (60%); Upland (28%)
Ownership	NFS (100%)
Human Disturbance	9.4% timber harvest (1,433 of 15,248 total acres); 0.9 km/km2 (1.4 mi/mi2) road or trail.
Historic Natural Disturbance	No documented insect damage or windthrow. Landslides (0.8%).
Yellow-Cedar Decline	Present (2%)

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Glossary of terms

Terms were defined using the following resources: Allaby 1998, Glossary Review Committee 1960, Fairbridge 1968, Matthews 1992, Cowardin et al. 1979, Paustian 1992, Barnhart and Barnhart 1990, MacDonald and Cook 1996, and Woolf 1977.

Ablation till: Glacial deposits left by the slow, in situ melting of debris-rich glaciers at high altitude. These melt-out deposits consist of coarse-textured debris within and on top of glaciers (englacial and supraglacial debris, respectively) and may overlie tills that formed first beneath glaciers (subglacial tills).

Abiotic: Having no life; applied to the non-living components of the environment such as bedrock, soil, water, solar radiation, etc.

Abrasion: The process whereby bedrock is scored by debris carried in the basal layers of a glacier.

Accretion (accreted): The accumulation of sediments from any cause, representing an excess of deposition over erosion. The addition of material to the edge of a continent, thus enlarging it.

Aeolian: Wind-transported sediment. See loess.

Alluvial fan process group: A collection of low to moderate gradient (<5%) stream channels that are strongly influenced by alluvial sediment deposition and normally located on mountain footslopes.

Alluvium (alluvial): Applied to the environments, processes, and products of rivers or streams. Alluvial deposits are formed through sediment transfer by surface runoff.

Anadromous: Applied to the migratory behavior of fish that spend most of their lives in sea, but then migrate to fresh water to spawn.

Anaerobic: An environment where oxygen is lacking or absent.

Archipelago: A group of islands; a sea containing many scattered small islands.

Base cations: Positively-changed ions, including calcium, magnesium, sodium, and potassium, that occur in the soil solution or held on the surface of colloids of clay and humus.

Batholith: A large, shield-shaped body of intrusive, igneous rock exposed by the removal of its rock cover.

Bedload: Rocks, sediment, and other debris rolled along the bottom of a stream by the moving water.

Biotic: Having to do with living things; applied to the living components of the environment.

Braided stream (braided channel, braided river): A stream that consists of a number of small channels separated by sand and gravel bars.

Breccia: A rock made up of highly angular coarse fragments.

Cedar Decline: see Yellow-cedar decline

Chronosequence: A sequence of related vegetation and/or soils that differ in their degree of development because of differences in their age.

Cirque: A half-open, steep-sided hollow in a mountain region that is formed by glacial scouring.

Colluvium (colluvial): Weathered rock debris that has moved down a slope by the force of gravity.

Dense till: see Till

Cryomorphic: pertaining to plants having structural or functional adaptations to survive cold temperatures and resist frost damage (e.g., alpine creeping dwarf-shrubs, krummholz trees).

Deformation (deformed): Any change in the original form or volume of rock masses produced by tectonic forces; folding, faulting, and solid flow are common modes of deformation.

Delta (deltaic): An alluvial deposit, usually triangular or fan-shaped, at the mouth of a river. A deposit of sediment formed where a sediment-laden current enters an open body of water.

Distal: Applied to a depositional environment sited at the furthest position from the source area, and generally characterized by fine-grained sediments.

Doline: A natural funnel-shaped cavity or water tube worn down vertically through limestone strata to an underground drainage system. Dolines give karst surfaces their "pitted" character.

Dropstones: Stones and rocks shed by melting ice sheets or icebergs through a column of water. These rocks are often found intermixed with finer-textured glaciolacustrine or glaciomarine deposits.

Drumlin: A smooth, oval-shaped landforms resulting from glacial override, which deposit unconsolidated materials on the leeside of surface protrusions and streamlines them. Normally occurring in large groups (drumlin fields), the long axis of a drumlin lies parallel to the direction of glacial advance.

Dwarf shrub: A caespitose, creeping, matted, or cushion-forming shrub that is typically less than 30 cm tall at maturity due to genetic and/or environmental constraints, and generally small-leaved. Does not include shrubs less than 30 cm tall due to young age.

Endemism: Belonging or native to a particular place; restricted or peculiar to a locality or region.

Entisols: An order of embryonic mineral soils that have only the initiation of soil profile development. Entisols are common on recent floodplains, steep eroding slopes, sand dunes, and recent deep ash or wind deposits.

Epikarst: Exposed, barren outcrops of limestone often occurring at higher elevations (alpine).

Ericaceous shrubs: Low- to moderate-growing shrubs in or closely related to the heath family (Ericaceae).

Estuarine process group: A collection of all intertidal streams that are directly influenced by saltwater tidal inundation.

Estuary: A coastal body of water where freshwater, derived from land, mixes with seawater. Estuaries are often subject to tidal action.

Estuarine (estuarine processes): of or pertaining to estuaries

Estuarine intertidal: Coastal wetlands where the substrate is exposed and flooded by tides; includes the associated splash zone.

Estuarine subtidal: Deepwater tidal habitats where the substrate is continuously submerged and ocean water is at least occasionally diluted by freshwater runoff from the land.

Evapotranspiration: A combined term for water lost as vapor from soil or open water (evaporation) and water lost from the surface of a plant, mainly via leaf pores (transpiration).

Evolution: Change with continuity in successive generations of organisms; descent with modification.

Exfoliation (exfoliate): The breaking- or peeling-off of outer layers or plates, as concentric sheets from bare rock surfaces, by the action of either physical or chemical forces.

Felsic (felsitic): A geologic term applied to dense, light-colored igneous rocks made up of crystals that are too small to be readily seen by the unaided eye. Fine-grained light-colored igneous rocks include rhyolite, felsite (feldspar and quartz), and andesite (if light colored). These rocks weather to form acidic soils.

Fjords (fiords): A long, narrow, deep, U-shaped coastal inlet that usually represents the seaward end of a glaciated valley that has been partially submerged.

Flood plain process group: A collection of low gradient (<2%) channels flowing over alluvial deposits in lowlands and valley bottoms. High stream flows are normally not contained with the active channel banks.

Fluvial (fluvial processes): Pertaining to a river. The set of mechanisms that operate as a result of water flow within a stream channel, bringing about the erosion, transfer, and deposition of sediment.

Forb: A non-aquatic, non-graminoid herb with relatively broad leaves and/or showy flowers. Includes both flowering and spore-bearing, non-graminoid herbs.

Graywacke: An old rock name that has been variously defined but is now generally applied to a dark and very hard coarse sandstone in an abundant and compact, (sometimes partially metamorphosed) clayey matrix having the composition of slate.

Genesis: A coming into being; origin; creation.

Geomorphology (geomorphic processes): The scientific study of the landforms of the earth's surface and of the processes that have fashioned them.

Glacial outwash process group: A collection of valley or lowland streams, with the exception of high elevation, cirque basin streams, flowing over coarse outwash deposits. These streams transport glacier meltwaters and thus have extremely high sediment loads and turbid water.

Glacial till: See Till.

Glacio-(glacial): A prefix denoting formation by or relationship to glaciers.

Glaciofluvial: Pertaining to streams flowing from glaciers or to the deposits made by such streams.

Glaciolacustrine: Pertaining to glacial-lake conditions, as in glaciolacustrine deposits, sediment deposited in glacier-margin lakes by glacial meltwaters.

Glaciomarine: Pertaining to glacial-marine conditions, as in glaciomarine deposits, sediment deposited in seawater along glacier margins by glacial meltwaters.

Graminoid: A non-aquatic, flowering herb with relatively long, narrow leaves and inconspicuous flowers with parts reduced to bracts. Includes grasses, sedges, rushes, and arrowgrasses

Hanging valley: A tributary valley whose floor is well above that of the adjacent main valley. It is typical of glaciated uplands, where it may result from glacial widening and/or deepening of the main valley. Waterfalls often at their edge.

High gradient contained process group: A collection of shallowly to deeply incised, high gradient mountain slope streams. These headwater channels have relatively high energy and thus transport large sediment loads.

Histosols: An order of soils composed of organic materials.

Horn: A high pyramidal peak with steep sides formed by the intersecting walls of three or more cirques.

Hydrography: The description of the sea, lakes, rivers, and other aqueous portions of the earth's surface.

Hydrophilic: Water-loving.

Inceptisols: An order of mineral soils that have one or more horizons in which mineral materials have been weathered or removed. Inceptisols are in the early stages of forming visible horizons, and are only beginning the development of a distinctive soil profile.

Interfluve: The elevated part of the landscape that extends between two adjacent streams or valleys. It is normally seen as lying above the steeper slopes of each valley side.

Insular: Of, relating to, or constituting an island.

Isostatic rebound: The recovery of land to its original position (elevation) after glacial ice melts from its surface.

Isthmus: A narrow strip of land, bordered on both sides by water that connects two, larger bodies of land.

Jokulhlaups: An Icelandic term, pronounced yokel-lops, meaning a sudden, violent, but short-lived increase in the discharge of a meltwater stream issuing from a glacier or ice field. The catastrophic drainage of ice-dammed lakes and rivers.

Karst (karstlands): The dissolution of limestone forms a distinctive undulating landscape of sinkholes, dolines, vertical shafts, and caves. Here, surface water is curiously lacking, being captured by surface depressions and piped through underground drainage systems.

Krummholz: Gnarled, stunted, and bushy trees hampered by submarginal growing conditions at high elevations near alpine.

Lacustrine: Pertaining to lakes.

Lacustrine limnetic wetlands: Freshwater deepwater habitats (lakes) situated in a topographic depression or a dammed river channel where vegetation does not exceed 30% cover.

Lacustrine littoral wetlands: Freshwater wetland habitats extending from the shoreward boundary of a lake to a depth of 6.6 feet below low water or to the maximum extent of nonpersistent emergents.

Lahar: A torrential flow or flood of water-saturated volcanic debris down the slopes of a volcano. This type of landslide results when pyroclastic materials resting on the flanks of a volcano become saturated with water and gush downslope.

Lake process group: A collection of tranquil waters occurring in deepwater basins.

Lineament: A conspicuous topographic line that is structurally controlled. These are significant lines of the landscape that reveal the hidden architecture of the bedrock.

Lithology: The study and description of rocks. Also used loosely to mean the composition and texture of rocks.

Little Ice Age: A period of worldwide glacier expansion and contraction spanning from approximately 1450 to 1850. This is considered one of several neoglacial pulses of ice.

Loess: Unconsolidated, wind-deposited sediment composed of silts and fine sands and showing little or no stratification. Soils derived from these wind-blown materials are quite fertile.

Low gradient contained process group: A collection of low gradient (1-3%) channels that are moderately incised with good flow containment. These are larger valley or lowland streams often having limited areas of alluvial sediment deposition within the confines of the upper banks.

LUD: Land Use Designation

Mafic: Pertaining to or composed dominantly of the magnesium rock-forming silicates; dark-colored igneous rocks.

Magma: Molten rock material, generated within the earth and capable of intrusion and extrusion, from which igneous rocks are derived by solidification.

Metamorphism (metamorphosed): In geology, any change in the texture or composition of a rock due to heat, pressure, and chemicals. The recrystallization of pre-existing rocks in response to exterior forces.

Micaceous: Consisting of, containing, or like mica (mica is a mineral that divides into thin, partly transparent layers).

Moderate gradient contained process group: A collection of moderately sloping streams where flow is completely contained by adjacent landforms and upper channel banks. Stream bank and streambed erosion is frequently controlled by the presence of bedrock outcrops.

Moderate gradient mixed control process group: A collection of moderately sloping streams where sediment deposition processes are limited. Channel banks are frequently composed of boulder or bedrock materials that limit channel migration and flood plain development.

Neoglacial: This term refers to glacier expansions subsequent to maximum ice retraction of the Hypsithermal climatic optimum. Pulses of neoglacial ice have occurred during the last 5000 years.

Nunatak: A mountain peak or range that was formerly surrounded but not overridden by glacial ice. A mountaintop that protrudes through the surface of a glacier or icefield.

Orographic: Applied to the rain or cloud caused by the effects of mountains on air streams that cross them. Orographic clouds and rain are produced by the condensation of moist air during its ascent over mountains.

Oxbow: A crescent-shaped lake formed in an abandoned river bend which has become separated from the main stream by a change in the course of the river.

Palustrine: Pertaining to swamps or marshes, and to materials deposited in a wetland environment.

Palustine aquatic bed wetlands: Freshwater wetlands and deepwater habitats dominated by plants that grow principally on or below the water surface for most of the growing season.

Palustine emergent wetlands: Freshwater wetlands characterized by erect, rooted, herbaceous hydrophytes, excluding mosses and lichens.

Palustine forested wetlands: Freshwater wetlands and deepwater habitats characterized by woody vegetation (trees) that is 20 feet tall or greater.

Palustine moss-lichen wetlands: Freshwater wetlands dominated by mosses and lichens.

Palustrine process group: A collection of very low gradient (<1%) streams associated with low relief landforms and wetland drainage networks. Water movement is slow, sediment transport is low, and fine organic and inorganic sediments are often trapped and stored in these channel types.

Palustine scrub-shrub wetlands: Freshwater wetlands and deepwater habitats dominated by woody vegetation (shrubs, young or stunted trees) less than 20 feet tall.

Palustine unconsolidated bottom wetlands: Freshwater wetlands and deepwater habitats with at least 25% cover of particles smaller than stones, and a vegetative cover of >30%.

Palustine unconsolidated shore wetlands: Freshwater wetland habitats characterized by substrates lacking vegetation except for pioneering plants that become established during brief periods when growing conditions are favorable [National Wetland Inventory].

Parabolic dunes: A wind-created sand mound having the form of a parabola, with the concave side toward the wind. Loosely applied to any U-shaped or V-shaped sand dune concave toward the wind.

Pleistocene: The first of two epochs of the Quaternary period, lasting from approximately 1.64 million years ago to the beginning of the Holocene, about 10,000 years ago. This epoch is marked by several glacial and interglacial episodes in the northern hemisphere, and is also called the Glacial epoch.

Plucking: The loosening and removal of rock fragments or larger blocks by glaciers that involves several different mechanisms such as crushing and fracturing, freezing-on, ice movement and variations in water pressure.

Plutonic (pluton): Of igneous origin. A body of igneous rock that has formed beneath the surface of the earth from cooled magma. A class of igneous rocks that have crystallized at great depth and possessing a coarse texture.

Potential natural community (potential natural vegetation): The vegetation type that represents endpoint of succession on a given land area; an assemblage of plants representing the climax of vegetative succession.

Pyroclastic: A general term applied to detrital volcanic materials that have been explosively or aerially ejected from a volcanic vent. A class of rocks made up of volcanic aerial ejecta.

Refugium (pl. refugia): An isolated area where extensive changes, most typically due to changing climate and glaciation, have not occurred. Plants and animals formerly characteristic of the region find a refuge in these areas until favorable conditions return.

Residuum: Materials remaining from the in situ weathering of bedrock.

Riparian: Pertaining to a riverbank or banks along a body of water.

River wash: Unvegetated stream deposits (alluvium), often an indication of a dynamic, frequently disturbed stream

Riverine wetlands: Freshwater wetland and deepwater habitats contained within a channel, excluding vegetated (tree, shrubs, emergents, mosses, lichens) wetlands [National Wetland Inventory].

Sand Boil: Sand boils are small mounds formed when liquid sand and mud is ejected to the surface following earthquake vibration

Scoria cone: A volcanic cone built of loose, rubbly, pyroclastic ejecta or cinders.

Scree (scree slope): An accumulation of coarse rock debris at the base of a cliff or mantling a mountain slope. This term is basically interchangeable with talus.

Snow avalanche zone: Area where snow avalanches frequently occur, indicated by missing trees or chute-like clearings often with debris at the bottom.

Soil Depth Classes:

Very Shallow: less than 25 centimeters (10 inches) to bedrock or dense till.

Shallow: between 25 and 50 centimeters (10 to 20 inches) to bedrock or dense till.

Moderately Deep: between 50 and 100 centimeters (20 to 40 inches) to bedrock or dense till.

Deep: between 100 and 150 centimeters (40 to 60 inches) to bedrock or dense till.

Very Deep: more than 150 centimeters (60 inches) to bedrock or dense till.

Soil Drainage Classes:

Excessively drained: Water is removed very rapidly. The occurrence of internal free water commonly is very rare or very deep. The soils are commonly coarse-textured and have very high hydraulic conductivity or are very shallow.

Somewhat excessively drained: Water is removed from the soil rapidly. Internal free water occurrence commonly is very rare or very deep. The soils are commonly coarse-textured and have high saturated hydraulic conductivity or are very shallow.

Well drained: Water is removed from the soil readily but not rapidly. Internal free water occurrence commonly is deep or very deep; annual duration is not specified. Water is available to plants throughout most of the growing season in humid regions. Wetness does not inhibit growth of roots for significant periods during most growing seasons. The soils are mainly free of the deep to redoximorphic features that are related to wetness.

Moderately well drained: Water is removed from the soil somewhat slowly during some periods of the year. Internal free water occurrence commonly is moderately deep and transitory through permanent. The soils are wet for only a short time within the rooting depth during the growing season, but long enough that most mesophytic crops are affected. They commonly have a moderately low or lower saturated hydraulic conductivity in a layer within the upper 1 m, periodically receive high rainfall, or both.

Somewhat poorly drained: Water is removed slowly so that the soil is wet at a shallow depth for significant periods during the growing season. The occurrence of internal free water commonly is shallow to moderately deep and transitory to permanent. Wetness markedly restricts the growth of mesophytic crops, unless artificial drainage is provided. The soils commonly have one or more of the following characteristics: low or very low saturated hydraulic conductivity, a high water table, additional water from seepage, or nearly continuous rainfall.

Poorly drained: Water is removed so slowly that the soil is wet at shallow depths periodically during the growing season or remains wet for long periods. The occurrence of internal free water is shallow or very shallow and common or persistent. Free water is commonly at or near the surface long enough during the growing season so that most mesophytic crops cannot be grown, unless the soil is artificially drained. The soil, however, is not continuously wet directly below plow-depth. Free water at shallow depth is usually present. This water table is commonly the result of low or very low saturated hydraulic conductivity of nearly continuous rainfall, or of a combination of these.

Very poorly drained: Water is removed from the soil so slowly that free water remains at or very near the ground surface during much of the growing season. The occurrence of internal free water is very shallow and persistent or permanent. Unless the soil is artificially drained, most mesophytic crops cannot be grown. The soils are commonly level or depressed

Spodosols: An order of mineral soils having distinct horization where organic matter and sesquioxides (iron and aluminum) have leached (albic horizon) and accumulated (spodic horizons).

Stream process group: A grouping of channel types formed and maintained by the same or similar fluvial processes. Process groups reflect the long term interaction of geology, landform, climate, and riparian vegetation and characterize the basic interrelations among runoff, sediment transport, and vegetation patterns along stream banks.

Supratidal: That portion of a tidal flat that lies above the level of mean high water for spring tides. It is inundated only occasionally by exceptionally high tides or storm surges.

Surficial geology: The study and description of unconsolidated surface deposits of fluvial, colluvial, aeolian, or glacial origin.

Talus (talusfields): A sloping heap of rocks formed at the base of a cliff due to weathering.

Tectonics: Of, pertaining to, or designating the rock structure and external landforms resulting from the deformation or warping of the earth's crust. Often applied to earthquakes.

Tephra: A collective term for all clastic materials ejected from a volcano and transported through the air. It includes volcanic dust, ash, cinders, lapilli, scoria, pumice, bombs and blocks.

Terrain: A geographical area with a particular physical character; the tract or region of ground immediately under observation.

Terrane: A rock formation or group or rock formations; the area or surface over which a particular rock or groups of rocks is prevalent.

Till: An unsorted mix of unconsolidated sediments and rocks carried and deposited by a glacier. Till can be compacted by glacial ice and slow to weather into a less dense mass. Dense till is common throughout southeast Alaska. Ablation till is deposited by melting ice and is not compacted.

Tuff: A rock formed of compacted volcanic fragments.

Undivided: A mixture of rock types that are not differentiated by geologic mapping; referred to as complexes.

Upland: A terrestrial surface devoid of or lacking wetlands.

Windthrow: the act of trees being uprooted by wind. There are generally three types of windthrow—endemic where individual trees are blown over; catastrophic where a major windstorm can disturb hundreds of acres; and management related, where the clearing of trees in an area make the adjacent standing trees vulnerable to windthrow.

