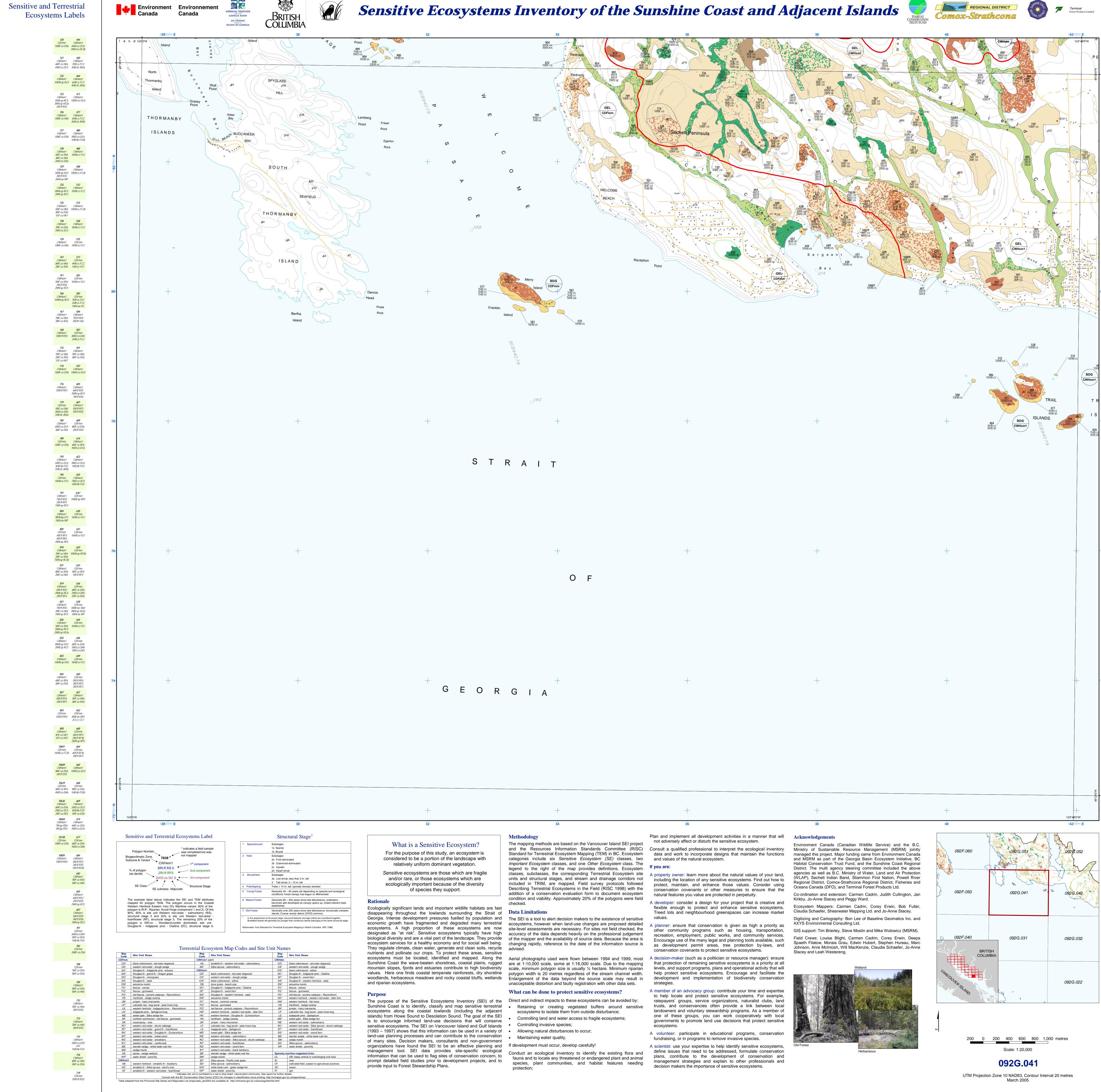
## 092G.041



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ensitive ec	
Sensitive Ecosystems Sensitive ecosystems are fragile and/or rare, or are ecologically important because of the diversity of species they support.	
Old Fo	rest (OF):
Conifer-dom <u>Subclasses</u>	inated dry to moist forest types, structural stage 7 (see table), generally >250yrs.
•	ominated) – greater than 75% coniferous species and (WD):
Dry open for	ests, generally between 10 and 30% tree cover, can be conifer dominated or mix arbutus stands; because of open canopy, will include non-forested openings, of
with shallow Subclasses	soils and bedrock outcroppings.
	ominated) – greater than 75% coniferous species onifer and deciduous) – a minimum of 25% cover of either group is included in t er
Herbac	eous (HB):
bedrock out shorelines v	I ecosystems (less than 10% tree cover), generally with shallow soils and often w croppings; includes large openings within forested areas, coastal headlan- egetated with grasses and herbs, sometimes low shrubs, and moss and lich on rock outcrops.
<u>Subclasses</u> hb (herbace	ous) – central concept of the category, non-forested, less than 10% tree cov
also lichens <b>cs</b> (coastal ł	nerbaceous) - as hb but influenced by proximity to ocean, windswept shoreline a
communities vs (vegetate	d shoreline) - low-lying rocky shoreline, soil pockets in rock cracks and crevic
<b>sp</b> (spit) - fi	vegetation, generally with < 20% vegetation cover nger-like extension of beach, comprised of sand or gravel deposited by longsho o moderate cover of salt-tolerant grasses and herbs
· · ·	<ul> <li>ridge or hill, or beach area created by windblown sand; may be more or lepending on depositional activity, beach dunes will have low cover of salt-toler, herbs</li> </ul>
	mponent) - > 20 % of total vegetation cover is shrub cover, with grasses and herb ${ m un}~({ m RI})$ :
Areas adjace such as eros	ent to water bodies (rivers, lakes, ocean, wetlands) which are influenced by factorision, sedimentation, flooding and/or subterranean irrigation due to proximity to the
<u>Subclasses</u>	Structural stages 1 – 7. : h floodplain) - flooded at least every other year for moderate periods of grow
season; plai common	h floodplain) - flooded at least every other year for moderate periods of grow t species adapted to extended flooding and abrasion, low or tall shrubs m bench floodplain) - flooded every 1-6 years for short periods (10-25 day
deciduous of trees occur o	r mixed forest dominated by species tolerant of flooding and periods (10-25 day on elevated microsites ch floodplain) - only periodically and briefly inundated by high waters, but leng
subsurface f rivers	arrow linear communities along open water bodies (rivers, lakes and ponds) whe
there is no fl	arian) - watercourse is within a steep sided V-shaped gully
· · /	atercourse is large enough to represent >10% of the polygon $d (WN)$ :
vegetation a	re saturated or inundated with water for long enough periods of time to deve nd biological activity adapted to wet environments. This may result from floodin ater tables, tidal influences or poor drainage conditions.
Subclasses	
fn (fen) – n	ation; may be treed or shrub dominated utrient medium wetland (sedge peat) where ground water inflow is the domina e, open water channels common; dominated by sedges, grasses and mosses
organically e	<ul> <li>wetland with fluctuating water table, often with shallow surface water, usuanriched mineral soils; dominated by rushes, reeds, grasses and sedges</li> <li>poor to very rich wetland on mineral soils or with an organic layer over mineral soils.</li> </ul>
