

Table 3-2

Map Symbol	Name	BEC
AL	Dr - Lily-of-the-valley; ecosystem unit	CWHvh2/10
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>AL is found on low fluvial benches that experience prolonged annual flooding or elevated watertables (ie. streambanks or low lying fluvial sites). Site moisture regime is typically subhydric, while the nutrient regime is moderate to very rich. Soils are generally very young and poorly developed (ie Regosols). Red alder is dominant in the tree layer. Shrub layers are moderately diverse, but reduced in cover. This unit is not common on PRI because large rivers with extensive fluvial deposits are not common.</p> <p>AL occurs on low fluvial deposits that experience prolonged annual flooding.</p>		

Map Symbol	AL1b	AL2	AL3a	AL3b	AL4	AL5	AL6	AL7
Plant Species	Sparsely Vegetated	Grass-forb	Low shrub	Tall shrub	Pole Sampling	Young forest	Mature forest	Old forest
Dominants	none	nodding trisetum, blue wildrye, Alaskan oniongrass, Pacific enchanters nightshade	salmonberry, Devil's club, stink currant, nodding trisetum, blue wildrye, Alaskan oniongrass, Pacific enchanters nightshade	red alder, salmonberry, Devil's club, stink currant, nodding trisetum, blue wildrye, Pacific enchanters nightshade	red alder, salmonberry	red alder, salmonberry, Devil's club, stink currant, nodding trisetum, Pacific enchanters nightshade, foamflowers	red alder, Sitka spruce, salmonberry, Devil's club, stink currant, nodding trisetum, Pacific enchanters nightshade, foamflowers	Sitka spruce, salmonberry, Devil's club, stink currant, nodding trisetum, Pacific enchanters nightshade, foamflowers
Associates	tufted hairgrass, nodding trisetum, hairy wildrye	salmonberry, red alder, Devil's club, foamflowers	foamflowers, false lily-of-the-valley, Pacific enchanters nightshade, red alder	foamflowers, false lily-of-the-valley, Pacific enchanters nightshade	foamflowers, false lily-of-the-valley	western hemlock, Sitka spruce, false lily-of-the-valley, oak fern, lady fern, spiny wood fern, maidenhair fern, skunk cabbage, alligator liverwort	western hemlock, false lily-of-the-valley, oak fern, lady fern, spiny wood fern, maidenhair fern, skunk cabbage, leafy mosses, alligator liverwort	western hemlock, red alder, false lily-of-the-valley, oak fern, lady fern, spiny wood fern, maidenhair fern, skunk cabbage, leafy mosses, alligator liverwort
Plots						101		

Table 3-3

Map Symbol	Name	BEC
HMk	HwSs - lanky moss; cool aspect, typic ecosystem unit	
HMw	HwSs - lanky moss; warm aspect, typic ecosystem unit	
HMbk	HwSs - lanky moss; folic soils, cool aspect ecosystem unit	
HMBw	HwSs - lanky moss; folic soils, warm aspect ecosystem unit	
HMBh	HwSs - lanky moss; folic soils, hummocky terrain ecosystem unit	
HMhs	HwSs - lanky moss; hummocky terrain, shallow soils ecosystem unit	
HMks	HwSs - lanky moss; cool aspect, shallow soils ecosystem unit	
HMsw	HwSs - lanky moss; shallow soils, warm aspect ecosystem unit	
HMkv	HwSs - lanky moss; cool aspect, very shallow soils ecosystem unit	
HMvw	HwSs - lanky moss; very shallow soils, warm aspect ecosystem unit	
HMj	HwSs - lanky moss; gently sloping ecosystem unit	
<p data-bbox="191 786 323 816">Description</p> <p data-bbox="191 816 1829 915">HM is typically found on steep colluvial slopes with deep soils. These forests are generally found on submesic sites with poor to moderate nutrient regimes. HM forests are more productive than zonal forests due to better soil drainage; tree growth / productivity is good. Herb layers are generally reduced. HM forests also can occur on morainal deposits, inactive fluvial materials (gentle slopes) and on steep slopes covered by thin organic veneers (Folisols) or shallow to very shallow soils.</p> <p data-bbox="191 954 474 985">HMk occurs on cool aspects</p> <p data-bbox="191 985 491 1016">HMw occurs on warm aspects</p> <p data-bbox="191 1016 888 1047">HMj occurs on inactive fluvial materials along smaller streams and rivers</p> <p data-bbox="191 1047 1022 1078">HMbk occurs on organic veneers (Folisols) over steeply sloping bedrock, cool aspects</p> <p data-bbox="191 1078 1022 1109">HMBw occurs on organic veneers (Folisols) on steeply sloping bedrock, warm aspects</p> <p data-bbox="191 1109 827 1140">HMBh occurs on organic veneers (Folisols) on hummocky terrain</p> <p data-bbox="191 1140 787 1170">HMhs occurs on hummocky terrain with shallow soils terrain</p> <p data-bbox="191 1170 642 1201">HMks occurs on shallow soils on cool aspects</p> <p data-bbox="191 1201 661 1232">HMsw occurs on shallow soils on warm aspects</p> <p data-bbox="191 1232 695 1263">HMkv occurs on very shallow soils on cool aspects</p> <p data-bbox="191 1263 714 1294">HMvw occurs on very shallow soils on warm aspects</p> <p data-bbox="191 1294 888 1325">HMj occurs on inactive fluvial materials along smaller streams and rivers</p>		

Table 3-3 (con't)

Map Symbol	HMk1, HMw1, HMj1b, HMBk1b, HMBw1b, HMBh1, HMhs1b, HMks1b, HMsw1b, HMkv1b, HMvw1b	HMk2, HMw2, HMj2, HMBk2, HMBw2, HMBh2, HMhs2, HMks2, HMsw2, HMkv2, HMvw2	HMk3a, HMw3a, HMj3a, HMBk3a, HMBw3a, HMBh3a, HMhs3a, HMks3a, HMsw3a, HMkv3a, HMvw3a	HMk3b, HMw3b, HMj3b, HMBk3b, HMBw3b, HMBh3b, HMhs3b, HMks3b, HMsw3b, HMkv3b, HMvw3b	HMk4, HMw4, HMj4, HMBk4, HMBw4, HMBh5, HMhs1b, HMks4, HMsw4, HMkv4, HMvw4	HMk5, HMw5, HMj5, HMBk5, HMBw5, HMBh5, HMhs5, HMks5, HMsw5, HMkv5, HMvw5	HMk6, HMw6, HMj6, HMBk6, HMBw6, HMBh6, HMhs6, HMks6, HMsw6, HMkv6, HMvw6	HMk7, HMw7, HMj7, HMBk7, HMBw7, HMBh7, HMhs7, HMks7, HMsw7, HMkv7, HMvw7
Plant Species	Sparsely Vegetated	Grass-forb	Low shrub	Tall shrub	Pole Sampling	Young forest	Mature forest	Old forest
Dominants	none	deer fern, bunchberry, Pacific reedgrass, oak fern, lady fern	deer fern, Pacific reedgrass, salmonberry, red huckleberry, salal, oak fern, lady fern	western hemlock, western redcedar, salal	western hemlock, western redcedar, salal, Alaskan blueberry	western hemlock, western redcedar, salal, Alaskan blueberry	western hemlock, western redcedar, Alaskan blueberry, bunchberry, deer fern, step moss, lanky moss	western redcedar, western hemlock, Alaskan blueberry, lanky moss, step moss
Associates	deer fern, Pacific reedgrass	western hemlock, western redcedar, Sitka spruce, salmonberry, salal, red huckleberry	western hemlock, western redcedar, Sitka spruce, bunchberry, step moss, lanky moss	Sitka spruce, salmonberry, bunchberry, Alaskan blueberry, red huckleberry, step moss, lanky moss	Sitka spruce, bunchberry, step moss, lanky moss	Sitka spruce, bunchberry, red huckleberry, step moss, lanky moss	Sitka spruce, amabilis fir, salal, false azalea, red huckleberry, false lily-of-the-valley	Sitka spruce, amabilis fir, salal, false azalea, red huckleberry, false lily-of-the-valley, large leafy moss
Plots							121	8, 17, 64, 67, 72, 80, 100

Table 3-4

Map Symbol	Name	BEC
HS	CwHw - salal; deep soil, gentle slopes, typic ecosystem unit	CWHvh2/01
HSs	CwHw - salal; shallow soil, gentle slopes, ecosystem unit	
HSv	CwHw - salal; very shallow soil, gentle slopes, ecosystem unit	
HSb	CwHw - salal; folic soils ecosystem unit	
HSbk	CwHw - salal; folic soils, cool aspect ecosystem unit	
HSbw	CwHw - salal; folic soils, warm aspect ecosystem unit	
HSbh	CwHw - salal; folic soils, hummocky terrain ecosystem unit	
HSbs	CwHw - salal; hummucky terrain, shallow soils ecosystem unit	
HSbv	CwHw - salal; hummucky terrain, very shallow soils ecosystem unit	
HSks	CwHw - salal; cool aspect, shallow soils ecosystem unit	
HSkv	CwHw - salal; cool aspect, very shallow soils ecosystem unit	
HSps	CwHw - salal; peaty organic soils, gentle slopes ecosystem unit	
HSsw	CwHw - salal; shallow soils, warm aspect ecosystem unit	
HSsv	CwHw - salal; very shallow soils, warm aspect ecosystem unit	
Description	<p>HS is the zonal forest in the CWHvh2. These forests are typically open and scrubby (reflecting poor productivity) and are found on sites with mesic to subhygric moisture regimes and poor to moderate nutrient regimes. They typically occur on gentle to moderate slopes with relatively deep surface organic horizons over mineral soils (morainal material). HS is also found on colluvial and organic parent materials; Folisols are the most common organic soils however, a peaty phase is also possible. HS also occurs on shallow, very shallow and folic soils on steep and hummocky sites.</p> <p>HS occurs on mineral soils on gentle slopes</p> <p>HSs occurs on shallow mineral soils on gentle slopes</p> <p>HSs occurs on very shallow mineral soils on gentle slopes</p> <p>HSb occurs on folisols over bedrock</p> <p>HSbh occurs on organic veneers (Folisols) over hummocky bedrock (no single aspect)</p> <p>HSbk occurs on organic veneers (Folisols) over bedrock on cool aspects</p> <p>HSbw occurs on organic veneers (Folisols) over bedrock on warm aspects</p> <p>HSbs occurs on shallow mineral soils on hummucky terrain (no single aspect)</p> <p>HSbv occurs on very shallow mineral soils on hummucky terrain (no single aspect)</p> <p>HSks occurs on shallow soils on cool aspects</p> <p>HSkv occurs on very shallow soils on cool aspects</p> <p>HSps occurs on peaty organic soils on gentle slopes</p> <p>HSsw occurs on shallow soils on warm aspects</p> <p>HSsv occurs on very shallow soils on warm aspects</p>	

Table 3-4 (con't)

Map Symbol	HS1b, HSs1b, HSv1b, HSb1b, HSbk1b, HSbw1b, HSbh1b, HSs1b, HShv1b, HSks1b, HSkv1b, HSp1b, HSsw1b, HSvw1b	HS2, HSs2, HSv2, HSb2, HSbk2, HSbw2, HSbh1b, HSs2, HShv2, HSks2, HSkv2, HSp2, HSsw2, HSvw2	HS3a, HSs3a, HSv3a, HSb3a, HSbk3a, HSbw3a, HSbh3a, HSs3a, HShv3a, HSks3a, HSkv3a, HSp3a, HSsw3a, HSvw3a	HS3b, HSs3b, HSv3b, HSb3b, HSbk3b, HSbw3b, HSbh3b, HSs3b, HShv3b, HSks3b, HSkv3b, HSp3b, HSsw3b, HSvw3b	HS4, HSs4, HSv4, HSb4, HSbk4, HSbw4, HSbh4, HSs4, HShv4, HSks4, HSkv4, HSp4, HSsw4, HSvw4	HS5, HSs5, HSv5, HSb5, HSbk5, HSbw5, HSbh5, HSs5, HShv5, HSks5, HSkv5, HSp5, HSsw5, HSvw5	HS6, HSs6, HSv6, HSb6, HSbk6, HSbw6, HSbh6, HSs6, HShv6, HSks6, HSkv6, HSp6, HSsw6, HSvw6	HS7, HSs7, HSv7, HSb7, HSbk7, HSbw7, HSbh7, HSs7, HShv7, HSks7, HSkv7, HSp7, HSsw7, HSvw7
Plant Species	Sparsely Vegetated	Grass-forb	Low shrub	Tall shrub	Pole Sampling	Young forest	Mature forest	Old forest
Dominants	none	pearly - everlasting, deer fern, Pacific reedgrass	Alaskan blueberry, salal, deer fern, Pacific reedgrass	western hemlock, western redcedar, salal, Alaskan blueberry, deer fern	western hemlock, western redar, salal, Alaskan blueberry, deer fern	western hemlock, western recedar, salal, Alaskan blueberry, deer fern	western hemlock, western recedar, salal, Alaskan blueberry, bunchberry, deer fern, step moss, lanky moss	western redcedar, yellow-cedar, western hemlock, salal, Alaskan blueberry, lanky moss, step moss
Associates	pearly-everlasting, deer fern, Pacific reedgrass	shore pine, western hemlock, western redcedar, salal, blueberry, bunchberry	shore pine, western hemlock, western redcedar, yellow-cedar, bunchberry	shore pine, bunchberry, Pacific reed grass	shore pine, yellow cedar, bunchberry, fern-leaved goldthread, step moss, lanky moss	shore pine, bunchberry, fern-leaved goldthread, Pacific reedgrass, step moss, lanky moss	shore pine, false azalea, fern-leaved goldthread, false lily-of-the-valley, Pacific reedgrass	shore pine, false azalea, fern-leaved goldthread, false lily-of-the-valley, Pacific reedgrass, common green sphagnum
Plots							103	1, 30, 34, 58, 60, 61, 73, 76, 82,

Table 3-5

Map Symbol	Name	BEC
LRv	PIYc - Rhacomitrium; very shallow soils ecosystem unit	CWHvh2/02
LRb	PIYc - Rhacomitrium; folic soils ecosystem unit	
LRbk	PIYc - Rhacomitrium; folic soils, cool aspect ecosystem unit	
LRbw	PIYc - Rhacomitrium; folic soils, warm aspect ecosystem unit	
LRbh	PIYc - Rhacomitrium; folic soils, hummocky terrain ecosystem unit	
LRhv	PIYc - Rhacomitrium; hummocky terrain, very shallow soils ecosystem unit	
LRkv	PIYc - Rhacomitrium; cool aspect, very shallow soils ecosystem unit	
LRvw	PIYc - Rhacomitrium; very shallow soils, warm aspect ecosystem unit	
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>LR is the driest forest type in the CWHvh2. These forests are generally open and scrubby (characterized by dwarf trees &lt;10 m in height). LR forests occur on sites with xeric moisture regimes and very poor to moderate nutrient regimes. They are typically found on very shallow mineral soils (ie. poorly developed Brunisols or Regosols) or Folisols on gently sloping, exposed knolls and ridgecrests. They also occur on hummocky and steeply sloping, bedrock controlled upper slopes. These units are frequent on the outer coast in complex with bog woodlands (LS) and blanket bogs (TS); however it is often limited in areal extent. It is commonly mapped in the 3b stage because of the dwarf nature of the trees; LR ecosystem units in the tall shrub (3b) stage are equivalent old growth (stage 7). Plant diversity is often very high.</p> <p>LRv occurs on very shallow mineral soils  LRb occurs on organic veneers (Folisols) over bedrock on gentle to moderate slopes  LRbk occurs on organic veneers (Folisols) on cool aspects  LRbw occurs on organic veneers (Folisols) on warm aspects  LRbh occurs on organic veneers (Folisols) on hummocky, bedrock controlled terrain  LRhv occurs on very shallow mineral soils on hummocky, bedrock controlled terrain  LRkv occurs on very shallow mineral soils on cool aspects  LRvw occurs on very shallow mineral soils on warm aspects</p>		

Table 3-5 (con't)

Map Symbol	LRv1b, LRb1b, LRbk1b, LRbw1b, LRbh1b, LRhv1b, LRkv1b, LRvw1b	LRv2, LRb2, LRbk2, LRbw2, LRbh2, LRhv2, LRkv2, LRvw2	LRv3a, LRb3a, LRbk3a, LRbw3a, LRbh3a, LRhv3a, LRkv3a, LRvw3a	LRv3b, LRb3b, LRbk3b, LRbw3b, LRbh3b, LRhv3b, LRkv3b, LRvw3b	LRv4, LRb4, LRbk4, LRbw4, LRbh4, LRhv4, LRkv4, LRvw4	LRv5, LRb5, LRbk5, LRbw5, LRbh5, LRhv5, LRkv5, LRvw5	LRv6, LRb6, LRbk6, LRbw6, LRbh6, LRhv6, LRkv6, LRvw6	LRv7, LRb7, LRbk7, LRbw7, LRbh7, LRhv7, LRkv7, LRvw7
Plant Species	Sparsely Vegetated	Grass-forb	Low shrub	Tall shrub	Pole Sampling	Young forest	Mature forest	Old forest
Dominants	none	tufted clubrush, Pacific reedgrass, bunchberry	shore pine, yellow cedar, tufted clubrush, Pacific reedgrass, salal, bunchberry	shore pine, yellow cedar, crowberry, common juniper, tufted clubrush, Pacific reedgrass, salal, bunchberry, reindeer lichens, hoary rock moss	shore pine, yellow cedar, salal, deer fern, lanky moss	shore pine, yellow cedar, crowberry, tufted clubrush, Pacific reedgrass, salal, bunchberry, deer fern, hoary rock moss, lanky moss	shore pine, yellow cedar, crowberry, common juniper, tufted clubrush, Pacific reedgrass, salal, bunchberry, hoary rock moss	shore pine, yellow cedar, crowberry, common juniper, tufted clubrush, Pacific reedgrass, salal, bunchberry, reindeer lichens, hoary rock moss
Associates	tufted clubrush, Pacific reedgrass, pearly everlasting	shore pine, yellow cedar, salal, deer fern, crowberry	western redcedar, common juniper, red huckleberry, crowberry, lingonberry	western redcedar, western hemlock, red huckleberry, Labrador tea, deer fern, lingonberry, twinflower, lanky moss, golden leafy liverwort	western redcedar, western hemlock, red huckleberry, crowberry, bunchberry, lingonberry, golden leafy liverwort	western redcedar, western hemlock, red huckleberry, common juniper, lingonberry, twinflower, golden leafy liverwort, reindeer lichens	western redcedar, western hemlock, red huckleberry, Labrador tea, deer fern, lingonberry, twinflower, lanky moss, golden leafy liverwort, reindeer lichens	western redcedar, western hemlock, red huckleberry, Labrador tea, deer fern, lingonberry, twinflower, lanky moss, golden leafy liverwort
Plots				29, 57, 62				

Table 3-6

Map Symbol	Name	BEC
LS	PIYc - Sphagnum; organic bog woodland, typic ecosystem unit	CWHvh2/12
LSs	PIYc - Sphagnum; shallow soils ecosystem unit	
LSb	PIYc - Sphagnum; folic soils ecosystem unit	
LSbh	PIYc - Sphagnum; folic soils, hummocky terrain ecosystem unit	
LSv	PIYc - Sphagnum; cool aspect, very shallow soils ecosystem unit	
LSsw	PIYc - Sphagnum; shallow soils, warm aspect ecosystem unit	
LSkv	PIYc - Sphagnum; cool aspect, very shallow soils ecosystem unit	
LSvw	PIYc - Sphagnum; very shallow soils, warm aspect ecosystem unit	
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>LS is bog woodland. These forests are typically found on organic soils and have a very open and scrubby appearance (ie. very poor tree productivity). They typically occur on level to gently sloping terrain. LS occurs on wet sites (hygric to subhydric moisture regime), with very poor to poor nutrient regimes. These units may also occur on morainal parent material, organic veneers over mineral soils and folic soils; parent materials are often shallow over bedrock on Princess Royal Island; shallow soils and subdued, irregular terrain result in wet site conditions. These units may also occur on hummocky sites and steep slopes with shallow to very shallow soils. Bog woodlands are common on the outer coast where it occurs in complex with bog forests (YG), blanket bogs (TS) and LR forests. It is commonly mapped in the 3b stage because of the dwarf nature of the trees; LS ecosystem units in the tall shrub (3b) stage are old (equivalent to stage 7). Plant diversity is often very high; abundance of associates and other species not listed below may be low.</p> <p>LS occurs on deep organic soils on gently sloping terrain            LSs occurs on shallow organic or mineral soils on gently to moderately sloping terrain            LSb occurs on organic veneers (Folisols) over bedrock on gentle slopes            LSbh occurs on organic veneers (Folisols) on hummocky, bedrock controlled terrain            Lsv occurs on very shallow mineral soils on gentle slopes            LSsw occurs on shallow soils on warm aspects            Lskv occurs on very shallow soils on cool aspects            Lsvw occurs on very shallow soils on warm aspects</p>		

Table 3-6 (con't)

