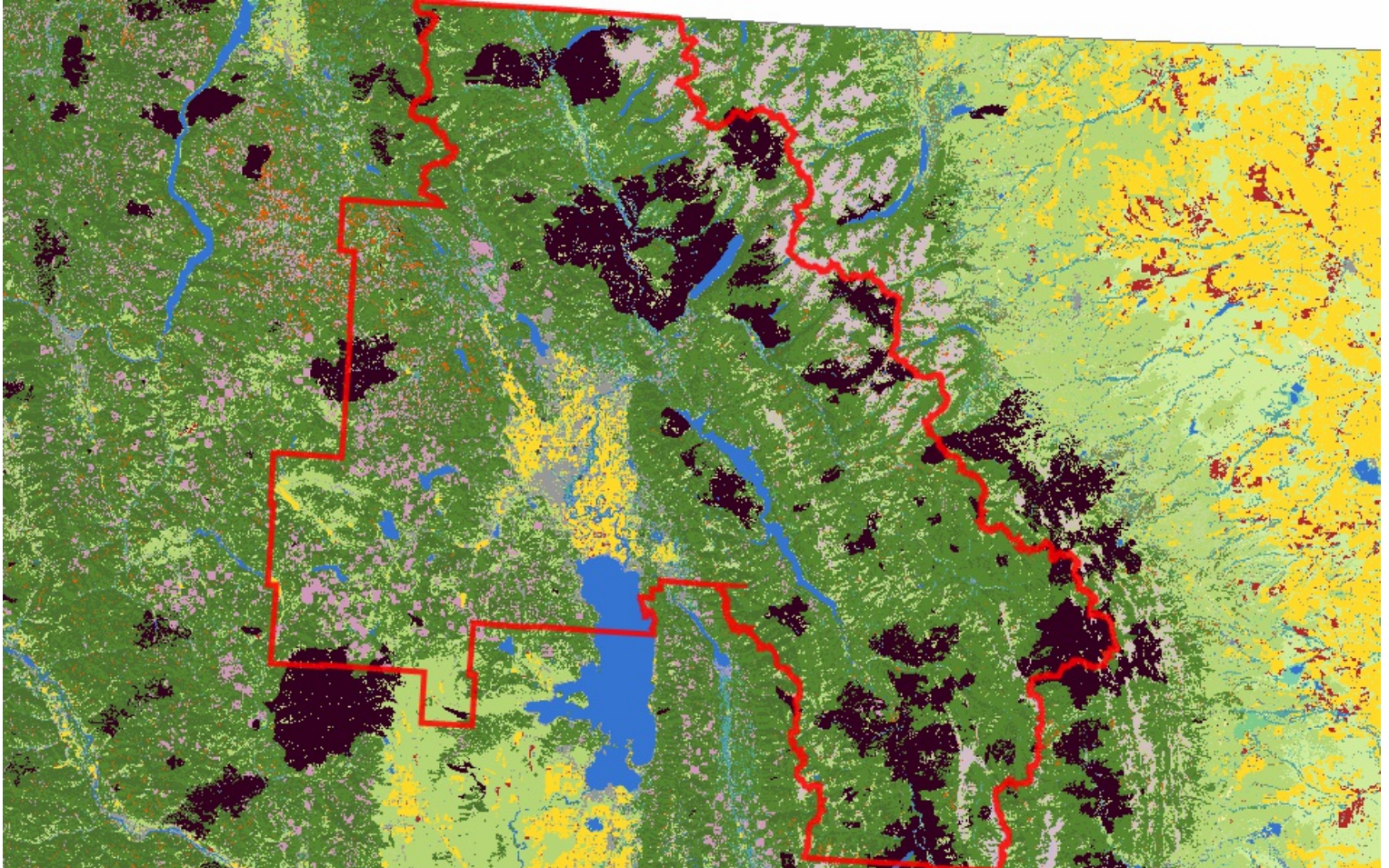




Land Cover

Summarized by: **Flathead** (County)



17%
(583,253
Acres)

Forest and Woodland Systems

Conifer-dominated forest and woodland (xeric-mesic)

Rocky Mountain Subalpine Dry-Mesic Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland

Engelmann spruce (*Picea engelmannii*) and subalpine fir (*Abies lasiocarpa*) make up a substantial part of the montane and lower subalpine forests of the Montana Rocky Mountains and mountain island ranges of north-central and west-central Montana. Spruce is usually associated with fir and occurs as either a climax co-dominant or as a persistent, long-lived seral species in most upper elevation fir habitat types. Dry to mesic spruce-dominated forests range from 884-1,585 meters (2,900-5,200 feet) west of the Continental Divide, and 1585-2,073 meters (5,200-6,800 feet) east of the Continental Divide in the northern and central portions of the state. This system can be found at elevations up to 2,896 meters (9,500 feet) in southwestern Montana. Forests are found on gentle to very steep mountain slopes, high-elevation ridge tops and upper slopes, plateau-like surfaces, basins, alluvial terraces, well-drained benches, and inactive stream terraces. Tree canopy characteristics are relatively uniform. In northern Montana, Engelmann spruce hybridizes with its boreal counterpart, white spruce (*Picea glauca*). Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), lodgepole pine (*Pinus contorta*), and western larch (*Larix occidentalis*) (west of the Continental Divide) are seral but often present in these forests. The understory is comprised of a mixture of shrubs, forbs and graminoids tolerant of warmer and drier soil conditions than those found on the more mesic to wet spruce-fir system. The drier occurrences of this system are especially common on steep slopes at upper elevations throughout the eastern Rocky Mountains, whereas the more mesic occurrences form substantial cover west of the Continental Divide in the Flathead, Lolo, Bitterroot and Kootenai river drainages.



15%
(509,650
Acres)

Forest and Woodland Systems

Conifer-dominated forest and woodland (xeric-mesic)

Rocky Mountain Dry-Mesic Montane Mixed Conifer Forest

This ecological system, composed of highly variable montane conifer forests, is found throughout Montana. It is associated with a submesic climate regime with annual precipitation ranging from 250 to 1,000 millimeters (10-39 inches), with most precipitation occurring during winter, and April through June. Winter snowpacks typically melt off in early spring at lower elevations. Elevations range from valley bottoms to 1,676 meters (5,500 feet) in northwestern Montana and up to 2,286 meters (7,500 feet) on warm aspects in southern Montana. In northwestern and west-central Montana, this ecosystem forms a forest belt on warm, dry to slightly moist sites. It generally occurs on gravelly soils with good aeration and drainage and a neutral to slightly acidic pH. In the western part of the state, it is seen mostly on well drained mountain slopes and valleys from lower treeline to up to 1,676 meters (5,500 feet). Immediately east of the Continental Divide, in north-central Montana, it occurs at montane elevations. Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) is the dominant conifer both as a seral and climax species. West of the Continental Divide, occurrences can be dominated by any combination of Douglas-fir and long-lived, seral western larch (*Larix occidentalis*), grand fir (*Abies grandis*), ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*) and lodgepole pine (*Pinus contorta*). Aspen (*Populus tremuloides*) and western white pine (*Pinus monticola*) have a minor status, with western white pine only in extreme western Montana. East of the Continental Divide, larch is absent and lodgepole pine is the co-dominant. Engelmann spruce (*Picea engelmannii*), white spruce, (*Picea glauca*) or their hybrid, become increasingly common towards the eastern edge of the Douglas-fir forest belt.



8%
(277,962
Acres)

Forest and Woodland Systems

Conifer-dominated forest and woodland (mesic-wet)

Rocky Mountain Mesic Montane Mixed Conifer Forest

These forests are generally dominated by western hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*), western red cedar (*Thuja plicata*), and grand fir (*Abies grandis*). They are found in areas influenced by incursions of mild, wet, Pacific maritime air masses west of the Continental Divide in Montana. Occurrences are found on all slopes and aspects but grow best on sites with high soil moisture, such as toeslopes and bottomlands. At the periphery of its distribution, this system is confined to moist canyons and cooler, moister aspects. Generally, these are moist, non-flooded or upland forest sites that are not saturated yearlong. In northwestern Montana, western hemlock and western red cedar forests occur on bottomland and northerly exposures between 609-1,585 meters (2,000-5,200 feet) on sites with an average annual precipitation of 635 millimeters (25 inches). These forests are common in extreme northwestern Montana, and extend eastward to the Continental Divide in the Lake McDonald drainage of Glacier National Park. Isolated stands of western hemlock occur in the Swan Valley, but are found most commonly in the Libby and Thompson Falls vicinities, west to the Idaho border. Western red cedar occurs extensively in the Mission Mountain ranges south to Missoula, and on lower flanks of the Swan Range north of Lion Creek. It is confined to the riparian zone of major streams on the east face of the Bitterroot Mountain Range. Grand fir, being less moisture dependent, occurs in more southerly and easterly sites than western red cedar and western hemlock. This system is similar to Rocky Mountain Dry-Mesic Mixed Montane Conifer Forest, which can be described as a seral phase of this system on appropriate sites west of the Continental Divide.



