Ecological regions are areas of similar biodiversity occurring in similar biophysical, social, and economic settings. They serve as a spatial framework for the research, management, and monitoring of ecosystems and their services and provide a basis for assessing ecosystem health, identifying threats, determining capacity, as well as developing sustainable socio-ecosystem frameworks. The development of a clear and widely understood foundation for evaluating ecological risk, sustainability, and health is critical for ecosystem management and conservation.

The map shows a representation of the terrestrial and marine ecozones of the United States, Canada, and Mexico. The map is intended to help identify and understand the distribution of different ecological regions across the continent. The 50 Level II ecological regions are defined by a combination of factors, including climate, vegetation, soil, and human activities. These regions are useful for national and subcontinental overviews of ecological systems and can be used to guide conservation efforts and inform policy decisions.

Level I and Level II are defined by a combination of factors, including climate, vegetation, soil, and human activities. These regions are useful for national and subcontinental overviews of ecological systems and can be used to guide conservation efforts and inform policy decisions. The Level II regions are further divided into Level III regions, which provide more detailed ecological information.

The map is based on the most recent ecological region data and includes revisions and updates to the existing data. The map is intended to be used by researchers, conservationists, and policymakers to better understand the distribution of ecological regions and to inform conservation and management decisions.

References:


The map is created by the U.S. Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, U.S.A., and is intended to be used for educational and research purposes. It is not intended to be used for legal or regulatory purposes.