

Oregon Common Resource Area Legend

<i>MLRA</i>	<i>MLRA Name</i>	<i>National CRA Symbol</i>	<i>National CRA Name</i>	<i>National CRA Description</i>
1	Northern Pacific Coast Range, Foothills, and Valleys	1.1	Northern Pacific Coast Range, Foothills, and Valleys - Volcanics	This unit is comprised of mountains having basalt bedrock outside of the "fog belt". Temperature regime is mesic, frigid and small area of cryic; moisture regime is udic. Vegetation is Douglas-fir and western hemlock.
		1.2	Northern Pacific Coast Range, Foothills, and Valleys - Willapa Hills	This unit is comprised of lower elevation mountains and foothills in the Coast Range. The soils are underlain by sedimentary bedrock but have a more silty and clayey texture throughout the profiles. The soils in unit 1.6 are more loamy in texture. Fragipans are present in some of these soils. Temperature regime is mesic; moisture regime is udic. Vegetation is Douglas-fir and western hemlock.
		1.3	Northern Pacific Coast Range, Foothills, and Valleys - Columbia River Tidal Areas	This unit is comprised of diked and undiked tidal areas along the Columbia River outside the "fog belt". Temperature regime is mesic; moisture regime is udic. The similar diked islands in unit 2.1 have a xeric moisture regime having a climate more favorable for intensive agriculture.

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1	Northern Pacific Coast Range, Foothills, and Valleys	1.6	Northern Pacific Coast Range, Foothills, and Valleys - Mid-Coastal Sedimentary	This unit is comprised of mountains having sedimentary bedrock outside of the "fog belt". Temperature regime is mesic; moisture regime is udic. Sitka spruce is typically absent. Dominant vegetation is Douglas-fir and western hemlock. It includes narrow inland floodplains and terraces.
		1.7	Northern Pacific Coast Range, Foothills, and Valleys - Southern Oregon Coastal	This unit is comprised of mountains typically having sedimentary bedrock outside of the "fog belt". Temperature regime is mesic; moisture regime is udic. Sitka spruce is absent. Dominant vegetation is Douglas-fir, western hemlock and tanoak. The presence of tanoak separates the unit from 1.6 and the presence of western hemlock separates the unit from 5.29.
2	Willamette and Puget Sound Valleys	2.1	Willamette and Puget Valleys - Portland/Vancouver Basin	This unit is comprised of the terraces and floodplains of the Willamette and Columbia Rivers in the Portland/Vancouver Metro Area. Landforms, soils and vegetation have similarities to the remainder of the Willamette Valley but since H (humans) are a component within SWAPA +H, this area of the state will have different management concerns that will need to be addressed (urban, nurseries, etc.). Temperature regime is mesic; moisture regime is xeric.
		2.2	Willamette and Puget Valleys - Willamette River Floodplains and Tributaries	This unit is comprised of the floodplain of the Willamette River and its major tributaries. It includes historic riparian areas and intensive row crops. Temperature regime is mesic; moisture regime is xeric.

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2	Willamette and Puget Sound Valleys	2.3	Willamette and Puget Valleys - Prairie Terraces	This unit is comprised of the terraces in the Willamette Valley. The soils range from well drained to poorly drained. Land use is variable. Temperature regime is mesic; moisture regime is xeric. Numerous ponded seasonal wetlands.
		2.4	Willamette and Puget Valleys - Valley Foothills	This unit is comprised of the foothills of the Willamette Valley. The soils are over basalt and sedimentary bedrock and are typically red and clayey. Vegetation is Douglas-fir and Oregon white oak. Temperature regime is mesic; moisture regime is xeric. The unit lacks western hemlock which is characteristic of the adjacent units in the Coast and Cascade MLRA's.
3	Olympic and Cascade Mountains	3.1	Olympic and Cascade Mountains - Western Cascades Lowlands and Valleys	This unit comprises the lower elevations of the Cascade Mountains adjacent to the Valley Foothills unit (2.4). Bedrock is basalt, andesite and rhyolite. Vegetation is Douglas-fir and western hemlock. It is one of the most important timber producing areas in the Northwest. Temperature regime is mesic; moisture regime is udic.
		3.2	Olympic and Cascade Mountains - Western Cascades Montane Highlands	This unit comprises the mid to high elevation of the Cascades. Vegetation is Douglas-fir, western and mountain hemlock, Pacific silver fir, and noble fir. Elevation is typically above about 3,000 feet. The mountains are highly dissected with steep slopes. Temperature regime is frigid and "warm" cryic; moisture regime is udic. It normally has a deep annual snowpack.