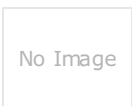
8%
(277,389
Acres)

Forest and Woodland Systems

Conifer-dominated forest and woodland (mesic-wet)

Rocky Mountain Subalpine Mesic Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland

These forests are similar to Rocky Mountain Subalpine Dry-Mesic Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland (4242), but occur in locations with cold-air drainage or ponding, or where snowpacks linger late into the summer, such as north-facing slopes and high-elevation ravines. They are distinguished by their occurrence on mesic to wet microsites within the matrix of the drier (and warmer) subalpine spruce-fir or lodgepole pine forests. The microsites include north-facing slopes, swales or ravines, toeslopes, cold pockets, and other locations where available soil moisture is higher or lasts longer into the growing season. This system can extend down in elevation below the subalpine zone in places where cold-air ponding occurs, especially on north and east aspects. Elevations range from 884 to 1,981 meters (2,900-6,500 feet) west of the Continental Divide, and 1,585 to 2,682 meters (5,200-8,800 feet) east of the Continental Divide. Spruce is usually associated with subalpine fir and occurs either as a climax co-dominant or as a persistent, long-lived seral species in most upper elevation subalpine fir stands. Mountain hemlock (*Tsuga mertensiana*) occurs as small patches within the matrix of this mesic spruce-fir system, but only in the most maritime of environments of northwestern Montana, in the coldest and wettest sites. The shrub understory contains many ericaceous species such as rusty leaf menziesia (*Menziesia ferruginea*), dwarf huckleberry (*Vaccinium caespitosum*), mountain huckleberry (*Vaccinium membranaceum*), bilberry (*Vaccinium myrtillus*), grouse whortleberry (*Vaccinium scoparium*), pink mountain heath (*Phyllodoce empetriformis*), black twinberry honeysuckle (*Lonicera involucrata*), gooseberry (*Ribes* species) and thimbleberry (*Rubus parviflorus*). The herbaceous understory contains mesic forbs, graminoids, and ferns and fern allies on the wettest sites. Moss cover is often high. Stand-replacing fires are less common in mesic spruce-fir forests than in dry-mesic forests.



7%
(236,979
Acres)

Recently Disturbed or Modified

Recently burned

Post-Fire Recovery



7%
(236,574
Acres)

Recently Disturbed or Modified

Recently burned

Recently burned forest

Land cover is apparently modified by recent fires which have burned forest and woodland vegetation. Vegetation is a mixture of herbaceous, shrub, and tree species.



4%
(120,211
Acres)

Grassland Systems

Montane Grassland

Rocky Mountain Lower Montane, Foothill, and Valley Grassland

This grassland system of the northern Rocky Mountains is found at lower montane to foothill elevations in mountains and valleys throughout Montana. These grasslands are floristically similar to Big Sagebrush Steppe but are defined by shorter summers, colder winters, and young soils derived from recent glacial and alluvial material. They are found at elevations from 548 - 1,650 meters (1,800-5,413 feet). In the lower montane zone, they range from small meadows to large open parks surrounded by conifers; below the lower treeline, they occur as extensive foothill and valley grasslands. Soils are relatively deep, fine-textured, often with coarse fragments, and non-saline. Microphytic crust may be present in high-quality occurrences. This system is typified by cool-season perennial bunch grasses and forbs (>25%) cover, with a sparse shrub cover (<10%). Rough fescue (*Festuca campestris*) is dominant in the northwestern portion of the state and Idaho fescue (*Festuca idahoensis*) is dominant or co-dominant throughout the range of the system. Bluebunch wheatgrass (*Pseudoroegneria spicata*) occurs as a co-dominant throughout the range as well, especially on xeric sites. Western wheatgrass (*Pascopyrum smithii*) is consistently present, often with appreciable coverage (>10%) in lower elevation occurrences in western Montana and virtually always present, with relatively high coverages (>25%), on the edge of the Northwestern Great Plains region. Species diversity ranges from a high of more than 50 per 400 square meter plot on mesic sites to 15 (or fewer) on xeric and disturbed sites. Most occurrences have at least 25 vascular species present. Farmland conversion, noxious species invasion, fire suppression, heavy grazing and oil and gas development are major threats to this system.



