

TABLE 6.1 Selected wildlife species by subzone and variant^a

Species	Status ^b	Degree of old-growth need ^c	PP dh1	PP dh2	MS dm	MS dk	IDF xh	IDF dm1	IDF dm2	ICH dw, xw	ICH mk	ICH mw	ICH wk	ESSF dk, dc	ESSF wm, wc, vc
AMPHIBIANS															
Coeur d'Alene salamander	B									y ^d					
Ensatina salamander	G	a					y								
Tailed frog	B	a									y				
Tiger salamander	B						Y	Y							
REPTILES															
Gopher snake	B		Y				Y								
Night snake	B						y								
Western rattlesnake	B		Y				Y			y					
Painted turtle	Y		Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	y		
MAMMALS															
Badger	B		y	y	y	y	Y	Y	Y	y	y	y	y	y	y
Big brown bat	G	a	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Bighorn sheep	Y			pw	y	Psaw	PW	Y	Y	y	s			Y	s
Black bear	Y	a	y	y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Bobcat	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Caribou	B	d				w						sW	Y	PsAW	Y
Cascade mantled ground squirrel	R	a			y		y	y						y	
Cougar	Y		y	y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Coyote	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Elk	Y		Y	Y	s	Y	y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Sy	y	PSAw	SA
Fisher	B	a			Y	Y	Y		Y		y	y	y	Y	Y

TABLE 6.1. (Continued)

Species	Status ^b	Degree of old-growth need ^c	PP dh1	PP dh2	MS dm	MS dk	IDF xh	IDF dm1	IDF dm2	ICH dw, xw	ICH mk	ICH mw	ICH wk	ESSF dk, dc	ESSF wm, wc, vc
MAMMALS															
Gray wolf	Y		y	y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Great Basin pocket mouse	B		Y												
Grizzly bear	B	a			y	PSAw	p	p	p	Psaw	y	y	Y	SAW	SAW
Long-legged myotis	G	a	S	S			S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Lynx	Y		y	y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Marten	Y	d	y	y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Moose	Y	a			Y	Y	PsAW		Y	y	Y	Y	y	pSAw	pSAw
Mountain goat	Y	a			y	PsAW	y		w			Y		Y	Y
Mule deer	Y	a	PsAW		PSAW	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	S	Sw	S	SA	SA
Northern flying squirrel	G	a			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Northern long-eared myotis	B	a										s	s		S
Porcupine	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Red-tailed chipmunk	B					Y				Y	y	Y			
River otter	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Silver-haired bat	Y	a	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	Y	Y	Y	Y	S	S
Southern red-backed vole	G	a			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Townsend's big-eared bat	R		S				S	S		y	y	y			
White-tailed deer	Y		Y	Y	PSA	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	S	S	s	PSA	PSA
Wolverine	Y	a	y	y	y	y	Y	Y	Y	y	y	y	y	y	y

TABLE 6.1. (Continued)

Species	Status ^b	Degree of old-growth need ^c	PP dh1	PP dh2	MS dm	MS dk	IDF xh	IDF dm1	IDF dm2	ICH dw, xw	ICH mk	ICH mw	ICH wk	ESSF dk, dc	ESSF wm, wc, vc
BIRDS															
American Avocet	B		p			p			ps	p	p				
American White Pelican	R		sm				sM	sM	sm		sm				
Anna's Hummingbird	B						aw	sw	w		pw				
Arctic Tern	B						sa	a							
Bald Eagle	B	a	swM		ps	ps	swM	swM	swM	sM	swM	Psa	ps	ps	ps
Barn Owl	Y						y	s			psw				
Barred Owl	G	a	pw				y	y	y	a	y	a			
Barrow's Goldeneye	Y	a	SwM		sm	sm	SwM	SwM	SwM	sm	y	y	sm	sm	sm
Black-backed Woodpecker	G	a	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y
Black-chinned Hummingbird	B						ps	ps	ps		ps				
Black-crowned Night Heron	B						sm			s	ps				
Blue Grouse	Y	a	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y
Bobolink	B		ps			s	ps	ps	ps	ps	ps				
Boreal Owl	G	a			a	a				p		p		y	y
Brewer's Sparrow	B		ps				ps	ps	ps	ps					
Brown Creeper	G	a	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y
Bufflehead	Y	a	SwM	SwM	SwM	SwM	SwM	SwM	SwM	sm	SwM	ps	ps	ps	ps
Burrowing Owl	R		wm				y	a							
California Gull	B		sa				Y	ps	sm	sm	PSa w	sa			
Canyon Wren	R		y				sm			y					

