



Additional Ecosystems in the CWHxm subzone

TEM Map Code	Site Unit Name	CWHxm Site Series	
HK	Western hemlock–Douglas-fir–Oregon beaked moss	01	
SITE DESCRIPTION		SITE CHARACTERISTICS	
<p>The Western hemlock – Douglas-fir – Oregon beaked moss unit occurs typically on gentle slopes, with medium textured soils. The zonal CWH forest is distinguished from the zonal CDF forest by the presence of western hemlock. Western hemlock occurs as the dominant trees species in association with Douglas-fir and western redcedar. Western hemlock occurs in all layers of the tree canopy including regeneration layers (B1 and B2). The understory is well developed with a continuous feathermoss layer carpeting the forest floor. Shrubs such as dull Oregon grape and red huckleberry are present and abundant while the abundance of salal is lower than zonal sites in the CDF.</p> <p>Assumed modifiers: d, j, m</p>		<p>Elevation (m): 150-500</p> <p>Slope (%): Variable</p> <p>Aspect (°): Variable</p> <p>Surficial material: M, F^G</p> <p>Drainage: m-w</p> <p>SMR: 3-4</p> <p>SNR: A-C</p>	
		<p>Plots: 4827, 4831, 4832, CHG071, CHV142, ERSK_GRPV0, GBG027, GBG028, GBG029, GBV030, HRG130, HRV131, HRV174, QAG003, WMG004, WME009, WMV038, WMV044, MTV060, MTV061</p>	


TEM Map Code	Site Unit Name		CWHxm Site Series
HK	Western hemlock–Douglas-fir–Oregon beaked moss		01
CHARACTERISTIC VEGETATION WITHIN EACH STRUCTURAL STAGE			
HK4 (Immature Forest)	HK5 (Young Forest)	HK6 (Mature Forest)	Mature Undisturbed HK6
<p>Dominant Species Douglas-fir salal Oregon beaked-moss western hemlock</p> <p>Associate Species red alder oceanspray lodgepole pine western redcedar dull Oregon-grape</p>	<p>Dominant Species Douglas-fir salal dull Oregon-grape western hemlock</p> <p>Associate Species step moss oceanspray lodgepole pine red huckleberry western redcedar electrified cat's-tail moss Oregon beaked-moss red alder Scotch broom stinging nettle arbutus</p>	<p>Dominant Species salal Douglas-fir Oregon beaked-moss step moss</p> <p>Associate Species western redcedar western hemlock dull Oregon-grape sword fern oceanspray red alder</p>	<p>Tree Layer Douglas-fir western hemlock western redcedar</p> <p>Shrub Layer salal dull Oregon-grape red huckleberry baldhip rose oceanspray</p> <p>Herb Layer vanilla-leaf sword fern twinflower bracken fern</p> <p>Moss Layer step moss Oregon beaked moss lanky moss</p>

TEM Map Code	Site Unit Name		CWHxm Site Series
HK	Western hemlock–Douglas-fir–Oregon beaked moss		01
HKh	hummocky	HKqv	very steep cool aspect; very shallow soil
HKhs	hummocky; shallow soil	HKrs	very shallow soil; drier than typical
HKhv	hummocky; very shallow soil	HKrs	ridge; shallow soil
HKk	cool aspect	HKs	shallow soil
HKks	cool aspect; shallow soil	HKsw	shallow soil; warm aspect
HKkv	cool aspect; very shallow soil	HKv	very shallow soil
		HKvw	very shallow soil; warm aspect
Atypical Characteristics/Additional Comments:			
N/A			

TEM Map Code	Site Association	CWHxm Site Series	
DC	Douglas-fir—Lodgepole pine—Cladina	02	
SITE DESCRIPTION		SITE CHARACTERISTICS	
<p>The Dougals-fir-Lodgepole pine-Cladina unit was infrequently mapped, generally occurring on water-shedding ridge crests and convex upper slopes with very thin till-derived Brunisols or bedrock outcrops. Douglas-fir and shore pine were dominant in the canopy, with more pine occurring where soil conditions were driest. Canopy cover was sparse (20-40%), with much of the forest floor exposed. Dominant shrubs included salal and dull Oregon-grape. Arbutus and regenerating canopy species were frequent associates that occupied the shrub layer. Herb cover was sparse to nil during winter when sites were surveyed. Rocks and substrate were often covered by <i>Cladina</i> lichen species and dominant mosses including step moss, juniper haircap moss, curly heron's bill-moss, broom moss and red-stemmed feather moss.</p> <p>Assumed modifiers: j, m, r, s</p>		<p>Elevation (m)</p> <p>Slope (%)</p> <p>Aspect (°)</p> <p>Surficial material</p> <p>Drainage</p> <p>SMR</p> <p>SNR</p>	<p>250-650</p> <p>5-65</p> <p>999</p> <p>Mv</p> <p>r</p> <p>0</p> <p>A (-B)</p>
		<p>Plots: WMG001, WM006, WM007, ERSK_GR02, ERSK_GR03, WM036, JK304, JKG309, JKG314, ERSK_GR05</p>	

TEM Map Code	Site Association	CWHxm Site Series
DC	Douglas-fir—Lodgepole pine—Cladina	02
CHARACTERISTIC VEGETATION WITHIN EACH STRUCTURAL STAGE		
DC4 (Immature Forest)	DC5 (Young Forest)	Mature Undisturbed DC6
<p>Dominant Species curly heron's-bill moss juniper haircap moss shore pine brome fire-moss salal</p> <p>Associate Species Douglas-fir hoary rock-moss reindeer lichens step moss</p>	<p>Dominant Species salal Douglas-fir</p> <p>Associate Species dull Oregon-grape curly heron's-bill moss juniper haircap moss broom-moss red-stemmed feathermoss arbutus shore pine sweet vernalgrass yellow curl-moss hoary rock-moss prince's pine rock-moss ragged-moss</p>	<p>Tree Layer shore/lodgepole pine Douglas-fir arbutus</p> <p>Shrub Layer salal oceanspray dull Oregon-grape red huckleberry baldhip rose</p> <p>Herb Layer hairy cat's ear</p> <p>Moss Layer Oregon beaked moss step moss juniper haircap moss electrified cat's-tail moss red-stemmed feathermoss lichen</p>

TEM Map Code	Site Association		CWHxm Site Series
DC	Douglas-fir—Lodgepole pine—Cladina		02
DChv	hummocky; very shallow soil	DCv	very shallow soil
DCkv	cool aspect; very shallow soil	DCvw	very shallow soil; warm aspect
DCs	shallow soil	DCvz	very shallow soil; very steep warm aspect
DCsw	shallow soil; warm aspect	DCw	warm aspect
Atypical Characteristics/Additional Comments: N/A			