3%
(111,187
Acres)

Shrubland, Steppe and Savanna Systems

Deciduous Shrubland

Rocky Mountain Subalpine Deciduous Shrubland

This shrubland ecological system is found within the zone of continuous forest in the upper montane and lower subalpine zones along both sides of the Continental Divide from southwestern to northwestern Montana, and in the island mountain ranges. Soils tend to be moist to wet. It is found on steep mountain slopes, usually on north and east facing aspects. In northwestern and west-central Montana, it forms within upper montane Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) and Engelmann spruce-subalpine fir (*Picea engelmannii/ Abies lasiocarpa*) forests on steep slopes and ravines. Soils are usually shallow, rocky or gravelly with good aeration and drainage. Occurrences are typically found in locations with cold-air drainage or ponding, or where snowpacks linger late into the summer, such as north-facing slopes and high-elevation ravines. They can extend down in elevation to the montane zone in places where cold-air ponding occurs, especially on north and east aspects. In northwestern Montana, elevation ranges from 1,525 to 1,950 meters (5,000 to 6,400 feet) west and immediately east of the Continental Divide and up to 2,682 meters (8,800 feet) in southwestern Montana. Common shrub species include rusty leaf menziesia (*Menziesia ferruginea*), black twinberry (*Lonicera involucrata*), alder buckthorn (*Rhamnus alnifolia*), prickly currant (*Ribes lacustre*), thimbleberry (*Rubus parviflorus*), sitka alder (*Alnus viridis*), cascade mountain ash (*Sorbus scopulina*), Sitka mountain ash (*Sorbus sitchensis*), and thinleaf huckleberry (*Vaccinium membranaceum*).



3%
(109,078
Acres)

Forest and Woodland Systems

Conifer-dominated forest and woodland (xeric-mesic)

Rocky Mountain Subalpine Woodland and Parkland

This system includes all subalpine and treeline forest associations of the Montana Rocky Mountains and island ranges. It is characteristically a high-elevation mosaic of stunted tree clumps, open woodlands, and herb- or dwarf-shrub-dominated openings, occurring above closed forest ecosystems and below alpine communities. It includes open areas with stands of whitebark pine (*Pinus albicaulis*) occurring most commonly on south-, east-, and west-facing aspects, or less commonly, alpine larch (*Larix lyallii*) on north-facing aspects and in basins. Subalpine fir (*Abies lasiocarpa*) is the co-dominant in these systems and is often the most prevalent tree species. Engelmann spruce (*Picea engelmannii*) is usually associated with subalpine fir and occurs as either a climax co-dominant or as a persistent, long-lived seral species in most upper elevation subalpine fir habitat types. Elevation range from as low as 1,981 meters (6,500 feet) in northwestern Montana to 2,682 meters (8,800 feet) in southwestern Montana. The climate is typically very cold in winter and dry in summer. Landforms include ridgetops, mountain slopes, glacial trough walls and moraines, talus slopes, landslides and rockslides, and cirque headwalls and basins. Snow accumulation is high in basins, but ridgetops have little snow accumulation because of high winds and sublimation. In this harsh, often wind-swept environment, trees are usually stunted and flagged from damage associated with wind, blowing snow and ice crystals, especially at the upper elevations. Fire suppression, disease, insects and climate change are changing the structure, distribution and composition of these systems.