Map Symbol	LS1b, LSs1b, LSb1b, LSbh1b, Lsv1b, Lskv1b, Lssw1b, Lsvw1b	LS2, LSs2, LSb2, LSbh2, Lsv2, Lskv2, Lssw2, Lsvw2	LS3a, LSs3a, LSb3a, LSbh3a, Lsv3a, Lskv3a, Lssw3a, Lsvw3a	LS3b, LSs3b, LSb3b, LSbh3b, Lsv3b, Lskv3b, Lssw3b, Lsvw3b	LS4, LSs4, LSb4, LSbh4, Lsv4, Lskv4, Lssw4, Lsvw4	LS5, LSs5, LSb5, LSbh5, Lsv5, Lskv5, Lssw5, Lsvw5	LS6, LSs6, LSb6, LSbh6, Lsv6, Lskv6, Lssw6, Lsvw6	LS7, LSs7, LSb7, LSbh7, Lsv7, Lskv7, Lssw7, Lsvw7
Plant Species	Sparsely Vegetated	Grass-forb	Low shrub	Tall shrub	Pole Sampling	Young forest	Mature forest	Old forest
Dominants	none	tufted clubbrush, tufted hairgrass, deer cabbage, yellow-flowered sedge, many-flowered sedge, bunchberry	shore pine, yellow-cedar, western redcedar, sweet gale, tufted clubbrush, deer cabbage, yellow-flowered sedge, many-flowered sedge, bunchberry	shore pine, yellow-cedar, western redcedar, sweet gale, tufted clubbrush, deer cabbage, yellow-flowered sedge, many-flowered sedge, bunchberry, sphagnum	shore pine, yellow-cedar, western redcedar, tufted clubbrush, bunchberry, sphagnum	shore pine, yellow-cedar, western redcedar, tufted clubbrush, yellow-flowered sedge, many-flowered sedge, bunchberry, sphagnum	shore pine, yellow-cedar, western redcedar, sweet gale, tufted clubbrush, deer cabbage, yellow-flowered sedge, many-flowered sedge, bunchberry, sphagnum	shore pine, yellow-cedar, western redcedar, sweet gale, tufted clubbrush, deer cabbage, yellow-flowered sedge, many-flowered sedge, bunchberry, sphagnum
Associates	tufted clubbrush, tufted hairgrass	shore pine, yellow cedar, western redcedar, salal, deer fern, crowberry, sweet gale	western hemlock, Labrador tea, red huckleberry, crowberry, swamp laurel, lingonberry, pale sedge, few-flowered sedge, sphagnum	western hemlock, mountain hemlock, Labrador tea, crowberry, red huckleberry, swamp laurel, lingonberry, Pacific reedgrass, pale sedge, few-flowered sedge, fern-leaved goldthread, deer fern, red-stem feathermoss, hoary rock moss	western hemlock, mountain hemlock, red huckleberry, crowberry, swamp laurel, lingonberry, fern-leaved goldthread, red-stem feathermoss	western hemlock, mountain hemlock, Labrador tea, crowberry, red huckleberry, lingonberry, Pacific reedgrass, reedgrass, fern-leaved goldthread, deer fern, red-stem feathermoss, hoary rock moss	western hemlock, mountain hemlock, Labrador tea, crowberry, red huckleberry, swamp laurel, lingonberry, Pacific reedgrass, pale sedge, few-flowered sedge, fern-leaved goldthread, deer fern, red-stem feathermoss, hoary rock moss	western hemlock, mountain hemlock, Labrador tea, crowberry, red huckleberry, swamp laurel, lingonberry, Pacific reedgrass, pale sedge, few-flowered sedge, fern-leaved goldthread, deer fern, red-stem feathermoss, hoary rock moss
Plots				38, 65, 97, 125				71

Table 3-7

Map Symbol	Name	BEC
RC	CwSs - Skunk cabbage; deep mineral soils, ecosystem unit	CWHvh2/13
RCp	CwSs - Skunk cabbage; peaty (organic) soils ecosystem unit	
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>RC is a swamp forest, typically found on deep mineral soils. These forests are found on moisture collecting, poorly drained valley bottoms or depressions. RC forests have a hygric to subhydic moisture regime and medium to rich nutrient regime (due to seepage or fluvial position). RC is typically found on fluvial parent materials, often with an organic veneer. It may also be found on deeper organic deposits. These swamps are more productive than bog forests; trees typically grow on elevated hummocks.</p> <p>RC occurs on deep mineral soils, on gentle lower slopes or valley bottoms. RCp occurs on peaty organic soils, on gentle lower slopes or valley bottoms.</p>		

Map Symbol	RC1b, RCp1b	RC2, RCp2	RC3a, RCp3a	RC3b, RCp3b	RC4, RCp4	RC5, RCp5	RC6, RCp6	RC7, RCp7
Plant Species	Sparsely Vegetated	Grass-forb	Low shrub	Tall shrub	Pole Sampling	Young forest	Mature forest	Old forest
Dominants	none	skunk cabbage, deer fern, bunchberry	western hemlock, western redcedar, red huckleberry, salal, skunk cabbage, deer fern	western hemlock, western redcedar, red huckleberry, salal, skunk cabbage, deer fern	western hemlock, western redcedar, skunk cabbage, deer fern	western hemlock, western redcedar, red huckleberry, salal, skunk cabbage, deer fern, bunchberry	western hemlock, western redcedar, Sitka spruce, yellow-cedar, salal, red huckleberry, false azalea, skunk cabbage, deer fern, bunchberry	western hemlock, western redcedar, Sitka spruce, yellow-cedar, salal, red huckleberry, false azalea, skunk cabbage, deer fern, bunchberry
Associates	skunk cabbage, deer fern	western hemlock, western redcedar, salal	red alder, yellow-cedar, Sitka spruce, false azalea, bunchberry	red alder, yellow-cedar, Sitka spruce, false azalea, bunchberry	bunchberry, false lily-of-the-valley	red alder, yellow-cedar, Sitka spruce, false azalea, false lily-of-the-valley	amabilis fir, shore pine, Alaskan blueberry, false lily-of-the-valley, fern-leaved goldthread, five-leaved bramble	amabilis fir, shore pine, Alaskan blueberry, false lily-of-the-valley, fern-leaved goldthread, five-leaved bramble
Plots								98

Table 3-8

Map Symbol	Name	BEC
RFj	CwSs - Sword fern; deep soils, gentle to moderate slopes ecosystem unit	CWHvh2/05
RFjs	CwSs - Sword fern; gentle to moderate slopes, shallow soil ecosystem unit	
RFhs	CwSs - Sword fern; hummocky terrain, shallow soils ecosystem unit	
RFhv	CwSs - Sword fern; hummocky terrain, very shallow soils ecosystem unit	
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>RF is typically found on steep sites, with deep rich soil. However, in the map area it was found on till on gentle slopes and hummocky terrain. RF forests are occur on rich, sub-mesic sites . Soils are generally well drained. Tree growth and productivity is good; Sitka spruce are usually present in the tree canopy, while sword fern and spiny wood fern are found in the herb layer.</p> <p>RFj occurs on morainal material (till) on moderate to gentle slopes.</p> <p>RFjs occurs on shallow till on moderate to gentle slopes.</p> <p>RFhs occurs on hummocky terrain with shallow soils.</p> <p>RFhv occurs on hummocky terrain with very shallow soils.</p>		

Map Symbol	RFj1b, RFjs1b, RFhs1b, RFhv1b	RFj2, RFjs2, RFhs2, RFhv2	RFj3a, RFjs3a, RFhs3a, RFhv3a	RFj3b, RFjs3b, RFhs3b, RFhv3b	RFj4, RFjs4, RFhs4, RFhv4	RFj5, RFjs5, RFhs5, RFhv5	RFj6, RFjs6, RFhs6, RFhv6	RFj7, RFjs7, RFhs7, RFhv7
Plant Species	Sparsely Vegetated	Grass-forb	Low shrub	Tall shrub	Pole Sampling	Young forest	Mature forest	Old forest
Dominants	none	deer fern, sword fern, nodding trisetum	deer fern, sword fern, salmonberry, red huckleberry	western hemlock, western redcedar, Sitka spruce, salmonberry, deer fern, sword fern	western hemlock, western redcedar, deer fern, sword fern	western hemlock, western redcedar, Sitka spruce, deer fern, sword fern	western hemlock, western redcedar, Sitka spruce, deer fern, sword fern, lanky moss, Oregon beaked moss	western hemlock, western redcedar, Sitka spruce, deer fern, sword fern, lanky moss, Oregon beaked moss
Associates	deer fern, pearly everlasting, fireweed	salmonberry, salal, fireweed	western hemlock, western redcedar, Sitka spruce, salal, nodding trisetum	salal, red hucklebrry	Sitka spruce, salal, red huckleberry	red hucklebrry, spiny wood fern, step moss, lanky moss	red hucklebrry, spiny wood fern, step moss	red hucklebrry, spiny wood fern, step moss
Plots				74				69

Table 3-9

Map Symbol	Name	BEC
RSb	CwYc - Salal; folic soils, gentle slope, typic ecosystem unit	CWHvh2/03
RSbk	CwYc - Salal; folic soils, cool aspect ecosystem unit	
RSbw	CwYc - Salal; folic soils, warm aspect ecosystem unit	
RSbh	CwYc - Salal; folic soils, hummocky terrain ecosystem unit	
RShv	CwYc - Salal; hummocky terrain, very shallow soils ecosystem unit	
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>RS is typically found on gently sloping knolls, ridgecrests and upper slopes. These forests are generally poor to moderately productive. They occur on sites with xeric to subxeric moisture regimes, and very poor to medium nutrient regimes. RS occurs on very shallow, well drained mineral soils or organic veneers over bedrock (Folisols). Parent materials include thin colluvial and morainal deposits, and organic veneers over bedrock. RS forests also occur on shallow or folic soils on hummocky terrain and steep, bedrock controlled slopes</p> <p>RSb occurs on organic veneers (Folisols) over bedrock on gentle upper slopes, knolls and ridgecrests</p> <p>RSbk occurs on organic veneers (Folisols) over bedrock on cool aspects</p> <p>RSbw occurs on organic veneers (Folisols) over bedrock on warm aspects</p> <p>RSbh occurs on organic veneers (Folisols) on hummocky (bedrock controlled) terrain (no single aspect)</p> <p>RShv occurs on very shallow mineral soils over bedrock on hummocky terrain (no single aspect)</p>		

Map Symbol	RSb1b, RSbk1b, RSbw1b, RSbh1b, RShv1b,	RSb2, RSbk2, RSbw2, RSbh2, RShv2	RSb3a, RSbk3a, RSbw3a, RSbh3a, RShv3a	RSb3b, RSbk3b, RSbw3b, RSbh3b, RShv3b	RSb4, RSbk4, RSbw4, RSbh4, RShv4	RSb5, RSbk5, RSbw5, RSbh5, RShv5	RSb6, RSbk6, RSbw6, RSbh6, RShv6	RSb7, RSbk7, RSbw7, RSbh7, RShv7
Plant Species	Sparsely Vegetated	Grass-forb	Low shrub	Tall shrub	Pole Sampling	Young forest	Mature forest	Old forest
Dominants	none	pearly-everlasting, deer fern, fireweed	salal, deer fern	western hemlock, western redcedar, salal, deer fern	western hemlock, western redar, salal, deer fem	western hemlock, western recedar, salal, deer fem	western hemlock, western recedar, yellow-cedar, salal, deer fern, step moss, lanky moss	western hemlock, western recedar, yellow-cedar, salal, deer fern, step moss, lanky moss
Associates	pearly-everlasting, deer fem	shore pine, western hemlock, western redcedar, salal, bunchberry	shore pine, western hemlock, western redcedar, yellow-cedar, bunchberry	shore pine, yellow-cedar, red huckleberry, bunchberry,	shore pine, yellow-cedar, bunchberry	shore pine, yellow-cedar, bunchberry, step moss, lanky moss	shore pine, false azalea, false lily-of-the-valley, heart-leaved twayblade	shore pine, Sitka spruce, false azalea, false lily-of-the-valley, heart-leaved twayblade
Plots								48, 79

Table 3-10

Map Symbol	Name	BEC
SAks3a	Sitka alder avalanche track; cool aspect, shallow soil ecosystem unit	CWHvh2/51
SAsw3a	Sitka alder avalanche track; shallow soil, warm aspect ecosystem unit	
SAkv3a	Sitka alder avalanche track; cool aspect, very shallow soil ecosystem unit	
SAvw3a	Sitka alder avalanche track; very shallow soil, warm aspect ecosystem unit	
<b>Description</b>		
Sitka alder avalanche tracks occur on steep mountain slopes with moist to very moist (subhydic - hygric) moisture regimes and rich		
Avalanche tracks are generally uncommon in the CWHvh2 and are mapped near the CWHvm1/vm2 boundary on Princess Royal Island.		
SAks3a	occurs on shallow soils on cool aspects	
SAsw3a	occurs on shallow soils on warm aspects	
SAkv3a	occurs on very shallow soils on cool aspects	
SAvw3a	occurs on very shallow soils on warm aspects	

Map Symbol	SAks3a, SAsw3a, SAKv3a, SAVw3a
Dominant Plant Species	salmonberry, Devil's club, stink currant, lady fern, leafy moss
Associate Plant Species	Sitka alder, red elderberry, narrow beech fern, spiny wood fern, sword fern, deer cabbage, foamflowers, bluejoint, hairy wildrye, lanky moss
Plots	94

Table 3-11

Map Symbol	Name	BEC
SD	CwSs - Devil's club, deep soils, gentle slopes, typic ecosystem unit	CWHvh2/07
SDs	CwSs - Devil's club; shallow soil ecosystem unit	
SDk	CwSs - Devil's club; cool aspect ecosystem unit	
SDw	CwSs - Devil's club; warm aspect ecosystem unit	
SDks	CwSs - Devil's club; cool aspect, shallow soils ecosystem unit	
SDsw	CwSs - Devil's club; shallow soils, warm aspect ecosystem unit	
SDkv	CwSs - Devil's club; cool aspect, very shallow soils ecosystem unit	
SDvw	CwSs - Devil's club; very shallow soils, warm aspect ecosystem unit	
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>SD is typically found on gently sloping, seepage sites (moisture receiving sites). It typically occurs on lower or toe of slopes positions on colluvial materials. These forests are found on rich, wet sites (subhygric - hygric moisture regime). Soils are generally moderately well to imperfectly drained. SD forests are also found on steep, lower slope sites that have deep to very shallow soils. Tree growth and productivity is very good to excellent; Sitka spruce and amabilis fir are usually present in the tree canopy; Devil's club and/or salmonberry are dominant in the shrub layer. These ecosystems are not extensive in size.</p> <p>SD occurs on deep mineral soils on gentle slopes  SDs occurs on shallow mineral soils on gentle slopes  SDk occurs on deep soils on cool aspects  SDks occurs on shallow soils on cool aspects  SDw occurs on deep soils on warm aspects  SDsw occurs on shallow soils on warm aspects  SDkv occurs on very shallow soils on cool aspects  SDvw occurs on very shallow soils on warm aspects</p>		

Table 3-11 (con't)

Map Symbol	SD1b, SDs1b, SDk1b, SDw1b, SDks1b, SDsw1b, SDkv1b, SDvw1b	SD2, SDs2, SDk2, SDw2, SDks2, SDsw2, SDkv2, SDvw2	SD3a, SDs3a, SDk3a, SDw3a, SDks3a, SDsw3a, SDkv3a, SDvw3a	SD3b, SDs3b, SDk3b, SDw3b, SDks3b, SDsw3b, SDkv3b, SDvw3b	SD4, SDs4, SDk4, SDw4, SDks4, SDsw4, SDkv4, SDvw4	SD5, SDs5, SDk5, SDw5, SDks5, SDsw5, SDkv5, SDvw5	SD6, SDs6, SDk6, SDw6, SDks6, SDsw6, SDkv6, SDvw6	SD7, SDs7, SDk7, SDw7, SDks7, SDsw7, SDkv7, SDvw7
Plant Species	Sparsely Vegetated	Grass-forb	Low shrub	Tall shrub	Pole Sampling	Young forest	Mature forest	Old forest
Dominants	none	lady fern, oak fern, spiny wood fern, deer fern	deer fern, oak fern, spiny wood fern, Devil's club, salmonberry,	western hemlock, Sitka spruce, Devil's club, salmonberry, deer fern, oak fern, spiny wood fern	western hemlock, Sitka spruce, deer fern, spiny wood fern, oak fern	western hemlock, Sitka spruce, red alder, Devil's club, salmonberry, deer fern, oak fern, spiny wood fern, foamflowers	western hemlock, Sitka spruce, amabilis fir, Devil's club, salmonberry, deer fern, oak fern, spiny wood fern, foamflowers, lanky moss, leafy moss	western hemlock, Sitka spruce, amabilis fir, Devil's club, salmonberry, deer fern, oak fern, spiny wood fern, foamflowers, lanky moss, leafy moss
Associates	maidenhair fern, lady fern, oak fern, deer fern	salmonberry, Devil's club, hairy wildrye	western hemlock, western redcedar, Sitka spruce	western redcedar, amabilis fir, Alaskan blueberry, foamflowers, beech fern	western redcedar, amabilis fir, Alaskan blueberry, salmonberry, Devil's club, step moss, lanky moss	western redcedar, amabilis fir, Alaskan blueberry, sword fern, beech fern	western redcedar, red alder, Alaskan blueberry, sword fern, beech fern, five-leaved bramble, liverworts	western redcedar, red alder, Alaskan blueberry, sword fern, beech fern, five-leaved bramble, liverworts
Plots								122

Table 3-12

Map Symbol	Name	BEC
SFk	CwSs - Foamflower; deep soils (typic), cool aspect ecosystem unit	CWHvh2/06
SFw	CwSs - Foamflower; deep soils (typic), warm aspect ecosystem unit	
SFks	CwSs - Foamflower; cool aspect, shallow soils ecosystem unit	
SFkv	CwSs - Foamflower; cool aspect, very shallow soils ecosystem unit	
SFsw	CwSs - Foamflower; shallow soils, warm aspect ecosystem unit	
SFj	CwSs - Foamflower; deep soils, gently sloping ecosystem unit	
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>SF forests are typically found on deep, mineral soils on steep, colluvial slopes. These forests occur on sites with rich nutrient and mesic moisture regimes. Soils are generally medium textured and well to moderately well drained. SF forests also occur on well drained morainal and fluvial (inactive) materials on gentle slopes and on steep slopes with shallow soils. Tree growth and productivity is good in these forests; Sitka spruce and amabilis fir are usually present in the tree canopy. Foamflowers and several fern species are present in the herb layer.</p> <p>SFj occurs on gently sloping, inactive fluvial materials along smaller streams and rivers.</p> <p>SFk occurs on deep soils on cool aspects</p> <p>SFks occurs on shallow soils on cool aspects</p> <p>SFkv occurs on very shallow soils on cool aspects</p> <p>SFsw occurs on shallow soils on warm aspects</p> <p>SFw occurs on deep soils on warm aspects</p>		

Table 3-12 (con't)

Map Symbol	SFj1b, SFk1b, SFks1b, SFw1b, SFsw1b, SFkv1b	SFj2, SFk2, SFks2, SFw2, SFsw2, SFkv2	SFj3a, SFk3a, SFks3a, SFw3a, SFsw3a, SFkv3a	HMj3a, SFk3b, SFks3b, SFw3b, SFsw3b, SFkv3b	SFj4, SFk4, SFks4, SFw4, SFsw4, SFkv4	SFj5, SFk5, SFks5, SFw5, SFsw5, SFkv5	SFj6, SFk6, SFks6, SFw6, SFsw6, SFkv6	SFj7, SFk7, SFks7, SFw7, SFsw7, SFkv7
Plant Species	Sparsely Vegetated	Grass-forb	Low shrub	Tall shrub	Pole Sampling	Young forest	Mature forest	Old forest
Dominants	none	deer fern, oak fern, bunchberry	deer fern, bunchberry, salmonberry, Alaskan blueberry	red alder, salmonberry, deer fern, bunchberry	western hemlock, western redcedar, deer fern	red alder, salmonberry, Alaskan blueberry, deer fern, bunchberry, foamflowers	western hemlock, western redcedar, amabilis fir, Sitka spruce, Alaskan blueberry, deer fern, bunchberry, foamflowers, step moss, lanky moss	western hemlock, western redcedar, amabilis fir, Sitka spruce, Alaskan blueberry, deer fern, bunchberry, foamflowers, step moss, lanky moss
Associates	deer fern, lady fern, oak fern	salmonberry, salal	western hemlock, western redcedar, Sitka spruce, Devil's club, lady fern, oak fern	western hemlock, western redcedar, amabilis fir, Sitka spruce, Devil's club, Alaskan blueberry, foamflowers, oak fern	Sitka spruce, amabilis fir, Alaskan blueberry, step moss, lanky moss	western hemlock, western redcedar, amabilis fir, Sitka spruce, lady fern, oak fern, step moss, lanky moss	red alder, salmonberry, Devils club, lady fern, oak fern, beech fern, spiny wood fern, five-leaved bramble	red alder, salmonberry, Devil's club, lady fern, oak fern, beech fern, spiny wood fern, five-leaved bramble, large leafy moss
Plots							102	9, 31, 32, 36, 68, 70, 77, 91, 92,

Table 3-13

Map Symbol	Name	BEC
SL	Ss - Lily-of-the-valley; ecosystem unit	CWHvh2/08
<p><b>Description</b>  SL occurs on high fluvial benches; mineral soils are deep and well drained. Sites typically have a subhygric moisture regime and rich to very rich (permesotrophic) nutrient regime. These forests are productive (ie. good tree growth) and dominated by western hemlock and Sitka spruce. Soils are loamy to coarse textured Brunisols or Podzols.  This unit is not common on Princess Royal Island since large rivers with extensive fluvial deposits are uncommon.  SL occurs on high fluvial benches</p>		

Map Symbol	SL1b	SL2	SL3a	SL3b	SL4	SL5	SL6	SL7
Plant Species	Sparsely Vegetated	Grass-forb	Low shrub	Tall shrub	Pole Sampling	Young forest	Mature forest	Old forest
Dominants	none	yarrow, tufted hairgrass	western hemlock, Sitka spruce, salmonberry, foamflowers	western hemlock, Sitka spruce, red alder, salmonberry, foamflowers	western hemlock, Sitka spruce, salmonberry	western hemlock, Sitka spruce, red alder, salmonberry, foamflowers, lanky moss, step moss	western hemlock, Sitka spruce, salmonberry, foamflowers, lanky moss, step moss	western hemlock, Sitka spruce, salmonberry, foamflowers, lanky moss, step moss
Associates	yarrow, tufted hairgrass	western hemlock, Sitka spruce, salmonberry, deer fern, marsh violet, Pacific reedgrass	red alder, deer fern, marsh violet, Pacific reedgrass	deer fern, marsh violet, Pacific reedgrass	deer fern, foamflowers	deer fern, false lily-of-the-valley, spiny wood fern, Pacific reedgrass, leafy mosses	red alder, Alaskan blueberry, deer fern, sword fern, false lily-of-the-valley, spiny wood fern, Pacific reedgrass, leafy mosses	red alder, Alaskan blueberry, sworf fern, deer fern, false lily-of-the-valley, spiny wood fern, Pacific reedgrass, leafy mosses
Plots			66					

