

**Climate** The Montane Spruce Zone has a cool, continental climate characterized by cold winters and moderately short, warm summers (Hope *et al.* 1991). Although there are no long-term climatic data from this zone in the Cariboo Forest Region, the location of the MS Zone above the SBPS and, to a lesser extent, above the IDF, implies that temperatures are colder, growing seasons are shorter, and precipitation is greater than in these other zones. Short-term data from the Itcha–Ilgachuz area indicate that night-time subfreezing temperatures are common during the growing season (Steen *et al.* 1990). Mean annual precipitation is small but probably slightly greater than the 440 mm recorded in the SBPS. Mid winter snowpack depths are commonly 60–100 cm.

The cool summers and cold winters of the MS Zone result largely from its position in the strong rainshadow of the Coast Mountains and its high elevations. The low precipitation, dry air, and clear skies in the rainshadow result in significant night-time radiation cooling and low overnight temperatures.

TABLE 10 Environmental characteristics of MS subzones and variants in the Cariboo Forest Region

	MSxv	MSxk	MSdc2	MSdv
Area (km )	8731	605	798 (MSdc2 and MSdv combined)	
Elevation range (m)	1450– 1700 (S) 1250– 1500 (N)	1450– 1700	1200– 1525	1150– 1700
Climate	no data	no data	no data	no data
Soils				
Zonal soils <sup>a</sup>	E.DYB. (BR.GL)	E.DYB. (BR.GL)	BR.GL	BR.GL
Zonal humus form <sup>b</sup>	HR	HR	HR	HR

<sup>a</sup>E.DYB. = Eluviated Dystric Brunisol; BR.GL = Brunisolic Gray Luvisol

<sup>b</sup>HR = HemiMor

TABLE 11 MS vegetation table - zonal sites<sup>a</sup>

	<b>Biogeoclimatic Unit</b>	<b>MSxv</b>	<b>MSxk</b>	<b>MSdc2</b>	<b>MSdv</b>	
Tree Layer	<i>Pinus contorta</i>	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	lodgepole pine
	<i>Picea engelmannii</i> x <i>glauca</i>	■		■		hybrid white spruce
	<i>Abies lasiocarpa</i>			■■■		subalpine fir
Shrub Layer	<i>Vaccinium membranaceum</i>		■■			black huckleberry
	<i>Rhododendron albiflorum</i>		■			white-flowered rhododendron
	<i>Juniperus communis</i>	■■■	■■■		■	common juniper
	<i>Shepherdia canadensis</i>	■	■■■	■	■■■■	soopolallie
	<i>Rosa acicularis</i>	■	■■■		■■■	prickly rose
	<i>Picea engelmannii</i> x <i>glauca</i>	■■■	■■		■■■	hybrid white spruce
	<i>Abies lasiocarpa</i>			■■■	■■■	subalpine fir
	<i>Lonicera involucrata</i>				■■	black twinberry
Herb Layer	<i>Empetrum nigrum</i>	■■■				crowberry
	<i>Vaccinium scoparium</i>	■■■	■■■		■	grouseberry
	<i>Cornus canadensis</i>	■■■	■	■	■■■	bunchberry
	<i>Vaccinium caespitosum</i>		■■■		■■	dwarf blueberry
	<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>		■			kinnikinnick
	<i>Orthilia secunda</i>	■	■■■	■■	■	one-sided wintergreen
	<i>Calamagrostis rubescens</i>		■■■■■		■■■■■	pinegrass
	<i>Linnaea borealis</i>	■■■	■■■	■■■	■■■■	twinflower
	<i>Arnica cordifolia</i>	■■■	■■■	■■■	■■■	heart-leaved arnica
	<i>Epilobium angustifolium</i>	■■■			■■■	fireweed
	<i>Aster conspicuus</i>		■■■		■■■	showy aster
	<i>Fragaria virginiana</i>				■■■	wild strawberry
	<i>Osmorhiza chilensis</i>				■■	mountain sweet-cicely
	<i>Galium boreale</i>				■■	northern bedstraw
	<i>Thalictrum occidentale</i>				■■■	western meadowrue
	<i>Lupinus arcticus</i>				■■■	arctic lupine
Moss Layer	<i>Cladonia</i> spp.	■■■				reindeer lichens
	<i>Cladonia</i> spp.	■■■	■■■	■■■	■	cladonia lichens
	<i>Pleurozium schreberi</i>	■■■■■	■■■■■	■	■■■■■	red-stemmed feathermoss
	<i>Dicranum</i> spp.	■■■	■	■■■	■■■	heron's-bill mosses
	<i>Peltigera aphthosa</i>	■■■	■■■		■■■	freckle pelt

