

VEGETATION
FOREST ZONATION AND LANDSCAPE UNITS
for the East Kootenay Map area



- 1. Explanatory Notes**
1. Vegetation map shows forest regions, zones, subzones, and landscape units. The classification is based on the best available data of this geographical classification. A landscape unit is a geographical area of homogeneous vegetation. Vegetation map shows a necessary (but not sufficient) condition for the existence of a landscape unit.
 2. The map shows descriptive vegetation units at a scale of 1:100,000 for purposes of 1:25,000 and 1:50,000.
 3. The map is used in conjunction with the Explanatory legend.
 4. The map is based on reports or reports may be available for this study area.
- 2. Map Boundaries and Plot Symbols**
- Biological Forest Region
 - Biological Forest Zone
 - Biological Forest Subzone
 - Landscape unit
 - 79-37253 Vegetation plot with a general soil description and laboratory analysis
 - 79-37254 Vegetation plot with a detailed soil description and laboratory analysis

- 3. Examples of Map Symbols**
- (a) Biological Forest Region, Zone and Subzone (See Box 5)
- (b) Landscape Unit
- (c) Ecological State
- (d) Plant Species
- 4. Composite Units**
- Composite units are assigned where two or three types of landscape units are distributed but cannot be described as separate units at the scale of map.
- Subzone numbers show the relative percentage in terms of landscape unit.
- Example 1: MEC-w-l-cfd
- Example 2: MEC-w-l-cfd
- Example 3: MEC-w-l-cfd

5. Biophysical Forest Regions, Zones and Subzones

Region	Zone	Subzone	Forest Type and Subtype	Map Symbol	Forest Type and Subtype
WESTERN MOUNTAIN FOREST REGION (101)	MOUNTAIN FOREST ZONE (10)	1) Lodgepole pine subzone (Lodgepole pine as a potential seral species)	1) Rocky Mountain Douglas-fir (Douglas-fir and Lodgepole pine as potential seral species)	101-10	1) Rocky Mountain Douglas-fir (Douglas-fir and Lodgepole pine as potential seral species)
		2) Ponderosa pine subzone (Ponderosa pine and Larch as potential seral species)	2) Western Larch (Douglas-fir and Larch as potential seral species)	101-20	2) Western Larch (Douglas-fir and Larch as potential seral species)
		3) Western Larch (Douglas-fir and Larch as potential seral species)	3) Western Larch (Douglas-fir and Larch as potential seral species)	101-30	3) Western Larch (Douglas-fir and Larch as potential seral species)
WESTERN MOUNTAIN FOREST REGION (101)	MOUNTAIN FOREST ZONE (10)	4) Lodgepole pine subzone (Lodgepole pine as a potential seral species)	4) Rocky Mountain Douglas-fir (Douglas-fir and Lodgepole pine as potential seral species)	101-40	4) Rocky Mountain Douglas-fir (Douglas-fir and Lodgepole pine as potential seral species)
		5) Ponderosa pine subzone (Ponderosa pine and Larch as potential seral species)	5) Western Larch (Douglas-fir and Larch as potential seral species)	101-50	5) Western Larch (Douglas-fir and Larch as potential seral species)
		6) Western Larch (Douglas-fir and Larch as potential seral species)	6) Western Larch (Douglas-fir and Larch as potential seral species)	101-60	6) Western Larch (Douglas-fir and Larch as potential seral species)
WESTERN MOUNTAIN FOREST REGION (101)	MOUNTAIN FOREST ZONE (10)	7) Lodgepole pine subzone (Lodgepole pine as a potential seral species)	7) Rocky Mountain Douglas-fir (Douglas-fir and Lodgepole pine as potential seral species)	101-70	7) Rocky Mountain Douglas-fir (Douglas-fir and Lodgepole pine as potential seral species)
		8) Ponderosa pine subzone (Ponderosa pine and Larch as potential seral species)	8) Western Larch (Douglas-fir and Larch as potential seral species)	101-80	8) Western Larch (Douglas-fir and Larch as potential seral species)
		9) Western Larch (Douglas-fir and Larch as potential seral species)	9) Western Larch (Douglas-fir and Larch as potential seral species)	101-90	9) Western Larch (Douglas-fir and Larch as potential seral species)
WESTERN MOUNTAIN FOREST REGION (101)	MOUNTAIN FOREST ZONE (10)	10) Lodgepole pine subzone (Lodgepole pine as a potential seral species)	10) Rocky Mountain Douglas-fir (Douglas-fir and Lodgepole pine as potential seral species)	101-100	10) Rocky Mountain Douglas-fir (Douglas-fir and Lodgepole pine as potential seral species)
		11) Ponderosa pine subzone (Ponderosa pine and Larch as potential seral species)	11) Western Larch (Douglas-fir and Larch as potential seral species)	101-110	11) Western Larch (Douglas-fir and Larch as potential seral species)
		12) Western Larch (Douglas-fir and Larch as potential seral species)	12) Western Larch (Douglas-fir and Larch as potential seral species)	101-120	12) Western Larch (Douglas-fir and Larch as potential seral species)

1. A Biophysical Forest Region is an area in which the broad regional climate and topography determine the distinctive vegetation pattern of the region.