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3	Olympic and Cascade Mountains	3.3	Olympic and Cascade Mountains - Southern Cascade Crest Montane Forest	This unit comprises the southern end of the high Cascades. Vegetation is mountain hemlock, lodgepole pine, Shasta red fir, Pacific silver fir and noble fir. The unit has a plateau topography and is characterized by numerous alpine lakes. Temperature regime is cryic; moisture regime is udic.
		3.4	Olympic and Cascade Mountains - Cascade Subalpine-Alpine	The Cascade Subalpine/Alpine CRA is an area of high, glaciated, volcanic peaks that rise above subalpine meadows. It is characterized by bare rock outcrop, lava flows and volcanic peaks. Elevations range from 5600 to 12000 feet. Active glaciation occurs on the highest volcanoes and decreases from north to south. The winters are very cold and the growing season is extremely short. Flora and Fauna adapted to high elevations include herbaceous and shrubby subalpine meadow vegetation and scattered patches of mountain hemlock, subalpine fir, and whitebark pine.
		3.5	Olympic and Cascade Mountains - Northern Cascade Crest Montane Forest	The Cascade Crest Montane Forest CRA consists of an undulating plateau punctuated by volcanic buttes and cones that reach a maximum elevation of about 6500 feet. The CRA is extensively forested with mountain hemlock and Pacific silver fir. Temperature regime is cryic; moisture regime is udic. Although this unit has the same moisture and temperature regime as unit 3.3, it is noticeably more moist and the break between 3.3 and 3.5 is transitional.

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4	Sitka Spruce Belt	4A.1	Sitka Spruce Belt - Coastal Sedimentary Uplands	This unit is comprised of mountains having sedimentary bedrock in the "fog belt". Temperature regime is isomesic; moisture regime is udic. Sitka spruce is present and separates the unit from unit 1.1.
		4A.2	Sitka Spruce Belt - Coastal Lowlands	This unit is comprised of marine terraces, diked and undiked floodplains and estuaries. Temperature regime is isomesic; moisture regime is udic.
		4A.3	Sitka Spruce Belt - Coastal Volcanic Uplands	This unit is comprised of mountains having basalt bedrock in the "fog belt". Temperature regime is isomesic and isofrigid; moisture regime is udic. Sitka spruce is present.
		4B.1	Coastal Redwood Belt - Crescent City Plain	This unit is on a coastal plain between mountains of the northern California Coast Ranges and the Pacific Ocean. The soil temperature regimes are isomesic. Soil moisture regimes are mostly udic, and some aquic. Common vegetation series on the plain are Sitka spruce on the outer edge and Redwood inland. The Smith River, a large distributary from the Klamath Mountains, has an outlet on the Plain.

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4	Sitka Spruce Belt	4B.2	Coastal Redwood Belt - Northern Franciscan	This unit is in a steep mountainous area of the northern California Coast Ranges with substantial oceanic influence on climate, including summer fog. The soil temperature regimes are predominantly isomesic. Soil moisture regimes are mostly udic with some aquic. Common vegetation series include redwood, Douglas-fir, and tanoak. The Klamath and Smith Rivers, which drain from the Klamath Mountains, cross This unit to reach the ocean.
5	Siskiyou-Trinity Area	5.1	Sisikyou-Trinity Area - Gasquet Mountain Ultramafics	This unit encompasses ultramafic rocks in the Josephine ophiolite. Soil temperature regimes are predominantly mesic. Soil moisture regimes are xeric. Common vegetation series include Jeffrey pine, lodgepole pine, and Port Orford-cedar. It drains to the Smith River and tributaries of the Klamath River.
		5.2	Siskiyou-Trinity Area - Western Jurassic	This unit is in the Western Jurassic Belt. It is along the western edge of the Klamath Mountains. Soil temperature regimes are predominantly mesic. Soil moisture regimes are xeric, bordering udic along the western edge. Common vegetation series include Douglas-fir, tanoak, and canyon live oak. The Smith, Klamath, and Trinity Rivers cross the unit.

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5	Siskiyou-Trinity Area	5.24	Siskiyou-Trinity Area - Inland Siskiyou	This unit comprises most of the MLRA. It is characterized by mountains. Geology is comprised of metasediments, metavolcanics and granitic rocks. Vegetation is dominated by Douglas-fir, ponderosa pine, madrone and scattered Oregon white oak. Temperature regime is mesic with small areas of frigid; moisture regime is xeric with some north slopes being udic. Udic areas adjacent to MLRA 1 and 3 are characterized by having western hemlock.
		5.25	Siskiyou-Trinity Area - Rogue and Illinois Valleys	This unit is comprised of the terraces and floodplains of the Rogue and Illinois River Valleys. Temperature regime is mesic; moisture regime is xeric. This unit contains small areas of foothill landforms but not to the extent of that characteristic for unit 5.28.
		5.26	Siskiyou-Trinity Area - Coastal Siskiyou	This unit is similar to unit 5.24 except that precipitation is much greater and tanoak is a significant tree in the plant community. The higher precipitation and management considerations for tanoak (sprouter) make this area unique from unit 5.24.