Yellow-Cedar Decline: accelerated decline and mortality of yellow-cedar as a result of root freezing that occurs during cold weather in late winter and early spring, but only when snow is not present on the ground.

Appendix A. Citation of Geologic Maps used

Geologic map of southeastern Alaska (Karl 2013)

Yakutat map (Plafker, George. 1967. Geologic Map of the Gulf of Alaska Tertiary Province, Alaska. The Geologic Survey Map I-484.)

Karst vulnerability map

Appendix B. Data layers and queries used for compiling tabular information

Each Landtype Association map unit description in this guide includes a narrative page and tabular data page. The narrative page describes the soil and vegetation likely to be found in the LTA and any unique or identifying characteristics of the LTA. The tabular page highlights some of the differentiating characteristics and management characteristics in numeric form, and includes several items required by handbook direction. Populating the tables for each map unit required access to, modification of, and querying of numerous GIS databases. This section describes the databases used, modifications made, and queries run.

All Layers used for analysis can be found in a geodatabase called LTAOutputLayers.gdb. Numerous custom related tables were created to transform or crosswalk existing Tongass soil and geology attributes into TEUI handbook (Fallon et. al. 2005) compliant codes.

Geology-The geology information was based on the electronic USGS geology layer in the Tongass corporate GIS library (Karl, 2013). The Yakutat quadrangles were not in the corporate library so a very general map from Plafker (1967) was digitized to provide digital geology information for Yakutat.

Each rock code was crosswalked to the TEUI-compliant primary and secondary geology codes, and rock age was determined with the help of the Tongass Forest Geologist (Appendix C). This table was then *joined* to the existing geology layer in the library. The new geology feature class was *overlain* with the Tongass LTA layer in ArcGIS. A *frequency analysis* by the TEUI compliant rock codes and LTA was completed in ArcGis and exported

to Excel. Only rock types comprising at least 10% of the LTA were brought forward into the final table.

Surficial Geology—The parent material (PM_CODE) in the Tongass soil layer provided information regarding surficial geology. Where there was no soil mapping, a crosswalk was created between Tongass soil information and the NRCS general soil map (USDA NRCS, 2013). Each parent material code in the Tongass soil layer was crosswalked to a TEUI-compliant surficial geology code in a table (Appendix C). This spreadsheet was then joined to the soil feature class and overlain with the LTAs. Only surficial geology comprising at least 10% of the LTA was retained and reported in the final table.

Geomorphology—The TEUI compliant codes for geomorphology are based on Haskin's Geomorphic classification (Haskins et. al, 1998). Each of the LTAs was classified based on professional judgment. Critical criteria used were the landforms comprising each LTA, knowledge of the glacial history of southeast Alaska and local knowledge.

Soils—This table item is a report of the dominant soil great groups in the LTA. A custom lookup table of soil great groups was created based on soils information. The soils layer with the soil great group attribute was overlain with LTAs. Only those soil great groups comprising at least 10% of the LTA were reported.

Landcover—Landcover was derived from the Size Density and Cover Type layers for the Forest. Landcover is vegetation data. Several manipulations of the data were conducted to eliminate any blank areas or meaningless codes. Each code in Cover Type and Size Density was reclassified to a common Landcover type based on input from the Tongass Forest Ecologist and documentation (Krosse, 2014). Only Landcover types comprising 5% of the LTA were reported in the Landtype Association description tables.

Productive Old-Growth-This is a derivative of the Size Density layer in the Tongass GIS library. Productive old-growth (POG) is defined in the Tongass Forest Plan and values in the Size Density 2016 Layer were attributed with the POG values noted in the forest plan. Big Tree POG, High Volume POG and All POG values directly relate to specific size density values. Unknown areas and non- POG areas are not included. Timber harvest on private land is not consistently accounted for in the Size Density 2016 feature class. This leads to errors when calculating the 1954 POG and the percent POG remaining in 2016. 1954 POG is calculated by subtracting timber harvest from All POG calculated from the Size Density 2016 layer.

Climate—The climate data comes from the PRISM climate data (http://www.prism.oregonstate.edu/). It includes mean annual temperature and mean Annual precipitation. Mean annual temperature is a raster that was turned into a smoothed polygon feature class and *overlain with* the LTAs. The highest and lowest values are reported for each LTA. The precipitation map of Alaska was *clipped* to the Tongass shoreline and overlain with the LTAs. Ranges of precipitation are reported in the final table for each LTA.

Elevation Class—Elevation classes for each LTA were determined by collapsing the contours in GIS into categories and converting the line feature class into a polygon feature class. This feature class was then clipped to the Tongass shoreline feature class so that a 0-500 foot category could be created. The final categories reported in the map unit description tables are: 0-500 feet; 500-1000 feet, 1000-2000 feet, 2000+ feet. These numbers roughly correlate to differentia between landform association classes. For example, Hills (LFA code 40) typically do not exceed 1000 feet in elevation so LTAs with a high percentage of 0-500 feet and 500-1000 feet elevation classes are generally hills.

Slope Class—Slope class was derived from the Tongass Digital Elevation Models (DEM). Each DEM was turned into a slope layer then resampled into specific slope categories: 0-34%; 35-54%; 55-75%, and 75%+ slope gradient. These slope categories were then overlain with the LTA layer.

Karst—Karst was based on a Karst feature class from the Tongass Forest Geologist. Karst-forming rock codes were *identitied* to the Tongass LTA then *dissolved* based on TCF_ID_NEW, ROCK_CODE, and KARST_TYPE. All LTAs with karst and their appropriate geologic rock code is reported in the final table. Karst is reported as a percentage of the LTA.

Shoreline Miles—Shoreline was turned into a line feature class and clipped to the LTA. Miles of shoreline is reported in each LTA description table.

Raised Marine Beach—The Tongass Forest Geologist has modeled the irregular isostatic rebound for various areas on the Tongass using DEMs. Each DEM was given an elevation related to observations of and ages of shells and evidence of raised marine beaches. These DEMS were then turned into polygons with 2 values: 1) areas with modeled or potential raised marine beach and 2) areas without.

The Tongass Soil Layer identifies some soils and landforms with raised marine beach (FOR_SMU codes 260, 261, 218B, 218D, 259B, 259D, 374E, 374M, 513, 561, 562). In the description tables the raised marine beach from the soils layer is identified as “mapped” raised marine beach in the LTA.

Aquatic Systems and Channel Types—The Streams information found in the SEAKHydro GIS feature class was used to derive Aquatic Systems and Channel Types. This information was overlain with LTAs. Percent by LTA for the top 5 process groups, are reported in the final table. Streams are more intensively mapped in areas where timber harvest or other land management activities are proposed. Stream density is often 25 percent (or more) higher in areas where field verification has taken place. Areas where project level work has been done will have many field verified streams whereas stream mapping in wilderness areas may only be based on air photo interpretation.

Wetlands—The National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) from the fish and wildlife service was used to calculate and report wetlands for each LTA. All of the attributes were reduced under the SYSBTEXT field to just subsystem with some differentiation between the palustrine types. All wetland types were collapsed into the following systems or subsystems (Estuarine, Marine, Riverine, Lacustrine, Palustrine Emergent, Palustrine Forested, Palustrine Moss-lichen, Palustrine Ponds, and Palustrine Scrub-shrub). Only wetlands types comprising at least 5% of the LTA were brought forward into the final table.

Human Disturbance—Timber harvest from activities, facts, and all private lands were *identitied* to the LTA. All of the thinning and non-harvest related activities were removed so that only the clearcuts remained. There is not a distinction between a clearcut and a partial cut for this exercise. Timber harvests on private lands were obtained from a layer developed for the Tongass Advisory Committee and 2016 forest plan amendment.

All roads in the Tongass road atlas were included in the analysis. For this exercise, there was not a difference between road and trail and they were lumped together. All roads and trails were calculated and reported as miles road or trail/square mile of LTA. Roads on Private lands are included in the atlas.

Historic Natural Disturbance—Disturbance codes from CoverType feature class (CSC = W for windthrow, Slides: NFCON=S (Recurrent Slide) or W (Mass wasting) FPROD = S

(Low Productivity – Recurrent Slide Zone CSC = I (Non stocked due to insects). The Tongass Landslide layer was used to determine the % of the LTA as landslides and brush slopes.

Endemics—are under the purview of Wildlife biologists. Values in the table are based on best professional judgement of the three wildlife biologists consulted for this project and several published journals. The final table is in Appendix D.

Yellow-Cedar Decline—The PNW-maintained yellow-cedar decline map was used to determine the % yellow-cedar decline in each LTA. The field DECLINE=1 was used to denote presence of yellow-cedar decline. When this information was *identitied* to the LTA there were polygons with presence of cedar and the rest without. The yellow-cedar decline percentage by LTA is reported in the final table.

Appendix C. Crosswalk tables

Table C-1. Naming crosswalk of the Ecological subsections and the LTAs. The first eight columns (Province_no through TNFLTA_Name) are based on McNab and Avers and are the existing naming in GIS. The last six columns (Province_noNEW through TNFLTA_noNEW) are based on Nowacki et al. 2001 Ecoregions of Alaska and are the new naming convention.

Province_no	Province_Name	Section_no	Section_Name	Subsection_no	SUBSECTI_1	TNFLTA_no	TNFLTA_Name	Province_noNew	Province_NameNew	Section_coNew	Section_NameNew	Subsection_noNew	TNFLTA_noNew
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cs	Affleck Canal Till Lowlands	M245Cs04	Affleck Canal Till Lowlands Cape Decision Lowlands-Hills Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eaaa	M241Eaaa04
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cs	Affleck Canal Till Lowlands	M245Cs02	Affleck Canal Till Lowlands Hills	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eaaa	M241Eaaa02
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cs	Affleck Canal Till Lowlands	M245Cs01	Affleck Canal Till Lowlands Mountain Slopes	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eaaa	M241Eaaa01
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cs	Affleck Canal Till Lowlands	M245Cs03	Affleck Canal Till Lowlands Pt. St. Albans Hills-Lowlands Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eaaa	M241Eaaa03
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cr	Alvin Bay Sediments	M245Cr01	Alvin Bay Sediments Mountain Slopes	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ezz	M241Ezz01
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cr	Alvin Bay Sediments	M245Cr02	Alvin Bay Sediments No Name Bay Hills	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ezz	M241Ezz02
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cr	Alvin Bay Sediments	M245Cr03	Alvin Bay Sediments Table Bay Hills-Lowlands Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ezz	M241Ezz03
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cn	Behm Canal Complex	M245Cn03	Behm Canal Complex Manzanita Creek Hills-Lowlands Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Evv	M241Evv03
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cn	Behm Canal Complex	M245Cn02	Behm Canal Complex Mountain Slopes	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Evv	M241Evv02
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cn	Behm Canal Complex	M245Cn01	Behm Canal Complex Mountain Summits	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Evv	M241Evv01
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cn	Behm Canal Complex	M245Cn04	Behm Canal Complex Orchard, Carroll, and Swan Creeks Valley Floor	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Evv	M241Evv04
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cf	Bell Island Granitics	M245Cf07	Bell Island Granitics Anchor Pass Mountain Slopes	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Enn	M241Enn07
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cf	Bell Island Granitics	M245Cf03	Bell Island Granitics Anchor Pass Mountain Summits	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Enn	M241Enn03
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cf	Bell Island Granitics	M245Cf11	Bell Island Granitics Bell Arm Hills	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Enn	M241Enn11
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cf	Bell Island Granitics	M245Cf06	Bell Island Granitics Blake Channel Mountain Slopes	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Enn	M241Enn06
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cf	Bell Island Granitics	M245Cf02	Bell Island Granitics Blake Channel Mountain Summits	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Enn	M241Enn02
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cf	Bell Island Granitics	M245Cf15	Bell Island Granitics Blake Channel Plateaus	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Enn	M241Enn15
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cf	Bell Island Granitics	M245Cf10	Bell Island Granitics Cleveland Peninsula Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits-Lowland Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Enn	M241Enn10
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cf	Bell Island Granitics	M245Cf05	Bell Island Granitics Garnet Mountain Mountain Slopes	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Enn	M241Enn05
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cf	Bell Island Granitics	M245Cf01	Bell Island Granitics Garnet Mountain Mountain Summits	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Enn	M241Enn01
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cf	Bell Island Granitics	M245Cf14	Bell Island Granitics Marten Lake Valley Floor	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Enn	M241Enn04
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cf	Bell Island Granitics	M245Cf13	Bell Island Granitics McDonald Lake and Frost Bay Valley Floor	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Enn	M241Enn13
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cf	Bell Island Granitics	M245Cf12	Bell Island Granitics Seward Passage to Yes Bay Hills	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Enn	M241Enn12
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cf	Bell Island Granitics	M245Cf09	Bell Island Granitics Shrimp Bay Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Enn	M241Enn09
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cf	Bell Island Granitics	M245Cf08	Bell Island Granitics Wrangell Island Mountain Slopes	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Enn	M241Enn08
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cf	Bell Island Granitics	M245Cf04	Bell Island Granitics Wrangell Island Mountain Summits	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Enn	M241Enn04
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Ba	Berg Bay Complex	M245Ba01	Berg Bay Complex Lemesurier Island Mountain Slopes	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eg	M241Eg01
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Coo	Boca De Quadra Complex	M245Co002	Boca De Quadra Complex Hills-Lowlands Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ewww	M241Ewww02
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Coo	Boca De Quadra Complex	M245Co001	Boca De Quadra Complex Mountain Slopes	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ewww	M241Ewww01
M244	Pacific Coastal Mountains Forest-Meadow	M244C	Boundary Range	M244Ca	Boundary Ranges Icefields	M244Ca26	Boundary Ranges Icefields Aaron Creek Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241C	Boundary Range	M241Cc	M241Cc26

Province_no	Province_Name	Section_no	Section_Name	Subsection_no	SUBSECTI_1	TNFLTA_no	TNFLTA_Name	Province_noNew	Province_NameNew	Section_coNew	Section_NameNew	Subsection_noNew	TNFLTA_noNew
M244	Pacific Coastal Mountains Forest-Meadow	M244C	Boundary Range	M244Ca	Boundary Ranges Icefields	M244Ca20	Boundary Ranges Icefields Andrew, Katete, and Craig Rivers Valley Floor	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241C	Boundary Range	M241Cc	M241Cc20
M244	Pacific Coastal Mountains Forest-Meadow	M244C	Boundary Range	M244Ca	Boundary Ranges Icefields	M244Ca15	Boundary Ranges Icefields Berners, Lace, Antler, and Gilkey Rivers Valley Floor	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241C	Boundary Range	M241Cc	M241Cc15
M244	Pacific Coastal Mountains Forest-Meadow	M244C	Boundary Range	M244Ca	Boundary Ranges Icefields	M244Ca30	Boundary Ranges Icefields Blue River Lava Flow Postglacial Volcanics	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241C	Boundary Range	M241Cc	M241Cc30
M244	Pacific Coastal Mountains Forest-Meadow	M244C	Boundary Range	M244Ca	Boundary Ranges Icefields	M244Ca29	Boundary Ranges Icefields Bradfield Canal Coastal	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241C	Boundary Range	M241Cc	M241Cc29
M244	Pacific Coastal Mountains Forest-Meadow	M244C	Boundary Range	M244Ca	Boundary Ranges Icefields	M244Ca28	Boundary Ranges Icefields Bradfield River Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241C	Boundary Range	M241Cc	M241Cc28
M244	Pacific Coastal Mountains Forest-Meadow	M244C	Boundary Range	M244Ca	Boundary Ranges Icefields	M244Ca24	Boundary Ranges Icefields Chickamin River Valley Floor	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241C	Boundary Range	M241Cc	M241Cc24
M244	Pacific Coastal Mountains Forest-Meadow	M244C	Boundary Range	M244Ca	Boundary Ranges Icefields	M244Ca16	Boundary Ranges Icefields Davidson and Turner Rivers Valley Floor	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241C	Boundary Range	M241Cc	M241Cc16
M244	Pacific Coastal Mountains Forest-Meadow	M244C	Boundary Range	M244Ca	Boundary Ranges Icefields	M244Ca27	Boundary Ranges Icefields Grizzly Bar (Norris Glacier) Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241C	Boundary Range	M241Cc	M241Cc27
M244	Pacific Coastal Mountains Forest-Meadow	M244C	Boundary Range	M244Ca	Boundary Ranges Icefields	M244Ca21	Boundary Ranges Icefields Harding River Valley Floor	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241C	Boundary Range	M241Cc	M241Cc21
M244	Pacific Coastal Mountains Forest-Meadow	M244C	Boundary Range	M244Ca	Boundary Ranges Icefields	M244Ca09	Boundary Ranges Icefields Hyder to Stikine Ice Fields	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241C	Boundary Range	M241Cc	M241Cc09
M244	Pacific Coastal Mountains Forest-Meadow	M244C	Boundary Range	M244Ca	Boundary Ranges Icefields	M244Ca12	Boundary Ranges Icefields Hyder to Stikine Mountain Slopes	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241C	Boundary Range	M241Cc	M241Cc12
M244	Pacific Coastal Mountains Forest-Meadow	M244C	Boundary Range	M244Ca	Boundary Ranges Icefields	M244Ca03	Boundary Ranges Icefields Hyder to Stikine Mountain Summits	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241C	Boundary Range	M241Cc	M241Cc03
M244	Pacific Coastal Mountains Forest-Meadow	M244C	Boundary Range	M244Ca	Boundary Ranges Icefields	M244Ca06	Boundary Ranges Icefields Hyder to Stikine Mountain Summits-Icefields Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241C	Boundary Range	M241Cc	M241Cc06
M244	Pacific Coastal Mountains Forest-Meadow	M244C	Boundary Range	M244Ca	Boundary Ranges Icefields	M244Ca14	Boundary Ranges Icefields Katzehin River Valley Floor	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241C	Boundary Range	M241Cc	M241Cc14
M244	Pacific Coastal Mountains Forest-Meadow	M244C	Boundary Range	M244Ca	Boundary Ranges Icefields	M244Ca13	Boundary Ranges Icefields Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241C	Boundary Range	M241Cc	M241Cc13
M244	Pacific Coastal Mountains Forest-Meadow	M244C	Boundary Range	M244Ca	Boundary Ranges Icefields	M244Ca25	Boundary Ranges Icefields Salmon River Valley Floor	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241C	Boundary Range	M241Cc	M241Cc25
M244	Pacific Coastal Mountains Forest-Meadow	M244C	Boundary Range	M244Ca	Boundary Ranges Icefields	M244Ca19	Boundary Ranges Icefields Scenery Creek Valley Floor	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241C	Boundary Range	M241Cc	M241Cc19
M244	Pacific Coastal Mountains Forest-Meadow	M244C	Boundary Range	M244Ca	Boundary Ranges Icefields	M244Ca17	Boundary Ranges Icefields Speel River Valley Floor	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241C	Boundary Range	M241Cc	M241Cc17
M244	Pacific Coastal Mountains Forest-Meadow	M244C	Boundary Range	M244Ca	Boundary Ranges Icefields	M244Ca08	Boundary Ranges Icefields Stikine to Taku Ice Fields	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241C	Boundary Range	M241Cc	M241Cc08
M244	Pacific Coastal Mountains Forest-Meadow	M244C	Boundary Range	M244Ca	Boundary Ranges Icefields	M244Ca11	Boundary Ranges Icefields Stikine to Taku Mountain Slopes	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241C	Boundary Range	M241Cc	M241Cc11
M244	Pacific Coastal Mountains Forest-Meadow	M244C	Boundary Range	M244Ca	Boundary Ranges Icefields	M244Ca02	Boundary Ranges Icefields Stikine to Taku Mountain Summits	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241C	Boundary Range	M241Cc	M241Cc02
M244	Pacific Coastal Mountains Forest-Meadow	M244C	Boundary Range	M244Ca	Boundary Ranges Icefields	M244Ca05	Boundary Ranges Icefields Stikine to Taku Mountain Summits-Icefields Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241C	Boundary Range	M241Cc	M241Cc05
M244	Pacific Coastal Mountains Forest-Meadow	M244C	Boundary Range	M244Ca	Boundary Ranges Icefields	M244Ca10	Boundary Ranges Icefields Taku to Skagway Mountain Slopes	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241C	Boundary Range	M241Cc	M241Cc10

