**Klamath Mountains Smoothcrested Mountains, Serpentinitic**

**Terrain Class: Mountains -** No one process responsible for construction of mountains. They can be uplifted, tectonic, subduction of plates, folding, uplift, up and down warping of the mantle, inflation of molten lower crustal (batholiths), etc. Erosion of mountain systems occurs over time. The rate of erosion is dependent on the geomorphic process, the underlying rock structure, and the climate, including both freeze thaw and the amount and intensity of precipitation and runoff. Mountains are further defined and distinguished based on morphology, including the pattern and density of drainages, depth of drainages, overall morphology of the area between the drainages, evidence of a strong imprint of a surficial process such as glaciation, and presence of visible underlying rock structure.

Mountains have simple to very complex forms that have arisen due to inherited rock structure, rock history, and are the net result of local to regional spatial scales of competing rates of upbuilding/uplift and downgrading/erosion. Mountains will have an inherited history from weathering and degradation of the underlying stack of earth materials that forms them. Vegetation, habitat, water interception, collection and transport will share a similar history in the same type of uplift and rock.

**Landform Association: Smoothcrested Mountains**



**Smoothcrested Mountains, Serpentinitic** are areas with relatively low, smooth relief relative to basal area. Roughness is reduced with smooth convex slopes and no readily identifiable divide between catchments. The ridgeline has a low slope and may be a remnant of glacial ice caps or glacial passage. It may be stratified geology with bedrock weathering to bedding plains or stratigraphic breaks that are relatively smooth. The lack of a distinct drainage divide shows as low angle slopes where precipitation has sheet flow predominately instead of flow in channels or ravines. The mountains in this landform have extreme hypsometry, with long broad slopes minimal shoulders and a short transition to a toe-slope (think of it as a bracket ( { ) on its side). This is the opposite of a stereotypical mountain where the toe slope transitions to steepening shoulders and even steeper slopes above reaching to a peak or sharp ridge.

Smooth Crested Mountains have accumulations of soil on the low angle bedrock that collect water, enhancing soil development and water storage. These soils are thicker and consequently offer a good medium for grasses, forbs, shrubs, and trees. With the bedrock underlay there are few channels or ravines and water crosses the landscape mainly as sheet flow or as groundwater.

Serpentinitic is a term attached to the Landtype Association if the base geology is peridotite or serpentine (from geologic maps). The resultant chemical imbalance (low Ca/Mg ratio) may or may not dominate the above ground vegetation assemblages. In some areas, the chemical imbalance may be obscured by landslide activity which neutralizes the affect by mixing multiple parent materials

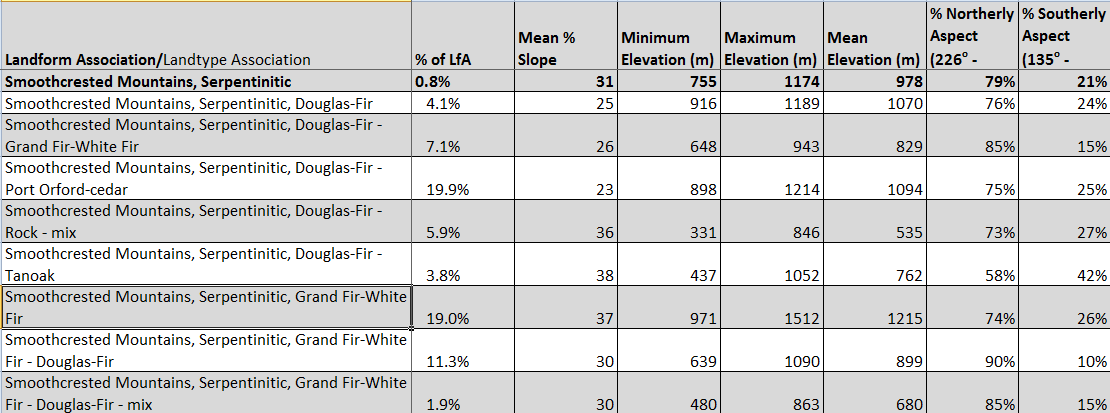
This Landform Association is rare on National Forest System Lands.

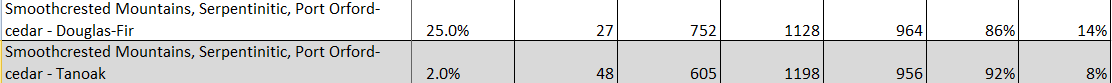
**Landtype Associations:** Landtype Associations are formed by intersecting vegetation series or groups of vegetation series with Landform Associations.

**Topography**:

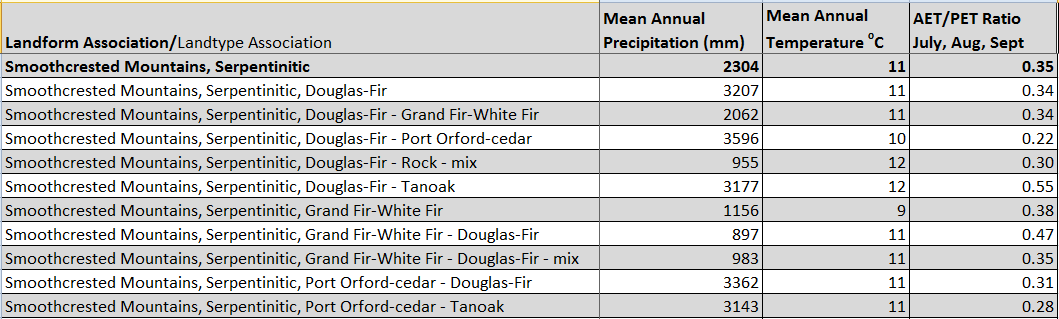
The following tables represent the average conditions for the Landform Association. Only lands within and adjacent to National Forest System Lands were mapped by this project. The entire EPA Level III Ecoregion is not covered by this mapping.

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





**Climate:**



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