TEM Map Code	Site Association	CWHxm Site Series	
DS	Douglas-fir—Western hemlock—Salal	03	
SITE DESCRIPTION		SITE CHARACTERISTICS	
<p>The Douglas-fir – Western hemlock – Salal sites occurred on well-drained, nutrient very poor to medium upper slopes with mor humus types. Substrate was generally till of various depths, infrequently co-occurring with colluvium. The canopy closure of structural stage 4-5 stands was dense (often greater than 50%), opening up with succession. Dominant tree species included Douglas-fir, western redcedar and western hemlock. Regeneration of hemlock tended to be abundant in the understorey, with little Douglas-fir regeneration, reflecting the low shade tolerance of Douglas-fir and its mineral seedbed requirement. Salal formed dense thickets and was a constant dominant in the shrub layer, with little other plant cover except dull Oregon grape as a frequent associate. Step moss, Oregon beaked-moss, electrified cat's tail moss and curly heron's bill moss were common in the bryophyte layer.</p> <p>Assumed modifiers: d, m, w</p>		<p>Elevation (m) 130-600</p> <p>Slope (%) 5-100</p> <p>Aspect (°) variable</p> <p>Surficial material M (C)</p> <p>Drainage w-r</p> <p>SMR 1-2</p> <p>SNR A-C</p>	
		<p>Plots: 6105, 6107, CAG022, CA057, CA076, CHG068, CHV069, GBG026, JKV013, JK301, JK302, MTV059, WM001, WM002, WM003, WM042, ERSK_GR15, WM043, ERSK_GR13</p>	

TEM Map Code	Site Association		CWHxm Site Series
DS	Douglas-fir—Western hemlock—Salal		03
CHARACTERISTIC VEGETATION WITHIN EACH STRUCTURAL STAGE			
DS4 (Immature Forest)	DS5 (Young Forest)	DS6 (Mature Forest)	Mature Undisturbed DS6
<p>Dominant Species salal Douglas-fir Oregon beaked-moss arbutus dull Oregon-grape</p> <p>Associate Species western hemlock oceanspray step moss Siberian miner's-lettuce trailing blackberry hairy honeysuckle</p>	<p>Dominant Species Douglas-fir oceanspray dull Oregon-grape salal Oregon beaked-moss western redcedar</p> <p>Associate Species electrified cat's-tail moss step moss arbutus heron's-bill moss twinlineer</p>	<p>Dominant Species Douglas-fir step moss curly heron's-bill moss Oregon beaked-moss salal western redcedar western hemlock dull Oregon-grape knight's plume sibbaldia</p> <p>Associate Species golden short-capsuled moss juniper haircap moss red-stemmed feathermoss western fescue yellow curl-moss</p>	<p>Tree Layer Douglas-fir western hemlock western redcedar shore/lodgepole pine</p> <p>Shrub Layer salal red huckleberry dull Oregon-grape baldhip rose</p> <p>Herb Layer twinlineer bracken fern vanilla-leaf sword fern</p> <p>Moss Layer step moss Oregon beaked moss lanky moss electrified cat's-tail moss</p>

TEM Map Code	Site Association		CWHxm Site Series
DS	Douglas-fir—Western hemlock—Salal		03
DShs hummocky; shallow soil	DSkv cool aspect; very shallow soil	DSv very shallow soil	
DShv hummocky; very shallow soil	DSqv very steep cool aspect; very shallow soil	DSvz very shallow soil; very steep warm aspect	
DSj gentle slope	DSrs ridge; shallow soil	DSxz drier than typical; very steep warm aspect	
DSjv gentle slope, very shallow soil	DSrv ridge; very shallow soil	DSyz moister than typical; very steep warm aspect	
DSk cool aspect	DSs shallow soil		
DSks cool aspect; shallow soil	DSsz shallow soil; very steep warm aspect		
Atypical Characteristics/Additional Comments:			
N/A			


TEM Map Code	Site Association	CWHxm Site Series	
DF	Douglas-fir—Sword fern	04	
SITE DESCRIPTION		SITE CHARACTERISTICS	
<p>The Douglas-fir – Sword fern ecosystems were mapped on well drained upper to mid-slopes with variable thicknesses of till, typically of finer texture than sites supporting site series 03. Humus forms were mulls to moders. Douglas-fir was the most common canopy dominant, but western hemlock was a frequent associate in all canopy layers, although sparser than expected on Saltspring Island. Grand fir was an infrequent associate. Shrubs occupied low to moderate cover (15-30%), with dull Oregon-grape, red huckleberry, common snowberry, and trailing blackberry constant associates. Sword fern dominated the herb layer, with relatively few other species. The bryophyte layer was dominated by Oregon beaked moss.</p> <p>Assumed modifiers: d, j, m</p>		<p>Elevation (m) 140-575</p> <p>Slope (%) 35-55</p> <p>Aspect (°) variable</p> <p>Surficial material M</p> <p>Drainage w</p> <p>SMR 1-2</p> <p>SNR C-E</p>	
		<p>Plots: GB028, GBV031, BBJK11, CA079, WM030, WM031, ERSK_GR07, JK305, K30</p>	

TEM Map Code	Site Association		CWHxm Site Series
DF	Douglas-fir—Sword fern		04
DFhs	hummocky; shallow soil	DFkv	cool aspect; very shallow soil
DFhv	hummocky; very shallow soil	DFsz	shallow soil; very steep warm aspect
DFk	cool aspect	DFqs	very steep cool aspect; shallow soil
DFks	cool aspect; shallow soil	DFs	shallow soil
		DFsw	shallow soil; warm aspect
Atypical Characteristics/Additional Comments:			
N/A			

TEM Map Code	Site Association	CWHxm Site Series	
RS	Western redcedar—Sword fern	05	
SITE DESCRIPTION		SITE CHARACTERISTICS	
<p>The Western redcedar – Sword fern ecosystem was mapped most often on north-facing mid-slopes with well to moderately well-drained soils derived from till and occasionally colluvium. Western redcedar was not always dominant in the canopy, likely reflecting the disturbance history of sites in the study area. Western hemlock, grand fir, and Douglas-fir were frequent, represented in all canopy layers. Coarse woody debris was often moderately abundant to abundant on these sites. The understory was dominated by salal, with variable amounts of salmonberry, and occasionally dull Oregon-grape in the shrub layer. The herb layer featured the dominant species sword fern and bracken fern, occasionally with spiny wood fern and introduced grass species. Both bracken fern and graminoids decreased with increasing canopy closure. The moss layer was dominated by Oregon beaked moss with lesser amounts of constant associates curly heron’s bill moss, knight’s plume, and with coastal leafy moss on decaying wood. Some sites were influenced by seepage, and developed this ecosystem on warm aspects or shallower soils than typical.</p> <p>Assumed modifiers: d, m</p>		<p>Elevation (m) 125-550</p> <p>Slope (%) 10-100</p> <p>Aspect (°) 285-135 (135-285)</p> <p>Surficial material M, C</p> <p>Drainage w-m</p> <p>SMR 3-4</p> <p>SNR D (E)</p>	
		Plots: CHG074, GB029, WM013	


