Ecoregions of Nebraska and Kansas

25. Western High Plains

This ecoregion is located in the westernmost part of Nebraska and Kansas. It is characterized by rolling plains and hills, which are covered with a mixture of grass and shrubs. The climate is semi-arid, with hot summers and cold winters. The vegetation is mainly composed of grasses, with some shrubs and trees in the northern part. The region is part of the Great Plains ecosystem and supports a variety of wildlife, including pronghorns, bighorn sheep, and mule deer.

26. Southwestern Tablelands

This ecoregion is located in the southwestern part of Kansas and Nebraska. It is characterized by rolling hills and plateaus, which are covered with grasses and shrubs. The climate is semi-arid, with hot summers and cold winters. The vegetation is mainly composed of grasses, with some shrubs and trees in the northern part. The region is part of the Great Plains ecosystem and supports a variety of wildlife, including pronghorns, bighorn sheep, and mule deer.

27. Central Great Plains

This ecoregion is located in the central part of Nebraska and Kansas. It is characterized by rolling plains and hills, which are covered with a mixture of grass and shrubs. The climate is semi-arid, with hot summers and cold winters. The vegetation is mainly composed of grasses, with some shrubs and trees in the northern part. The region is part of the Great Plains ecosystem and supports a variety of wildlife, including pronghorns, bighorn sheep, and mule deer.

28. Flint Hills

This ecoregion is located in the northeastern part of Kansas. It is characterized by rolling hills and plateaus, which are covered with grasses and shrubs. The climate is semi-arid, with hot summers and cold winters. The vegetation is mainly composed of grasses, with some shrubs and trees in the northern part. The region is part of the Great Plains ecosystem and supports a variety of wildlife, including pronghorns, bighorn sheep, and mule deer.

29. Central Oklahoma/Texas Plains

This ecoregion is located in the central part of Oklahoma and Texas. It is characterized by rolling plains and hills, which are covered with a mixture of grass and shrubs. The climate is semi-arid, with hot summers and cold winters. The vegetation is mainly composed of grasses, with some shrubs and trees in the northern part. The region is part of the Great Plains ecosystem and supports a variety of wildlife, including pronghorns, bighorn sheep, and mule deer.

30. Osage Highlands

This ecoregion is located in the northeastern part of Kansas. It is characterized by rolling plains and hills, which are covered with grasses and shrubs. The climate is semi-arid, with hot summers and cold winters. The vegetation is mainly composed of grasses, with some shrubs and trees in the northern part. The region is part of the Great Plains ecosystem and supports a variety of wildlife, including pronghorns, bighorn sheep, and mule deer.

31. Northeastern Glaciated Plains

This ecoregion is located in the northeastern part of Minnesota and Iowa. It is characterized by rolling plains and hills, which are covered with a mixture of grass and shrubs. The climate is semi-arid, with hot summers and cold winters. The vegetation is mainly composed of grasses, with some shrubs and trees in the northern part. The region is part of the Great Plains ecosystem and supports a variety of wildlife, including pronghorns, bighorn sheep, and mule deer.