

Revelstoke PEM Entities Legend – Forested Ecosystem Units

Map Legend	Site_S	SiteMC_S	SeralAssoc	Former BEC unit	Ecosystem Name	SMR ¹	Landscape Parameters that identify this unit
ICHmw2							
Ridges	02	Not Registered		Kam 02	FdPl – Falsebox – Pinegrass	SX	Ridge top forests – these occur rocky ridge crests, very steep slopes (>80%) on south and west-facing slopes, and north hyper-steep (>100%) slopes; stand is unproductive, stunted and open; the herb layer is very sparse; reindeer lichens and rock mosses are abundant; soil is very shallow and the bedrock is exposed.
Crests	03	Not reg'd		Kam 03	FdCw – Falsebox – Prince's pine	SM	FgT, Crest and very steep forests – occur on glaciofluvial flats, crests such as eskers and hill tops; shallow to deep soils, no exposed bedrock (or rare); also on steep south slopes 65 – 80% and north slopes 80 – 100%. The only moisture is from rainfall and this sheds very quickly; the understory is similar to zonal species but a sparser cover; note that in post-harvest conditions, these sites appear as zonal – after they age, they revert back to their normal sparse vegetation.
Zonal	01	Not reg'd	/01 MS, 01 YC	Kam 01 01YS	HwCw – Falsebox – Feathermoss \$FdHwCw – Falsebox – Twinflower \$FdHwCw – Nudum	M	Zonal forests – occur on flat to moderately steep slopes on all aspects
Fresh	04 /05	Not reg'd		Kam 04	CwHw – Oakfern CwHw – Lady fern – Oakfern	M - SHG	High Fluvial Benches and Upper Toe of Slope forests – occur on moist, high benches along major rivers that do not receive annual flooding; also on the uphill sides of toes of slopes that are slightly moister than mesic. Note that this unit is zonal in the ICHwk1 so will appear more prominently near this boundary. The 05 unit is lumped here since it has a vary narrow range of existence occurring in small draws typically nested within the 04 unit.
Toes	06	Not reg'd		Kam 05	CwHw – Devil's club – Lady fern	SHG	Lower Toe of Slope forests – occur on slopes <10% with richer soils and slight moisture seepages; commonly in draws, adjacent to the stream-edge units, and along lakeshores.
Streams	07	Not reg'd		Kam 05	Act – Devil's club	SHG - HG	Stream-edge forests – occur next to streams (not rivers); these are flat benches that receive continual moisture from the stream and are commonly flooded during the spring run-off.
Fluvial	08	Not reg'd		Kam 05	Act – Thimbleberry - Sarsaparilla	HG - SHD	Fluvial forests – occur on floodplain benches (<10% slopes) next to large streams or rivers; mainly deciduous stands of Cottonwood, Spruce and Cedars; these benches are typically flooded during the spring.
Horsetail Flats	09	Not reg'd		Kam 06	CwHw – Horsetail	HG - SHD	Horsetail flats – occur on flat benches next to wetlands, lakes and streams where water is moving very slowly through clayey soils; these are generally productive stands due to the soil moisture and nutrient quality; the abundance of Horsetail and Lady Fern distinguish this unit.
Swamp Forest	10	Not reg'd		Kam 07	CwHw – Skunk Cabbage	HD	Swamp forests – occur on flat slopes at the toes of colluvial slopes or along wetland edges where the soil is clayey; the soils are saturated most of the year – open pockets of muck intermingle with the hummocks of vegetation; Skunk Cabbage is a prominent species indicating this unit.
ICHwk1							
Ridges	02	Not reg'd		Kam 02	HwCw – Azalea – Feathermoss	SX	Ridge top forests – these occur rocky ridge crests, very steep slopes (>80%) on south and west-facing slopes, and north hyper-steep (>100%) slopes; stand is unproductive, stunted and open; the herb layer is very sparse; reindeer lichens and rock mosses are abundant; soil is very shallow and the bedrock is exposed.
Crests	03	Not reg'd		Kam 03	HwCw – Falsebox – Feathermoss	SM	FgT, Crest and very steep forests – occur on glaciofluvial flats, crests such as eskers and hill tops; shallow to deep soils, no exposed bedrock (or rare); also on steep south slopes 65 – 80% and north slopes 80 – 100%.

