



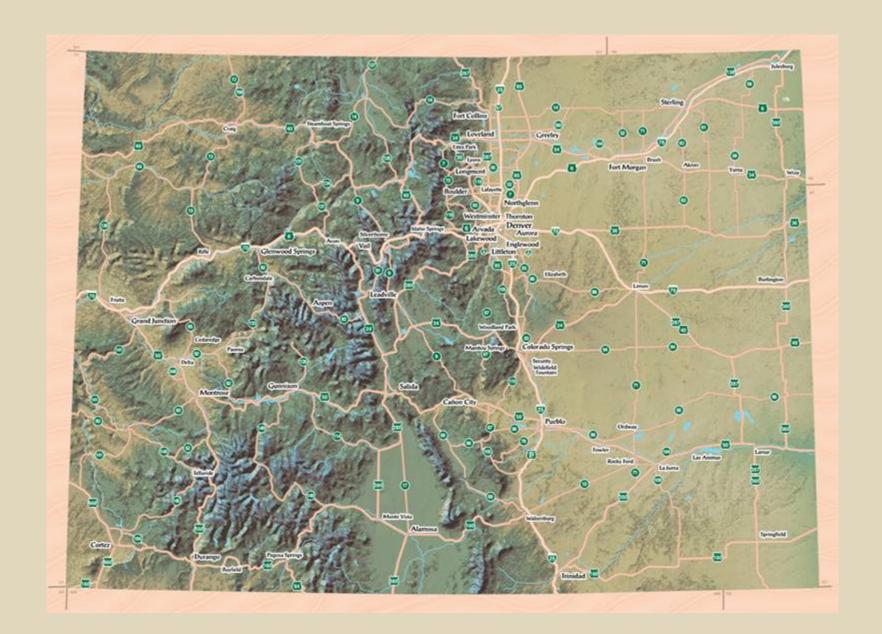


# **COLORADO LIFE ZONES**



Mahoney Park, Bobcat Ridge Natural Area

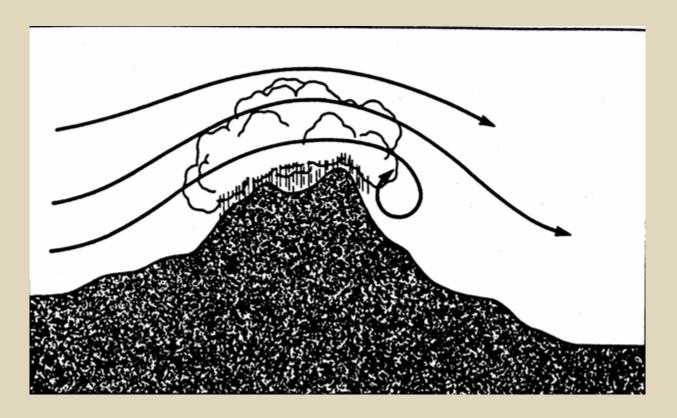






Effects of mountains on weather

#### From Grasslands to Glacier, Mutel and Emerick



#### WINTER

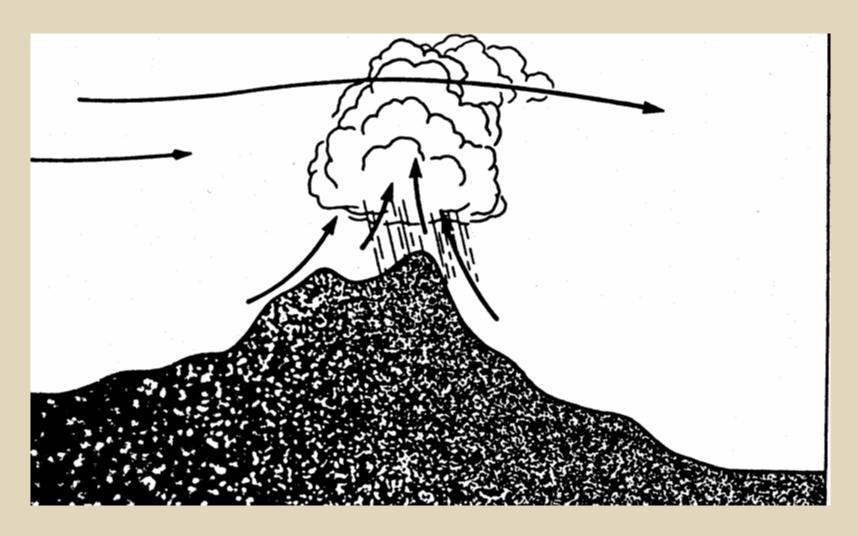
Air from the Pacific moves east with the prevailing winds. As it encounters land forms, the air moves up, cools off, water vapor condenses, and snow falls.

