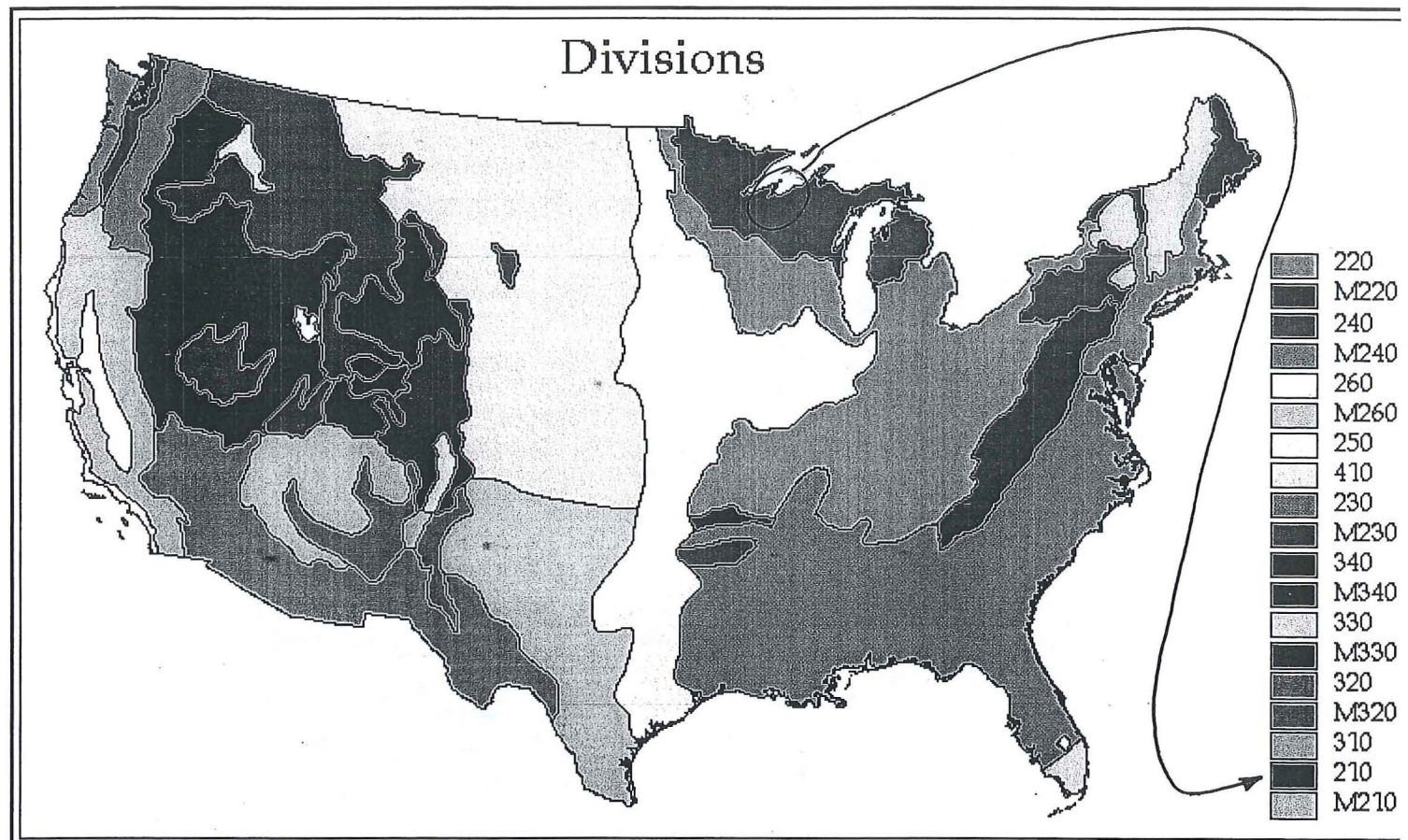


Appendix 10

Ecoregion Maps and Information

Ecosystem Divisions

Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico divisions...



Click on a specific DIVISION in the map above or the list below...

