**Blue Mountains Paraglacial Low Mountains**

**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: Paraglacial Low Mountains**



**Paraglacial Low Mountains** are influenced by and directly conditioned by glaciation and deglaciation, though the area is not in direct contact with glacial ice. Low mountains refer to the fact that the land surface is relatively lower in relief than neighboring area or other similar landform group. Paraglacial Low Mountain features are constructed by geomorphic processes active during the transition from glacial to post-glacial conditions such as deposition of debris washed off the newly exposed ice-free landscape up slope and deposited by high stream discharge associated with the retreating ice. The Landform Association includes periglacial landforms; pertaining to processes, conditions, areas, climates, and topographic features occurring at the immediate margins of glaciers and ice sheets, and influenced by cold temperature of the ice. Paraglacial Low Mountains have nivation features which include erosion of the ground beneath and at the sides of a snow banks, mainly as a result of alternate freezing and thawing which left small dimples and a bowl-like trend of the shoulder to footslope transitions. These features are present particularly on the north sides of ridges and headwalls of north facing slopes.

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).