### SPRING AND FALL

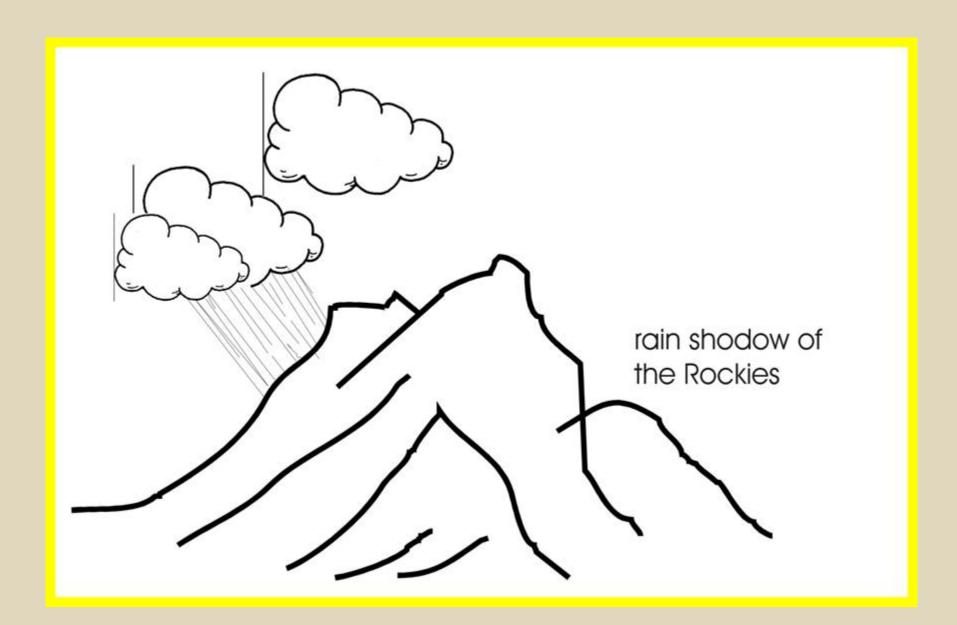
Air moving upslope from the Gulf of Mexico brings precipitation to the eastern side of the Rocky Mountains.



### **SUMMER**



Afternoon thunderstorms



# LIFE ZONES

C. Hart Merriam - 1889

belt of vegetation and animal life, based on elevation, precipitation and temperature.



## LIFE ZONES

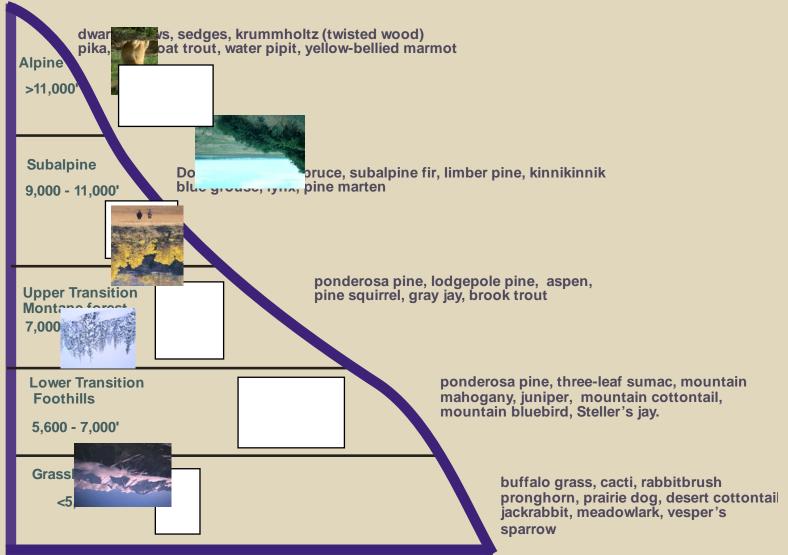
❖Grasslands

Foothills (Lower Transition)

Montane (Upper Transition)