TEM Map Code	Site Association	CWHxm Site Series
RS	Western redcedar—Sword fern	05
CHARACTERISTIC VEGETATION WITHIN EACH STRUCTURAL STAGE		
RS3 (Shrub/Herb)	Mature Undisturbed RS6	
<p>Dominant Species salmonberry Oregon beaked-moss bracken fern red alder dull Oregon-grape salal Scotch broom trailing blackberry western redcedar Himalayan blackberry</p> <p>Associate Species red huckleberry western hemlock</p>	<p>Tree Layer Douglas-fir western hemlock western redcedar red alder</p> <p>Shrub Layer red huckleberry salal dull Oregon-grape baldhip rose oceanspray</p> <p>Herb Layer sword fern vanilla-leaf bracken fern twinflower wall-lettuce sweet-scented bedstraw three-leafed foam flower</p> <p>Moss Layer step moss Oregon beaked moss lanky moss coastal leafy moss</p>	

TEM Map Code	Site Association		CWHxm Site Series
RS	Western redcedar—Sword fern		05
RShj	hummocky; gentle slope	RSks	cool aspect; shallow soil
RSj	gentle slope	RSsv	shallow soil; warm aspect
RSjs	gentle slope; shallow soil	RSw	very shallow soil; warm aspect
RSk	cool aspect	RSw	warm aspect
		RSs	shallow soil
		RSwx	warm aspect; drier than typical
Atypical Characteristics/Additional Comments:			
N/A			

TEM Map Code	Site Association	CWHxm Site Series	
HD	Western hemlock—Western redcedar—Deer fern	06	
SITE DESCRIPTION		SITE CHARACTERISTICS	
<p>The Western hemlock – Western redcedar – Deer fern site tended to develop on north-facing mid- to lower slopes with moderately to imperfectly drained Brunisols and Podzols derived from till. Douglas-fir and western hemlock were the most abundant tree and constant dominant, with lesser amounts of frequent associates western redcedar and grand fir. Bigleaf maple and red alder were often present in seral stands. Diagnostic species deer fern was infrequent in these stands. The understorey featured salal, salmonberry, and dull Oregon-grape in the shrub layer, with sword fern, bracken dominants in the herb layer. Occasionally spiny wood fern and introduced grass species also occurred. The moss layer was dominated by Oregon beaked moss with lesser amounts of associated species curly heron’s bill moss and knight’s plume. Coastal leafy moss was common on decaying wood.</p> <p>Assumed modifiers: d, j, m</p>		<p>Elevation (m) 250-575</p> <p>Slope (%) 15-45</p> <p>Aspect (°) variable</p> <p>Surficial material M</p> <p>Drainage w-m</p> <p>SMR 5-6</p> <p>SNR A-C</p>	
		<p>Plots: JK016, JK017, MT058, QAF005, TTG005, WM037</p>	


TEM Map Code	Site Association	CWHxm Site Series
HD	Western hemlock—Western redcedar—Deer fern	06
CHARACTERISTIC VEGETATION WITHIN EACH STRUCTURAL STAGE		
HD5 (Young Forest)	Mature Undisturbed HD6	
<p>Dominant Species Douglas-fir baneberry sweet-cicely Sitka columbine Oregon beaked-moss Columbia brome western hemlock</p> <p>Associate Species bedstraw Nootka rose prickly rose sword fern wild strawberry</p>	<p>Tree Layer Douglas-fir western hemlock western redcedar grand fir red alder</p> <p>Shrub Layer salal red huckleberry false azalea dull Oregon-grape salmonberry</p> <p>Herb Layer deer fern sword fern</p> <p>Moss Layer step moss lanky moss Oregon beaked moss</p>	

TEM Map Code	Site Association	CWHxm Site Series
HD	Western hemlock—Western redcedar—Deer fern	06
HDh hummocky	HDs shallow soil	
HDk cool aspect	HDsw shallow soil; warm aspect	
HDks cool aspect; shallow soil	HDw warm aspect	
HDkv cool aspect; very shallow soil		
Atypical Characteristics/Additional Comments: N/A		


TEM Map Code	Site Association	CWHxm Site Series	
RF	Western redcedar—Foamflower	07	
SITE DESCRIPTION		SITE CHARACTERISTICS	
<p>The Western redcedar - Foamflower ecosystems occurred on moisture-receiving toe slopes, some seepage sites, and level sites with thick relatively rich, moderately well to imperfectly drained soils. Common soil types were Humo-Ferric Podzols or occasionally Gleysols on level sites grading to gleyed Brunisols derived from till. Humus forms ranged from moders to mulls. Western redcedar was often associated in the semi-open canopy with constant associates western hemlock, red alder, grand fir and bigleaf maple; Douglas-fir was infrequent to absent on most sites. Hemlock also was infrequent in the study area on these site types. Trees on these productive sites tended to be larger their cohorts in most other site series. Shrubs included dense cover of the dominant species dull Oregon-grape, salmonberry and thimbleberry. Herbs also occupied a high cover proportion, with ladyfern, spiny wood fern, foamflower, vanilla-leaf, oak fern, and small-flowered rush typically present in varying amounts on most sites. Step moss, curly heron's-bill moss, lanky moss and Oregon-beaked moss was dominant in the bryophyte layer.</p> <p>Assumed modifiers: d, j, m</p>		<p>Elevation (m) 120-325</p> <p>Slope (%) 0-35</p> <p>Aspect (°) variable</p> <p>Surficial material M</p> <p>Drainage m</p> <p>SMR 5-6</p> <p>SNR D-E</p>	
		<p>Plots: JKG014, TTG008, WM040</p>	

TEM Map Code	Site Association	CWHxm Site Series
RF	Western redcedar—Foamflower	07
CHARACTERISTIC VEGETATION WITHIN EACH STRUCTURAL STAGE		
RF4 (Immature Forest)	RF6 (Mature Forest)	Mature Undisturbed RF6
<p>Dominant Species stinging nettle red alder coastal leafy moss small-flowered bitter-cress</p> <p>Associate Species dovefoot geranium red-stemmed feathermoss arbutus bedstraw bigleaf maple Douglas-fir field chickweed Nootka rose Oregon beaked-moss Pacific bleeding heart Scouler's corydalis sweet-cicely</p>	<p>Dominant Species red alder western hemlock western redcedar step moss curly heron's-bill moss knight's plume lanky moss Oregon beaked-moss salal</p> <p>Associate Species dull Oregon-grape flat-moss stinging nettle</p>	<p>Tree Layer Douglas-fir western hemlock western redcedar grand fir red alder bigleaf maple</p> <p>Shrub Layer dull Oregon-grape red huckleberry salmonberry devil's club</p> <p>Herb Layer sword fern vanilla-leaf wall-lettuce three-leaved foamflower sweet-scented bedstraw bracken fern lady fern oak fern</p> <p>Moss Layer step moss coastal leafy moss Oregon beaked moss palm tree moss lanky moss</p>


TEM Map Code	Site Association	CWHxm Site Series
RF	Western redcedar—Foamflower	07
<p>RFh hummocky RFk cool aspect RFs shallow soil RFw warm aspect</p> <p>Atypical Characteristics/Additional Comments: N/A</p>		

