



## Idaho Forest Practices Act Rule Summaries

### IFPA - Forest Type

IFPA Rules uses a classification system based on forest type. A forest type reflects the characteristics (soil, moisture, slope, aspect, elevation, etc.) of the site on which a forest occurs.

**Rule 010.24. Forest Type.** Five forest types in Idaho are defined as follows:

- a. North Idaho grand fir/western red cedar (NIGF): moist to wet interior forests with western red cedar, western hemlock, and grand fir being primary climax species, found in forests north of the Clearwater/ and Lochsa Rivers.
- b. Central Idaho grand fir/western red cedar (CIGF): productive conifer forests found in forests between the Lochsa River Basin and the Salmon River, characterized by stands having western red cedar and grand fir as climax species, with a mixed-conifer overstory increasingly comprised of ponderosa pine, Douglas-fir, and larch in the river breaks canyon-lands. Stocking levels are generally lower than that of the NIGF stands.
- c. South Idaho grand fir (SIGF): mixed-conifer forests, dominated by ponderosa pine and Douglas-fir, found south of the Salmon River with grand fir and occasionally western red cedar being the stand climax species.
- d. Western hemlock-subalpine fir (WH): higher-elevation, moist, cool interior forests dominated by western hemlock, mountain hemlock, and/or subalpine fir.
- e. Douglas-fir-ponderosa pine (PP): drier forests dominated by ponderosa pine and Douglas-fir, generally found in lower-elevation, dry sites.