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5	Siskiyou-Trinity Area	5.27	Siskiyou-Trinity Area - Umpqua Cascades	This unit is characterized by mid elevation mountains in the southern Cascades. Temperature regime is mesic and frigid; moisture regime is xeric. Vegetation consists of Douglas-fir at low elevations and white fir at higher elevations. Western hemlock is absent except in drainageways or areas receiving additional moisture. The unit is similar to units 3.1 and 3.2 in the Cascades except for the absence of hemlock and the more moist climatic conditions.
		5.28	Siskiyou-Trinity Area - Umpqua Interior Foothills	This unit is comprised of a complex of floodplains, terraces and foothills. The significant intermingling of foothill landforms in this unit makes it nearly impossible to separate out units of 5.25 and 5.26 thus 5.28 is a complex map unit. Vegetation and climate is very similar to that described in units 5.25 and 5.26.
		5.4	Siskiyou-Trinity Area - Red Butte	This unit is along a drainage divide between the Klamath river on the south and the Applegate River on the north. Soil temperature regimes are predominantly frigid, with some cryic at higher elevations. Soil moisture regimes are xeric. Common vegetation series include white fir, red fir, and Jeffrey pine. It drains to the Applegate River on the north and to Indian Creek and other tributaries of the Klamath River.

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5	Siskiyou-Trinity Area	5.6	Siskiyou-Trinity Area - Scott Bar Mountain	This unit is on mountains around the lower stretch of the Scott River and the middle stretch of the Klamath River. Soil temperature regimes are predominantly mesic, with some frigid at higher elevations. Soil moisture regimes are xeric. Common vegetation series include mixed conifer, Douglas-fir, Ponderosa pine, and Jeffrey pine. It drains to the Scott and Klamath Rivers, which flow through the unit.
		5.7	Siskiyou-Trinity Area - Siskiyou Foothills	This unit is characterized by foothills adjacent to the terrace and floodplain unit 5.1. It is dominated by Oregon white oak, Pacific madrone, ponderosa pine and scattered Douglas-fir. Significant areas of rangeland are scattered throughout the unit on shallow soils. Temperature regime is mesic; moisture regime is xeric.
6	Cascade Mountains, Eastern Slope	6.1	Cascade Mountains, Eastern Slope - Cold Wet Pumice Plateau Basins	This unit is characterized by cold wet basins. The soils are dominated by ash and pumice from Mt. Mazama. Extensive wetlands in Klamath and Sycan Marshes and groundwater quality issues in Lapine Basin. Temperature regime is cryic with aquic soil conditions.
		6.11	Cascade Mountains, Eastern Slope - Pumice Plateau Forest	This unit occurs on the southern extreme of the MLRA and is characterized by nearly level to undulating pumice mantled plateaus dominated by lodgepole pine and ponderosa pine. The soils consist of deep deposits of ash and pumice from Mt. Mazama. Cold temperatures and frost limit the production of ponderosa pine. Temperature regime is cryic; moisture regime is xeric.

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6	Cascade Mountains, Eastern Slope	6.7	Cascade Mountains, Eastern Slope - Grand Fir Mixed Forest	This unit is not extensive in Oregon but is in Washington. The vegetation is a mix of grand fir, Douglas fir, and ponderosa pine. This unit is lower in elevation than unit 3.5. Temperature regime is frigid; moisture regime is udic with a deep annual snowpack. It is characterized by high, glaciated plateaus and mountains.
		6.8	Cascade Mountains, Eastern Slope - Oak-Conifer Eastern Cascades-Columbia Foothills	This unit occurs at the eastern extreme of the Columbia River Gorge . It is characterized by vegetation of Oregon white oak, ponderosa pine and Douglas-fir. This unit and its vegetation are characteristic of the Columbia River gorge "micro-climate". This unit extends about equal distance into Oregon and Washington. Temperature regime is mesic and the moisture regime is xeric. This unit includes the orchard areas of Hood River.
		6.9	Cascade Mountains, Eastern Slope - Ponderosa Pine/Bitterbrush Woodland	This unit is characterized by undulating ash mantled lava flows. Vegetation is dominated by ponderosa pine, antelope bitterbrush and Idaho fescue. This unit lacks the dominance of lodgepole pine and the coarse pumice fragments characteristic of unit 6.1. Temperature regime is frigid; moisture regime is xeric.

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7	Columbia Basin	7.1	Columbia Basin - Sandy Missoula Flood Deposits	This unit once contained vast temporary lakes that were created by flood waters from glacial Lake Missoula. Mean annual precipitation is 6 to 9 inches. The soils are dominantly sand, loamy sand or sandy loam in texture. Soil series are Quincy, Sagehill, Roloff, Olex and Koehler. Temperature regime is mesic and the moisture regime is aridic. Native vegetation consists of bluebunch wheatgrass and sagebrush. Major irrigation projects provide Columbia River water and have allowed the conversion of large areas of sagebrush to agriculture. Water supply is not limited but groundwater quality is a major issue.
		7.2	Columbia Basin - Silty Missoula Flood Deposits	This unit occurs as a transition between the Sandy Missoula Flood Deposits CRA and MLRA 8. The soils are dominated by silt loam or silt textures. Soil series are Warden and Shano. Temperature regime is mesic and the moisture regime is aridic.
8	Columbia Plateau	8.1	Columbia Plateau - Umatilla River Floodplains	This unit is characterized by the major floodplains within the MLRA. The unit matches with Washington State in the vicinity of Milton-Freewater and Walla Walla. The dominant unit is along the Umatilla River from about Hermiston to Pendleton. The dominant soils are Hermiston and Kimberly. Temperature regime is mesic; moisture regime is aridic. Precipitation is about 9 to 12 inches.

