

Table 1 Vegetation Classification, Showing Vegetation Type Examples which would be Collapsed into the Subclass

Division	Order	Class	Subclass	Vegetation Type Examples which would be Collapsed into the Subclass <sup>1</sup>
Vegetated	Tree Dominated	<b>Closed Tree Canopy:</b> Trees with their crowns overlapping (generally forming 60 to 100% cover).	1. <b>Evergreen Forest:</b> Evergreen species generally contribute >75% of the total tree cover.	Subalpine Spruce Fir-Mountain Hemlock Red Fir Mixed Sugar Pine Ponderosa Pine Ponderosa Pine/Shrub Ponderosa Pine/Oak-Juniper-Pinyon Jeffrey Pine Lodgepole Pine Monterey Pine Bishop Pine Lodgepole Pine-Douglas Fir White Fir-Douglas Fir White Fir White Fir-Douglas Fir/Shrub Douglas Fir-White Fir-Blue Spruce Coastal Lodgepole Pine California Bay Eucalyptus Inland Douglas Fir Inland Douglas Fir-Western Red Cedar Inland Western Red Cedar-Western Hemlock Inland Western Red Cedar Douglas Fir-Tanoak-Pacific Madrone Douglas Fir-Sugar Pine-Ponderosa Pine Douglas Fir-Ponderosa Pine-Incense Cedar Pacific Silver Fir Sitka Spruce Ponderosa Pine-Lodgepole Pine Colorado Mixed Forest Western Larch-Grand Fir Western White Pine Grand Fir-Douglas Fir Western Larch-Douglas Fir Westside Western Hemlock-Western Red Cedar Westside Douglas Fir-Western Hemlock Westside Douglas Fir Mountain Shrub/Clearcut Coastal Redwood

			<p><b>2. Deciduous Forest:</b> Deciduous tree species generally contribute &gt;75% of the total tree cover.</p>	<p>Aspen Aspen-Conifer Bur Oak Cypress Ash Maple Russian-olive</p>
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			<p><b>3. Mixed Evergreen-Deciduous Forest:</b> Evergreen and deciduous species each generally contribute 25-75% of total tree cover. (Includes semi-deciduous, semi-evergreen, mixed evergreen-deciduous xeromorphic, and mixed needle-leaved evergreen-cold-deciduous woody vegetation).</p>	<p>No examples listed here. If the field has a vegetation type which will be treated which fits into this subclass, please list it as so.</p>
		<p><b>Open Tree Canopy:</b> Open stands of trees with crowns not usually touching (generally forming 25 to 60% cover). Canopy tree cover may be less than 25% in cases when the cover of each of the other life forms present (i.e. shrub, dwarf-shrub, herb, nonvascular) is less than 25% and tree cover exceeds the cover of the other life forms</p>	<p><b>4. Evergreen Woodland:</b> Evergreen species generally contribute &gt;75% of the total tree cover</p>	<p>Subalpine Pine Knobcone Pine Limber Pine Madrean Oak California Foothill Pine Juniper Pinyon Pine Pinyon-Juniper Chihuahua-Apache Pine Madrean Pinyon-Juniper</p>
			<p><b>5. Deciduous Woodland:</b> Deciduous tree species generally contribute to &gt;75% of the total tree cover</p>	<p>Oregon White Oak California Oak Mixed Oak Mesquite</p>

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			<p>6. <b>Mixed Evergreen-Deciduous Woodland:</b>            Evergreen and deciduous species each contribute 25 to 75% of total tree cover. (Includes semi-deciduous, semi-evergreen, mixed evergreen-deciduous xeromorphic, and mixed needle-leaved evergreen-cold-deciduous woody vegetation).</p>	<p>Oregon White Oak-Conifer            California Oak-Conifer</p>

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	Shrub Dominated	<p><b>Shrubland:</b> Shrubs generally greater than 0.5 meter tall with individuals or clumps not touching to overlapping (generally forming &gt;25% canopy cover–tree cover generally &lt;25%). Shrub cover may be less than 25% in cases when the cover of each of the other life forms present (i.e. tree, is less than 25% and shrub cover exceeds the cover of the other life forms.)</p>	<p>7. <b>Evergreen Shrubland:</b> Evergreen species generally contribute &gt;75% of the total shrub cover.</p>	<p>Southern Rockies Oak-Mahogany Scrub  Southern Rockies Oak-Manzanita Scrub  Bitterbrush  Interior Chaparral  California Chaparral  Mountain Mahogany  Sagebrush  Sagebrush/Perennial Grass  Rabbitbrush  Salt Desert Shrub  Blackbrush  Creosote-Bursage  Mojave Mixed Scrub  Great Basin Mormon Tea  Joshua Tree  Great Basin Saltbush Scrub  Mojave Creosotebush-Yucca  Shadscale-Mixed Grass-Mixed Scrub  Paloverde-Mixed Cacti-Scrub  Crucifixion Thorn  Chihuahuan Creosotebush Scrub  Coastal Dune Scrub  Coastal Sage  Coastal Scrub  Sandsage Shrubland</p>

