

# Ecoregions of Idaho

Ecoregions denote areas of general similarity in ecosystems and in the type, quality, and quantity of environmental resources; they are designed to serve as a spatial framework for the research, assessment, management, and monitoring of ecosystems and ecosystem components. This framework is based on the spatial patterns and ecological processes of ecosystems, strongly the environment by its probable response to disturbance (O'Neill and others, 1999). These general regions are critical for restructuring and implementing ecosystem management across agencies, state agencies, and non-government organizations that are responsible for different types of resources within the same geographical areas (O'Neill and others, 1999).

The approach used to compile this map is based on the premise that ecoregions can be identified through the analysis of the spatial patterns and the composition of biotic and abiotic phenomena that affect or reflect differences in ecosystem quality and integrity (Wilken, 1986; O'Neill, 1987, 1995). These phenomena include geology, physiography, vegetation, climate, soils, land use, wildlife, and hydrology.

The relative importance of these characteristics varies from one ecological region to another regardless of the hierarchical level. A Roman numeral hierarchical scheme has been adopted for different levels of ecological regions. Level I is the coarsest level, dividing North America into 15 ecological regions. Level II divides the continent into 52 regions (Commission for Environmental Cooperation Working Group, 1997). At level III, the continental United States contains 104 ecoregions and the conterminous United States has 44 ecoregions (United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), 2000). Level IV is a further subdivision of level III ecoregions. Explanations of the methods used to define the USEPA ecoregions are given in O'Neill (1995), O'Neill and others (2000), Griffith and others (1994), and Gallant and others (1989).

Idaho is made up of semi-arid shrub- and grass-covered plains, irrigated agricultural valleys, volcanic plateaus, forested mountains, woodland- and shrubland-covered hills, glaciated and eroded areas, and wetlands. Ecological diversity is enormous. There are 141 US ecoregions and 71 level III ecoregions in Idaho and many continue into ecologically similar parts of adjacent states.

The level III ecoregion map on this poster was compiled at a scale of 1:250,000 and depicts revisions and subdivisions of earlier level III ecoregions that were originally compiled at a smaller scale (USEPA, 2000; O'Neill, 1987). This map is the result of a collaborative project primarily between USEPA Region 9, USDA National Wetlands Environmental Effects Research Laboratory (Corvallis, Oregon), Idaho Division of Environmental Quality (IDEQ), United States Department of Agriculture Wildlife Service (USFS), United States Department of Agriculture-Natural Resources Conservation Service (USFS), United States Department of the Interior-Bureau of Land Management (BLM), United States Department of the Interior-Geological Survey (USGS)-Earth Resources Observation System (EROS) Data Center.

The project is associated with an integrative effort to develop a common framework of ecological regions. Reaching that objective requires recognition of the differences in the conceptual approaches and mapping methodologies applied to develop the most common ecoregion-type frameworks, including those developed by the USFS (Bailey and others, 1994), the USEPA (O'Neill, 1987, 1995), and the NRCS (U.S. Department of Agriculture-Natural Resources Conservation Service, 1995). As each of these frameworks evolved, their differences are becoming less discernible. Regional collaborative projects such as this one in Idaho, where agreement has been reached among multiple resource management agencies, are a step toward attaining consensus and consistency in ecoregion frameworks for the entire nation.