3%
(102,637
Acres)

Wetland and Riparian Systems

Open Water

Open Water

All areas of open water, generally with less than 25% cover of vegetation or soil



Forest and Woodland Systems
Conifer-dominated forest and woodland (xeric-mesic)

Rocky Mountain Lodgepole Pine Forest

3% (88,993 Acres)

This forested system is widespread in upper montane to subalpine zones of the Montana Rocky Mountains, and east into island ranges of north-central Montana and the Bighorn and Beartooth ranges of south-central Montana. These are montane to subalpine forests where the dominance of lodgepole pine (*Pinus contorta*) is related to fire history and topoedaphic conditions. In Montana, elevation ranges from 975 to 2,743 meters (3,200-9000 feet). These forests occur on flats to slopes of all degrees and aspect, as well as valley bottoms. Fire is frequent, and stand-replacing fires are common. Following stand-replacing fires, lodgepole pinewill rapidly colonize and develop into dense, even-aged stands. Most forests in this ecological system occur as early- to mid-successional forests persisting for 50-200 years on warmer, lower elevation forests, and 150-400 years in subalpine forests. They generally occur on dry to intermediate sites with a wide seasonal range of temperatures and long precipitation-free periods in summer. Snowfall is heavy and supplies the major source of soil water used for growth in early summer. Vigorous stands occur where the precipitation exceeds 533 millimeters (21 inches). These lodgepole forests are typically associated with rock types weathering to acidic substrates, such as granite and rhyolite. In west-central Montana ranges such the Big Belts and the Rocky Mountain Front, these forests are found on limestone substrates. These systems are especially well developed on the broad ridges and high valleys near and east of the Continental Divide. Succession proceeds at different rates, moving relatively quickly on low-elevation, mesic sites and particularly slowly in high-elevation forests such as those along the Continental Divide in Montana.



Wetland and Riparian Systems
Floodplain and Riparian

Northern Rocky Mountain Lower Montane Riparian Woodland and Shrubland

2% (67,789 Acres)

This ecological system is found throughout the Rocky Mountain and Colorado Plateau regions. In Montana, sites occur at elevations of 609-1,219 meters (2,000-4,000 feet) west of the Continental Divide. East of the Continental Divide, this system ranges up to 1,676 meters (5,500 feet). It generally comprises a mosaic of multiple communities that are tree-dominated with a diverse shrub component. It is dependent on a natural hydrologic regime with annual to episodic flooding, so it is usually found within the flood zone of rivers, on islands, sand or cobble bars, and along streambanks. It can form large, wide occurrences on mid-channel islands in larger rivers, or narrow bands on small, rocky canyon tributaries and well-drained benches. It is also typically found in backwater channels and other perennially wet but less scoured sites, such as floodplains, swales and irrigation ditches. In some locations, occurrences extend into moderately high intermountain basins where the adjacent vegetation is sage steppe. Black cottonwood (*Populus balsamifera* ssp. *trichocarpa*) is the key indicator species. Other dominant trees may include boxelder maple (*Acer negundo*), narrowleaf cottonwood (*Populus angustifolia*), eastern cottonwood (*Populus deltoides*), Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), peachleaf willow (*Salix amygdaloides*), or Rocky Mountain juniper (*Juniperus scopulorum*). Dominant shrubs include Rocky Mountain maple (*Acer glabrum*), thinlineaf alder (*Alnus incana*), river birch (*Betula occidentalis*), redbud (*Cornus sericea*), hawthorne (*Crataegus* species), chokecherry (*Prunus virginiana*), skunkbush sumac (*Rhus trilobata*), willows (*Salix* species), rose (*Rosa* species), silver buffaloberry (*Shepherdia argentea*), or snowberry (*Symphoricarpos* species).



Recently Disturbed or Modified
Harvested Forest

Harvested forest-tree regeneration

2% (60,193 Acres)

Land cover has been modified by logging. New growth is primarily trees.



Alpine Systems
Alpine Sparse and Barren

Alpine Bedrock and Scree

2% (55,229 Acres)

