

Site Units

ICHwc

Wet Cold Subzone

Adjacent biogeoclimatic units: ICHvc to the south; BWBSdk1 to the north; CWHwm in coastal valleys to the west; ESSFwv at higher elevations; some SBS (undifferentiated) to the north along the Stikine River.

Elevation range: 150 - 900 m.

Description and comparison of site series:

Zonal site series:

01 HwBl - Oak fern is widespread on mid to lower slopes and level sites on a wide variety of landforms. Zonal forests are characterized by closed stands of Hw, with Bl and scattered Sx. Blueberries, black huckleberry, false azalea, and scattered devil's club compose the shrub layer. The most common herb species are bunchberry, five-leaved bramble, oak fern, and one-sided wintergreen. The well-developed moss layer is dominated by red-stemmed feathermoss and step moss.

Drier sites: Two drier forested site series are described.

02 HwPl - Feathermoss - Cladonia is uncommon and is only found on the very driest sites such as ridge crests, glaciofluvial benches, and recent lava flows (e.g., Iskut Canyon). Trees are well-spaced, stunted Hw and Pl (<50% cover). Understory species are similar to the 03 but cover and stature are lower. Heron's-bill moss, soopolallie, and kinnikinnick are good indicators.

03 Hw - Step moss is a very common ecosystem on upper and mid-slope sites that are slightly drier and poorer than zonal. The tree cover is dominated by Hw with occasional Bl, Sx, or Pl. The understory is usually sparse with a thick carpet of feathermosses. Blueberries, black huckleberry, and false azalea dominate in the shrub layer; bunchberry, prince's pine, and five-leaved bramble are scattered in the herb layer. This unit is differentiated from the 02 by lack of heron's-bill moss and by having a low cover of Pl and better tree growth. Lack of devil's club and oak fern distinguish the 03 from the 01.

Fresh to wet sites: Five wetter forested site series are described.

04 HwBl - Devil's club is widespread and extensive in the subzone on lower slope sites that are slightly moister and richer than zonal. The tree cover is dominantly Hw with a minor component of Sx and Bl. Moist conditions are reflected in the high cover of devil's club and oak fern and the presence of thimbleberry — species that have much lower cover in the 01. Large ferns such as lady fern and spiny wood fern are absent or rare (in contrast to 05). The moss layer includes ragged and leafy mosses as well as feathermosses. Soils with slight seepage or mottling at depth are common.

05 Sx - Devil's club is common on lower to toe slope positions receiving abundant seepage. It is typified by mixed Hw/Sx stands with a fairly open canopy and good vigour. Shrub layers have a heavy cover of devil's club and often include black gooseberry, red elderberry, red-osier dogwood, and highbush-cranberry. The lush herb layer is dominated by oak fern, spiny wood fern, and lady fern — the latter two species distinguish this unit from the drier

04 site series. Horsetails are rare. The moss layer is not well developed and is dominated by ragged and leafy mosses.

06 ActSx - Dogwood occupies fairly large areas of valley bottom adjacent to streams and rivers. These ecosystems are exposed to cold air drainage and periodic flooding. The vigorous tree canopy is dominated by Act (the diagnostic feature of this unit), together with Sx and Bl. Hw is rare. The well-developed shrub layer is dominated by devil's club, red-osier dogwood, mountain alder, and highbush-cranberry. Horsetails dominate the diverse herb layer. There is little moss. The soils are generally well-drained Brunisols or Gleysols on imperfectly drained sites.

07 HwSx - Blueberry - Sphagnum represents poorly growing stands of Sx, Hw, and Bl occupying small wet depressions subject to cold air ponding. The well-developed shrub layer is dominated by blueberries, false azalea, and mountain alder, with scattered Labrador tea. The most prominent herb-layer species include bunchberry, horsetails, oak fern, sedges, and five-leaved bramble. There is a thick moss layer including red-stemmed feathermoss, sphagnum, liverworts, and leafy mosses. The soils are mostly Organics, Gleysols, or gleyed Podzols with a high water table and a thick, saturated organic layer.

08 Sx - Horsetail is uncommon and usually occupies narrow bands at the toe of slopes, in depressions, and along sluggish streams. Forests are open, mixed stands of Sx, Bl, and Hw. Horsetail is characteristic. Soils are poorly drained Gleysols (sometimes Organics) with saturated mucky humus forms. This site series can be distinguished from the 06 (which also has abundant horsetail) by its poorer tree growth, lack of red-osier dogwood and highbush-cranberry, and greater abundance of feathermosses and sphagnum. It is distinguished from the 07 by the presence of devil's club, black gooseberry, and foamflowers, and its lack of Labrador tea and lower cover of sphagnum.