Province_no	Province_Name	Section_no	Section_Name	Subsection_no	SUBSECTI_1	TNFLTA_no	TNFLTA_Name	Province_noNew	Province_NameNew	Section_coNew	Section_NameNew	Subsection_noNew	TNFLTA_noNew
M244	Pacific Coastal Mountains Forest-Meadow	M244C	Boundary Range	M244Ca	Boundary Ranges Icefields	M244Ca01	Boundary Ranges Icefields Taku to Skagway Mountain Summits	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241C	Boundary Range	M241Cc	M241Cc01
M244	Pacific Coastal Mountains Forest-Meadow	M244C	Boundary Range	M244Ca	Boundary Ranges Icefields	M244Ca07	Boundary Ranges Icefields Taku to Skagway Ice Fields	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241C	Boundary Range	M241Cc	M241Cc07
M244	Pacific Coastal Mountains Forest-Meadow	M244C	Boundary Range	M244Ca	Boundary Ranges Icefields	M244Ca04	Boundary Ranges Icefields Taku to Skagway Mountain Summits-Icefields Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241C	Boundary Range	M241Cc	M241Cc04
M244	Pacific Coastal Mountains Forest-Meadow	M244C	Boundary Range	M244Ca	Boundary Ranges Icefields	M244Ca23	Boundary Ranges Icefields Unuk River Valley Floor	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241C	Boundary Range	M241Cc	M241Cc23
M244	Pacific Coastal Mountains Forest-Meadow	M244C	Boundary Range	M244Ca	Boundary Ranges Icefields	M244Ca22	Boundary Ranges Icefields White River Valley Floor	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241C	Boundary Range	M241Cc	M241Cc22
M244	Pacific Coastal Mountains Forest-Meadow	M244C	Boundary Range	M244Ca	Boundary Ranges Icefields	M244Ca18	Boundary Ranges Icefields Whiting River Valley Floor	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241C	Boundary Range	M241Cc	M241Cc18
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Ca	Cape Fanshaw Complex	M245Ca02	Cape Fanshaw Complex Farragut Bay Mountain Slopes	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eii	M241Eii02
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Ca	Cape Fanshaw Complex	M245Ca03	Cape Fanshaw Complex Farragut Bay Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eii	M241Eii03
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Ca	Cape Fanshaw Complex	M245Ca01	Cape Fanshaw Complex Farragut Bay Mountain Summits	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eii	M241Eii01
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Ca	Cape Fanshaw Complex	M245Ca04	Cape Fanshaw Complex Hills-Lowlands Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eii	M241Eii04
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Ca	Cape Fanshaw Complex	M245Ca06	Cape Fanshaw Complex Negro Creek Lowlands-Hills-Valley Floor Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eii	M241Eii06
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Ca	Cape Fanshaw Complex	M245Ca05	Cape Fanshaw Complex Robert Island Ck, Dry Bay Ck, and Cat Ck Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eii	M241Eii05
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bj	Central Baranof Metasediments	M245Bj04	Central Baranof Metasediments Katilan and Glaciel Rivers Valley Floor	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eu	M241Eu04
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bj	Central Baranof Metasediments	M245Bj02	Central Baranof Metasediments Mahsa Ice Field	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eu	M241Eu02
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bj	Central Baranof Metasediments	M245Bj03	Central Baranof Metasediments Mountain Slopes	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eu	M241Eu03
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bj	Central Baranof Metasediments	M245Bj01	Central Baranof Metasediments Mountain Summits	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eu	M241Eu01
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bj	Central Baranof Metasediments	M245Bj05	Central Baranof Metasediments Nakwasina Creek Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eu	M241Eu05
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cbb	Central POW Till Lowlands	M245Cbb02	Central POW Till Lowlands Baker Creek and Pine Creek Hills	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ejjj	M241Ejjj02
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cbb	Central POW Till Lowlands	M245Cbb13	Central POW Till Lowlands Buster Creek to Salmon Bay Lowlands	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ejjj	M241Ejjj13
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cbb	Central POW Till Lowlands	M245Cbb10	Central POW Till Lowlands Buster Creek Valley Floor	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ejjj	M241Ejjj10
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cbb	Central POW Till Lowlands	M245Cbb15	Central POW Till Lowlands Logjam Creek Lowlands-Hills Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ejjj	M241Ejjj15
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cbb	Central POW Till Lowlands	M245Cbb05	Central POW Till Lowlands Logjam Hills	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ejjj	M241Ejjj05
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cbb	Central POW Till Lowlands	M245Cbb06	Central POW Till Lowlands Memorial Beach Karst Hills	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ejjj	M241Ejjj06
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cbb	Central POW Till Lowlands	M245Cbb08	Central POW Till Lowlands Red Bay Hills	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ejjj	M241Ejjj08
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cbb	Central POW Till Lowlands	M245Cbb01	Central POW Till Lowlands Sarkar Lakes Mountain Slopes	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ejjj	M241Ejjj01
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cbb	Central POW Till Lowlands	M245Cbb04	Central POW Till Lowlands South Thorne Bay Hills	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ejjj	M241Ejjj04
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cbb	Central POW Till Lowlands	M245Cbb12	Central POW Till Lowlands Staney Creek to Naukati Bay Lowlands	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ejjj	M241Ejjj12
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cbb	Central POW Till Lowlands	M245Cbb07	Central POW Till Lowlands Sweetwater Lake Hills	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ejjj	M241Ejjj07
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cbb	Central POW Till Lowlands	M245Cbb11	Central POW Till Lowlands Sweetwater Lake Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ejjj	M241Ejjj11
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cbb	Central POW Till Lowlands	M245Cbb14	Central POW Till Lowlands Thorne River Lowlands Drumlin Field	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ejjj	M241Ejjj14

Province_no	Province_Name	Section_no	Section_Name	Subsection_no	SUBSECTI_1	TNFLTA_no	TNFLTA_Name	Province_noNew	Province_NameNew	Section_coNew	Section_NameNew	Subsection_noNew	TNFLTA_noNew
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cbb	Central POW Till Lowlands	M245Cbb09	Central POW Till Lowlands Thorne River Valley Floor	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ejjj	M241Ejjj09
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cbb	Central POW Till Lowlands	M245Cbb03	Central POW Till Lowlands Whale Pass Hills	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ejjj	M241Ejjj03
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cgg	Central POW Volcanics	M245Cgg03	Central POW Volcanics Baird Mountain Summits	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241E000	M241E00003
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cgg	Central POW Volcanics	M245Cgg10	Central POW Volcanics Black Bear Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241E000	M241E00010
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cgg	Central POW Volcanics	M245Cgg01	Central POW Volcanics Black Bear Mountain Summits	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241E000	M241E00001
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cgg	Central POW Volcanics	M245Cgg08	Central POW Volcanics Cabin Creek Mountain Slopes	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241E000	M241E00008
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cgg	Central POW Volcanics	M245Cgg04	Central POW Volcanics Cabin Creek Mountain Summits	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241E000	M241E00004
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cgg	Central POW Volcanics	M245Cgg25	Central POW Volcanics Canoe Point Postglacial Volcanics	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241E000	M241E00025
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cgg	Central POW Volcanics	M245Cgg07	Central POW Volcanics Control Mountain Mountain Slopes	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241E000	M241E00007
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cgg	Central POW Volcanics	M245Cgg17	Central POW Volcanics Harris and Maybeso Rivers Valley Floor	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241E000	M241E00017
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cgg	Central POW Volcanics	M245Cgg18	Central POW Volcanics Karta Lake Valley Floor	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241E000	M241E00018
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cgg	Central POW Volcanics	M245Cgg13	Central POW Volcanics Klawock Lake to Control Lake Hills-Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241E000	M241E00013
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cgg	Central POW Volcanics	M245Cgg05	Central POW Volcanics Kogish and Control Mountain Summits	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241E000	M241E00005
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cgg	Central POW Volcanics	M245Cgg09	Central POW Volcanics Kogish Mountain Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241E000	M241E00009
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cgg	Central POW Volcanics	M245Cgg20	Central POW Volcanics Luck Lake Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241E000	M241E00020
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cgg	Central POW Volcanics	M245Cgg14	Central POW Volcanics North Thorne River Valley Floor	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241E000	M241E00014
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cgg	Central POW Volcanics	M245Cgg16	Central POW Volcanics Old Franks and Cabin Creek Valley Floor	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241E000	M241E00016
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cgg	Central POW Volcanics	M245Cgg21	Central POW Volcanics Port St. Nicholas Lowlands	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241E000	M241E00021
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cgg	Central POW Volcanics	M245Cgg15	Central POW Volcanics Ratz Harbor to Cobble Creek Valley Floor	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241E000	M241E00015
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cgg	Central POW Volcanics	M245Cgg06	Central POW Volcanics Sal Creek to Trumpeter Lake Mountain Slopes	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241E000	M241E00006
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cgg	Central POW Volcanics	M245Cgg02	Central POW Volcanics Sal Creek to Trumpeter Lake Mountain Summits	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241E000	M241E00002
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cgg	Central POW Volcanics	M245Cgg22	Central POW Volcanics Staney and Steelhead Creeks Lowlands-Valley Floor Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241E000	M241E00022
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cgg	Central POW Volcanics	M245Cgg12	Central POW Volcanics Thorne Bay to Ratz Harbor Hills	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241E000	M241E00012
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cgg	Central POW Volcanics	M245Cgg24	Central POW Volcanics Thorne River and Sweetwater Lake Plateaus	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241E000	M241E00024
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cgg	Central POW Volcanics	M245Cgg23	Central POW Volcanics Trocadero Bay Twelvemile Arm Plateaus	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241E000	M241E00023
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cgg	Central POW Volcanics	M245Cgg19	Central POW Volcanics Trocadero Creek Valley Floor	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241E000	M241E00019
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cgg	Central POW Volcanics	M245Cgg11	Central POW Volcanics Trocodero Bay to Kasaan Bay Hills	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241E000	M241E00011
M244	Pacific Coastal Mountains Forest-Meadow	M244B	Lynn Canal	M244Ba	Chilkat Complex	M244Ba02	Chilkat Complex Chilkat Islands Hills	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241C	Boundary Range	M241Ca	M241Ca02
M244	Pacific Coastal Mountains Forest-Meadow	M244B	Lynn Canal	M244Ba	Chilkat Complex	M244Ba03	Chilkat Complex East Fork Skagway RiverValley Floor	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241C	Boundary Range	M241Ca	M241Ca03
M244	Pacific Coastal Mountains Forest-Meadow	M244B	Lynn Canal	M244Ba	Chilkat Complex	M244Ba01	Chilkat Complex Mountain Slopes	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241C	Boundary Range	M241Ca	M241Ca01
M244	Pacific Coastal Mountains Forest-Meadow	M244B	Lynn Canal	M244Bb	Chilkat Peninsula Carbonates	M244Bb02	Chilkat Peninsula Carbonates Endicott River Mountain Summits-Icefields Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ek	M241Ek02

Province_no	Province_Name	Section_no	Section_Name	Subsection_no	SUBSECTI_1	TNFLTA_no	TNFLTA_Name	Province_noNew	Province_NameNew	Section_coNew	Section_NameNew	Subsection_noNew	TNFLTA_noNew
M244	Pacific Coastal Mountains Forest-Meadow	M244B	Lynn Canal	M244Bb	Chilkat Peninsula Carbonates	M244Bb09	Chilkat Peninsula Carbonates Endicott River Valley Floor-Lowlands-Coastal Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ek	M241Ek09
M244	Pacific Coastal Mountains Forest-Meadow	M244B	Lynn Canal	M244Bb	Chilkat Peninsula Carbonates	M244Bb05	Chilkat Peninsula Carbonates Humpy Creek Hills	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ek	M241Ek05
M244	Pacific Coastal Mountains Forest-Meadow	M244B	Lynn Canal	M244Bb	Chilkat Peninsula Carbonates	M244Bb04	Chilkat Peninsula Carbonates Mountain Slopes	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ek	M241Ek04
M244	Pacific Coastal Mountains Forest-Meadow	M244B	Lynn Canal	M244Bb	Chilkat Peninsula Carbonates	M244Bb01	Chilkat Peninsula Carbonates Mountain Summits	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ek	M241Ek01
M244	Pacific Coastal Mountains Forest-Meadow	M244B	Lynn Canal	M244Bb	Chilkat Peninsula Carbonates	M244Bb07	Chilkat Peninsula Carbonates Neva, Homeshore, and Robinson Valley Floor-Lowlands-Coastal Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ek	M241Ek07
M244	Pacific Coastal Mountains Forest-Meadow	M244B	Lynn Canal	M244Bb	Chilkat Peninsula Carbonates	M244Bb03	Chilkat Peninsula Carbonates Nun Ice Fields	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ek	M241Ek03
M244	Pacific Coastal Mountains Forest-Meadow	M244B	Lynn Canal	M244Bb	Chilkat Peninsula Carbonates	M244Bb06	Chilkat Peninsula Carbonates Port Howard and St. James Bay Hills-Lowlands Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ek	M241Ek06
M244	Pacific Coastal Mountains Forest-Meadow	M244B	Lynn Canal	M244Bb	Chilkat Peninsula Carbonates	M244Bb12	Chilkat Peninsula Carbonates St. James Bay Lowlands-Hills-Valley Floor Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ek	M241Ek12
M244	Pacific Coastal Mountains Forest-Meadow	M244B	Lynn Canal	M244Bb	Chilkat Peninsula Carbonates	M244Bb11	Chilkat Peninsula Carbonates St. James Bay Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ek	M241Ek11
M244	Pacific Coastal Mountains Forest-Meadow	M244B	Lynn Canal	M244Bb	Chilkat Peninsula Carbonates	M244Bb10	Chilkat Peninsula Carbonates Sullivan Creek Valley Floor-Lowlands-Coastal Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ek	M241Ek10
M244	Pacific Coastal Mountains Forest-Meadow	M244B	Lynn Canal	M244Bb	Chilkat Peninsula Carbonates	M244Bb13	Chilkat Peninsula Carbonates Swanson Creek Lowlands-Valley Floor-Coastal Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ek	M241Ek13
M244	Pacific Coastal Mountains Forest-Meadow	M244B	Lynn Canal	M244Bb	Chilkat Peninsula Carbonates	M244Bb08	Chilkat Peninsula Carbonates Willie's Creek Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ek	M241Ek08
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cj	Clarence Strait Volcanics	M245Cj06	Clarence Strait Volcanics Annette Insland Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Err	M241Err06
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cj	Clarence Strait Volcanics	M245Cj13	Clarence Strait Volcanics Annette Island Hills-Lowlands Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Err	M241Err13
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cj	Clarence Strait Volcanics	M245Cj18	Clarence Strait Volcanics Camano Point Lowlands	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Err	M241Err18
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cj	Clarence Strait Volcanics	M245Cj17	Clarence Strait Volcanics Cleveland Peninsula Helm Bay to Union Bay Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Err	M241Err17
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cj	Clarence Strait Volcanics	M245Cj11	Clarence Strait Volcanics Cleveland Peninsula Hills-Lowlands Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Err	M241Err11
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cj	Clarence Strait Volcanics	M245Cj07	Clarence Strait Volcanics Etolin Island Hills	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Err	M241Err07
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cj	Clarence Strait Volcanics	M245Cj10	Clarence Strait Volcanics Gravina and Pennock Islands Hills-Lowlands Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Err	M241Err10
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cj	Clarence Strait Volcanics	M245Cj16	Clarence Strait Volcanics Gravina Island Bostwick Bay to Vallner Bay Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Err	M241Err16
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cj	Clarence Strait Volcanics	M245Cj01	Clarence Strait Volcanics Gravina Island Dall Ridge Mountain Slopes	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Err	M241Err01
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cj	Clarence Strait Volcanics	M245Cj09	Clarence Strait Volcanics Gravina Island Hills	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Err	M241Err09
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cj	Clarence Strait Volcanics	M245Cj05	Clarence Strait Volcanics Gravina Island Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Err	M241Err05
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cj	Clarence Strait Volcanics	M245Cj08	Clarence Strait Volcanics Kashevarof Islands Hills	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Err	M241Err08
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cj	Clarence Strait Volcanics	M245Cj03	Clarence Strait Volcanics McHenry Inlet Mountain Slopes	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Err	M241Err03
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cj	Clarence Strait Volcanics	M245Cj15	Clarence Strait Volcanics McHenry Inlet Valley Floor	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Err	M241Err15
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cj	Clarence Strait Volcanics	M245Cj02	Clarence Strait Volcanics Mosman Inlet Mountain Slopes	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Err	M241Err02

Province_no	Province_Name	Section_no	Section_Name	Subsection_no	SUBSECTI_1	TNFLTA_no	TNFLTA_Name	Province_noNew	Province_NameNew	Section_coNew	Section_NameNew	Subsection_noNew	TNFLTA_noNew
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cj	Clarence Strait Volcanics	M245Cj04	Clarence Strait Volcanics Niblack Mountain Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Err	M241Err04
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cj	Clarence Strait Volcanics	M245Cj12	Clarence Strait Volcanics Onslow Islands Hills-Lowlands Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Err	M241Err12
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cj	Clarence Strait Volcanics	M245Cj14	Clarence Strait Volcanics South Etolin Island Hills-Valley Floor Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Err	M241Err14
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cj	Clarence Strait Volcanics	M245Cj19	Clarence Strait Volcanics South Etolin Island Lowlands	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Err	M241Err19
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cff	Dall-Outside Complex	M245Cff16	Dall-Outside Complex Arena Cove Valley Floor	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ennn	M241Ennn16
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cff	Dall-Outside Complex	M245Cff03	Dall-Outside Complex Baker Island Mountain Slopes	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ennn	M241Ennn03
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cff	Dall-Outside Complex	M245Cff10	Dall-Outside Complex Dall Island Hills	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ennn	M241Ennn10
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cff	Dall-Outside Complex	M245Cff07	Dall-Outside Complex Dall Island Hook Arm Mountain Slopes	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ennn	M241Ennn07
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cff	Dall-Outside Complex	M245Cff05	Dall-Outside Complex Dall Island Mountain Slopes	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ennn	M241Ennn05
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cff	Dall-Outside Complex	M245Cff01	Dall-Outside Complex Dall Island Mountain Summits	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ennn	M241Ennn01
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cff	Dall-Outside Complex	M245Cffb09	Dall-Outside Complex Dall Island Stripe Mountain Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ennn	M241Ennn09
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cff	Dall-Outside Complex	M245Cff08	Dall-Outside Complex Dall Island Thunder Mountain Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ennn	M241Ennn08
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cff	Dall-Outside Complex	M245Cff06	Dall-Outside Complex Dall Island Twin Peaks and Devil Lake Mountain Slopes	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ennn	M241Ennn06
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cff	Dall-Outside Complex	M245Cff15	Dall-Outside Complex Essowah Lakes Hills-Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ennn	M241Ennn15
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cff	Dall-Outside Complex	M245Cff20	Dall-Outside Complex Liscome Bay Plateaus	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ennn	M241Ennn20
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cff	Dall-Outside Complex	M245Cff19	Dall-Outside Complex Liscome Bay Plateaus	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ennn	M241Ennn19
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cff	Dall-Outside Complex	M245Cff14	Dall-Outside Complex north Long Island Hills-Lowlands Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ennn	M241Ennn14
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cff	Dall-Outside Complex	M245Cff02	Dall-Outside Complex Noyes Island Mountain Slopes	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ennn	M241Ennn02
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cff	Dall-Outside Complex	M245Cff18	Dall-Outside Complex Noyes Island Valley Floor-Coastal Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ennn	M241Ennn18
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cff	Dall-Outside Complex	M245Cff12	Dall-Outside Complex Port Dolores Hills	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ennn	M241Ennn12
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cff	Dall-Outside Complex	M245Cff11	Dall-Outside Complex Port Refugio to Port Santa Cruz Hills	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ennn	M241Ennn11
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cff	Dall-Outside Complex	M245Cff13	Dall-Outside Complex South Long Island Hills	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ennn	M241Ennn13
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cff	Dall-Outside Complex	M245Cff17	Dall-Outside Complex Southeast Suemez Island Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ennn	M241Ennn17
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cff	Dall-Outside Complex	M245Cff04	Dall-Outside Complex Suemez Island Mountain Slopes	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ennn	M241Ennn04
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cff	Dall-Outside Complex	M245Cff21	Dall-Outside Complex Suemez Island Postglacial Volcanics	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ennn	M241Ennn21
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Ckk	Duke Island Till Lowlands	M245Ckk01	Duke Island Till Lowlands Hills	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Esss	M241Esss01
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Ckk	Duke Island Till Lowlands	M245Ckk02	Duke Island Till Lowlands South Annette Island Lowlands-Hills Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Esss	M241Esss02
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cz	Duncan Canal Till Lowlands	M245Cz09	Duncan Canal Till Indian Point Lowlands Valley Floor	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ehhh	M241Ehhh09
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cz	Duncan Canal Till Lowlands	M245Cz12	Duncan Canal Till Lowlands Big Creek Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ehhh	M241Ehhh12
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cz	Duncan Canal Till Lowlands	M245Cz14	Duncan Canal Till Lowlands Castle River Lowlands-Hills Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ehhh	M241Ehhh14
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cz	Duncan Canal Till Lowlands	M245Cz13	Duncan Canal Till Lowlands Central Kupreanof Island Lowlands	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ehhh	M241Ehhh13
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cz	Duncan Canal Till Lowlands	M245Cz04	Duncan Canal Till Lowlands Kupreanof Island Hills	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ehhh	M241Ehhh04
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cz	Duncan Canal Till Lowlands	M245Cz07	Duncan Canal Till Lowlands Kupreanof Island Hills-Lowlands Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ehhh	M241Ehhh07