- 10 Columbia Plateau**
  - 10F Dissected Lows Uplands
  - 10G Palouse Hills
  - 10H Near Prairie
  - 10I Lower Snake and Clearwater Canyons
- 11 Blue Mountains**
  - 11E Wallowa/Seven Devils Mountains
  - 11F Cayuga and Dissected Uplands
  - 11G Continental Zone Foothills
  - 11H Mesic Forest Zone
  - 11m Subalpine-Alpine Zone
- 12 Snake River Plain**
  - 12a Treasure Valley
  - 12b Lava Fields
  - 12c Upper Snake River Plain
  - 12d Eastern Snake River Basalt Plains
  - 12e Mountain Home Uplands
  - 12f Magic Valley
  - 12g Unsettled Basalt Foothills
- 13 Central Basin and Range**
  - 13b Shadscale-Dominated Saline Basins
  - 13c Sagebrush Basins and Slopes
  - 13d Woodland- and Shrub-Covered Low Mountains
  - 13i Malad and Cache Valleys
- 15 Northern Rockies**
  - 15f Grassy Foothold Ridges
  - 15g High Northern Ridges
  - 15h Kootenai Mountains and Breaks
  - 15i Lower Clearwater Canyons
  - 15j Clearwater Valley
  - 15k Weippe Prairie
  - 15l Coeur d'Alene/Metacombic Zone
  - 15m St. Joe Schist-Gneiss Zone
  - 15n Pucell-Cabinet-North Bitterroot Mountains
- 16 Idaho Batholith**
  - 16a Lochsa-Setaway-Clearwater Canyons
  - 16b Dry, Partly Wooded Mountains
  - 16c Glaciated Bitterroot Mountains and Canyons
  - 16f Foothill Shrublands-Grasslands
  - 16g High Glacial Detrit-Filled Valleys
  - 16h High Plateau Batholith
  - 16i South Clearwater Forested Mountains
  - 16j Hot Dry Canyons
  - 16k Southern Forested Mountains
- 17 Middle Rockies**
  - 17a Bitter Mountains
  - 17b High Elevation Rockland Alpine Zone
  - 17c West Yellowstone Plateau
  - 17d Gravelly-Schistose Forested Mountains
  - 17e Cold Valleys
  - 17f Partly Forested Mountains
  - 17g Dry Intermontane Sagebrush Valleys
  - 17h Dry Gneiss-Schistose-Volcanic Hills
  - 17i Western Beaverhead Mountains
- 18 Wyoming Basin**
  - 18a Wetlands and Uta Mountains
  - 18b Wasatch Mountain Zone
  - 18c Semiarid Foothills
- 80 Northern Basin and Range**
  - 80a Dissected High Lava Plateau
  - 80b Semiarid Hills and Low Mountains
  - 80c High Elevation Forests and Shrublands
  - 80d Owyhee Uplands and Canyons
  - 80e Salish-Dominated Valleys
  - 80f Sagebrush Steppes Valleys
  - 80g Semiarid Uplands
  - 80h Partly Forested Mountains



The Northern Rockies (15) mountains and rugged, climate, trees, and understorey species are characteristically mountainous. Douglas-fir, subalpine fir, Engelmann spruce, western larch, lodgepole pine, and ponderosa pine as well as Pacific indicators such as western redcedar, western hemlock, mountain hemlock, and grand fir occur. Pacific tree species are more numerous than in the Idaho Batholith (16) and are never dominant in the Middle Rockies (17). Western white pine was once common but has been decimated by blister rust, early to mid-20th century logging, and fire suppression. Whitebark pine is undergoing a population decline due to the effects of white pine blister rust, mountain pine beetle, and fire. Ecoregion 15 is an ecotone between the Pacific climate influence that Ecoregions 10, 11, and 12 have and the Pacific climate influence that Ecoregions 18, 19, and 20 have. Potential natural vegetation is sagebrush steppe, alpine, and subalpine forest. Fish assemblages are more diverse than in Ecoregion 16. Logging and mining are common and have caused stream water quality problems in the region. Natural stream fish assemblages have low diversity and seldom have more than four native species present. Streams have a nearly uniform white-water adapted fish assemblage of salmonids, sculpin, and dace.

The **Partly Wooded Mountains** ecoregion is largely underlain by sedimentary and igneous rocks. Semiarid influences have dominated soils in other parts of the Idaho Batholith (16). Ecoregion 16 is in the rain shadow of high mountains. Winter precipitation is less than in Ecoregions 16 and 16k and maritime influence is absent. A mosaic of shrubland, open Douglas-fir forest, and aspen occurs and is unlike other parts of Ecoregion 16. Mining has affected water quality. Rural residential and commercial growth is occurring near Ketchikan.

The **Glaciated Bitterroot Mountains and Canyons** ecoregion is underlain by granitic rocks and is different from volcanic ash and glacial till. Peak, lakes, wetlands, and deep glaciated valleys occur. Landforms and biotic diversity are different from nearby ecoregions. Summits are high and rugged. The **High Northern Ridges** ecoregion is underlain by granitic rocks and is different from volcanic ash and glacial till. Peak, lakes, wetlands, and deep glaciated valleys occur. Landforms and biotic diversity are different from nearby ecoregions. Summits are high and rugged. The **High Northern Ridges** ecoregion is underlain by granitic rocks and is different from volcanic ash and glacial till. Peak, lakes, wetlands, and deep glaciated valleys occur. Landforms and biotic diversity are different from nearby ecoregions. Summits are high and rugged.