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8	Columbia Plateau	8.11	Columbia Plateau - Umatilla Plateau	This is the major unit within the MLRA. It consists of loess mantled basalt plateaus. The soils are the moderately deep silt loam Condon and Morrow soils series. Temperature regime is mesic; moisture regime is xeric. Precipitation is about 12 to 15 inches.
		8.12	Columbia Plateau - Pilot Rock Bench	This unit is characterized by loess overlying older cemented gravelly alluvium. The soils are the Pilot Rock and McKay soil series. Temperature regime is mesic; moisture regime is xeric. Precipitation is about 12 to 18 inches.
		8.2	Columbia Plateau - Loess Islands	This unit is the remanent of the once unbroken mantle of wind-deposited loess that covered the entire Columbia Plateau. The unit is surrounded by eroded Pleistocene flood channels. Mean annual precipitation is 9 to 15 inches, increasing from west to east. Temperature regime is mesic and the moisture regime is aridic and xeric. The big sage-bluebunch wheatgrass association is the predominant vegetation. Three tip sage and Idaho fescue grow in a band around the northern perimeter of the CRA. Present-day land use has transformed the loess islands into wheat fields. Because of the low annual precipitation, crop rotations generally include a fallow period.

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8	Columbia Plateau	8.5	Columbia Plateau - Moist Yakima Folds	This unit is a series of anticlinal ridges and synclinal valleys covering the western Columbia Plateau. The far eastern end of the unit enters Oregon east of Wallula Gap on the Columbia River. The ridges are composed of basalt layers up to 12,000 feet thick. Loess blankets the south-facing slopes and supports dryland wheat farming, while grazing occurs on steep, rocky north slopes. Located in the rainshadow of the Cascade Range, it receives 9 to 15 inches of precipitation. Temperature regime is mesic and the moisture regime is aridic. Sagebrush and bunchgrass associations dominate plant communities outside of heavily farmed or grazed areas.
		8.8	Columbia Plateau - Wapinitia-Simnasho Plateau	This unit is characterized by loess mantled basalt plateaus. This unit only occurs west of the Deschutes Canyon on Juniper Flat south to about Lake Billy Chinook. The soils are dominantly Watama, Bakeoven, and Shear. Temperature regime is mesic; moisture regime is aridic and xeric. Precipitation is about 10 to 16 inches.
		8.9	Columbia Plateau - Deschutes-John Day Canyons	This unit is characterized by the deeply dissected canyon sideslopes of the Deschutes and John Day Rivers. Soils are shallow and Rock outcrop and Rubbleland are prevalent. Temperature regime is mesic; moisture regime is aridic. Precipitation is about 9 to 14 inches.

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9	Palouse and Nez Perce Prairies	9.1	Palouse and Nez Perce Prairies - Umatilla Dissected Uplands	This unit is characterized by shallow and moderately deep soils on gently to steeply sloping hills and mountains adjacent to forestland. The dominant soils are Gwin, Gwinly, Gurdane and Waha. Temperature regime is mesic; moisture regime is xeric. Precipitation is about 16 to 25 inches. Most areas are used for livestock grazing.
		9.4	Palouse and Nez Perce Prairies - Deep Loess Foothills	This unit is characterized by the lower, northwest-facing slopes of the eastern Blue Mountains. This unit is characterized by deep and very deep loess deposits on hills and terraces. The soils are dominated by the Athena, Imbler, Palouse, Lostine and Ladd soil series. Temperature regime is mesic and the moisture regime is xeric. Mean annual precipitation is 15 to 24 inches. Most areas are in cropland.
		9.5	Palouse and Nez Perce Prairies - Warm Canyons and Dissected Uplands	This unit is characterized by deep river canyons that divide the Blue Mountains from the Rocky Mountains. The Snake, Salmon, and Grande Ronde Rivers and their tributaries have cut the Columbia Plateau to depths of 2,000 to 5,000 feet through metasedimentary and metavolcanic rock. Canyon depth and the exposed metamorphic rocks result in stony soils on canyon slopes that retain little moisture. The dominant soils are Dixiejett and Licksillet soil series. Temperature regime is mesic and the moisture regime is xeric and aridic. Mean annual precipitation is 12 to 16 inches. Bluebunch wheatgrass, Sandberg's bluegrass, and spiny greenbush are adapted to these hot, dry conditions. Land use includes grazing and recreation on National Forest lands and in the Hells Canyon National Recreation Area.