Province_no	Province_Name	Section_no	Section_Name	Subsection_no	SUBSECTI_1	TNFLTA_no	TNFLTA_Name	Province_noNew	Province_NameNew	Section_coNew	Section_NameNew	Subsection_noNew	TNFLTA_noNew
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cz	Duncan Canal Till Lowlands	M245Cz01	Duncan Canal Till Lowlands Kupreanof Island Mountain Slopes	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ehhh	M241Ehhh01
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cz	Duncan Canal Till Lowlands	M245Cz03	Duncan Canal Till Lowlands Kupreanof Island Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ehhh	M241Ehhh03
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cz	Duncan Canal Till Lowlands	M245Cz05	Duncan Canal Till Lowlands Salt Chuck and Woewadski Island Hills	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ehhh	M241Ehhh05
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cz	Duncan Canal Till Lowlands	M245Cz10	Duncan Canal Till Lowlands Salt Chuck Valley Floor	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ehhh	M241Ehhh10
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cz	Duncan Canal Till Lowlands	M245Cz11	Duncan Canal Till Lowlands Salt Chuck Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ehhh	M241Ehhh11
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cz	Duncan Canal Till Lowlands	M245Cz06	Duncan Canal Till Lowlands Zarembo Island Hills	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ehhh	M241Ehhh06
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cz	Duncan Canal Till Lowlands	M245Cz08	Duncan Canal Till Lowlands Zarembo Island Hills-Lowlands Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ehhh	M241Ehhh08
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cz	Duncan Canal Till Lowlands	M245Cz02	Duncan Canal Till Lowlands Zarembo Island Mountain Slopes	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ehhh	M241Ehhh02
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cd	Eastern Passage Complex	M245Cd10	Eastern Passage Complex Anan and Blake Island Hills-Lowlands Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ell	M241Ell10
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cd	Eastern Passage Complex	M245Cd12	Eastern Passage Complex Bradfield Canal Valley Floor	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ell	M241Ell12
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cd	Eastern Passage Complex	M245Cd05	Eastern Passage Complex Bradfield River to Stikine River Mountain Slopes	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ell	M241Ell05
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cd	Eastern Passage Complex	M245Cd02	Eastern Passage Complex Bradfield River to Stikine River Mountain Summits	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ell	M241Ell02
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cd	Eastern Passage Complex	M245Cd08	Eastern Passage Complex Crittenden Creek Hills	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ell	M241Ell08
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cd	Eastern Passage Complex	M245Cd13	Eastern Passage Complex Eagle Creek Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ell	M241Ell13
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cd	Eastern Passage Complex	M245Cd07	Eastern Passage Complex Muddy River Hills	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ell	M241Ell07
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cd	Eastern Passage Complex	M245Cd11	Eastern Passage Complex Muddy River Valley Floor	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ell	M241Ell11
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cd	Eastern Passage Complex	M245Cd04	Eastern Passage Complex Stikine River North Mountain Slopes	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ell	M241Ell04
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cd	Eastern Passage Complex	M245Cd01	Eastern Passage Complex Stikine River North Mountain Summits	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ell	M241Ell01
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cd	Eastern Passage Complex	M245Cd09	Eastern Passage Complex Tom Creek Hills	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ell	M241Ell09
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cd	Eastern Passage Complex	M245Cd06	Eastern Passage Complex Wrangell Island Mountain Slopes	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ell	M241Ell06
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cd	Eastern Passage Complex	M245Cd03	Eastern Passage Complex Wrangell Island Mountain Summits	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ell	M241Ell03
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cu	Elevenmile Till Lowlands	M245Cu03	Elevenmile Till Lowlands Elevenmile and Shinaku Creeks Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eccc	M241Eccc03
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cu	Elevenmile Till Lowlands	M245Cu01	Elevenmile Till Lowlands Heceta Island Mountain Slopes	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eccc	M241Eccc01
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cu	Elevenmile Till Lowlands	M245Cu02	Elevenmile Till Lowlands Hills	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eccc	M241Eccc02
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Ch	Etolin Granitics	M245Cho4	Etolin Granitics Anita Bay Lowlands-Valley Floor Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Epp	M241Epp04
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Ch	Etolin Granitics	M245Chi03	Etolin Granitics Anita Bay Valley Floor	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Epp	M241Epp02
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Ch	Etolin Granitics	M245Cho2	Etolin Granitics Mountain Slopes	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Epp	M241Epp02
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Ch	Etolin Granitics	M245Cho1	Etolin Granitics Mountain Summits	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Epp	M241Epp01
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cnn	Foggy Bay Till Lowlands	M245Cnn01	Foggy Bay Till Lowlands Hills-Lowlands Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Evvv	M241Evvv01
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bn	Freshwater Bay Carbonates	M245Bn08	Freshwater Bay Carbonates Freshwater and Game Creeks Valley Floor	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ey	M241Ey08
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bn	Freshwater Bay Carbonates	M245Bn07	Freshwater Bay Carbonates Freshwater Creek Hills-Lowlands Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ey	M241Ey07
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bn	Freshwater Bay Carbonates	M245Bn15	Freshwater Bay Carbonates Game and Seagull Creeks Lowlands-Valley Floor Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ey	M241Ey15
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bn	Freshwater Bay Carbonates	M245Bn17	Freshwater Bay Carbonates Game Creek Coastal	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ey	M241Ey17

Province_no	Province_Name	Section_no	Section_Name	Subsection_no	SUBSECTI_1	TNFLTA_no	TNFLTA_Name	Province_noNew	Province_NameNew	Section_coNew	Section_NameNew	Subsection_noNew	TNFLTA_noNew
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bn	Freshwater Bay Carbonates	M245Bn11	Freshwater Bay Carbonates Gartina Creek Valley Floor-Coastal Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ey	M241Ey11
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bn	Freshwater Bay Carbonates	M245Bn05	Freshwater Bay Carbonates Indian River Hills	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ey	M241Ey05
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bn	Freshwater Bay Carbonates	M245Bn09	Freshwater Bay Carbonates Indian River Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ey	M241Ey09
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bn	Freshwater Bay Carbonates	M245Bn06	Freshwater Bay Carbonates Iyoukeen Peninsula Hills-Lowlands Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ey	M241Ey06
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bn	Freshwater Bay Carbonates	M245Bn03	Freshwater Bay Carbonates Karst Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ey	M241Ey03
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bn	Freshwater Bay Carbonates	M245Bn13	Freshwater Bay Carbonates Kennel and Pavlov Creeks Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ey	M241Ey13
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bn	Freshwater Bay Carbonates	M245Bn02	Freshwater Bay Carbonates Mountain Slopes	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ey	M241Ey02
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bn	Freshwater Bay Carbonates	M245Bn04	Freshwater Bay Carbonates Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ey	M241Ey04
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bn	Freshwater Bay Carbonates	M245Bn01	Freshwater Bay Carbonates Mountain Summits	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ey	M241Ey01
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bn	Freshwater Bay Carbonates	M245Bn14	Freshwater Bay Carbonates Seal Creek Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ey	M241Ey14
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bn	Freshwater Bay Carbonates	M245Bn16	Freshwater Bay Carbonates Spasski Bay to Whitestone Harbor Lowlands-Hills-Coastal Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ey	M241Ey16
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bn	Freshwater Bay Carbonates	M245Bn12	Freshwater Bay Carbonates Spasski, Suntaheen, Iyouktug Creeks Valley Floor-Lowlands-Coastal Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ey	M241Ey12
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bn	Freshwater Bay Carbonates	M245Bn10	Freshwater Bay Carbonates Wukuklook Creek Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ey	M241Ey10
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cv	Gulf of Esquibel Till Lowlands	M245Cv02	Gulf of Esquibel Till Lowlands Lulu and San Fernando Islands Hills	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eddd	M241Eddd02
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cv	Gulf of Esquibel Till Lowlands	M245Cv01	Gulf of Esquibel Till Lowlands Lulu Island Mountain Slopes	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eddd	M241Eddd01
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cv	Gulf of Esquibel Till Lowlands	M245Cv03	Gulf of Esquibel Till Lowlands Maurelle Islands Hills	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eddd	M241Eddd03
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Chh	Hetta Inlet Metasediments	M245Chh08	Hetta Inlet Metasediments Dog Salmon, Rock, and Polk Creeks Valley Floor	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eppp	M241Eppp08
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Chh	Hetta Inlet Metasediments	M245Chh04	Hetta Inlet Metasediments Karst Mountain Slopes	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eppp	M241Eppp04
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Chh	Hetta Inlet Metasediments	M245Chh01	Hetta Inlet Metasediments Karst Mountain Summits	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eppp	M241Eppp01
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Chh	Hetta Inlet Metasediments	M245Chh06	Hetta Inlet Metasediments Kitkun Bay Hills	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eppp	M241Eppp06
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Chh	Hetta Inlet Metasediments	M245Chh07	Hetta Inlet Metasediments Lancaster Cove Marble Hills	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eppp	M241Eppp07
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Chh	Hetta Inlet Metasediments	M245Chh03	Hetta Inlet Metasediments Mountain Slopes	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eppp	M241Eppp03
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Chh	Hetta Inlet Metasediments	M245Chh05	Hetta Inlet Metasediments Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eppp	M241Eppp05
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Chh	Hetta Inlet Metasediments	M245Chh02	Hetta Inlet Metasediments Mountain Summits	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eppp	M241Eppp02
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Chh	Hetta Inlet Metasediments	M245Chh09	Hetta Inlet Metasediments Nutkwa Valley Floor	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eppp	M241Eppp09
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Chh	Hetta Inlet Metasediments	M245Chh10	Hetta Inlet Metasediments Portage and Big Creeks Valley Floor	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eppp	M241Eppp10
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Chh	Hetta Inlet Metasediments	M245Chh11	Hetta Inlet Metasediments Twelvemile, Cave, and Flat Creeks Valley Floor	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eppp	M241Eppp11
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bw	Holkham Bay Complex	M245Bw06	Holkham Bay Complex Admiralty Island Mountain Slopes	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ehh	M241Ehh06
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bw	Holkham Bay Complex	M245Bw04	Holkham Bay Complex Endicott Arm Mountain Slopes	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ehh	M241Ehh04
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bw	Holkham Bay Complex	M245Bw13	Holkham Bay Complex Farragut River Valley Floor	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ehh	M241Ehh13
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bw	Holkham Bay Complex	M245Bw14	Holkham Bay Complex Farrugut and Chuck Rivers Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ehh	M241Ehh14
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bw	Holkham Bay Complex	M245Bw16	Holkham Bay Complex Gilbert Creek Lowlands-Valley Floor Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ehh	M241Ehh16
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bw	Holkham Bay Complex	M245Bw10	Holkham Bay Complex Grand Island Hills-Lowlands Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ehh	M241Ehh10

Province_no	Province_Name	Section_no	Section_Name	Subsection_no	SUBSECTI_1	TNFLTA_no	TNFLTA_Name	Province_noNew	Province_NameNew	Section_coNew	Section_NameNew	Subsection_noNew	TNFLTA_noNew
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bw	Holkham Bay Complex	M245Bw08	Holkham Bay Complex Hobart Bay Hills	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ehh	M241Ehh08
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bw	Holkham Bay Complex	M245Bw11	Holkham Bay Complex Hobart Bay Hills-Valley Floor Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ehh	M241Ehh11
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bw	Holkham Bay Complex	M245Bw12	Holkham Bay Complex Libby Creek Valley Floor	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ehh	M241Ehh12
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bw	Holkham Bay Complex	M245Bw07	Holkham Bay Complex Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ehh	M241Ehh07
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bw	Holkham Bay Complex	M245Bw01	Holkham Bay Complex Port Houghton Mountain Summits	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ehh	M241Ehh01
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bw	Holkham Bay Complex	M245Bw09	Holkham Bay Complex Port Houton Hills-Lowlands Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ehh	M241Ehh09
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bw	Holkham Bay Complex	M245Bw03	Holkham Bay Complex Port Houton Mountain Slopes	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ehh	M241Ehh03
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bw	Holkham Bay Complex	M245Bw05	Holkham Bay Complex Port Snettisham to Tracy Arm Mountain Slopes	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ehh	M241Ehh05
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bw	Holkham Bay Complex	M245Bw15	Holkham Bay Complex Slocum Creek Valley Floor-Lowlands-Hills Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ehh	M241Ehh15
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bw	Holkham Bay Complex	M245Bw02	Holkham Bay Complex Taku Harbor Mountain Summits	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ehh	M241Ehh02
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bu	Hood-Gambier Bay Carbonates	M245Bu08	Hood-Gambier Bay Carbonates Gambier Bay Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eff	M241Eff08
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bu	Hood-Gambier Bay Carbonates	M245Bu05	Hood-Gambier Bay Carbonates Hills	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eff	M241Eff05
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bu	Hood-Gambier Bay Carbonates	M245Bu06	Hood-Gambier Bay Carbonates Hills-Lowlands Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eff	M241Eff06
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bu	Hood-Gambier Bay Carbonates	M245Bu04	Hood-Gambier Bay Carbonates Karst Mountain Slopes	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eff	M241Eff04
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bu	Hood-Gambier Bay Carbonates	M245Bu01	Hood-Gambier Bay Carbonates Karst Mountain Summits	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eff	M241Eff01
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bu	Hood-Gambier Bay Carbonates	M245Bu10	Hood-Gambier Bay Carbonates Lowlands	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eff	M241Eff10
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bu	Hood-Gambier Bay Carbonates	M245Bu03	Hood-Gambier Bay Carbonates Mountain Slopes	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eff	M241Eff03
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bu	Hood-Gambier Bay Carbonates	M245Bu02	Hood-Gambier Bay Carbonates Mountain Summits	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eff	M241Eff02
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bu	Hood-Gambier Bay Carbonates	M245Bu07	Hood-Gambier Bay Carbonates North Arm Hood Bay Valley Floor	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eff	M241Eff07
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bu	Hood-Gambier Bay Carbonates	M245Bu11	Hood-Gambier Bay Carbonates Plateaus	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eff	M241Eff11
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bu	Hood-Gambier Bay Carbonates	M245Bu09	Hood-Gambier Bay Carbonates Pybus Bay Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eff	M241Eff09
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cy	Kake Volcanics	M245Cy06	Kake Volcanics Big John Creek Lowlands	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eggg	M241Eggg06
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cy	Kake Volcanics	M245Cy08	Kake Volcanics Goose Marsh Lowlands	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eggg	M241Eggg08
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cy	Kake Volcanics	M245Cy04	Kake Volcanics Hamilton Bay Valley Floor-Coastal Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eggg	M241Eggg04
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cy	Kake Volcanics	M245Cy02	Kake Volcanics Hills	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eggg	M241Eggg02
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cy	Kake Volcanics	M245Cy03	Kake Volcanics Kadake Bay Hills-Lowlands Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eggg	M241Eggg03
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cy	Kake Volcanics	M245Cy07	Kake Volcanics Keku Strait Lowlands	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eggg	M241Eggg07
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cy	Kake Volcanics	M245Cy01	Kake Volcanics Mountain Slopes	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eggg	M241Eggg01
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cy	Kake Volcanics	M245Cy05	Kake Volcanics Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eggg	M241Eggg05
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Ccc	Kasaan Peninsula Volcanics	M245Ccc01	Kasaan Peninsula Volcanics Mountain Slopes	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ekkk	M241Ekkk01
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Ck	Ketchikan Mafics/Ultramafics	M245Ck06	Ketchikan Mafics/Ultramafics Cannery Creek Hills-Valley Floor Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ess	M241Ess06
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Ck	Ketchikan Mafics/Ultramafics	M245Ck03	Ketchikan Mafics/Ultramafics Cleveland Peninsula Burnett Mountain Mountain Slopes	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ess	M241Ess03
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Ck	Ketchikan Mafics/Ultramafics	M245Ck01	Ketchikan Mafics/Ultramafics Cleveland Peninsula Burnett Mountain Mountain Summits	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ess	M241Ess01

Province_no	Province_Name	Section_no	Section_Name	Subsection_no	SUBSECTI_1	TNFLTA_no	TNFLTA_Name	Province_noNew	Province_NameNew	Section_coNew	Section_NameNew	Subsection_noNew	TNFLTA_noNew
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Ck	Ketchikan Mafics/Ultramafics	M245Ck04	Ketchikan Mafics/Ultramafics Revillagigedo Island Mountain Slopes	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ess	M241Ess04
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Ck	Ketchikan Mafics/Ultramafics	M245Ck02	Ketchikan Mafics/Ultramafics Revillagigedo Island Mountain Summits	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ess	M241Ess02
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Ck	Ketchikan Mafics/Ultramafics	M245Ck05	Ketchikan Mafics/Ultramafics Ward Creek and Mountain Point Hills-Lowlands Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ess	M241Ess05
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cw	Klawock Inlet Till Lowlands	M245Cw01	Klawock Inlet Till Lowlands Hills	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eeee	M241Eeee01
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bo	Kook Lake Carbonates	M245Bo04	Kook Lake Carbonates Basket Lake Valley Floor	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ez	M241Ez04
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bo	Kook Lake Carbonates	M245Bo02	Kook Lake Carbonates Kadashan to Sitkoh Bay Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ez	M241Ez02
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bo	Kook Lake Carbonates	M245Bo07	Kook Lake Carbonates Kook and Corner Creeks Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ez	M241Ez07
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bo	Kook Lake Carbonates	M245Bo01	Kook Lake Carbonates Sitkoh Bay Mountain Slopes	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ez	M241Ez01
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bo	Kook Lake Carbonates	M245Bo05	Kook Lake Carbonates Sitkoh Bay Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ez	M241Ez05
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bo	Kook Lake Carbonates	M245Bo03	Kook Lake Carbonates Trap Bay Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ez	M241Ez03
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bo	Kook Lake Carbonates	M245Bo06	Kook Lake Carbonates Trap Bay Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ez	M241Ez06
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Co	Kuiu-POW Granitics	M245Co06	Kuiu-POW Granitics Kosciusko Island Hills	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eww	M241Eww06
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Co	Kuiu-POW Granitics	M245Co03	Kuiu-POW Granitics Kuiu Island Mountain Slopes	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eww	M241Eww03
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Co	Kuiu-POW Granitics	M245Co05	Kuiu-POW Granitics Kuiu Island Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eww	M241Eww05
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Co	Kuiu-POW Granitics	M245Co01	Kuiu-POW Granitics Kuiu Island Mountain Summits	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eww	M241Eww01
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Co	Kuiu-POW Granitics	M245Co04	Kuiu-POW Granitics Prince of Wales Island Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eww	M241Eww04
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Co	Kuiu-POW Granitics	M245Co02	Kuiu-POW Granitics Prince of Wales Island Mountain Summits	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eww	M241Eww02
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cpp	Misty Fiords Granitics	M245Cpp08	Misty Fiords Granitics Chickamin and Leduc Rivers Valley Floor	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Exxx	M241Exxx08
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cpp	Misty Fiords Granitics	M245Cpp04	Misty Fiords Granitics Fillmore to Windstanley Island Hills-Lowlands Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Exxx	M241Exxx04
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cpp	Misty Fiords Granitics	M245Cpp02	Misty Fiords Granitics Ice Fields	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Exxx	M241Exxx02
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cpp	Misty Fiords Granitics	M245Cpp06	Misty Fiords Granitics Keta River Valley Floor	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Exxx	M241Exxx06
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cpp	Misty Fiords Granitics	M245Cpp05	Misty Fiords Granitics Marten River Valley Floor	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Exxx	M241Exxx05
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cpp	Misty Fiords Granitics	M245Cpp03	Misty Fiords Granitics Mountain Slopes	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Exxx	M241Exxx03
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cpp	Misty Fiords Granitics	M245Cpp01	Misty Fiords Granitics Mountain Summits	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Exxx	M241Exxx01
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cpp	Misty Fiords Granitics	M245Cpp10	Misty Fiords Granitics Punchbowl Lakes Preglacial Volcanics	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Exxx	M241Exxx10
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cpp	Misty Fiords Granitics	M245Cpp09	Misty Fiords Granitics Unuk River Valley Floor	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Exxx	M241Exxx09
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cpp	Misty Fiords Granitics	M245Cpp07	Misty Fiords Granitics Wilson Arm and Blossom River Valley Floor	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Exxx	M241Exxx07
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bt	Mitchell-Hasselborg Till Lowlands	M245Bt02	Mitchell-Hasselborg Till Lowlands Hills-Lowlands Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eee	M241Eee02
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bt	Mitchell-Hasselborg Till Lowlands	M245Bt04	Mitchell-Hasselborg Till Lowlands Mitchell Bay Lowlands	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eee	M241Eee04
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bt	Mitchell-Hasselborg Till Lowlands	M245Bt03	Mitchell-Hasselborg Till Lowlands Mole Harbor Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eee	M241Eee03
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bt	Mitchell-Hasselborg Till Lowlands	M245Bt01	Mitchell-Hasselborg Till Lowlands Mountain Slopes	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eee	M241Eee01
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cii	Moira Sound Complex	M245Cii06	Moira Sound Complex Frederick Cove and Klakas Lake Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eqqq	M241Eqqq06
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cii	Moira Sound Complex	M245Cii03	Moira Sound Complex Hills	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eqqq	M241Eqqq03
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cii	Moira Sound Complex	M245Cii04	Moira Sound Complex Hills-Lowlands Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eqqq	M241Eqqq04