Non-forested site units: Non-forested bog (31) and Non-forested fen/marsh (32) are scattered throughout the ICHwc. See page 5 • 107. Two alder-dominated, non-forested seral associations are recognized:

51 \$Sitka alder - Devil's club develops on steep valley sides where frequent avalanches prevent mature tree cover from establishing. The dense shrub layer is characterized by devil's club, salmonberry, Sitka alder, and red elderberry. Ferns dominate the herb layer. Soils are mostly well- to imperfectly drained Humo-Ferric Podzols with Moder humus forms.

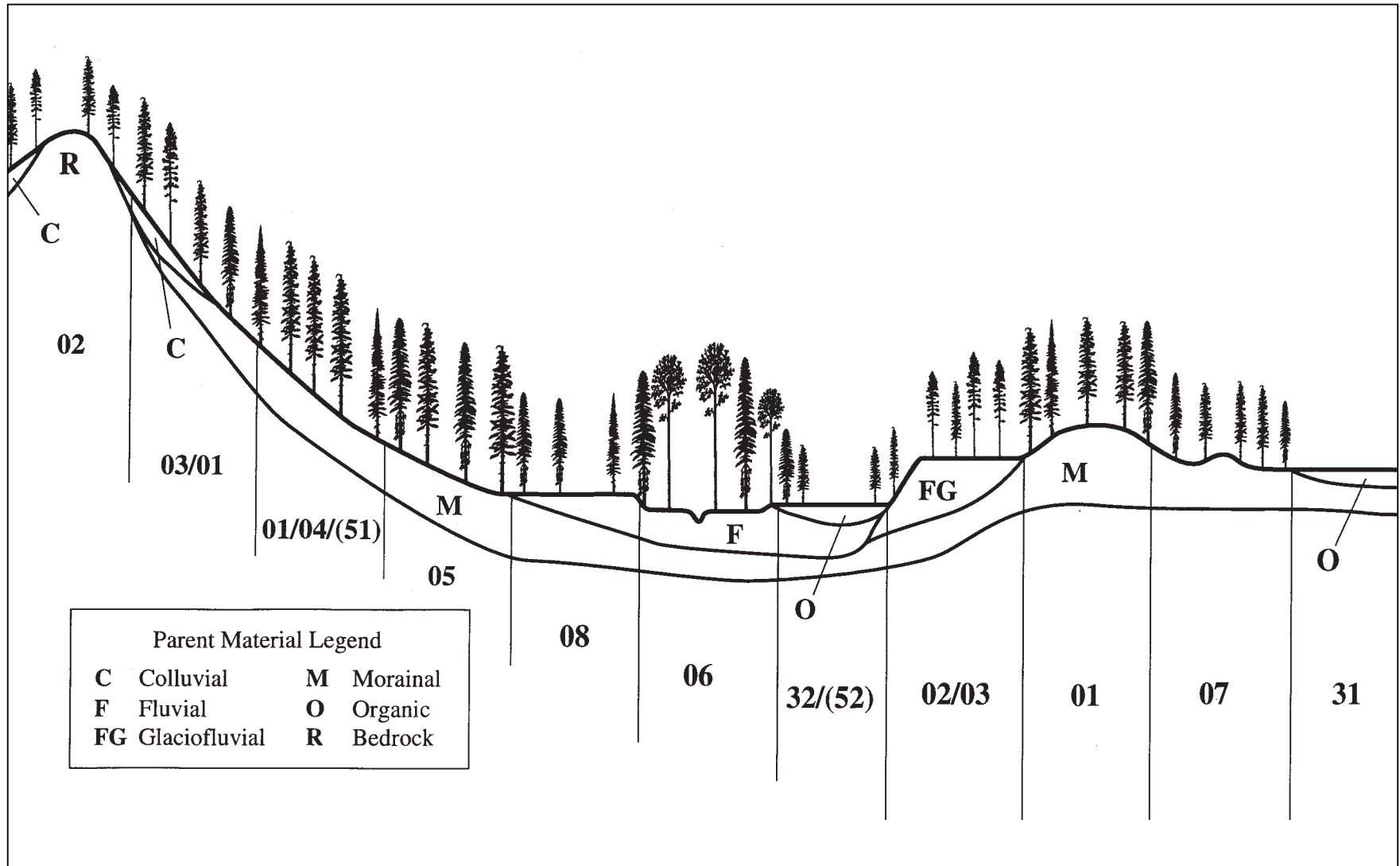
52 \$Mountain alder - Lady fern develops in swampy locations in valley bottoms where Sx -Horsetail ecosystems would be expected if the dense shrub cover ever opened up sufficiently for trees to become established. Mountain alder, rather than Sitka alder, makes up the shrub layer. Soils are saturated Organics and Humic Gleysols.