TABLE 6.1. (Continued)

Species	Status ^b	Degree of old-growth need ^c	PP dh1	PP dh2	MS dm	MS dk	IDF xh	IDF dm1	IDF dm2	ICH dw, xw	ICH mk	ICH mw	ICH wk	ESSF dk, dc	ESSF wm, wc, vc
BIRDS															
Caspian Tern	B						ps			ps					
Chestnut-backed Chickadee	G	a			y	y				Y	y	Y	Y		
Clark's Nutcracker	G	a	AW		psAW	psAW	sMW	sMW		psAW	psAW	psAW	y	y	y
Common Merganser	Y	a	SwM		sm	sm	SwM	SwM		PSaw	SwM	SwM	sm	ps	ps
Common Poorwill	R		s				sm	s		ps					
Flammulated Owl	B	a	a		ps		s	sm						s	
Forster's Tern	R						sm			PSa					
Grasshopper Sparrow	B						sm	ps							
Gray Jay	G	a	w		y	y	y	y		y	y	y	y	y	y
Great Blue Heron	B	a	Y		s	s	Y	Y		SwM	sa	SwM	sa		
Great Gray Owl	G	a	y		s		y	y			w	w			
Green-backed Heron	B							s		p					
Gyrfalcon	B						wm	wm			a				
Hairy Woodpecker	G	a	y		y	y	y	y		y	y	y	y	ps	ps
Hermit Thrush	G	a	sm		sa	sa	sm	sm		sm	sm	sm	sm	s	s
Hooded Merganser	Y	a	SwM		sm	sm	SwM	SwM		PSaw	SwM	SwM	sm	ps	ps
Hudsonian Godwit	B					s	a	p							
Least Sandpiper	B		sm		a	a	sm	sm		a	a	a	a	a	a
Le Conte's Sparrow	B							s							

TABLE 6.1. (Continued)

Species	Status ^b	Degree of old-growth need ^c	PP dh1	PP dh2	MS dm	MS dk	IDF xh	IDF dm1	IDF dm2	ICH dw, xw	ICH mk	ICH mw	ICH wk	ESSF dk, dc	ESSF wm, wc, vc
BIRDS															
Lesser Golden-plover	B		m				m	m		a		a			
Lewis' Woodpecker	B	a	sm				SwM	sm		sm	sm	sm	a		
Long-billed Curlew	B		ps				psa	ps		ps					
Merlin	G	a	y	sm	sm	y	y	y	y	y	y	sm	sm	sm	
Northern Goshawk	G	a	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y
Northern Shrike	B		mw	mw	mw	y	y	y		mw	mw	mw	mw	a	a
Olive-sided Flycatcher	G	a		ps	ps	sm	sm	sm		ps	ps	ps	ps	s	s
Osprey	Y	a	PSa	ps	ps	PSaw	PSa	SwM		ps	PSaw	sm			
Pacific Loon	B		swm	s		swm	swm	swm		sm	swm	sm	sm	sm	sm
Peregrine Falcon	B		sm	m	sm	y	sm	sm		sm	sm	sm	ps	ps	ps
Pileated Woodpecker	Y	a	y		y	y	y	y		y	y	y			ps
Prairie Falcon	R		m			y	sm	sw		y	s				
Pygmy Nuthatch	G	a	y			y	y								
Red-breasted Nuthatch	G	a	y	y	y	y	y	y		y	y	y	y	y	y
Red-breasted Sapsucker	G	a				s						ps			
Red Crossbill	G	a		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	y	y
Red-throated Loon	B					aw	a								
Ring-billed Gull	B		sm			Y	sm	swM		sm	sM	s			
Short-billed Dowitcher	B		p		ps	a	m	s			s				
Spruce Grouse	Y	a	y	y	y	y	y	y		y	y	y	y	y	y
Three-toed Woodpecker	G	a	y	y	y	y	y	y		y	y	y	y	y	y
Townsend's Warbler	G	a		sm	sm	sm	sm	sm		sm	sm	sm	sm	sa	sa