TEM Map Code	Site Association	CWHxm Site Series	
SS	Sitka spruce—Salmonberry	08	
SITE DESCRIPTION		SITE CHARACTERISTICS	
<p>Sitka spruce - Salmonberry high bench site series was infrequently mapped in the study area. Fluvial materials and landscape position contribute to highly productive, moderately-well drained sites with relatively open canopies (more open as stands age) Soils were frequently well-developed with moder to mull humus forms. Sitka spruce was not found in the study area; broadleaf species including black cottonwood, red alder and bigleaf maple were dominant, with varying amounts of frequent associate western redcedar. Shrubs were highly variable in cover and diversity, with salmonberry and thimbleberry dominating, and less abundant associates' ninebark, red-osier dogwood, cascara, red elderberry, bitter cherry, and Pacific crabapple. Herbs also varied, with relatively low cover compared to shrubs. The common associate species were vanilla-leaf, ladyfern, sweet-cicely, and false lily-of-the-valley. Season of sampling also influenced cover and species recorded. Coastal leafy moss was a common colonizer on woody substrate.</p> <p>Assumed modifiers: d, j, m</p>		<p>Elevation (m) 150-350</p> <p>Slope (%) 5-35</p> <p>Aspect (°) variable</p> <p>Surficial material F</p> <p>Drainage m</p> <p>SMR 5-6</p> <p>SNR C-E</p>	
		<p>Plots: WM040</p>	


TEM Map Code	Site Association	CWHxm Site Series	
CW	Black cottonwood—Willow	10	
SITE DESCRIPTION		SITE CHARACTERISTICS	
<p>Low fluvial benches and floodplain sites support the Black cottonwood - Willow site series, featuring deep coarse-textured gravelly sandy parent material with relatively high coarse fragment content. Soils vary from Non-soil in recently disturbed locations to gravelly sandy Regosols and Brunisols. This ecosystem type was extremely infrequent on Saltspring Island. Frequent inundation limits the dominant species to red alder, willows (more often in or adjacent to inundation zones) and black cottonwood, with associated flood-tolerant shrubs such as salmonberry. Canopy closure varies with flood regime, terrain, and seral stage. Structural stage 4 supports the densest stands (canopy closure approximately 50%) with fluvial erosion contributing to stand disturbance. This species association is a disturbance-maintained disclimax that would support conifer species in the absence of disturbance. Herbs and mosses are infrequent or absent depending on water table and fluvial characteristics, with blue wildrye most common associate in less frequently flooded sites. Soils are well drained, but the coarse texture limits productivity on sandstone-derived soils, and flooding action often precludes development of an organic soil horizon. Erosion is a typical disturbance agent, leading to a predominance of younger seral stands (structural stages 4-5) in the study area.</p> <p>Assumed modifiers: a, c, d, j</p>		<p>Elevation (m) 150-500</p> <p>Slope (%) <15</p> <p>Aspect (°) variable</p> <p>Surficial material F^A</p> <p>Drainage w - m</p> <p>SMR 5-6</p> <p>SNR C-D</p>	
No photo available		Plots: JK136	

TEM Map Code	Site Association	CWHxm Site Series	
RC	Western redcedar—Sitka spruce—Skunk cabbage	12	
SITE DESCRIPTION		SITE CHARACTERISTICS	
<p>Western redcedar – Sitka spruce – Skunk cabbage are rich, moist to wet sites which occurred in moisture-receiving depressions with fine to medium soils, possibly including a minor component of organics. Although Sitka spruce was not observed on Saltspring Island, western redcedar was a typical dominant with lesser amounts of associated red alder, bigleaf maple, and grand fir on the margins. Alder abundance decreased with stand age. Sites often had abundant moderate to large woody debris. Shrubs observed included salmonberry, thimbleberry, and occasionally salal on hummocks. Species visible in the herb layer were limited by the sampling window, but the most common associate species were vanilla-leaf, lady fern, deer fern, and skunk cabbage. Bryophytes associated with this site series were coastal and large leafy moss and slender beaked moss.</p> <p>Assumed modifiers: d, j, m</p>		<p>Elevation (m) 120-450</p> <p>Slope (%) 0-10</p> <p>Aspect (°) variable</p> <p>Surficial material M (0)</p> <p>Drainage p</p> <p>SMR 7</p> <p>SNR C-E</p>	
		Plots: N/A	


TEM Map Code	Site Association	CWHxm Site Series
RC	Western redcedar—Sitka spruce—Skunk cabbage	12
<p>RCp peaty material RCs shallow soil</p> <p>Atypical Characteristics/Additional Comments: N/A</p>		


TEM Map Code	Site Association	CWHxm Site Series	
RB	Western redcedar—Salmonberry	13	
SITE DESCRIPTION		SITE CHARACTERISTICS	
<p>Western redcedar – Salmonberry ecosystems are nutrient medium- to-rich, very moist (winter) to fresh (summer) sites and were fairly common in hummocky, imperfectly drained, level terrain or moisture receiving toe slopes as well as in riparian areas. These sites tended to support a mosaic of site series 13 and 07, with the former in hollows and the latter on raised microsites. Soils were often gleyed or weakly mottled Brunisols (typically Gleyed Eluviated Dystric Brunisols, similar to CWHxm/12 but with more pronounced mottling), reflecting the seasonally fluctuating water tables. There were accumulations of fines beneath the organic horizons in depressions. The canopy was open (5-15%), with western redcedar the dominant tree species growing on elevated hummocks. Dense thickets of salmonberry were the dominant shrub component, with occasional Douglas maple, thimbleberry, and red elderberry. Herbs were variable, but few were apparent during sampling (largely in winter). Sword fern grew on hummocks and bleeding heart and sweet-cicely were also common associates. Bryophytes were sparse to absent except on decaying wood.</p> <p>Assumed modifiers: d, j, m</p>		<p>Elevation (m) 120-450</p> <p>Slope (%) 0-10</p> <p>Aspect (°) variable</p> <p>Surficial material M</p> <p>Drainage i</p> <p>SMR 5</p> <p>SNR C-D</p>	
		Plots: N/A	

TEM Map Code	Site Association	CWHxm Site Series
RB	Western redcedar—Salmonberry	13
RBh hummocky RBhs hummocky; shallow soil RBhv hummocky; very shallow soil RBks cool aspect; shallow soil RBs shallow soil		Atypical Characteristics/Additional Comments: N/A

TEM Map Code	Site Association	CWHxm Site Series	
RT	Western redcedar—Black twinberry	14	
SITE DESCRIPTION		SITE CHARACTERISTICS	
<p>Western redcedar – Black twinberry sites are rich, wet (winter) to moist (summer) sites were infrequent, occurring in hummocky, imperfectly drained, level terrain or moisture receiving toe slopes and in riparian areas. These sites tended to support a mosaic of site series 14 and 07 or 12, with the former in hollows and the latter on raised microsites. The canopy was open to sparse, with western redcedar the dominant tree species growing on elevated hummocks. Shrubs had fairly high cover, with salmonberry, black twinberry, red elderberry, and willows the most common dominants, and occasional components of ninebark and Pacific crabapple associated with richer sites. Herbs varied among sites; foamflower, lady fern, vanilla-leaf, and sword fern were the most frequent. Bryophytes were sparse to absent except on decaying wood.</p> <p>Assumed modifiers: d, j, m</p>		<p>Elevation (m) 200-450</p> <p>Slope (%) 0-15</p> <p>Aspect (°) variable</p> <p>Surficial material M, O</p> <p>Drainage i</p> <p>SMR 6</p> <p>SNR D-E</p>	
		Plots: N/A	