Comments: The area around Bob Quinn Lake (from Ningunsaw River to Devil's Lake) is dominated by seral stands and has such a distinct flora that a separate phase, the Bob Quinn phase [ICHwc(a)], has been proposed. In this area, Hw is generally absent, devil's club is uncommon, soils are Luvisols rather than Podzols, and the understory of mature forests contains species such as roses, snowberries, and meadowrue, which are normally associated with boreal or sub-boreal climates. This area has a history of frequent fire and probably has a colder, drier climate than the rest of the ICHwc.

ICHwc Landscape Profile^a

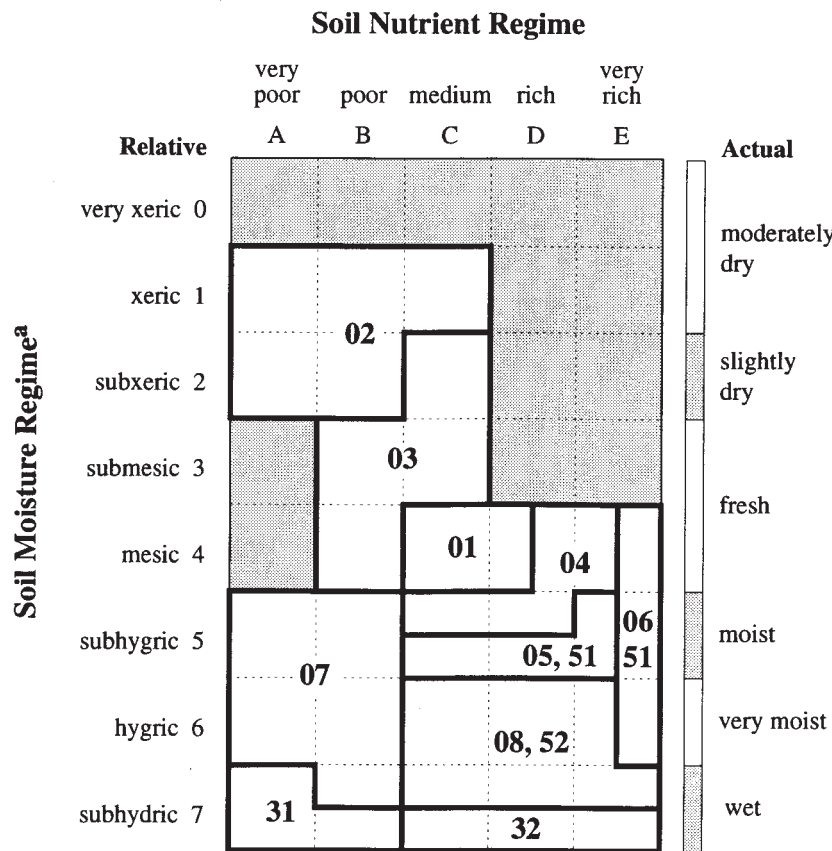
Site Units

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^a Tree symbols are defined in Appendix 3.