Province_no	Province_Name	Section_no	Section_Name	Subsection_no	SUBSECTI_1	TNFLTA_no	TNFLTA_Name	Province_noNew	Province_NameNew	Section_coNew	Section_NameNew	Subsection_noNew	TNFLTA_noNew
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cii	Moira Sound Complex	M245Cii05	Moira Sound Complex Kegan Lake Hills-Valley Floor Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eqqq	M241Eqqq05
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cii	Moira Sound Complex	M245Cii02	Moira Sound Complex Mountain Slopes	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eqqq	M241Eqqq02
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cii	Moira Sound Complex	M245Cii01	Moira Sound Complex Mountain Summits	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eqqq	M241Eqqq01
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bi	Mount Edgecumbe Volcanics	M245Bi01	Mount Edgecumbe Volcanics Postglacial Volcanics	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Et	M241Et01
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bk	Necker Bay Granitics	M245Bk02	Necker Bay Granitics Mountain Slopes	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ev	M241Ev02
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bk	Necker Bay Granitics	M245Bk01	Necker Bay Granitics Mountain Summits	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ev	M241Ev01
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bk	Necker Bay Granitics	M245Bk03	Necker Bay Granitics Redoubt Lake Hills-Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ev	M241Ev03
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bq	North Admiralty Complex	M245Bq03	North Admiralty Complex Hasselborg Lake Hills-Lowlands Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ebb	M241Ebb03
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bq	North Admiralty Complex	M245Bq04	North Admiralty Complex Kathleen and Florence Lakes Valley Floor	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ebb	M241Ebb04
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bq	North Admiralty Complex	M245Bq02	North Admiralty Complex Mountain Slopes	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ebb	M241Ebb02
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bq	North Admiralty Complex	M245Bq01	North Admiralty Complex Mountain Summits	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ebb	M241Ebb01
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bq	North Admiralty Complex	M245Bq05	North Admiralty Complex Ward Creek Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ebb	M241Ebb05
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bg	North Baranof Complex	M245Bg04	North Baranof Complex Appleton, Saook, and Eva Creeks Valley Floor	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Er	M241Er04
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bg	North Baranof Complex	M245Bg06	North Baranof Complex Goose Cove Lowlands-Hills-Valley Floor Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Er	M241Er06
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bg	North Baranof Complex	M245Bg02	North Baranof Complex Mountain Slopes	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Er	M241Er02
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bg	North Baranof Complex	M245Bg01	North Baranof Complex Mountain Summits	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Er	M241Er01
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bg	North Baranof Complex	M245Bg03	North Baranof Complex Point Benham Hills-Lowlands Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Er	M241Er03
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bg	North Baranof Complex	M245Bg05	North Baranof Complex Rodman and Duffield Creeks Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Er	M241Er05
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bb	North Chichagof Granitics	M245Bb10	North Chichagof Granitics Big Goose and West Head Creeks Valley Floor-Lowlands-Hills Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Em	M241Em10
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bb	North Chichagof Granitics	M245Bb11	North Chichagof Granitics Goose Creek Lowlands-Valley Floor Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Em	M241Em11
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bb	North Chichagof Granitics	M245Bb07	North Chichagof Granitics Lisanski River Valley Floor-Coastal Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Em	M241Em07
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bb	North Chichagof Granitics	M245Bb12	North Chichagof Granitics Meadow Creek Lowlands-Hills Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Em	M241Em12
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bb	North Chichagof Granitics	M245Bb02	North Chichagof Granitics Mountain Slopes	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Em	M241Em02
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bb	North Chichagof Granitics	M245Bb03	North Chichagof Granitics Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Em	M241Em03
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bb	North Chichagof Granitics	M245Bb01	North Chichagof Granitics Mountain Summits	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Em	M241Em01
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bb	North Chichagof Granitics	M245Bb09	North Chichagof Granitics Mud and Neka Rivers Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Em	M241Em09
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bb	North Chichagof Granitics	M245Bb13	North Chichagof Granitics Mud Bay River Coastal	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Em	M241Em13
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bb	North Chichagof Granitics	M245Bb05	North Chichagof Granitics Phonograph Creek Hills-Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Em	M241Em05
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bb	North Chichagof Granitics	M245Bb04	North Chichagof Granitics Port Frederick and Goulding Lakes Hills-Lowlands Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Em	M241Em04
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bb	North Chichagof Granitics	M245Bb08	North Chichagof Granitics Tenekee Inlet River Valley Floor-Lowlands-Hills Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Em	M241Em08
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bb	North Chichagof Granitics	M245Bb06	North Chichagof Granitics Trail River and Hellman Creek Valley Floors	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Em	M241Em06
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Ct	North POW Complex	M245Ct07	North POW Complex Barrier Islands Hills-Lowlands Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ebbb	M241Ebbb07
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Ct	North POW Complex	M245Ct06	North POW Complex El Capitan Passage Hills	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ebbb	M241Ebbb06

Province_no	Province_Name	Section_no	Section_Name	Subsection_no	SUBSECTI_1	TNFLTA_no	TNFLTA_Name	Province_noNew	Province_NameNew	Section_coNew	Section_NameNew	Subsection_noNew	TNFLTA_noNew
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Ct	North POW Complex	M245Ct03	North POW Complex Exchange Cove to Flicker Creek Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ebbb	M241Ebbb03
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Ct	North POW Complex	M245Ct04	North POW Complex Kosciusko Island Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ebbb	M241Ebbb04
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Ct	North POW Complex	M245Ct05	North POW Complex Salmon Bay Hills	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ebbb	M241Ebbb05
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Ct	North POW Complex	M245Ct01	North POW Complex Salmon Bay Lake Mountain Summits	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ebbb	M241Ebbb01
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Ct	North POW Complex	M245Ct02	North POW Complex Shakan Strait Mountain Slopes	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ebbb	M241Ebbb02
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Ct	North POW Complex	M245Ct08	North POW Complex Shipley Bay Lowlands	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ebbb	M241Ebbb08
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cq	North POW-Kuiu Carbonates	M245Cq15	North POW-Kuiu Carbonates Calder Creek Valley Floor	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eyy	M241Eyy15
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cq	North POW-Kuiu Carbonates	M245Cq06	North POW-Kuiu Carbonates Cornwallis Point and Keku Islands Hills	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eyy	M241Eyy06
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cq	North POW-Kuiu Carbonates	M245Cq01	North POW-Kuiu Carbonates El Cap, Peru Peak, and Mt. Calder Mountain Summits	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eyy	M241Eyy01
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cq	North POW-Kuiu Carbonates	M245Cq08	North POW-Kuiu Carbonates Exchange Cove and Neck Lake Hills	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eyy	M241Eyy08
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cq	North POW-Kuiu Carbonates	M245Cq02	North POW-Kuiu Carbonates Heceta and Marble Islands Mountain Slopes	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eyy	M241Eyy02
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cq	North POW-Kuiu Carbonates	M245Cq03	North POW-Kuiu Carbonates Kuiu Island Mountain Slopes	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eyy	M241Eyy03
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cq	North POW-Kuiu Carbonates	M245Cq05	North POW-Kuiu Carbonates Mt. Francis, Mt. Calder, El Cap Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eyy	M241Eyy05
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cq	North POW-Kuiu Carbonates	M245Cq10	North POW-Kuiu Carbonates Nossuk Bay Hills	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eyy	M241Eyy10
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cq	North POW-Kuiu Carbonates	M245Cq11	North POW-Kuiu Carbonates Port Alice Hills	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eyy	M241Eyy11
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cq	North POW-Kuiu Carbonates	M245Cq07	North POW-Kuiu Carbonates Port Protection and Dry Pass Hills	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eyy	M241Eyy07
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cq	North POW-Kuiu Carbonates	M245Cq12	North POW-Kuiu Carbonates Red Bay Hills	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eyy	M241Eyy12
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cq	North POW-Kuiu Carbonates	M245Cq13	North POW-Kuiu Carbonates Saginaw Bay Hills-Lowlands Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eyy	M241Eyy13
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cq	North POW-Kuiu Carbonates	M245Cq14	North POW-Kuiu Carbonates Saginaw Bay Valley Floor	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eyy	M241Eyy14
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cq	North POW-Kuiu Carbonates	M245Cq09	North POW-Kuiu Carbonates Sea Otter Sound and Snow Pass Hills	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eyy	M241Eyy09
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cq	North POW-Kuiu Carbonates	M245Cq16	North POW-Kuiu Carbonates Shaheen Creek Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eyy	M241Eyy16
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cq	North POW-Kuiu Carbonates	M245Cq04	North POW-Kuiu Carbonates Twin Mountain Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eyy	M241Eyy04
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bc	Outer Coast Wave-cut Terraces	M245Bc01	Outer Coast Wave-cut Terraces Southern Baranof Island Hills	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241En	M241En01
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bc	Outer Coast Wave-cut Terraces	M245Bc03	Outer Coast Wave-cut Terraces Whale Bay to Sitka Sound Hills-Lowlands-Coastal Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241En	M241En03
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bc	Outer Coast Wave-cut Terraces	M245Bc02	Outer Coast Wave-cut Terraces Yakobi Island and West Chichagof Island Hills	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241En	M241En02
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cee	Outer Islands Complex	M245Cee03	Outer Islands Complex Coronation and Spanish Islands Hills	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Emmm	M241Emmm03
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cee	Outer Islands Complex	M245Cee01	Outer Islands Complex Coronation Island Mountain Slopes	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Emmm	M241Emmm01
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cee	Outer Islands Complex	M245Cee02	Outer Islands Complex Warren Island Mountain Slopes	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Emmm	M241Emmm02
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bf	Peril Strait Granitics	M245Bf02	Peril Strait Granitics Catherine Island Mountain Slopes	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eq	M241Eq02
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bf	Peril Strait Granitics	M245Bf11	Peril Strait Granitics Catherine IslandLowlands-Hills-Valley Floor Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eq	M241Eq11
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bf	Peril Strait Granitics	M245Bf13	Peril Strait Granitics Crab Bay to Kadashan Coastal	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eq	M241Eq13
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bf	Peril Strait Granitics	M245Bf08	Peril Strait Granitics Granite Creek Valley Floor-Coastal Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eq	M241Eq08
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bf	Peril Strait Granitics	M245Bf10	Peril Strait Granitics Kadashan Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eq	M241Eq10

Province_no	Province_Name	Section_no	Section_Name	Subsection_no	SUBSECTI_1	TNFLTA_no	TNFLTA_Name	Province_noNew	Province_NameNew	Section_coNew	Section_NameNew	Subsection_noNew	TNFLTA_noNew
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bf	Peril Strait Granitics	M245Bf07	Peril Strait Granitics Long and Seal Creeks Valley Floor-Coastal Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eq	M241Eq07
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bf	Peril Strait Granitics	M245Bf04	Peril Strait Granitics Long Bay Hills	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eq	M241Eq04
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bf	Peril Strait Granitics	M245Bf03	Peril Strait Granitics Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eq	M241Eq03
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bf	Peril Strait Granitics	M245Bf01	Peril Strait Granitics Mountain Summits	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eq	M241Eq01
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bf	Peril Strait Granitics	M245Bf12	Peril Strait Granitics North Arm Plateaus	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eq	M241Eq12
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bf	Peril Strait Granitics	M245Bf06	Peril Strait Granitics Oly Creek to Crab Bay Valley Floor	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eq	M241Eq06
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bf	Peril Strait Granitics	M245Bf09	Peril Strait Granitics Saltry Bay and Eaton Creek Valley Floor-Coastal Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eq	M241Eq09
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bf	Peril Strait Granitics	M245Bf05	Peril Strait Granitics Seal Bay Hills-Valley Floor Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eq	M241Eq05
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bm	Point Adolphus Carbonates	M245Bm04	Point Adolphus Carbonates Chicken, Gallagher, Humpback and Neka Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ex	M241Ex04
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bm	Point Adolphus Carbonates	M245Bm03	Point Adolphus Carbonates Hills-Lowlands Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ex	M241Ex03
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bm	Point Adolphus Carbonates	M245Bm01	Point Adolphus Carbonates Mountain Slopes	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ex	M241Ex01
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bm	Point Adolphus Carbonates	M245Bm02	Point Adolphus Carbonates Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ex	M241Ex02
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bm	Point Adolphus Carbonates	M245Bm05	Point Adolphus Carbonates Neka Bay Coastal	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ex	M241Ex05
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cmm	Princess Bay Volcanics	M245Cmm02	Princess Bay Volcanics Carroll Inlet Hills	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Euuu	M241Euuu02
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cmm	Princess Bay Volcanics	M245Cmm03	Princess Bay Volcanics Hills-Lowlands Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Euuu	M241Euuu03
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cmm	Princess Bay Volcanics	M245Cmm01	Princess Bay Volcanics Mountain Slopes	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Euuu	M241Euuu01
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cmm	Princess Bay Volcanics	M245Cmm04	Princess Bay Volcanics Painted Peak and Princess Bay Postglacial Volcanics	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Euuu	M241Euuu04
M244	Pacific Coastal Mountains Forest-Meadow	M244A	Chugach-St. Elias Mountains	M244Ab	Puget Peninsula Metasediments	M244Ab03	Puget Peninsula Metasediments Hills-Lowlands Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241B	Chugach-St. Elias Mountains	M241Bh	M241Bh03
M244	Pacific Coastal Mountains Forest-Meadow	M244A	Chugach-St. Elias Mountains	M244Ab	Puget Peninsula Metasediments	M244Ab02	Puget Peninsula Metasediments Mountain Slopes	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241B	Chugach-St. Elias Mountains	M241Bh	M241Bh02
M244	Pacific Coastal Mountains Forest-Meadow	M244A	Chugach-St. Elias Mountains	M244Ab	Puget Peninsula Metasediments	M244Ab01	Puget Peninsula Metasediments Mountain Summits	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241B	Chugach-St. Elias Mountains	M241Bh	M241Bh01
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cp	Rowan Sediments	M245Cp05	Rowan Sediments Kwatahein Creek Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Exx	M241Exx05
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cp	Rowan Sediments	M245Cp02	Rowan Sediments Meade Point Hills-Lowlands Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Exx	M241Exx02
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cp	Rowan Sediments	M245Cp01	Rowan Sediments Mountain Slopes	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Exx	M241Exx01
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cp	Rowan Sediments	M245Cp04	Rowan Sediments North Kuiu Valley Floor	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Exx	M241Exx04
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cp	Rowan Sediments	M245Cp07	Rowan Sediments Rowan Bay Lowlands	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Exx	M241Exx07
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cp	Rowan Sediments	M245Cp06	Rowan Sediments Security and Rowan Bays Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Exx	M241Exx06
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cp	Rowan Sediments	M245Cp03	Rowan Sediments Security Bay Hills-Valley Floor Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Exx	M241Exx03
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bh	Sitka Sound Complex	M245Bh05	Sitka Sound Complex Deep Inlet Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Es	M241Es05
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bh	Sitka Sound Complex	M245Bh04	Sitka Sound Complex Fish Bay and Harbor Mountain Mountain Slopes	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Es	M241Es04
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bh	Sitka Sound Complex	M245Bh06	Sitka Sound Complex Fish Bay Hills	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Es	M241Es06
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bh	Sitka Sound Complex	M245Bh12	Sitka Sound Complex Fish Bay Lowlands-Hills-Valley Floor Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Es	M241Es12
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bh	Sitka Sound Complex	M245Bh01	Sitka Sound Complex Katlian Bay and Harbor Mountain Mountain Summits	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Es	M241Es01

Province_no	Province_Name	Section_no	Section_Name	Subsection_no	SUBSECTI_1	TNFLTA_no	TNFLTA_Name	Province_noNew	Province_NameNew	Section_coNew	Section_NameNew	Subsection_noNew	TNFLTA_noNew
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bh	Sitka Sound Complex	M245Bh07	Sitka Sound Complex Katlian Bay Hills	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Es	M241Es07
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bh	Sitka Sound Complex	M245Bh09	Sitka Sound Complex Kizhuchia Creek Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Es	M241Es09
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bh	Sitka Sound Complex	M245Bh11	Sitka Sound Complex Nakwasina Bay and Fish Bay Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Es	M241Es11
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bh	Sitka Sound Complex	M245Bh02	Sitka Sound Complex North Kruzof Island Mountain Slopes	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Es	M241Es02
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bh	Sitka Sound Complex	M245Bh08	Sitka Sound Complex North Kruzof Island Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Es	M241Es08
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bh	Sitka Sound Complex	M245Bh13	Sitka Sound Complex Shelikof Bay Lowlands-Hills-Valley Floor Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Es	M241Es13
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bh	Sitka Sound Complex	M245Bh10	Sitka Sound Complex Starrigavan to Indian River Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Es	M241Es10
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bh	Sitka Sound Complex	M245Bh03	Sitka Sound Complex Whitestone Narrows, Krestof and Halleck Islands Mountain Slopes	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Es	M241Es03
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cdd	Skowl Arm Till Lowlands	M245Cdd02	Skowl Arm Till Lowlands Hills	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Elll	M241Elll02
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cdd	Skowl Arm Till Lowlands	M245Cdd03	Skowl Arm Till Lowlands Hills-Lowlands Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Elll	M241Elll03
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cdd	Skowl Arm Till Lowlands	M245Cdd01	Skowl Arm Till Lowlands Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Elll	M241Elll01
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cx	Soda Bay Till Lowlands	M245Cx08	Soda Bay Till Lowlands Eek Lake Valley Bottom	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Efff	M241Efff08
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cx	Soda Bay Till Lowlands	M245Cx04	Soda Bay Till Lowlands Hydaburg Mountain Slopes	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Efff	M241Efff04
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cx	Soda Bay Till Lowlands	M245Cx02	Soda Bay Till Lowlands San Juan Bautista Island and Trocadero Bay Mountain Slopes	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Efff	M241Efff02
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cx	Soda Bay Till Lowlands	M245Cx06	Soda Bay Till Lowlands Soda Springs Hills	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Efff	M241Efff06
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cx	Soda Bay Till Lowlands	M245Cx05	Soda Bay Till Lowlands Sukkwan Island Hills	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Efff	M241Efff05
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cx	Soda Bay Till Lowlands	M245Cx03	Soda Bay Till Lowlands Sukkwan Island Mountain Slopes	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Efff	M241Efff03
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cx	Soda Bay Till Lowlands	M245Cx01	Soda Bay Till Lowlands Sukkwan Island Mountain Summits	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Efff	M241Efff01
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cx	Soda Bay Till Lowlands	M245Cx09	Soda Bay Till Lowlands Waterfall Creek Postglacial Volcanics	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Efff	M241Efff09
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cx	Soda Bay Till Lowlands	M245Cx07	Soda Bay Till Lowlands Waterfall to Sukkwan Island Hills-Lowlands Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Efff	M241Efff07
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bv	South Admiralty Volcanics	M245Bv03	South Admiralty Volcanics Hills-Lowlands Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Egg	M241Egg03
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bv	South Admiralty Volcanics	M245Bv06	South Admiralty Volcanics Little Pybus Lowlands	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Egg	M241Egg06
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bv	South Admiralty Volcanics	M245Bv02	South Admiralty Volcanics Mountain Slopes	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Egg	M241Egg02
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bv	South Admiralty Volcanics	M245Bv01	South Admiralty Volcanics Mountain Summits	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Egg	M241Egg01
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bv	South Admiralty Volcanics	M245Bv07	South Admiralty Volcanics Plateaus	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Egg	M241Egg07
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bv	South Admiralty Volcanics	M245Bv05	South Admiralty Volcanics Whitewater Bay and Bergmann Creek Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Egg	M241Egg05
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bv	South Admiralty Volcanics	M245Bv04	South Admiralty Volcanics Wilson, Eliza, and Chaik Bay Valley Floor	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Egg	M241Egg04
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bl	South Baranof Sediments	M245Bl02	South Baranof Sediments Mountain Slopes	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ew	M241Ew02
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bl	South Baranof Sediments	M245Bl01	South Baranof Sediments Mountain Summits	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ew	M241Ew01
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bl	South Baranof Sediments	M245Bl03	South Baranof Sediments Port Alexander and Port Walter Hills	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ew	M241Ew03
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cjj	South POW Granitics	M245Cjj03	South POW Granitics Bokan Mountain Mountain Slopes	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Errr	M241Errr03
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cjj	South POW Granitics	M245Cjj01	South POW Granitics Bokan Mountain Mountain Summits	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Errr	M241Errr01
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cjj	South POW Granitics	M245Cjj07	South POW Granitics Hessa Lake Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Errr	M241Errr07

