

BGC Units

TABLE 4.4. Environmental characteristics of MR subzones and variants in the PRFR, south half

Subzone or Variant	CWHvh2	CWHvm1	CWHvm2
Extent			
Area	853 192 ha	129 588 ha	92 612 ha
% of PRFR, south half	7.7 %	1.2 %	0.8 %
Elevation range (m)	0 - 600 m	0 - 400 (500) m	400 - 800 m
Distribution			
Physiographic regions	Hecate Lowland	Western slopes of Coast Mtns., Kitimat Ranges	Western slopes of Coast Mtns., Kitimat Ranges
Major drainages, inlets, and islands	All of the major coastal islands and a fringe of mainland from the mouth of the Portland Canal to the Vancouver Forest Region	Skeena R. and tribs. from Exstew to Ecstall r.; most of Douglas Channel; Gardner Canal and lower Kitlope R.; east side Princess Royal Island	Above CWHvm1
Climate			
	Hypermaritime; cool, very mild with very little snow; foggy and rainy year-round	Wet, humid, mild maritime climate with relatively little snow and a long growing season	Cooler, with a shorter growing season and much heavier snowpack than the CWHvm1
Soils			
Zonal soils	Terric and Histic <u>Folisols</u> ; Follic phases of Ferro-Humic and Humic <u>Podzols</u>	Ferro-Humic and Humo-Ferric <u>Podzols</u> (Follic phases common); Typic and Terric <u>Folisols</u>	Terric <u>Folisols</u> ; Follic and lithic phases of Orthic Humo-Ferric and Ferro-Humic <u>Podzols</u>
Humus forms	Humimors; commonly 20 - 50 cm thick	Humimors; Hemihumimors; often > 15 cm thick	Hemihumimors; Humimors; 16 - 75 cm thick
Vegetation^a			
Major tree species	Cw, Yc, Hw, Pl, Hm	Hw, Ba, Cw, Ss (Yc, Hm)	Hw, Ba, Yc, Hm
Seral tree species	Dr, Ss, Ba	Dr, Act	Uncommon
Zonal site association	CwHw - Blueberry	HwBa - Blueberry	HwBa - Blueberry

^a Tree species codes found in Appendix 3.

Site Units

CWHvm2 Very Wet Maritime Subzone Montane Variant

Adjacent biogeoclimatic units: CWHvm1 at lower elevations; CWHws1 at similar elevations inland; Mhmm1 at higher elevations.

Elevation: 350 - 800 m.

Description and comparison of site series:

Zonal site series:

01 HwBa - Blueberry forests are widespread throughout the variant on colluvial (rarely morainal) blankets (**Mineral phase 01a**) or, less commonly, on Folisols over rock (**Lithic phase 01b**). Mesic forests contain moderately productive Hw and Ba, with variable amounts of Hm, Yc, and Cw. The understory consists of a thick shrub layer of conifer regeneration and blueberries, a moderately developed herb layer of deer fern, five-leaved bramble, and bunchberry, and a moss layer of lanky moss, pipecleaner moss, and step moss.

Drier sites: Drier-than-mesic sites are very rare and localized in the CWHvm2. Two site series have been described. The 04 occurs in the Vancouver Forest Region (VFR) only.

02 HwPl - Cladina is found only on the driest bedrock outcrops with very thin soils. Forests are stunted, well-spaced Pl, Hm, and Yc and are often surrounded by sloping bogs on ridge crests. Plant species diversity is high on these exposed montane sites. Several species, such as dwarf blueberry, white mountain-heather, and copperbush occur here and on no other forested sites in the CWHvm2. An abundance of reindeer lichen, heron's-bill moss, and red-stemmed feathermoss are typical of this unit.

03 HwCw - Salal occurs on some bedrock outcrops with Folisolic or thin Brunisolic soils and rapid drainage. These Hw/Cw/Yc forests are moderately stocked but with poorer growth than the 01. Blueberries and conifer regeneration dominate the shrub layer, with salal occurring at lower elevations. The herb layer is very sparse. A lack of Pl and reindeer lichens differentiates the 03 from the 02 site series.

Fresh to wet sites: Wetter-than-mesic forests dominate the landscape in the CWHvm2. Six site series have been distinguished. The 07 occurs in the VFR only.

05 BaCw - Foamflower is not extensive in the subzone but locally common in some drainages on fresh to moist, freely drained colluvial slopes. Forests are dominated by productive Hw, Ba, Ss, and Cw. A lush fern layer is characteristic of this unit and distinguishes it from zonal forests. Blueberries, five-leaved bramble, and spiny wood fern are the most abundant species in this unit; foamflowers, oak fern, and twistedstalks are also common. Low cover or

absence of salmonberry and devil's club differentiates this unit from the 08. This site series is most common in areas with base-rich bedrock.

06 HwBa - Deer fern occurs on some mid to lower seepage slopes downslope of mesic forests. Tree species and understory vegetation are similar to zonal forests, but Yc, Cw, deer fern, and fern-leaved goldthread are more abundant. Podzols with evidence of seepage (often gleying) are typical and aid in differentiating the 06 from zonal sites. On some gentle, lower slopes, 06 may grade into the 09, which has Organic soils and a forest cover dominated by scrubby Yc, Hm, and Hw.