100 POLAR DOMAIN

120 Tundra Division

- 124 Arctic Tundra Province
- 125 Bering Tundra (Northern) Province
- 126 Bering Tundra (Southern) Province

M120 Tundra Division - Mountain Provinces

- M121 Brooks Range Tundra--Polar Desert Province
- M125 Seward Peninsula Tundra--Meadow Province
- M126 Ahklun Mountains Tundra--Meadow Province
- M127 Aleutian Oceanic Meadow--Heath Province

130 Subarctic Division

- 131 Yukon Intermontane Plateaus Tayga Forest
- 135 Coastal Trough Humid Tayga Province
- 139 Upper Yukon Tayga Province

M130 Subarctic Division - Mountain Provinces

- M131 Yukon Intermontane Plateaus Tayga--Meadow Province
- M135 Alaska Range Humid Tayga--Tundra--Meadow
- M139 Upper Yukon Tayga--Meadow Province

200 HUMID TEMPERATE DOMAIN

210 Warm Continental Division

- 212 Laurentian Mixed Forest Province

M210 Warm Continental Division - Mountain Provinces

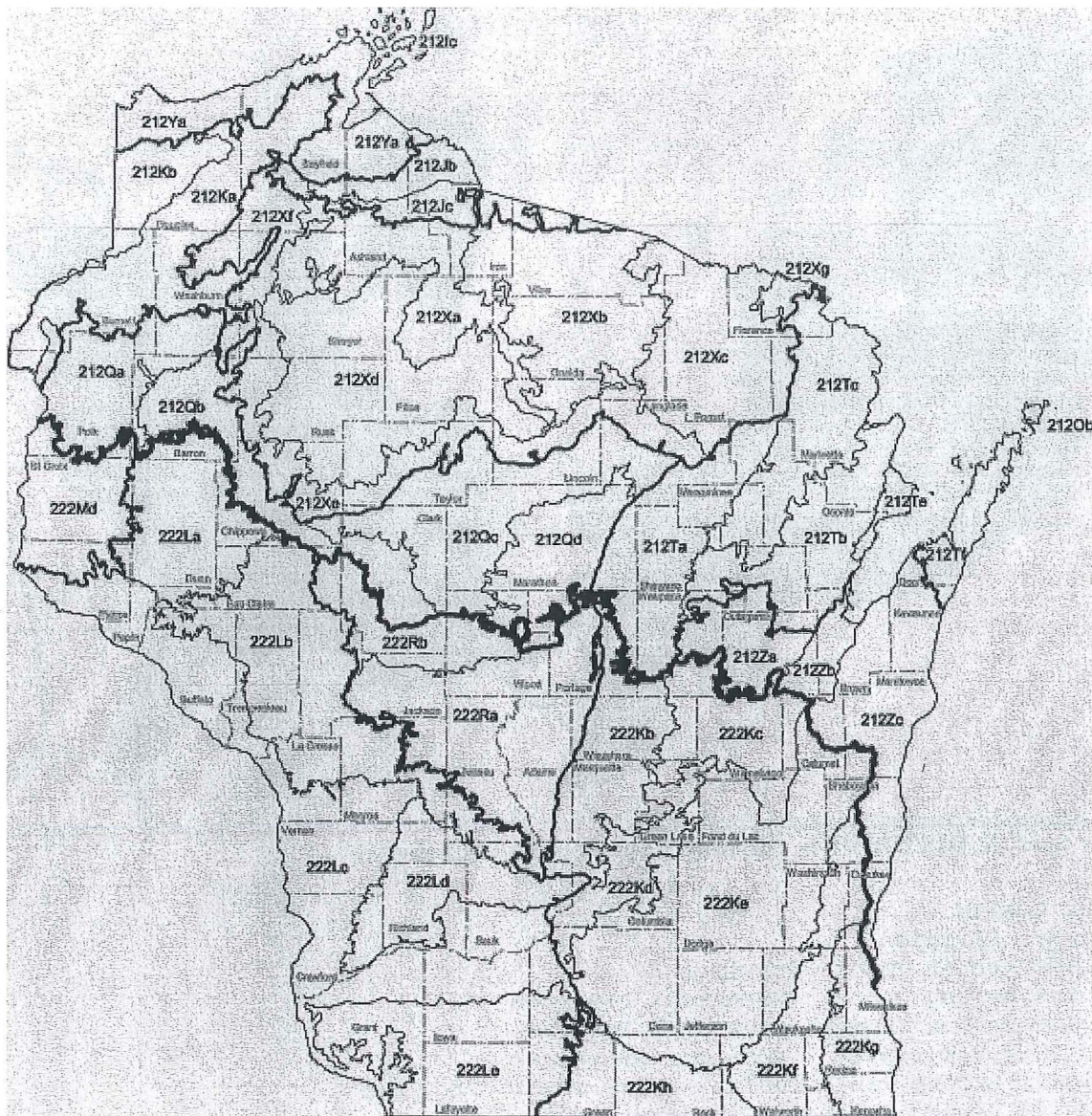
- M212 Adirondack-New England Mixed Forest--Coniferous Forest--Alpine Meadow Province

220 Hot Continental Division

- 221 Eastern Broadleaf Forest (Oceanic) Province

Map #1

The heaviest line shows the division between Provinces, approximating the location of the Tension Zone. The line of medium thickness indicates Section boundaries. The thinner lines are Subsection boundaries. Subsections are nested within Sections, and Sections are nested within Provinces.