ICHwc Edatopic Grid



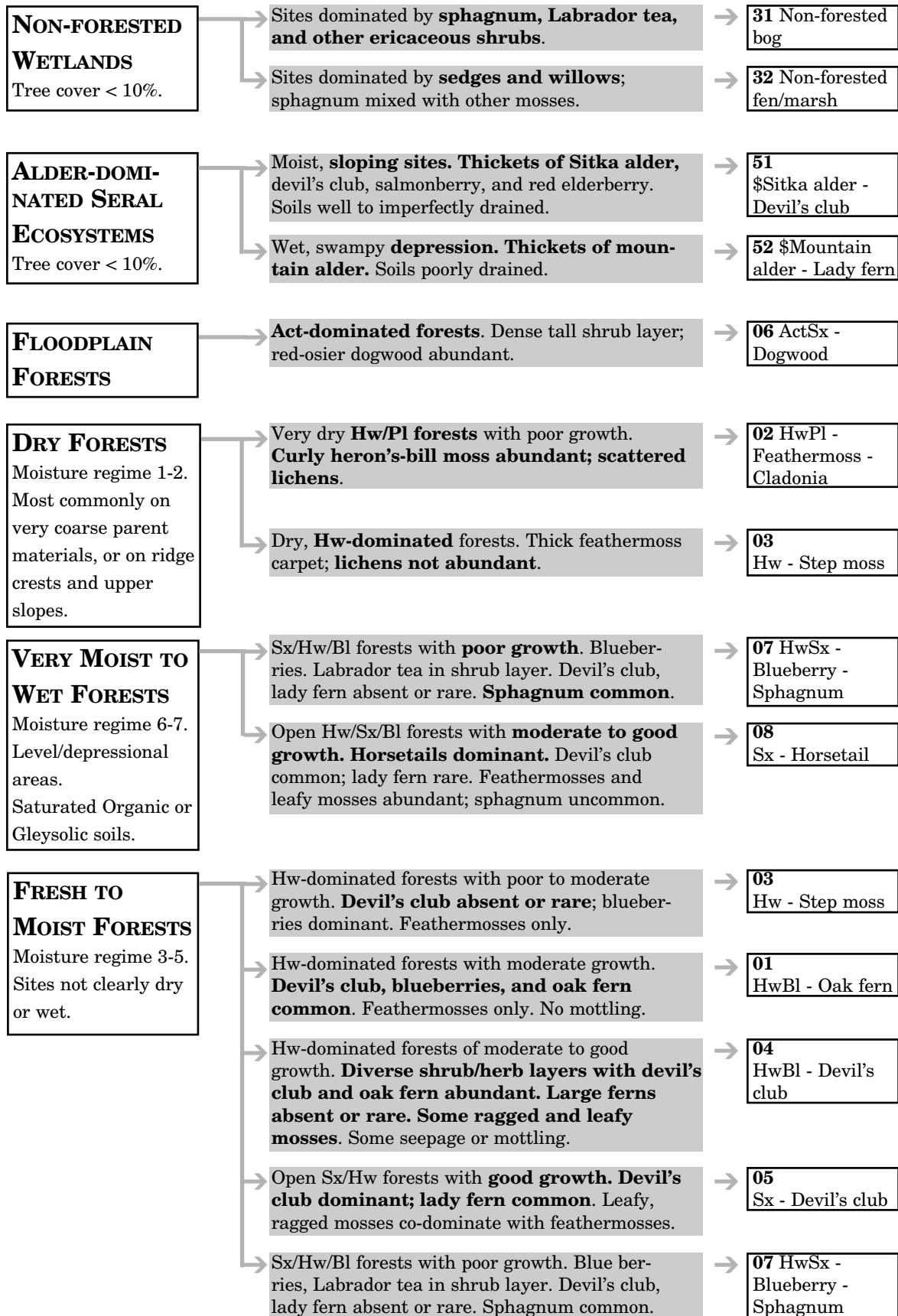
Site Series

- 01 HwBl - Oak fern
- 02 HwPl - Feathermoss - Cladonia
- 03 Hw - Step moss
- 04 HwBl - Devil's club
- 05 Sx - Devil's club
- 51 \$Sitka alder - Devil's club (Moist thicket)
- 06 ActSx - Dogwood (Floodplain)
- 07 HwSx - Blueberry - Sphagnum
- 08 Sx - Horsetail
- 52 \$Mountain alder - Lady fern (wet thicket)
- 31 Non-forested bog
- 32 Non-forested fen/marsh