08 BaSs - Devil's club is common on colluvial slopes and fluvial fans that receive abundant nutrient-rich seepage. This is the most productive site series in the variant; forests are dominated by large Hw and Ba with some Ss. Characteristic understory vegetation includes devil's club, foamflowers, salmonberry, lady fern, spiny wood fern and lanky, step, and leafy mosses. A high cover of devil's club distinguishes the 08 from all other units.

09 CwYc - Goldthread bog forest is common on poorly drained valley bottoms and slopes with excessive slow-moving seepage. It may be found in a complex with site series 10 on gentle slopes or with the 11 in depressions. Forests are scrubby Cw, Yc, and Hw with a dense understory of conifer regeneration, blueberries, and salal. Deer fern, goldthread, and skunk cabbage are common. Soils are generally Organic. This unit is distinguished from the more productive 06 by the low cover of Ba and the presence of skunk cabbage and wet organic soils.

10 Pl - Sphagnum bog woodlands are found in depressional areas and on gradual slopes with deep organic accumulations over acidic bedrock. In the steep terrain of the CWHvm2 there is limited opportunity for the development of this forest type (except in western drainages transitional to the CWHvh, where Pl - Sphagnum may cover large areas on moderately steep slopes). The forest canopy is sparse and consists of scrubby Yc, Hm, Hw, and Cw, with a moderate component of Pl. Shrub layers are dense and consist mainly of conifer regeneration, huckleberries, and Labrador tea. The herb layer contains scattered goldthread, deer fern, skunk cabbage, crowberry, and deer cabbage. Prominence of green sphagnum and presence of Pl distinguish this unit from all other forested units.

11 CwSs - Skunk cabbage swamp forests are considered nutrient-rich but soils are too wet and poorly aerated to support highly productive forest stands. Wet depressions and lower slopes with organic soils or Gleysols are typical. Trees establish on elevated microsites; Hw and Yc are the most abundant, but Hm, Cw, Ba, and Ss also occur. An abundance of skunk cabbage and other rich-site indicators, such as salmonberry, foamflower, and ferns, differentiate this unit from other wet sites (09 and 10).

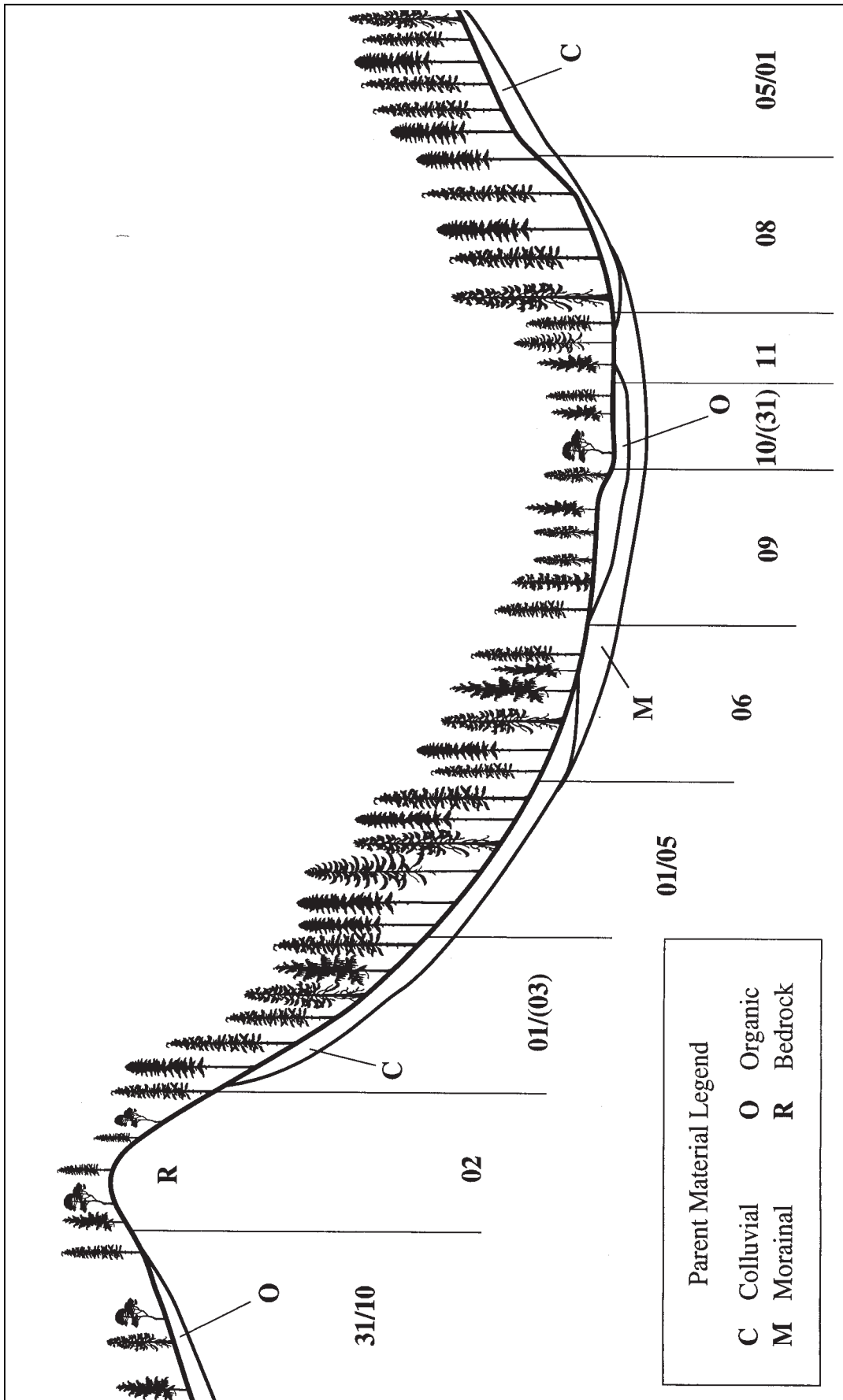
Non-forested site units:

There is limited opportunity for the development of non-forested wetlands in the steep terrain of the CWHvm2. **Non-forested bogs (31)** are the most common wetland type and occur in scattered small depressions and occasionally on slopes in the most western watersheds of the subzone. **Non-forested fens/marshes (32)** are very rare and occur mainly in riparian areas. **Avalanche tracks (51)** cut through the CWHvm2 from the MH above, and often extend down through to the CWHvm1.

See page 5 • 21 for further descriptions of these non-forested CWH units.

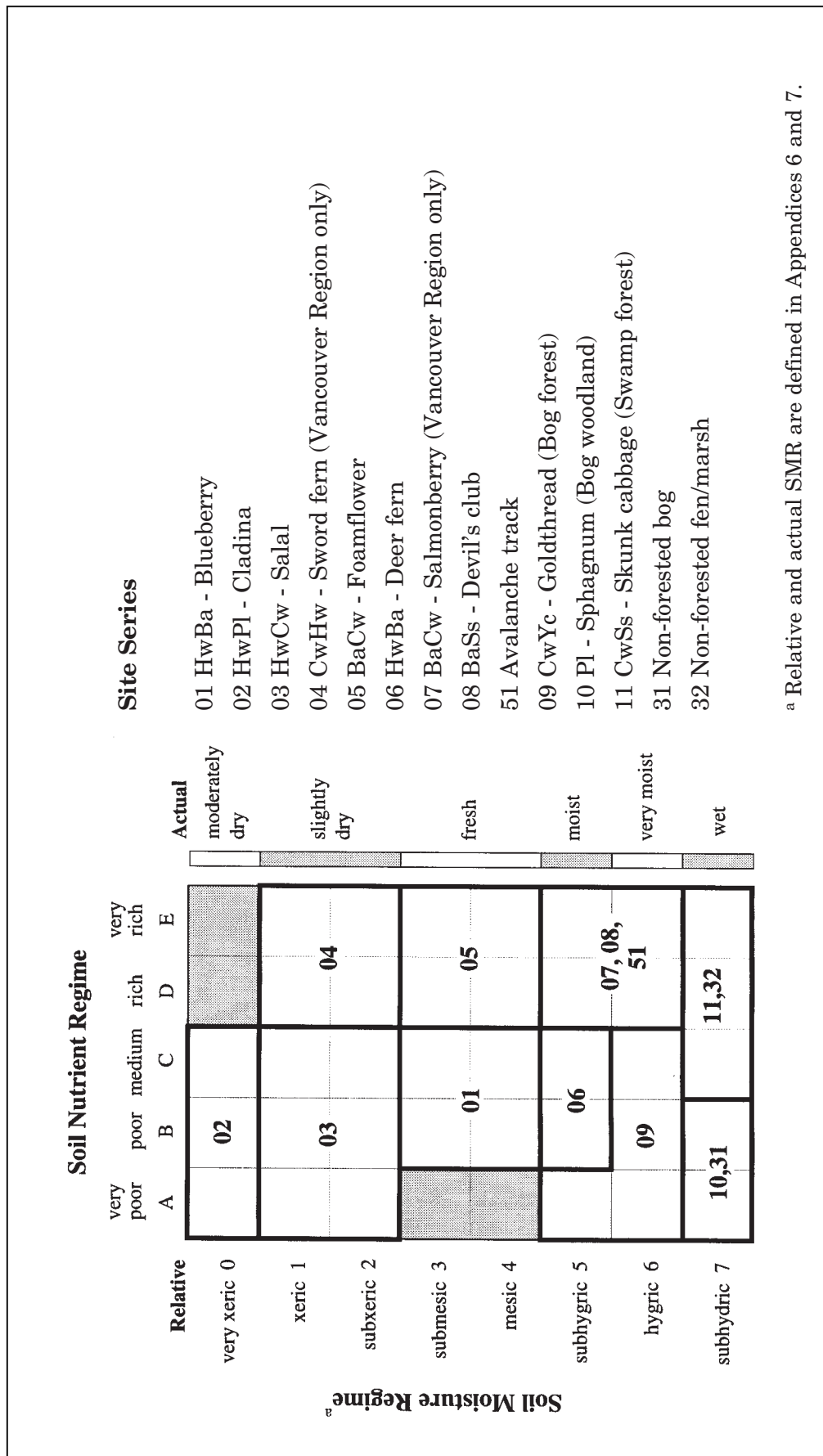
Site Units

CWHvm2 Landscape Profile^a



^a Tree symbols are defined in Appendix 3.