<sup>a</sup>Data are for zonal sites only.

Species abundance: ■ present in 40–60% of plots surveyed; ■■ >60% of plots, mean cover <1%; ■■■ >60% of plots, mean cover 1–7%;

■■■■ >60% of plots, mean cover >7–15%; ■■■■■ >60% of plots, mean cover >15%

**MSdv Subzone** The MSdv is a very small subzone that occurs only in the Cariboo Forest Region. It occurs east of Chilko Lake in valley bottoms and on lower valley slopes of the Yohetta Valley and Taseko Lakes area. Forests are dominated by lodgepole pine but frequently include hybrid white spruce in the canopy and both spruce and subalpine fir in the understory. Douglas-fir is absent. Shrubs are moderately abundant on zonal sites and are predominantly soopolallie, prickly rose, and black twinberry. The undergrowth is distinguished from that of the MSdc2 by the presence of common arctic lupine, greater vascular plant cover (particularly pinegrass and showy aster), and a greater number of grass and forb species.

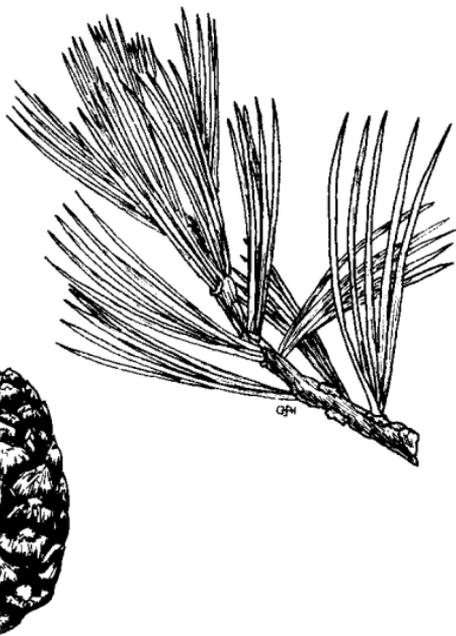


Lodgepole pine  
*Pinus contorta*



White spruce  
*Picea glauca*

Whitebark pine  
*Pinus albicaulis*



**MSdv**  
**MONTANE SPRUCE**  
**DRY VERY COLD SUBZONE**

The MSdv is a very small subzone that occurs around Taseko Lakes and in the adjacent Lord River valley and Yohetta Valley. It extends from valley bottoms to the lower boundary of the ESSF<sub>xv</sub>. The topography includes moderately sloping valley sides and gently sloping or level valley bottoms. Elevations are primarily 1300–1650 m (occasionally to 1750).

**Distinguishing Adjacent Units from the MSdv**

The ESSF<sub>xv1</sub> occurs above the MSdv throughout its distribution. At the north end of Taseko Lakes, where the climate is colder and drier, the MS<sub>xv</sub> replaces the MSdv at similar elevations. At the western end of the Yohetta Valley, near Chilko Lake where the climate is apparently warmer, the MS<sub>xv</sub> is replaced at similar elevations by the MS<sub>dc2</sub>.

In the ESSF<sub>xv1</sub>, zonal sites have:

- white-flowered rhododendron, bracted lousewort, and grouseberry.

In the MS<sub>xv</sub>, zonal sites have:

- grouseberry, crowberry, and common juniper;
- uncommon pinegrass and prickly rose.