TABLE 6.1. (Continued)

Species	Status ^b	Degree of old-growth need ^c	PP dh1	PP dh2	MS dm	MS dk	IDF xh	IDF dm1	IDF dm2	ICH dw, xw	ICH mk	ICH mw	ICH wk	ESSF dk, dc	ESSF wm, wc, vc
BIRDS															
Varied Thrush	G	a	w		sm	sm	y		y	psAW	smw	psA W	psA W	sm	sm
Vaux's Swift	B	a	PS				PSa	PSa	PSa	ps	PSa	s			
Western Bluebird	B		ms				sm			sm	sm	sm			
Western Flycatcher	G	a			sm	sm				sm	sm	sm	sm		
Western Grebe	B					m	SwM	sm	SwM	sm	sm	sm	sm		
White-breasted Nuthatch	G	a	y				y	y	y	y	y	m			
White-headed Woodpecker	B	a					y	ps							
White-throated Swift	B		ps				ps			ps					
White-winged Crossbill	G	a			sm	sm	sm	sm	sm	sm	sm	sm	sm	sa	sa
Williamson's Sapsucker	B	a	ps		sm		ps								
Wood Duck	Y	a	sm				w	ps		sm	ps	ps			
Yellow-breasted Chat	B									s					
Yellow-headed Blackbird	Y		PSaw		ps	ps	PSaw	PSaw	PSa	sm	PSa	ps			
TOTAL^e AMPHIBIANS			4	4	5	8	7	6	7	6	6	3	3		
TOTAL REPTILES			6	0	0	10	3	7	6	6	4	0	0		
TOTAL MAMMALS			51	54	57	62	63	58	57	63	57	57	56		
TOTAL BIRDS			220	154	172	281	250	262	205	234	188	114	108		

See footnotes next page

TABLE 6.1. (Concluded)

- a** The following subzones and variants are grouped to match the level of information available for the species listed. IDFxh includes data from IDFxh, xw, and xm; IDFdm includes data from IDFdm and dk; ICHmk includes data from ICHmk and dk; ESSFdk and dc includes data from ESSFdk, dc, and dv; and ESSFwm, wc, vc includes data from ESSFwm, wc, vc, vv, vw, and wk. The IDFxw, xm, and dk, ICHdk, and ESSFdv, vv, vw, and wk are not found in the Nelson Forest Region.
- b** R=red; B=blue; Y=yellow; G=green.
- c** a=attribute dependent. Species requires old-growth forest attributes such as large dead trees or coarse woody debris (stand level).
d=forest dependent. Species requires intact old-growth forests (landscape level).
- d** Abundance is indicated by a lower or upper case letter. Common or abundant is an upper case letter. Uncommon, scarce, rare, or casual is a lower case letter. An upper case letter does not indicate abundance throughout a subzone variant, but nearly always refers to local abundance. However, if a species has a known abundance in only a small locality in a subzone or variant a lower case letter is used. Seasonality is indicated by a letter code.
P - spring (March-May); S - summer (June -August); A - autumn (September-November); W - winter (December-February); M - migratory (Spring and Autumn);
Y - yearlong. Some cases do not fit neatly into this scheme. For instance, a species which is known to be migratory, but has on occasion been seen in December in a particular subzone, would still be listed as M. All entries are based on the provincial wildlife data base prepared by Stevens (1992) for the Wildlife Interpretation Subgroup.
- e** Totals refer to the total number of species known to occur in each subzone.