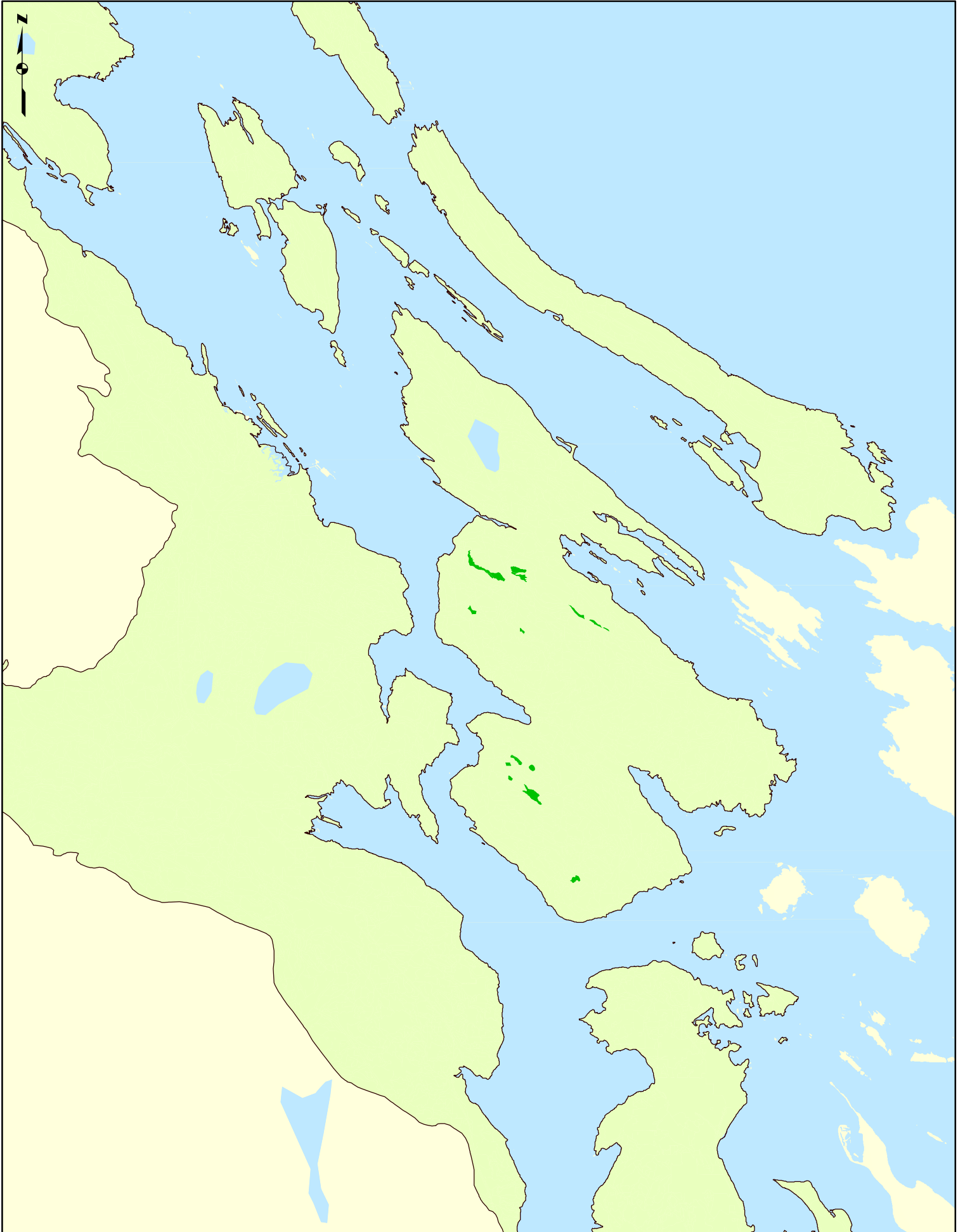
TEM Map Code	Site Association	CWHxm Site Series
RT	Western redcedar—Black twinberry	14
<p data-bbox="201 310 422 334">RTs shallow soil</p> <p data-bbox="186 383 814 412">Atypical Characteristics/Additional Comments:</p> <p data-bbox="186 415 233 440">N/A</p>		

TEM Map Code	Site Association	CWHxm Site Series	
CS	Western redcedar—Slough sedge	15	
SITE DESCRIPTION		SITE CHARACTERISTICS	
<p>Western redcedar – Slough sedge are swamp forests which occupy poorly drained flat sites to depressions. Western redcedar and sword fern dominate elevated microsites, while sedges, lady fern, and horsetails occupy hollows with occasional skunk cabbage where there is limited surface flow. Soils are moderately deep to deep (>0.5m) with medium texture, typically gleyed, with seasonally fluctuating water tables, even where bedrock restricts soil depth. Tree species are limited to shade- and moisture-tolerant trees with relatively shallow roots: western redcedar, grand fir on margins, and black cottonwood with minor amounts of red alder. Shrubs in this site series are diverse, with Indian-plum, common snowberry, currants/gooseberry, and thimbleberry the most frequent associates; ninebark, black twinberry, and red-osier dogwood increased in frequency with increased seasonal flooding. Herbaceous species were variable, with slough sedge commonly dominating the herb layer, and Cooley's hedge-nettle in more well-drained and small-flowered rush in more poorly-drained sites also common associates. Moss tended to occupy little of the substrate, and only Oregon beaked moss was a constant associate; large leafy moss and coastal leafy moss were occasionally present.</p> <p>Assumed modifiers: d, j, m</p>		<p>Elevation (m) 150-450</p> <p>Slope (%) 0-35</p> <p>Aspect (°) variable</p> <p>Surficial material Ov, M, L</p> <p>Drainage m-p</p> <p>SMR 6-7</p> <p>SNR C-E</p>	
		Plots: CA008, CA039, MT036	