In the MS<sub>dc2</sub>, zonal sites have:

- uncommon arctic lupine, pinegrass, soopolallie, and showy aster.

dry sites have:

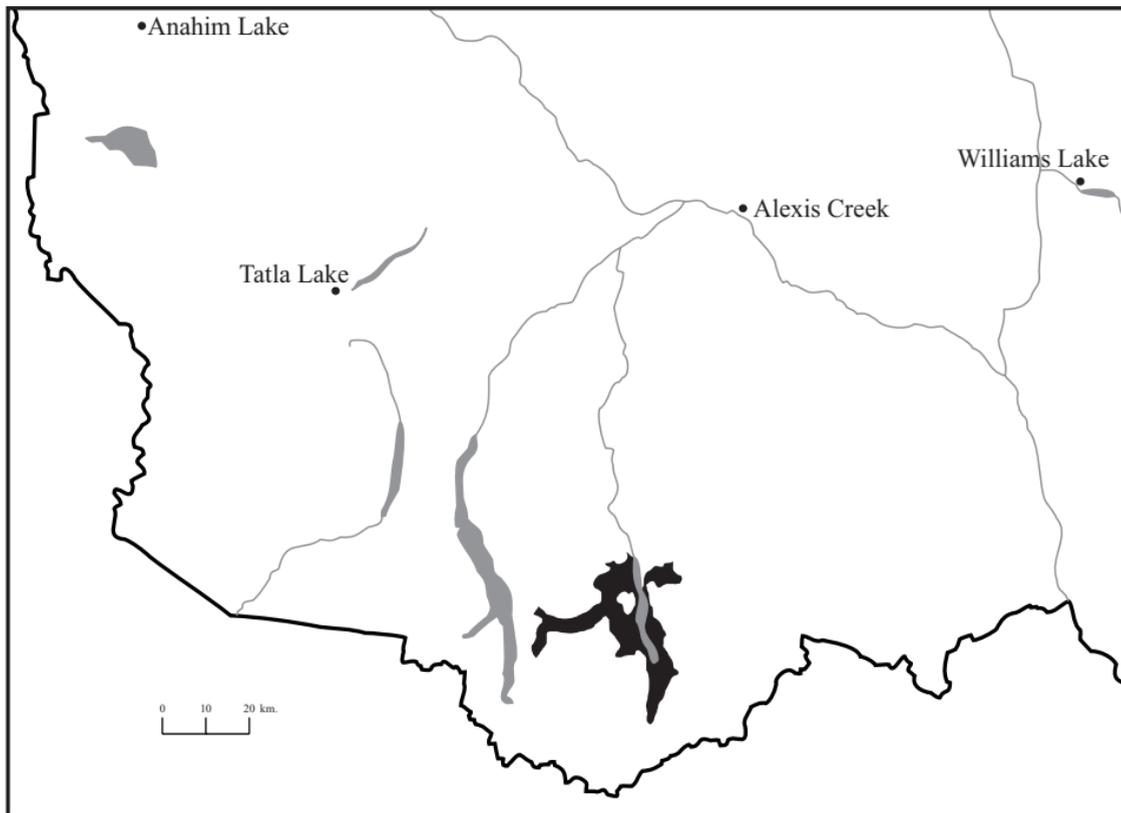
- Douglas-fir.

**Site Units of the MSdv**

The following site classification is based on a relatively small ecosystem inventory data base. The probability of encountering undescribed forested ecosystems is generally greater in this than in most other biogeoclimatic units except the MS<sub>dc2</sub>.

**Zonal Site Series 01 P1 - Soopolallie - Twinflower Site Series** is the predominant site unit in the MSdv. It occurs on mid and lower slope positions, primarily on loamy morainal and occasionally on fluvial soil

## Distribution of MSdv Subzone in the Cariboo Forest Region



parent materials. The climax forest canopy is dominated by subalpine fir and hybrid white spruce but, due to frequent wildfires, most stands are seral stages dominated by lodgepole pine. In contrast to the MSdc2, Douglas-fir is absent. The undergrowth vegetation has a low to moderate cover of soopolallie and prickly rose and abundant showy aster, pinegrass, and arctic lupine. The /01 is distinguished from wetter sites by the presence of showy aster and pinegrass and from drier sites by the presence of bunchberry.