TABLE 8 Environmental characteristics of IDF subzones and variants in the Cariboo Forest Region

	IDF _{xw}	IDF _{xm}	IDF _{dk1}	IDF _{dk3}	IDF _{dk4}	IDF _{dw}	IDF _{mw}
Area (km ²)	362	2373	20	8953	3994	1009	147
Elevation (m)	600–1000	800–1200	800–1350	750–1200	1050– 1350	1050– 1400	760–900
Climate							
Precipitation (mm)	no data						
Mean annual		392	386	433	355	412	494
Mean summer		203	191	207	171	134	195
Mean winter		190	195	226	213	278	300
Mean annual snowfall (cm)		145	116	231	138	142	153
Temperature (°C)							
Mean annual	3.5	4.0	5.4	3.3	2.8	3.9	7.2
Mean warmest month	15.4	16.0	17.3	14.7	13.6	14.0	18.8
Mean coldest month	-10.2	-11.0	-10.2	-10.3	-10.3	-8.5	-5.4
Frost-free days		163	180	151	122	148	211
Soils							
Zonal soils ^a	O.G.L.	O.G.L.	O.G.L.	O.G.L.	O.G.L.	Br.G.L.	Br.G.L.
Zonal humus form ^b	HR	HR	HR	HR	HR	HR	HR

^aO.G.L. = Orthic Gray Luvisol; Br.G.L. = Brunisolic Gray Luvisol^bHR = HemiMor

TABLE 9 IDF vegetation table - zonal sites^a

	Biogeoclimatic Unit	IDF xw	IDF xm	IDF dk3	IDF dk4	IDF dw	
Tree Layer	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>	■■■					Ponderosa pine
	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	Douglas-fir
	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>				■		trembling aspen
	<i>Pinus contorta</i>			■■■	■■■		lodgepole pine
Shrub Layer	<i>Juniperus communis</i>	■					common juniper
	<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>		■■■				common snowberry
	<i>Rosa acicularis</i>	■■	■■■	■■■	■■■	■■■	prickly rose
	<i>Shepherdia canadensis</i>	■■		■■■	■■■	■■■	soopolallie
	<i>Spiraea betulifolia</i>		■	■	■	■■■	birch-leaved spirea
Herb Layer	<i>Balsamorhiza sagittata</i>	■■■					arrow-leaved balsamroot
	<i>Sedum lanceolatum</i>	■■■					lance-leaved stoncrop
	<i>Elymus spicatus</i>	■■■■■	■				blucbunch wheatgrass
	<i>Allium cernuum</i>	■■■					nodding onion
	<i>Antennaria</i> spp.	■■■					pusseytoes
	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	■■■	■■■		■■■	■	yarrow
	<i>Lithospermum ruderale</i>	■	■				lemonweed
	<i>Astragalus miser</i>	■■■	■■■		■■■	■	timber milk-vetch
	<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	■■■	■■■	■■■	■■■■	■■■	kinnikinnick
	<i>Aster conspicuus</i>	■■■	■■■	■■■	■■■	■■■	showy aster
	<i>Calamagrostis rubescens</i>	■■■■■	■■■■■	■■■■■	■■■■■	■■■■■	pinegrass
	<i>Fragaria virginiana</i>	■■■	■■■	■■■	■■■	■■■	wild strawberry
	<i>Galium boreale</i>		■■■	■			northern bedstraw
	<i>Carex concinnoides</i>	■■■		■■■	■	■	northwestern sedge
	<i>Goodyera oblongifolia</i>			■■■			rattlesnake-plantain
	<i>Vaccinium caespitosum</i>			■■■			dwarf blueberry
	<i>Orthilia secunda</i>			■■■			one-sided wintergreen
	<i>Pyrola chlorantha</i>			■■■			green wintergreen
	<i>Epilobium angustifolium</i>			■■■	■		fireweed
	<i>Linnaea borealis</i>			■■■■	■■■		twinflower
	<i>Arnica cordifolia</i>			■■■	■	■■■	heart-leaved arnica
	<i>Disporum trachycarpum</i>					■	rough-fruited fairybells
	Moss Layer	<i>Dicranum polysetum</i>	■	■■■	■■■	■■■	
<i>Cladonia</i> spp.		■■■	■■■	■■■	■■■	■■■	cladonia lichens
<i>Peltigera</i> spp.		■■■	■■■	■■■	■■■	■■■	pelt lichens
<i>Pleurozium schreberi</i>			■■■■■	■■■■■	■■■■■	■	red-stemmed feathermoss
<i>Hylocomium splendens</i>			■	■■■	■■■		step moss
<i>Peltigera aphthosa</i>				■■■	■■■		freckle pelt
	<i>Cladina</i> spp.		■■■	■	■■■		reindeer lichens