The **Partly Wooded Mountains** ecoregion is largely underlain by sedimentary and igneous rocks. Semiarid influences have dominated soils in other parts of the Idaho Batholith (16). Ecoregion 16 is in the rain shadow of high mountains. Winter precipitation is less than in Ecoregions 16 and 16k and maritime influence is absent. A mosaic of shrubland, open Douglas-fir forest, and aspen occurs and is unlike other parts of Ecoregion 16. Mining has affected water quality. Rural residential and commercial growth is occurring near Ketchikan.

The **Glaciated Bitterroot Mountains and Canyons** ecoregion is underlain by granitic rocks and is different from volcanic ash and glacial till. Peak, lakes, wetlands, and deep glaciated valleys occur. Landforms and biotic diversity are different from nearby ecoregions. Summits are high and rugged. The **High Northern Ridges** ecoregion is underlain by granitic rocks and is different from volcanic ash and glacial till. Peak, lakes, wetlands, and deep glaciated valleys occur. Landforms and biotic diversity are different from nearby ecoregions. Summits are high and rugged.

The **Partly Wooded Mountains** ecoregion is largely underlain by sedimentary and igneous rocks. Semiarid influences have dominated soils in other parts of the Idaho Batholith (16). Ecoregion 16 is in the rain shadow of high mountains. Winter precipitation is less than in Ecoregions 16 and 16k and maritime influence is absent. A mosaic of shrubland, open Douglas-fir forest, and aspen occurs and is unlike other parts of Ecoregion 16. Mining has affected water quality. Rural residential and commercial growth is occurring near Ketchikan.

The **Glaciated Bitterroot Mountains and Canyons** ecoregion is underlain by granitic rocks and is different from volcanic ash and glacial till. Peak, lakes, wetlands, and deep glaciated valleys occur. Landforms and biotic diversity are different from nearby ecoregions. Summits are high and rugged. The **High Northern Ridges** ecoregion is underlain by granitic rocks and is different from volcanic ash and glacial till. Peak, lakes, wetlands, and deep glaciated valleys occur. Landforms and biotic diversity are different from nearby ecoregions. Summits are high and rugged.

The **Partly Wooded Mountains** ecoregion is largely underlain by sedimentary and igneous rocks. Semiarid influences have dominated soils in other parts of the Idaho Batholith (16). Ecoregion 16 is in the rain shadow of high mountains. Winter precipitation is less than in Ecoregions 16 and 16k and maritime influence is absent. A mosaic of shrubland, open Douglas-fir forest, and aspen occurs and is unlike other parts of Ecoregion 16. Mining has affected water quality. Rural residential and commercial growth is occurring near Ketchikan.

The **Glaciated Bitterroot Mountains and Canyons** ecoregion is underlain by granitic rocks and is different from volcanic ash and glacial till. Peak, lakes, wetlands, and deep glaciated valleys occur. Landforms and biotic diversity are different from nearby ecoregions. Summits are high and rugged. The **High Northern Ridges** ecoregion is underlain by granitic rocks and is different from volcanic ash and glacial till. Peak, lakes, wetlands, and deep glaciated valleys occur. Landforms and biotic diversity are different from nearby ecoregions. Summits are high and rugged.

The **Partly Wooded Mountains** ecoregion is largely underlain by sedimentary and igneous rocks. Semiarid influences have dominated soils in other parts of the Idaho Batholith (16). Ecoregion 16 is in the rain shadow of high mountains. Winter precipitation is less than in Ecoregions 16 and 16k and maritime influence is absent. A mosaic of shrubland, open Douglas-fir forest, and aspen occurs and is unlike other parts of Ecoregion 16. Mining has affected water quality. Rural residential and commercial growth is occurring near Ketchikan.

The **Glaciated Bitterroot Mountains and Canyons** ecoregion is underlain by granitic rocks and is different from volcanic ash and glacial till. Peak, lakes, wetlands, and deep glaciated valleys occur. Landforms and biotic diversity are different from nearby ecoregions. Summits are high and rugged. The **High Northern Ridges** ecoregion is underlain by granitic rocks and is different from volcanic ash and glacial till. Peak, lakes, wetlands, and deep glaciated valleys occur. Landforms and biotic diversity are different from nearby ecoregions. Summits are high and rugged.

