15. Northern Rockies

The northern Rockies ecoregion encompasses a complex of northern hardwood forests, boreal forests and coniferous forest in the highest and northernmost portions of the Rocky Mountains. The climate is cool and moist with harsh winters. The soil is shallow and stony with a cryic temperature regime. Ecoregion 15 includes alpine tundra, subalpine conifer forest, and boreal forest. The vegetation is dominated by Engelmann spruce and subalpine fir, with Pacific species such as western redcedar and western hemlock also occurring. Land uses include grazing, logging, mining, and recreation. Airborne smelter pollution has affected the condition of the vegetation. The ecoregion extends into the Dakotas.

16. Idaho Batholith

The Idaho Batholith ecoregion encompasses the southern portion of the Northern Rockies and the southern portion of the Idaho Plateau. The climate is cool and moist with harsh winters. The soil is shallow and stony with a cryic temperature regime. Ecoregion 16 includes boreal forest, coniferous forest, and alpine tundra. The vegetation is dominated by subalpine fir and Douglas-fir, with Engelmann spruce and subalpine fir also occurring. Land uses include grazing, logging, mining, and recreation. The ecoregion extends into the Dakotas.

17. Middle Rockies

The middle Rockies ecoregion encompasses a complex of northern hardwood forests, boreal forests, and coniferous forest in the lower elevations of the Rocky Mountains. The climate is cool and moist with harsh winters. The soil is shallow and stony with a cryic temperature regime. Ecoregion 17 includes boreal forest, coniferous forest, and alpine tundra. The vegetation is dominated by subalpine fir and Douglas-fir, with Engelmann spruce and subalpine fir also occurring. Land uses include grazing, logging, mining, and recreation. The ecoregion extends into the Dakotas.

18. Wyoming Basin

The Wyoming Basin ecoregion encompasses a complex of northern hardwood forests, boreal forests, and coniferous forest in the lower elevations of the Rocky Mountains. The climate is cool and moist with harsh winters. The soil is shallow and stony with a cryic temperature regime. Ecoregion 18 includes boreal forest, coniferous forest, and alpine tundra. The vegetation is dominated by subalpine fir and Douglas-fir, with Engelmann spruce and subalpine fir also occurring. Land uses include grazing, logging, mining, and recreation. The ecoregion extends into the Dakotas.

19. Canadian Rockies

The Canadian Rockies ecoregion encompasses a complex of northern hardwood forests, boreal forests, and coniferous forest in the lower elevations of the Rocky Mountains. The climate is cool and moist with harsh winters. The soil is shallow and stony with a cryic temperature regime. Ecoregion 19 includes boreal forest, coniferous forest, and alpine tundra. The vegetation is dominated by subalpine fir and Douglas-fir, with Engelmann spruce and subalpine fir also occurring. Land uses include grazing, logging, mining, and recreation. The ecoregion extends into the Dakotas.

20. Northwestern Glaciated Plains

The Northwestern Glaciated Plains ecoregion encompasses a complex of northern hardwood forests, boreal forests, and coniferous forest in the lower elevations of the Rocky Mountains. The climate is cool and moist with harsh winters. The soil is shallow and stony with a cryic temperature regime. Ecoregion 20 includes boreal forest, coniferous forest, and alpine tundra. The vegetation is dominated by subalpine fir and Douglas-fir, with Engelmann spruce and subalpine fir also occurring. Land uses include grazing, logging, mining, and recreation. The ecoregion extends into the Dakotas.

41. Canadian Rockies

The Canadian Rockies ecoregion encompasses a complex of northern hardwood forests, boreal forests, and coniferous forest in the lower elevations of the Rocky Mountains. The climate is cool and moist with harsh winters. The soil is shallow and stony with a cryic temperature regime. Ecoregion 41 includes boreal forest, coniferous forest, and alpine tundra. The vegetation is dominated by subalpine fir and Douglas-fir, with Engelmann spruce and subalpine fir also occurring. Land uses include grazing, logging, mining, and recreation. The ecoregion extends into the Dakotas.

42. Northwestern Great Plains

The Northwestern Great Plains ecoregion encompasses a complex of northern hardwood forests, boreal forests, and coniferous forest in the lower elevations of the Rocky Mountains. The climate is cool and moist with harsh winters. The soil is shallow and stony with a cryic temperature regime. Ecoregion 42 includes boreal forest, coniferous forest, and alpine tundra. The vegetation is dominated by subalpine fir and Douglas-fir, with Engelmann spruce and subalpine fir also occurring. Land uses include grazing, logging, mining, and recreation. The ecoregion extends into the Dakotas.