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9	Palouse and Nez Perce Prairies	9.6	Palouse and Nez Perce Prairies - Cool Canyons and Dissected Highlands	This unit is characterized by deeply dissected cool, moist canyon sideslopes of the Snake River drainage. This unit is at higher elevation but adjacent to unit 9.5 and also adjacent to forestland above the unit. The soils are typically moderately deep and shallow to bedrock. The dominant soil is Snell. Temperature regime is frigid; moisture regime is xeric. Precipitation is about 14 to 25 inches. Most areas are used for livestock grazing with Idaho fescue dominant.
		9.7	Palouse and Nez Perce Prairies - Oxbow Bench	This unit is characterized by nearly level to gently sloping old terraces and basalt plateaus. The dominant soils are the Oxwall and Oxbow soil series. The soils are typically well drained and shallow to deep. Temperature regime is mesic; moisture regime is xeric. Precipitation is about 14 to 18 inches.
		9.8	Palouse and Nez Perce Prairies - Zumwalt Plateau	This unit is characterized by nearly level to gently sloping old terraces and basalt plateaus. The dominant soils are the Watama, Bridgecreek, Hankins, Zumwalt, Hurwal and Ramo soil series. The soils are typically well drained and moderately deep to deep. Temperature regime is frigid; moisture regime is xeric. Precipitation is about 15 to 25 inches.

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9	Palouse and Nez Perce Prairies	9.9	Palouse and Nez Perce Prairies - Grande Ronde-Lostine Floodplains	This unit is characterized by floodplains and old lakebeds in the Grande Ronde Basin and along the Lostine River. The soils are well drained to somewhat poorly drained and occupy the lowest positions on the landscape. The dominant soils are Catherine, LaGrande, Hot Lake and Conley soils. Temperature regime is mesic; moisture regime is xeric. Precipitation is about 12 to 25 inches. Most areas are used for cropland and drainage maintenance maybe necessary.
10	Central Rocky and Blue Mountain Foothills	10.1	Central Rocky and Blue Mountain Foothills - Cold Basins	This unit is characterized by cold basins surrounded by forested MLRA 43C. Examples include Silvies Valley, Big Summit Valley, Bear Valley and Logan Valley. Temperature regime is cryic or frigid; moisture regime is xeric.
		10.1	Central Rocky and Blue Mountain Foothills - Warm Dry Blue and Seven Devils	This unit lies between Oregon's Blue and Wallowa Mountains and the northwestern Snake River Plain. This unit is characterized by rangeland soils on hills and mountains associated with basalt and exposed tuffaceous sediments. The combined masses of the Cascade Range and the Blue and Wallowa mountains block any maritime influence, creating a continental climate. As a result, plants are subject to wide temperature ranges, high evapotranspiration, and high early-season moisture stress. The dominant soils are Brogan, Simas, Ruckles and Ruclick soil series. Temperature regime is mesic and the moisture regime is aridic. Mean annual precipitation is 9 to 12 inches. Vegetation is Wyoming big sage and bluebunch wheatgrass (warm day climate).

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10	Central Rocky and Blue Mountain Foothills	10.11	Central Rocky and Blue Mountain Foothills - John Day-Clarno Uplands	This unit is characterized by rangeland soils on hills or mountains associated with the John Day/Clarno Formation. The dominant soils are Simas and Tub soil series. Temperature regime is mesic; moisture regime is aridic and xeric.
		10.12	Central Rocky and Blue Mountain Foothills - Cool Dry Blue Mountain Foothills	This unit is characterized by rangeland soils on hills or mountains associated with basalt. The dominant soils are Searles, Redcliff, Choptie, and Madeline. Temperature regime is frigid; moisture regime is aridic. Precipitation is about 10 to 12 inches. Vegetation is dominantly Wyoming big sage with bluebunch wheat grass and lesser amount of Idaho fescue (cool dry climate).
		10.13	Central Rocky and Blue Mountain Foothills - Madras Plains	This unit is characterized by deep soils on nearly level plateaus. Most areas are row cropped. The dominant area for this unit is the Agency Plain. The dominant soils are the Agency and Madras soil series. Surface texture is sandy loam or loam. The soils lack the strong volcanic ash influence typical of unit 10.4. Temperature regime is mesic; moisture regime is aridic.
		10.14	Central Rocky and Blue Mountain Foothills - Bend-Redmond Lava Plains	This unit is characterized by moderately deep and shallow soils formed in ash from Mt. Mazama over basalt. Most areas are used for irrigated pasture or hayland. Slopes are nearly level to undulating. The dominant soils are Deschutes and Deskamp. Texture is sandy loam and loamy sand throughout the profile. Temperature regime is mesic; moisture regime is aridic.