The **Partly Wooded Mountains** ecoregion is largely underlain by sedimentary and igneous rocks. Semiarid influences have dominated soils in other parts of the Idaho Batholith (16). Ecoregion 16 is in the rain shadow of high mountains. Winter precipitation is less than in Ecoregions 16 and 16k and maritime influence is absent. A mosaic of shrubland, open Douglas-fir forest, and aspen occurs and is unlike other parts of Ecoregion 16. Mining has affected water quality. Rural residential and commercial growth is occurring near Ketchikan.

The **Glaciated Bitterroot Mountains and Canyons** ecoregion is underlain by granitic rocks and is different from volcanic ash and glacial till. Peak, lakes, wetlands, and deep glaciated valleys occur. Landforms and biotic diversity are different from nearby ecoregions. Summits are high and rugged. The **High Northern Ridges** ecoregion is underlain by granitic rocks and is different from volcanic ash and glacial till. Peak, lakes, wetlands, and deep glaciated valleys occur. Landforms and biotic diversity are different from nearby ecoregions. Summits are high and rugged.

The **Dissected Lows Uplands** ecoregion is cut by the canyons of Ecoregion 10I and are dissected by the Snake River (10I) and Clearwater (10I) rivers. The **Palouse Hills** ecoregion is mostly flat, internally drained, and has high-ordered flood plains that are much of the original plain topography. Nevertheless, Ecoregion 10I is not as flat as farming as Ecoregion 10I and 10J because it is thinner soils.

The **Near Prairie** ecoregion is a lower-elevation, loess-covered, loess hill, and has shallower soils than other parts of Ecoregion 10I. The **Lower Snake and Clearwater Canyons** ecoregion is mostly flat, internally drained, and has high-ordered flood plains that are much of the original plain topography. Nevertheless, Ecoregion 10I is not as flat as farming as Ecoregion 10I and 10J because it is thinner soils.

The **Dissected Lows Uplands** ecoregion is cut by the canyons of Ecoregion 10I and are dissected by the Snake River (10I) and Clearwater (10I) rivers. The **Palouse Hills** ecoregion is mostly flat, internally drained, and has high-ordered flood plains that are much of the original plain topography. Nevertheless, Ecoregion 10I is not as flat as farming as Ecoregion 10I and 10J because it is thinner soils.

The **Near Prairie** ecoregion is a lower-elevation, loess-covered, loess hill, and has shallower soils than other parts of Ecoregion 10I. The **Lower Snake and Clearwater Canyons** ecoregion is mostly flat, internally drained, and has high-ordered flood plains that are much of the original plain topography. Nevertheless, Ecoregion 10I is not as flat as farming as Ecoregion 10I and 10J because it is thinner soils.

The **Dissected Lows Uplands** ecoregion is cut by the canyons of Ecoregion 10I and are dissected by the Snake River (10I) and Clearwater (10I) rivers. The **Palouse Hills** ecoregion is mostly flat, internally drained, and has high-ordered flood plains that are much of the original plain topography. Nevertheless, Ecoregion 10I is not as flat as farming as Ecoregion 10I and 10J because it is thinner soils.

The **Near Prairie** ecoregion is a lower-elevation, loess-covered, loess hill, and has shallower soils than other parts of Ecoregion 10I. The **Lower Snake and Clearwater Canyons** ecoregion is mostly flat, internally drained, and has high-ordered flood plains that are much of the original plain topography. Nevertheless, Ecoregion 10I is not as flat as farming as Ecoregion 10I and 10J because it is thinner soils.

The **Dissected Lows Uplands** ecoregion is cut by the canyons of Ecoregion 10I and are dissected by the Snake River (10I) and Clearwater (10I) rivers. The **Palouse Hills** ecoregion is mostly flat, internally drained, and has high-ordered flood plains that are much of the original plain topography. Nevertheless, Ecoregion 10I is not as flat as farming as Ecoregion 10I and 10J because it is thinner soils.

The **Near Prairie** ecoregion is a lower-elevation, loess-covered, loess hill, and has shallower soils than other parts of Ecoregion 10I. The **Lower Snake and Clearwater Canyons** ecoregion is mostly flat, internally drained, and has high-ordered flood plains that are much of the original plain topography. Nevertheless, Ecoregion 10I is not as flat as farming as Ecoregion 10I and 10J because it is thinner soils.

