Ecotopes of Wyoming

The 59 level II ecoregions of Wyoming, one of the most ecotone-rich states on the continent, are defined in Omernik and Omernik (1995). Wyoming's level III ecoregions have been defined in Antevs (1935), and the level IV ecoregions in Antevs (1936). A map of the level III ecoregions is provided in Omernik (1995), and a map of the level IV ecoregions is provided in Omernik and Omernik (1995).

The ecoregions of Wyoming are characterized by their diverse topography, climate, geology, and vegetation. The state is divided into several major ecoregions, including the Northwestern Great Plains, the Snake River Plain, the Mid-Elevation Sedimentary Mountains, and the Western Great Basin.

The Northwestern Great Plains is a vast region of rolling plains with hills, cuestas, mesas, terraces, and river valleys. The soils are mostly floodplain soils, and the climate is semi-arid with annual precipitation ranging from 10 to 14 inches. Potential natural vegetation is mainly Gardner saltbush, western wheatgrass, and Indian ricegrass.

The Snake River Plain is a high, cold valley west of the Teton Range. Its climate is characterized by cold winters and hot summers, with average annual precipitation ranging from 10 to 14 inches. The soils are mostly alluvial soils, and the vegetation is a mix of grasses, shrubs, and some trees.

The Mid-Elevation Sedimentary Mountains are characterized by their high, cold climate and moderate precipitation. The soils are mostly alluvial soils, and the vegetation is a mix of grasses, shrubs, and some trees.

The Western Great Basin is a vast region of arid landscapes, including desert basins, alkali flats, and oasis lands. The soils are mostly salt-affected soils, and the vegetation is a mix of grasses, shrubs, and some trees.

The ecoregions of Wyoming are important for their biodiversity and ecological value. The state is home to a wide variety of plant and animal species, including many that are found nowhere else in the world. The ecoregions are also important for their role in the state's economy, providing resources for agriculture, ranching, and tourism.

The ecoregions of Wyoming are also important for their role in managing environmental resources. The state has a number of agencies and organizations that are responsible for managing the ecoregions, including the Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Wyoming Game and Fish Department. The ecoregions are also used for land management planning, including the planning of land use and development projects.

The ecoregions of Wyoming are an important resource for understanding the state's natural history, ecology, and biodiversity. The ecoregions are also an important resource for understanding the state's land use and development planning, including the planning of land use and development projects.