

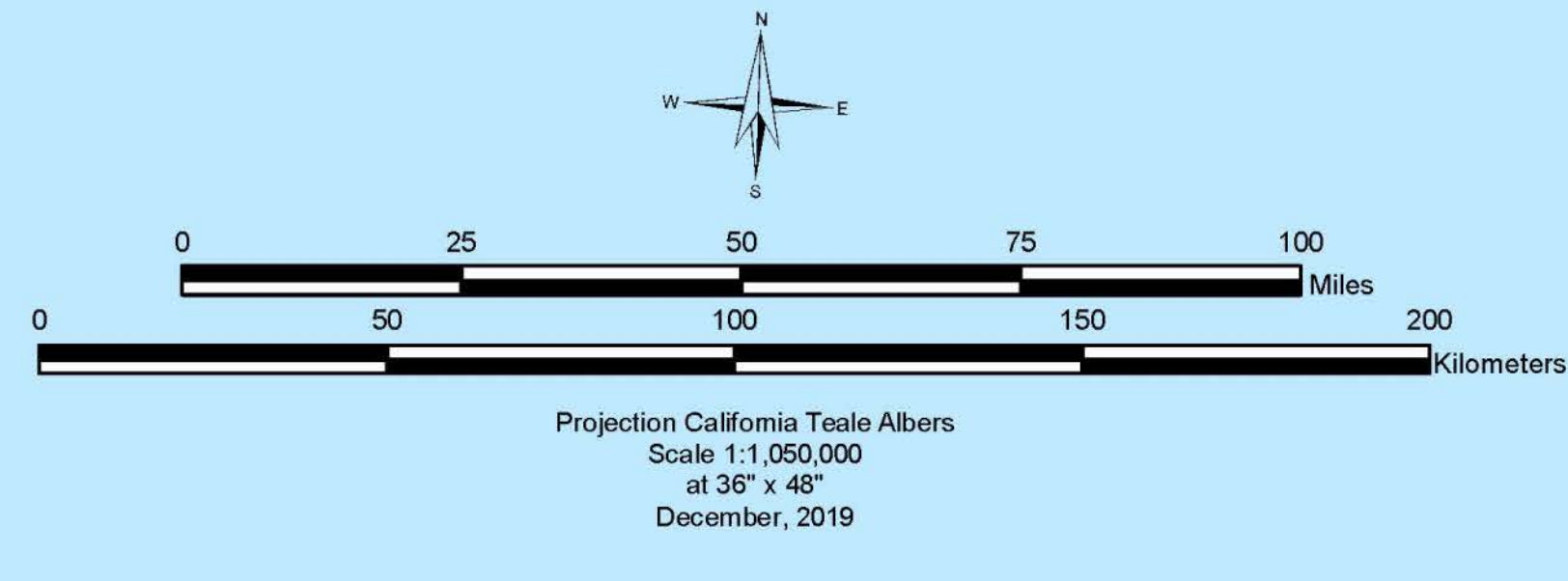
## BAILEY'S ECOSYSTEM SECTIONS

- Bailey's Ecoregion Sections (Level 3)**
- California Coastal Sage, Chaparral, and Oak Woodlands
  - Cascades
  - Central Basin and Range
  - Central California Valley
  - Coast Range
  - Eastern Cascades Slopes and Foothills
  - Klamath Mountains
  - Mojave Basin and Range
  - Northern Basin and Range
  - Sierra Nevada
  - Sonoran Desert
  - Southern and Baja California Pine-Oak Mountains

This data is from the United States Environmental Protection Agency. The following is their description of the data.

Ecoregions denote areas of general similarity in ecosystems and in the type, quality, and quantity of environmental resources. They are designed to serve as a spatial framework for the research, assessment, management, and monitoring of ecosystems and ecosystem components. These general purpose regions are critical for structuring and implementing ecosystem management strategies across federal agencies, state agencies, and nongovernment organizations that are responsible for different types of resources within the same geographical areas. The approach used to compile this map is based on the premise that ecological regions can be identified through the analysis of patterns of biotic and abiotic phenomena, including geology, physiography, vegetation, climate, soils, land use, wildlife, and hydrology. The relative importance of each characteristic varies from one ecological region to another.

A Roman numeral hierarchical scheme has been adopted for different levels for ecological regions. Level I is the coarsest level, dividing North America into 15 ecological regions. Level II divides the continent into 50 regions (Commission for Environmental Cooperation Working Group, 1997). At Level III, the continental United States contains 105 regions whereas the conterminous United States has 85 (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 2011). Level IV ecoregions are further subdivisions of Level III ecoregions. Methods used to define the ecoregions are explained in Omernik (1995, 2004), Omernik and others (2000), and Gallant and others (1989).



The State of California and the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection make no representations or warranties regarding the accuracy of data or maps. Neither the State nor the Department shall be liable under any circumstances for any direct, special, incidental, or consequential damages with respect to any claim by any user or third party on account of, or arising from, the use of data or maps.

Obtain FRAP maps, data, metadata and publications on the Internet at <http://frap.cdf.ca.gov>  
For more information, contact CDF-FRAP, PO Box 944246, Sacramento, CA 94244-2460, (916) 327-3939.