CWHvm2 Edatopic Grid



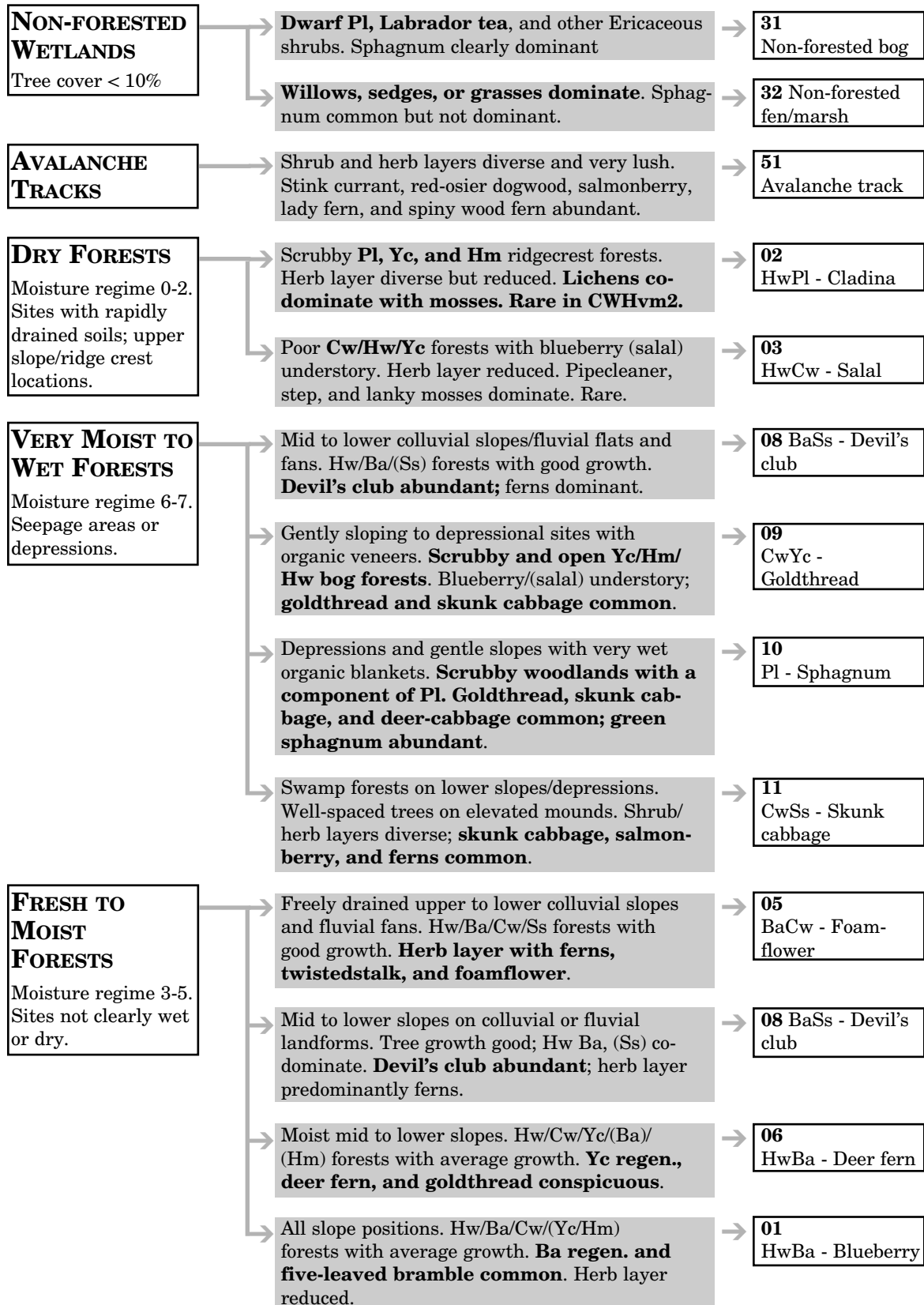
Site Series

- 01 HwBa - Blueberry
- 02 HwPl - Cladina
- 03 HwCw - Salal
- 04 CwHw - Sword fern (Vancouver Region only)
- 05 BaCw - Foamflower
- 06 HwBa - Deer fern
- 07 BaCw - Salmonberry (Vancouver Region only)
- 08 BaSs - Devil's club
- 51 Avalanche track
- 09 CwYc - Goldthread (Bog forest)
- 10 Pl - Sphagnum (Bog woodland)
- 11 CwSs - Skunk cabbage (Swamp forest)
- 31 Non-forested bog
- 32 Non-forested fen/marsh