^aData are for zonal sites only; IDFdk1 and IDFmw not included due to no data from Cariboo Forest Region.

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%

Three biogeoclimatic variants of the IDFdk subzone occur in the Cariboo Forest Region.

The IDFdk1 Variant is centred in the Kamloops Forest Region (Lloyd *et al.* 1990) and includes only a very small area (20 km²) within the Cariboo Forest Region. It is very similar to the IDFdk3 except that it tends to have fewer herbaceous species and less kinnikinnick, and the Douglas-fir regeneration is less patchy.

The IDFdk3 Variant is the most extensive variant (8953 km²) of the IDFdk Subzone in the Cariboo Forest Region. It includes a broad area of the level to gently rolling Fraser Plateau east of the Fraser River valley, from the southeastern limits of the Region northwestward to about Williams Lake. At its lower elevations, the IDFdk3 borders the IDFxm, while at higher elevations it is replaced by the cold, dry climates of the SBPS and MS zones. At its eastern limits, where precipitation increases, the IDFdk3 borders the spruce climax forests of the SBSdw and SBPSmk. The climate of the IDFdk3 is similar to that of the IDFdk1 but is more moist and warmer than that of the IDFdk4. Compared to the IDFdk4, the IDFdk3 has a greater cover of mosses and twinflower and a smaller cover of lichens and kinnikinnick.

The IDFdk4 Variant lies on the gently rolling plateau bordering the valleys of the Chilcotin and Chilanko rivers. It extends from the upper slopes of these river valleys (about 950 m) across the gently rising plateau to about 1150 or 1200 m where it borders the SBPSxc. The IDFdk4 is the coldest biogeoclimatic unit of the IDF Zone in British Columbia and is climatically transitional from the IDF to the cold, dry SBPS Zone. Cold air accumulation areas in the IDFdk4 include lodgepole pine forests that are similar to those on zonal sites in the SBPSxc.

IDFdw Subzone The IDFdw is a relatively small subzone (1009 km²) that occurs only in the Cariboo Forest Region, in the valleys of the Coast Mountains. It occurs primarily in the valleys of Chilko and Tatlayoko lakes and Mosley (West Branch) Creek. Due to the influence of coastal air masses, the IDFdw has a warm, moist climate relative to most other parts of the IDF Zone in the Region. The IDFdw occurs

from valley bottoms to approximately 1050 m, where it borders the MSdc subzone. The IDFdw is replaced by the Coastal Western Hemlock Zone in the bottoms of the Mosley Creek and Homathko River valleys as they approach the coast.

Mature forests on zonal sites of the IDFdw are dominated by multi-sized Douglas-fir but the forest canopy often includes lodgepole pine and occasional subalpine fir. This is the only subzone of the IDF in the Cariboo Forest Region with subalpine fir on zonal sites. Douglas-fir is the predominant species of tree regeneration. The undergrowth is dominated on zonal sites by a moderate cover of shrubs and herbaceous species. Common shrubs are birch-leaved spirea, prickly rose, and soopolallie. Pinegrass is the dominant herbaceous species but it is much less abundant than on zonal sites in the IDFdk. The cover of mosses and lichens is sparse.

IDFmw2 Variant The IDFmw2 is a small variant that occurs primarily in the Kamloops Forest Region (Lloyd *et al.* 1990) and includes a small area (147 km²) of the Cariboo Forest Region around Canim Lake. The IDFmw2 lies below the ICHdk and ICHmk subzones. It has a moist climate relative to other IDF subzones and variants in the Cariboo Forest Region and, as a result, has similarities to ICH subzones.