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10	Central Rocky and Blue Mountain Foothills	10.15	Central Rocky and Blue Mountain Foothills - John Day-Crooked River Floodplains	This unit is characterized by the narrow floodplains along the John Day and Crooked Rivers. Dominant soils are Veazie, Voats and Hack. Temperature regime is mesic; moisture regime is xeric. Precipitation is about 11 to 14 inches.
		10.16	Central Rocky and Blue Mountain Foothills - Cool Moist Blue Mountain Foothills	This unit is characterized by rangeland soils on hills and mountains associated with basalt. It is similar to the Lava Fields CRA except this unit has more precipitation and has a xeric soil moisture regime. The dominant soils are Ateron, Durkee, Menbo, Merlin and Observation soil series. Temperature regime is frigid and the moisture regime is xeric. Mean annual precipitation is 12 to 20 inches. Vegetation is dominantly mountain big sage with Idaho fescue (cool moist climate).
		10.8	Central Rocky and Blue Mountain Foothills - John Day-Clarno Moist Uplands	This unit is characterized by rangeland soils on hills or mountains associated with basalt. The dominant soils are Waterbury, Gwin and Rockley. Temperature regime is mesic; moisture regime is xeric. Precipitation is about 12 to 18 inches. Vegetation is Wyoming big sage with Idaho fescue and bluebunch wheatgrass (warm moist climate).
		10.9	Central Rocky and Blue Mountain Foothills - Blue Mountain Valleys	This unit is characterized by terraces, floodplains and fans in the Powder River and Burnt River Valleys. Dominant soils are Baker, Wingville, Powder and Jett. Temperature regime is mesic; moisture regime is aridic. Precipitation is about 9 to 12 inches.

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11	Snake River Plains	11.1	Snake River Plains - Treasure Valley	This unit is characterized by irrigated cropland, pastureland, and rapidly growing cities, suburbs, and industries. Many canals, reservoirs, and diversions are present. Aridic soils predominate and require irrigation to grow commercial crops. Surface water quality has been significantly affected by channel alteration, dams, irrigation return flow, and urban, industrial, and agricultural pollution. Crops include wheat, barley, alfalfa, sugar beets, potatoes, and beans. Crop diversity is greater, temperatures are warmer, and the mean frost free season is longer than in other CRA units. Population density is much greater than in nearby, rangeland-dominated units.
		11.7	Snake River Plains - Dry Unwooded Alkaline Foothills	The shrub- and grass-covered Unwooded Alkaline Foothills ecoregion is higher and more rugged than adjacent valley CRAs. Alkaline lacustrine terrace deposits occur unlike in other ecoregions and support a unique flora. Shallow and moderately deep soils over cemented pans are common. Potential natural vegetation is saltbush-greasewood and sagebrush steppe. Today, cheatgrass and crested wheatgrass are also common and the ecoregion is used for livestock grazing.
21	Klamath and Shasta Valleys and Basins	21.1	Klamath and Shasta Valleys and Basins - Klamath-Goose Lake Warm Wet Basins	This unit is characterized by floodplains and terraces in the warm basins. Temperature regime is mesic; moisture regime is xeric. The basins this unit is found in are Goose Lake Basin and the Klamath Basin. Most areas are cropped and supplemental irrigation may be needed. Dominant soils are Goose Lake, Lakeview, Malin, Tulana, Drews, Deter and Fordney.

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21	Klamath and Shasta Valleys and Basins	21.2	Klamath and Shasta Valleys and Basins - Fremont Pine-Fir Forest	This unit is characterized by forested mountains and plateaus in the eastern portion of the MLRA. Temperature regime is frigid with higher areas being cryic; moisture regime is xeric. Dominant soils are Rogger, Mound, Chocktoot and Hallihan. Vegetation is dominantly ponderosa pine and white fir with lodgepole pine in the higher areas.
		21.3	Klamath and Shasta Valleys and Basins - Southern Cascade Slope	This unit is characterized by forested mountains and plateaus in the western portion of the MLRA. Temperature regime is frigid; moisture regime is xeric. Dominant soils are Pinehurst, Greystoke, Woodcock and Royst. Vegetation is dominantly ponderosa pine, Douglas-fir, with some Shasta red fir. The major separation of unit 21.2 from 21.3 is about Bly Mountain. White fir dominates in unit 21.2 and Douglas-fir dominates in unit 21.3.
		21.4	Klamath and Shasta Valleys and Basins - Warm Klamath Juniper Woodland	This unit is characterized by rangeland on hills and mountains. Temperature regime is mesic; moisture regime is xeric. Dominant soil is Lorella. Vegetation is dominated by bluebunch wheatgrass, and Wyoming big sage with significant amounts of western juniper. Precipitation is about 10 to 16 inches.
		21.5	Klamath and Shasta Valleys and Basins - Cool Klamath Juniper Woodland	This unit is characterized by rangeland on hills and mountains. Temperature regime is frigid; moisture regime is xeric. Dominant soils are Booth, Bullump and Merlin. Vegetation is dominated by mountain big sage, low sage and Idaho fescue. Precipitation is about 14 to 18 inches.