Table 3-14

Map Symbol	Name	BEC
SSs	Ss - salal; shallow soils, ecosystem unit	CWHvh2/14
SSb	Ss - salal; folic soils, ecosystem unit	
Description		
<p>These forests are found immediately adjacent to shoreline areas on marine deposits or rocky headlands; sites are slightly dry (xeric - subxeric) and nutrient poor to medium. Topography is gently sloping or undulating. This unit is limited in extent on Princess Royal Island.</p> <p>SSs occurs on shallow mineral soils on gently sloping terrain adjacent to the marine shoreline                  SSb occurs on organic veneers (Folisols) over bedrock on gently sloping sites adjacent to the marine shoreline</p>		

Map Symbol	SSs1b, SSb1b	SSs2, SSb2	SSs3a, SSb3a	SSs3b, SSb3b	SSs4, SSb4	SSs5, SSb5	SSs6, SSb6	SSs7, SSb7
Plant Species	Sparsely Vegetated	Grass-forb	Low shrub	Tall shrub	Pole Sampling	Young forest	Mature forest	Old forest
Dominants	none	deer fern, Pacific reedgrass	western hemlock, western redcedar, Sitka spruce, salal, deer fern	western hemlock, western redcedar, Sitka spruce, salal	western hemlock, western redcedar, Sitka spruce, salal	western hemlock, western redcedar, Sitka spruce, salal, Oregon beaked moss, lanky moss	western hemlock, western redcedar, Sitka spruce, salal, Oregon beaked moss, lanky moss	western hemlock, western redcedar, Sitka spruce, salal, Oregon beaked moss, lanky moss
Associates	deer fern, Pacific reedgrass, bracken	salal, bracken	false lily-of-the-valley, bracken	false lily-of-the-valley, deer fern	false lily-of-the-valley, deer fern, Oregon beaked moss, lanky moss	false lily-of-the-valley, deer fern, leafy mosses	false lily-of-the-valley, deer fern, leafy mosses, step moss	false lily-of-the-valley, deer fern, leafy mosses, step moss
Plots								

Table 3-15

Map Symbol	Name	BEC
ST	Ss -Trisetum; ecosystem unit	CWHvh2/09
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>ST is on found middle, fluvial bench sites that experience annual flooding or elevated watertables; mineral soils are well drained. Site moisture regime is typically subhygric while the nutrient regime is rich to very rich. Soils are generally young and poorly developed (ie. young Brunisols and Regosols). These forests are not as productive as high bench sites. Conifers are well spaced and often found on hummocks. This unit is not common on Princess Royal Island because large rivers with extensive fluvial deposits are not common.</p> <p>ST occurs on middle fluvial benches that experience annual flooding.</p>		

Map Symbol	ST1b	ST2	ST3a	ST3b	ST4	ST5	ST6	ST7
Plant Species	Sparsely Vegetated	Grass-forb	Low shrub	Tall shrub	Pole Sampling	Young forest	Mature forest	Old forest
Dominants	none	yarrow, tufted hairgrass, nodding trisetum, hairy wildrye, Alaskan oniongrass	western hemlock, Sitka spruce, nodding trisetum, hairy wildrye, Alaskan oniongrass	western hemlock, Sitka spruce, red alder, nodding trisetum, hairy wildrye, Alaskan oniongrass	western hemlock, Sitka spruce	western hemlock, Sitka spruce, red alder, nodding trisetum, hairy wildrye, Alaskan oniongrass, lanky moss, step moss	western hemlock, Sitka spruce, nodding trisetum, hairy wildrye, Alaskan oniongrass, foamflowers, false lily-of-the-valley, step moss, lanky moss	western hemlock, Sitka spruce, nodding trisetum, hairy wildrye, Alaskan oniongrass, foamflowers, false lily-of-the-valley, step moss, lanky moss
Associates	yarrow, tufted hairgrass	western hemlock, Sitka spruce, foamflowers	red alder, foamflower, false lily-of-the-valley, Pacific enchanters nightshade	foamflower, false lily-of-the-valley, Pacific enchanters nightshade	foamflower, false lily-of-the-valley, lanky moss, step moss	foamflower, false lily-of-the-valley, Pacific enchanters nightshade, sword fern, lady fern, alligator liverwort	red alder, Pacific enchanters nightshade, sword fern, lady fern, alligator liverwort	red alder, Pacific enchanters nightshade, sword fern, lady fern, alligator liverwort
Plots								

Table 3-16

Map Symbol	Name	BEC
TM	Tufted hairgrass meadow; ecosystem unit	CWHvh2/33
<p><b>Description</b>          Tufted hairgrass meadows (TM) occur on marine or fluvial sediments in estuaries. Site conditions are wet (subhydric moisture regimes) and moderate to very rich. Soils are medium (silty) to coarse textured (sands). Tidal fluctuations influence plant species composition. These meadows are localized and small in size. TM occurs on deep mineral soils in estuaries.</p>		

Map Symbol	TM2
Dominant Plant Species	yarrow, tufted hairgrass, great burnet, beach lovage, meadow barley
Associate Plant Species	Pacific crabapple
Plots	124

Table 3-17

Map Symbol	Name	BEC
TS	Tufted clubrush - Sphagnum; organic soils, herb blanket bog ecosystem unit	CWHvh2/32
TSs	Tufted clubrush - Sphagnum; shallow soils, herb blanket bog ecosystem unit	
TSv	Tufted clubrush - Sphagnum; very shallow soils, herb blanket bog ecosystem unit	
TSb	Tufted clubrush - Sphagnum; folic soil, herb blanket bog ecosystem unit	
TSsw	Tufted clubrush - Sphagnum; shallow soils, warm aspect, herb blanket bog ecosystem unit	
TSvw	Tufted clubrush - Sphagnum; very shallow soils, warm aspect, herb blanket bog ecosystem unit	
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>TS is a slope blanket bog. These bogs typically occur on organic deposits. They are typically found on subdued terrain (ie. water collecting sites), but can occur on a variety of site positions with subhydic moisture regimes and very poor to poor nutrient regimes. TS bogs typically occur on organic parent material (ie. Fibrisols, Mesisols, Humisols; Folisols) but also are found on shallow morainal deposits (ie. Gleyed Podzols). Parent materials are often shallow (bedrock controlled), resulting in poor drainage. TS bogs are common on the subdued terrain on the southwestern side of Princess Royal Island. These bogs may have a herb or low shrub structure (see Table 3-18).</p> <p>TS occurs on organic soils on gentle slopes            TSs occurs on shallow mineral or organic soils on gentle slopes            TSv occurs on very shallow soils on gentle slopes            TSb occurs on organic veneers (folic soils) on gentle slopes            TSsw occurs on shallow soils on warm aspects            TSvw occurs on very shallow soils on warm aspects</p>		

Map Symbol	TS2, TSs2, TSv2, TSb2, TSsw2, TSvw2
Dominant Plant Species	tufted clubrush, beak-sedge, tufted hairgrass, many-flowered sedge, pale sedge, deer cabbage, sphagnums, hoary rock moss
Associate Plant Species	shore pine, sweet gale, common juniper, Labrador tea, bog rosemary, narrow-leaved cottongrass, poverty oatgrass, cloudberry, shooting star, swamp laurel, swamp gentian, great burnet, round-leaved sundew, water worm, reindeer lichens
Plots	4, 56, 59

Table 3-18

Map Symbol	Name	BEC
TS	Tufted clubrush - Sphagnum; organic soils, low shrub, blanket bog ecosystem unit	CWHvh2/32
TSs	Tufted clubrush - Sphagnum; shallow soils, low shrub, blanket bog ecosystem unit	
TSv	Tufted clubrush - Sphagnum; very shallow soils, low shrub, blanket bog ecosystem unit	
TSb	Tufted clubrush - Sphagnum; folic soil, low shrub, blanket bog ecosystem unit	
TSbk	Tufted clubrush - Sphagnum; folic soil, cool aspect, low shrub, blanket bog ecosystem unit	
TSbw	Tufted clubrush - Sphagnum; folic soil, warm aspect, low shrub, blanket bog ecosystem unit	
TSsw	Tufted clubrush - Sphagnum; shallow soils, warm aspect, low shrub, blanket bog ecosystem unit	
TSvw	Tufted clubrush - Sphagnum; very shallow soils, warm aspect, low shrub, blanket bog ecosystem unit	
TSks	Tufted clubrush - Sphagnum; cool aspect, very shallow soils, low shrub, blanket bog ecosystem unit	
TSkv	Tufted clubrush - Sphagnum; cool aspect, very shallow soils, low shrub, blanket bog ecosystem unit	
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>TS is a slope blanket bog. These bogs typically occur on organic deposits on subdued terrain (ie. water collecting sites). However, TS can occur on a variety of site positions with subhydic moisture regimes and very poor to poor nutrient regimes. TS bogs typically occur on organic parent material (ie. Fibrisols, Mesisols, Humisols; Folisols) but also are found on shallow morainal deposits (ie. Gleyed Podzols). Parent materials are often shallow (bedrock controlled) resulting in poor drainage. TS bogs are common on the subdued terrain on the southwestern side of Princess Royal Island. These bogs may have a herb (see Table 31-16) or low shrub structure. Conifers are stunted and krummholz in appearance.</p> <p>TS occurs on organic soils on gentle slopes</p> <p>TSs occurs on shallow mineral or organic soils on gentle slopes</p> <p>TSv occurs on very shallow soils on gentle slopes</p> <p>TSb occurs on organic veneers (Folisols) on gentle slopes</p> <p>TSbk occurs on organic veneers (Folisols) on cool aspects</p> <p>TSbw occurs on organic veneers (Folisols) on warm aspects</p> <p>TSsw occurs on shallow soils on warm aspects</p> <p>TSvw occurs on very shallow soils on warm aspects</p> <p>TSks occurs on cool aspects on shallow soils</p> <p>TSkv occurs on cool aspects on very shallow soils</p>		

Map Symbol	TS3a, TSs3a, TSv3a, TSb3a, TSbk3a, TSbw3a, TSsw3a, TSvw3a, TSks3a, TSkv3a
Dominant Plant Species	yellow-cedar, western redcedar, shore pine, sweet gale, tufted clubrush, beak-sedge, tufted hairgrass, many-flowered sedge, pale sedge, sphagnum, hoary rock moss
Associate Plant Species	crowberry, common juniper, Labrador tea, narrow-leaved cottongrass, poverty oatgrass, cloudberry, shooting star, swamp laurel, deer cabbage, swamp gentian, great burnet, round-leaved sundew, water worm, reindeer lichen
Plots	33, 37, 75, 95

Table 3-19

Map Symbol	Name	BEC
YG	CwYc - Goldthread; organic bog forest, typic ecosystem unit	CWHvh2/11
YGs	CwYc - Goldthread; shallow soils ecosystem unit	
YGb	CwYc - Goldthread; folic soils ecosystem unit	
YGBK	CwYc - Goldthread; folic soils, cool aspect ecosystem unit	
YGBw	CwYc - Goldthread; folic soils, warm aspect ecosystem unit	
YGHs	CwYc - Goldthread; hummucky terrain, shallow soils ecosystem unit	
YGHv	CwYc - Goldthread; hummucky terrain, very shallow soils ecosystem unit	
YGks	CwYc - Goldthread; cool aspect, shallow soils ecosystem unit	
YGsw	CwYc - Goldthread; shallow soils, warm aspect ecosystem unit	
YGkv	CwYc - Goldthread; cool aspect, very shallow soils ecosystem unit	
YGVw	CwYc - Goldthread; very shallow soils, warm aspect ecosystem unit	
<p>Description</p> <p>YG is a bog forest. These forests typically occur on gentle slopes, on deep organic soils over mineral soils or bedrock. YG occurs on subhygric to hygric sites, with very poor to medium nutrient regimes. YG also occurs on morainal material or shallow organic veneers over bedrock (Folisols); and on hummocky and steeply sloping terrain with shallow and very shallow soils. Slopes are often short, steep and bedrock controlled. These forests appear open and scrubby (reflecting poor productivity). YG forests are similar to zonal forests (HS) but contain some bog species (ie. Labrador tea, lignonberry, sphagnum) and are found on wetter sites. These ecosystems are common on the undulating and hummocky terrain found on the outer coast of Princess Royal Island where it occurs in complex with bog woodlands(LS) and blanket bogs(TS).</p> <p>YG occurs on deep organic soils on gently sloping terrain</p> <p>YGs occurs on shallow organic or mineral soils on gently sloping terrain</p> <p>YGb occurs on organic veneers (Folisols) over bedrock on gentle slopes</p> <p>YGBK occurs on organic veneers (Folisols) over bedrock on cool aspects</p> <p>YGBw occurs on organic veneers (Folisols) over bedrock on warm aspects</p> <p>YGHs occurs on shallow mineral soils on hummucky terrain (no single aspect)</p> <p>YGHv occurs on very shallow mineral soils on hummucky terrain (no single aspect)</p> <p>YGks occurs on shallow soils on cool aspects</p> <p>YGkv occurs on very shallow soils on cool aspects</p> <p>YGsw occurs on shallow soils on warm aspects</p> <p>YGVw occurs on very shallow soils on warm aspects</p>		

Table 3-19 (con't)

Map Symbol	YG1b, YGs1b, YGb1b, YGbk1b, YGbw1b, YGhs1b, YGhv1b, YGks1b, YGkv1b, YGsw1b, YGvw1b	YG2, YGs2, YGb2, YGbk2, YGbw2, YGhs2, YGhv2, YGks2, YGkv2, YGsw2, YGvw2	YG3a, YGs3a, YGb3a, YGbk3a, YGbw3a, YGhs3a, YGhv3a, YGks3a, YGkv3a, YGsw3a, YGvw3a	YG3b, YGs3b, YGb3b, YGbk3b, YGbw3b, YGhs3b, YGhv3b, YGks3b, YGkv3b, YGsw3b, YGvw3b	YG4, YGs4, YGb4, YGbk4, YGbw4, YGhs4, YGhv4, YGks4, YGkv4, YGsw4, YGvw4	YG5, YGs5, YGb5, YGbk5, YGbw5, YGhs5, YGhv5, YGks5, YGkv5, YGsw5, YGvw5	YG6, YGs6, YGb6, YGbk6, YGbw6, YGhs6, YGhv6, YGks6, YGkv6, YGsw6, YGvw6	YG7, YGs7, YGb7, YGbk7, YGbw7, YGhs7, YGhv7, YGks7, YGkv7, YGsw7, YGvw7
Plant Species	Sparsely Vegetated	Grass-forb	Low shrub	Tall shrub	Pole Sampling	Young forest	Mature forest	Old forest
Dominants	none	Pacific reedgrass, deer fern, yellow-flowered sedge	western redcedar, yellow-cedar, western hemlock, salal, deer fern, Pacific reedgrass	western redcedar, yellow-cedar, western hemlock, salal, deer fern, Pacific reedgrass	western redcedar, yellow-cedar, western hemlock, salal, deer fern, Pacific reedgrass	western redcedar, yellow-cedar, western hemlock, salal, deer fern, Pacific reedgrass, yellow-flowered sedge, Indian hellebore, fern-leaved goldthread	western redcedar, yellow-cedar, western hemlock, salal, deer fern, Pacific reedgrass, yellow-flowered sedge, Indian hellebore, fern-leaved goldthread, sphagnum, step and lanky moss	western redcedar, yellow-cedar, western hemlock, salal, deer fern, Pacific reedgrass, yellow-flowered sedge, Indian hellebore, fern-leaved goldthread, sphagnum, step and lanky moss
Associates	deer fern, Pacific reedgrass, bunchberry	shore pine, western hemlock, western redcedar, yellow-cedar, salal, bunchberry	shore pine, bunchberry, yellow-flowered sedge, Labrador tea	shore pine, bunchberry, yellow-flowered sedge, Labrador tea	shore pine, bunchberry, yellow-flowered sedge, Labrador tea	shore pine, mountain hemlock, bunchberry, Labrador tea, deer cabbage, lingonberry, sphagnum, step and lanky moss	shore pine, mountain hemlock, bunchberry, Labrador tea, deer cabbage, lingonberry	shore pine, mountain hemlock, bunchberry, Labrador tea, deer cabbage, lingonberry, skunk cabbage
Plots								3, 18, 63, 78, 96

Table 3-20

Map Symbol	Name	BEC
AB	HwBa - Blueberry; deep soils, gently sloping, typic ecosystem unit	CWHvm1/01
ABs	HwBa - Blueberry; shallow soil, gently sloping ecosystem unit	
ABks	HwBa - Blueberry; cool aspect, shallow soils ecosystem unit	
ABkv	HwBa - Blueberry; cool aspect; very shallow soils ecosystem unit	
ABsw	HwBa - Blueberry; shallow soils, warm aspect ecosystem unit	
ABvw	HwBa - Blueberry; very shallow soils, warm aspect ecosystem unit	
ABbw	HwBa - Blueberry; folic soils, warm aspect ecosystem unit	
ABbk	HwBa - Blueberry; folic soils, cool aspect ecosystem unit	
<p data-bbox="191 748 317 781"><b>Description</b></p> <p data-bbox="191 781 1906 943">AB is the zonal site series in the CWHvm1; it is typically found on deep soils on gently sloping sites. These forests occur on morainal and colluvial materials and on organic veneers (Folisols) over bedrock. AB forests are found on submesic to mesic sites on soils with poor to moderate nutrient regimes. On Princess Royal Island, AB forests are more common on steep aspects on deep to very shallow soils. Tree growth / productivity is moderate; conifers and blueberries characterize the shrub layer. Herb layers are generally sparse and low in diversity. Western hemlock, amabilis fir and western redcedar are regarded as typical for this site series, however on Princess Royal Island yellow-cedar is present on many sites, especially those with shallow soils (ie. lithic sites).</p> <p data-bbox="191 976 632 1008">AB occurs on deep soils on gentle slopes</p> <p data-bbox="191 1008 674 1040">ABs occurs on shallow soils on gentle slopes</p> <p data-bbox="191 1040 674 1073">ABks occurs on shallow soils on cool aspects</p> <p data-bbox="191 1073 737 1105">ABkv occurs on very shallow soils on cool aspects</p> <p data-bbox="191 1105 695 1138">ABsw occurs on shallow soils on warm aspects</p> <p data-bbox="191 1138 737 1170">ABvw occurs on very shallow soils on warm aspects</p> <p data-bbox="191 1170 821 1203">ABbw occurs on organic veneers (Folisols) on warm aspects</p> <p data-bbox="191 1203 821 1235">ABbk occurs on organic veneers (Folisols) on cool aspects</p>		

Table 3-20 (con't)

Map Symbol	AB1b, ABs1b, ABks1b, ABkv1b, ABsw1b, ABvw1b, ABbw1b, ABbk1b	AB2, ABs2, ABks2, ABkv2, ABsw2, ABvw2, ABbw2, ABbk2	AB3a, ABs3a, ABks3a, ABkv3a, ABsw3a, ABvw3a, ABbw3a, ABbk3a	AB3b, ABs3b, ABks3b, ABkv3b, ABsw3b, ABvw3b, ABbw3b, ABbk3b	AB4, ABs4, ABks4, ABkv4, ABsw4, ABvw4, ABbw4, ABbk4	AB5, ABs5, ABks5, ABkv5, ABsw5, ABvw5, ABbw5, ABbk5	AB6, ABs6, ABks6, ABkv6, ABsw6, ABvw6, ABbw6, ABbk6	AB7, ABs7, ABks7, ABkv7, ABsw7, ABvw7, ABbw7, ABbk7
Plant Species	Sparsely Vegetated	Grass-forb	Low shrub	Tall shrub	Pole Sampling	Young forest	Mature forest	Old forest
Dominants	none	deer fern, firewweed, pearly everlasting, bunchberry	salmonberry, Alaskan blueberry, red huckleberry, bunchberry, deer fern	western hemlock, western redcedar, amabilis fir, Alaskan blueberry, salmonberry, bunchberry, deer fern	western hemlock, western redcedar, amabilis fir, deer fern	western hemlock, western redcedar, amabilis fir, Alaskan blueberry, bunchberry, deer fern, lanky moss	western hemlock, western redcedar, amabilis fir, Alaskan blueberry, bunchberry, deer fern, lanky moss, step moss	western hemlock, western redcedar, amabilis fir, Alaskan blueberry, bunchberry, deer fern, lanky moss, step moss
Associates	deer fern, firewweed, pearly everlasting	western hemlock, western redcedar, amabilis fir, salmonberry, Alaskan blueberry, spiny wood fern, five-leaved bramble	western hemlock, western redcedar, amabilis fir, red alder, five-leaved bramble, fireweed, spiny wood fern, lanky moss	red alder, five-leaved bramble, spiny wood fern, lanky moss	five-leaved bramble, step moss, lanky moss	yellow-cedar, red alder, five-leaved bramble, spiny wood fern, lanky moss	yellow-cedar, salal, five-leaved bramble, spiny wood fern	yellow-cedar, salal, five-leaved bramble, spiny wood fern
Plots								28, 87, 107, 116