soil, with ger sw (shallow	ty flowing or seasonally flooding water table; woody vegetation water) – standing or flowing water less than 2 m. deep, transition between de
vegetation ro wm (wet me	s and other wetland ecosystems (i.e. bogs, swamps, fens, etc.); often we boted below the water surface eadow) – periodically saturated but not inundated with water, organically enrich
mineral soils	; grasses, sedges, rushes and forbs dominate
Very steep s species.	lope, often exposed bedrock, may include steep sided sand bluffs; habitat for ra
Subclasses cc (coastal c ic (inland clif	liffs)
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	Important Ecosystems
	ant ecosystems have high biodiversity values. Forests (MF):
Usually coni	ier-dominated, occasionally deciduous, dry to moist forest types, structural stage Oyrs; > 25 ha. or buffering sensitive ecosystems.
	- ominated) – greater than 75% coniferous species
total tree cov	-
	ally Flooded Agricultural Fields (FS): oded cultivated fields or hay fields; important migrating and wintering waterfow
Other	Mapped Ecosystems
	ed ecosystems occur in mosaic with sensitive ecosystems and are to delineate separately at the mapping scale.
U	Forests (YF): eas of young forest dispersed among sensitive and other important ecosystems.
Polygon	Label
	* indicates a field sample was completed but was not mapped
	$2167 * $ 5 RI:ff $\longrightarrow$ 1 <sup>st</sup> component
	3 MF:co $\rightarrow$ 2 <sup>nd</sup> component 2 WN:sp $\rightarrow$ 3 <sup>rd</sup> component (as decile)
	SE Class SE subclass
	on labels will have class and subclass repeated up to three times.
ccurring wi lass and su	an error; it reflects the variability in site units and structural stages thin a polygon. More than one site unit can be correlated to a SE loclass. Polygon labels on the map do not include the site units. The id Terrestrial Ecosystem Labels on the left side of the map provide
	d Terrestrial Ecosystem Labels on the left side of the map provide t site units mapped in each polygon.
•	em Components
cosystem or roportion o	aphic product uses Dot Density to indicate where more than one class is mapped in a polygon. The number of dots indicates the f the polygon represented by the 2nd and 3rd ecosystem; the colour
	The base colour represents the first ecosystem component.
2/5	
	Coloured dots overlaid upon the base colour indicate a second ecosystem component.
San	
	Two colours of dots indicate a second and third ecosystem.
	limatic Units
	Coastal Douglas-fir Moist Maritime Subzone
Biogeoc CDFmm CWHxm1 CWHdm CWHym1	Coastal Douglas-fir Moist Maritime Subzone Coastal Western Hemlock Eastern Very Dry Maritime Variant Coastal Western Hemlock Dry Maritime Subzone
CDFmm CWHxm1 CWHdm	Coastal Douglas-fir Moist Maritime Subzone Coastal Western Hemlock Eastern Very Dry Maritime Variant
CDFmm CWHxm1 CWHdm	Coastal Douglas-fir Moist Maritime Subzone Coastal Western Hemlock Eastern Very Dry Maritime Variant Coastal Western Hemlock Dry Maritime Subzone Coastal Western Hemlock Submontane Very Wet Maritime Variant
CDFmm CWHxm1 CWHdm	Coastal Douglas-fir Moist Maritime Subzone Coastal Western Hemlock Eastern Very Dry Maritime Variant Coastal Western Hemlock Dry Maritime Subzone Coastal Western Hemlock Submontane Very Wet Maritime Variant Biogeoclimatic Zone CWH xm Variant

SOG Strait of Georgia Ecosection OUF Outer Fiordland Ecosection SPR Southern Pacific Ranges Ecosection

Drainage Route

Map Symbols Polygon Boundary  $\star^{G153}$  Field sample point Biogeoclimatic Boundary BCC984145 Flight line Ecosection Boundary ○<sup>106</sup> Air photo centre Study Area Boundary Roads 20m contours TRIM Streams Additional streams ----- Intermittent/Potential Stream

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