**Drier Sites** Sites drier than the zonal site series occur on hill crests, steep slopes, south- and west-facing slopes, soils with high coarse fragment content, and sandy soils. They are moderately common. Compared to zonal or other mesic sites they have more abundant yarrow, kinnikinnick, and falsebox and a higher cover of lichens.

**02 PI - Penstemon - Balsamroot Site Series** occurs on moderate to steep SE, S, SW, and W aspects and on ridge tops where bedrock is near (<50 cm) the surface. These sites are generally small. The forest canopy is relatively open and dominated by lodgepole pine. The undergrowth contains several species indicative of dry, warm sites, including saskatoon, shrubby penstemon, kinnikinnick, stonecrop, compact selaginella, and ground lichens.

**03 PI - Short-awned ricegrass - Peltigera Site Series** is relatively uncommon but occurs locally on dry, level to gently sloping, sandy soils. It is most common in valley bottoms where cold air accumulates. The mature forest canopy is typically open, and dominated by lodgepole pine. Tree regeneration includes scattered lodgepole pine, spruce, and subalpine fir. The undergrowth vegetation is distinguished from other submesic site series by the presence of streambank butterweed, short-awned ricegrass, and abundant pelt lichens.

**04 PI - Saskatoon - Kinnikinnick Site Series** occurs primarily on mid and upper slope positions with sandy or coarse loamy morainal soils. The mature forest canopy is dominated by lodgepole pine. The undergrowth vegetation is distinguished from the /05 site series by abundant kinnikinnick and by the frequent occurrence and greater abundance of saskatoon and wild strawberry. The undergrowth usually contains abundant soopolallie and common juniper, but lesser amounts of western fescue, spike-like goldenrod, and red-stemmed feathermoss than in the /05 site series.

## SITE UNITS

**05 Pl - Soopolallie - Heron's bill moss Site Series** includes subxeric and submesic sites that have sandy soils, usually with a high coarse fragment content. It occurs on mid to upper slope positions on all slope aspects. The mature forest canopy is dominated by lodgepole pine. The undergrowth vegetation is distinguished from the similar /04 site series by the absence of kinnikinnick, saskatoon, and yarrow.

**Wetter Sites** Sites wetter than mesic are common at the toe of slopes and adjacent to streams and wetlands, but are generally small. In the relatively dry MSdv climate, wet seepage areas generally have very limited extent. Forests on wet sites are typically dominated by hybrid white spruce and are distinguished by the presence of black twinberry, bunchberry, common horsetail, palmate coltsfoot, or glow moss.

**06 Sxw - Twinberry - Reedgrass Site Series** includes most forested ecosystems on moist lower slopes. It is common on lower valley slopes and valley bottoms, and along stream channels. Soils are moistened by intermittent seepage and infrequently have faint mottles at depth. The mature forest canopy is moderately closed, and dominated by hybrid white spruce. The undergrowth vegetation is distinguished by moderate cover of black twinberry, common black gooseberry, palmate coltsfoot, and bluejoint. Common horsetail is usually present but not abundant.

**07 Sxw - Dwarf blueberry - Crowberry Site Series** is uncommon and most sites are small. It typically occurs immediately upslope or at the perimeter of the /09 site series where cold air accumulates and summer frost is frequent. The mature forest canopy is a mixture of lodgepole pine and hybrid white spruce, and the tree regeneration layer includes scattered spruce and subalpine fir. Abundant crowberry distinguishes these sites from other sites wetter than mesic. Other characteristic species include dwarf blueberry, bunchberry, twinflower, and a low cover of common horsetail.

**08 Sxw - Soopolallie - Scouring-rush Site Series** is uncommon and occurs primarily on toe slope positions. Persistent seepage keeps soils wet for prolonged periods during the growing season and, as a result, soils are usually mottled. The forest canopy is dominated by hybrid white spruce, and the vegetation is distinguished from that of other wet sites by abundant dwarf scouring-rush and golden fuzzy fen moss. Other characteristic species include pink wintergreen, palmate coltsfoot, and black twinberry.