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21	Klamath and Shasta Valleys and Basins	21.6	Klamath and Shasta Valleys and Basins - Cold Floodplains and Basins	This unit is characterized by floodplains and terraces in cold basins. Temperature regime is cryic and frigid; moisture regime is xeric. This unit is in the Sprague River Valley. Due to cold temperatures, most areas are used for pasture or hayland. Dominant soils are Lather, Klamath, Ontko, Kirk and Chock.
23	Malheur High Plateau	23.1	Malheur High Plateau - Ashy Pluvial Lake Basins	This unit is characterized by cold basins that contain significant amounts of volcanic ash. These basins are Millican Valley and Fort Rock Basin. Temperature regime is frigid; moisture regime is aridic. Dominant soils are Fort Rock, Bonnick, Abert, Gardone and Borobey. Most of the soils are well drained and few wetlands are present.
		23.2	Malheur High Plateau - Cool High Desert Wetlands	This unit is characterized by cold wet basins that have minimal amount or no ash. This unit is primarily Harney basin. The soils range from well drained to very poorly drained and from non-saline and non-sodic to very strongly alkaline. Numerous ponded wetlands are present. Temperature regime is frigid, moisture regime is aridic with aquic soil conditions. Dominant soils are Ausmus, Poujade, Widowspring, and Lawen.
		23.3	Malheur High Plateau - High Desert Buttes	This unit is characterized by isolated mountainous peaks within the basalt plateau landscape. Such areas are Beatty Butte, Glass butte, Juniper Mountain and Wagontire Mountain. Temperature regime is frigid; moisture regime is aridic and xeric. Dominant soils are Westbutte, Felcher and Riddleranch. Soils on this landscape unit are typically high in rock fragments and lack strong argillic horizons.

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23	Malheur High Plateau	23.4	Malheur High Plateau - High Lava Plains	This unit is on basalt plateaus, and the escarpments of fault block mountains. Temperature regime is frigid or mesic; moisture regime is primarily aridic. The soils are typically shallow or moderately deep to bedrock or cemented pan and have strongly developed argillic horizons. Vegetation is dominated by low sagebrush, Wyoming big sagebrush, Idaho fescue, Thurber needlegrass and bluebunch wheatgrass. Playas, small intermittent lakes and high shrink-swell clays are common in depressions
		23.5	Malheur High Plateau - Cold High Lava Plains	This unit is characterized by dissected mountains, including the high elevation peaks of Steens and Hart Mountain. Temperature regime is cryic and frigid; moisture regime is xeric. Dominant soils include Harcany, Baconcamp, Hackwood and Clamp. Precipitation is about 14 to 25 inches. Vegetation is mountain big sage, Idaho fescue, and aspen groves.
		23.6	Malheur High Plateau - Warm High Desert Basins	This unit is characterized by basins that contain significant amounts of volcanic ash. Temperature regime is dominantly mesic; moisture regime is aridic. The soils are typically very deep. Drainage ranges from well drained to very poorly drained. Wetland areas, shallow lakes and playas are locally common

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23	Malheur High Plateau	23.7	Malheur High Plateau - Alluvial Fans and Pluvial Lake Terraces	This unit is characterized by warm soils on lake terraces. Wetlands and saline-sodic soils are typically absent but cemented pans within 40 inches of the soil surface are typical. The soils lack bedrock within 60 inches of the surface. Temperature regime is mesic; but near frigid, moisture regime is aridic. Dominant soils include Deppy, McConnel, Spangenburg and Norad.
		23.8	Malheur High Plateau - Low Lava Plains	This unit is on basalt plateaus, and the escarpments of fault block mountains. Temperature regime is mainly mesic; moisture regime is aridic. The soils are typically shallow or moderately deep to bedrock or cemented pan and have strongly developed argillic horizons. Vegetation is dominated by low sagebrush, Wyoming big sagebrush, Idaho fescue, Thurber needlegrass and bluebunch wheatgrass. Playas, small intermittent lakes and high shrink-swell clays are common in depressions.
		23.9	Malheur High Plateau - Semiarid Uplands	This unit is characterized by hills and mountains. Soil temperature regimes are mesic and frigid with cryic north-facing aspects and high peaks. Moisture regime is typically aridic bordering xeric or xeric. Soils range from very shallow to very deep, although shallow and moderately deep soils predominate. Typical vegetation is mountain big sagebrush, low sagebrush, Idaho fescue, bluebunch wheatgrass and snowberry. Aspen woodlands are common at high elevation.

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24	Humboldt Area	24.1	Humboldt Area - Salt Shrub Valleys	This unit is characterized by saline-sodic lake basins. Wetlands are numerous. Temperature regime is mostly mesic; moisture regime is aridic. Large playas are typical. Vegetation is typically black greasewood, inland saltgrass, and basin wildrye along with spiny hopsage, budsage, shadscale and Wyoming big sage.
25	Owyhee High Plateau	25.1	Owyhee High Plateau - High Lava Plains and Canyonsides	This unit consists of dissected volcanic plateaus, escarpments and mountain slopes, and includes deeply cut canyons. Soils are mostly frigid, but range from mesic to cryic. Soil moisture regime is mainly aridic bordering xeric. Soils are typically shallow or moderately deep over bedrock or hardpan. Common vegetation includes Wyoming big sagebrush, mountain big sagebrush, low sagebrush, Idaho fescue, bluebunch wheatgrass and snowberry. Curleaf mountain mahogany and aspen occur at high elevation.
		25.2	Owyhee High Plateau - Dissected High Lava Plateau	This unit has alluvial fans, rolling plains, and shear-walled canyons that are cut into extrusive rocks. Sagebrush grassland is common and scattered woodland grows on rocky uplands. This region has more cool season grasses than the valleys to the south and lacks saltbush-greasewood. Frigid and mesic Aridisols and Mollisols occur. Grazing is the primary land use. Cropland is less common than in the Snake River Plain. High water quality and native fish assemblages occur in isolated canyons.