Table 3-21

Map Symbols	Name	BEC
AD	BaSs - Devil's club; deep soils, gentle slopes, typic ecosystem unit	CWHvm1/08
ADw	BaSs - Devil's club; deep soils, warm aspect ecosystem unit	
ADk	BaSs - Devil's club; deep soils, cool aspect ecosystem unit	
ADks	BaSs - Devil's club; cool aspect, shallow soils ecosystem unit	
ADsw	BaSs - Devil's club; shallow soils, warm aspect ecosystem unit	
ADn	BaSs - Devil's club; colluvial fan or cone, ecosystem unit	
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>AD forests are typically found on deep soils on gently sloping, receiving sites; they occur on colluvial materials or fluvial fans and cones. They are found on moist to very moist (subhygric to hygric moisture regime), nutrient rich sites. AD forests are also found on steep sites with deep to shallow soils. Tree growth in these forests is very good and shrub and herb layers are generally rich and productive.</p> <p>AD occurs on deep soils on gentle slopes, moisture receiving sites</p> <p>ADw occurs on deep soils on warm aspects</p> <p>ADk occurs on deep soils on cool aspects</p> <p>ADks occurs on shallow soils on cool aspects</p> <p>ADsw occurs on shallow soils on warm aspects</p> <p>ADn occurs on colluvial and fluvial fanes and cones</p>		

Table 3-21 (con'td)

Map Symbol	AD1b, ADk1b, ADw1b, ABks1b, ADsw1b, ADn1b	AD2, ADk2, ADw2, ABks2, ADsw2, ADn2	AD3a, ADk3a, ADw3a, ABks3a, ADsw3a, ADn3a	AD3b, ADk3b, ADw3b, ABks3b, ADsw3b, ADn3b	AD4, ADk4, ADw4, ABks4, ADsw4, ADn4	AD5, ADk5, ADw5, ABks5, ADsw5, ADn5	AD6, ADk6, ADw6, ABks6, ADsw6, ADn6	AD7, ADk7, ADw7, ABks7, ADsw7, ADn7
Plant Species	Sparsely Vegetated	Grass-forb	Low shrub	Tall shrub	Pole Sampling	Young forest	Mature forest	Old forest
Dominants	none	lady fern, oak fern, foamflowers, bluejoint, hairy wildrye	salmonberry, Devil's club, lady fern, oak fern, foamflowers, bluejoint, hairy wildrye	western hemlock, amabilis fir, salmonberry, Devil's club, lady fern, oak fern, foamflowers	western hemlock, amabilis fir, deer fern, bunchberry	western hemlock, amabilis fir, salmonberry, Devil's club, lady fern, oak fern, spiny wood fern, foamflowers	western hemlock, amabilis fir, Sitka spruce, salmonberry, Devil's club, lady fern, oak fern, spiny wood fern, foamflowers, lanky moss, step	western hemlock, amabilis fir, Sitka spruce, salmonberry, Devil's club, lady fern, oak fern, spiny wood fern, foamflowers, lanky moss, step
Associates	lady fern, bluejoint, hairy wildrye	Devil's club, salmonberry, spiny wood fern, cow parsnip, enchanters nightshade, goatsbeard	western hemlock, amabilis fir, Sitka spruce, spiny wood fern, cow parsnip, enchanters nightshade, goatsbeard	Sitka spruce, red alder, spiny wood fern, enchanters nightshade, goatsbeard, bluejoint, hairy wildrye	Sitka spruce, salmonberry, spiny wood fern, five-leaved bramble, step moss, lanky moss	Sitka spruce, red alder, Alaskan blueberry, deer fern, five-leaved bramble, step moss, lanky moss	western redcedar, red huckleberry, bunchberry, deer fern, five-leaved bramble, leafy mosses	western redcedar, red huckleberry, bunchberry, deer fern, five-leaved bramble, leafy mosses
Plots								15, 49

Table 3-22

Map Symbol	Name	BEC
AFw	BaCw - Foamflower; deep soils, warm aspect ecosystem unit	CWHvm1/05
AFk	BaCw - Foamflower; deep soils, cool aspect ecosystem unit	
AFks	BaCw - Foamflower; cool aspect, shallow soils ecosystem unit	
AFsw	BaCw - Foamflower; shallow soils, warm aspect ecosystem unit	
AFkv	BaCw - Foamflower; cool aspect, very shallow soils ecosystem unit	
AFvw	BaCw - Foamflower; very shallow soils, warm aspect ecosystem unit	
AFj	BaCw - Foamflower; deep soils, gently sloping ecosystem unit	
<p><b>Description</b>            AF forests are typically found on deep soils on steep slopes; parent material is generally well drained colluvium. These forests are found on fresh (ie. submesic - mesic moisture regimes), rich sites. AF forests occur on mid to lower slopes that are freely drained. AF forests also occur on gently sloping sites with deep soils and on shallow to very shallow soils on steep slopes. AF forests develop on Podzolic soils. Tree growth is very good and herb layers are generally rich.</p> <p>AFw occurs on deep soils on warm aspects            AFk occurs on deep soils on cool aspects            AFks occurs on shallow soils on cool aspects            AFsw occurs on shallow soils on warm aspects            AFkv occurs on cool aspects on very shallow soils            AFvw occurs on very shallow soils on warm aspects            AFj occurs on deep soils on gentle slopes</p>		

Table 3-22 (con'td)

Map Symbol	AFk1b, AFw1b, AFks1b, AFsw1b, AFvw1b, AFkv1b, AFj1b	AFk2, AFw2, AFks2, AFsw2, AFvw2, AFkv2, AFj2	AFk3a, AFw3a, AFks3a, AFsw3a, AFvw3a, AFkv3a, AFj3a	AFk3b, AFw3b, AFks3b, AFsw3b, AFvw3b, AFkv3b, AFj3b	AFk4, AFw4, AFks4, AFsw4, AFvw4, AFkv4, AFj4	AFk5, AFw5, AFks5, AFsw5, AFvw5, AFkv5, AFj5	AFk6, AFw6, AFks6, AFsw6, AFvw6, AFkv6, AFj6	AFk7, AFw7, AFks7, AFsw7, AFvw7, AFkv7, AFj7
Plant Species	Sparsely Vegetated	Grass-forb	Low shrub	Tall shrub	Pole Sampling	Young forest	Mature forest	Old forest
Dominants	none	lady fern, deer fern, foamflowers, bluejoint, hairy wildrye, fireweed	salmonberry, Alaskan blueberry, lady fern, deer fern, foamflowers, bunchberry	western hemlock, amabilis fir, western redcedar, salmonberry, Alaskan blueberry, lady fern, foamflowers, deer fern, bunchberry	western hemlock, amabilis fir, deer fern, bunchberry	red alder, Alaskan blueberry, lady fern, deer fern, foamflowers, spiny wood fern	western hemlock, amabilis fir, western redcedar, Sitka spruce, Alaskan blueberry, lady fern, deer fern, spiny wood fern, foamflowers, lanky moss, step moss	western hemlock, amabilis fir, western redcedar, Sitka spruce, Alaskan blueberry, lady fern, deer fern, spiny wood fern, foamflowers, lanky moss, step moss
Associates	lady fern, bluejoint, hairy wildrye	salmonberry, spiny wood fern, oak fern	western hemlock, amabilis fir, western redcedar, Sitka spruce, red huckleberry, false azalea, spiny wood fern, oak fern, sword fern	Sitka spruce, red alder, Devil's club, false azalea, red huckleberry, spiny wood fern, oak fern, sword fern	spiny wood fern, five-leaved bramble, step moss, lanky moss	western hemlock, amabilis fir, Sitka spruce, western redcedar, red huckleberry, oak fern, sword fern, lanky moss	red alder, Devil's club, salmonberry, sword fern, red huckleberry, oak fern, bunchberry, five-leaved bramble, leafy mosses	Devil's club, salmonberry, red huckleberry, oak fern, bunchberry, five-leaved bramble, leafy mosses
Plots						22		40, 104, 117

Table 3-23

Map Symbol	Name	BEC
BS2	Beaked sedge - Sphagnum; poor fen ecosystem unit	CWHvm1/32
BSs2	Beaked sedge - Sphagnum; shallow soils, poor fen ecosystem unit	
<p><b>Description</b>            These poor, herb dominated fens occur on valley bottoms in water collecting sites with wet (subhydric) moisture regimes and moderate (to rich) nutrient regimes. They occur on organic soils and organic veneers (ie. Fibrisols, and Mesisols) over fluvial soils. Richer fens are restricted to small fluvial deposits.</p> <p>BS2 occurs on deep organic soils in level fluvial areas.            BSs2 occurs on shallow organic soils (veneers) in level fluvial areas.</p>		

Map Symbol	BS2, BSs2
Dominant Plant Species	beaked sedge, Sitka sedge, skunk cabbage, lady fern, great burnet, sphagnum
Associate Plant Species	hardhack, salmonberry, Labrador tea, swamp laurel, highbush cranberry, crowberry, bog blueberry, deer cabbage, narrow-leaved cottongrass, buckbean, bluejoint, tufted hairgrass
Plots	47

Table 3-24

Map Symbol	Name	BEC
HDk	HwBa - Deer fern; cool aspect, ecosystem unit	CWHvm1/06
HDw	HwBa - Deer fern; warm aspect, ecosystem unit	
HDks	HwBa - Deer fern; cool aspect, shallow soils ecosystem unit	
HDsw	HwBa - Deer fern; shallow soils, warm aspect ecosystem unit	
HDbw	HwBa - Deer fern; folic soils, warm aspect ecosystem unit	
HDbk	HwBa - Blueberry; folic soils, cool aspect ecosystem unit	
HDj	HwBa - Deer fern; deep soils, gentle slopes ecosystem unit	
HDjs	HwBa - Deer fern; gentle slopes, shallow soil ecosystem unit	
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>HD forests typically occur on deep soils on steep slopes; parent materials are colluvial and morainal deposits. These forests occur on mid to lower slope positions where seepage results in moist (subhygric) soil conditions; the nutrient regime is poor to medium. These forests are similar to zonal (AB) forests however, seepage results in wetter site conditions and imperfectly drained soils. HD forests also occur on steep slopes with shallow mineral soils and organic veneers (Folisols) over bedrock and on gently sloping seepage sites on shallow and deep soils. Tree growth/productivity is moderate; these forests are floristically similar to zonal forests however, western redcedar, deer fern and fern-leaved goldthread are more abundant. Yellow-cedar was also found to be present in HD forests on Princess Royal Island.</p> <p>HDk occurs on deep soils on cool aspects            HDw occurs on deep soils on warm aspects            HDks occurs on shallow soils on cool aspects            HDsw occurs on shallow soils on warm aspects            HDbw occurs on organic veneers (Folisols on lithic sites) on warm aspects            HDbk occurs on organic veneers (Folisols on lithic sites) on cool aspects            HDj occurs on deep soils on gentle slopes            HDjs occurs on shallow soils on gentle slopes</p>		

Table 3-24 (con't)

Map Symbol	HDk1b, HDw1b, HDks1b, HDsw1b, HDbw1b, HDbk1b, HDj1b, HDjs1b	HDk2, HDw2, HDks2, HDsw2, HDbw2, HDbk2, HDj2, HDjs2	HDk3a, HDw3a, HDks3a, HDsw3a, HDbw3a, HDbk3a, HDj3a, HDjs3a	HDk3b, HDw3b, HDks3b, HDsw3b, HDbw3b, HDbk3b, HDj3b, HDjs3b	HDk4, HDw4, HDks4, HDsw4, HDbw4, HDbk4, HDj4, HDjs4	HDk5, HDw5, HDks5, HDsw5, HDbw5, HDbk5, HDj5, HDjs5	HDk6, HDw6, HDks6, HDsw6, HDbw6, HDbk6, HDj6, HDjs6	HDk7, HDw7, HDks7, HDsw7, HDbw7, HDbk7, HDj7, HDjs7
Plant Species	Sparsely Vegetated	Grass-forb	Low shrub	Tall shrub	Pole Sampling	Young forest	Mature forest	Old forest
Dominants	none	deer fern, fireweed, bluejoint, bunchberry	salmonberry, Alaskan blueberry, salal, bunchberry, deer fern	western hemlock, western redcedar, amabilis fir, salal, Alaskan blueberry, bunchberry, deer fern	western hemlock, western redcedar, amabilis fir, deer fern	western hemlock, western redcedar, amabilis fir, salal, Alaskan blueberry, fern-leaved goldthread, deer fern	western hemlock, western redcedar, amabilis fir, salal, Alaskan blueberry, fern-leaved goldthread, deer fern, lanky moss, step moss	western hemlock, western redcedar, amabilis fir, salal, Alaskan blueberry, fern-leaved goldthread, deer fern, lanky moss, step moss
Associates	deer fern, fireweed, pearly everlasting	western hemlock, western redcedar, amabilis fir, salmonberry, Alaskan blueberry, five-leaved bramble	western hemlock, western redcedar, amabilis fir, five- leaved bramble, fireweed, spiny wood fern, lanky moss	red alder, five-leaved bramble, spiny wood fern, lanky moss	five-leaved bramble, step moss, lanky moss	yellow-cedar, five- leaved bramble, spiny wood fern, lanky moss, step moss	yellow-cedar, five- leaved bramble, spiny wood fern, leafy moss, common green sphagnum	yellow-cedar, five- leaved bramble, spiny wood fern, leafy moss, common green sphagnum
Plots							21	41, 112

Table 3-25

Map Symbol	Name	BEC
HF3a	Hardhack fen ecosystem unit	CWHvm1/32
<p>Description</p> <p>These shrubby fens occur in valley bottoms on water collecting sites with wet (subhydric) moisture regimes and moderate to rich nutrient regimes. They occur on organic soils (ie. Fibrisols and Mesisols) and organic veneers over fluvial materials.</p> <p>HF3a occurs on organic soils over gently sloping fluvial material</p>		

Map Symbol	HF3a
Dominant Plant Species	hardhack, salmonberry, beaked sedge, Sitka sedge, skunk cabbage, lady fern
Associate Plant Species	highbush cranberry, Pacific crabapple, sweet gale, deer cabbage, great burnet, false lily-of-the-valley, bluejoint, tufted hairgrass, kneeling angelica
Plots	50, 83, 108

Table 3-26

Map Symbol	Name	BEC
HSv	CwHw - salal; very shallow soil (typic) ecosystem unit	CWHvm1/03
HSkv	CwHw - salal; cool aspect, very shallow soils ecosystem unit	
HSbv	CwHw - salal; hummocky terrain, very shallow soils ecosystem unit	
HSrv	CwHw - salal; ridge, very shallow soils ecosystem unit	
HSbk	CwHw - salal; folic soils, cool aspect ecosystem unit	
HSbw	CwHw - salal; folic soils, warm aspect ecosystem unit	
HSbh	CwHw - salal; folic soils, hummocky terrain ecosystem unit	
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>HS forests typically occur on gently sloping ridgecrests, knolls and upper slope positions; soils are very shallow mineral (ie. Brunisols) or organic (ie. Folisols). These forests develop on shallow colluvial and morainal deposits or organic veneers over bedrock. They occur on sites with xeric to subxeric (slightly dry) moisture regimes and submesotrophic (very poor to medium) nutrient regimes. HS forests are also found on hummocky terrain and on steep aspects with organic veneers or very shallow mineral soil. Tree growth is poor in these forests.</p> <p>HSv occurs on very shallow soils on gentle to moderate slopes            HSkv occurs on very shallow soils on cool aspects            HSbv occurs on very shallow mineral soils on hummocky terrain (no single aspect)            HSrv occurs on ridgecrests on very shallow mineral soils            HSBk occurs on organic veneers (Folisols) on cool aspects            HSbw occurs on organic veneers (Folisols) on warm aspects            HSbh occurs on organic veneers (Folisols) on hummocky terrain (no single aspect)</p>		

Table 3-26 (cont'd)

Map Symbol	HSv1b, HSkv1b, HShv1b, HSrv1b, HSbk1b, HSbw1b, HSbh1b	HSv2, HSkv2, HShv2, HSrv2, HSbk2, HSbw2, HSbh2	HSv3a, HSkv3a, HShv3a, HSrv3a, HSbk3a, HSbw3a, HSbh3a	HSv3b, HSkv3b, HShv3b, HSrv3b, HSbk3b, HSbw3b, HSbh3b	HSv4, HSkv4, HShv4, HSrv4, HSbk4, HSbw4, HSbh4	HSv5, HSkv5, HShv5, HSrv5, HSbk5, HSbw5, HSbh5	HSv6, HSkv6, HShv6, HSrv6, HSbk6, HSbw6, HSbh6	HSv7, HSkv7, HShv7, HSrv7, HSbk7, HSbw7, HSbh7
Plant Species	Sparsely Vegetated	Grass-forb	Low shrub	Tall shrub	Pole Sampling	Young forest	Mature forest	Old forest
Dominants	none	pearly-everlasting, deer fern, fireweed, bunchberry, bracken	salal, Alaskan blueberry, deer fern, bunchberry, bracken	western hemlock, western redcedar, salal, Alaskan blueberry, deer fern	western hemlock, western redcedar, salal, deer fern	western hemlock, western redcedar, salal, Alaskan blueberry, deer fern	western hemlock, western redcedar, salal, Alaskan blueberry, deer fern, bunchberry, lanky moss, step moss	western hemlock, western redcedar, salal, Alaskan blueberry, deer fern, bunchberry, lanky moss, step moss
Associates	pearly-everlasting, deer fern, fireweed	salal, Alaskan blueberry	shore pine, western hemlock, western redcedar, fireweed	shore pine, yellow- cedar, bracken	shore pine, yellow- cedar, bunchberry, step moss, lanky moss	shore pine, yellow- cedar, bunchberry, step moss, lanky moss	shore pine, yellow- cedar, mountain hemlock, false azalea, copperbush, red-stem feathermoss, Oregon beaked moss	shore pine, yellow- cedar, mountain hemlock, false azalea, copperbush, twinkflower, red-stem feathermoss, Oregon beaked moss
Plots								115, 123

Table 3-27

Map Symbol	Name	BEC
LCb	HwPI - Cladina; folic soils, ecosystem unit	CWHvm1/02
<p>Description</p> <p>LC is the driest forest type in the CWHvm1. These forests are characterized by open, scrubby (dwarf) tree canopies. They occur on gently sloping knolls and ridgecrests with exposed bedrock. LC forests have very xeric moisture regimes and very poor to moderate nutrient regimes. They are found on thin organic veneers over bedrock (Folisols). LC is very uncommon on Princess Royal Island. These forest may be mapped as structural stage 3b (because of dwarf trees) or 7 which are equivalent in age.</p> <p>LCb occurs on Folisols on gently sloping ridges and knolls with exposed/very shallow bedrock.</p>		

Map Symbol	LCb1b	LCb2	LCb3a	LCb3b	LCb4	LCb5	LCb6	LCb7
Plant Species	Sparsely Vegetated	Grass-forb	Low shrub	Tall shrub	Pole Sampling	Young forest	Mature forest	Old forest
Dominants	none	tufted clubrush, tufted hairgrass, pearly-everlasting, fireweed	shore pine, salal, pearly-everlasting, fireweed	shore pine, western redcedar, western hemlock, salal, reindeer lichens, hoary rock moss, red-stem featermoss	shore pine, western redcedar, western hemlock, salal, red-stem feathermoss	shore pine, western redcedar, western hemlock, salal, red-stem feathermoss	shore pine, western redcedar, western hemlock, salal, red-stem feathermoss, hoary rock moss	shore pine, western redcedar, western hemlock, salal, reindeer lichens, hoary rock moss, red-stem feathermoss
Associates	tufted clubrush, tufted hairgrass, pearly everlasting, fireweed	shore pine, western redcedar, western hemlock, salal	western redcedar, western hemlock, Alaskan blueberry	Alaskan blueberry, red-stemmed feathermoss, step moss	Alaskan blueberry, red-stemmed feathermoss	Alaskan blueberry, reindeer lichens, hoary rock moss, step moss	Alaskan blueberry, reindeer lichens, step moss, lanky moss	Alaskan blueberry, step moss, lanky moss
Plots								

Table 3-28

Map Symbol	Name	BEC
LS	Pl - Sphagnum; organic soils, typic ecosystem unit	CWHvm1/13
LSs	Pl - Sphagnum; shallow organic soils, ecosystem unit	CWHvm1/13
<p>Description</p> <p>LS is bog woodland. LS occurs on organic parent material (wet organic soils); parent materials are generally shallow over bedrock. This unit occurs on wet sites (ie. sub-hydric moisture regime) with very poor to poor nutrient regimes. They are generally found in valley bottoms. LS bogs are typically very open and scrubby (poor tree productivity). LS bogs are mapped in the 3b structural stage because of the dwarf nature of the trees; LS ecosystem units in the tall shrub (3b) stage are equivalent to old growth (stage 7) in age.</p> <p>LS occurs on deep organic materials on gently sloping terrain or depressions.          LSs occurs on shallow organic materials on gently sloping terrain or depressions.</p>		

Map Symbol	LS1b, LSs1b	LS2, LSs2	LS3a, LSs3a	LS3b, LSs3b	LS4, LSs4	LS5, LSs5	LS6, LSs6	LS7, LSs7
Plant Species	Sparsely Vegetated	Grass-forb	Low shrub	Tall shrub	Pole Sampling	Young forest	Mature forest	Old forest
Dominants	none	tufted clubrush, deer cabbage, bunchberry, skunk cabbage	shore pine, western redcedar, salal, skunk cabbage, Labrador tea, tufted clubrush, bunchberry	shore pine, western redcedar, salal, Labrador tea, skunk cabbage, swamp laurel, deer fern, bunchberry, sphagnum, step moss, lanky moss	shore pine, western redcedar, salal, Labrador tea, deer fern, bunchberry, step moss, lanky moss	shore pine, western redcedar, salal, Labrador tea, skunk cabbage, swamp laurel, deer fern, bunchberry, step moss, lanky moss	shore pine, western redcedar, salal, Labrador tea, skunk cabbage, swamp laurel, deer fern, bunchberry, step moss, lanky moss	shore pine, western redcedar, salal, Labrador tea, skunk cabbage, swamp laurel, deer fern, bunchberry, step moss, lanky moss
Associates	tufted clubrush, skunk cabbage	shore pine, yellow-cedar, western redcedar, salal, deer fern	western hemlock, yellow-cedar, swamp laurel, fern-leaved goldthread, deer cabbage, sphagnum	western hemlock, yellow-cedar, fern-leaved goldthread, bog blueberry, deer cabbage, tufted clubrush	western hemlock, yellow-cedar, fern-leaved goldthread	western hemlock, yellow-cedar, fern-leaved goldthread, deer cabbage, tufted clubrush, sphagnum	western hemlock, yellow-cedar, fern-leaved goldthread, deer cabbage, tufted clubrush, sphagnum	western hemlock, yellow-cedar, fern-leaved goldthread, bog blueberry, deer cabbage, tufted clubrush
Plots								