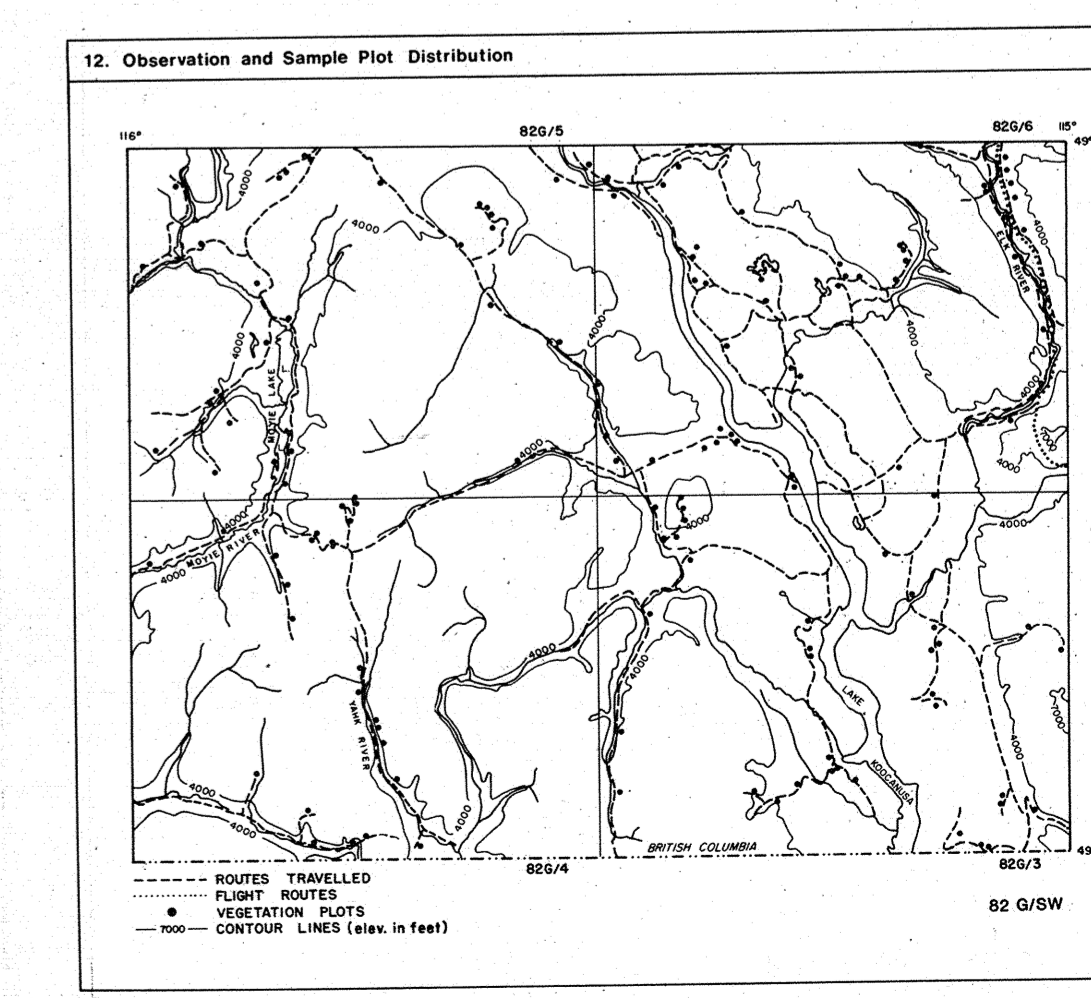
2. A Biophysical Forest Zone is an area within a Forest Region in which the dominant vegetation of the climate stands on similar soils and terrain is homogeneous.

3. A Biophysical Forest Subzone is an area within a Forest Zone defined on the basis of characteristic successional trends of dominant vegetation.

- 6. Ecological State**
- Ecological state is an assessment of the state of vegetation. It is based on the relationship between the vegetation and the site conditions. The ecological state is determined by the relationship between the vegetation and the site conditions. The ecological state is determined by the relationship between the vegetation and the site conditions.
- 7. Plant Species**
- The species symbols are used to identify a vegetation type. The symbols are based on the natural variability of the vegetation. The symbols are based on the natural variability of the vegetation. The symbols are based on the natural variability of the vegetation.

- 8. Stand Appearance**
- Stand appearance is the structure and appearance of the vegetation, regardless of the species which it contains.
- 9. Sources of Information**
1. Ministry of Forestry - Forest cover maps for Pacific Southern Field Units and Maps.
2. Ministry of Forestry - Forest cover maps for Pacific Southern Field Units and Maps.
3. Ministry of Forestry - Forest cover maps for Pacific Southern Field Units and Maps.

- 10. For Further Information**
1. References:
- (a) Vegetation Report, Kootenay Regional, Terrestrial Studies Branch, Victoria, B.C. (in preparation).
 - (b) Vegetation Report for Terrestrial Studies of the East Kootenay Region, Kootenay Regional, Terrestrial Studies Branch, Victoria, B.C. (in preparation).
 - (c) Biophysical Resources of the East Kootenay Area, Vegetation, Terrestrial Studies Branch, Victoria, B.C. (in preparation).
2. Additional vegetation data and more detailed information (1980-81) available from:
- Operation Manager
Terrestrial Studies Branch
Kootenay Regional
Parliament Buildings
Victoria, B.C. V8W 1X6
3. Additional vegetation data available from:
- Map Library
Ministry of Forestry
Terrestrial Studies Branch
Parliament Buildings
Victoria, B.C. V8W 1X6



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