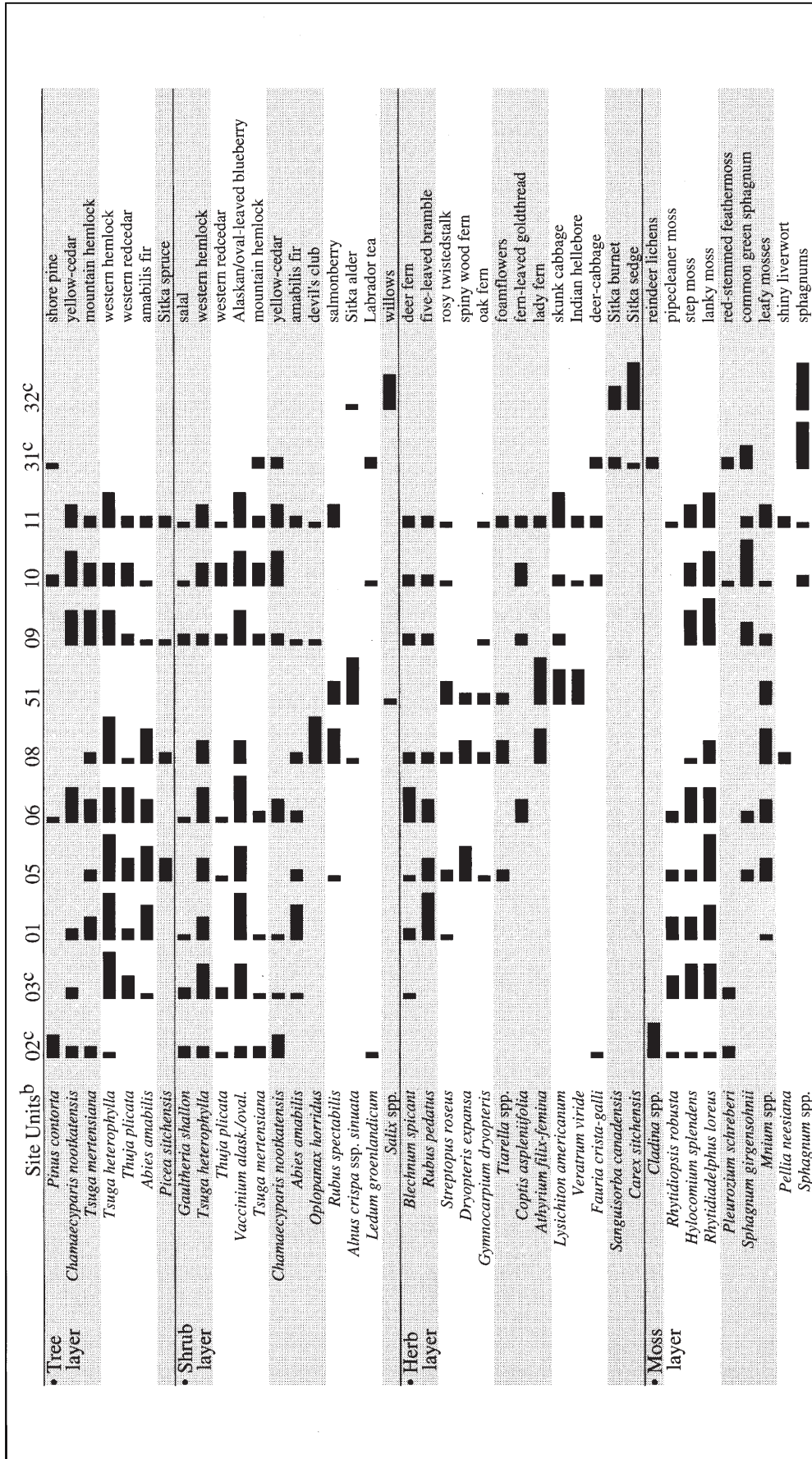
^a Relative and actual SMR are defined in Appendices 6 and 7.

Site Units

CWHvm2 Site Series Flowchart



CWHvm2 Vegetation Table^a



^a Prominence bars are described in Section 3.2.2, page 3 • 6.

^b Site units 04 and 07 occur in the Vancouver Forest Region only and are not included.

^c Data are taken from CWHvm plots (31, 32) or from Vancouver Forest Region CWHvm2 plots (02, 03).

Site Units

CWHvm2 Environment Table

Site series ^a	Phase	Soil moisture/ nutrients	Slope position	Slope % range	Parent material ^b
01	a) Mineral	3-4/B-C	upper - lower	0 - 80	C, (M,F)
01	b) Lithic	3-4/B-C	upper - (lower)	15 - 65	Ov/C, Ov/R
02 ^c		0/A-C	crest	0 - 35	Cv/R, Ov/R
03 ^c		1-2/A-C	crest - upper	0 - 130	Cv/R, Mv/R
05		3-4/D-E	upper - lower	20 - 90	C
06		5/B-C	mid - lower	0 - 75	C, M, Ov/M
08		5-6/D-E	mid - lower	20 - 84	C (F)
09		5-6/A-C	upper - lower	0 - 30	Ov, (C, M)
10		7/A-B	depressions - upper	3 - 45	O, (M)
11		7/C-E	depressions (lower - mid)	0 - 50	Ov/F, O, M
31 ^c		7+/A-B	level (mid)	0 - 5	O
32 ^c		7+/C-E	level (lower)	0 - 15	O, F
51		5-6/D-E	lower - toe	15 - 30	C

^a Site series 04 and 07 occur in the Vancouver Forest Region only, and are not included.

^b Codes are described in Section 3.2.2, page 3 • 8.

^c Data are taken from Vancouver Forest Region CWHvm2 plots (02, 03) or from CWHwm plots.

Soil particle size^b	Soil classification^b	Humus form depth (cm) min-mean-max	Important site features
L(s), KLs, S(s)	HIP, FHP	Mors 3 - 26 - 64	Moderately deep, freely drained Podzols.
L(s), KL(s)	FO	Mors 3 - 30 - 77	Organic veneers over fragmental colluvium and bedrock.
KL(s)	HFP, DYB, FO	Mors 4 - 7 - 15	Very rare in CWHvm2.
KL, L, S(s)	HFP	Mors 5 - 13 - 23	Shedding upper slopes are generally 01b rather than 03 in the CWHvm2.
KL(s), S(s), FL - L	FHP, HFP, (FO)	Mors, Moders 3 - 14 - 35	Freely drained colluvial slopes with intermittent seepage.
FL - KL(s), S(s)	FHP, HP, HFP, H (gleyed)	Mors 8 - 19 - 33	Seepage sites with thick Mors over base-poor bedrock.
L(s), S	FHP, HFP, (FO) (gleyed)	Mors, Moders 5 - 10 - 28	Productive, colluvial seepage slopes.
FL - KL	FO, M, H, FHP	Mors 12 - 34 - 80	Saturated, poorly aerated organic veneers. Poor-productivity bog forests
FL	M, H, FHP, FO	Mors 12 - 46 - 89	Nutrient-poor acidic peat blankets. Bog woodlands.
FL - KL	G, HG, H	Mors, Moders 1 - 17 - 55	Swamp forests on saturated, poorly aerated mineral (organic) soils.
--	F, M	peaty "O" horizons > 1 m	Non-forested bogs; rare in the CWHvm2.
S	M, G	peaty "O" horizons > 1 m	Non-forested fens/marshes; very rare in the CWHvm2.
L, S(s)	R, DYB	Mors, Moders 3 - 10 - 14	Rich conditions from colluvial mixing and deciduous litterfall.