**09 Sxw - Horsetail - Leafy moss Site Series** includes most forested sites in wet depressions and at the toe of slopes with a near-surface (<50 cm) water table. The forest canopy is dominated by relatively open-grown hybrid white spruce, often rooted on raised microsites. Subalpine fir is commonly present in the subcanopy. The undergrowth vegetation is distinguished by abundant common horsetail.

**Non-forested Sites** Non-forested wetlands are moderately common in the MSdv but are generally small. Fens, marshes, and swamps are the most common types. Small grasslands occur locally on steep south-facing slopes and often contain species typical of warmer climates. These species include bluebunch wheatgrass, balsamroot, meadow death-camas, and spreading needlegrass.

### Key to Site Units of the MSdv

- 1a. Moisture regime mesic or drier, no evidence of seepage water or water table within 1 m of soil surface; forest canopy dominated by lodgepole pine; spruce absent or minor component (except in 01); pinegrass, kinnikinnick, or showy aster present.
- 2a. Moisture regime very xeric, xeric, or subxeric; soils shallow (<50 cm) to bedrock or slope gradient >25% **and** slope aspect SE, S, SW, or W (100–280°); balsamroot, bluebunch wheatgrass or stonecrop present.

**MSdv/02 PI - Penstemon - Balsamroot;**

**/02a Shallow Soil Phase**

**/02b South Slope Phase**

- 2b. Moisture regime subxeric, submesic, or mesic; soils not shallow to bedrock and sites not steep south- or west-facing (may be steep NW, N, NE, or E); balsamroot, bluebunch wheatgrass, and stonecrop absent.

**MSdc2/03 FdBI - Soopolallie - Kinnikinnick**

- 3a. Moisture regime subxeric or submesic; bunchberry and western meadowrue absent or incidental.
- 4a. Soil parent materials coarse glaciofluvial; short-awned ricegrass and streambank butterweed present; heart-leaved arnica and showy aster absent.

**MSdv/03 PI - Short-awned ricegrass -  
Peltigera**

## SITE UNITS

4b. Soil parent materials coarse morainal or colluvial; short-awned ricegrass and streambank butterweed absent or incidental; heart-leaved arnica or showy aster usually present.

5a. Kinnikinnick abundant (>15% cover), saskatoon often present.

**MSdv/04 PI - Saskatoon - Kinnikinnick**

5a. Kinnikinnick not abundant (<15% cover and usually <5% cover), saskatoon absent.

**MSdv/05 PI - Soopolallie - Heron's bill moss**

3b. Moisture regime mesic, bunchberry and western meadowrue present.

**MSdv/01 PI - Soopolallie - Twinflower**

1b. Moisture regime subhygric or wetter; evidence of seepage water or water table usually present within 1 m of surface; forest canopy dominated by hybrid white spruce; pinegrass, kinnikinnick, and showy aster absent.

6a. Moisture regime subhygric, no evidence of seepage water or water table within 50 cm of surface; common horsetail and glow moss not abundant (<5% cover).

7a. Crowberry and dwarf blueberry present; black gooseberry and bluejoint absent.

**MSdv/07 Sxw - Dwarf blueberry - Crowberry**

7b. Crowberry and dwarf blueberry absent; black gooseberry and bluejoint present.

**MSdv/06 Sxw - Twinberry - Reedgrass**

6b. Moisture regime hygric or subhydric, seepage water or water table usually within 50 cm of surface; either common horsetail or glow moss abundant (cover >10%).

8a. Common horsetail abundant (>20% cover); soopolallie absent or incidental.

**MSdv/09 Sxw - Horsetail - Leafy moss**

8b. Common horsetail absent or incidental; soopolallie cover >5%.