Table 3-29

Map Symbol	Name	BEC
RC	CwSs - Skunk cabbage; ecosystem unit	CWHvm1/14
RCp	CwSs - Skunk cabbage ; peaty (organic) soils ecosystem unit	
<p>Description</p> <p>RC is a swamp forest, typically found on deep mineral soils. These forests occur on poorly drained valley bottoms or lower slopes. RC swamp forests occur on sites with wet (subhydric) moisture regimes and medium to rich nutrient regimes (due to nutrient rich seepage). RC is found on morainal or fluvial parent materials, often with an organic venner. It may also be found on deeper organic (peaty) deposits. Trees typically grow on elevated hummocks; plant diversity may be high. Skunk cabbage is common in the herb layer.</p> <p>RC occurs on deep mineral soils, on gentle lower slopes or valley bottoms. RCp occurs on peaty organic soils, on gentle lower slopes or valley bottoms.</p>		

Map Symbol	RC1b, RCp1b	RC2, RCp2	RC3a, RCp3a	RC3b, RCp3b	RC4, RCp4	RC5, RCp5	RC6, RCp6	RC7, RCp7
Plant Species	Sparsely Vegetated	Grass-forb	Low shrub	Tall shrub	Pole Sampling	Young forest	Mature forest	Old forest
Dominants	none	skunk cabbage, deer fern, lady fern, bunchberry, sedges	western hemlock, western redcedar, salal, salmonberry, skunk cabbage, deer fern, lady fern, bunchberry	western hemlock, western redcedar, salal, salmonberry, Alaskan blueberry, skunk cabbage, deer fern, bunchberry, lady fern	western hemlock, western redcedar, skunk cabbage, deer fern, lady fern	red alder, western hemlock, western redcedar, salal, salmonberry, Alaskan blueberry, skunk cabbage, deer fern, bunchberry, lady fern	western hemlock, western redcedar, salal, salmonberry, Alaskan blueberry, skunk cabbage, deer fern, sphagnum, step moss	western hemlock, western redcedar, salal, salmonberry, Alaskan blueberry, skunk cabbage, deer fern, bunchberry, lady fern, sphagnum, lanky moss, step moss
Associates	skunk cabbage, deer fern	western hemlock, western redcedar, salal	red alder, yellow-cedar, Sitka spruce, Alaskan blueberry, false azalea, bunchberry	red alder, yellow-cedar, Sitka spruce, false azalea, bunchberry	bunchberry, salmonberry	yellow-cedar, Sitka spruce, shore pine, false azalea, stink currant, Devil's club, sphagnum, step moss	red alder, yellow-cedar, Sitka spruce, shore pine, amabilis fir, false azalea, stink currant, Devil's club, foamflowers, shiny liverwort, leafy mosses	red alder, yellow-cedar, Sitka spruce, shore pine, amabilis fir, false azalea, stink currant, Devil's club, foamflowers, five-leaved bramble, oak fern, spiny wood fern, fern-leaved goldthread, shiny liverwort, leafy mosses
Plots								88, 113

Table 3-30

Map Symbol	Name	BEC
SAk3a	Sitka alder avalanche track; cool aspect ecosystem unit	CWHvm1/51
SAw3a	Sitka alder avalanche track; warm aspect ecosystem unit	
SAks3a	Sitka alder avalanche track; cool aspect, shallow soil ecosystem unit	
SAsw3a	Sitka alder avalanche track; shallow soil, warm aspect ecosystem unit	
<p><b>Description</b>                      Sitka alder avalanche tracks occur on steep mountain slopes with moist to very moist (subhydic - hygric) moisture regimes and rich to very rich nutrient regimes. They occur on colluvial parent material with relatively young, deep soils (ie. Regosols, Brunisols), but are also found on steep slopes with shallow soils. Plant species diversity is generally high.</p> <p>SAk3a occurs on deep soils on cool aspects                      SAw3a occurs on deep soils on warm aspects                      SAks3a occurs on shallow soils on cool aspects                      ASw3a occurs on shallow soils on warm aspects</p>		

Map Symbol	SAk3a, SAw3a, SAks3a, ASw3a
Dominant Plant Species	Sitka alder, salmonberry, Devil's club, stink currant, lady fern, bluejoint, Alaska brome, hairy wildrye, cow parsnip
Associate Plant Species	foamflowers, goatsbeard, narrow beech fern, oak fern, Pacific enchanters nightshade, fringe cup, sweet-scented bedstraw, leafy moss
Plots	16

Table 3-31

Map Symbol	Name	BEC
SC	Ss - Pacific crabapple; ecosystem unit	CWHvm1/00
<p>Description</p> <p>SC forests occur on marine or fluvial sediments in estuaries. Site conditions are wet (hygric moisture regimes) and moderate to very rich. Soils are medium (silty) to coarse textured (sands). Tidal fluctuations influence plant species composition. These forests are very uncommon on Princess Royal Island and limited in size.</p> <p>SC occurs on deep mineral soils in estuaries.</p>		

Map Symbol	SC1b	SC2	SC3a	SC3b	SC4	SC5	SC6	SC7
Plant Species	Sparsely Vegetated	Grass-forb	Low shrub	Tall shrub	Pole Sampling	Young forest	Mature forest	Old forest
Dominants	none	yarrow, hairy wildrye, Pacific reedgrass, beach lovage	salmonberry, Pacific crabapple, hairy wildrye, Pacific reedgrass, beach lovage	Sitka spruce, salmonberry, Pacific crabapple, hairy wildrye, Pacific reedgrass, beach lovage	Sitka spruce, salmonberry, Pacific crabapple, Pacific reedgrass	Sitka spruce, salmonberry, Pacific crabapple, hairy wildrye, Pacific reedgrass, beach lovage	Sitka spruce, salmonberry, Pacific crabapple, Pacific reedgrass, beach lovage, false lily-of-the-valley, deer fern, Oregon beaked moss, slender beaked moss	Sitka spruce, salmonberry, Pacific crabapple, Pacific reedgrass, beach lovage, false lily-of-the-valley, deer fern, Oregon beaked moss, slender beaked moss
Associates	yarrow, nodding trisetum	salmonberry, Pacific crabapple, false lily-of-the-valley, cow parsnip, small-flowered bulrush	Sitka spruce, Nootka rose, false lily-of-the-valley, bunchberry, cow parsnip	Nootka rose, false lily-of-the-valley, bunchberry	Nootka rose, false lily-of-the-valley, deer fern, bunchberry	western redcedar, Nootka rose, false lily-of-the-valley, deer fern, bunchberry, Oregon beaked moss, slender beaked moss	western redcedar, Nootka rose, Alaskan blueberry, black twinberry, bunchberry, sword fern, beech fern, lanky moss	western redcedar, Nootka rose, Alaskan blueberry, black twinberry, bunchberry, sword fern, beech fern, small-flowered bulrush, lanky moss
Plots								119

\*peaty phase

Table 3-32

Map Symbol	Name	BEC
SS	Ss - Salmonberry; ecosystem unit	CWHvm1/09
SSp	Ss - Salmonberry; peaty veneer ecosystem unit	
<p><b>Description</b>                  SS forests occur on high fluvial benches; mineral soils are deep and well drained. These ecosystems occur on moist to very moist (ie. subhygric to hygric moisture regimes), nutrient rich sites. SS forests are very productive (ie. good tree growth) and are dominated by western hemlock and Sitka spruce. Soils are medium (silty) to coarse textured (sands). These forests occur frequently along the larger creeks however, they are not extensive in area. These forests were also mapped on organic veneers overlying fluvial deposits.                  SS occurs on deep mineral soils on high fluvial benches                  SSp occurs on peaty organic veneers over mineral soils on high fluvial benches</p>		

Map Symbol	SS1b, SSp1b	SS2, SSp2	SS3a, SSp3a	SS3b, SSp3b	SS4, SSp4	SS5, SSp5	SS6, SSp6	SS7, SSp7
Plant Species	Sparsely Vegetated	Grass-forb	Low shrub	Tall shrub	Pole Sampling	Young forest	Mature forest	Old forest
Dominants	none	yarrow, tufted hairgrass, nodding trisetum, lady fern	Devil's club, salmonberry, lady fern, oak fern, foamflowers	red alder, western hemlock, Sitka spruce, Devil's club, salmonberry, lady fern, oak fern, foamflowers	red alder, western hemlock, Sitka spruce, lady fern, oak fern, foamflowers	red alder, western hemlock, Sitka spruce, Devil's club, salmonberry, lady fern, oak fern, foamflowers	western hemlock, Sitka spruce, Devil's club, salmonberry, Alaskan blueberry, lady fern, oak fern, foamflowers, lanky moss, leafy moss	western hemlock, Sitka spruce, Devil's club, salmonberry, Alaskan blueberry, lady fern, oak fern, foamflowers, lanky moss, leafy moss
Associates	lady fern, yarrow, nodding trisetum	salmonberry, deer fern, foamflowers	red alder, western hemlock, Sitka spruce, deer fern, spiny wood fern	western redcedar, amabilis fir, deer fern, spiny wood fern	western redcedar, amabilis fir, deer fern, spiny wood fern	western redcedar, amabilis fir, Alaskan blueberry, deer fern, spiny wood fern, lanky moss, leafy mosses	western redcedar, amabilis fir, red alder, red huckleberry, deer fern, spiny wood fern, sworf fern, bunchberry, fern-leaved goldthread, twistedstalks, five-leaved bramble, step moss, (skunk cabbage*)	western redcedar, amabilis fir, red alder, red huckleberry, deer fern, spiny wood fern, sworf fern, bunchberry, fern-leaved goldthread, twistedstalks, five-leaved bramble, step moss, (skunk cabbage*)
Plots							118	19, 43

\*peaty unit

Table 3-33

Map Symbol	Name	BEC
TS2	Tufted clubrush - Sphagnum; organic soils, herb blanket bog ecosystem unit	CWHvm1/31
TSs2	Tufted clubrush - Sphagnum; shallow soils, herb blanket bog ecosystem unit	
TSv2	Tufted clubrush - Sphagnum; very shallow soils, herb blanket bog ecosystem unit	
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>TS is a slope blanket bog. These bogs occur on valley bottoms/subdued terrain (ie. water collecting sites) with wet (subhydric) moisture regimes and very poor to poor nutrient regimes. TS typically occurs on organic parent material (ie. Mesisols, Humisols), but are also found on organic venners over morainal deposits or very shallow mineral soils (Regosols) over bedrock. TS blanket bogs may have a herb or low shrub cover (Table 3-34).</p> <p>TS2 occurs on organic soils on gentle slopes            TSs2 occurs on shallow organic soils on gentle slopes            TSv2 occurs on very shallow mineral soils (over bedrock) on gentle slopes</p>		

Map Symbol	TS2, TSs2, TSv2
Dominant Plant Species	tufted clubrush, beak-sedge, beaked sedge, many-flowered sedge, pale sedge, great burnet, narrow-leaved cottongrass, swamp laurel, sphagnums
Associate Plant Species	shore pine, yellow-cedar, deer cabbage, northern starflower, fern-leaved goldthread, three-leaved goldthread, sticky false asphodel, skunk cabbage, common juniper, crowberry, bog blueberry, bog rosemary, Labrador tea, cloudberry, few-flowered sedge, Dewey's sedge, tufted hairgrass, round-leaved sundew, bog cranberry, hoary rock moss, reindeer lichens
Plots	42, 89, 105

Table 3-34

Map Symbol	Name	BEC
TS3a	Tufted clubrush - Sphagnum; low shrub, blanket bog ecosystem unit	CWHvm1/31
TSs3a	Tufted clubrush - Sphagnum; shallow soils, low shrub, blanket bog ecosystem unit	
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>TS is a slope blanket bog. These bogs occur on valley bottoms/subdued terrain (ie. water collecting sites) with wet (subhydric) moisture regimes and very poor to poor nutrient regimes. TS typically occurs on organic parent materials (ie. Mesisols, Humisols), but also occur on organic venners over morainal deposits. Parent materials may be shallow and bedrock controlled. TS blanket bogs may have a herb (Table 3-33) or low shrub cover.</p> <p>TS3a occurs on organic soils on gentle slopes            TSs3a occurs on shallow organic soils on gentle slopes</p>		

Map Symbol	TS3a, TSs3a
Dominant Plant Species	yellow-cedar, shore pine, swamp laurel, tufted clubrush, beak-sedge, great burnet, sphagnums, hoary rock moss
Associate Plant Species	mountain hemlock, Labrador tea, crowberry, bog blueberry, bog rosemary, deer cabbage, northern starflower, fern-leaved goldthread, three-leaved goldthread, sticky false asphodel, narrow-leaved cottongrass, bog cranberry, cloudberry, tufted hairgrass, round-leaved sundew, reindeer lichens
Plots	13

Table 3-35

Map Symbol	Name	BEC
YG	CwYc - Goldthread; organic bog forest ecosystem unit	CWHvm1/12
YGs	CwYc - Goldthread; shallow soils ecosystem unit	
YGv	CwYc - Goldthread; very shallow soils ecosystem unit	
YGb	CwYc - Goldthread; folic soils ecosystem unit	
YGbh	CwYc - Goldthread; folic soils, hummocky terrain ecosystem unit	
YGks	CwYc - Goldthread; cool aspect, shallow soils ecosystem unit	
YGsw	CwYc - Goldthread; shallow soils, warm aspect ecosystem unit	
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>YG is a bog forest. These scrubby forests (ie. poor tree growth) typically occur on organic materials on moist to very moist sites (subhygric to hygric moisture regimes) with imperfect to poor soil drainage. Nutrient regimes are very poor to medium. YG forests typically occur on gentle slopes. However, they are also mapped on hummocky and steeply sloping terrain. Parent materials may also consist of shallow morainal or organic (ie. wet organic veneers or Folisols) materials. Near surface bedrock contributes to seepage on gently sloping and lower slope positions.</p> <p>YG occurs on deep organic soils on gently sloping terrain            YGs occurs on shallow organic or mineral soils on gently sloping terrain            YGv occurs on very shallow mineral soils on gently sloping terrain            YGb occurs on organic veneers (Folisols) over bedrock on gentle slopes            YGbh occurs on organic veneers (Folisols) on hummocky terrain (no single aspect)            YGsw occurs on shallow soils on warm aspects            YGks occurs on shallow soils on cool aspects</p>		

Table 3-35 (con't)

Map Symbol	YG1b, YGs1b, YGv1b, YGb1b, YGks1b, YGsw1b, YGbh1b	YG2, YGs2, YGv2, YGb2, YGks2, YGsw2, YGbh2	YG3a, YGs3a, YGv3a, YGb3a, YGks3a, YGsw3a, YGbh3a	YG3b, YGs3b, YGv3b, YGb3b, YGks3b, YGsw3b, YGbh3b	YG4, YGs4, YGv4, YGb4, YGks4, YGsw4, YGbh4	YG5, YGs5, YGv5, YGb5, YGks5, YGsw5, YGbh5	YG6, YGs6, YGv6, YGb6, YGks6, YGsw6, YGbh6	YG7, YGs7, YGv7, YGb7, YGks7, YGsw7, YGbh7
Plant Species	Sparsely Vegetated	Grass-forb	Low shrub	Tall shrub	Pole Sampling	Young forest	Mature forest	Old forest
Dominants	none	bluejoint, deer fern, bunchberry	western redcedar, western hemlock, Alaskan blueberry, deer fern, bunchberry	western redcedar, western hemlock, deer fern, bunchberry, fern- leaved goldthread	western redcedar, western hemlock, deer fern, bunchberry, fern- leaved goldthread	western redcedar, western hemlock, deer fern, bunchberry, fern- leaved goldthread, five- leaved bramble	western redcedar, western hemlock, deer fern, bunchberry, fern- leaved goldthread, five- leaved bramble, step moss, lanky moss	western redcedar, western hemlock, deer fern, bunchberry, fern- leaved goldthread, five- leaved bramble, step moss, lanky moss, common green sphagnums
Associates	deer fern, bunchberry	western hemlock, western redcedar, salal, bunchberry	yellow-cedar, salal, Labrador tea	yellow-cedar, salal, Labrador tea	yellow-cedar, salal	yellow-cedar, amabilis fir, Sitka spruce, skunk cabbage, salal, Indian hellebore, step moss, lanky moss	yellow-cedar, amabilis fir, Sitka spruce, false azalea, skunk cabbage, salal, red huckleberry, Indian hellebore, common green sphagnum	yellow-cedar, amabilis fir, Sitka spruce, false azalea, skunk cabbage, salal, red huckleberry, Indian hellebore, spiny wood fern
Plots								14, 113

Table 3-36

Map Symbol	Name	BEC
ABs	HwBa - Blueberry; shallow soil, gentle slopes ecosystem unit	CWHvm2/01
ABks	HwBa - Blueberry; cool aspect, shallow soils ecosystem unit	
ABkv	HwBa - Blueberry; cool aspect, very shallow soils ecosystem unit	
ABsw	HwBa - Blueberry; shallow soils, warm aspect ecosystem unit	
ABvw	HwBa - Blueberry; very shallow soils, warm aspect ecosystem unit	
ABbw	HwBa - Blueberry; folic soils, warm aspect ecosystem unit	
ABbk	HwBa - Blueberry; folic soils, cool aspect ecosystem unit	
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>AB is the zonal site in the CWHvm2; it is typically found on deep, medium-textured soils on gentle slopes. These forests also occur on colluvial (rarely morainal) materials and organic veneers over bedrock (Folisols). These forests are generally found on submesic to mesic sites, with poor to moderate nutrient regimes. On Princess Royal Island AB forests were more commonly found on steep slopes and sites with shallow and very shallow soils. Tree growth / productivity is moderate; conifers and blueberries characterize the shrub layer. Herb layers are generally sparse and low in diversity. A mixture of hemlock, amabilis fir, western redcedar, yellow-cedar, and mountain hemlock are found in these forests; yellow-cedar was common, especially on sites with Folisols (ie. lithic sites). Copperbush, pink mountain-heather, fern-leaved goldthread, Indain hellebore, and deer cabbage are found on steep sites with Folisols (ie. lithic sites) at upper elevations of the CWHvm2.</p> <p>ABs occurs on shallow soils on gentle slopes            ABks occurs on shallow soils on cool aspects            ABkv occurs on very shallow soils on cool aspects            ABsw occurs on shallow soils on warm aspects            ABvw occurs on very shallow soils on warm aspects            ABbw occurs on organic veneers (Folisols on lithic sites) on warm aspects            ABbk occurs on organic veneers (Folisols on lithic sites) on cool aspects</p>		

Table 3-36 (con't)

Map Symbol	ABs1b, ABks1b, ABkv1b, ABsw1b, ABvw1b, ABbw1b, ABbk1b	ABs2, ABks2, ABkv2, ABsw2, ABvw2, ABbw2, ABbk2	ABs3a, ABks3a, ABkv3a, ABsw3a, ABvw3a, ABbw3a, ABbk3a	ABs3b, ABks3b, ABkv3b, ABsw3b, ABvw3b, ABbw3b, ABbk3b	ABs4, ABks4, ABkv4, ABsw4, ABvw4, ABbw4, ABbk4	ABs5, ABks5, ABkv5, ABsw5, ABvw5, ABbw5, ABbk5	ABs6, ABks6, ABkv6, ABsw6, ABvw6, ABbw6, ABbk6	ABs7, ABks7, ABkv7, ABsw7, ABvw7, ABbw7, ABbk7
Plant Species	Sparsely Vegetated	Grass-forb	Low shrub	Tall shrub	Pole Sampling	Young forest	Mature forest	Old forest
Dominants	none	deer fern, fireweed, bunchberry, pink mountain-heather, partridge foot	copperbush, Alaskan blueberry, oval-leaved blueberry, deer fern, fireweed, bunchberry, pink mountain-heather, partridge foot	western hemlock, amabilis fir, copperbush, Alaskan blueberry, oval-leaved blueberry, deer fern, fireweed, bunchberry, pink mountain-heather, partridge foot	western hemlock, amabilis fir, deer fern	western hemlock, amabilis fir, Alaskan blueberry, oval-leaved blueberry, deer fern, bunchberry, lanky moss, step moss	western hemlock, amabilis fir, Alaskan blueberry, oval-leaved blueberry, deer fern, fireweed, bunchberry, five-leaved bramble, lanky moss, step moss	western hemlock, amabilis fir, Alaskan blueberry, oval-leaved blueberry, deer fern, fireweed, bunchberry, five-leaved bramble, lanky moss, step moss
Associates	deer fern, fireweed, pearly everlasting	western hemlock, western redcedar, amabilis fir, copperbush, Alaskan blueberry, oval-leaved blueberry, spiny wood fern, five-leaved bramble	western hemlock, western redcedar, amabilis fir, copperbush, spiny wood fern, five-leaved bramble	mountain hemlock, Sitka mountain ash, five-leaved bramble, spiny wood fern, lanky moss, step moss	five-leaved bramble, step moss, lanky moss	mountain hemlock, western hemlock, yellow-cedar, salal, copperbush, rosy twistedstalk, false azalea, five-leaved bramble, spiny wood fern, bunchberry	mountain hemlock, western redcedar, yellow-cedar, copperbush, salal, rosy twistedstalk, false azalea, spiny wood fern, bunchberry	mountain hemlock, western redcedar, yellow-cedar, salal, rosy twistedstalk, false azalea, spiny wood fern, bunchberry
Plots				53				26, 45, 51, 85, 106