# **COLORADO LIFE ZONES**

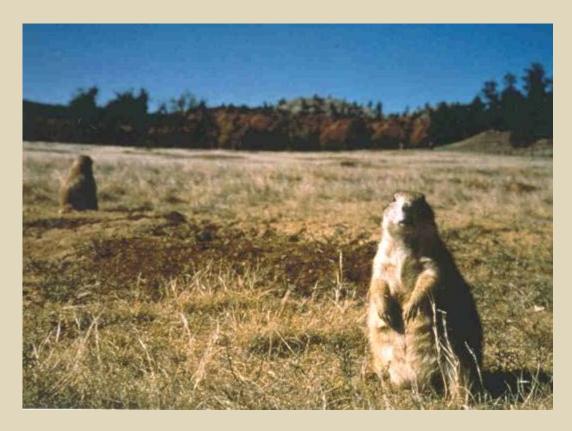


With increasing elevation: increase in moisture decrease in temperature

### SHORTGRASS PRAIRIE

Less than 5,600 feet in elevation





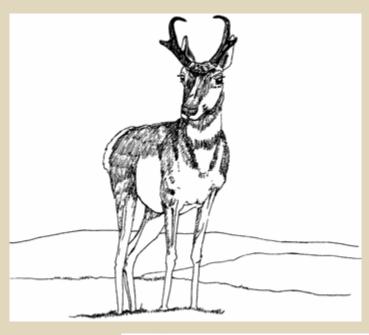
# Grasslands

#### **Prairie**

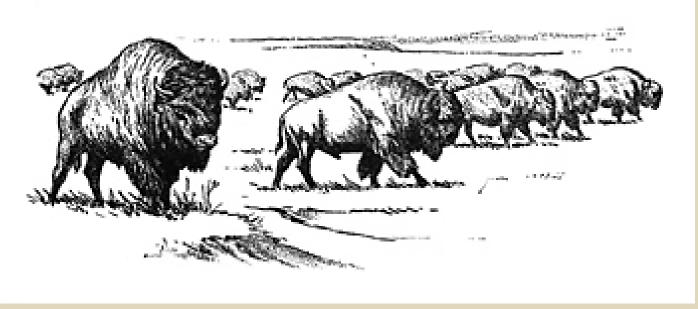
- •Grasses are taller than three feet
- •Grow close together, very little exposed soil
- No trees

### **Steppe**

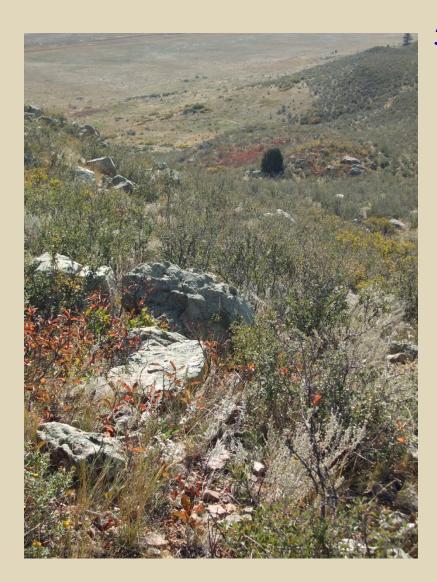
- •Grasses are less than three feet tall
- •Spread out, leaving much exposed soil
- •Includes woody plants







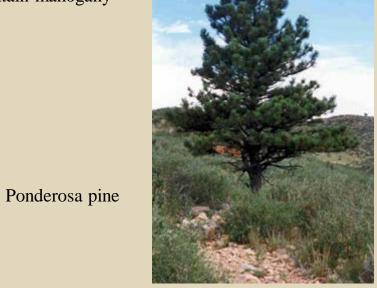
## FOOTHILLS – Lower Transition



5,600 - 7,000 feet in elevation



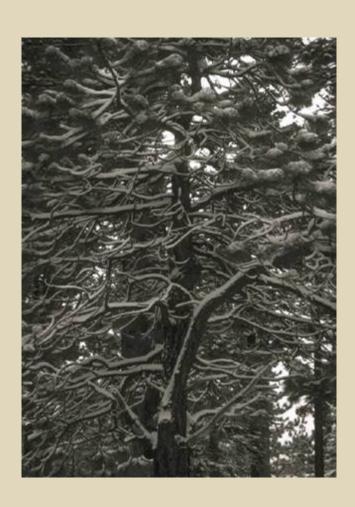
Mountain mahogany





American plum

## **MONTANE - Upper Transition**



7,000 -9,000 feet in elevation

### **SUBALPINE**

9,000 - 11,000 feet in elevation



## **ALPINE**

### More than 11,000 feet in elevation



# Throughout all Life Zones:

Grasslands and Meadows

– Riparian Areas:

rivers, streams, wetlands, and marshes