TABLE 14. Vegetation table for zonal sites of wet and very wet hypermaritime and very wet maritime CWH variants

Biogeoclimatic Unit		CWHvm1	CWHvm2	CWHvh1	CWHvh2	CWHwh1	CWHwh2	
TREE LAYER	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	■	■	■	■	■	■	western redcedar
	<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>	■	■	■	■	■	■	western hemlock
	<i>Chamaecyparis nootkatensis</i>	■	■	■	■	■	■	yellow-cedar
	<i>Abies amabilis</i>	■	■	■				amabilis fir
	<i>Picea sitchensis</i>				■	■		Sitka spruce
	<i>Tsuga mertensiana</i>		■	■	■	■	■	mountain hemlock
	<i>Pinus contorta</i>				■	■		shore/lodgepole pine
	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	■						Douglas-fir
SHRUB LAYER	<i>Menziesia ferruginea</i>	■	■	■	■			false azalea
	<i>Vaccinium alaskaense</i>	■	■	■	■	■	■	Alaskan blueberry
	<i>Vaccinium ovalifolium</i>	■	■	■	■	■	■	oval-leaved blueberry
	<i>Vaccinium parvifolium</i>	■	■	■	■	■	■	red huckleberry
	<i>Gaultheria shallon</i>	■	■	■	■	■		salal
	<i>Vaccinium ovatum</i>			■	■	■		evergreen huckleberry
HERB LAYER	<i>Blechnum spicant</i>	■	■	■	■			deer fern
	<i>Listera cordata</i>			■	■	■	■	heart-leaved twayblade
	<i>Maianthemum dilatatum</i>			■	■	■	■	false lily-of-the-valley
	<i>Cornus canadensis</i>	■	■	■	■	■		bunchberry
	<i>Rubus pedatus</i>	■	■	■	■	■		five-leaved bramble
	<i>Linnaea borealis</i>			■	■	■		twinflower
	<i>Polystichum munitum</i>			■	■	■		sword fern
	<i>Streptopus roseus</i>		■	■	■	■		rosy twistedstalk
	<i>Coptis aspleniifolia</i>				■	■	■	fern-leaved goldthread
	<i>Lysichitum americanum</i>				■	■		skunk cabbage
	<i>Dryopteris expansa</i>	■	■	■	■	■		spiny wood fern
	<i>Clintonia uniflora</i>	■	■	■	■	■		queen's cup
MOSS LAYER	<i>Hylocomium splendens</i>	■	■	■	■	■	■	step moss
	<i>Plagiothecium undulatum</i>	■	■	■	■	■	■	flat moss
	<i>Rhizomnium glabrescens</i>	■	■	■	■	■	■	large leafy moss
	<i>Rhytidiadelphus loreus</i>	■	■	■	■	■	■	lanky moss
	<i>Scapania bolanderi</i>			■	■	■	■	scapania
	<i>Kindbergia oregana</i>			■	■	■	■	Oregon beaked moss
	<i>Sphagnum girgensohnii</i>	■	■	■	■	■	■	common green sphagnum
	<i>Pellia neesiana</i>				■	■	■	shiny liverwort
	<i>Polytrichum alpinum</i>				■	■	■	stiff-leaved haircap moss
	<i>Rhytidiopsis robusta</i>	■	■	■	■	■	■	pipecleaner moss

Biogeoclimatic unit	CWHvhl	CWHvh2	CWHym1	CWHvm2	CWHwh1
Number of stations	32	13 ^a	32 ^b	2	6
Name of reference station	Estevan Point	Ethelda Bay	Haney Loon Lk.	Tunnel Camp	Port Clements
Elevation of reference station (m)	7	8	354	671	16
Mean annual precipitation (mm)	2009 to 3943	1532 to 4218	1555 to 4387	2760 to 2850	1152 to 1535
ref. stn.	3 120	3 186	2682	2850	1535
May to September precipitation (mm)	455 to 806	421 to 961	364 to 1162	550 to 681	286 to 423
ref. stn.	617	869	611	550	416
Total mean annual snowfall (cm)	25 to 272	51 to 195	20 to 548	552 to 605	61 to 163
ref. stn.	45	144	195	552	88
Mean annual temperature (°C)	5.4 to 9.4	6.7 to 8.5	7.0 to 10.1	-	7.1 to 7.9
ref. stn.	9.1	7.7	8.3	-	7.5
Mean temperature of the coldest month (°C)	0.5 to 4.7	-0.2 to 3.9	-4.5 to 3.7	-	0.3 to 2.0
ref. stn.	4.5	1.9	0.5	-	0.4
Extreme minimum temperature (°C)	-7.5 to -17.2	-11.1 to -24.4	-8.9 to -22.8	-	-13.3 to -25.0
ref. stn.	-13.9	-16.7	-19.4	-	-17.2
Mean temperature of the warmest month (°C)	11.5 to 15.3	13.1 to 15.1	13.8 to 18.8	-	13.5 to 14.8
ref. stn.	14.1	13.7	16.3	-	14.8
Extreme maximum temperature (°C)	22.8 to 37.8	23.4 to 33.3	27.8 to 41.1	-	26.7 to 32.2
ref. stn.	28.9	29.4	34.4	-	30
Growing degree-days > 5 (°C)	818 to 1722	1148 to 1485	1313 to 2011	-	1206 to 1385
ref. stn.	1607	1319	1633	-	1347
Frost-free period (days)	163 to 265	156 to 272	165 to 252	-	160 to 206
ref. stn.	229	160	199	-	163