Table 3-37

Map Symbol	Name	BEC
ADw	BaSs - Devil's club; deep soils, warm aspect ecosystem unit	CWHvm2/08
ADk	BaSs - Devil's club; deep soils, cool aspect ecosystem unit	
<p><b>Description</b>  AD forests are typically found on deep soils on gently sloping, receiving sites. However, on Princess Royal Island they have been mapped on steep, colluvial materials on lower slope positions. Site conditions are moist to very moist (subhygric to hygric moisture regime) and nutrient rich. Tree growth in these forests is very good and shrub and herb layers are rich and productive. Devil's club and salmonberry are common in the shrub layer, while ferns and foamflowers found in the herb layer.</p> <p>ADw occurs on deep soils on warm aspects  ADk occurs on deep soils on cool aspects</p>		

Map Symbol	ADk1b, ADw1b	ADk2, ADw2	ADk3a, ADw3a	ADk3b, ADw3b	ADk4, ADw4	ADk5, ADw5	ADk6, ADw6	ADk7, ADw7
Plant Species	Sparsely Vegetated	Grass-forb	Low shrub	Tall shrub	Pole Sampling	Young forest	Mature forest	Old forest
Dominants	none	lady fern, oak fern, foamflowers, bluejoint, hairy wildrye	salmonberry, Devil's club, lady fern, oak fern, foamflowers, bluejoint, hairy wildrye	western hemlock, amabilis fir, salmonberry, Devil's club, lady fern, oak fern, foamflowers	western hemlock, amabilis fir, deer fern, bunchberry, foamflowers	western hemlock, amabilis fir, salmonberry, Devil's club, Alaskan blueberry, oval-leaved blueberry, lady fern, spiny wood fern, foamflowers	western hemlock, amabilis fir, salmonberry, Devil's club, lady fern, spiny wood fern, foamflowers, rosy twistedstalk, lanky moss	western hemlock, amabilis fir, salmonberry, Devil's club, lady fern, spiny wood fern, foamflowers, rosy twistedstalk, lanky moss
Associates	lady fern, bluejoint, hairy wildrye	Devil's club, salmonberry, spiny wood fern, cow parsnip, goatsbeard	western hemlock, amabilis fir, Sitka spruce, stink currant, spiny wood fern, cow parsnip, Alaskan and oval-leaved blueberry, goatsbeard	Sitka spruce, stink currant, spiny wood fern, oak fern, goatsbeard, bluejoint, hairy wildrye	Sitka spruce, salmonberry, spiny wood fern, five-leaved bramble, step moss, lanky moss	Sitka spruce, oak fern, deer fern, five-leaved bramble, step moss, lanky moss	Sitka spruce, mountain hemlock, western redcedar, Alaskan blueberry, oval-leaved blueberry, red huckleberry, oak fern, bunchberry, deer fern, beech fern, five-leaved bramble, leafy mosses, shiny liverwort	Sitka spruce, mountain hemlock, western redcedar, Alaskan blueberry, oval-leaved blueberry, red huckleberry, oak fern, bunchberry, deer fern, beech fern, five-leaved bramble, leafy mosses, shiny liverwort
Plots								109

Table 3-38

Map Symbol	Name	BEC
AFk	BaCw - Foamflower; deep soils, cool aspect ecosystem unit	CWHvm2/05
AFks	BaCw - Foamflower; cool aspect, shallow soils ecosystem unit	
AFsw	BaCw - Foamflower; shallow soils, warm aspect ecosystem unit	
AFvw	BaCw - Foamflower; very shallow soils, warm aspect ecosystem unit	
AFj	BaCw - Foamflower; deep soils, gentle slopes ecosystem unit	
<p><b>Description</b>                      AF forests are typically found on deep soils on steep sites; parent material is typically well drained colluvium. These forests are found on fresh (ie. submesic, mesic), nutrient rich sites. They occur on slopes that are well to moderately well drained; soils are Podzolic. AF forests also occur on shallow soils and occasionally on gentle slopes. Tree growth in these forests is very good and herb layers are richer than in zonal forest; ferns and foamflowers are common. Devil's club and salmonberry may be present (low cover).</p> <p>AFk occurs on deep soils on cool aspects                      AFks occurs on shallow soils on cool aspects                      AFsw occurs on shallow soils on warm aspects                      AFvw occurs on very shallow soils on warm aspects                      AFj occurs on deep soils on gentle slopes</p>		

Map Symbol	AFk1b, AFks1b, AFsw1b, AFvw1b, AFj1b	AFk2, AFks2, AFsw2, AFvw2, AFj2	AFk3a, AFks3a, AFsw3a, AFvw3a, AFj3a	AFk3b, AFks3b, AFsw3b, AFvw3b, AFj3b	AFk4, AFks4, AFsw4, AFvw4, AFj4	AFk5, AFks5, AFsw5, AFvw5, AFj5	AFk6, AFks6, AFsw6, AFvw6, AFj6	AFk7, AFks7, AFsw7, AFvw7, AFj7
Plant Species	Sparsely Vegetated	Grass-forb	Low shrub	Tall shrub	Pole Sampling	Young forest	Mature forest	Old forest
Dominants	none	lady fern, foamflowers, bluejoint, hairy wildrye, fireweed	salmonberry, Alaskan and oval-leaved blueberry, lady fern, deer fern, foamflowers, bunchberry	western hemlock, amabilis fir, western redcedar, salmonberry, Alaskan blueberry, oval-leaved blueberry, lady fern, foamflowers, deer fern, bunchberry	western hemlock, amabilis fir, deer fern, bunchberry	western hemlock, amabilis fir, Sitka spruce, western redcedar, Alaskan blueberry, oval-leaved blueberry, lady fern, foamflowers, spiny wood fern	western hemlock, amabilis fir, western redcedar, Sitka spruce, Alaskan blueberry, oval-leaved blueberry, lady fern, deer fern, spiny wood fern, foamflowers, five-leaved bramble, lanky moss	western hemlock, amabilis fir, western redcedar, Sitka spruce, Alaskan blueberry, oval-leaved blueberry, lady fern, deer fern, spiny wood fern, foamflowers, five-leaved bramble, lanky moss
Associates	lady fern, bluejoint, hairy wildrye	salmonberry, spiny wood fern, oak fern	western hemlock, amabilis fir, western redcedar, Sitka spruce, red huckleberry, false azalea, spiny wood fern, oak fern, sword fern	Sitka spruce, Devil's club, false azalea, red huckleberry, spiny wood fern, oak fern, sword fern	spiny wood fern, five-leaved bramble, step moss, lanky moss	red huckleberry, oak fern, sword fern, lanky moss, step moss	Devil's club, salmonberry, red huckleberry, sword fern, bunchberry, leafy mosses, step moss, leafy moss, pipecleaner moss	Devil's club, salmonberry, red huckleberry, sword fern, bunchberry, leafy mosses, step moss, leafy moss, pipecleaner moss
Plots							54	24, 84

Table 3-39

Map Symbol	Name	BEC
BS2	Beaked sedge - Sphagnum; poor fen ecosystem unit	CWHvm2/32
<p><b>Description</b>                  These poor, herb dominated fens occur on valley bottoms in water collecting sites with wet (subhydric) moisture regimes and moderate (to rich) nutrient regimes. They occur on organic soils and organic venners (ie. Fibrisols, and Mesisols) over fluvial materials. BS fens are limited in size because few large watercourses are present in the CWHvm2 on Princess Royal Island.                  BS2 occurs on deep organic soils in level fluvial areas.</p>		

Map Symbol	BS2, BSs2
Dominant Plant Species	beaked sedge, skunk cabbage, buckbean, great burnet, swamp laurel, sphagnum
Associate Plant Species	salmonberry, Labrador tea, bog blueberry, deer cabbage, narrow-leaved cottongrass, many-flowered sedge, bluejoint, tufted hairgrass,
Plots	

Table 3-40

Map Symbol	Name	BEC
HDk	HwBa - Deer fern; cool aspect, ecosystem unit	CWHvm2/06
HDw	HwBa - Deer fern; warm aspect, ecosystem unit	
HDsw	HwBa - Deer fern; shallow soils, warm aspect ecosystem unit	
HDbw	HwBa - Deer fern; folic soils, warm aspect ecosystem unit	
HDbk	HwBa - Deer fern; folic soils, cool aspect ecosystem unit	
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>HD forests typically occur on deep soils on steep slopes receiving seepage; parent materials are colluvial and morainal deposits. These forests occur on mid to lower slope positions where seepage results in moist (subhygric) soil conditions; the nutrient regime is poor to medium. Soils are imperfectly drained. HD forests also occur on shallow soils and organic veneers over bedrock (Folisols). Tree growth / productivity is moderate; these forests are floristically similar to zonal forests, however yellow-cedar, deer fern and fern-leaved goldthread are more abundant.</p> <p>HDk occurs on deep soils on cool aspects                      HDw occurs on deep soils on warm aspects                      HDsw occurs on shallow soils on warm aspects                      HDbw occurs on organic veneers (Folisols) on warm aspects                      HDbk occurs on organic veneers (Folisols) on cool aspects</p>		

Map Symbol	HDk1b, HDw1b, HDsw1b, HDbw1b, HDbk1b	HDk2, HDw2, HDsw2, HDbw2, HDbk2	HDk3a, HDw3a, HDsw3a, HDbw3a, HDbk3a	HDk3b, HDw3b, HDsw3b, HDbw3b, HDbk3b	HDk4, HDw4, HDsw4, HDbw4, HDbk4	HDk5, HDw5, HDsw5, HDbw5, HDbk5	HDk6, HDw6, HDsw6, HDbw6, HDbk6	HDk7, HDw7, HDsw7, HDbw7, HDbk7
Plant Species	Sparsely Vegetated	Grass-forb	Low shrub	Tall shrub	Pole Sampling	Young forest	Mature forest	Old forest
Dominants	none	deer fern, fireweed, bluejoint, hairy wildrye, bunchberry	salmonberry, Alaskan blueberry, oval-leaved blueberry, salal, bunchberry, deer fern, copperbush	western hemlock, western redcedar, yellow-cedar, salal, Alaskan blueberry, oval-leaved blueberry, copperbush, bunchberry, deer fern	western hemlock, western redcedar, yellow-cedar, deer fern	western hemlock, western redcedar, yellow-cedar, amabilis fir, salal, Alaskan blueberry, oval-leaved blueberry, copperbush, fern-leaved goldthread, deer fern	western hemlock, western redcedar, amabilis fir, salal, Alaskan blueberry, oval-leaved blueberry, five-leaved bramble, fern-leaved goldthread, deer fern, lanky moss, step moss	western hemlock, western redcedar, amabilis fir, yellow-cedar, mountain hemlock, salal, Alaskan blueberry, oval-leaved blueberry, five-leaved bramble, fern-leaved goldthread, deer fern, lanky moss, step moss
Associates	deer fern, bluejoint	salmonberry, Alaskan blueberry, five-leaved bramble	mountain hemlock, western redcedar, yellow-cedar, amabilis fir, five-leaved bramble, fireweed, spiny wood fern, bluejoint	amabilis fir, five-leaved bramble, spiny wood fern, lanky moss	five-leaved bramble, step moss, lanky moss	mountain hemlock, five-leaved bramble, spiny wood fern, lanky moss, step moss	mountain hemlock, copperbush, spiny wood fern, leafy moss, common green sphagnum	spiny wood fern, leafy moss, common green sphagnum, pipecleaner moss
Plots								

Table 3-41

Map Symbol	Name	BEC
LCb	HwPI - Cladina; folic soils, typic ecosystem unit	CWHvm2/02
LCv	HwPI - Cladina; very shallow soils typic ecosystem unit	
LCbw	HwPI - Cladina; folic soils, warm aspect ecosystem unit	
LCbk	HwPI - Cladina; folic soils, cool aspect ecosystem unit	
LCbh	HwPI - Cladina; folic soils, hummocky terrain ecosystem unit	
LCvw	HwPI - Cladina; very shallow soils, warm aspect ecosystem unit	
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>LC is the driest forest type in the CWHvm2. These forests are characterized by open, scrubby (dwarf) tree canopies. They typically occur on gently sloping knolls and ridgecrests with very shallow mineral soils and organic veneers (Folisols). Exposed bedrock is common. They also occur on hummocky terrain and steep, upper slopes. These forests have very xeric moisture regimes and very poor to moderate nutrient regimes. LC forests have been mapped as structural stage 3b (because of dwarf trees) or 7; these structural stages are equivalent in age.</p> <p>LCb occurs on organic veneers (Folisols) on gently sloping ridge crests and knolls with exposed/very shallow bedrock.</p> <p>LCbw occurs on organic veneers (Folisols) on warm aspects</p> <p>LCbk occurs on organic veneers (Folisols) on cool aspects</p> <p>LCbh occurs on organic veneers (Folisols) on hummocky terrain (no single aspect)</p> <p>LCv occurs on very shallow mineral soils on gentle slopin ridge crests and knolls</p> <p>LCvw occurs on very shallow mineral soils on warm aspects</p>		

Map Symbol	LCb1b, LCbw1b, LCbk1b, LCbh1b, LCv1b, LCvw1b	LCb2, LCbw2, LCbk2, LCbh2, LCv2, LCvw2	LCb3a, LCbw3a, LCbk3a, LCbh3a, LCv3a, LCvw3a	LCb3b, LCbw3b, LCbk3b, LCbh3b, LCv3b, LCvw3b	LCb4, LCbw4, LCbk4, LCbh4, LCv4, LCvw4	LCb5, LCbw5, LCbk5, LCbh5, LCv5, LCvw5	LCb6, LCbw6, LCbk6, LCbh6, LCv6, LCvw6	LCb7, LCbw7, LCbk7, LCbh7, LCv7, LCvw7
Plant Species	Sparsely Vegetated	Grass-forb	Low shrub	Tall shrub	Pole Sampling	Young forest	Mature forest	Old forest
Dominants	none	tufted clubrush, tufted hairgrass, deer cabbage, Alaska bentgrass	shore pine, salal, crowberry, Alaskan and oval-leaved blueberry, deer cabbage, tufted clubrush	shore pine, yellow-cedar, salal, Alaskan and oval-leaved blueberry, crowberry, reindeer lichens, hoary rock moss, red-stem feathermoss	shore pine, yellow-cedar, salal, Alaskan and oval-leaved blueberry, crowberry, red-stem feathermoss	shore pine, yellow-cedar, salal, Alaskan and oval-leaved blueberry, crowberry, red-stem feathermoss	shore pine, yellow-cedar, salal, Alaskan and oval-leaved blueberry, crowberry, hoary rock moss, red-stem feathermoss	shore pine, yellow-cedar, salal, Alaskan and oval-leaved blueberry, crowberry, reindeer lichens, hoary rock moss, red-stem feathermoss
Associates	tufted clubrush, tufted hairgrass	shore pine, salal, mountain-heathers	yellow-cedar, mountain hemlock, Alaska bentgrass, white mountain-heather, pink mountain-heather,	copperbush, bog blueberry, dwarf blueberry, bunchberry, western teaberry, swamp laurel, pink mountain-heather, white mountain-heather, lanky moss, pipecleaner moss	copperbush, bunchberry, lanky moss, pipecleaner moss	copperbush, bog blueberry, dwarf blueberry, bunchberry, pink mountain-heather, white mountain-heather, lanky moss, pipecleaner moss, reindeer lichens, hoary rock moss	copperbush, bog blueberry, dwarf blueberry, bunchberry, western teaberry, swamp laurel, pink mountain-heather, white mountain-heather, lanky moss, pipecleaner moss, reindeer lichens	copperbush, bog blueberry, dwarf blueberry, bunchberry, western teaberry, swamp laurel, pink mountain-heather, white mountain-heather, lanky moss, pipecleaner moss
Plots				110, 114				

Table 3-42

Map Symbol	Name	BEC
MKb3a	Mountain hemlock krummholz; foile soils ecosystem unit	CWHvm2/00
MKbk3a	Mountain hemlock krummholz; foile soils, cool aspect ecosystem unit	
MKbw3a	Mountain hemlock krummholz; foile soils, warm aspect ecosystem unit	
MKv3a	Mountain hemlock krummholz; very shallow soils ecosystem unit	
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>MK occurs on exposed upper slopes, ridgecrests and mountain tops, with slightly dry to fresh (very xeric to submesic) moisture regimes and very poor to poor nutrient regimes. Soils are thin organic veneers, morainal veneers or weathered bedrock (ie. Folisols and Regosols). Trees are very short and deformed; shrub layers are dominated by ericaceous shrubs. MK occurs on exposed sites in the upper elevations of CWHvm2.</p> <p>MKb3a occurs on organic veneers (Folisols) on gentle slopes                      MKbk3a occurs on organic veneers (Folisols) on cool aspects                      MKbw3a occurs on organic veneers (Folisols) on warm aspects                      MKv3a occurs on very shallow mineral soils on gentle slopes</p>		
Map Symbol	MKb3a, MKbk3a, MKbw3a, MKv3a	
Dominant Plant Species	yellow-cedar, mountain hemlock, Alaskan and oval-leaved blueberry, bog blueberry, dwarf blueberry, crowberry, tufted clubrush, deer cabbage, reindeer lichens	
Associate Plant Species	copperbush, swamp laurel, pink mountain-heather, white mountain-heather, bunchberry, alpine azalea, cloudberry, lanky moss, hoary rock moss	
Plots	12	

Table 3-43

Map Symbol	Name	BEC
RC	CwYc - Skunk cabbage; ecosystem unit	CWHvm2/11
RCp	CwYc - Skunk cabbage; peaty (organic) soils ecosystem unit	
<p>Description</p> <p>RC is a swamp forest, typically found on deep mineral soils. These forests occur on poorly drained valley bottoms or lower slopes. RC forests occur on sites with wet (subhydric) moisture regimes and medium to rich nutrient regimes (due to nutrient rich seepage). RC is found on morainal or fluvial parent materials, often with an organic veneer. It may also be found on deeper organic deposits. Trees typically grow on elevated hummocks; plant diversity may be high. RC ecosystems are limited in size on Princess Royal Island.</p> <p>RC occurs on deep mineral soils on gentle lower slopes or valley bottoms. RCp occurs on peaty organic soils on gentle lower slopes or valley bottoms.</p>		

Map Symbol	RC1b, RCp1b	RC2, RCp2	RC3a, RCp3a	RC3b, RCp3b	RC4, RCp4	RC5, RCp5	RC6, RCp6	RC7, RCp7
Plant Species	Sparsely Vegetated	Grass-forb	Low shrub	Tall shrub	Pole Sampling	Young forest	Mature forest	Old forest
Dominants	none	skunk cabbage, deer fern, lady fern, bunchberry, sedges	western hemlock, western redcedar, salal, salmonberry, skunk cabbage, deer fern, lady fern, bunchberry	western hemlock, western redcedar, salmonberry, Alaskan and oval-leaved blueberry, skunk cabbage, deer fern, bunchberry, lady fern	western hemlock, western redcedar, skunk cabbage, deer fern, lady fern	western hemlock, western redcedar, yellow-cedar, salmonberry, Alaskan and oval-leaved blueberry, skunk cabbage, deer fern, bunchberry, lady fern	western hemlock, western redcedar, yellow-cedar, salmonberry, Alaskan and oval-leaved blueberry, skunk cabbage, deer fern, bunchberry, lady fern, sphagnum	western hemlock, western redcedar, yellow-cedar, salmonberry, Alaskan and oval-leaved blueberry, skunk cabbage, deer fern, bunchberry, lady fern, sphagnum
Associates	skunk cabbage, deer fern	western hemlock, western redcedar, salal, deer cabbage	yellow-cedar, Sitka spruce, Alaskan and oval-leaved blueberry, false azalea, bunchberry	red alder, yellow-cedar, Sitka spruce, false azalea, salal, bunchberry	bunchberry, salmonberry	Sitka spruce, amabilis fir, mountain hemlock, false azalea, stink currant, Devil's club, fern-leaved goldthread, sphagnum	amabilis fir, mountain hemlock, Sitka spruce, false azalea, Devil's club, salal, foamflowers, deer cabbage, rosy twistedstalk, fern-leaved goldthread, Indian hellebore, red-stem feathermoss	amabilis fir, mountain hemlock, Sitka spruce, false azalea, Devil's club, salal, foamflowers, deer cabbage, rosy twistedstalk, fern-leaved goldthread, Indian hellebore, red-stem feathermoss
Plots								

Table 3-44

Map Symbol	Name	BEC
SAk3a	Sitka alder avalanche track; cool aspect ecosystem unit	CWHvm2 - 51
SAw3a	Sitka alder avalanche track; warm aspect ecosystem unit	
SAks3a	Sitka alder avalanche track; cool aspect, shallow soil ecosystem unit	
SAsw3a	Sitka alder avalanche track; shallow soil, warm aspect ecosystem unit	
SAkv3a	Sitka alder avalanche track; cool aspect, very shallow soil ecosystem unit	
SAvw3a	Sitka alder avalanche track; very shallow soil, warm aspect ecosystem unit	
SAj3a	Sitka alder avalanche track; gently sloping ecosystem unit	
<p><b>Description</b>                      Sitka alder avalanche tracks occur on steep mountain slopes with moist to very moist moisture regimes (subhydric - hygric) and rich to very rich nutrient regimes. They occur on colluvial parent material with relatively young, deep soils (ie. Regosols, Brunisols), but are also found on steep, shallow soils and on gently sloping sites.</p> <p>SAk3a occurs on deep soils on cool aspects                      SAw3a occurs on deep soils on warm aspects                      SAks3a occurs on shallow soils on cool aspects                      ASw3a occurs on shallow soils on warm aspects                      SAKv3a occurs on very shallow soils on cool aspects                      SAVw3a occurs on very shallow soils on warm aspects                      SAj3a occurs on deep soils on gently sloping sites</p>		

Map Symbol	SAk3a, SAw3a, SAks3a, ASw3a, SAKv3a, SAVw3a, SAj3a
Dominant Plant Species	Sitka alder, salmonberry, Devil's club, stink currant, lady fern, bluejoint, Alaska brome, hairy wildrye, cow parsnip
Associate Plant Species	Alaskan blueberry, copperbush, foamflowers, goatsbeard, narrow beech fern, oak fern, deer cabbage, sweet-scented bedstraw, pink mountain-heather, partridge foot, leafy moss
Plots	