The canopy of mature forests on zonal sites in the IDFmw2 is dominated by Douglas-fir but usually includes scattered western redcedar. The understory includes Douglas-fir and some western redcedar. The undergrowth is dominated by a moderate cover of shrubs, including falsebox, birch-leaved spirea, and Douglas maple. A sparse to moderate cover of herbaceous plants includes pinegrass, twinflower, and prince's pine. Lodgepole pine, paper birch, and trembling aspen dominate seral forests.

IDFdw
INTERIOR DOUGLAS-FIR
DRY WARM SUBZONE

The IDFdw is a relatively small (1009 km²) subzone that occurs in broad, low-elevation valleys of the Coast Mountains, primarily those of Chilko Lake, Tatlayoko Lake, Mosley Creek, and the Klinaklini River. A smaller area occurs in the Atnarko and Hotnarko valleys. The IDFdw occurs in an area of rapid climatic change from the dry, strongly Interior climates of the IDFDk4 to the coastal transition climates of the IDFww and the CWHds in the Vancouver Forest Region. The IDFdw occurs from valley bottoms to elevations of approximately 1200–1400 m, with upper elevations generally decreasing with distance from the Interior plateau.

Distinguishing Adjacent Units from the IDFdw

The **MSdc2** occurs above the IDFdw throughout most of its distribution. On some very steep mountain slopes, however, the **ESSFvx1** is mapped directly above IDFdw. On these steep slopes, upper elevations of the IDFdw and lower elevations of the **ESSFvx1** may have vegetation similar to the **MSdc2**. The **IDFDk4** and **SBPSxc** both occur at elevations similar to those of the IDFdw. They border the IDFdw where the Coast Mountain valleys open onto the Interior plateau. The IDFDk4 occurs in areas that are slightly warmer than the **SBPSxc**. The **CWH** Zone replaces the IDFdw in valley bottoms of the Homathko River and Mosley Creek near the Vancouver Forest Region where precipitation patterns and amounts are more similar to coastal environments. The **CWH** Zone also borders the IDFdw at the southern end of Chilko Lake.

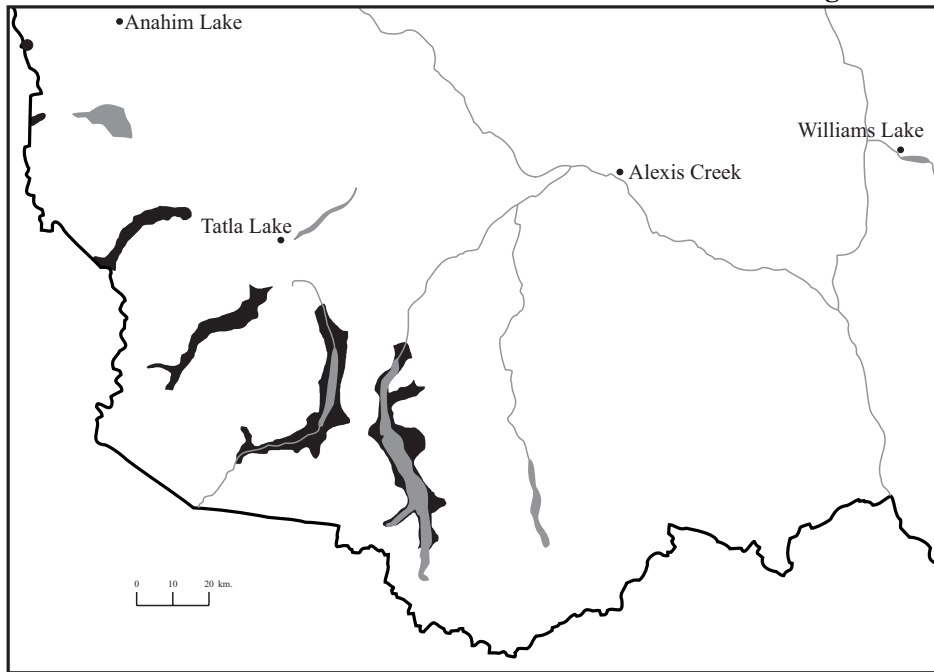
In the **MSdc2**, zonal sites have:

- climax forests dominated by hybrid white spruce and/or subalpine fir;
- little or no pinegrass.