Province 212 = "Laurentian Mixed Forest Province
 222 = Eastern Broadleaf Forest Province
 American/Douglas river in 212Ya or 212Kb.

210 Warm Continental Division

South of the eastern area of the subarctic climate, in the region between lat. 40 and 55 N. and from the continental interior to the east coast, lies the humid warm-summer continental climate. Located squarely between the source regions of polar continental air masses to the north and maritime or continental tropical air masses to the south, it is subject to strong seasonal contrasts in temperature as these air masses push back and forth across the continent.

In the Koppen-Trewartha system, this area is designated as Dcb, described as a cold, snowy winter climate with a warm summer (see Appendix 2, climate diagram for Iron Mountain, Michigan). The Dcb climate has 4 to 7 months when temperatures exceed 50F (10C), with no dry season. The average temperature during the coldest month is below 32F (0C). The warm summer signified by the symbol b has an average temperature during its hottest month that never exceeds 72F (22C). Precipitation is ample all year, but is substantially greater during the summer.

Needleleaf and mixed needleleaf-deciduous forest grows throughout the colder northern parts of the humid continental climate zone, extending into the mountain regions of the Adirondacks and northern New England. Here soils are Spodosols with a low supply of bases and a horizon in which organic matter, iron, and aluminum have accumulated. They are strongly leached, but have an upper layer of humus. Cool temperatures inhibit bacterial activity that would destroy this organic matter in tropical regions. Soils are deficient in calcium, potassium, and magnesium, and are generally acid. Thus, they are poorly suited to crop production, even though adequate rainfall is generally assured; but conifers thrive in them.

Level III Ecoregions of Wisconsin

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National Health and Environmental Effects Research Laboratory
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

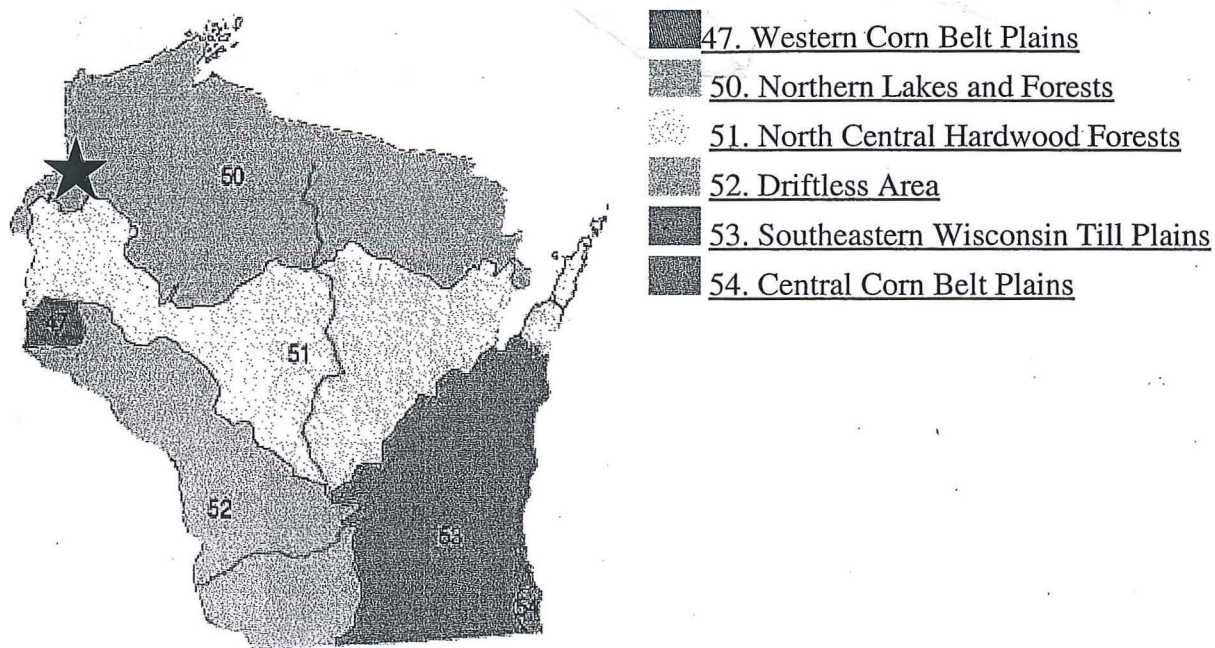


Figure 30. Ecoregion map for Wisconsin.