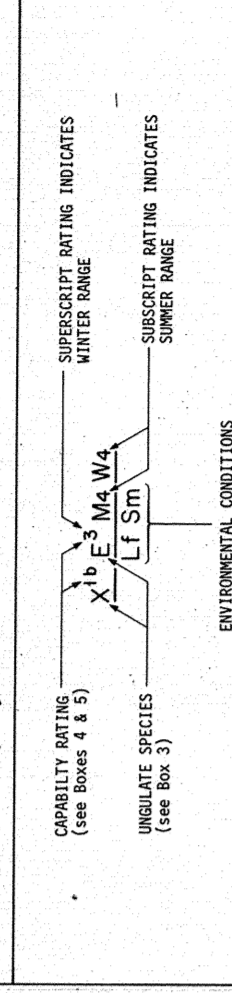


BIOPHYSICAL CLASSIFICATION FOR WILDLIFE CAPABILITY

1. Explanatory Notes

This map represents a biophysical classification (or wildlife capability) map. It is general in nature, based on topography, soil, climate and vegetation. It is not intended to be a detailed map of wildlife habitat. It is intended to be a general guide to the distribution of wildlife habitat. It is intended to be a general guide to the distribution of wildlife habitat. It is intended to be a general guide to the distribution of wildlife habitat.

2. Example of Map Symbol



3. Ungulate Species Symbols

This example would be interpreted as follows:
 A. Ungulate species of moderate to high capability which is a very high capability (refers to the species, not the habitat).
 B. Moderate to high capability (refers to the habitat, not the species).

4. Capability Classes

- CLASS 1 Lands in this class have very high capability to support the assigned ungulate species. When required, this class may be subdivided on the basis of productivity into classes 1a, 1b and 1c.
- CLASS 2 Lands in this class have high capability to support the assigned ungulate species.
- CLASS 3 Lands in this class have moderate capability to support the assigned ungulate species.
- CLASS 4 Lands in this class have low capability to support the assigned ungulate species.
- CLASS 5 Lands in this class have very low capability to support the assigned ungulate species.
- CLASS 6 Lands in this class have no capability to support the assigned ungulate species.

5. Biophysical Ungulate Capability Class Carrying Capacity Estimates

Species Class	Black-tailed Deer	Elk	Mountain Sheep	Caribou	Moose
1a	34-41	26-32	20-24	13-15	10-12
1b	27-34	21-25	16-20	10-13	8-10
1c	20-27	16-21	12-16	10-13	8-10
2	14-20	11-15	8-12	7-10	6-8
3	7-14	5-11	4-8	3-7	3-5
4	3-7	2-5	2-4	1-3	1-2
5	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0

6. Environmental Conditions

The most significant environmental conditions influencing the production of the species and the determining factors of the habitat are indicated on the map by symbols. The environmental conditions affect the ability of the land to meet the needs of the species in terms of food, cover and other requirements. For example, a high elevation may be a limiting factor for a species that requires a low elevation habitat. The symbols are based on the following criteria: (a) elevation, (b) aspect, (c) slope, (d) aspect, (e) aspect, (f) aspect, (g) aspect, (h) aspect, (i) aspect, (j) aspect, (k) aspect, (l) aspect, (m) aspect, (n) aspect, (o) aspect, (p) aspect, (q) aspect, (r) aspect, (s) aspect, (t) aspect, (u) aspect, (v) aspect, (w) aspect, (x) aspect, (y) aspect, (z) aspect.

7. On-Site Symbols

This symbol identifies the location of known mineral sites. This symbol identifies important known or suspected seasonal movement corridors.

8. References

For a more detailed description of the classification system the reader should refer to the published map. The following references are available from the Terrestrial Studies Branch, Ministry of Environment, Fisheries and Wildlife, Ottawa, Ontario:

9. Credits

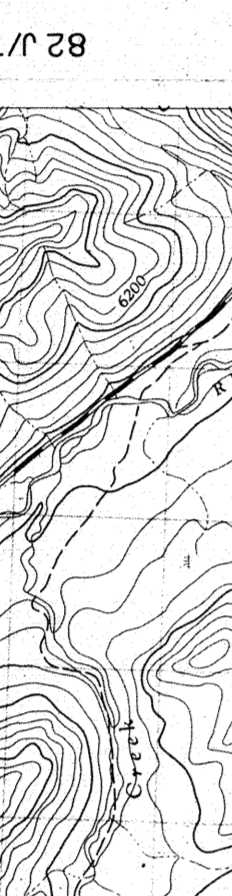
Prepared by: D.A. Demaree
 Date Mapped: March, 1980
 Date Revised: July, 1979
 Date of Data Collection: 1976-78
 Project: Wildlife Habitat Inventory, Terrestrial Studies Branch, Ministry of Environment, Fisheries and Wildlife, Ottawa, Ontario.