In the **ESSFvx1**, zonal sites have:

- climax forests dominated by Engelmann spruce (or hybrid white spruce)

Distribution of IDFdw Subzone in the Cariboo Forest Region



- and/or subalpine fir;
- common grouseberry and arctic lupine;
- little or no pinegrass.

In the **IDFdk4**, zonal sites have:

- less soopolallie and more pinegrass.
- moist sites have:
- frequent subalpine fir and thimbleberry;
 - no devil's club (occasionally abundant in IDFdw).

In the **SBPSxc**, zonal sites have:

- little or no Douglas-fir;
- less common and less vigorous pinegrass;
- more common kinnikinnick and cladonia lichens.

In the **CWH**, zonal sites have:

- climax forests dominated by western redcedar and western hemlock.

Site Units of the IDFdw

Initial ecosystem surveys have been conducted in the IDFdw but survey data are currently not sufficient to develop a site classification. A site classification will be prepared in the near future and made available as an insert to this field guide.



Showy aster
Aster conspicuus



Soopolallie
Shepherdia canadensis

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				

^aNo previous equivalent (npe)

APPENDIX 5
ACTUAL SOIL MOISTURE REGIME
RELATIONSHIP TO RELATIVE SOIL MOISTURE
REGIME AND BIOGEOCLIMATIC UNIT

BEC unit	Relative soil moisture regime							7
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	
BGxh3	ED	ED	ED	ED	ED	SD	M	W
BGxw2	ED	ED	ED	ED	ED	SD	M	W
IDFxw	ED	ED	VD	VD	MD	SD	M	W
IDFxm	ED	ED	VD	VD	MD	SD	M	W
SBPSxc	ED	ED	VD	VD	MD	SD	M	W
SBPSdc	ED	ED	VD	MD	SD	F	M-VM	W
SBPSmk	ED	VD	VD	MD	SD	F	M-VM	W
IDFdk3	ED	VD	VD	VD	MD	F	M	W
IDFdk4	ED	VD	VD	VD	MD	F	M	W
IDFdw	ED	VD	VD	MD	MD	F	VM	W
IDFmw2	VD	VD	VD	MD	SD	F	VM	W
MSxk	VD	VD	VD	VD	MD	F	M	W
MSxv	VD	VD	VD	MD	SD	F	VM	W
SBPSmc	VD	VD	VD	MD	SD	F	M-VM	W
SBSdw1	VD	MD	MD	SD	SD	F	M	W
SBSdw2	VD	MD	MD	SD	SD	F	M	W
SBSmh	VD	MD	MD	SD	SD	M	VM	W
SBSmw	VD	MD	MD	SD	F	M	VM	W
SBSmc1	VD	MD	MD	SD	F	M	VM	W
SBSmc2	VD	MD	MD	SD	F	M	VM	W
SBSwk1	VD	MD	SD	F	F	M	VM	W
ICHdk	VD	VD	VD	MD	SD	M	VM	W
ICHmk3	VD	MD	MD	SD	F	M	VM	W
ICHwk2	VD	MD	SD	F	F	M	VM	W
ICHwk4	VD	MD	SD	F	F	M	VM	W
ESSF xv	VD	VD	MD	MD	SD	F	M	W
ESSF dc2	VD	MD	MD	SD	SD-F	M	VM	W
ESSFwk1	MD	MD	SD	F	M	M	VM	W
ESSFwk3	MD	MD	SD	F	M	M	VM	W

Actual Moisture Regime Codes:

ED=extremely dry; VD=very dry; MD=moderately dry; SD=slightly dry;
 F=fresh; M=moist; VM=very moist; W=wet