This ecological system is restricted to the highest elevations of the Rocky Mountains, from Alberta and British Columbia south into New Mexico, and west into the highest mountain ranges of the Great Basin. It is composed of barren and sparsely vegetated alpine substrates, typically including both bedrock outcrop and scree slopes, with lichen-dominated communities. In Montana, alpine bedrock and scree are well represented throughout the northern Rocky Mountains and island mountain ranges. Elevations range from as low as 2,285 meters (7,500 feet) in northwestern Montana to 3,500 meters (11,500 feet) in southern Montana. Exposure to desiccating winds, rocky and sometimes unstable substrates, and a short growing season limit plant growth. Typically, there is sparse (less than 10%) cover of forbs, grasses, and low shrubs, with exposed, unstable scree, talus and bedrock constituting the remainder of cover. Diverse crustose and foliose lichen cover is high (often greater than 50%) on exposed talus and bedrock. Soils on these windy, unproductive sites are very poorly developed, often only occurring in fractures of bedrock. This system is characterized by a very cold climate during winter, high winds, high UV radiation and high surface daytime temperatures during summer months on south and west facing aspects, and a very short growing season. Most scree- and bedrock-inhabiting plants are highly adapted to this xeric environment and occur as singular plants among the exposed rocks or in bedrock fractures. These species are typically cushioned, matted or succulent, or grow as flat rosettes, often with thick leaf cuticles or a dense cover of hairs. This system often occurs adjacent to or immediately below North American Alpine Ice Fields and intermingles with Rocky Mountain Alpine Fell Fields.



Grassland Systems

Montane Grassland

2% (53,335 Acres)

Rocky Mountain Subalpine-Upper Montane Grassland

These lush grassland systems are found in upper montane to subalpine, high-elevation zones, and are shaped by short summers, cold winters, and young soils derived from recent glacial and alluvial material. In subalpine settings, dry grasslands may occur as small meadows or large open parks surrounded by higher elevational forests, but typically will have no tree cover within them. In general, soil textures are much finer, and soils are often deeper than in the neighboring forests. Most precipitation occurs as heavy snowpack in the mountains with spring and early summer rains. This system is composed of bunch grass species, with a diversity of cool season forbs. It is similar to the Rocky Mountain Lower Montane, Foothill and Valley Grassland ecological system, but is found at higher elevations and has additional floristic components with more subalpine taxa. In Montana, this system generally occurs as two plant communities: a rough fescue-Idaho fescue (*Festuca campestris*-*Festuca idahoensis*) association occurring on moister sites, such as the north and east-facing slopes and benches in the mountains; and the Idaho Fescue-bluebunch wheatgrass (*Festuca idahoensis*-*Pseudoroegneria spicata*) association occurring on drier sites, such as ridges, hilltops, and south and west facing slopes and benches. At elevations greater than 2286 meters (7,500 feet), Idaho fescue becomes dominant, sometimes associated with slender wheatgrass (*Elymus trachycaulus*), or in certain areas, tufted hairgrass (*Deschampsia cespitosa*). Noxious species invasion, fire suppression, heavy grazing, and oil and gas development are major threats to this system.

Additional Limited Land Cover

- 1% (46,328 Acres) ■ [Cultivated Crops](#)
- 1% (45,817 Acres) ■ [Other Roads](#)
- 1% (40,544 Acres) ■ [Harvested forest-grass regeneration](#)
- 1% (40,282 Acres) ■ [Rocky Mountain Cliff, Canyon and Massive Bedrock](#)
- 1% (34,902 Acres) ■ [Developed, Open Space](#)
- 1% (31,971 Acres) ■ [Rocky Mountain Subalpine-Montane Mesic Meadow](#)
- 1% (28,311 Acres) ■ [Pasture/Hay](#)
- 1% (25,087 Acres) ■ [Rocky Mountain Montane-Foothill Deciduous Shrubland](#)
- 1% (24,431 Acres) ■ [Rocky Mountain Ponderosa Pine Woodland and Savanna](#)
- 1% (20,958 Acres) ■ [Low Intensity Residential](#)
- 1% (19,949 Acres) ■ [Insect-Killed Forest](#)
- <1% (14,669 Acres) ■ [Alpine-Montane Wet Meadow](#)
- <1% (13,518 Acres) ■ [Aspen Forest and Woodland](#)
- <1% (11,839 Acres) ■ [Alpine Turf](#)
- <1% (11,760 Acres) ■ [Harvested forest-shrub regeneration](#)
- <1% (10,988 Acres) ■ [Alpine Fell-Field](#)
- <1% (9,139 Acres) ■ [Aspen and Mixed Conifer Forest](#)
- <1% (7,883 Acres) ■ [Commercial / Industrial](#)
- <1% (6,700 Acres) ■ [Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland](#)
- <1% (5,819 Acres) ■ [Recently burned shrubland](#)
- <1% (4,039 Acres) ■ [Major Roads](#)
- <1% (3,349 Acres) ■ [Glacier and Ice Field](#)
- <1% (1,927 Acres) ■ [Introduced Upland Vegetation - Annual and Biennial Forbland](#)
- <1% (1,737 Acres) ■ [Railroad](#)
- <1% (1,640 Acres) ■ [Emergent Marsh](#)
- <1% (1,571 Acres) ■ [High Intensity Residential](#)
- <1% (1,430 Acres) ■ [Rocky Mountain Subalpine-Montane Fen](#)
- <1% (1,415 Acres) ■ [Recently burned grassland](#)
- <1% (955 Acres) ■ [Quarries, Strip Mines and Gravel Pits](#)
- <1% (671 Acres) ■ [Rocky Mountain Montane Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland](#)
- <1% (158 Acres) ■ [Rocky Mountain Conifer Swamp](#)
- <1% (156 Acres) ■ [Montane Sagebrush Steppe](#)
- <1% (125 Acres) ■ [Big Sagebrush Steppe](#)
- <1% (79 Acres) ■ [Rocky Mountain Poor Site Lodgepole Pine Forest](#)
- <1% (13 Acres) ■ [Rocky Mountain Foothill Limber Pine - Juniper Woodland](#)
- <1% (7 Acres) ■ [Introduced Upland Vegetation - Perennial Grassland and Forbland](#)
- <1% (2 Acres) ■ [Rocky Mountain Subalpine-Montane Riparian Woodland](#)
- <1% (2 Acres) ■ [Low Sagebrush Shrubland](#)
- <1% (1 Acres) ■ [Rocky Mountain Subalpine-Montane Riparian Shrubland](#)