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7. On-Site Symbols

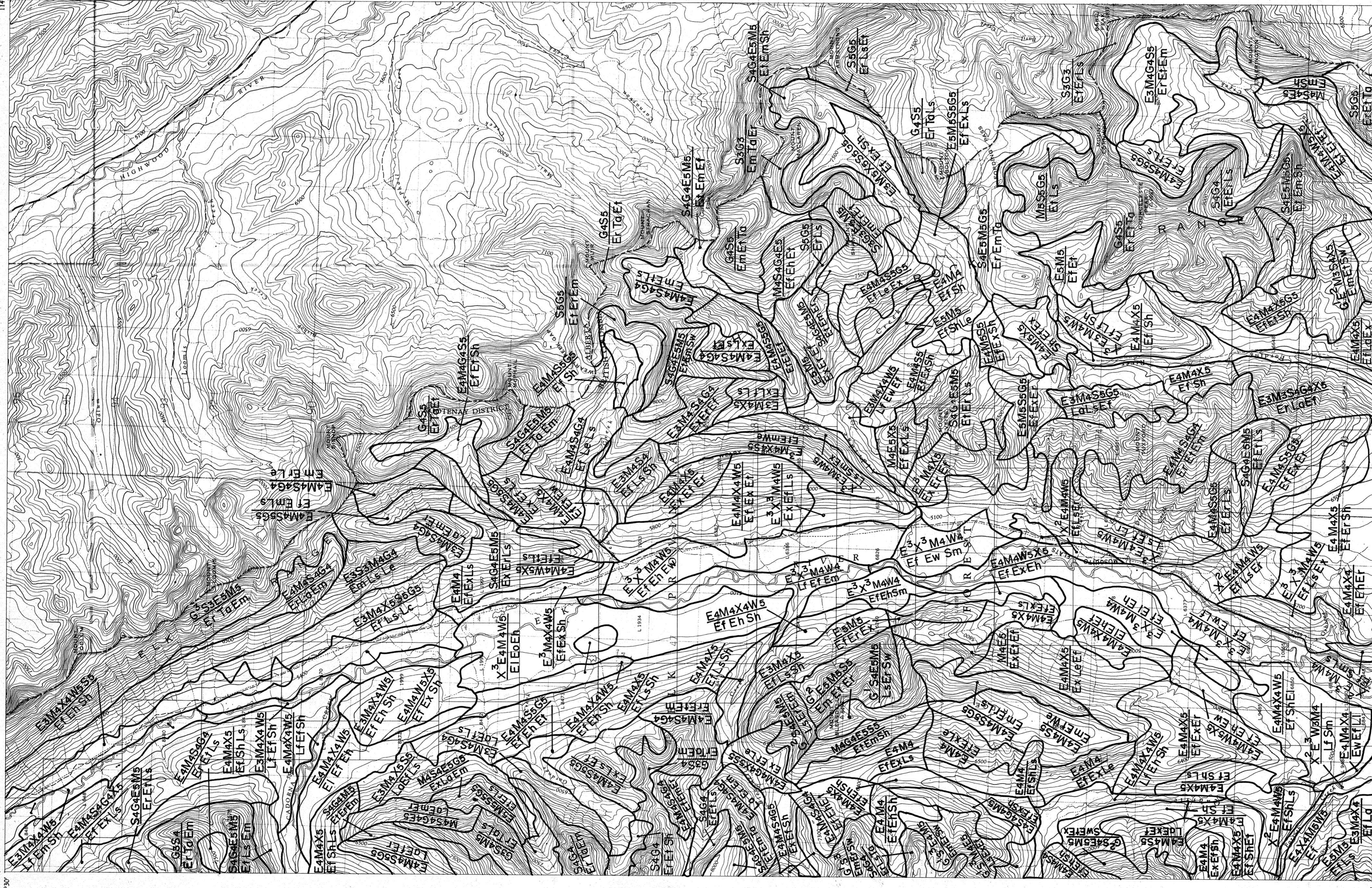
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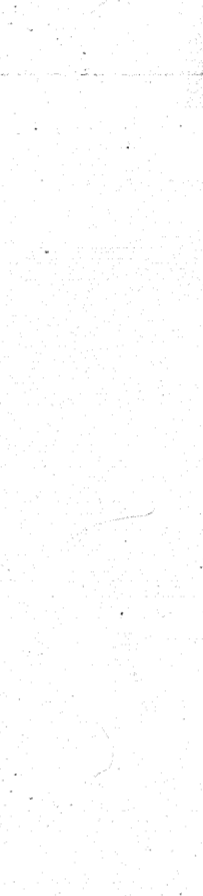
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10. Scale



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