Tem Map Code	Site Association	CWHxm Site Series	
AM	Arbutus—Hairy manzanita	00	
SITE DESCRIPTION		SITE CHARACTERISTICS	
<p>These very xeric Arbutus – Hairy Manzanita sites occurred on ridge crests and water-shedding steep upper slopes directly on bedrock. Canopies were very open (<5%) with arbutus and occasionally shore pine dominant, rarely reaching past structural stage 4 with respect to structural development criteria. The shrub layer was dominated by hairy manzanita, arbutus regeneration, and occasionally Scotch broom. Herbs were typically sparse, but annuals may be evident in the spring, particularly graminoids, but comprising low (<20%) cover. The substrate was typically dominated almost completely by curly heron's-bill moss and, to a lesser extent, and on rock outcrops, foliose lichens.</p> <p>From plot data for a shrub/herb (structural stage 3) dominated Arbutus – Hairy Manzanita site the dominant vegetation included sweet vernalgrass, hairy Manzanita, shore pine, curly heron's-bill moss, hoary rock-moss, Douglas-fir, Alaska oniongrass, grey rock-moss and juniper haircap moss. Associate species included green sorrel and lesser green reindeer. From plot data for a young forest (structural stage 5) site the dominant vegetation included arbutus, curly heron's-bill moss, red-stemmed feathermoss, hairy Manzanita, western hemlock, Douglas-fir, Oregon beaked-moss and salal, with oceanspray as an associate species.</p> <p>Assumed modifiers: j, r, s</p>		<p>Elevation (m) Variable</p> <p>Slope (%) Variable</p> <p>Aspect (°) 120-250</p> <p>Surficial material R</p> <p>Drainage r</p> <p>SMR 1</p> <p>SNR A</p>	
		<p>Plots: 4839, ERSK_GR01, WMG006</p>	


Tem Map Code	Site Association	CWHxm Site Series
AM	Arbutus—Hairy manzanita	00
<p>AMv very shallow soil</p> <p>AMvw very shallow soil; warm aspect</p> <p>AMvz very shallow soil; very steep warm aspect</p> <p>AMw warm aspect</p> <p>AMz very steep warm aspect</p> <p>Atypical Characteristics/Additional Comments: N/A</p>		


Distribution of Map Units Containing AM Units



Anthropogenic and Non-Vegetated/Sparsely Vegetated Map Units of the CDFmm

TEM Map Code	Site Unit Name	Site Series	
BE	Beach	N/A	
SITE DESCRIPTION		SITE CHARACTERISTICS	
<p>Beach units are characterized by sorted sediments reworked by wave action. All beach units were mapped along the ocean edge, beach units were not present along fresh water bodies. This unit is typically void of vegetation and consists of either sand or coarse fragments such as gravels, cobbles and stones, with scattered driftwood, seaweed and various washed up items along the shoreline.</p>		<p>Elevation (m):</p> <p>Slope (%):</p> <p>Aspect (°):</p> <p>Surficial material:</p> <p>Drainage:</p> <p>SMR:</p> <p>SNR:</p>	<p>0-3 m</p> <p>Variable</p> <p>Variable</p> <p>W</p> <p>n/a</p> <p>n/a</p> <p>n/a</p>
		<p>Plots: N/A</p>	


TEM Map Code	Site Unit Name	Site Series	
CF	Cultivated Field	N/A	
SITE DESCRIPTION		SITE CHARACTERISTICS	
<p>Cultivated fields are non forested, open areas that are subject to agricultural practices including plowing, fertilization, and non native crop production which often results in long-term soil and vegetation changes. Cultivated fields are common throughout the CDFmm, and extensive throughout the Cowichan Valley and Central and North Saanich. The typical structural stage for cultivated fields is 2b, graminoid, infrequently 3. Small islands of forest occur in fields, as do narrow shrub dominated riparian channels and scattered large trees. Noteworthy are the cultivated fields of Cowichan and Saanich with scattered Garry oak trees and Garry oak groves. Rural residential is also a very common association with cultivated fields. Although cultivated fields are typically agriculture based CF was mapped for other green spaces as well. These included city parks, baseball fields, and residential lawns. This unit was often complexed with Rural (RW) and Urban (UR) units.</p>		<p>Elevation (m): 50-150</p> <p>Slope (%): <15</p> <p>Aspect (°): Variable</p> <p>Surficial material: W^G, W (Ox)</p> <p>Drainage: i - w</p> <p>SMR: 2-6</p> <p>SNR: B-D</p>	
		<p>Plots: BB_HR_G1, BB_HR_G2, BB_HR_G3, BB_HR_G6, DHV022, GBG044, GBV055, CHV093, JCV101, JCV060, DHV050, HRV077, HRV209</p>	

TEM Map Code	Site Unit Name	Site Series	
CL	Cliff	N/A	
SITE DESCRIPTION		SITE CHARACTERISTICS	
<p>Cliffs are steep, vertical or overhanging rock faces. Cliff units are most common along the coast complexed with coastal bluffs or steep rock controlled gully sidewalls and infrequently along mountain slopes. Cliffs are non-vegetated ecosystems.</p>		<p>Elevation (m):</p> <p>Slope (%):</p> <p>Aspect (°):</p> <p>Surficial material:</p> <p>Drainage:</p> <p>SMR:</p> <p>SNR:</p>	<p>Variable</p> <p>>130</p> <p>Variable</p> <p>R</p> <p>n/a</p> <p>n/a</p> <p>n/a</p>
		<p>Plots: JCV036</p>	

TEM Map Code	Site Unit Name	Site Series	
CO	Cultivated Orchard	N/A	
SITE DESCRIPTION		SITE CHARACTERISTICS	
<p>Agricultural areas composed of single or multiple tree species planted in rows. Typically this would include, for example, apple orchards or mixed species orchards. Old homesteads are common in the CDF and although many of them have become overgrown, these have been mapped as CO wherever possible. It also includes tree farms such as Christmas tree farms, or any coniferous tree farm where conifer trees are planted in rows for commercial production.</p>		Elevation (m): Slope (%): Aspect (°): Surficial material: Drainage: SMR: SNR:	Variable <15 Variable n/a n/a n/a n/a
		Plots: N/A	

TEM Map Code	Site Unit Name	Site Series	
CV	Cultivated Vineyard	N/A	
SITE DESCRIPTION		SITE CHARACTERISTICS	
<p>Cultivated vineyards are agricultural areas composed of single or multiple species or grapes planted in rows, usually supported on wood or wire trellises. Although in the grand scheme of things within the mapping area, cultivated vineyards are not common, they do occur in the Cowichan Valley and to a less extent in Central Saanich. Wine vineyards quite often do not occur as a major polygon component, instead they are a minor component complexed with cultivated fields and rural residential. Occasionally cultivated vineyards have been mapped as pure polygons.</p>		Elevation (m): Slope (%): Aspect (°): Surficial material: Drainage: SMR: SNR:	Variable <15 Variable n/a n/a n/a n/a
No photo available	Plots: N/A		


TEM Map Code	Site Unit Name	Site Series	
ES	Exposed Soil	N/A	
SITE DESCRIPTION		SITE CHARACTERISTICS	
<p>Exposed soil is any area of exposed soil that is devoid of vegetation and is not bedrock but mineral soil. Exposed soil was most often mapped near rural and urban areas, predominantly disturbance sites associated with new housing developments. Exposed soil was also mapped for pull-outs along forestry roads and to a lesser extent along steep side slopes. For example steep side slopes composed of glaciomarine sediments, were mapped as exposed soil. Due to surface erosion, vegetation was not present.</p>		<p>Elevation (m):</p> <p>Slope (%):</p> <p>Aspect (°):</p> <p>Surficial material:</p> <p>Drainage:</p> <p>SMR:</p> <p>SNR:</p>	<p>Variable</p> <p>Variable</p> <p>Variable</p> <p>F^G, W^G, A</p> <p>n/a</p> <p>n/a</p> <p>n/a</p>
		<p>Plots: CHV108, CHV166, HRV106, JCV160</p>	