Province_no	Province_Name	Section_no	Section_Name	Subsection_no	SUBSECTI_1	TNFLTA_no	TNFLTA_Name	Province_noNew	Province_NameNew	Section_coNew	Section_NameNew	Subsection_noNew	TNFLTA_noNew
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cjj	South POW Granitics	M245Cjj05	South POW Granitics Hills-Lowlands Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Errr	M241Errr05
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cjj	South POW Granitics	M245Cjj04	South POW Granitics Kendrick Bay and McLean Arm Hills	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Errr	M241Errr04
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cjj	South POW Granitics	M245Cjj02	South POW Granitics Mountain Slopes	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Errr	M241Errr02
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cjj	South POW Granitics	M245Cjj06	South POW Granitics Perkins and Johnson Creeks Valley Floor	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Errr	M241Errr06
M244	Pacific Coastal Mountains Forest-Meadow	M244A	Chugach-St. Elias Mountains	M244Aa	St. Elias-Fairweather Icefields	M244Aa04	St. Elias-Fairweather Icefields Brabazon Range Ice Fields	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241B	Chugach-St. Elias Mountains	M241Bg	M241Bg04
M244	Pacific Coastal Mountains Forest-Meadow	M244A	Chugach-St. Elias Mountains	M244Aa	St. Elias-Fairweather Icefields	M244Aa06	St. Elias-Fairweather Icefields Brabazon Range Mountain Slopes	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241B	Chugach-St. Elias Mountains	M241Bg	M241Bg06
M244	Pacific Coastal Mountains Forest-Meadow	M244A	Chugach-St. Elias Mountains	M244Aa	St. Elias-Fairweather Icefields	M244Aa01	St. Elias-Fairweather Icefields Brabazon Range Mountain Summits	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241B	Chugach-St. Elias Mountains	M241Bg	M241Bg01
M244	Pacific Coastal Mountains Forest-Meadow	M244A	Chugach-St. Elias Mountains	M244Aa	St. Elias-Fairweather Icefields	M244Aa03	St. Elias-Fairweather Icefields Chilkat Range Ice Fields	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241B	Chugach-St. Elias Mountains	M241Bg	M241Bg03
M244	Pacific Coastal Mountains Forest-Meadow	M244A	Chugach-St. Elias Mountains	M244Aa	St. Elias-Fairweather Icefields	M244Aa05	St. Elias-Fairweather Icefields Chilkat Range Mountain Slopes	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241B	Chugach-St. Elias Mountains	M241Bg	M241Bg05
M244	Pacific Coastal Mountains Forest-Meadow	M244A	Chugach-St. Elias Mountains	M244Aa	St. Elias-Fairweather Icefields	M244Aa02	St. Elias-Fairweather Icefields Chilkat Range Mountain Summits-Icefields Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241B	Chugach-St. Elias Mountains	M241Bg	M241Bg02
M244	Pacific Coastal Mountains Forest-Meadow	M244A	Chugach-St. Elias Mountains	M244Aa	St. Elias-Fairweather Icefields	M244Aa08	St. Elias-Fairweather Icefields Davidson Glacier Tributary Valley Floor	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241B	Chugach-St. Elias Mountains	M241Bg	M241Bg08
M244	Pacific Coastal Mountains Forest-Meadow	M244A	Chugach-St. Elias Mountains	M244Aa	St. Elias-Fairweather Icefields	M244Aa07	St. Elias-Fairweather Icefields Harlequin Lake Hills	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241B	Chugach-St. Elias Mountains	M241Bg	M241Bg07
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bp	Stephens Passage Glaciomarine Terraces	M245Bp07	Stephens Passage Glaciomarine Terraces Admiralty Island Hills-Lowlands Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eaa	M241Eaa07
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bp	Stephens Passage Glaciomarine Terraces	M245Bp13	Stephens Passage Glaciomarine Terraces Admiralty Island Lowlands	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eaa	M241Eaa13
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bp	Stephens Passage Glaciomarine Terraces	M245Bp05	Stephens Passage Glaciomarine Terraces Auke Bay Hills	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eaa	M241Eaa05
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bp	Stephens Passage Glaciomarine Terraces	M245Bp08	Stephens Passage Glaciomarine Terraces Berners Bay Hills-Valley Floor Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eaa	M241Eaa08
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bp	Stephens Passage Glaciomarine Terraces	M245Bp10	Stephens Passage Glaciomarine Terraces Berners Bay Valley Floor-Coastal Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eaa	M241Eaa10
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bp	Stephens Passage Glaciomarine Terraces	M245Bp09	Stephens Passage Glaciomarine Terraces Cowee Creek and Eagle River Valley Floor	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eaa	M241Eaa09
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bp	Stephens Passage Glaciomarine Terraces	M245Bp14	Stephens Passage Glaciomarine Terraces Glass Peninsula Lowlands-Hills Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eaa	M241Eaa14
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bp	Stephens Passage Glaciomarine Terraces	M245Bp02	Stephens Passage Glaciomarine Terraces Juneau to Berners Bay Mountain Slopes	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eaa	M241Eaa02
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bp	Stephens Passage Glaciomarine Terraces	M245Bp01	Stephens Passage Glaciomarine Terraces Juneau to Berners Bay Mountain Summits	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eaa	M241Eaa01
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bp	Stephens Passage Glaciomarine Terraces	M245Bp06	Stephens Passage Glaciomarine Terraces Lynn Canal Hills-Lowlands Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eaa	M241Eaa06
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bp	Stephens Passage Glaciomarine Terraces	M245Bp03	Stephens Passage Glaciomarine Terraces Mansfield Penninsula Mountain Slopes	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eaa	M241Eaa03
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bp	Stephens Passage Glaciomarine Terraces	M245Bp16	Stephens Passage Glaciomarine Terraces Mendenhall Delta Coastal	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eaa	M241Eaa16

Province_no	Province_Name	Section_no	Section_Name	Subsection_no	SUBSECTI_1	TNFLTA_no	TNFLTA_Name	Province_noNew	Province_NameNew	Section_coNew	Section_NameNew	Subsection_noNew	TNFLTA_noNew
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bp	Stephens Passage Glaciomarine Terraces	M245Bp11	Stephens Passage Glaciomarine Terraces Montana, Fish, and Duck Creeks Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eaa	M241Eaa11
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bp	Stephens Passage Glaciomarine Terraces	M245Bp04	Stephens Passage Glaciomarine Terraces Pleasant Island Hills	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eaa	M241Eaa04
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bp	Stephens Passage Glaciomarine Terraces	M245Bp15	Stephens Passage Glaciomarine Terraces Spaulding Meadows Plateaus	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eaa	M241Eaa15
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bp	Stephens Passage Glaciomarine Terraces	M245Bp12	Stephens Passage Glaciomarine Terraces Wheeler Ck and King Salmon R. Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eaa	M241Eaa12
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Br	Stephens Passage Volcanics	M245Br02	Stephens Passage Volcanics Douglas Island Mountain Slopes	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ecc	M241Ecc02
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Br	Stephens Passage Volcanics	M245Br01	Stephens Passage Volcanics Douglas Island Mountain Summits	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ecc	M241Ecc01
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Br	Stephens Passage Volcanics	M245Br05	Stephens Passage Volcanics Gastineau Channel Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ecc	M241Ecc05
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Br	Stephens Passage Volcanics	M245Br06	Stephens Passage Volcanics Glass Peninsula Lowlands	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ecc	M241Ecc06
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Br	Stephens Passage Volcanics	M245Br03	Stephens Passage Volcanics Glass Peninsula Mountain Slopes	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ecc	M241Ecc03
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Br	Stephens Passage Volcanics	M245Br04	Stephens Passage Volcanics Glass Peninsula Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ecc	M241Ecc04
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Ce	Stikine River Delta	M245Ce06	Stikine River Delta Binkley slough and Sergief Island Coastal	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Emm	M241Emm06
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Ce	Stikine River Delta	M245Ce02	Stikine River Delta Dry and Farm Islands Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Emm	M241Emm02
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Ce	Stikine River Delta	M245Ce05	Stikine River Delta Mallard Slough Lowlands	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Emm	M241Emm05
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Ce	Stikine River Delta	M245Ce01	Stikine River Delta Rynda and Kadin Islands Mountain Slopes	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Emm	M241Emm01
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Ce	Stikine River Delta	M245Ce04	Stikine River Delta Valley Floor	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Emm	M241Emm04
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Ce	Stikine River Delta	M245Ce03	Stikine River Delta Vank and Sokolof Islands Hills	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Emm	M241Emm03
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cg	Stikine Strait Complex	M245Cg03	Stikine Strait Complex Etolin Island Mountain Slopes	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eoo	M241Eoo03
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cg	Stikine Strait Complex	M245Cg01	Stikine Strait Complex Etolin Island Mountain Summits	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eoo	M241Eoo01
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cg	Stikine Strait Complex	M245Cg08	Stikine Strait Complex Mossman Inlet Lowlands-Hills Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eoo	M241Eoo08
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cg	Stikine Strait Complex	M245Cg06	Stikine Strait Complex North Etolin Island Hills-Lowlands Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eoo	M241Eoo06
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cg	Stikine Strait Complex	M245Cg07	Stikine Strait Complex Porcupine Creek Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eoo	M241Eoo07
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cg	Stikine Strait Complex	M245Cg05	Stikine Strait Complex Steamer Bay Hills	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eoo	M241Eoo05
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cg	Stikine Strait Complex	M245Cg04	Stikine Strait Complex Zarembo Island Mountain Slopes	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eoo	M241Eoo04
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cg	Stikine Strait Complex	M245Cg02	Stikine Strait Complex Zarembo Island Mountain Summits	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eoo	M241Eoo02
M244	Pacific Coastal Mountains Forest-Meadow	M244C	Boundary Range	M244Cb	Stikine-Taku River Valleys	M244Cb02	Stikine-Taku River Valleys Stikine River Mountain Slopes	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241C	Boundary Range	M241Cd	M241Cd02
M244	Pacific Coastal Mountains Forest-Meadow	M244C	Boundary Range	M244Cb	Stikine-Taku River Valleys	M244Cb05	Stikine-Taku River Valleys Stikine River Valley Floor	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241C	Boundary Range	M241Cd	M241Cd05
M244	Pacific Coastal Mountains Forest-Meadow	M244C	Boundary Range	M244Cb	Stikine-Taku River Valleys	M244Cb03	Stikine-Taku River Valleys Taku River Hills	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241C	Boundary Range	M241Cd	M241Cd03
M244	Pacific Coastal Mountains Forest-Meadow	M244C	Boundary Range	M244Cb	Stikine-Taku River Valleys	M244Cb06	Stikine-Taku River Valleys Taku River Lowlands	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241C	Boundary Range	M241Cd	M241Cd06
M244	Pacific Coastal Mountains Forest-Meadow	M244C	Boundary Range	M244Cb	Stikine-Taku River Valleys	M244Cb01	Stikine-Taku River Valleys Taku River Mountain Slopes	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241C	Boundary Range	M241Cd	M241Cd01

Province_no	Province_Name	Section_no	Section_Name	Subsection_no	SUBSECTI_1	TNFLTA_no	TNFLTA_Name	Province_noNew	Province_NameNew	Section_coNew	Section_NameNew	Subsection_noNew	TNFLTA_noNew
M244	Pacific Coastal Mountains Forest-Meadow	M244C	Boundary Range	M244Cb	Stikine-Taku River Valleys	M244Cb04	Stikine-Taku River Valleys Taku River Valley Floor	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241C	Boundary Range	M241Cd	M241Cd04
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Caa	Sumner Strait Volcanics	M245Caa05	Sumner Strait Volcanics Central Kupreanof Island Hills	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eiii	M241Eiii05
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Caa	Sumner Strait Volcanics	M245Caa04	Sumner Strait Volcanics Central Kupreanof Island Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eiii	M241Eiii04
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Caa	Sumner Strait Volcanics	M245Caa13	Sumner Strait Volcanics Kadake Bay Plateaus	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eiii	M241Eiii13
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Caa	Sumner Strait Volcanics	M245Caa10	Sumner Strait Volcanics Kadake Creek Valley Floor	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eiii	M241Eiii10
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Caa	Sumner Strait Volcanics	M245Caa11	Sumner Strait Volcanics Kadake Creek Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eiii	M241Eiii11
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Caa	Sumner Strait Volcanics	M245Caa12	Sumner Strait Volcanics Keku Creek Lowlands	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eiii	M241Eiii12
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Caa	Sumner Strait Volcanics	M245Caa06	Sumner Strait Volcanics Kuiu Island Hills	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eiii	M241Eiii06
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Caa	Sumner Strait Volcanics	M245Caa01	Sumner Strait Volcanics Kupreanof and Kuiu Islands Mountain Slopes	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eiii	M241Eiii01
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Caa	Sumner Strait Volcanics	M245Caa02	Sumner Strait Volcanics Port Camden Mountain Slopes	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eiii	M241Eiii02
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Caa	Sumner Strait Volcanics	M245Caa08	Sumner Strait Volcanics Southern Kupreanof Island Hills-Lowlands Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eiii	M241Eiii08
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Caa	Sumner Strait Volcanics	M245Caa09	Sumner Strait Volcanics Three Mile Arm Hills-Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eiii	M241Eiii09
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Caa	Sumner Strait Volcanics	M245Caa07	Sumner Strait Volcanics Zarembo Island Hills-Lowlands Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eiii	M241Eiii07
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Caa	Sumner Strait Volcanics	M245Caa03	Sumner Strait Volcanics Zarembo Island Mountain Slopes	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eiii	M241Eiii03
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Caa	Sumner Strait Volcanics	M245Caa14	Sumner Strait Volcanics Zarembo Island Plateaus	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eiii	M241Eiii14
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bs	Thayer Lake Granitics	M245Bs03	Thayer Lake Granitics Hills	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Edd	M241Edd03
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bs	Thayer Lake Granitics	M245Bs04	Thayer Lake Granitics Hills-Lowlands Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Edd	M241Edd04
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bs	Thayer Lake Granitics	M245Bs02	Thayer Lake Granitics Mountain Slopes	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Edd	M241Edd02
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bs	Thayer Lake Granitics	M245Bs01	Thayer Lake Granitics Mountain Summits	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Edd	M241Edd01
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bs	Thayer Lake Granitics	M245Bs05	Thayer Lake Granitics Thayer Creek Valley Floor	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Edd	M241Edd05
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cb	Thomas Bay Outwash Plains	M245Cb04	Thomas Bay Outwash Plains Lowlands	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ejj	M241Ejj04
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cb	Thomas Bay Outwash Plains	M245Cb03	Thomas Bay Outwash Plains Patterson and Muddy Rivers Valley Floor	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ejj	M241Ejj03
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cb	Thomas Bay Outwash Plains	M245Cb01	Thomas Bay Outwash Plains Ruth Island Hills	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ejj	M241Ejj01
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cb	Thomas Bay Outwash Plains	M245Cb02	Thomas Bay Outwash Plains Spurt Cove Hills-Lowlands Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ejj	M241Ejj02
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cll	Thorne Arm Granitics	M245Cll02	Thorne Arm Granitics Black Mountain Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ettt	M241Ettt02
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cll	Thorne Arm Granitics	M245Cll04	Thorne Arm Granitics Hills-Lowlands Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ettt	M241Ettt04
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cll	Thorne Arm Granitics	M245Cll01	Thorne Arm Granitics Mountain Slopes	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ettt	M241Ettt01
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cll	Thorne Arm Granitics	M245Cll03	Thorne Arm Granitics Snipe Island Hills	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ettt	M241Ettt03
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cm	Traitors Cove Metasediments	M245Cm03	Traitors Cove Metasediments Cleveland Peninsula Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Euu	M241Euu03
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cm	Traitors Cove Metasediments	M245Cm10	Traitors Cove Metasediments Helm Bay Plateaus	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Euu	M241Euu10
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cm	Traitors Cove Metasediments	M245Cm08	Traitors Cove Metasediments Margaret Creek Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Euu	M241Euu08
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cm	Traitors Cove Metasediments	M245Cm07	Traitors Cove Metasediments Neets Creek Valley Floor	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Euu	M241Euu07

Province_no	Province_Name	Section_no	Section_Name	Subsection_no	SUBSECTI_1	TNFLTA_no	TNFLTA_Name	Province_noNew	Province_NameNew	Section_coNew	Section_NameNew	Subsection_noNew	TNFLTA_noNew
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cm	Traitors Cove Metasediments	M245Cm09	Traitors Cove Metasediments Port Stewart Lowlands-Valley Floor Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Euu	M241Euu09
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cm	Traitors Cove Metasediments	M245Cm04	Traitors Cove Metasediments Revillagigedo Island Hills	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Euu	M241Euu04
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cm	Traitors Cove Metasediments	M245Cm05	Traitors Cove Metasediments Revillagigedo Island Hills-Lowlands Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Euu	M241Euu05
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cm	Traitors Cove Metasediments	M245Cm02	Traitors Cove Metasediments Revillagigedo Island Mountain Slopes	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Euu	M241Euu02
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cm	Traitors Cove Metasediments	M245Cm01	Traitors Cove Metasediments Revillagigedo Island Mountain Summits	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Euu	M241Euu01
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cm	Traitors Cove Metasediments	M245Cm06	Traitors Cove Metasediments Spacious Bay Hills-Lowlands Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Euu	M241Euu06
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Be	Ushk-Patterson Bay Granitics	M245Be02	Ushk-Patterson Bay Granitics Moser and Emmons Islands Hills	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ep	M241Ep02
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Be	Ushk-Patterson Bay Granitics	M245Be01	Ushk-Patterson Bay Granitics Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ep	M241Ep01
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Be	Ushk-Patterson Bay Granitics	M245Be04	Ushk-Patterson Bay Granitics Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ep	M241Ep04
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Be	Ushk-Patterson Bay Granitics	M245Be03	Ushk-Patterson Bay Granitics Valley Floors	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ep	M241Ep03
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cl	Vixen Inlet Till Lowlands	M245Cl01	Vixen Inlet Till Lowlands Lowlands-Valley Floor Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ett	M241Ett01
M244	Pacific Coastal Mountains Forest-Meadow	M244B	Lynn Canal	M244Bc	Wachusett-Adams Hills	M244Bc01	Wachusett-Adams Hills Valley Floor	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ec	M241Ec01
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bd	West Chichagof Complex	M245Bd02	West Chichagof Complex Mountain Slopes	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eo	M241Eo02
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bd	West Chichagof Complex	M245Bd03	West Chichagof Complex Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eo	M241Eo03
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bd	West Chichagof Complex	M245Bd04	West Chichagof Complex Portlock Harbor Hills-Lowlands Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eo	M241Eo04
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245B	Northern Alexander Archipelago	M245Bd	West Chichagof Complex	M245Bd01	West Chichagof Complex Suloia Lake Mountain Summits	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eo	M241Eo01
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cc	Wrangell Narrows Metasediments	M245Cc14	Wrangell Narrows Metasediments Duncan Creek Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ekk	M241Ekk14
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cc	Wrangell Narrows Metasediments	M245Cc09	Wrangell Narrows Metasediments Hills-Lowlands Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ekk	M241Ekk03
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cc	Wrangell Narrows Metasediments	M245Cc07	Wrangell Narrows Metasediments Lindenberg Peninsula Hills	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ekk	M241Ekk07
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cc	Wrangell Narrows Metasediments	M245Cc03	Wrangell Narrows Metasediments Lindenberg Peninsula Mountain Slopes	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ekk	M241Ekk03
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cc	Wrangell Narrows Metasediments	M245Cc01	Wrangell Narrows Metasediments Lindenberg Peninsula Mountain Summits	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ekk	M241Ekk01
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cc	Wrangell Narrows Metasediments	M245Cc15	Wrangell Narrows Metasediments Lowlands	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ekk	M241Ekk15
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cc	Wrangell Narrows Metasediments	M245Cc04	Wrangell Narrows Metasediments Mitkof Island Mountain Slopes	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ekk	M241Ekk04
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cc	Wrangell Narrows Metasediments	M245Cc02	Wrangell Narrows Metasediments Mitkof Island Mountain Summits	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ekk	M241Ekk02
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cc	Wrangell Narrows Metasediments	M245Cc06	Wrangell Narrows Metasediments Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ekk	M241Ekk06
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cc	Wrangell Narrows Metasediments	M245Cc12	Wrangell Narrows Metasediments Petersburg Creek Valley Floor	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ekk	M241Ekk12
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cc	Wrangell Narrows Metasediments	M245Cc10	Wrangell Narrows Metasediments Portage Bay to Twelvemile Creek Hills-Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ekk	M241Ekk10
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cc	Wrangell Narrows Metasediments	M245Cc11	Wrangell Narrows Metasediments Portage Bay Valley Floor	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ekk	M241Ekk11
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cc	Wrangell Narrows Metasediments	M245Cc13	Wrangell Narrows Metasediments South Blind Slough and Big Creek Valley Floor	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ekk	M241Ekk13
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cc	Wrangell Narrows Metasediments	M245Cc08	Wrangell Narrows Metasediments Zarembo Island Baht Harbor Hills	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ekk	M241Ekk08
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Cc	Wrangell Narrows Metasediments	M245Cc05	Wrangell Narrows Metasediments Zarembo Island Mountain Slopes	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Ekk	M241Ekk05
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245A	Northern Gulf	M245Aa	Yakutat-Lituya Forelands	M245Aa01	Yakutat-Lituya Forelands Beach Ridges Hills	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241D	Gulf of Alaska Coast	M241Df	M241Df01
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245A	Northern Gulf	M245Aa	Yakutat-Lituya Forelands	M245Aa06	Yakutat-Lituya Forelands Distal Outwash Lowlands	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241D	Gulf of Alaska Coast	M241Df	M241Df05

