

The SASRI GIS shapefile download includes the following layers:

- SF_1909 Pyle Holmes *et al.* Forest Conditions – Field examination by J.S. Holmes, W.B. Willey and A.W. Williamson, July-November 1909.
- SF_1985_Pyle and Schafale land use history – Land Use History of Three Spruce-Fir Forest Sites in Southern Appalachia.
- SF_1988 Dull et al Mortality So Apps – Evaluation of Spruce and Fir Mortality in the Southern Appalachian Mountains. USDA Protection Report R8-PR13.
- SF_1996_SAMAB_SoAppAssessment – Spruce-fir forest type extent in the Southern Appalachian Assessment study area.
- Aspect_SpruceSheltered – A reclassification of the National Elevation Dataset that retains all NW, N, NE, E, and SE aspects as value 1, all other aspects were given a value of NoData.
- Elevation5000plus – A reclassification of the National Elevation Dataset that reclassified all elevations lower than 5000 feet as NoData.
- Geomorphons_SouthernApps – The geomorphons analysis classifies the landscape into 10 landforms: flat, peak, ridge, shoulder, spur, slope, pit, valley, footslope, hollow.
- SpruceFir_EcologicalZones3rdApprox – The spruce-fir component of a regional map of ecological zones that can be used by resource managers for purposes ranging from broad-scale assessment to local-scale project planning.
- SpruceFir_Model_Swickv3_2 – A suitability model for red spruce (*Picea rubens*) in the study area of northwestern North Carolina, northeastern Tennessee, and southwestern Virginia which incorporates elevation, aspect, soil order, LULC, and proximity to other suitable areas.
- CurrentSpruceUnits – Southern Blue Ridge spruce distribution and relative abundance.
- CurrentSprucePoints – Individual spruce trees in areas where spruce abundance was not high enough to otherwise register.