Table 3-45

Map Symbol	Name	BEC
TS2	Tufted clubrush - Sphagnum; organic soils, herb, non-forested bog ecosystem unit	CWHvm2/31
TSs2	Tufted clubrush - Sphagnum; shallow soils, herb, non-forested bog ecosystem unit	
TSv2	Tufted clubrush - Sphagnum; very shallow soils, herb, non-forested bog ecosystem unit	
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>These non-forested bogs typically occur on valley bottoms/subdued terrain (ie. water collecting sites) with wet (subhydric) moisture regimes and very poor to poor nutrient regimes. Parent materials and soils are typically organic (ie. Fibrisols, Mesisols), but TS also occurs on organic veneers over morainal deposits or very shallow mineral soils on bedrock. TS bogs are generally limited in size and are not common on Princess Royal Island due to the general steepness of the terrain in the variant. TS bogs may have a herb or low shrub structural stage (see Table 3-46).</p> <p>TS2 occurs on organic soils on gentle slopes            TSs2 occurs on shallow organic or mineral soils on gentle slopes            TSv2 occurs on very shallow mineral soils (over bedrock) on gentle slopes</p>		

Map Symbol	TS2, TSs2, TSv2
Dominant Plant Species	tufted clubrush, narrow-leaved cottongrass, many-flowered sedge, deer cabbage, dwarf blueberry, bog blueberry, swamp laurel, sphagnums
Associate Plant Species	yellow-cedar, mountain hemlock, copperbush, Alaskan and oval-leaved blueberry, deer fern, Indian hellebore, swamp gentian, round-leaved sundew, fern-leaved goldthread, sticky false asphodel, shooting star, bog-orchids, crowberry, lanky moss
Plots	44

Table 3-46

Map Symbol	Name	BEC
TS3a	Tufted clubrush - Sphagnum; low shrub, non-forested bog ecosystem unit	CWHvm2/ 31
TSs3a	Tufted clubrush - Sphagnum; shallow soils, low shrub, non-forested bog ecosystem unit	
TSv3a	Tufted clubrush - Sphagnum; very shallow soils, low shrub, non-forested bog ecosystem unit	
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>TS is a slope blanket bog. These bogs occur on valley bottoms/subdued terrain (ie. water collecting sites) with wet (subhydric) moisture regimes and very poor to poor nutrient regimes. They typically occur on organic parent material and soils (ie. Mesisols, Humisols), but TS is also found on organic venners over morainal deposits or thin morainal deposits. Parent materials are often shallow and bedrock contolled. TS bogs may have a herb (Table 3-45) or low shrub structure.</p> <p>TS3a occurs on organic soils on gentle slopes            TSs3a occurs on shallow organic or mineral soils on gentle slopes            TSv3a occurs on very shallow mineral soils (over bedrock) on gentle slopes</p>		

Map Symbol	TS3a, TSs3a, TSv3a
Dominant Plant Species	yellow-cedar, mountain hemlock, Alaskan and oval-leaved blueberry, tufted clubrush, narrow-leaved cottongrass, many-flowered sedge, deer cabbage, dwarf blueberry, bog blueberry, swamp laurel, sphagnums
Associate Plant Species	copperbush, deer fern, Indian hellebore, swamp gentian, round-leaved sundew, fern-leaved goldthread, sticky false asphodel, shooting star, bog-orchids, crowberry, lanky moss
Plots	

Table 3-47

Map Symbol	Name	BEC
YG	CwYc - Goldthread; organic bog forest ecosystem unit	CWHvm2/09
YGs	CwYc - Goldthread; shallow soils bog forest ecosystem unit	
YGsw	CwYc - Goldthread; shallow soils warm aspect ecosystem unit	
Description		
<p>These scrubby bog forests (ie. poor tree growth) typically occur on deep organic soils on moist to very moist sites (subhygric to hygric) with imperfect to poor drainage. Nutrient regimes are very poor to medium. YG bog forests typically occur on gentle slopes (receiving significant seepage) in poorly drained valley bottoms. However, they are also found on shallow organic and mineral soils and are occasionally mapped on steeply sloping, warm aspects.</p> <p>YG occurs on deep organic soils on gently sloping sites receiving seepage          YGs occurs on shallow organic or mineral soils on gently sloping terrain receiving seepage          YGsw occurs on shallow soils in seepage areas on warm aspects</p>		

Map Symbol	YG1b, YGs1b, YGsw1b	YG2, YGs2, YGsw2	YG3a, YGs3a, RGsw3a	YG3b, YGs3b, YGsw3b	YG4, YGs4, YGsw4	YG5, YGs5, YGsw5	YG6, YGs6, YGsw6	YG7, YGs7, YGsw7
Plant Species	Sparsely Vegetated	Grass-forb	Low shrub	Tall shrub	Pole Sampling	Young forest	Mature forest	Old forest
Dominants	none	deer fern, bunchberry, skunk cabbage, Alaskan bentgrass, yellow-flowered sedge	copperbush, Alaskan and oval-leaved blueberry, deer fern, bunchberry, skunk cabbage,	yellow-cedar, mountain hemlock, western hemlock, Alaskan blueberry, oval-leaved blueberry, copperbush, deer fern, bunchberry, fern-leaved goldthread, skunk cabbage	yellow-cedar, mountain hemlock, western hemlock, Alaskan blueberry, oval-leaved blueberry, copperbush, deer fern, bunchberry, fern-leaved goldthread	yellow-cedar, mountain hemlock, western hemlock, Alaskan blueberry, oval-leaved blueberry, copperbush, deer fern, bunchberry, fern-leaved goldthread, skunk cabbage, step moss, lanky moss	yellow-cedar, mountain hemlock, western hemlock, Alaskan blueberry, oval-leaved blueberry, deer fern, bunchberry, fern-leaved goldthread, skunk cabbage, five-leaved bramble, step moss, lanky moss	yellow-cedar, mountain hemlock, western hemlock, Alaskan blueberry, oval-leaved blueberry, deer fern, bunchberry, fern-leaved goldthread, skunk cabbage, step moss, lanky moss
Associates	deer fern, bunchberry, yellow-flowered sedge	copperbush, salal, bunchberry, deer cabbage	yellow-cedar, western redcedar, mountain hemlock, western hemlock, salal, Sitka alder, Alaskan bentgrass, yellow-flowered sedge, deer cabbage	western redcedar, salal, Sitka alder, yellow-flowered sedge, five-leaved bramble	salal, five-leaved bramble, step moss, lanky moss	western redcedar, salal, Sitka alder, yellow-flowered sedge, five-leaved bramble, deer cabbage, Indian hellebore	western redcedar, Sitka spruce, amabilis fir, copperbush, salal, Sitka alder, yellow-flowered sedge, deer cabbage, Indian hellebore, sphagnum	western redcedar, Sitka spruce, amabilis fir, copperbush, salal, Sitka alder, yellow-flowered sedge, deer cabbage, Indian hellebore, sphagnum
Plots								25, 46

Table 3-48

Map Symbol	Name	BEC
HMb2	Heather meadow; foile soils ecosystem unit	MHwh1/00
HMb2	Heather meadow; foile soils, cool aspect ecosystem unit	
HMb2	Heather meadow; foile soils, warm aspect ecosystem unit	
HMs2	Heather meadow; shallow soils, warm aspect ecosystem unit	
HMs2	Heather meadow; cool aspect, shallow soils ecosystem unit	
HMs2	Heather meadow; cool aspect, very shallow soils ecosystem unit	
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>Heather meadows typically occur on gently sloping ridgecrests and mountain tops; sites are slightly dry to fresh (xeric to mesic moisture regimes) with poor (to medium) nutrient regimes. These meadows also occur on exposed upper slopes. Soils are typically thin organic veneers (Folisols) over bedrock. However heather meadows also occur on steep, shallow colluvial deposits. Heather meadows are dominated by low woody shrubs, grasses and sedges. HM occurs in complex with mountain hemlock krummholz (MK) and rock outcrop units.</p> <p>HMb2 occurs on organic veneers (Folisols) on gentle slopes  HMb2 occurs on organic veneers (Folisols) on cool aspects  HMs2 occurs on organic veneers (Folisols) on warm aspects  HMs2 occurs on shallow mineral soils on warm aspects  HMs2 occurs on shallow mineral soils on cool aspects  HMs2 occurs on very shallow mineral soils on cool aspects</p>		

Map Symbol	HMb2, HMs2, HMs2, HMs2, HMs2, HMs2
Dominant Plant Species	pink mountain-heather, white mountain-heather, bog blueberry, dwarf blueberry, crowberry, partridgefoot, deer cabbage
Associate Plant Species	yellow-cedar, mountain hemlock, copperbush, bunchberry, cloudberry, partridgefoot, tufted clubrush, tufted hairgrass, Indian helebore, Arctic lupine, broad petalled gentian, reindeer lichens, red-stem feathermoss.
Plots	Species on sites with steep mineral soils include: hairy wildrye, arrow-leaved groundsel, cow parsnip, leatherleaf saxifrage, Sitka valerian, mountain sweet-cicely, oak fern, lady fern
	6

Table 3-49

Map Symbol	Name	BEC
MBks	HmBa - Blueberry; cool aspect; shallow soils ecosystem unit	MHwh1/01
MBsw	HmBa - Blueberry; shallow soils; warm aspect ecosystem unit	
MBkv	HmBa - Blueberry; cool aspect; very shallow soils ecosystem unit	
MBvw	HmBa - Blueberry; very shallow soils; warm aspect ecosystem unit	
<p><b>Description</b>                      MB is the zonal site in the MHwh1; these forests occur on colluvial and morainal materials on steep, mid to upper slope positions. These forests are found on subxeric to mesic sites, with poor to moderate nutrient regimes. MB forests are generally unproductive, scrubby and dense. Herb layers are generally sparse and low in diversity. MB forests are also found on very shallow soils on steep aspects. Mountain hemlock, western hemlock and yellow-cedar are common in the tree canopy, with lesser amounts of Sitka spruce.</p> <p>MBks occurs on shallow soils on cool aspects                      MBsw occurs on shallow soils on warm aspects                      MBkv occurs on very shallow soils on cool aspects                      MBvw occurs on very shallow soils on warm aspects</p>		

Map Symbol	MBks1b, MBkv1b, MBsw1b, MBvw1b	MBks2, MBkv2, MBsw2, MBvw2	MBks3a, MBkv3a, MBsw3a, MBvw3a	MBks3b, MBks3b, MBkv3b, MBsw3b, MBvw3b	MBks4, MBkv4, MBsw4, MBvw4	MBks5, MBkv5, MBsw5, MBvw5	MBks6, MBkv6, MBsw6, MBvw6	MBks7, MBkv7, MBsw7, MBvw7
Plant Species	Sparsely Vegetated	Grass-forb	Low shrub	Tall shrub	Pole Sampling	Young forest	Mature forest	Old forest
Dominants	none	deer fern, bunchberry, pink mountain-heather, Indian hellebore, hairy wildrye, cow parsnip	Alaskan and oval-leaved blueberry, deer fern, five-leaved bramble, pink mountain-heather, Indian hellebore, hairy wildrye	western hemlock, mountain hemlock, yellow-cedar, Alaskan and oval-leaved blueberry, deer fern, five-leaved bramble, pink mountain-heather, Indian hellebore	mountain hemlock, western hemlock	western hemlock, mountain hemlock, yellow-cedar, Alaskan and oval-leaved blueberry, five-leaved bramble, Indian hellebore, lanky moss	western hemlock, mountain hemlock, yellow-cedar, Alaskan and oval-leaved blueberry, fern-leaved goldthread, lanky moss, step moss, pipecleaner moss	western hemlock, mountain hemlock, yellow-cedar, Alaskan and oval-leaved blueberry, fern-leaved goldthread, lanky moss, step moss, pipecleaner moss
Associates	deer fern, hairy wildrye	Alaskan and oval-leaved blueberry, five-leaved bramble	mountain hemlock, western hemlock, yellow-cedar, bunchberry, hairy wildrye, fern-leaved goldthread	Sitka spruce, bunchberry, hairy wildrye, fern-leaved goldthread	yellow-cedar, lanky moss	Sitka spruce, bunchberry, fern-leaved goldthread, pipecleaner moss, heron's-bill moss, step moss	Sitka spruce, bunchberry, sphagnum, leafy moss, heron's-bill moss	Sitka spruce, bunchberry, sphagnum, leafy moss, heron's-bill moss
Plots								

Table 3-50

Map Symbol	Name	BEC
MKb3a	Mountain hemlock krummholz; folic soils ecosystem unit	MHwh1/00
MKbk3a	Mountain hemlock krummholz; folic soils, cool aspect ecosystem unit	
MKbw3a	Mountain hemlock krummholz; folic soils, warm aspect ecosystem unit	
MKbh3a	Mountain hemlock krummholz; folic soils, hummocky terrain ecosystem unit	
MKvw3a	Mountain hemlock krummholz; very shallow soils, warm aspect ecosystem unit	
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>MK occurs on exposed gently sloping, upper slopes, ridgcrests and mountain tops with slightly dry to fresh (very xeric to submesic) moisture regimes and very poor to poor nutrient regimes. Soils are typically thin, organic veneers (ie. Folisols). MK also occurs on steep, upper slopes on organic veneers or very shallow mineral soil over weathered bedrock (ie. Regosols). Trees are very short and deformed; shrub layers are dominated by ericaceous shrubs. MK occurs in complex with MM forests, heather meadows (HM) and rock outcrop.</p> <p>MKb3a occurs on organic veneers (Folisols) on gentle slopes            MKbk3a occurs on organic veneers (Folisols) on cool aspects            MKbw3a occurs on organic veneers (Folisols) on warm aspects            MKbh3a occurs on organic veneers (Folisols) on hummocky terrain            MKvw3a occurs on very shallow mineral soils on warm aspects</p>		

Map Symbol	MKb3a, MKbk3a, MKbw3a, MKbh3a, MKvw3a
Dominant Plant Species	yellow-cedar, mountain hemlock, shore pine, bog blueberry, dwarf blueberry, crowberry, white mountain-heather, deer cabbage, reindeer lichens
Associate Plant Species	Alaskan blueberry, Alaskan mountain-heather, copperbush, bunchberry, cloudberry, tufted clubrush, tufted hairgrass, Indian hellebore, broad petalled gentian, apargidium, lanky moss, hoary rock moss, red-stem feathermoss, heron's-bill moss
Plots	2, 5

Table 3-51

Map Symbol	Name	BEC
MMbw	HmYc - Mountain-heather; folic soils, warm aspect ecosystem unit	MHwh1/02
MMbk	HmYc - Mountain-heather; folic soils, cool aspect ecosystem unit	
MMkv	HmYc - Mountain-heather; cool aspect, very shallow soil ecosystem unit	
MMvw	HmYc - Mountain-heather; very shallow soil, warm aspect ecosystem unit	
<p>Description</p> <p>MM forests occur on exposed, upper slopes and ridge crests; these forests occur on organic veneers (ie. Folisols) over bedrock. MM is the driest forest type in the MHwh1. Sites are slightly dry (very xeric - xeric moisture regime) with poor to moderate nutrient regimes. MM forests have open, scrubby tree layers and thick shrub layers composed of copperbush, blueberries and conifers. Mountain-heathers are common in the shrub layer.</p> <p>MMbw occurs on folisols (ie. lithic sites) on warm aspects                      MMbk occurs on folisols (ie. lithic sites) on cool aspects                      MMvw occurs on very shallow soils on warm aspects                      MMkv occurs on very shallow soils on cool aspects</p>		

Map Symbol	MMb1b, MMbw1b, MMbk1b, MMbh1b, MMkv1b, MMvw1b	MMb2, MMbw2, MMbk2, MMbh2, MMkv2, MMvw2	MMb3a, MMbw3a, MMbk3a, MMbh3a, MMkv3a, MMvw3a	MMb3b, MMbw3b, MMbk3b, MMbh3b, MMkv3b, MMvw3b	MMb4, MMbw4, MMbk4, MMbh4, MMkv4, MMvw4	MMb5, MMbw5, MMbk5, MMbh5, MMkv5, MMvw5	MMb6, MMbw6, MMbk6, MMbh6, MMkv6, MMvw6	MMb7, MMbw7, MMbk7, MMbh7, MMkv7, MMvw7
Plant Species	Sparsely Vegetated	Grass-forb	Low shrub	Tall shrub	Pole Sampling	Young forest	Mature forest	Old forest
Dominants	none	Alaskan, pink and white mountain-heathers, bunchberry, Pacific reedgrass, Indian hellebore	Alaskan and oval-leaved blueberry, Alaskan, pink and white mountain-heathers; bunchberry, Pacific reedgrass, Indian hellebore	yellow-cedar, mountain hemlock, Alaskan and oval-leaved blueberry, Alaskan, pink and white mountain-heathers, bunchberry, Pacific reedgrass, Indian hellebore	mountain hemlock, yellow-cedar, five-leaved bramble	yellow-cedar, mountain hemlock, Alaskan and oval-leaved blueberry, Alaskan, pink and white mountain-heathers, bunchberry, Pacific reedgrass, Indian hellebore	yellow-cedar, mountain hemlock, Alaskan and oval-leaved blueberry, Alaskan, pink and white mountain-heathers, bunchberry, Pacific reedgrass, Indian hellebore, heron's-bill moss, lanky moss	yellow-cedar, mountain hemlock, Alaskan and oval-leaved blueberry, Alaskan, pink and white mountain-heathers, bunchberry, Pacific reedgrass, Indian hellebore, heron's-bill moss, lanky moss
Associates	Pacific reedgrass	Alaskan and oval-leaved blueberry, five-leaved bramble, Indian hellebore, fern-leaved goldthread, partridgefoot	yellow-cedar, mountain hemlock, five-leaved bramble, Indian hellebore, fern-leaved goldthread, partridgefoot	western redcedar, five-leaved bramble, fern-leaved goldthread, Indian hellebore, partridgefoot	western redcedar, bunchberry	western redcedar, five-leaved bramble, fern-leaved goldthread, Indian hellebore, partridgefoot, heron's-bill moss, lanky moss	western redcedar, five-leaved bramble, fern-leaved goldthread, Indian hellebore, partridgefoot, red-stem feathermoss	western redcedar, five-leaved bramble, fern-leaved goldthread, Indian hellebore, partridgefoot, red-stem feathermoss
Plots								

Table 3-52

Map Symbol	Name	BEC
SAks3a	Sitka alder avalanche track; cool aspect, shallow soil ecosystem unit	MHwh1/51
SAsw3a	Sitka alder avalanche track; shallow soil, warm aspect ecosystem unit	
SAkv3a	Sitka alder avalanche track; cool aspect, very shallow soil ecosystem unit	
SAvw3a	Sitka alder avalanche track; very shallow soil, warm aspect ecosystem unit	
<p>Description</p> <p>Sitka alder avalanche tracks occur on steep mountain slopes with moist to very moist (subhydic - hygric) moisture regimes and rich to very rich nutrient regimes. They occur on shallow colluvial parent materials with relatively young soils (ie. Regosols, Brunisols). Avalanche tracks are rare in the MHwh1 on Princess Royal Island because of the low elevation of the mountain tops and climatic conditions.</p> <p>SAks3a occurs on cool aspects on shallow soils  SAsw3a occurs on shallow soils on warm aspects  SAkv3a occurs on cool aspects on very shallow soils  SAvw3a occurs on very shallow soils on warm aspects</p>		
Map Symbol	SAks3a, SAKv3a, SAsw3a, SAVw3a	
Dominant Plant Species	Sitka alder, salmonberry, lady fern, hairy wildrye	
Associate Plant Species	copperbush, Devil's club, Indian hellebore, foamflowers, deer cabbage, cow parsnip, leafy moss	
Plots		

Table 3-53

Map Symbol	Name	BEC
YGks	HmYc - Goldthread; cool aspect, shallow soils ecosystem unit	MHwh1/04
YGsw	HmYc - Goldthread; shallow soils, warm aspect ecosystem unit	
YGkv	HmYc - Goldthread; cool aspect, very shallow soils ecosystem unit	
YGvw	HmYc - Goldthread; very shallow soils, warm aspect ecosystem unit	
YGbk	HmYc - Goldthread; folic soils, cool aspect ecosystem unit	
YGBw	HmYc - Goldthread; folic soils, warm aspect ecosystem unit	
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>YG forests occur on shallow colluvial materials and thin organic veneers on steep slopes. These forests are found on moist, seepage slopes (subhygric moisture regime) with poor to moderate nutrient regimes. YG forests are scrubby with poor tree growth (mountain hemlock and yellow-cedar) and have shrub layers dominated by conifers and blueberries.</p> <p>YGks occurs on cool aspects on shallow soils            YGsw occurs on shallow soils on warm aspects            YGkv occurs on cool aspects on very shallow soils            YGvw occurs on very shallow soils on warm aspects            YGbk on organic veneers (Folisols) on cool aspects            YGBw occurs on organic veneers (Folisols) on warm aspects</p>		