**MSdv/08 Sxw - Soopolallie - Scouring-rush**

## MSdv Edatopic Grid

		Soil Nutrient Regime				
		Very Poor	Poor	Medium	Rich	Very Rich
		A	B	C	D	E
Soil Moisture Regime	Very Xeric 0					
	Xeric 1		02			
	Subxeric 2					
	Submesic 3	03		04,05		
	Mesic 4			01		
	Subhygric 5			06,07		
	Hygric 6					
	Subhydric 7			08,09		

### Site Series

- 01 P1 - Soopolallie - Twinflower
- 02 P1 - Penstemon - Balsamroot
- 03 P1 - Short-awned ricegrass - Peltigera
- 04 P1 - Saskatoon - Kinnikinnick
- 05 P1 - Soopolallie - Heron's bill moss
- 06 Sxw - Twinberry - Reedgrass
- 07 Sxw - Dwarf blueberry - Crowberry
- 08 Sxw - Soopolallie - Scouring-rush
- 09 Sxw - Horsetail - Leafy moss

### Site Features of MSdv Site Series

Site Series	01	02	03	04	05
Key Features	zonal and other gently to moderately sloping sites with mesic or near-mesic moisture regime	very dry, ridge crests and upper slopes with thin soils (< 50 cm) over bedrock; also upper slope positions on steep SE, S, SW, or W aspects	dry, level and gently sloping sites with sandy soils; soil parent materials mostly glaciofluvial	dry, upper and mid slope positions, soils most often sandy	dry, mid and upper slopes with gravelly sandy soils
Soil Moisture / Nutrient Regimes	mesic (subhygric) / poor - rich	xeric, subxeric / very poor - rich	submesic (subxeric) / very poor, poor	submesic, subxeric / poor - rich	submesic, subxeric / poor - rich
Slope Position Aspect	mid (lower) all	crest, upper SE, S, SW, or W on deep soils and all aspects if soils shallow	level (mid) all	upper, mid all	mid, upper all
Slope Grade (%)	0 - 20	0 - 20 on crest, 20 - 60 on upper slopes	0 - 10	0 - 40	0 - 40
Soil Texture	(gravelly) loamy (sandy)	(gravelly) loamy	gravelly sandy	gravelly sandy and coarse loamy	gravelly sandy
Humus Form	Hemimor, Mormoder	Rhizomull, Xeromoder	Hemimor	Xeromoder, Mormoder	Hemimor, Xeromoder
Occurrence / Size / Distribution	predominant / medium - large / wide	uncommon / small / wide	uncommon / medium / wide	common / medium / wide	common / medium / wide

### Site Features of MSdv Site Series (continued)

Site Series	06	07	08	09
Key Features	moist, gentle lower slope and toe slope sites, predominantly on N aspects	moist, level and gently sloping sites primarily at the perimeter of wet depressions	level and toe slope positions with near-surface water table or seepage water	depressions and toe slope positions with near-surface water table
Soil Moisture / Nutrient Regimes	subhygric / poor - rich	subhygric / poor - rich	hygric / poor - rich	hygric / poor - rich
Slope Position	lower, toe, level	toe, level	toe, level	toe, depression, level
Aspect	all but predominantly NW, N, NE, and E	all	all	all
Slope Grade (%)	0 - 20	0 - 5	0 - 5	0 - 5
Soil Texture	(gravelly) loamy	loamy	loamy, silty, clayey	loamy, silty
Humus Form	Mormoder, Hemihumimor	Hemimor	Hydromor	Histomor, Hydromor
Occurrence / Size / Distribution	common / medium - small / wide	uncommon / small / unknown	uncommon / small / wide	common / small - medium / wide