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

Site Units

ICHwc Site Series Flowchart



ICHwc Vegetation Table^a

	Site Units	02	03	01	04	05	51 ^b	06	07	08	52 ^b	31	32 ^b		
• Tree layer	<i>Pinus contorta</i>	■												lodgepole pine	
	<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>	■	■	■	■	■			■	■		■		western hemlock	
	<i>Abies lasiocarpa</i>	■		■	■	■								subalpine fir	
	<i>Picea glauca</i> x <i>sitchensis</i>		■	■	■	■		■	■	■					Roche spruce
	<i>Populus balsamifera</i> ssp. <i>trichocarpa</i>					■		■	■						black cottonwood
• Shrub layer	<i>Vaccinium membranaceum</i>	■	■	■										black huckleberry	
	<i>Menziesia ferruginea</i>		■	■	■	■			■	■				false azalea	
	<i>Vaccinium alaskaense</i>	■	■	■	■	■			■	■				Alaskan blueberry	
	<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>	■	■	■	■	■	■		■	■			■	western hemlock	
	<i>Vaccinium ovalifolium</i>	■	■	■	■	■			■	■				oval-leaved blueberry	
	<i>Abies lasiocarpa</i>	■	■	■	■	■		■	■	■				subalpine fir	
	<i>Oplopanax horridus</i>			■	■	■	■	■	■	■					devil's club
	<i>Alnus crispa</i> ssp. <i>sinuata</i>	■			■	■	■	■							Sitka alder
	<i>Rubus spectabilis</i>				■	■	■	■			■				salmonberry
	<i>Viburnum edule</i>				■	■			■						highbush-cranberry
	<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>					■		■	■						red-osier dogwood
	<i>Picea</i> x <i>lutzii</i>			■					■	■			■		Roche spruce
	<i>Alnus tenuifolia</i>							■	■	■		■	■		mountain alder
<i>Ledum groenlandicum</i>									■			■		Labrador tea	
• Herb layer	<i>Chimaphila umbellata</i>	■	■	■	■	■			■	■				prince's pine	
	<i>Rubus pedatus</i>		■	■	■	■			■	■				five-leaved bramble	
	<i>Cornus canadensis</i>	■	■	■	■	■		■	■	■			■	bunchberry	
	<i>Dryopteris expansa</i>			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■				spiny wood fern
	<i>Gymnocarpium dryopteris</i>			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■				oak fern
	<i>Tiarella trifoliata</i>				■	■		■		■					three-leaved foamflower
	<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>					■	■	■	■	■	■				lady fern
	<i>Equisetum arvense</i>						■	■	■	■	■				common horsetail
	<i>Equisetum sylvaticum</i>														wood horsetail
	<i>Calamagrostis canadensis</i>								■				■	■	bluejoint
	<i>Carex aquatilis</i>									■			■	■	water sedge
	<i>Empetrum nigrum</i>												■	■	crowberry
	<i>Potentilla palustris</i>												■	■	marsh cinquefoil
• Moss layer	<i>Cladonia/Cladina</i> spp.	■		■								■		cladonia lichens/reindeer lichens	
	<i>Dicranum fuscescens</i>	■	■	■	■	■								curly heron's-bill moss	
	<i>Rhytidiopsis robusta</i>		■	■	■	■								pipecleaner moss	
	<i>Pleurozium schreberi</i>	■	■	■	■	■		■	■	■		■	■	red-stemmed feathermoss	
	<i>Hylocomium splendens</i>	■	■	■	■	■			■	■				step moss	
	<i>Ptilium crista-castrensis</i>	■	■	■	■	■			■	■				■	knight's plume
	<i>Brachythecium</i> spp.	■	■	■	■	■		■	■	■		■	■		ragged mosses
<i>Mnium</i> spp.				■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		leafy mosses	
<i>Sphagnum</i> spp.								■	■			■	■	sphagnum	

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

^b Limited data; unit described from fewer than three plots.

Site Units

ICHwc Environment Table

Site series	Phase	Soil moisture/ nutrients	Slope position	Slope % range	Parent material ^a
01		4/C(D)	mid - lower, level	0 - 90	M, C, (F, E)
02		1-2/A-C	crest - level	0 - 20	R, C (M, FG)
03		2-4/B-C	upper - mid, level	0 - 80	M, C (F, E, R)
04		4-5/(C)D-E	lower	3 - 60	F, M, E (C)
05		5/(C)D-E	lower - toe	0 - 70	F, M, (E, C)
06		4-6/E	level	0 - 5	F
07		(5)6-7/A-B	depressions	0	O (M)
08		6-7/(C)-E	depressions, level	0 - 50	O, F, M
31		7/A-B	depressions	0	O
32 ^b		7/C-E	depressions	0	O
51 ^b		4-5/ (C)D(E)	mid - upper	40 - 90	C, M, (D)
52 ^b		6-7/C-E	depressions	0	O (M) (F)

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

^b Limited data; unit described from fewer than three plots.

Soil particle size^a	Soil classification^a	Humus form depth (cm) min-mean-max	Important site features
FL(s) - KL(s)	HFP, (FHP) (FO, GL)	Mors 5 - 9 - 21	Widespread on a variety of landforms with more-or-less mesic moisture regime.
FLs - KLs, Ss	HFP, DYB	Mors 3 - 5 - 14	Restricted to very dry shallow, gravelly soils. Iskut lava beds.
FL(s) - KL(s)	HFP (FHP)	Mors 3 - 6 - 9	Typically occurs on shedding sites upslope of 01.
FL(s) - KL(s), (s)	HFP (FHP), (DYB) (gleyed)	Mors, moders 3 - 6 - 10	Intermittent seepage within 40 cm of soil surface.
FL(s) - KL(s)	HFP,FHP,DYB, (HP,G); gleyed.	Moders, mors 2 - 11 - 28	Seepage always present within 40 cm of soil surface.
S, FL	G (DYB)	Moders, Mulls, Mors 0 - 3 - 5	Active floodplain sites only. Seasonally fluctuating water tables.
--	HG, H, M, F, HFP; gleyed	peaty "O" horizons > 30 cm	Bog forest. Cold air drainage sites.
F, KL(s)	G, GL, H, M, FO	Moders, Mors 4 - 14 - 30	Saturated, poorly aerated soils along sluggish streams.
--	F, M	peaty "O" horizons >1 m	Non-forested bogs. Soils too wet and cold for tree growth.
--	H	peaty "O" horizons >1 m	Non-forested fens/marshes. Soils too wet and cold for tree growth.
FL, KL	HFP (G, DYB)	Moders < 5 cm	Avalanche tracks and late snow areas. Nutrient-rich, friable soils.
F	M, HG, (H)	Mulls, Moders 5 - 30+ cm	Wet, saturated depressions.