TEM Map Code	Site Unit Name	Site Series	
GB	Gravel Bar	N/A	
SITE DESCRIPTION		SITE CHARACTERISTICS	
<p>Gravel bars typically occur along active river channels. Gravel bars are non-vegetated and characterized by a dynamic consortium of well rounded cobbles, pebbles, stones and sand. Notable rivers with gravel bars include Englishman River, Chemainus River, Cowichan River and Koksilah River.</p>		<p>Elevation (m):</p> <p>Slope (%):</p> <p>Aspect (°):</p> <p>Surficial material:</p> <p>Drainage:</p> <p>SMR:</p> <p>SNR:</p>	<p>Variable</p> <p><15</p> <p>Variable</p> <p>n/a</p> <p>n/a</p> <p>n/a</p> <p>n/a</p>
		<p>Plots: N/A</p>	

TEM Map Code	Site Unit Name	Site Series	
GC	Golf Course	N/A	
SITE DESCRIPTION		SITE CHARACTERISTICS	
<p>Golf courses are a common feature particularly along southeastern Vancouver Island - a favorite pastime of island dwellers. Golf courses are characterized by flat to gently rolling grass-covered throughways and open areas for playing golf. The fairways are typically separated by isolated rows or patches of trees and ponds. More often than not, forested areas were too small to identify to site series and were mapped as GC with a structural stage 5 or 6. Although golf courses have altered the native landscape and vegetation communities to a large extent, scattered trees that remain are noteworthy. For example, scattered trees found in golf courses of the Victoria area were large diameter and of significant height and age whereas other golf course were dotted with healthy specimens of Parkland Garry Oak and arbutus.</p>		Elevation (m): Slope (%): Aspect (°): Surficial material: Drainage: SMR: SNR:	Variable <15 Variable W ^G n/a n/a n/a
No photo available		Plots: JCV069, HRV113, HRV215	


TEM Map Code	Site Unit Name	Site Series	
GP	Gravel Pit	N/A	
SITE DESCRIPTION		SITE CHARACTERISTICS	
Gravel pits are areas of exposed soil through the commercial removal of sand and gravel.		Elevation (m):	Variable
		Slope (%):	Variable
		Aspect (°):	Variable
		Surficial material:	W ^G , F ^G , A
		Drainage:	n/a
		SMR:	n/a
No photo available		SNR:	n/a
		Plots: CAG029, CHV072, JCV062, HRV034, HRV059	

TEM Map Code	Site Unit Name	Site Series	
IN	Industrial	N/A	
SITE DESCRIPTION		SITE CHARACTERISTICS	
<p>Industrial sites were added as an anthropogenic unit due to the requirement to address sites that were dominated by industrial development namely, pulp and paper, lumber mills, oil/gas refineries and so on. These units are characterized by a high degree of ground disturbance; concrete parking lots, large commercial buildings, work yards and other specialized industry infrastructure.</p>		Elevation (m):	Variable
		Slope (%):	Variable
		Aspect (°):	Variable
		Surficial material:	n/a
		Drainage:	n/a
		SMR:	n/a
		SNR:	n/a
No photo available		Plots: N/A	

TEM Map Code	Site Unit Name	Site Series	
LA	Lake	N/A	
SITE DESCRIPTION		SITE CHARACTERISTICS	
<p>A lake is a naturally occurring body of water, greater than 2 m deep. Several lakes occur within the mapping area such as Elk, Beaver, Prospect, Cowichan, Quamichan, Somenos, Long and Brannen Lake to name a few.</p>		Elevation (m): Slope (%): Aspect (°): Surficial material: Drainage: SMR: SNR:	Variable 0 999 n/a n/a n/a n/a
		Plots: N/A	


TEM Map Code	Site Unit Name	Site Series	
MI	Mine	N/A	
SITE DESCRIPTION		SITE CHARACTERISTICS	
<p>Mine sites are un-vegetated areas used for the purpose of extracting mineral ore or other materials. Mine sites were mapped in the study area, some of which were limestone quarries.</p>		<p>Elevation (m):</p> <p>Slope (%):</p> <p>Aspect (°):</p> <p>Surficial material:</p> <p>Drainage:</p> <p>SMR:</p> <p>SNR:</p>	<p>Variable</p> <p>Variable</p> <p>Variable</p> <p>A</p> <p>n/a</p> <p>n/a</p> <p>n/a</p>
		<p>Plots: JCV023</p>	


TEM Map Code	Site Unit Name	Site Series	
MU	Mudflat Sediment	N/A	
SITE DESCRIPTION		SITE CHARACTERISTICS	
<p>Mudflat sediment is a flat plain-like area dominated by fine textured sediments. These areas were mapped at the interface of salt and fresh water, namely active channel sediment located at the mouth of a creek as they drain into saltwater bays.</p>		Elevation (m): Slope (%): Aspect (°): Surficial material: Drainage: SMR: SNR:	Variable Variable Variable n/a n/a n/a n/a
No photo available		Plots: N/A	


TEM Map Code	Site Unit Name	Site Series	
OW	Shallow Open Water	N/A	
SITE DESCRIPTION		SITE CHARACTERISTICS	
<p>Shallow open water is a wetland class composed of permanent, shallow (less than 2 m at midsummer levels), standing water that has less than 10% surface cover of emergent vegetation (plants rooted in the bottom). Open water with more than 10% surface cover of emergent vegetation are classified as marsh wetlands. Open water is typically a minor polygon component in association with other non-forested wetlands such as marsh ecosystems (e.g. Wm05 & Wm06) and swamp forests (Cw-Skunk cabbage (11) and Cw-Slough sedge (14)).</p>		<p>Elevation (m): Slope (%): Aspect (°): Surficial material: Drainage: SMR: SNR:</p>	<p>Variable 0 999 n/a n/a n/a n/a</p>
		<p>Plots: DHV013, DHV039</p>	

TEM Map Code	Site Unit Name	Site Series	
PD	Pond	N/A	
SITE DESCRIPTION		SITE CHARACTERISTICS	
<p>Ponds are small bodies of water greater than 2 m deep yet smaller than lakes (less than 50 ha). Ponds are scattered across the landscape and were often surprisingly difficult to distinguish between natural ponds and man-made impoundments. Man-made impoundments were typically mapped as reservoirs however berms & dykes were often not readily visible and left some doubt as to their origin. Ponds are a common feature throughout the rural residential areas and in association with cultivated fields.</p>		Elevation (m): Slope (%): Aspect (°): Surficial material: Drainage: SMR: SNR:	Variable 0 999 n/a n/a n/a n/a
No photo available	Plots: N/A		


