

Table 8. Summary of Forest Habitat Type Groups in the Planning Area

East Side Habitat Type Group	Temperature and Precipitation Characteristics of HTG	Acres of Habitat Type Group	Examples of Habitat Types found within DFO (See USFS GTR INT-34 May 1977)	Range of Yield Capacity Classes in HTG in Cu. Ft./Ac/Yr.	Fire Group that HTG Falls Within	Remarks
A	Warm & Very Dry	14,578	040,051,070,210	Very Low to Low(<30)	1,4	Most common on Woodland setting, common in DFO
B	Warm & Dry	42,984	320,323,330	Low to Moderate (25 to 70)	5,6	Generally the transition zone from wood land to forest setting, common in DFO
C	Warm & Moist	700	260	Low to Moderate (40)	—	Relatively rare in DFO
D	Cool & Moist	476	470	Low to Moderate (50 to 80)	7	Less common in DFO
E	Cool & Wet	34,517	410,650	Low to Moderate (40 to 70)	9	Common in upland riparian areas
F	Cool & Moderately Moist	23,732	730,732	Low to High (40 to 90)	7	Common in DFO
H	Moderately Cool & Dry	4,716	750,780	Low to High (30 to 90)	8	Common in DFO
I	Cold & Moist	2,050	820	Very Low to Low (15 to 50)	10	Generally, the upper limits of continuous forest cover, common in DFO
J	Cold & Dry	25,480	850	Very Low to Low (10 to 30)	10	Timberline, common in DFO

Generally, HTGs A, B, C and H have missed 2 or more fire cycles. Douglas-fir is the normal climax tree species on most of these sites. Lodgepole pine is normally the dominant tree in HTG F. Lodgepole pine stands were maintained by moderate to severe fire event(s) or other disturbance. Without such disturbances, lodgepole pine will eventually be replaced by Douglas-fir or subalpine fir. HTGs D, H, I and J are usually dominated by subalpine fir or Engelmann spruce until stand replacing fire events reverts these stand to seral lodgepole or whitebark pine. Most areas of HTGs D, F, H, I and J are on the latter stages of their current fire cycle.