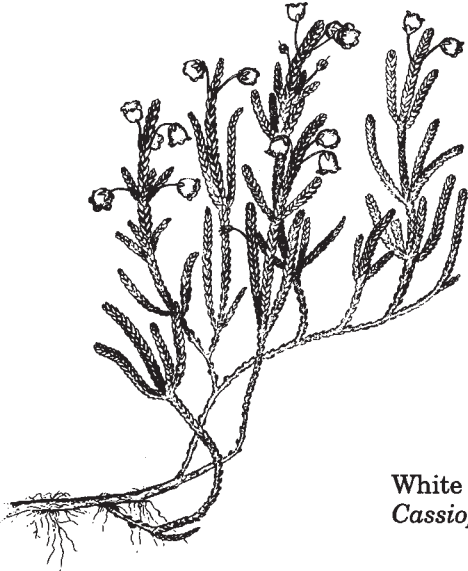
Site Units



Yellow mountain-heather
Phyllodoce glanduliflora



Copperbush
Cladothamnus pyroliflorus



White mountain-heather
Cassiope mertensiana

TABLE 5.2.1 Distribution of Fen Site Associations by biogeoclimatic zone

	BG PP	BWBS SWB	ESSF	ICH	IDF	MS	SBPS SBS	CDF	CWH	MH
Wf01 Water sedge – Beaked sedge		xx	x	xx	xxx	xxx	xxx		x ⁱ	
Wf02 Scrub birch – Water sedge		xxx	x	xx	xx	xx	xx			
Wf03 Water sedge – Peat-moss			xx				x			
Wf04 Barclay's willow – Water sedge – Glow mosses		x	xxx			x	x			
Wf05 Slender sedge – Common hook-moss		x		xx	xx	xx	xx			
Wf06 Slender sedge – Buckbean		x		x	x		x			
Wf07 Scrub birch – Buckbean – Shore sedge		x		x	x		x			
Wf08 Shore sedge – Buckbean – Hook-moss		x	x		x	x	x			
Wf09 Few-flowered spike-rush – Hook-moss			x			x	x			
Wf10 Hudson Bay clubrush – Red hook-moss							x			
Wf11 Tufted clubrush – Star moss		x	x	x		x	x			
Wf12 Narrow-leaved cotton-grass – Marsh-marigold			xxx							
Wf13 Narrow-leaved cotton-grass – Shore sedge			xx			x				
Wf50 Narrow-leaved cotton-grass – Peat-moss									x	xxx
Wf51 Sitka sedge – Peat-moss				x				xx	xx	
Wf52 Sweet gale – Sitka sedge								xx	xx ^s	
Wf53 Slender sedge – White beak-rush								x	xx ^s	