The **Dissected Lows Uplands** ecoregion is cut by the canyons of Ecoregion 10I and are dissected by the Snake River (10I) and Clearwater (10I) rivers. The **Palouse Hills** ecoregion is mostly flat, internally drained, and has high-ordered flood plains that are much of the original plain topography. Nevertheless, Ecoregion 10I is not as flat as farming as Ecoregion 10I and 10J because it is thinner soils.

The **Near Prairie** ecoregion is a lower-elevation, loess-covered, loess hill, and has shallower soils than other parts of Ecoregion 10I. The **Lower Snake and Clearwater Canyons** ecoregion is mostly flat, internally drained, and has high-ordered flood plains that are much of the original plain topography. Nevertheless, Ecoregion 10I is not as flat as farming as Ecoregion 10I and 10J because it is thinner soils.

The **Dissected Lows Uplands** ecoregion is cut by the canyons of Ecoregion 10I and are dissected by the Snake River (10I) and Clearwater (10I) rivers. The **Palouse Hills** ecoregion is mostly flat, internally drained, and has high-ordered flood plains that are much of the original plain topography. Nevertheless, Ecoregion 10I is not as flat as farming as Ecoregion 10I and 10J because it is thinner soils.

The **Near Prairie** ecoregion is a lower-elevation, loess-covered, loess hill, and has shallower soils than other parts of Ecoregion 10I. The **Lower Snake and Clearwater Canyons** ecoregion is mostly flat, internally drained, and has high-ordered flood plains that are much of the original plain topography. Nevertheless, Ecoregion 10I is not as flat as farming as Ecoregion 10I and 10J because it is thinner soils.

The **Dissected Lows Uplands** ecoregion is cut by the canyons of Ecoregion 10I and are dissected by the Snake River (10I) and Clearwater (10I) rivers. The **Palouse Hills** ecoregion is mostly flat, internally drained, and has high-ordered flood plains that are much of the original plain topography. Nevertheless, Ecoregion 10I is not as flat as farming as Ecoregion 10I and 10J because it is thinner soils.

The **Near Prairie** ecoregion is a lower-elevation, loess-covered, loess hill, and has shallower soils than other parts of Ecoregion 10I. The **Lower Snake and Clearwater Canyons** ecoregion is mostly flat, internally drained, and has high-ordered flood plains that are much of the original plain topography. Nevertheless, Ecoregion 10I is not as flat as farming as Ecoregion 10I and 10J because it is thinner soils.

The **Dissected Lows Uplands** ecoregion is cut by the canyons of Ecoregion 10I and are dissected by the Snake River (10I) and Clearwater (10I) rivers. The **Palouse Hills** ecoregion is mostly flat, internally drained, and has high-ordered flood plains that are much of the original plain topography. Nevertheless, Ecoregion 10I is not as flat as farming as Ecoregion 10I and 10J because it is thinner soils.

The **Near Prairie** ecoregion is a lower-elevation, loess-covered, loess hill, and has shallower soils than other parts of Ecoregion 10I. The **Lower Snake and Clearwater Canyons** ecoregion is mostly flat, internally drained, and has high-ordered flood plains that are much of the original plain topography. Nevertheless, Ecoregion 10I is not as flat as farming as Ecoregion 10I and 10J because it is thinner soils.

The **Dissected Lows Uplands** ecoregion is cut by the canyons of Ecoregion 10I and are dissected by the Snake River (10I) and Clearwater (10I) rivers. The **Palouse Hills** ecoregion is mostly flat, internally drained, and has high-ordered flood plains that are much of the original plain topography. Nevertheless, Ecoregion 10I is not as flat as farming as Ecoregion 10I and 10J because it is thinner soils.

The **Near Prairie** ecoregion is a lower-elevation, loess-covered, loess hill, and has shallower soils than other parts of Ecoregion 10I. The **Lower Snake and Clearwater Canyons** ecoregion is mostly flat, internally drained, and has high-ordered flood plains that are much of the original plain topography. Nevertheless, Ecoregion 10I is not as flat as farming as Ecoregion 10I and 10J because it is thinner soils.

The **Dissected Lows Uplands** ecoregion is cut by the canyons of Ecoregion 10I and are dissected by the Snake River (10I) and Clearwater (10I) rivers. The **Palouse Hills** ecoregion is mostly flat, internally drained, and has high-ordered flood plains that are much of the original plain topography. Nevertheless, Ecoregion 10I is not as flat as farming as Ecoregion 10I and 10J because it is thinner soils.