MSdv Vegetation Table<sup>a</sup>

	Site Unit	02	03	04	05	01	06	07	08	09		
Tree Layer	<i>Pinus albicaulis</i>	■ ■ ■		■	■						whitebark pine	
	<i>Pinus contorta</i>	■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■	■ ■ ■ ■			lodgepole pine	
	<i>Picea engelmannii</i> x <i>glauca</i>		■ ■			■ ■	■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■ ■	hybrid white spruce	
Shrub Layer	<i>Penstemon fruticosus</i>	■ ■ ■									shrubby penstemon	
	<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>	■ ■ ■		■ ■ ■							saskatoon	
	<i>Juniperus communis</i>		■ ■	■ ■ ■		■		■ ■ ■			common juniper	
	<i>Shepherdia canadensis</i>	■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■ ■		■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■ ■		soopolallie	
	<i>Pachistima myrsinites</i>	■ ■		■	■			■ ■ ■			falsebox	
	<i>Rosa acicularis</i>	■ ■	■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■		■ ■	prickly rose	
	<i>Abies lasiocarpa</i>		■ ■	■ ■	■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■			■ ■ ■	subalpine fir
	<i>Lonicera involucrata</i>					■ ■	■ ■			■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■	black twinberry
	<i>Salix</i> spp.								■ ■	■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■	willows
	Herb Layer	<i>Balsamorhiza sagittata</i>	■ ■ ■ ■									arrow-leaved balsamroot
<i>Elymus spicatus</i>		■ ■ ■									bluebunch wheatgrass	
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>		■ ■ ■	■ ■	■ ■		■					yarrow	
<i>Calamagrostis rubescens</i>		■ ■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■ ■			■ ■ ■ ■					pinegrass	
<i>Oryzopsis pungens</i>			■ ■ ■								short-awned ricegrass	
<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>		■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■ ■ ■				■ ■ ■			kinnikinnick	
<i>Fragaria virginiana</i>		■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■ ■		■ ■		■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■		■ ■	wild strawberry
<i>Linnaea borealis</i>			■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■		twinflower
<i>Aster conspicuus</i>				■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■						showy aster
<i>Lupinus arcticus</i>				■		■ ■ ■						arctic lupine
<i>Arnica cordifolia</i>				■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■	■ ■			heart-leaved arnica
<i>Cornus canadensis</i>						■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■		■ ■ ■	bunchberry
<i>Empetrum nigrum</i>								■ ■ ■ ■				crowberry
<i>Calamagrostis canadensis</i>							■ ■ ■				■ ■ ■	bluejoint
<i>Equisetum scirpoides</i>									■ ■ ■ ■			dwarf scouring-rush
<i>Equisetum arvense</i>							■ ■ ■	■ ■			■ ■ ■ ■ ■	common horsetail
<i>Petasites palmatus</i>							■ ■ ■		■ ■		■ ■ ■	palmate coltsfoot
Moss Layer		<i>Cetraria</i> spp.		■ ■ ■								cetraria lichens
		<i>Pleurozium schreberi</i>			■ ■ ■	■	■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■			
	<i>Peltigera aphthosa</i>		■ ■	■	■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■	■ ■		■ ■ ■	freckle pelt
	<i>Cladonia</i> spp.		■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■	■	■ ■ ■	■ ■	■ ■			cladonia lichens
	<i>Dicranum</i> spp.		■ ■	■	■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■ ■		■ ■			heron's-bill mosses
	<i>Brachythecium</i> spp.			■ ■ ■		■	■ ■ ■ ■				■ ■ ■	ragged mosses
	<i>Aulacomnium palustre</i>							■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■ ■ ■		■ ■ ■ ■ ■	glow moss
	<i>Timmia austriaca</i>							■ ■ ■				false-polytrichum
	<i>Tomenthypnum nitens</i>								■ ■ ■ ■			golden fuzzy fen moss
	<i>Mnium</i> spp.										■ ■ ■ ■	leafy mosses

<sup>a</sup> Species abundance: ■ present in 40–60% of plots surveyed; ■ ■ ■ >60% of plots, mean cover <1%; ■ ■ ■ ■ >60% of plots, mean cover 1–7%; ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ >60% of plots, mean cover >7–15%; ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ >60% of plots, mean cover >15%

TABLE A1.1. Site units (shaded) in the Cariboo Forest Region and their precorrelation equivalents (unshaded).