Province_no	Province_Name	Section_no	Section_Name	Subsection_no	SUBSECTI_1	TNFLTA_no	TNFLTA_Name	Province_noNew	Province_NameNew	Section_coNew	Section_NameNew	Subsection_noNew	TNFLTA_noNew
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245A	Northern Gulf	M245Aa	Yakutat-Lituya Forelands	M245Aa10	Yakutat-Lituya Forelands dunes Coastal	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241D	Gulf of Alaska Coast	M241Df	M241Df09
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245A	Northern Gulf	M245Aa	Yakutat-Lituya Forelands	M245Aa09	Yakutat-Lituya Forelands Estuary Coastal	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241D	Gulf of Alaska Coast	M241Df	M241Df08
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245A	Northern Gulf	M245Aa	Yakutat-Lituya Forelands	M245Aa07	Yakutat-Lituya Forelands Moraines Lowlands	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241D	Gulf of Alaska Coast	M241Df	M241Df06
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245A	Northern Gulf	M245Aa	Yakutat-Lituya Forelands	M245Aa08	Yakutat-Lituya Forelands Proximal Outwash Lowlands	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241D	Gulf of Alaska Coast	M241Df	M241Df07
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245A	Northern Gulf	M245Aa	Yakutat-Lituya Forelands	M245Aa02	Yakutat-Lituya Forelands Rolling Bedrock Hills	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241D	Gulf of Alaska Coast	M241Df	M241Df02
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245A	Northern Gulf	M245Aa	Yakutat-Lituya Forelands	M245Aa04	Yakutat-Lituya Forelands Russel Fiord to Alsek River Valley Floor	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241D	Gulf of Alaska Coast	M241Df	M241Df04
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245A	Northern Gulf	M245Aa	Yakutat-Lituya Forelands	M245Aa03	Yakutat-Lituya Forelands Situk River Valley Floor	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241D	Gulf of Alaska Coast	M241Df	M241Df03
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Ci	Zimovia Strait Complex	M245Ci08	Zimovia Strait Complex Cleveland Peninsula Hills	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eqq	M241Eqq08
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Ci	Zimovia Strait Complex	M245Ci06	Zimovia Strait Complex Cleveland Peninsula Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eqq	M241Eqq06
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Ci	Zimovia Strait Complex	M245Ci04	Zimovia Strait Complex Deer and Brownson Islands Mountain Slopes	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eqq	M241Eqq04
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Ci	Zimovia Strait Complex	M245Ci12	Zimovia Strait Complex Fools and Thoms Creeks Valley Floors	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eqq	M241Eqq12
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Ci	Zimovia Strait Complex	M245Ci14	Zimovia Strait Complex Olive Creek Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eqq	M241Eqq14
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Ci	Zimovia Strait Complex	M245Ci11	Zimovia Strait Complex Pat Creek to Salamander Creek Hills-Valley Floor-Lowlands Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eqq	M241Eqq11
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Ci	Zimovia Strait Complex	M245Ci13	Zimovia Strait Complex Santa Anna Creek Valley Floor	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eqq	M241Eqq13
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Ci	Zimovia Strait Complex	M245Ci10	Zimovia Strait Complex Santa Anna Inlet Hills-Lowlands Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eqq	M241Eqq10
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Ci	Zimovia Strait Complex	M245Ci03	Zimovia Strait Complex Woronofski and Etolin Islands Mountain Slopes	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eqq	M241Eqq03
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Ci	Zimovia Strait Complex	M245Ci02	Zimovia Strait Complex Woronofski Island Mountain Summits	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eqq	M241Eqq02
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Ci	Zimovia Strait Complex	M245Ci07	Zimovia Strait Complex Wrangell and Etolin Islands Hills	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eqq	M241Eqq07
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Ci	Zimovia Strait Complex	M245Ci05	Zimovia Strait Complex Wrangell and Etolin Islands Mountain Slopes-Mountain Summits Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eqq	M241Eqq05
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Ci	Zimovia Strait Complex	M245Ci09	Zimovia Strait Complex Wrangell Island Hills-Lowlands Complex	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eqq	M241Eqq09
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Forest-Meadow	M245C	Southern Alexander Archipelago	M245Ci	Zimovia Strait Complex	M245Ci01	Zimovia Strait Complex Wrangell Island Mountain Summits	M241	Coastal Rainforest	M241E	Alexander Archipelago	M241Eqq	M241Eqq01

Table C-2. Geology rock code to NRIS coding

ROCK_ INFO	Primary Geology	Secondary Geology (NRIS Code)	Secondary Geology Description	Age
100	Unconsolidated	Misc sediments		Quaternary
101	ice/snowfield			
102	Saltwater/water			
CZog	Metamorphic	GNEI	Orthogneiss	Cambrian and Proterozoic
CzPzum	Metamorphic	Ultramafic rocks	Ultramafic Rocks of Coast Mountains; plutonic rock high in Fe, Mg	Cenozoic, Mesozoic, and Paleozoic
Deg	Sedimentary	CONG	Conglomerate	Devonian
Dl	Sedimentary	LIME	Limestone	Devonian
Dlm	Sedimentary	LIME	Limestone	Permian to Pennsylvanian
Dls	Sedimentary	LIME	Limestone	Devonian
Dm	Metamorphic	MARB	Marble	Devonian
Dpr	Sedimentary	GRAY; MUDS; SILS	graywacke; Mudstone; Siltstone	Devonian
Dqd	Igneous Intrusive	QUDI	Quartz Diorite	Devonian
Dri	Sedimentary	CONG; LIME	(Redbeds); Conglomerate; Limestone	Devonian
Drl	Sedimentary	CONG; LIME	Calcareous mudstone; wacke, and limestone	Devonian
DSal	Sedimentary	MUDS; GRCA; LIME	siliceous Phyllite	Devonian and Silurian
Dsc	Metamorphic	PHYL	Conglomerate	Devonian
DScg	Sedimentary	CONG	Limestone; Dolostone	Devonian to Silurian
DSld	Sedimentary	LIME; DOLO	Carbonaceous turbidites, mudstone, graywacke	Devonian to Silurian
Dsn	Sedimentary	MUDS, GRCA	Schist; Amphobolite	Devonian
DSv	Igneous Extrusive	BASA	Basalt	Devonian and Silurian
Dsv	Metamorphic	SCHI; AMPH		Devonian
Dsy	Igneous Intrusive	SYEN	Seyenite	Devonian
Du	Undifferentiated	MIEXSE	Mixed Estrusive and Sedimentary	Devonian
Dv	Igneous Extrusive	ANDE; BASA	Andesite; Basalt	Devonian
Jag	Igneous Intrusive	GRAN; SYEN	Granite; Syenite	Jurassic
Jgd	Igneous Intrusive	GRAN; GRAO	Granite; Granodiorite; (Tonalite)	Jurassic
Jmgd	Igneous Intrusive	GRAO; QUDI	Granodiorite; Quartz Diorite	Jurassic
Jmi	Igneous Intrusive	DIOR	Diorite	Jurassic
JPzvs	Sedimentary	VOLC	sediments derived from volcanics more like conglomerate or sandstone	Triassic and Paleozoic
Jqd	Igneous Intrusive	QUDI	Quartz Diorite; (Tonalite)	Jurassic
Jqt	Igneous Intrusive	QUDI	Quartz Diorite; (Tonalite)	Jurassic
JTrm	Metamorphic	MARB	Marble	Triassic
Kd	Igneous Intrusive	SYEN; MONZ; DIOR	Syenite; Monzonite; Diorite	Cretaceous
Kdi	Igneous Intrusive	DIOR	Diorite; (Monzodiorite)	Cretaceous

ROCK_ INFO	Primary Geology	Secondary Geology (NRIS Code)	Secondary Geology Description	Age
Kfqm	Igneous Intrusive	QUMO	Quartz Monzonite	Cretaceous
Kg	Igneous Intrusive	GRAN; GRAO	Granite; (Adamellite); Granodiorite; (Tonalite)	Cretaceous
Kgb	Igneous Intrusive	GABB	Gabbro	Cretaceous
Kgd	Igneous Intrusive	GRAN; GRAO	Granite; Granodiorite; (Tonalite)	Cretaceous
Kgg	Igneous Intrusive	GABB	Gabbro	Cretaceous
Kgm	Metamorphic	MIGM	Migmatite	Cretaceous
Ki	Igneous Extrusive	Dikes,undifferentiated	Dikes; Dike swarms	Cretaceous
KJd	Igneous Extrusive	DIOR	Diorite	Cretaceous or Jurassic
KJg	Undifferentiated	MIEXSE	Mixed Estrusive and Sedimentary	Cretaceous and Jurassic
KJgc	Sedimentary	CONG	Conglomerate	Cretaceous and Jurassic
KJgs	Sedimentary	GRAY; SLAT	Graywacke; Slate	Cretaceous and Jurassic
KJgv	Igneous Extrusive	Volcanic undivided	Volcanic undivided	Cretaceous and Jurassic
KJk	Sedimentary	ARGI	slatey argillite	Cretaceous and Jurassic
KJmi	Metamorphic	QUDIGN	Metamorphosed Quartz Diorite, metaplutonic	Cretaceous or Jurassic
KJmu	Igneous Intrusive	DUNI	Dunite	Cretaceous or Jurassic
KJsg	Metamorphic	METV	Metavolcanics	Tertiary and Cretaceous
KJss	Metamorphic	MSNC	Semischistose Graywacke; metamorphosed sedimentary rock; metasedimentary non-calcareous	Tertiary and Cretaceous
KJt	Igneous Intrusive	GRAO	(Tonalite); Granodiorite	Cretaceous or Jurassic
KJvc	Metamorphic	GREE	Greenstone	Cretaceous and Jurassic
Kmg	Metamorphic	MIGM	Migmatite	Cretaceous
Kmk	Metamorphic	METV, MSNM	Metased, metavolc undividated	Cretaceous
Kmz	Igneous Intrusive	QUMO	Quartz Monzonite	Cretaceous
Kqd	Igneous Intrusive	QUDI; MONZ; QUMO	Quartz Diorite; Monzonite; Quartz Monzonite	Cretaceous
Kqm	Igneous Intrusive	QUMO;QUDI	Quartz Monzonite; Quartz Diorite	Cretaceous
Ksm	Sedimentary	MUDS; SILS; SANS	Calcareous mudstone; Siltstone; Sandstone	Cretaceous
Kum	Igneous Intrusive	Ultramafic rocks	Ultramafic and associated mafic intrusive rocks	Cretaceous
Kvm	Metamorphic	SCHI; GNEI	Schist; Gneiss	Cretaceous
Kvv	Metamorphic	GREE	Greenstone Semischist	Cretaceous
lPk	Sedimentary	CHER, LIME	Calcerous chert and fossiliferous limestone	Pennsylvanian
MDcp	Metamorphic	PHYL	Carbonaceous phyllite	Mississippian and Devonian
MDm	Metamorphic	MARB	Marble	Devonian
Mls	Sedimentary	LIME	Limestone	Mississippian

ROCK_INFO	Primary Geology	Secondary Geology (NRIS Code)	Secondary Geology Description	Age
Mzgn	Metamorphic	GNEI	Gneiss	Mesozoic
Mzi	Igneous Intrusive	DIOR; QUDI; GABB	Diorite; Quartz Diorite; Gabbro	Cretaceous, Jurassic, or Triassic
Mzmi	Metamorphic	QUDIGN	Metamorphosed Quartz Diorite; metaplutonic	Mesozoic or Paleozoic
MzPzbc	Metamorphic	METS	Schistose Conglomerate; metasedimentary	Mesozoic and Paleozoic
MzPzbs	Metamorphic	SCHI; GNEI	Schist; Gneiss	Mesozoic and Paleozoic
MzPzhs	Metamorphic	SCHI; GNEI	horneblende Schist; Gneiss	Mesozoic and Paleozoic
MzPzi	Igneous Intrusive	metaplutonic	metaplutonic,	Mesozoic and Paleozoic
MzPzog	Metamorphic	GNEI	Orthogneiss	Mesozoic and Paleozoic
MzPzp	Metamorphic	PHYL	Phyllite	Mesozoic or Paleozoic
MzPzum	Metamorphic	AMPH	Amphibolite	Mesozoic and Paleozoic
Mzs	Metamorphic	SCHI	Schist	Mesozoic
Mzum	Metamorphic	SERP	Serpentinite	Mesozoic
Ogd	Igneous Intrusive	GRAO; QUDI; DIOR	Granodiorite; Quartz Diorite; Diorite	Ordovician
Pal	Sedimentary	ARGI; LIME	Argillite; Limestone	Permian
PCl	Sedimentary	LIME	Crionnoidal Limestone	Pennsylvanian
Phl	Sedimentary	SILS; LIME; CONG	Siltstone; Limestone; Conglomerate	Permian
Pls	Sedimentary	LIME	Limestone	Permian
Pm	Metamorphic	MARB	Marble	Permian
PMcc	Metamorphic	CASL; PHYL	Carbonaceous Slate; Phyllite	Permian to Mississippian
PMcs	Sedimentary	ARGI; CHER; GRAY	Argillite; Chert; Graywacke	Permian to Mississippian
PMl	Sedimentary	LIME; DOLO	Limestone; Dolostone	Permian to Mississippian
Pp	Sedimentary	LIME	Limestone	Permian
PPi	Igneous Intrusive	QUDI	Quartz Diorite	Pennsylvanian
Psv	Sedimentary	CHER; LIME	Amygdaloidal Basalt; Andesite	Pennsylvanian
Psy	Igneous Intrusive	SYEN	Syenite; Leucosyenite	Permian and Pennsylvanian
Pza	Metamorphic	AMPH; MARB	Amphibolite; Marble	Paleozoic
Pzam	Metamorphic	AMPH; MARB	Amphibolite; Marble	Paleozoic
Pzbs	Metamorphic	SCHI; GNEI	Biotite Schist; Gneiss	Paleozoic
Pzca	Metamorphic	MARB	metachert; Marble; Metatuff	Paleozoic
Pzcs	Metamorphic	SCHI	Schist	Paleozoic
Pzcsv	Metamorphic	MSCA; METV	Metasedimentary Rocks; Metavolcanic Rocks	Mesozoic and Paleozoic
Pzgm	Metamorphic	GNEI; MARB	Gneiss; Marble	Paleozoic
Pzgs	Metamorphic	GREE	Greenstone	Paleozoic

ROCK_ INFO	Primary Geology	Secondary Geology (NRIS Code)	Secondary Geology Description	Age
Pzlc	Metamorphic	CHER; MARB	Argillaceous chert, Argillaceous Marble	Paleozoic
Pzm	Metamorphic	MARB	Marble	Paleozoic
Pzmc	Metamorphic	MARB	Marble; Calc-silicates	Paleozoic
Pzog	Metamorphic	GNEI	Orthogneiss	Paleozoic
Pzs	Metamorphic	SCHI	Siliceous and Calcareous Schist	Mesozoic and Paleozoic
Pzsqm	Metamorphic	MSCA; MARB	Medisedimentary Rocks; Marble	Paleozoic
Pzsv	Sedimentary	GRAY,CONG	Graywackes and conglomerates derived from volcaniclastic sediments	Triassic and Paleozoic
PzZa	Metamorphic	AMPH	Amphibolite	Paleozoic and Proterozoic
PzZc	Metamorphic	MARB	Marble	Paleozoic and Proterozoic
PzZd	Metamorphic	METV	Metavolcanics	Paleozoic and Proterozoic
PzZf	Metamorphic	METV	Metafelsite; Metamorphic porphyritic extrusive	Paleozoic and Proterozoic
PzZmv	Metamorphic	METV	Metabasite, metamorphic masic igneous rocks	Paleozoic and Proterozoic
PzZq	Metamorphic	SCHI	Carbonaceous Semischist	Paleozoic and Proterozoic
PzZqs	Metamorphic	QUAR	Quartzite	Paleozoic and Proterozoic
PzZsv	Metamorphic	METS; METV	Metasedimentary; Metavolcanics	Paleozoic and Proterozoic
PzZym	Metamorphic	MARB	Marble	Paleozoic and Precambrian
PzZyp	Metamorphic	GNEI; MARB	Paragneiss; Marble	Paleozoic and Precambrian
PzZyv	Metamorphic	METV	Metabasite, metamorphic masic igneous rocks	Paleozoic and Precambrian
Qa	Unconsolidated	ALLU	Alluvium	Quaternary
Qaf	Unconsolidated	Alluvial Fans	Alluvial Fan Deposits	Quaternary
Qafa	Unconsolidated	Airfall Deposits	Airfall andesitic/tephra deposits	Quaternary
Qafb	Unconsolidated	Airfall Deposits	airfall basaltic/tephra deposits	Quaternary
Qafd	Unconsolidated	Airfall Deposits	airfall dacitic; Mt. Edgecumbe ash flow deposits; what that tree was in	Quaternary
Qafr	Unconsolidated	Airfall Deposits	airfall ryholite/tephra deposits	Quaternary
Qafu	Unconsolidated	Airfall Deposits	airfall, undivided/tephra deposits	Quaternary
Qb	Igneous Extrusive	BASA	Basalt	Quaternary
Qc	Unconsolidated	Colluvium	Colluvium?	Quaternary
Qls	Unconsolidated	Landslides	Unconsolidated Landslide Deposits	Quaternary
Qm	Unconsolidated	MARI	Marine Deposits	Quaternary