The **Near Prairie** ecoregion is a lower-elevation, loess-covered, loess hill, and has shallower soils than other parts of Ecoregion 10I. The **Lower Snake and Clearwater Canyons** ecoregion is mostly flat, internally drained, and has high-ordered flood plains that are much of the original plain topography. Nevertheless, Ecoregion 10I is not as flat as farming as Ecoregion 10I and 10J because it is thinner soils.

The **Dissected Lows Uplands** ecoregion is cut by the canyons of Ecoregion 10I and are dissected by the Snake River (10I) and Clearwater (10I) rivers. The **Palouse Hills** ecoregion is mostly flat, internally drained, and has high-ordered flood plains that are much of the original plain topography. Nevertheless, Ecoregion 10I is not as flat as farming as Ecoregion 10I and 10J because it is thinner soils.

The **Near Prairie** ecoregion is a lower-elevation, loess-covered, loess hill, and has shallower soils than other parts of Ecoregion 10I. The **Lower Snake and Clearwater Canyons** ecoregion is mostly flat, internally drained, and has high-ordered flood plains that are much of the original plain topography. Nevertheless, Ecoregion 10I is not as flat as farming as Ecoregion 10I and 10J because it is thinner soils.

The **Dissected Lows Uplands** ecoregion is cut by the canyons of Ecoregion 10I and are dissected by the Snake River (10I) and Clearwater (10I) rivers. The **Palouse Hills** ecoregion is mostly flat, internally drained, and has high-ordered flood plains that are much of the original plain topography. Nevertheless, Ecoregion 10I is not as flat as farming as Ecoregion 10I and 10J because it is thinner soils.

The **Near Prairie** ecoregion is a lower-elevation, loess-covered, loess hill, and has shallower soils than other parts of Ecoregion 10I. The **Lower Snake and Clearwater Canyons** ecoregion is mostly flat, internally drained, and has high-ordered flood plains that are much of the original plain topography. Nevertheless, Ecoregion 10I is not as flat as farming as Ecoregion 10I and 10J because it is thinner soils.

The **Dissected Lows Uplands** ecoregion is cut by the canyons of Ecoregion 10I and are dissected by the Snake River (10I) and Clearwater (10I) rivers. The **Palouse Hills** ecoregion is mostly flat, internally drained, and has high-ordered flood plains that are much of the original plain topography. Nevertheless, Ecoregion 10I is not as flat as farming as Ecoregion 10I and 10J because it is thinner soils.

The **Shadscale-Dominated Saline Basins** ecoregion is mostly flat, internally drained, and has high-ordered flood plains that are much of the original plain topography. Nevertheless, Ecoregion 10I is not as flat as farming as Ecoregion 10I and 10J because it is thinner soils.

The **Sagebrush Basins and Slopes** ecoregion is mostly flat, internally drained, and has high-ordered flood plains that are much of the original plain topography. Nevertheless, Ecoregion 10I is not as flat as farming as Ecoregion 10I and 10J because it is thinner soils.

The **Woodland- and Shrub-Covered Low Mountains** ecoregion is mostly flat, internally drained, and has high-ordered flood plains that are much of the original plain topography. Nevertheless, Ecoregion 10I is not as flat as farming as Ecoregion 10I and 10J because it is thinner soils.

The **Malad and Cache Valleys** ecoregion is mostly flat, internally drained, and has high-ordered flood plains that are much of the original plain topography. Nevertheless, Ecoregion 10I is not as flat as farming as Ecoregion 10I and 10J because it is thinner soils.

The **Malad and Cache Valleys** ecoregion is mostly flat, internally drained, and has high-ordered flood plains that are much of the original plain topography. Nevertheless, Ecoregion 10I is not as flat as farming as Ecoregion 10I and 10J because it is thinner soils.

The **Malad and Cache Valleys** ecoregion is mostly flat, internally drained, and has high-ordered flood plains that are much of the original plain topography. Nevertheless, Ecoregion 10I is not as flat as farming as Ecoregion 10I and 10J because it is thinner soils.

The **Malad and Cache Valleys** ecoregion is mostly flat, internally drained, and has high-ordered flood plains that are much of the original plain topography. Nevertheless, Ecoregion 10I is not as flat as farming as Ecoregion 10I and 10J because it is thinner soils.

The **Malad and Cache Valleys** ecoregion is mostly flat, internally drained, and has high-ordered flood plains that are much of the original plain topography. Nevertheless, Ecoregion 10I is not as flat as farming as Ecoregion 10I and 10J because it is thinner soils.