<1% (1 Acres)  [Great Plains Saline Depression Wetland](#)

<1% (0 Acres)  [Rocky Mountain Wooded Vernal Pool](#)

Introduction to Land Cover

Land Use/Land Cover is one of 15 [Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure](#) framework layers considered vital for making statewide maps of Montana and understanding its geography. The layer records all Montana natural vegetation, land cover and land use, classified from satellite and aerial imagery, mapped at a scale of 1:100000, and interpreted with supporting ground-level data. The baseline map is adapted from the Northwest ReGAP (NWGAP) project land cover classification, which used 30m resolution multi-spectral Landsat imagery acquired between 1999 and 2001. Vegetation classes were drawn from the Ecological System Classification developed by NatureServe (Comer et al. 2003). The land cover classes were developed by Anderson et al. (1976). The NWGAP effort encompasses 12 map zones. Montana overlaps seven of these zones. The two NWGAP teams responsible for the initial land cover mapping effort in Montana were Sanborn and NWGAP at the University of Idaho. Both Sanborn and NWGAP employed a similar modeling approach in which Classification and Regression Tree (CART) models were applied to Landsat ETM+ scenes. The Spatial Analysis Lab within the Montana Natural Heritage Program was responsible for developing a seamless Montana land cover map with a consistent statewide legend from these two separate products. Additionally, the Montana land cover layer incorporates several other land cover and land use products (e.g., MSDI Structures and Transportation themes and the Montana Department of Revenue Final Land Unit classification) and reclassifications based on plot-level data and the latest NAIP imagery to improve accuracy and enhance the usability of the theme. Updates are done as partner support and funding allow, or when other MSDI datasets can be incorporated. Recent updates include fire perimeters and agricultural land use (annually), energy developments such as wind, oil and gas installations (2014), roads, structures and other impervious surfaces (various years): and local updates/improvements to specific ecological systems (e.g., central Montana grassland and sagebrush ecosystems). Current and previous versions of the Land Use/Land Cover layer with full metadata are available for download at the Montana State Library's [Geographic Information Clearinghouse](#).

Within the report area you have requested, land cover is summarized by acres of Level 1, Level 2, and Level 3 Ecological Systems.

Literature Cited

- Anderson, J.R. E.E. Hardy, J.T. Roach, and R.E. Witmer. 1976. A land use and land cover classification system for use with remote sensor data. U.S. Geological Survey Professional Paper 964.
- Comer, P., D. Faber-Langendoen, R. Evans, S. Gawler, C. Josse, G. Kittel, S. Menard, M. Pyne, M. Reid, K. Schulz, K. Snow, and J. Teague. 2003. Ecological systems of the United States: A working classification of U.S. terrestrial systems. NatureServe, Arlington, VA.