ROCK_ INFO	Primary Geology	Secondary Geology (NRIS Code)	Secondary Geology Description	Age
Qnd	Ignore			Quaternary
Qr	Igneous Extrusive	RHYO	Rhyolite	Quaternary
Qrg	Unconsolidated	Alluvium	River Gravels?	Quaternary
Qs	Unconsolidated	Misc sediments	Glacial, glacial Marine; alluvial, colluvial, and talus deposits, undivided; everything under the sun	Quaternary
QTb	Igneous Extrusive	OLBA	olivine and basalt, massive flow rocks	Quaternary and Tertiary
QTd	Igneous Extrusive	DACI	Dacitice, massive flow rocks	Quaternary and Tertiary
QTi	Igneous Extrusive	Plutons	plutonic	Quaternary and Tertiary
QTr	Igneous Extrusive	RYHO	Rhyolite	Quaternary and Tertiary
QTv	Igneous Extrusive	Undifferentiated	Unidfferentiated	Quaternary and Tertiary
Qv	Igneous Extrusive	Undivided Volcanics	Undivided volcanic deposits, catch all category	Quaternary
Qwu	Ignore		W undivided	
Sab	Sedimentary	LIME	Limestone; (algal Boundstone)	Silurian
Scp	Sedimentary	CONG	polymitctic Conglomerate	Silurian
SOb	Igneous Extrusive	ANDE; BASA	Andesite; Basalt	Silurian and Ordovician
SOca	Sedimentary	CHER; ARGI	Black Chert; Argillite	Silurian and Ordovician
SOcg	Sedimentary	CONG	Conglomerate	Silurian and Ordovician
SOf	Igneous Extrusive	BREC; TUFF	Breccia; Tuff	Silurian and Ordovician
SOl	Sedimentary	LIME	Limestone	Silurian and Ordovician
SOm	Metamorphic	MARB	MARBLE	Silurian and Ordovician
SOmi	Metamorphic	GRAN; METV	Metamorphosed Intrusive Rocks	Silurian to Ordovician
SOs	Sedimentary	SILS; MUDS	Siltstone; Mudstone	Silurian and Ordovician
SOsv	Undifferentiated	MIEXSE	Mixed Extrusive and Sedimentary	Silurian and Ordovician
SOt	Sedimentary	VOLC; ARGI; CHER	Volcaniclastic Turbidites; Argillite; Chert	Silurian and Ordovician
SOv	Sedimentary	BREC	Breccia	Silurian and Ordovician
Ssl	Sedimentary	LIME; DOLO	Limestone; Dolostone	Silurian
St	Igneous Intrusive	GRAO	(Tonalite); Granodiroite; (trondjhemitie)	Silurian
Sta	Sedimentary	ARGI	Calcareous argillite turbidities	Silurian
Stg	Sedimentary	GRAY; GRCA	Graywacke; Calcareous Graywacke	Silurian
Stl	Sedimentary	LIME	Limestone	Silurian
Sum	Igneous Intrusive	PYRO; GABB	Pyroxenite; (horneblenditie); gabbro	Silurian or Ordovician
Sv	Igneous Extrusive	ANDE; BASA	Andesite; Basalt	Silurian
Ta	Igneous Extrusive	ANDE	Andesite	Tertiary
Tag	Igneous Intrusive	ALGR	Alkali Granite	Tertiary-Mioecene
Tb	Igneous Extrusive	BASA	Basalt	Tertiary

ROCK_ INFO	Primary Geology	Secondary Geology (NRIS Code)	Secondary Geology Description	Age
Tegd	Igneous Intrusive	GRAN; GRAO	Granite; Granodiorite	Tertiary-Eocene
Tegdm	Metamorphic	MIGM	Migmatite	Tertiary-Eocene
Tegr	Igneous Intrusive	GRAN	Granite	Tertiary-Eocene
Ten	Igneous Intrusive	NORI	Norite	Tertiary
Tet	Igneous Intrusive	GRAO	(Tonalite); Granodiorite	Tertiary-Eocene
Tevf	Sedimentary	TUFF; VOBR	Tuff; Volcanic Breccia	Tertiary
Tf	Igneous Extrusive	DACI; LATI	Dacite; Latite	Tertiary
Tfd	Igneous Intrusive	Dikes,undifferentiated	Chugach felsic dikes	Tertiary
Tgdp	Igneous Intrusive	GRAO	Porphyritic Grandiorite	Tertiary-Eocene
Tgdpm	Metamorphic	MIGM	Migmatite	Tertiary-Eocene
Ti	Igneous Intrusive	Undifferentiated	Undiferentiated	Tertiary
Tk	Sedimentary	SANS; SHAL; CONG	Sandstone, shale, conglomorate	Tertiary
Tkgg	Metamorphic	GNEI	Gneiss	Tertiary or Cretaceous
TKs	Sedimentary	GRAY	Graywacke	Tertiary and Cretaceous
TKsh	Sedimentary	GRAY	Graywacke	Tertiary and Cretaceous
Tksv	Igneous Extrusive	BASA	Basalt	Tertiary and Cretaceous
Tktf	Igneous Intrusive	Tonalite	Tonalite; plutonic	Tertiary and Cretaceous
Tktm	Metamorphic	MIGM	Migmatite	Tertiary and Cretaceous
Tktp	Igneous Intrusive	PEGM	Pegmatite	Tertiary or Cretaceous
Tmod	Igneous Intrusive	DIOR	Diorite	Tertiary-Mioecene and Oligocene
Tmog	Igneous Intrusive	GRAO; QUMO	Biotite Granodiorite; Quartz monzonite	Tertiary-Mioecene and Oligocene
Tmogb	Igneous Intrusive	GABB	Gabbro	Tertiary-Mioecene and Oligocene
Tmrf	Igneous Extrusive	RHYO	Rhyolite	Tertiary-Mioecene
Tms	Sedimentary	Undifferentiated	Undiferentiated	Tertiary
Todi	Igneous Intrusive	DIOR	Diorite	Tertiary-Oligocene
Toeg	Igneous Intrusive	GABB	Gabbro	Oligocene and Eocene
Toegr	Igneous Intrusive	GRAN; GRAO	Granite; Granodiorite	Oligocene or Eocene
Toem	Igneous Intrusive	MIGM	Migmatite	Tertiary
Togd	Igneous Intrusive	GRAOl QUDI	Granodiorite; Quartz Diorite	Tertiary-Oligocene
Togp	Igneous Intrusive	GRAN; QUMOPO	Granite; Quartz monzonite porphyry	Tertiary-Mioecene and Oligocene
Togr	Igneous Intrusive	GRAN; GRAO	Granite; Granodiorite	Tertiary
Tr	Igneous Extrusive	RHYO	Rhyolite	Tertiary to Oliogecene
Tradi	Igneous Intrusive	DIOR	Horneblende Diorite	Triassic
Tragb	Igneous Intrusive	GABB	Pyroxene Gabbro	Triassic
Trclt	Undifferentiated	MIMESE	Mixed Metamorphic and Sedimenary	Triassic
Trg	Metamorphic	GREE	Greenstone	Triassic
Trg?	Metamorphic	GREE	Greenstone	Triassic
Trgb	Ignore			
Trgn	Metamorphic	GNEI	Orthogneiss	Triassic

ROCK_INFO	Primary Geology	Secondary Geology (NRIS Code)	Secondary Geology Description	Age
Trha	Sedimentary	ARGI	Argillite	Triassic
Trhb	Sedimentary	BREC; CONG	Breccia; Conglomerate	Triassic
Trhf	Igneous Extrusive	mafic metavolcanics	mafic metavolcanics	Triassic
Trhl	Sedimentary	LIME	Limestone	Triassic
Trhsv	Unconsolidated	MIEXSE	Mixed Extrusive and Sedimentary	Triassic
Trhv	Igneous Extrusive	BASA	Basalt	Triassic
Trl	Sedimentary	LIME	Limestone	Triassic
Trm	Metamorphic	MARB	Marble	Triassic
Trmv	Metamorphic	mafic metavolcanics	mafic metavolcanics	Triassic
Trp	Metamorphic	PHYL	Phyllite	Triassic
TrPsa	Sedimentary	PHYL, SCHI	phyllites and semischists	Triassic and Permian
TrPv	Metamorphic	SCHI; SLAT	Schist; Slate	Triassic and Permian
TrPzms	Metamorphic	MSCA; METV	Metasedimentary Rocks; Metavolcanic Rocks	Triassic and Paleozoic
Trsgb	Igneous Intrusive	DIOR; GABB	Diorite; Gabbro	Triassic
Trsum	Metamorphic	PEGN	Peridotite	Triassic
Trsv	Metamorphic	GREE; SCHI; PHYL	Schistose Greenstone; Schist; Phyllite; (Graywacke)	Triassic
Tv	Igneous Extrusive	ANDE; BASA	Andesite; Basalt	Tertiary to Oliogecene
Tvc	Sedimentary	VOLC	Volcaniclastic	Tertiary
Ty	Sedimentary	SILS; SANS; CONG	(Tillite), Siltstone, sandstone, conglomorate	Pleistocene to Mioecene
uDv	Igneous Extrusive	ANDE; BASA	Andesite; Basalt	upper Devonian
Zvcm	Metamorphic	SCHI; CLSC	Chlorite-albite-epidote Schist;	Precambrian

Table C-3. Landform association crosswalked to Haskinset al. (1999) geomorphic processes

LFA	Geomorphic Process	Geomorphic Subprocess
10	Glacial	Ice Erosion-Glacial
10	Glacial; Solution	Ice Erosion-Glacial; Karstification-Solution
10a	Glacial	Ice Erosion-Glacial; Active Ice and Snow Processes-Glacial
10a	Glacial; Solution	Ice Erosion-Glacial; Active Ice and Snow Processes-Glacial; Karstification-Solution
13	Glacial	Active Ice and Snow Processes-Glacial
30	Glacial; Mass Wasting	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial; Ice Erosion-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting
30	Glacial; Mass Wasting; Solution	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial; Ice Erosion-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting; Karstification-Solution
30	Glacial; Mass Wasting; Solution	Ice Erosion-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting; Karstification-Solution
30	Glacial; Mass Wasting	Ice Erosion-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting
30	Glacial; Mass Wasting	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting
30	Eolian; Glacial	Deposition-Eolian; Ice Contact Deposition-Glacial
30a	Glacial; Mass Wasting	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial; Ice Erosion-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting

LFA	Geomorphic Process	Geomorphic Subprocess
30a	Glacial; Mass Wasting; Solution	Ice Erosion-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting; Karstification-Solution
30a	Glacial; Mass Wasting; Solution	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial; Ice Erosion-Glacial; Flow-Mass Wasting; Karstification-Solution
30a	Eolian; Glacial	Deposition-Eolian; Ice Contact Deposition-Glacial
30b	Glacial; Fluvial	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial; Ice Contact Erosion-Glacial; Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial
40	Glacial	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial; Ice Erosion-Glacial
40	Glacial; Solution	Ice Contact Deposition-Glacial; Ice Erosion-Glacial; Karstification-Solution
40	Glacial; Solution	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial; Karstification-Solution
40	Glacial	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial
40	Coastal Marine	Emergence-Coastal Marine
40	Glacial; Solution	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial; Tufa-Solution
40	Coastal Marine; Glacial	Emergence-Coastal Marine; Ice contact Deposition-Glacial
40	Eolian; Glacial	Deposition-Eolian; Ice Contact Deposition-Glacial
40	Glacial	Ice Erosion-Glacial
40a	Glacial	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial; Ice Erosion-Glacial
40a	Glacial; Solution	Ice Contact Deposition-Glacial; Ice Erosion-Glacial; Karstification-Solution
40a	Glacial	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial
40a	Coastal Marine	Emergence-Coastal Marine
40a	Coastal Marine; Glacial	Emergence-Coastal Marine; Ice contact Deposition-Glacial
40b	Glacial; Fluvial	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial; Ice Erosion-Glacial; Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial
40b	Glacial; Fluvial; Solution	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial; Ice Erosion-Glacial; Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial; Karstification-Solution
40c	Glacial; Fluvial	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial; Ice Erosion-Glacial; Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial
40c	Coastal Marine; Glacial; Fluvial	Emergence-Coastal Marine; Ice contact Deposition-Glacial; Ice Erosion-Glacial; Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial
50	Fluvial	Stream Processes-Fluvial; Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial
50	Fluvial; Glacial	Stream Processes-Fluvial; Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial; Proglacial Deposition-Glacial
50	Fluvial; Solution	Stream Processes-Fluvial; Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial; Karstification-Solution
50	Fluvial; Glacial; Solution	Stream Processes-Fluvial; Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial; Proglacial Deposition-Glacial; Karstification-Solution
50	Coastal Marine; Fluvial	Emergence-Coastal Marine; Stream Processes-Fluvial; Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial
50	Fluvial; Eolian	Stream Processes-Fluvial; Deposition-Eolian
50	Fluvial; Eolian	Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial; Stream Processes-Fluvial; Deposition-Eolian
50	Fluvial; Glacial	Stream Processes-Fluvial; Proglacial Deposition-Glacial
50a	Fluvial; Glacial	Stream Processes-Fluvial; Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial; Proglacial Deposition-Glacial
50a	Fluvial; Glacial; Solution	Stream Processes-Fluvial; Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial; Proglacial Deposition-Glacial; Karstification-Solution
50a	Fluvial; Glacial; Coastal Marine	Stream Processes-Fluvial; Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial; Proglacial Deposition-Glacial; Backbeach Processes-Coastal Marine
50a	Fluvial; Glacial	Stream Processes-Fluvial; Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial; Ice Contact Deposition-Glacial

LFA	Geomorphic Process	Geomorphic Subprocess
50a	Coastal Marine; Fluvial; Glacial	Emergence-Coastal Marine; Stream Processes-Fluvial; Fluvial Slope Processes-Fluvial; Proglacial Deposition-Glacial
60	Glacial	Proglacial Deposition-Glacial
60	Glacial; Solution	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial; Karstification-Solution
60	Glacial; Coastal Marine	Proglacial Deposition-Glacial; Emergence-Coastal Marine
60	Glacial; Solution	Proglacial Deposition-Glacial; Karstification-Solution
60	Coastal Marine; Glacial	Emergence-Coastal MarineIce contact Deposition-Glacial
60	Glacial	Proglacial Deposition-Glacial; Ice Contact Deposition-Glacial; Water Deposition-Glacial
60	Glacial	Ice contact Deposition-Glacial
60a	Glacial; Fluvial	Ice Contact Deposition-Glacial; Ice Erosion-Glacial; Stream Processes-Fluvial
60a	Glacial; Solution	Ice Contact Deposition-Glacial; Ice Erosion-Glacial; Karstification-Solution
60a	Glacial; Fluvial; Coastal Marine	Ice Contact Deposition-Glacial; Stream Processes-Fluvial; Backbeach Processes-Coastal Marine
60a	Glacial	Proglacial Deposition-Glacial
60a	Glacial; Fluvial	Ice Contact Deposition-Glacial; Stream Processes-Fluvial
60a	Glacial; Coastal Marine	Ice Contact Deposition-Glacial; Shoreline Processes-Coastal Marine
60a	Coastal Marine; Glacial	Emergence-Coastal Marine; Ice contact Deposition-Glacial
61	Glacial	Ice Erosion-Glacial
61	Glacial; Solution	Ice Erosion-Glacial; Karstification-Solution
70	Coastal Marine	Backbeach Processes-Coastal Marine; Shoreline Processes-Coastal Marine
70	Coastal Marine	Backbeach Processes-Coastal Marine
70	Eolian	Deposition-Eolian
80	Volcanic	Constructional-Volcanic

Table C-4 NRCS General Soils map units to Alaska R10 landform association codes.

NRCS name	NRCS MU	LFA	Notes
Alexander Archipelago-Gulf of Alaska Coast-Maritime Alpine-Barren Mountains	E20M5	10	
Alexander Archipelago-Gulf of Alaska Coast-Maritime Alpine-Upland and Subalpine Mountains, Limestone Mountains	E20M6	30	
Alexander Archipelago-Gulf of Alaska Coast-Maritime Lowland-Coastal Plains, Deltas and Mud Flats	E20C	70	
Alexander Archipelago-Gulf of Alaska Coast-Maritime Subalpine and Alpine-Rounded Mountains	E20M2	10	
Alexander Archipelago-Gulf of Alaska Coast-Maritime Upland-Alluvial Plains and Beaches	E20P1	60	
Alexander Archipelago-Gulf of Alaska Coast-Maritime Upland-Glaciated Hills and Plains	E20H1	40	
Alexander Archipelago-Gulf of Alaska Coast-Maritime Upland-Glaciated Hills and Plains, Ash Influenced	E20H3	80/30	80 on S. kruz, 30 elsewhere
Alexander Archipelago-Gulf of Alaska Coast-Maritime Upland-Glaciated Plains and Peatlands	E20P2	40	
Alexander Archipelago-Gulf of Alaska Coast-Maritime Upland-Hills, Recently Glaciated	E20V1	40	
Alexander Archipelago-Gulf of Alaska Coast-Maritime Upland and Lowland-Mountain Valley Bottoms	E20V2	50	
Alexander Archipelago-Gulf of Alaska Coast-Maritime Upland and Subalpine-Rounded Mountains	E20M1	30	
Alexander Archipelago-Gulf of Alaska Coast-Maritime Upland and Subalpine-Rounded Mountains, Ash Infuenced	E20M3	80/30	80 on S. kruz, 30 elsewhere
Southern Alaska Coastal Mountains-Maritime Alpine-Barren Mountains	E22M5	10	
Southern Alaska Coastal Mountains-Maritime Lowland-Flood Plains and Terraces	E22F1	50	
Southern Alaska Coastal Mountains-Maritime Subalpine and Alpine-Mountains	E22M4	10	
Southern Alaska Coastal Mountains-Maritime Upland-Mountains	E22M2	30	
Southern Alaska Coastal Mountains-Maritime Upland-Mountains, Recently Glaciated	E22M3	30	
Alexander Archipelago-Gulf of Alaska Coast-Maritime Water, Saline	E20W	Islands	

Appendix D. Endemics locations

Table D-1. Endemics

Species	Taxon	Distribution	Notes
Dusky Shrew	*Sorex monticolus malitiosus*	Warren Island	
Dusky Shrew	*Sorex monticolus malitiosus*	Coronation Island	
Glacier Bay Water Shrew	*Sorex alaskanus*	Glacier Bay	
Hoary Marmot	*Marmota caligata vigilis*	Glacier Bay	
Red Squirrel	*Tamiasciurus hudsonicus picatus*	Southeast Alaska	
Northern Flying Squirrel	*Glacomys sabrinus griseifrons*	Prince of Wales Island	
Beaver	*Castor Canadensis phaeus*	Admiralty Island	
Keen's Mouse	*Perimiscus keeni hylaeus*	Alexander Archipelago	
Keen's Mouse	*Perimiscus keeni hylaeus*	Coastal Mainland	
Keen's Mouse	*Perimiscus keeni oceanicus*	Forrester Island	
Keen's Mouse	*Perimiscus keeni sitkensis*	Baranof Island	
Keen's Mouse	*Perimiscus keeni sitkensis*	Chichagof Island	
Keen's Mouse	*Perimiscus keeni sitkensis*	Warren Island	
Keen's Mouse	*Perimiscus keeni sitkensis*	Coronation Island	
Northern Red-backed Vole	*Clethrionomys rutilus glacialis*	Glacier Bay	
Southern Red-backed Vole	*Clethrionomys gapperi stikinesis*	Stikine River Delta	
Southern Red-backed Vole	*Clethrionomys gapperi stikinesis*	Cleveland Peninsula	
Southern Red-backed Vole	*Clethrionomys gapperi solus*	Revillagigedo Island	
Southern Red-backed Vole	*Clethrionomys gapperi wrangeli*	Wrangell Island	
Southern Red-backed Vole	*Clethrionomys gapperi wrangeli*	Sergief Island	
Southern Red-backed Vole	*Clethrionomys gapperi wrangeli*	Stikine River Delta	
Coastal Marten	*Martes caurina*	Admiralty Island	
Coastal Marten	*Martes caurina*	Kuiu Island	
Meadow Vole	*Microtus pennsylvanicus admiraltiae*	Admiralty Island	
Sitka Tundra Vole	*Microtus oeconomus sitkensis*	Baranof Island	
Sitka Tundra Vole	*Microtus oeconomus sitkensis*	Chichagof Island	
Long-tailed Vole	*Microtus longicaudus coronaries*	Coronation Island	
Long-tailed Vole	*Microtus longicaudus coronaries*	Warren Island	

Species	Taxon	Distribution	Notes
Long-tailed Vole	*Microtus longicaudus coronaries*	Forrester Island	
Alexander Archipelago Wolf	*Canis lupus ligoni*	Southeast Alaska	
Black Bear	*Ursus americanus pugnax*	Southeast Alaska	
Brown Bear	*Ursus arctos*	Admiralty Island	Distinct lineage
Brown Bear	*Ursus arctos*	Baranof Island	Distinct lineage
Brown Bear	*Ursus arctos*	Chichagof Island	Distinct lineage
Alaska Short-tailed Weasel	*Mustela erminea alascensis*	Coastal Mainland	
Short-tailed Weasel	*Mustela erminea initus*	Baranof Island	
Short-tailed Weasel	*Mustela erminea initus*	Chichagof Island	
Short-tailed Weasel	*Mustela eminiea celenda*	Prince of Wales Island	
Short-tailed Weasel	*Mustela eminiea celenda*	Long Island	
Short-tailed Weasel	*Mustela eminiea celenda*	Dall Island	
Short-tailed Weasel	*Mustela erminea salva*	Admiralty Island	
Short-tailed Weasel	*Mustela erminea seclusa*	Suemez Island	
American Mink	*Mustela vison nesolestes*	Alexander Archipelago	
Little Brown Bat	*Myotis lucifigus alascensis*	Southeast Alaska	