The **Malad and Cache Valleys** ecoregion is mostly flat, internally drained, and has high-ordered flood plains that are much of the original plain topography. Nevertheless, Ecoregion 10I is not as flat as farming as Ecoregion 10I and 10J because it is thinner soils.

The **Malad and Cache Valleys** ecoregion is mostly flat, internally drained, and has high-ordered flood plains that are much of the original plain topography. Nevertheless, Ecoregion 10I is not as flat as farming as Ecoregion 10I and 10J because it is thinner soils.

The **Malad and Cache Valleys** ecoregion is mostly flat, internally drained, and has high-ordered flood plains that are much of the original plain topography. Nevertheless, Ecoregion 10I is not as flat as farming as Ecoregion 10I and 10J because it is thinner soils.

The **Malad and Cache Valleys** ecoregion is mostly flat, internally drained, and has high-ordered flood plains that are much of the original plain topography. Nevertheless, Ecoregion 10I is not as flat as farming as Ecoregion 10I and 10J because it is thinner soils.

The **Malad and Cache Valleys** ecoregion is mostly flat, internally drained, and has high-ordered flood plains that are much of the original plain topography. Nevertheless, Ecoregion 10I is not as flat as farming as Ecoregion 10I and 10J because it is thinner soils.

The **Malad and Cache Valleys** ecoregion is mostly flat, internally drained, and has high-ordered flood plains that are much of the original plain topography. Nevertheless, Ecoregion 10I is not as flat as farming as Ecoregion 10I and 10J because it is thinner soils.

The **Malad and Cache Valleys** ecoregion is mostly flat, internally drained, and has high-ordered flood plains that are much of the original plain topography. Nevertheless, Ecoregion 10I is not as flat as farming as Ecoregion 10I and 10J because it is thinner soils.

The **Malad and Cache Valleys** ecoregion is mostly flat, internally drained, and has high-ordered flood plains that are much of the original plain topography. Nevertheless, Ecoregion 10I is not as flat as farming as Ecoregion 10I and 10J because it is thinner soils.

The **Malad and Cache Valleys** ecoregion is mostly flat, internally drained, and has high-ordered flood plains that are much of the original plain topography. Nevertheless, Ecoregion 10I is not as flat as farming as Ecoregion 10I and 10J because it is thinner soils.

The **Malad and Cache Valleys** ecoregion is mostly flat, internally drained, and has high-ordered flood plains that are much of the original plain topography. Nevertheless, Ecoregion 10I is not as flat as farming as Ecoregion 10I and 10J because it is thinner soils.

The **Malad and Cache Valleys** ecoregion is mostly flat, internally drained, and has high-ordered flood plains that are much of the original plain topography. Nevertheless, Ecoregion 10I is not as flat as farming as Ecoregion 10I and 10J because it is thinner soils.

The **Malad and Cache Valleys** ecoregion is mostly flat, internally drained, and has high-ordered flood plains that are much of the original plain topography. Nevertheless, Ecoregion 10I is not as flat as farming as Ecoregion 10I and 10J because it is thinner soils.

The **Malad and Cache Valleys** ecoregion is mostly flat, internally drained, and has high-ordered flood plains that are much of the original plain topography. Nevertheless, Ecoregion 10I is not as flat as farming as Ecoregion 10I and 10J because it is thinner soils.

The **Malad and Cache Valleys** ecoregion is mostly flat, internally drained, and has high-ordered flood plains that are much of the original plain topography. Nevertheless, Ecoregion 10I is not as flat as farming as Ecoregion 10I and 10J because it is thinner soils.

The **Malad and Cache Valleys** ecoregion is mostly flat, internally drained, and has high-ordered flood plains that are much of the original plain topography. Nevertheless, Ecoregion 10I is not as flat as farming as Ecoregion 10I and 10J because it is thinner soils.

The **Malad and Cache Valleys** ecoregion is mostly flat, internally drained, and has high-ordered flood plains that are much of the original plain topography. Nevertheless, Ecoregion 10I is not as flat as farming as Ecoregion 10I and 10J because it is thinner soils.

The **Malad and Cache Valleys** ecoregion is mostly flat, internally drained, and has high-ordered flood plains that are much of the original plain topography. Nevertheless, Ecoregion 10I is not as flat as farming as Ecoregion 10I and 10J because it is thinner soils.