^a Temperature data based on 10 stations.

^b Temperature data based on 21 stations.

- No data.

TABLE 18. Climatic data for wet and very wet maritime CWH variants and very wet maritime CWH variants

CWHvh1 - occurs adjacent to the west on Vancouver Island and the mainland south of Smith Inlet; it has:

- minor Yc and Hm
- more salal, deer fern, and false lily-of-the-valley
- no Fd on drier sites
- minor evergreen huckleberry (more common on drier sites)

CWHvh2 - occurs adjacent to the west on the mainland north of Smith Inlet; it has:

- minor Yc, Pl, fern-leaved goldthread, skunk cabbage, and *Sphagnum girgensohnii*
- more salal, and Cw; less Ba
- no Fd on drier sites

4.12 CWHvm2 - Montane Very Wet Maritime Coastal Western Hemlock Variant

DISTRIBUTION: The CWHvm2 occurs at higher elevations, above the CWHvm1. Elevational limits range from approximately 650-1000 m in the south to 450-800 m in the north. It grades into the MH zone above.

CLIMATE (Table 18): The CWHvm2 has a wet, humid climate with cool, short summers and cool winters featuring substantial snowfall. Compared with the submontane variant, the CWHvm2 has cooler temperatures, shorter growing seasons, and heavier snowfall, with snowpacks persisting throughout the winter.

VEGETATION (Table 14): Forests on zonal sites are dominated by Hw, Ba, and, to a lesser extent, Cw, Yc, and Hm. The latter two species become more common with increasing elevation and wetter sites. Major understorey species include Alaskan blueberry, five-leaved bramble, *Hylocomium splendens*, *Rhytidiadelphus loreus*, and *Rhytidiopsis robusta*.

DISTINGUISHING ADJACENT UNITS FROM THE CWHvm2 (using zonal sites)

CWHvm1- occurs below; it has:

- no Yc or Hm
- less *Rhytidiopsis robusta*

CWHmm1 - occurs adjacent on Vancouver Island; it has:

- common Fd
- no Yc or Hm
- some dull Oregon-grape, vanilla-leaf, and *Kindbergia oregana*

CWHmm2 - occurs adjacent on Vancouver Island; it has:

- common Fd
- minor black huckleberry and vanilla-leaf

CWHms - occurs adjacent on the mainland in subarctic areas; it has:

- common Fd and *Pleurozium schreberi*
- rare Yc and Hm
- some black huckleberry and one-sided wintergreen
- rare salal but minor falsebox (more common on drier sites)
- one-leaved foamflower and oak fern on rich sites

MHmm - occurs above; it has:

- over 50% of hemlock cover as Hm
- copperbush common on wetter sites

4.13 CWHwh1 - Submontane Wet Hypermaritime Coastal Western Hemlock Variant

DISTRIBUTION: The CWHwh1 is restricted to the Queen Charlotte Islands where it occurs at lower elevations on the leeward side of the Queen Charlotte Ranges. The elevational limits range from sea level to approximately 350 m (250 m approaching the CWHvh2 to the west).

CLIMATE (Table 18): The CWHwh1 has mild, wet winters with little snowfall, and cool moist summers. Occasional warm dry periods during the summer reflect the rainshadow effect of the Queen Charlotte Ranges. The overall temperature regime is mild due to the moderating effect of the Pacific Ocean. Cloud and fog are frequent throughout the year.

VEGETATION (Table 14): Forests on zonal sites are dominated by Hw, Cw, and Ss. Mosses dominate the understorey with *Hylocomium splendens*, *Rhytidiadelphus loreus*, and *Rhizomnium glabrescens* occurring most commonly. The herb and shrub layers are sparse, probably due to heavy deer browsing. Very old successional stages are increasingly dominated by Cw. Subdued terrain on the Queen Charlotte

5.2 Site Classification Grids and Vegetation Summary Tables

TABLE 21. Index of site classification grids

Grid no.	Site category	Biogeoclimatic unit
1	General	CDFmm
2	General	CWHdm
3	General	CWHds1
4	General	CWHds2
5	General	CWHmm1
6	General	CWHmm2
7	General	CWHms1
8	General	CWHms2
9	General	CWHvh1
10	General	CWHvh2
11	General	CWHvm1
12	General	CWHvm2
13	General	CWHwh1
14	General	CWHwh2
15	General	CWHws2
16	General	CWHxm
17	General	ESSFmw
18	General	IDFww
19	General	MHmm1
20	General	MHmm2
21	General	MHwh
22	Special - Floodplains	CDFmm
23	Special - Floodplains	CWHdm,CWHds1,CWHxm
24	Special - Floodplains	CWHds2
25	Special - Floodplains	CWHmm1
26	Special - Floodplains	CWHms1,CWHms2
27	Special - Floodplains	CWHwh1
28	Special - Floodplains	CWHvh1,CWHvh2
29	Special - Floodplains	CWHvm1
30	Special - Floodplains	CWHws2
31	Special - Fluctuat water table	CDFmm
32	Special - Fluctuat. water table	CWHdm, CWHxm
33	Special - Shoreline/ocean spray	CWHwh,CWHvh