Current (correlated) BEC unit code												
BEC Unit		Site unit										
		/01	/02	/03	/04	/05	/06	/07	/08	/09	/10	/11
Equivalent precorrelation code												
BEC Unit		Ecosystem unit										
AT	AT	(site units not yet described)										
BGxh3	PPBGg	(see Iverson and Coupé 1996a)										
BGxw2	PPBGe	(see Iverson and Coupé 1996b)										
CWHds1	CWHc	see Guide for Vancouver Region (Green and Klinka 1994)										
ESSFdc2	ESSFe1	see Guide for Kamloops Forest Region (Lloyd et al. 1990)										
ESSFwc3	ESSFh2	/01	/02	/03								
ESSFwk1	ESSFh1	/01	/02	/03	/05	/04	/07 in part	/07 in part				
ESSFxc	ESSFd	see Guide for Kamloops Forest Region (Lloyd et al. 1990)										
ESSF xv1	ESSFg, ESSF undif	npe	npe	npe	npe	npe	npe	npe	npe	npe		
ESSF xv2	ESSFg, ESSF undif	npe	npe	npe	npe	npe	npe	npe	npe			
ICHdk	ICHe3	/01	/02	/03	/04	/05	/06	/07	/08	/09		
ICHmk3	ICHe2	/01,/04	/02	/03	/05	/06	/07	/08				
ICHmw3	ICHm1	see Guide for Kamloops Forest Region (Lloyd et al. 1990)										
ICHwk2	ICHh1	/01,/05	/02	/03	/04	/06 in part	/06 in part	/07	/08			
ICHwk4	ICHh2	/01,/06	/02	/03	/04	/05	/07	/08	/09			
IDFdk3	IDFb2	/01	/03	/02	/05	/04	/06	/07	/08	/09, /10		
IDFdk4	IDFb5	/01	/02	/03	/04	/05	/06	/07	/08	/09	/10	
IDFdw	IDFundiff.	npe	npe	npe	npe	npe	npe	npe	npe			
IDFmw2	IDFj1	see Guide for Kamloops Forest Region (Lloyd et al. 1990)										
IDFxm	IDFa4	/01	/02	/03	/04	/05	/06	/07	/08	/09		
IDF xw	IDFa2	/01,/05,/07	/02	/03	/04	/06	/08	/09				

<sup>a</sup>No previous equivalent (npe)

TABLE A 1.1 (continued)

		Current (correlated) BEC unit code										
BEC unit		Site unit										
		/01	/02	/03	/04	/05	/06	/07	/08	/09	/10	/11
		Equivalent Precorrelation Code										
BEC unit		Ecosystem Unit										
MHmm2	MHb	see Guide for Vancouver Forest Region (Green and Klinka 1994)										
MSdc2	MS undiff	npe	npe	npe	npe	npe	npe	npe	npe	npe	npe	npe
MSdv	MS undiff	npe	npe	npe	npe	npe	npe	npe	npe	npe	npe	npe
MSxk	MSc	see Guide for Kamloops Forest Region (Lloyd et al. 1990)										
MSxv	MSd	/01	/03	/02	/04	/05	/06	/07	/08			
SBPSdc	SBSa3	/01	/02	/03,/04	/05	/06	/07	/09	/08			
SBPSmc	SBSa2	see Guide for Prince Rupert Forest Region (Banner et al 1993)										
SBPSmk	SBSb	/01	/02	/03	/04	/05	/06	/07	/08,/09			
SBPSxc	SBSa1	/01	/02,/03	/05	/04	/06	/07					
SBSdw1	SBSk1	/01	/02	/03	/04	/05	/06	/07	/08	/09		
SBSdw2	SBSk2	/01	/02	/03	/04	/05	/06	/07	/08	/09	/10	/11
SBSmc1	SBSm2	/01	/02	/03	/04	/06	/05	/07	/08			
SBSmc2	SBSel	/01	/02	/03	/04	/05	/06	/07	/08	/09	/10	/11
SBSmh	SBSl	/01	/02	/03	/04	/05	/06	/07	/08	/09		
SBSmm	SBSm	see Guide for Kamloops Forest Region (Lloyd et al. 1990)										
SBSmw	SBSc	/01	/02	/05	/03,/04	npe	/06	/07	/08	/09	/10	
SBSwk1	SBSj1	/01	/02	/03,/04	/05	/06	npe	/07	/08	/10	/09	/11

<sup>a</sup>No previous equivalent (npe)