The thematic map displayed at left is the result of a number of queries performed on the final TEM database for the Coastal Douglas-fir Zone (CDFmm) biogeoclimatic subzone. TEM consists of the coastal Douglas-fir zone, a narrow coastal strip along the west coast of Vancouver Island, extending from the northern tip of the island to the south end of Quadra Island. The CDFmm covers approximately 252,000 hectares stretching along the east coast of Vancouver Island, the Gulf Islands, and islands in the Strait of Georgia, including Denman, Hornby, Gabriola, and Galiano Island. This area is characterized by its rich biodiversity, including a variety of forest types, wetlands, beaches, and coastal ecosystems.

The objective of this project is to provide baseline data that can be used to support planners, scientists, and other decision makers within local, regional and provincial governments to coordinate conservation efforts, prepare sustainable growth strategies, and promote science-based decision making.

Er Mainland. A total of 200,000 hectares was mapped including the communities of: Powell River, Port Alberni, Tofino, Campbell River, Nanaimo, Parksville, Nanaimo, Ladysmith, Chemainus, Crofton, Cowichan, Greater Victoria, and the Gulf Islands. The CDFmm zone includes a variety of ecosystems, from coastal forests to wetlands, beaches, and rural and urban areas.

This project was designed and results in a number of ecosystem types, including coastal forests, wetlands, beaches, gravel bars, and rock outcrops. These ecosystems are characterized by their unique vegetation and soil types, which are adapted to the specific environmental conditions of the coastal Douglas-fir zone.

The map and ecosystem legend provide a simplified overview of the natural and non-natural ecosystems occurring within the CDFmm zone. The categories include:

- Old Forest
- Mature Forest
- Young Forest
- Immature Forest
- Non-Forested
- Wetland
- Non-Natural

These categories are defined based on the age and structure of the forest, the presence of water bodies, and the degree of human alteration. The map also includes a scale and legend for interpreting the data presented.

The project was supported by a team of professionals, including project managers, lead bioterrain, GIS/Map production, funding, and more. The map revisions date back to June 3, 2008.