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			<p>8. <b>Deciduous Shrubland:</b> Deciduous species generally contribute &gt;75% of the total shrub cover.</p>	<p>Mesic Upland Shrub/Hardwoods Warm Mesic Shrub Greasewood Hopsage Catclaw Acacia Smoketree Low Shrub-Willow/Alder (Alaska) Low Shrub-Lichen (Alaska) Low Shrub-Tussock Tundra (Alaska) Scotch Broom</p>
		<p><b>Dwarf-Shrubland:</b> Low growing shrubs usually under 0.5 meter tall. Individuals or clumps not touching to overlapping (dwarf-shrubs generally forming &gt;25% cover–trees and shrubs generally &lt;25% cover). Dwarf-shrub cover may be less than 25% in cases when the cover of each of the other life forms present (i.e. tree, shrub, herb, nonvascular) is less than 25% and dwarf-shrub cover exceeds the cover of the other life forms.</p>	<p>9. <b>Evergreen Dwarf-Shrubland:</b> Evergreen species generally contribute &gt;75% of the total dwarf-shrub cover.</p>	<p>No examples listed here. If the field has a vegetation type which will be treated which fits into this subclass, please list it as so.</p>
			<p>10. <b>Deciduous Dwarf-Shrubland:</b> Deciduous species generally contribute &gt;75% of the total dwarf-shrub cover.</p>	<p>Dwarf Shrub (Alaska) Dwarf Shrub-Lichen (Alaska)</p>

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	Herb Dominated	<p><b>Herbaceous Vegetation:</b> Herbs (graminoids, forbs, and ferns) dominant (generally forming at least 25% canopy cover). Trees, shrubs, and dwarf-shrubs generally with less than 25% cover. Herbaceous canopy cover may be less than 25% in cases when the cover of each of the other life forms present (i.e. tree, shrub, dwarf-shrub, nonvascular) is less than 25% and herbaceous cover exceeds the cover of the other life forms.</p>	<p>11. <b>Perennial Graminoid:</b> Perennial graminoids generally contribute to &gt;50% of total herbaceous canopy cover.</p>	<p>Introduced Wheatgrass (e.g. Crested Wheatgrass, Intermediate Wheatgrass) Meadow Forest Meadow Alpine/Subalpine Meadows Great Basin Grassland California Native Perennial Grassland Foothills Grassland Shortgrass Prairie Midgrass Prairie Tallgrass Prairie Desert Grassland Semidesert Tobosa Grass-Scrub Semidesert Mixed Grass Chihuahuan Grassland Tussock Tundra (Alaska) Tussock Tundra-Lichen (Alaska)</p>
			<p>12. <b>Annual Graminoid or Forb</b></p>	<p>California Disturbed Grassland–[Note: this refers to the annual plant-dominated Central Valley portion of California] Cheatgrass/Mustard Medusahead Red Brome Japanese Brome Ventenata Diffuse Knapweed (can be either an annual or perennial) Yellow Starthistle</p>
			<p>13. <b>Perennial Forb:</b> Perennial forbs (including ferns and biennials) generally contributing to &gt;50% of total herbaceous canopy cover.</p>	<p>[Note: this would include perennial, native forb types, and biennial-perennial, non-native forb types; the expectation is that most if not all the vegetation types within this subclass that would be the recipient of vegetation treatments, would be non-native forb types] Spotted Knapweed Russian Knapweed Squarrose Knapweed Rush Skeletonweed Canada Thistle Scotch Thistle (biennial) Whiteweed (<i>Cardaria</i> spp.) Leafy Spurge Mediterranean Sage Purple Loosestrife Dalmatian Toadflax</p>

Division	Order	Class	Subclass	Vegetation Type Examples which would be Collapsed into the Subclass <sup>1</sup>
Not NVCS applicable.			14. Riparian/Wetland	Wet Graminoid (Alaska) Wet Forb (Alaska)

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<sup>1</sup>**Examples** of vegetation types that were collapsed into the 14 vegetation subclasses (in red color). Most of these examples originate from the GAP Land Cover Composite theme, and were collapsed into these 14 vegetation subclasses by Mike “Sherm” Karl, Rick Tholen, and Dianne Osborne. Examples not originating from GAP, are either Alaska types and “Alaska” is in parentheses after the name, or they are exotic (non-native) vegetation types. **[Note to user: if you do not see your vegetation type listed in this list, please figure out as best you can which of the 14 subclasses it would nest within. This list of examples is intended to be helpful to you but is not exhaustive of all the vegetation types out in-the-field that you may encounter and wish to treat]**