6.1.6 Recommended tree species grids

TABLE 24. Index of recommended tree species grids

Grid no.	Site category	Biogeoclimatic unit
1	General	CDFmm
2	General	CWHdm
3	General	CWHds1
4	General	CWHds2
5	General	CWHmm1
6	General	CWHmm2
7	General	CWHms1
8	General	CWHms2
9	General	CWHvh1
10	General	CWHvh2
11	General	CWHvm1
12	General	CWHvm2
13	General	CWHwh1
14	General	CWHwh2
15	General	CWHws2
16	General	CWHxm
17	General	ESSFmw
18	General	IDFww
19	General	MHmm1
20	General	MHmm2
21	General	MHwh
22	Special - Floodplains	CDFmm
23	Special - Floodplains	CWHdm,CWHds1,CWHxm
24	Special - Floodplains	CWHds2
25	Special - Floodplains	CWHmm1
26	Special - Floodplains	CWHms1,CWHms2
27	Special - Floodplains	CWHwh1
28	Special - Floodplains	CWHvh1,CWHvh2
29	Special - Floodplains	CWHvm1
30	Special - Floodplains	CWHws2
31	Special - Fluctuat water table	CDFmm
32	Special - Fluctuat. water table	CWHdm, CWHxm
33	Special - Shoreline/ocean spray	CWHwh,CWHvh

Comments: Grid No. 12 CWHvm2

GENERAL COMMENTS:

- the application of **Fd** and **Pw** should be restricted to the southern portion (south of Brooks Peninsula and Seymour Inlet) and based on local evidence of their natural occurrence in the area (generally restricted to low elevations on well to rapidly drained soils on steep southerly aspects)
- **Ss** has wider application in the northern part of the variant (north of Seymour Inlet). Sitka spruce weevil hazard is moderate in the southern portion and low in the northern portion of the variant
- **Yc** is an alternative to, or may be used with **Cw** throughout the variant, and should replace it at upper elevational limits; **Bp** is recommended on a trial basis as an alternative to **Ba** on nutrient-medium to rich sites, south of 50° N latitude

SPECIFIC COMMENTS:

- 01 **Ss** is a suitable species on nutrient-medium sites, particularly in the northern portion; **Yc** is an alternative to **Cw**
- 02 marginal sites for timber production; **Fd** is an alternative to **Pl** in the southern portion; **Yc** is an alternative to **Cw**
- 03 **Yc** is an alternative to **Cw**; **Fd** is an alternative to **Hw** on steep southerly aspects at lower elevations in the southern portion of the variant; **Pw** is a suitable minor species in the southern portion
- 04 **Yc** is an alternative to **Cw**; **Fd** is an alternative to **Hw** on steep southerly aspects at lower elevations in the southern portion of the variant; **Pw** is a suitable minor species in the southern portion; **Ss** is a suitable minor species, particularly in the northern portion
- 05 **Yc** is an alternative to **Cw**; **Ss** is an alternative to **Ba**, particularly in the northern portion of the variant
- 06 **Yc** is an alternative to **Cw**; **Ss** is a suitable minor species on nut.-medium sites
- 07 **Yc** is an alternative to **Cw**; **Ss** is an alternative to **Ba**, particularly in the northern portion; **Hw** is suitable on sites with thick forest floors (>20 cm) or abundant decayed wood, but should not form the leading species
- 09 **Hm** is an alternative to **Hw** at upper elevations; **Pl** is a suitable minor species
- 10 marginal sites for timber production; elevated microsites are preferred
- 11 **Ss** is a suitable minor species, particularly in the northern portion; elevated microsites are preferred

Grid No. 12

CWHvm2

Montane Very Wet
Maritime CWH Variant

Soil nutrient regime

	Actual Relative	Very	Poor	Medium	Rich	Very	
		Poor A	B	C	D	Rich E	
Soil moisture regime	MD	0	02 Pl[HwCw] FdYc				
	SD	1	03 HwCw(Pl) YcFd(Pw)			04 CwHw[Ba] YcFd(Pw)	
	SD	2	01 HwBa[Cw] SaYc			05 CwBa[Hw] YcSa	
	F	3	06 HwBaCw Yc(Sa)			07/08 * CwBa	
	F	4	09 CwYcHw Hm(Pl)			HwYcSa	
	M	5	10 PlYc			11 CwYc(Hw) (Sa)	
	VM	6					
	W	7					

See comments on facing page

* 08 in the northern portion of the variant

Site series

01 HwBa - Blueberry

02 HwPl - Cladina

03 HwCw - Salal

04 CwHw - Swordfern

05 BaCw - Foamflower

06 HwBa - Deer fern

07 BaCw - Salmonberry

08 BaSs - Devil's club

09 CwYc - Goldthread

10 Pl - Sphagnum

11 CwSs - Skunk cabbage