x = incidental; < 5% of wetlands

i = inland areas only

xx = minor; 5–25% of wetlands

s = southern subzones only

xxx = major; >25% of wetlands

TABLE 5.2.2 Fen Species Importance Table

Species		WF01	WF02	WF03	WF04	WF05	WF06	WF07	WF08
Shrubs	<i>Betula nana</i>								
	<i>Salix barclayi</i>								
	<i>Salix pedicellaris</i>								
	<i>Spiraea douglasii</i>								
	<i>Myrica gale</i>								
Herbs and Dwarf Shrubs	<i>Carex utriculata</i>								
	<i>Carex aquatilis</i>								
	<i>Comarum palustre</i>								
	<i>Calamagrostis canadensis</i>								
	<i>Carex lasiocarpa</i>								
	<i>Menyanthes trifoliata</i>								
	<i>Carex limosa</i>								
	<i>Carex chordorrhiza</i>								
	<i>Eleocharis quinqueflora</i>								
	<i>Trichophorum alpinum</i>								
	<i>Trichophorum cespitosum</i>								
	<i>Eriophorum angustifolium</i>								
	<i>Caltha leptosepala</i>								
	<i>Carex anthoxanthea</i>								
	<i>Equisetum fluviatile</i>								
	<i>Carex magellanica</i>								
	<i>Carex sitchensis</i>								
	<i>Rhynchospora alba</i>								
	<i>Carex livida</i>								
	<i>Eriophorum chamissonis</i>								
	<i>Vahlodea atropurpurea</i>								
	<i>Drosera anglica</i>								
	<i>Hypericum anagalloides</i>								
	<i>Triantha glutinosa</i>								
	<i>Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani</i>								
	<i>Fauria crista-galli</i>								
	<i>Senecio triangularis</i>								
	<i>Andromeda polifolia</i>								
	<i>Kalmia microphylla</i>								
	<i>Oxycoccus oxycoccus</i>								
	<i>Triglochin maritima</i>								
	<i>Drosera rotundifolia</i>								
	<i>Leptarrhena pyrolifolia</i>								
	<i>Platanthera dilatata</i>								
	<i>Sanguisorba canadensis</i>								
	<i>Utricularia intermedia</i>								
	<i>Viola palustris</i>								
Lichens and Mosses	<i>Sphagnum</i> Group I								
	<i>Aulaacomnium palustre</i>								
	<i>Drepanocladus</i> spp.								
	<i>Sphagnum</i> Group II								
	<i>Tomentypnum nitens</i>								
	<i>Philonotis fontana</i>								
	<i>Calliergon stramineum</i>								
	<i>Scorpidium</i> spp.								
	<i>Campyllum stellatum</i>								
	<i>Warnstorfia</i> spp.								
	<i>Meesia triquetra</i>								

Carex aquatilis – *Carex utriculata*

General Description

The Water sedge – Beaked sedge Fen Site Association is the most common and widespread Fen Site Association in the province. It occurs in all but the warmest and driest subzones from low to subalpine elevations on sites that are annually inundated by shallow, low-energy flood waters and that experience some late-season drawdown.

Wf01 fens are found in a wide variety of landscape positions but most commonly palustrine basins. They occupy wetter zones in larger peatland complexes but also form extensive pure “meadows.”



Species diversity is low; *Carex*

aquatilis and *Carex utriculata* cover is often continuous, with scattered forbs, aquatics, and mosses in the understorey. On sites that dry out at the surface, *Calamagrostis canadensis* or *C. stricta* can become prominent, species diversity increases, and sites become more meadow-like.

Peat depths range from 30 to > 300 cm. Common soil types include typic and terric Fibrisols and Mesisols. This Site Association tolerates variable hydrology.

Characteristic Vegetation

- Tree layer** (0 - 0 - 0)
- Shrub layer** (0 - 0 - 10)
- Herb layer** (13 - 80 - 100)
- Carex aquatilis*, *C. utriculata*
- Moss layer** (0 - 5 - 100)
- Drepanocladus aduncus*

Comments

Sites dominated by *C. utriculata* and *C. aquatilis* but with mineral or humic soils are described by the **Wm01**. Because **Wf01** and **Wm01** sites are species-poor and the two dominant sedge species have a wide ecological amplitude, the plant community poorly differentiates between sites on peat (**Wf01**) and those on mineral soil (**Wm01**). **Wf01** sites typically have less *C. utriculata* and fewer aquatics than **Wm01** sites. The **Wf01** develops from the **Wm01** in most circumstances.

Sites that are drier or at least have more pronounced microtopography than the **Wf01** are usually occupied by communities with low shrubs and high moss cover (most commonly, the **Wf02**). However, at higher elevations few shrubs occur and only moss cover increases (**Wf03**). Sites with greater waterflow are characterized by tall-shrub swamps dominated by willows or alders, and water sedges, and have mineral or humic peat soils.