Map Symbol	YGks1b, YGsw1b, YGvw1b, YGkv1b, YGbk1b, YGBw1b	YGks2, YGsw2, YGvw2, YGkv2, YGbk2, YGBw2	YGks3a, YGsw3a, YGvw3a, YGkv3a, YGbk3a, YGBw3a	YGks3b, YGsw3b, YGvw3b, YGkv3b, YGbk3b, YGBw3b	YGks4, YGsw4, YGvw4, YGkv4, YGbk4, YGBw4	YGks5, YGsw5, YGvw5, YGkv5, YGbk5, YGBw5	YGks6, YGsw6, YGvw6, YGkv6, YGbk6, YGBw6	YGks7, YGsw7, YGvw7, YGkv7, YGbk7, YGBw7
Plant Species	Sparsely Vegetated	Grass-forb	Low shrub	Tall shrub	Pole Sampling	Young forest	Mature forest	Old forest
Dominants	none	Alaskan mountain-heather, white mountain-heather, Pacific reedgrass, sedges, deer cabbage, bunchberry	Alaskan and oval-leaved blueberry, Alaskan mountain-heather, white mountain-heather, Pacific reedgrass, sedges, deer cabbage, bunchberry	mountain hemlock, yellow-cedar, Alaskan and oval-leaved blueberry, Alaskan mountain-heather, white mountain-heather, Pacific reedgrass, sedges, deer cabbage, bunchberry	mountain hemlock, yellow-cedar, five-leaved bramble	mountain hemlock, yellow-cedar, Alaskan and oval-leaved blueberry, Alaskan mountain-heather, white mountain-heather, Pacific reedgrass, bunchberry, lanky moss	mountain hemlock, yellow-cedar, Alaskan and oval-leaved blueberry, Alaskan mountain-heather, white mountain-heather, Pacific reedgrass, bunchberry, lanky moss, pipecleaner moss	mountain hemlock, yellow-cedar, Alaskan and oval-leaved blueberry, Alaskan mountain-heather, white mountain-heather, Pacific reedgrass, bunchberry, lanky moss, pipecleaner moss
Associates	deer fern, Pacific reedgrass, sedges	Alaskan and oval-leaved blueberry, five-leaved bramble	mountain hemlock, yellow-cedar, five-leaved bramble, fern-leaved goldthread	western hemlock, five-leaved bramble, fern-leaved goldthread	western hemlock, amabilis fir, deer fern, lanky moss	western hemlock, five-leaved bramble, sedges, fern-leaved goldthread, step moss	western hemlock, five-leaved bramble, sedges, fern-leaved goldthread, step moss, leafy mosses, common green sphagnum	western hemlock, five-leaved bramble, sedges, fern-leaved goldthread, step moss, leafy mosses, common green sphagnum
Plots								7, 99

Table 3-54

Map Symbol	Name	BEC
ABks	HmBa - Bramble; cool aspect, shallow soils ecosystem unit	MHmm1/04
ABsw	HmBa - Bramble; shallow soils, warm aspect ecosystem unit	
ABvw	HmBa - Bramble; very shallow soils, warm aspect ecosystem unit	
<p><b>Description</b>                  AB forests occur on colluvial materials on steep slopes. These forests are found on moist, seepage slopes (subhygric moisture regime) with poor to moderate nutrient regimes. Soils are shallow or very shallow. Shrub and herb layers are generally more productive and richer than in zonal forests. Mountain hemlock, amabilis fir and yellow-cedar dominate the tree canopy.</p> <p>ABks occurs on shallow soils on cool aspects                  ABsw occurs on shallow soils on warm aspects                  ABvw occurs on very shallow soils on warm aspects</p>		

Map Symbol	ABks1b, ABsw1b, ABvw1b	ABks2, ABsw2, ABvw2	ABks3a, ABsw3a, ABvw3a	ABks3b, ABsw3b, ABvw3b	ABks4, ABsw4, ABvw4	ABks5, ABsw5, ABvw5	ABks6, ABsw6, ABvw6	ABks7, ABsw7, ABvw7
Plant Species	Sparsely Vegetated	Grass-forb	Low shrub	Tall shrub	Pole Sampling	Young forest	Mature forest	Old forest
Dominants	none	deer fern, pink mountain-heather, hairy wildrye, deer cabbage, bunchberry	copperbush, Sitka alder, Alaskan and oval-leaved blueberry, deer fern, five-leaved bramble, pink mountain-heather	mountain hemlock, yellow-cedar, Sitka alder, copperbush, Alaskan and oval-leaved blueberry, deer fern, five-leaved bramble, pink mountain-heather	mountain hemlock, yellow-cedar, five-leaved bramble	mountain hemlock, yellow-cedar, copperbush, Alaskan and oval-leaved blueberry, deer fern, five-leaved bramble, pink mountain-heather	mountain hemlock, yellow-cedar, amabilis fir, copperbush, Alaskan and oval-leaved blueberry, five-leaved bramble, pipecleaner moss	mountain hemlock, amabilis fir, copperbush, Alaskan and oval-leaved blueberry, five-leaved bramble, pink mountain-heather, pipecleaner moss
Associates	deer fern, hairy wildrye	copperbush, Alaskan and oval-leaved blueberry, five-leaved bramble, Indian hellebore	mountain hemlock, amabilis fir, yellow-cedar, bunchberry, hairy wildrye, nodding trisetum, deer cabbage, Indian hellebore	amabilis fir, Indian hellebore, deer cabbage, bunchberry, pipecleaner moss	western hemlock, amabilis fir, deer fern, pipecleaner moss	western hemlock, amabilis fir, Sitka alder, bunchberry, rosy twistedstlk, pipecleaner moss, deer cabbage, Indian hellebore, heron's-bill moss	western hemlock, bunchberry, rosy twistedstalk, deer cabbage, Indian hellebore, fern-leaved goldthread, lanky moss, heron's-bill moss	western hemlock, yellow-cedar, bunchberry, deer cabbage, Indian hellebore, fern-leaved goldthread, lanky moss, heron's-bill moss
Plots								11

Table 3-55

Map Symbol	Name	BEC
HMb2	Heather meadow; foile soils ecosystem unit	MHmm1/00
HMbk2	Heather meadow; foile soils, cool aspect ecosystem unit	
HMbw2	Heather meadow; foile soils, warm aspect ecosystem unit	
HMbh2	Heather meadow; foile soils, hummocky terrain ecosystem unit	
HMks2	Heather meadow; cool aspect, shallow soils ecosystem unit	
HMsw2	Heather meadow; shallow soils, warm aspect ecosystem unit	
HMvw2	Heather meadow; very shallow soils, warm aspect ecosystem unit	
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>Heather meadows typically occur on gently sloping ridgetops and mountain tops; sites are slightly dry to fresh (xeric to mesic moisture regimes) with poor (to medium) nutrient regimes. These meadows also occur on steep, upper slopes. Soils are typically thin organic veneers or weathered bedrock, however heather meadows also occur on morainal and colluvial deposits. These meadows are dominated by low woody shrubs, grasses and sedges. Late snowmelt may occur on the cool aspects. HM occurs in complex with mountain hemlock krummholz (MK) and rock outcrop.</p> <p>HMb2 occurs on organic veneers (Folisols) on gentle slopes                      HMbk2 occurs on organic veneers (Folisols) on cool aspects                      HMbw2 occurs on organic veneers (Folisols) on warm aspects                      HMbh2 occurs on organic veneers (Folisols) on hummocky terrain                      HMks2 occurs on shallow mineral soils on cool aspects                      HMsw2 occurs on shallow mineral soils on warm aspects                      MMvw3a occurs on very shallow mineral soils on warm aspects</p>		

Map Symbol	HMb2, HMbk2, HMbw2, HMbh2, HMks2, HMsw2, HMvw2
Dominant Plant Species	pink mountain-heather, white mountain-heather, bog blueberry, dwarf blueberry, crowberry, deer cabbage, tufted clubrush, tufted hairgrass, black alpine sedge
Associate Plant Species	yellow-cedar, mountain hemlock, Arctic lupine, cloudberry, narrow-leaved cottongrass, alpine azalea, subalpine daisy, partridgefoot, alpine bentgrass, Sitka clubmoss, reindeer lichens, lanky moss, hoary rock moss, heron's-bill moss
Plots	10, 23, 86

Table 3-56

Map Symbol	Name								BEC
MBks	HmBa - Blueberry; cool aspect, shallow soils ecosystem unit								MHmm1/01
MBsw	HmBa - Blueberry; shallow soils, warm aspect ecosystem unit								
MBkv	HmBa - Blueberry; cool aspect, very shallow soils ecosystem unit								
MBvw	HmBa - Blueberry; very shallow soils, warm aspect ecosystem unit								
MBbw	HmBa - Blueberry; folic soils, warm aspect ecosystem unit								
MBbk	HmBa - Blueberry; folic soils, cool aspect ecosystem unit								
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>MB is the zonal site in the MHmm1; these forests typically occur on steep, colluvial materials. These forests are found on subxeric to mesic sites, with poor to moderate nutrient regimes. MB forests also occur on organic veneers over bedrock (ie. Folisols) and on shallow and very shallow mineral soils. Conifers and blueberries are abundant in the shrub layer. Herb layers are generally sparse and low in diversity. Mountain hemlock and amabilis fir dominate the tree canopy, with lesser amounts of yellow-cedar and western hemlock.</p> <p>MBks occurs on shallow soils on cool aspects          MBsw occurs on shallow soils on warm aspects          MBkv occurs on very shallow soils on cool aspects          MBvw occurs on very shallow soils on warm aspects          MBbw occurs on organic veneers (Folisols) on warm aspects          MBbk occurs on organic veneers (Folisols) on cool aspects</p>									
Map Symbol	MBks1b, MBkv1b, MBsw1b, MBvw1b, MBbw1b, MBbk1b	MBks2, MBkv2, MBsw2, MBvw2, MBbw2, MBbk2	MBks3a, MBkv3a, MBsw3a, MBvw3a, MBbw3a, MBbk3a	MBks3b, MBkv3b, MBsw3b, MBvw3b, MBbw3b, MBbk3b	MBks4, MBkv4, MBsw4, MBvw4, MBbw4, MBbk4	MBks5, MBkv5, MBsw5, MBvw5, MBbw5, MBbk5	MBks6, MBkv6, MBsw6, MBvw6, MBbw6, MBbk6	MBks7, MBkv7, MBsw7, MBvw7, MBbw7, MBbk7	
Plant Species	Sparsely Vegetated	Grass-forb	Low shrub	Tall shrub	Pole Sampling	Young forest	Mature forest	Old forest	
Dominants	none	deer fern, pink mountain-heather, hairy wildrye, deer cabbage	copperbush, Sitka alder, Alaskan and oval-leaved blueberry, deer fern, five-leaved bramble, pink mountain-heather	mountain hemlock, amabilis fir, Sitka alder, copperbush, Alaskan and oval-leaved blueberry, deer fern, five-leaved bramble, pink mountain-heather	mountain hemlock, amabilis fir, five-leaved bramble	mountain hemlock, amabilis fir, Sitka alder, copperbush, Alaskan and oval-leaved blueberry, deer fern, five-leaved bramble, pink mountain-heather	mountain hemlock, amabilis fir, copperbush, Alaskan and oval-leaved blueberry, five-leaved bramble, pink mountain-heather, pipecleaner moss	mountain hemlock, amabilis fir, copperbush, Alaskan and oval-leaved blueberry, five-leaved bramble, pink mountain-heather, pipecleaner moss	
Associates	deer fern, hairy wildrye	copperbush, Alaskan and oval-leaved blueberry, five-leaved bramble, nodding trisetum	mountain hemlock, amabilis fir, spiny wood fern, bunchberry, hairy wildrye, nodding trisetum, deer cabbage	western hemlock, yellow-cedar, bunchberry, pipecleaner moss	western hemlock, yellow-cedar, pipecleaner moss	western hemlock, yellow-cedar, bunchberry, pipecleaner moss, heron's-bill moss	western hemlock, yellow-cedar, Sitka alder, bunchberry, lanky moss, heron's-bill moss	western hemlock, yellow-cedar, bunchberry, lanky moss, heron's-bill moss	
Plots									

Table 3-57

Map Symbol	Name	BEC
MKb3a	Mountain hemlock krummholz; foile soils ecosystem unit	MHmm1/00
MKbk3a	Mountain hemlock krummholz; foile soils, cool aspect ecosystem unit	
MKbw3a	Mountain hemlock krummholz; foile soils, warm aspect ecosystem unit	
MKbh3a	Mountain hemlock krummholz; foile soils, hummocky terrain ecosystem unit	
MKkv3a	Mountain hemlock krummholz; cool aspect, very shallow soils ecosystem unit	
MKvw3a	Mountain hemlock krummholz; very shallow soils, warm aspect ecosystem unit	
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>MK occurs on exposed upper slopes, ridgecrest and mountain tops, with slightly dry to fresh (very xeric to submesic) moisture regimes and very poor to poor nutrient regimes. Krummholz often occurs on sites with better drainage and lower snowload than surrounding areas. Soils are thin organic veneers, or very shallow, weathered bedrock or till over bedrock (ie. Folisols and Regosols). MK also occurs on steep aspects and hummocky terrain. Trees are very short and deformed; shrub layers are dominated by ericaceous shrubs. MK occurs in complex with MM forest, heather meadows (HM) and rock outcrop.</p> <p>MKb3a occurs on thin organic veneers (Folisols) on gentle slopes                      MKbk3a occurs on thin organic veneers (Folisols) on warm aspects                      MKbw3a occurs on thin organic veneers soils (Folisols) on cool aspects                      MKbh3a occurs on thin organic veneers soils (Folisols) on hummocky terrain                      MKkv3a occurs on very shallow mineral soils on cool aspects                      MKvw3a occurs on very shallow mineral soils on warm aspects</p>		

Map Symbol	MKb3a, MKbk3a, MKbw3a, MKbh3a, MKkv3a, MKvw3a
Dominant Plant Species	yellow-cedar, mountain hemlock, Alaskan blueberry, oval-leaved blueberry, bog blueberry, dwarf blueberry, crowberry, pink mountain-heather, white mountain-heather, deer cabbage, reindeer lichens
Associate Plant Species	swamp laurel, Sitka mountain-ash, Indian hellebore, bunchberry, deer fern, alpine azalea, western teaberry, tufted clubrush, yellow-flowered sedge, lanky moss, step moss, hoary rock moss, red-stem feathermoss, heron's-bill moss
Plots	52

Table 3-58

Map Symbol	Name	BEC
MMbw	HmBa - Mountain-heather; folic soils, warm aspect ecosystem unit	MHmm1/02
MMbk	HmBa - Mountain-heather; folic soils; cool aspect ecosystem unit	
MMbh	HmBa - Mountain-heather; folic soils, hummocky terrain ecosystem unit	
<p><b>Description</b>                      MM forests occur on exposed steep, upper slopes and ridge crests on organic veneers (ie. Folisols) over bedrock. They also occur on hummocky terrain. MM is the driest forest type in the MHmm1. Sites are slightly dry (very xeric - xeric moisture regime) with poor to moderate nutrient regimes. These sites have open, scrubby tree layers and thick shrub layers composed of copperbush, blueberries and conifers. Mountain-heathers are common in the shrub layer. Units mapped as tall shrub structure (3b) are equivalent in age to old forest (stage 7).                      MMbw occurs on organic veneers (Folisols) on warm aspects                      MMbk occurs on organic veneers (Folisols) on cool aspects                      MMbh occurs on organic veneers (Folisols) on hummocky terrain</p>		

Map Symbol	MMbw1b, MMbk1b, MMbh1b	MMbw2, MMbk2, MMbh2	MMbw3a, MMbk3a, MMbh3a	MMbw3b, MMbk3b, MMbh3b	MMbw4, MMbk4, MMbh4	MMbw5, MMbk5, MMbh5	MMbw6, MMbk6, MMbh6	MMbw7, MMbk7, MMbh7
Plant Species	Sparsely Vegetated	Grass-forb	Low shrub	Tall shrub	Pole Sampling	Young forest	Mature forest	Old forest
Dominants	none	pink mountain-heather, white mountain-heather, yellow-flowered sedge, deer cabbage, bunchberry, deer fern	copperbush, Alaskan and oval-leaved blueberry, pink mountain-heather, white mountain-heather, yellow-flowered sedge, deer cabbage, bunchberry, deer fern	mountain hemlock, yellow-cedar, copperbush, Alaskan and oval-leaved blueberry, pink mountain-heather, white mountain-heather, yellow-flowered sedge, deer cabbage, deer fern, bunchberry	mountain hemlock, yellow-cedar, five-leaved bramble	mountain hemlock, yellow-cedar, copperbush, Alaskan and oval-leaved blueberry, pink mountain-heather, white mountain-heather, deer cabbage, deer fern, bunchberry, five-leaved bramble, pipecleaner moss	mountain hemlock, yellow-cedar, copperbush, Alaskan and oval-leaved blueberry, pink mountain-heather, white mountain-heather, deer cabbage, deer fern, bunchberry, five-leaved bramble, pipecleaner moss	mountain hemlock, yellow-cedar, copperbush, Alaskan and oval-leaved blueberry, pink mountain-heather, white mountain-heather, deer cabbage, deer fern, bunchberry, five-leaved bramble, pipecleaner moss, heron's-bill moss
Associates	deer fern, yellow-flowered sedge, bunchberry	copperbush, Alaskan and oval-leaved blueberry, five-leaved bramble, Indian hellebore	mountain hemlock, amabilis fir, yellow-cedar, bunchberry, Indian hellebore	amabilis fir, Alaskan mountain-heather, bunchberry, Indian hellebore	amabilis fir, deer fern, bunchberry	amabilis fir, Alaskan mountain-heather, bunchberry, Indian hellebore, heron's-bill moss	amabilis fir, Alaskan mountain-heather, dwarf blueberry, bunchberry, Indian hellebore, yellow-flowered sedge, heron's-bill moss, step moss, lanky moss	amabilis fir, Alaskan mountain-heather, dwarf blueberry, bunchberry, Indian hellebore, yellow-flowered sedge, heron's-bill moss, lanky moss, step moss
Plots								39, 120

Table 3-59

Map Symbol	Name	BEC
MOks	BaHm - Oak fern; cool aspect, shallow soils ecosystem unit	MHmm1/03
MOsw	BaHm - Oak fern; shallow soils, warm aspect ecosystem unit	
MOkv	BaHm - Oak fern; cool aspect, very shallow soils ecosystem unit	
MOvw	BaHm - Oak fern; very shallow soils, warm aspect ecosystem unit	
<p><b>Description</b>                      MO forests occur on colluvial materials on steep sites. These forests are found on sub sites, with rich nutrient regimes. MO forests are the most productive in the MHmm1. Shrub and herb layers are productive and rich (herb layer includes: foamflowers, oak fern, twistedstalks). MO forests are mapped on shallow and very shallow mineral soils.</p> <p>MOks occurs on shallow soils on cool aspects                      MOsw occurs on shallow soils on warm aspects                      MOkv occurs on very shallow soils on cool aspects                      MOvw occurs on very shallow soils on warm aspects</p>		

Map Symbol	MOks1b, MOkv1b, MOsw1b, MOvw1b	MOks2, MOkv2, MOsw2, MOvw2	MOks3a, MOkv3a, MOsw3a, MOvw3a	MOks3b, MOkv3b, MOsw3b, MOvw3b	MOks4, MOkv4, MOsw4, MOvw4	MOks5, MOkv5, MOsw5, MOvw5	MOks6, MOkv6, MOsw6, MOvw6	MOks7, MOkv7, MOsw7, MOvw7
Plant Species	Sparsely Vegetated	Grass-forb	Low shrub	Tall shrub	Pole Sampling	Young forest	Mature forest	Old forest
Dominants	none	oak fern, lady fern, pink mountain-heather, hairy wildrye, deer cabbage	copperbush, Sitka alder, salmonberry, Alaskan and oval-leaved blueberry, five-leaved bramble, pink mountain-heather, oak fern, lady fern, foamflower	mountain hemlock, amabilis fir, Sitka alder, copperbush, Alaskan and oval-leaved blueberry, five-leaved bramble, pink mountain-heather, oak fern, lady fern foamflowers	mountain hemlock, amabilis fir, five-leaved bramble	mountain hemlock, amabilis fir, Sitka alder, copperbush, Alaskan and oval-leaved blueberry, five-leaved bramble, pink mountain-heather, oak fern, lady fern, foamflowers	mountain hemlock, amabilis fir, copperbush, Alaskan and oval-leaved blueberry, five-leaved bramble, pink mountain-heather, oak fern, lady fern, foamflowers, rosy twistedstalk, lanky moss, leafy mosses	mountain hemlock, amabilis fir, copperbush, Alaskan and oval-leaved blueberry, five-leaved bramble, pink mountain-heather, oak fern, lady fern, foamflowers, rosy twistedstalk, lanky moss, leafy mosses
Associates	oak fern, hairy wildrye	copperbush, Alaskan and oval-leaved blueberry, salmonberry, five-leaved bramble, nodding trisetum, Indian hellebore	mountain hemlock, amabilis fir, spiny wood fern, hairy wildrye, nodding trisetum, deer cabbage	western hemlock, yellow-cedar, salmonberry, deer cabbage, lanky moss	western hemlock, yellow-cedar, pipecleaner moss	western hemlock, yellow-cedar, salmonberry, deer cabbage, deer fern, lanky moss	western hemlock, yellow-cedar, Sitka alder, salmonberry, deer cabbage, deer fern, pipecleaner moss, heron's-bill moss	western hemlock, yellow-cedar, Sitka alder, salmonberry, deer cabbage, deer fern, pipecleaner moss, heron's-bill moss
Plots								93

Table 3-60

Map Symbol	Name	BEC
SAks3a	Sitka alder avalanche track; cool aspect, shallow soil ecosystem unit	MHmm1/51
SAvw3a	Sitka alder avalanche track; very shallow soil, warm aspect ecosystem unit	
<p><b>Description</b>                      Sitka alder avalanche tracks occur on steep mountain slopes with moist to very moist (subhydric - hygric) moisture regimes and rich to very rich nutrient regimes. They occur on shallow colluvial parent materials with relatively young, deep soils (ie. Regosols, Brunisols). Avalanche tracks of significant size are relatively rare in the MHmm1 on Princess Royal Island because of the low elevation of the mountain tops.</p> <p>SAks3a occurs on shallow soils on cool aspects                      SAVw3a occurs on very shallow soils on warm aspects</p>		

Map Symbol	SAks31, SAVw3a
Dominant Plant Species	Sitka alder, twistedstalks, lady fern, Sitka valerian
Associate Plant Species	salmonberry, copperbush, Indian hellebore, foamflowers, deer cabbage, nodding trisetum, hairy wildrye, leafy moss
Plots	