

| MHmm1 | MHmm2 | MHwh1 |
|--|--|--|
| 729 759 ha 6.6% 800 - 1200 m | 567 963 ha 5.1% 1000 - 1600 m | 127 465 ha 1.1% 600 - 1100 m |
| Western slopes of Kitimat Ranges and southwest Boundary Ranges, Coast Mtns. | Eastern slopes of Kitimat Ranges, Coast Mtns.; western slopes of Hazelton Mtns. | Hecate Lowland |
| Above CWHvm2 and southern CWHwm; Portland Canal; lower Skeena R.; Douglas Channel and lower Kitlope R.; Princess Royal Is. | Above CWHws2; Alice Arm, Kiteen R., Skeena R. and tribs. from Exstew to Seven Sisters; upper Kemanó and Kitlope rivers | Above CWHvh; scattered on all major coastal islands and a fringe of mainland from mouth of Portland Canal to Vancouver Forest Region |
| Maritime; cool and very wet year-round with deep, wet snow (snowpack up to 3 m); soils never freeze | Submaritime; colder and drier than MHmml with heavy, wet snowpack (2 - 3 m); soils do not freeze | Hypermaritime; mild, foggy, wet with wet, intermittent heavy snowpack (< 0.5 m) |
| Ferro-Humic and Humo -Ferric <u>Podzols</u> (Folic phases) and <u>Folisols</u> | Humo-Ferric and Ferro-Humic <u>Podzols</u> | Wet <u>Folisols</u> and Gleyed Ferro-Humic <u>Podzols</u> |
| <u>Humimors</u> ; 10 - 69 cm thick | <u>Hemihumimors</u> ; 7 - 25 cm thick | Thick, compacted <u>Humimors</u> and <u>Hemihumimors</u> |
| Hm, Ba, Hw, Yc HmBa - Blueberry | Hm, Ba, Hw, Bl HmBa - Blueberry | Hm, Yc, Hw, Cw, Ss, Pl HmSs - Blueberry |

BGC Units

trees. The windward variant, **MHmm1**, is found on the western side of the Coast Mountains, more-or-less contiguous with the CWHvm and CWHwm subzones. This variant has yellow-cedar (mainly on seepage sites), together with other maritime species such as deer fern and deer-cabbage, and it generally lacks subalpine fir, except in areas of severe cold air ponding. The leeward variant, **MHmm2**, is found on the central and eastern slopes of the Coast Mountains and the adjacent Hazelton Mountains, almost directly above the CWHws subzone. This inland variant borders on the ESSF and is colder and drier than the windward variant. It does not have yellow-cedar, and inland species such as subalpine fir and black huckleberry are widespread.

The hypermaritime windward variant, **MHwh1**, is found on the scattered patches of higher ground on the outer coastal islands and adjacent low-lying mainland that make up the Hecate Lowland. The **MHwh1** lies directly above the CWHvh2 variant, beginning at 550 - 600 m elevation. This variant is characterized by the co-dominance of yellow-cedar and mountain hemlock, the scarcity of amabilis fir, and the complete lack of subalpine fir. Western redcedar and Sitka spruce are present but grow poorly. The separation between forest and parkland is often indistinct because of the subdued terrain and the many non-forested wetlands in the landscape.

Above each forested subzone is a corresponding parkland subzone (MHmmp or MHwhp) occupying the transition from treeline to true alpine tundra (AT zone). The parkland subzones are distinguished by discontinuous forest cover interspersed with subalpine heath, lush herb meadows, and subalpine bogs and fens. Bogs and fens become increasingly common as one moves westward. Parkland subzones feature a variety of alpine/subalpine plants, such as mountain-heather and partridgefoot, that are absent from the forested subzones. Differences among the parkland variants (MHmmp1, MHmmp2, and MHwhp1) are comparable to the differences among the forested variants.