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25	Owyhee High Plateau	25.3	Owyhee High Plateau - Owyhee Uplands and Canyons	The Owyhee Uplands and Canyons CRA contains deep, precipitous river canyons, barren lava fields, badlands, and tuffaceous outcrops that are riddled by caves. Sagebrush grassland occurs.
		25.5	Owyhee High Plateau - Jordan Valley Terraces and Floodplains	This unit consists of floodplains and terraces that are formed in alluvium from the adjacent lava plateaus. The soils are used for irrigated farmland in many areas. The soil temperature regime is mostly mesic; the soil moisture regime is mostly aridic. Native vegetation is dominated by big sagebrush and bunchgrass.
43C	Blue and Seven Devils Mountains	43C.1	Blue and Seven Devils Mountains - John Day-Clarno Highlands	This unit is characterized by forested lands that are underlain by the John Day/Clarno Formation. Temperature regime is frigid; moisture regime is xeric. Vegetation is dominantly ponderosa pine and scattered Douglas-fir. The amount of volcanic ash on the soils is minimal. The soils are typically clayey textured with strong argillic horizons.

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43C	Blue and Seven Devils Mountains	43C.2	Blue and Seven Devils Mountains - Maritime-Influenced Zone	The Maritime-Influenced Zone CRA is that part of the Blue Mountains that directly intercepts marine weather systems moving east through the break in the Cascades at the Columbia River Gorge. Rain or snow events occur except in the summer. Loess soils are found at lower elevations near the Columbia Plateau and have a moderately high water holding capacity. Moisture availability is sufficient to support forests at lower elevations than elsewhere in the Blue Mountains. A xeric forest of ponderosa pine and Douglas fir occurs and has a dense and diverse shrub layer.
		43C.3	Blue and Seven Devils Mountains - High Elevation Blue and Seven Devils	This unit is characterized by forested plateaus having cryic temperatures. These areas characteristically have deep snowpack, and a very short growing season. Moisture regime is udic. Vegetation is dominated by subalpine fir, Engelmann spruce, and larch. Streams follow fault lines, have steep gradients and have eroded deep canyons. Land uses include grazing, logging, recreation, and wildlife habitat.
		43C.4	Blue and Seven Devils Mountains - Subalpine Zone	This unit is characterized by subalpine vegetation and associated with rock outcrop of the Eagle Cap Wilderness Area. Temperature regime is cryic and the moisture regime is udic. Vegetation is dominated by subalpine fir, Engelmann spruce, larch and lodgepole pine.

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43C	Blue and Seven Devils Mountains	43C.5	Blue and Seven Devils Mountains - Continental Zone Highlands	This unit is characterized by some of the lowest precipitation and warmer temperatures within the MLRA. Bedrock is typically basalt and rhyolite which result in shallow gravelly and cobbly soils. Temperature regime is frigid and the moisture regime is xeric. Vegetation is dominated by ponderosa pine, scattered Douglas-fir, western juniper, bitterbrush and mahogany. Ash influenced soils are typically absent.
		43C.6	Blue and Seven Devils Mountains - Melange	This unit is characterized by a melange of bedrock types including limestone, mudstone, greenstone and schists. Soil temperature regimes are frigid and cryic and moisture regimes are xeric and udic. Forests are dominated by Douglas-fir, ponderosa pine, and lodgepole pine, shrublands and grasslands also occur. Lithology affects soil, vegetation, and the quantity and quality of surficial water. Grazing is common but logging is limited by the difficulty of reforesting droughty soils.
		43C.7	Blue and Seven Devils Mountains - Low Elevation Blue Mountain Forersts	This unit is a forested, uplifted basalt plateau. This unit is characterized by forested plateaus and highly dissected canyons having frigid temperatures. Slopes are nearly level to rolling except very steep in the canyons. Moisture regime is xeric and udic. Vegetation is dominated by grand fir, Douglas-fir and ponderosa pine. The soils in this unit typically have an ash mantle up to 20 to 30 inches thick.

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43C	Blue and Seven Devils Mountains	43C.8	Blue and Seven Devils Mountains - Blue and Seven Devils Mountains Dissected	This unit is characterized by deeply dissected forested mountain slopes. Temperature regime is frigid and the moisture regime is xeric. Vegetation is grand fir, Douglas-fir and ponderosa pine. The soils on the north facing slopes retain an ash mantle but south facing slopes lack this mantle due to erosion. Below about 4,500 feet elevation, the Douglas-fir forest changes abruptly to the grassland of the Warm Canyons and Dissected Uplands (CRA 9.5).