TEM Map Code	Site Unit Name	Site Series	
RE	Reservoir	N/A	
SITE DESCRIPTION		SITE CHARACTERISTICS	
<p>A reservoir is an artificial basin created by the impoundment of water behind a human-made structure such as a dam, berm, dyke, or wall. As noted above, reservoirs were often difficult to distinguish from ponds. Reservoirs most commonly occur throughout cultivated fields and rural residential areas.</p>		Elevation (m): Slope (%): Aspect (°): Surficial material: Drainage: SMR: SNR:	Variable 0 999 n/a n/a n/a n/a
No photo available	Plots: N/A		


TEM Map Code	Site Unit Name	Site Series	
RI	River	N/A	
SITE DESCRIPTION		SITE CHARACTERISTICS	
<p>A river is a natural stream of water, usually freshwater, flowing toward the ocean, a lake, or another stream. In some cases a river flows into the ground or dries up completely before reaching another body of water. The water in a river is usually confined to a channel, made up of a stream bed between banks. Notable rivers include Englishman River, Chemainus River, Cowichan River and Koksilah River.</p>		<p>Elevation (m): Slope (%): Aspect (°): Surficial material: Drainage: SMR: SNR:</p>	<p>Variable Variable Variable n/a n/a n/a n/a</p>
		<p>Plots: N/A</p>	

TEM Map Code	Site Unit Name	Site Series	
RN	Railway Surface	N/A	
SITE DESCRIPTION		SITE CHARACTERISTICS	
<p>Railway surface is a long, linear feature that is characterized by a level surface with fixed rails to carry trains. The Esquimalt and Nanaimo (E&N) railway dissects a portion of the mapping area on southeastern Vancouver Island. The E&N is a short line railway that runs from Victoria to Courtenay, with branch lines to Parksville and south of Nanaimo to the E&N's main railyard and barge slip (dock) on the Nanaimo waterfront.</p>		<p>Elevation (m):</p> <p>Slope (%):</p> <p>Aspect (°):</p> <p>Surficial material:</p> <p>Drainage:</p> <p>SMR:</p> <p>SNR:</p>	<p>Variable</p> <p>Variable</p> <p>Variable</p> <p>n/a</p> <p>n/a</p> <p>n/a</p> <p>n/a</p>
		<p>Plots: N/A</p>	


TEM Map Code	Site Unit Name	Site Series	
RO	Rock Outcrop	N/A	
SITE DESCRIPTION		SITE CHARACTERISTICS	
<p>Rock outcrops are bedrock outcroppings with little soil development and sparse vegetation cover. Rock outcrops can be steep such as the one in the photo below or gentle such as those found along ridges. Often rock outcrops are associated with dry O2 sites or QB and SC units. Most importantly SEI units classified as coastal bluffs were mapped as rock outcrops with aspect modifiers. These coastal rock outcrops begin at the waters edge and are exposed to salt spray and high winds.</p>		Elevation (m): Slope (%): Aspect (°): Surficial material: Drainage: SMR: SNR:	Variable Variable Variable R (Mvx) x-r n/a n/a
		Plots: CORV003, JCV086, JCV251, CHV261, JCG004, JCV008, JCV012, CXV034	

TEM Map Code	Site Unit Name	Site Series	
RW	Rural	N/A	
SITE DESCRIPTION		SITE CHARACTERISTICS	
<p>Rural areas are characterize by areas that have residences and other human development scattered and intermingled with forests, range, farm land, cultivated fields or native vegetation. Rural areas are very common in the CDF and often form the dominant polygon component. Minor components include cultivated fields, zonal forests and shrubby riparian creek draws.</p>		<p>Elevation (m): Slope (%): Aspect (°): Surficial material: Drainage: SMR: SNR:</p>	<p>Variable Variable Variable n/a n/a n/a n/a</p>
		<p>Plots: JCV032B, DHV043, DHV058, HRV010, HRV012, WMG021</p>	

TEM Map Code	Site Unit Name	Site Series	
RZ	Road Surface	N/A	
SITE DESCRIPTION		SITE CHARACTERISTICS	
<p>Road surfaces are defined as areas cleared and compacted for the use of vehicles. Road surfaces are linear features that cross the landscape and occur in varying degrees. From small farms roads, to gravel forestry roads, to two-lane residential paved roads & highways and to main thoroughfares such as the Island highway (Hwy 1 & 19) with a significant portion being four-lanes. The Island highway was for the most part, pulled out and mapped as its own long, narrow and continuous corridor. Other, lesser roads were not.</p>		<p>Elevation (m): Slope (%): Aspect (°): Surficial material: Drainage: SMR: SNR:</p>	<p>Variable Variable Variable n/a n/a n/a n/a</p>
		<p>Plots: CHV098</p>	

TEM Map Code	Site Unit Name	Site Series	
TA	Talus	N/A	
SITE DESCRIPTION		SITE CHARACTERISTICS	
<p>Talus is angular, colluvial rock fragments that have accumulated at the foot of steep rock slopes. Talus ecosystems are not a common feature of the CDFmm.</p>		<p>Elevation (m):</p> <p>Slope (%):</p> <p>Aspect (°):</p> <p>Surficial material:</p> <p>Drainage:</p> <p>SMR:</p> <p>SNR:</p>	<p>Variable</p> <p>Variable</p> <p>Variable</p> <p>C</p> <p>n/a</p> <p>n/a</p> <p>n/a</p>
		<p>Plots: N/A</p>	

TEM Map Code	Site Unit Name	Site Series	
TZ	Mine Tailings	N/A	
SITE DESCRIPTION		SITE CHARACTERISTICS	
<p>Mine tailings are solid waste materials directly produced and deposited during the mining and milling of ore bodies. Mine tailings are not common however did occur on occasion.</p> <p>For example, near Ladysmith there is an old site where coal was hauled in, then exported out. There is a thick layer of coal debris underneath with disturbed shrub vegetation.</p>		Elevation (m): Slope (%): Aspect (°): Surficial material: Drainage: SMR: SNR:	Variable Variable Variable n/a n/a n/a n/a
No photo available	Plots: N/A		

TEM Map Code	Site Unit Name	Site Series	
UR	Urban	N/A	
SITE DESCRIPTION		SITE CHARACTERISTICS	
<p>Urban units are characterized by an almost continuous covering over the landscape by residences and human development. The greater Victoria area is the most significant urban area mapped. Given the extensive cover of concrete and altered landscape, bioterrain labels were intended to reflect this by labeling urban polygons Anthroprogenic (A). Whereby the landform is man-modified and drainage is no longer applicable. Other urban areas occurred in Duncan, Crofton, Ladysmith, Nanaimo, Parksville, Qualicum and Powell River for example. Urban units most often formed pure polygons however sometimes patches of forest are present as a minor component (10%). For example the QB unit was most often found to occur in urban areas of Victoria and Saanich while the DS unit more often occurred as a minor component with urban centers up island.</p>		<p>Elevation (m): Slope (%): Aspect (°): Surficial material: Drainage: SMR: SNR:</p>	<p>Variable Variable Variable n/a n/a n/a n/a</p>
		<p>Plots: JCV031, HRV137</p>	