Wetland Edatopic Grid

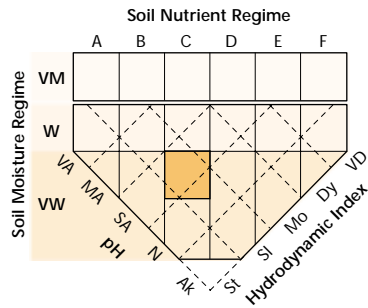


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Wf03 Water sedge – Peat-moss			xx				x			
Wf04 Barclay's willow – Water sedge – Glow mosses		x	xxx			x	x			
Wf05 Slender sedge – Common hook-moss		x		xx	xx	xx	xx			
Wf06 Slender sedge – Buckbean		x		x	x		x			
Wf07 Scrub birch – Buckbean – Shore sedge		x		x	x		x			
Wf08 Shore sedge – Buckbean – Hook-moss		x	x		x	x	x			
Wf09 Few-flowered spike-rush – Hook-moss			x			x	x			
Wf10 Hudson Bay clubrush – Red hook-moss							x			
Wf11 Tufted clubrush – Star moss		x	x	x		x	x			
Wf12 Narrow-leaved cotton-grass – Marsh-marigold			xxx							
Wf13 Narrow-leaved cotton-grass – Shore sedge			xx			x				
Wf50 Narrow-leaved cotton-grass – Peat-moss									x	xxx
Wf51 Sitka sedge – Peat-moss				x				xx	xx	
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	<i>Fauria crista-galli</i>								
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	<i>Andromeda polifolia</i>								
Shrubs	<i>Kalmia microphylla</i>								
	<i>Oxycoccus oxycoccus</i>								
Shrubs	<i>Triglochin maritima</i>								
	<i>Drosera rotundifolia</i>								
Shrubs	<i>Leptarrhena pyrolifolia</i>								
	<i>Platanthera dilatata</i>								
Shrubs	<i>Sanguisorba canadensis</i>								
	<i>Utricularia intermedia</i>								
Shrubs	<i>Viola palustris</i>								
	<i>Sphagnum</i> Group I								
Lichens and Mosses	<i>Aulaacomnium palustre</i>								
	<i>Drepanocladus</i> spp.								
Lichens and Mosses	<i>Sphagnum</i> Group II								
	<i>Tomentypnum nitens</i>								
Lichens and Mosses	<i>Philonotis fontana</i>								
	<i>Calliergon stramineum</i>								
Lichens and Mosses	<i>Scorpidium</i> spp.								
	<i>Campylopus stellatum</i>								
Lichens and Mosses	<i>Warnstorfia</i> spp.								
	<i>Meesia triquetra</i>								

Wf09	Wf10	Wf11	Wf12	Wf13	Wf50	Wf51	Wf52	Wf53	Common Name
									scrub birch
									Barclay's willow
									bog willow
									pink spirea
									sweet gale
									beaked sedge
									water sedge
									marsh cinquefoil
									bluejoint reedgrass
									slender sedge
									buckbean
									shore sedge
									cordroot sedge
									few-flowered spike-rush
									Hudson Bay clubrush
									tufted clubrush
									narrow-leaved cotton-grass
									white mtn. marsh-marigold
									yellow-flowered sedge
									swamp horsetail
									poor sedge
									Sitka sedge
									white beak-rush
									pale sedge
									Chamisso's cotton-grass
									mountain hairgrass
									great sundew
									bog St. John's-wort
									sticky asphodel
									great bulrush
									deer-cabbage
									arrow-leaved groundsel
									bog-rosemary
									western bog-laurel
									bog cranberry
									seaside arrow-grass
									round-leaved sundew
									leatherleaf saxifrage
									fragrant white rein orchid
									Sitka burnet
									flat-leaved bladderwort
									marsh violet
									peat-moss Group I
									glow moss
									hook-mosses
									peat-moss Group II
									golden fuzzy fen moss
									spring moss
									straw spear-moss
									sausage-moss
									yellow star-moss
									hook-mosses
									three-ranked hump-moss

Carex sitchensis – *Sphagnum*

General Description

Sitka sedge – Peat-moss fens occur at low elevations along the Coast, in wet drainage channels or hollows in sloping peat-lands where there is gradually flowing surface water. These

sites are uncommon and often of small areal extent relative to other ecosystems of the Coast.

Carex sitchensis grows in dense swards with *Sphagnum* species in carpets or floating in shallow water.

A diversity of other species occurs with low cover on most sites.



Peat accumulations in the **Wf51** range from thin veneers to deep blankets of poorly to well-decomposed peat. Organic layers are often intermixed with mineral materials. Fibrisols are the most common soil type but Mesisols and Humisols also occur.

Characteristic Vegetation

Tree layer (0 - 0 - 0)

Shrub layer (0 - .5 - 5)

Herb layer (15 - 82 - 100)

Carex sitchensis, *Comarum palustre*

Moss layer (0 - 40 - 100)

Sphagnum spp.

Comments

The **Wf51** is similar to the **Wf01** in most respects but has a coastal distribution; *Carex sitchensis* replaces *Carex aquatilis* on the Coast. The presence of *Sphagnum* on these sites reflects the wider tolerance to variable hydrology of *Sphagnum* species that occur in this climate and not to ombrotrophic conditions, which is typical in the Interior.

The **Wm50** occurs on more hydrologically active sites than the **Wf51**.

Wetland Edatopic Grid

