

Figure 4.4. Vegetation chart for the Santa Catalina Mountains, southeastern Arizona. (The pattern above 9000 ft is for the nearby Pinaleno Mountains.) Four hundred vegetation samples were plotted on the chart by their positions in relation to the elevation gradient, on the left, and the topographic moisture gradient, on the bottom. Boundary lines were drawn to connect the mean positions at which one community-type, as these had been defined in this study, gave way to another. Dominant species are indicated in the parts of the pattern where they are most important. [Whittaker and Niering, 1965.]