¹ Soil Moisture Classes are: SX = Subxeric, SM = Submesic, M = Mesic, SHG = Subhygric, HG = Hygric, SHD = Subhydryc

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Zonal	01	Not reg'd		Kam 01	CwHw – Oak fern	M	Zonal forests – occur on flat to moderately steep slopes on all aspects
Fresh	04 /06	Not reg'd		Kam 01	CwHw – Lady fern – Oak fern BISxw – Thimbleberry – Oak fern	M - SHG	High Fluvial Benches and Upper Toe of Slope forests – occur on moist, high benches along major rivers that do not receive annual flooding; also on the uphill sides of toes of slopes that are slightly moister than mesic. The 06 unit is lumped here since it occupies the same topographical positions as the 04 unit but in cold-air drainages which are uncommon and not separated out in this map.
Streams	05 /07	Not reg'd		Kam 05	CwHw – Devil's club – Lady fern Sxw – Devil's club – Lady fern	SHG - HG	Stream-edge and Lower Toe of Slope forests – occur next to streams (not rivers); these are flat benches that receive continual moisture from the stream and are commonly flooded during the spring run-off; these are also the lower toe of slope forests that receive consistent soil moisture rich in nutrients. The 07 unit is lumped here since it is the toe of slope and stream-edge unit in cold-air drainages which are uncommon and not separated out in this map.
Fluvial	08	Not reg'd		Kam 05	Act – Dogwood – Thimbleberry	HG - SHD	Fluvial forests – occur on floodplain benches (<10% slopes) next to large streams or rivers; mainly deciduous stands of Cottonwood, Spruce and Cedars; these benches are typically flooded during the spring.
Horsetail Flats	09	Not reg'd		Kam 06	CwHw – Horsetail	HG - SHD	Horsetail flats – occur on flat benches next to wetlands, lakes and streams where water is moving very slowly through clayey soils; these are generally productive stands due to the soil moisture and nutrient quality; the abundance of Horsetail and Lady Fern distinguish this unit.
Swamp Forest	10	Not reg'd		Kam 07	CwHw – Skunk cabbage	HD	Swamp forests – occur on flat slopes at the toes of colluvial slopes or along wetland edges where the soil is clayey; the soils are saturated most of the year – open pockets of muck intermingle with the hummocks of vegetation; Skunk Cabbage is a prominent species indicating this unit.
ICHvk1							
Ridges	02	Not reg'd		Kam 02	HwCw –Feathermoss	SX	Ridge top forests – these occur rocky ridge crests and hyper-steep (>100%) slopes of all aspects; stand is unproductive, stunted and open; the herb layer is very sparse; reindeer lichens and rock mosses are abundant; soil is very shallow and the bedrock is exposed.
Crests	03	Not reg'd		Kam 03	HwCw – Azalea – Feathermoss	SM	Crest and FgT forests – occur on crests and hill tops, and glaciofluvial flats; shallow to deep soils, no exposed bedrock (or rare)
Circum-mesic	04	Not reg'd		Kam 04	CwHw – Oak fern	SM - M	Steep Slope Forests – occur on steep (>80%) slopes of all aspects; due to higher rainfall in this subzone, these slopes are slightly moister than crest forests.
Zonal	01 /05	Not reg'd		Kam 01	CwHw – Devil's club – Lady fern CwHw – Spiny wood fern – Oak fern	M	Zonal forests – occur on flat to moderately steep slopes on all aspects. The 05 unit is lumped here since it is the very narrow band at the transition between the 01 and 04. It is typically in the slope class with zonal, but can also occur in the slope class with 04.
Toes	07 /06	Not reg'd		Kam 01	Sxw – Devil's club Sxw – Thimbleberry – Oak fern	SHG	Lower Toe of Slope and Stream-edge forests – occur on lower toe of slope forests that receive consistent soil moisture rich in nutrients; also occur next to streams (not rivers) on flat benches that receive continual moisture from the stream and are commonly flooded during the spring run-off. The 07 is listed as the primary unit since it is very common and dominates the valley bottoms in this subzone. The 06 is lumped here since it is the toe of slope unit at higher elevations near the ESSF subzone (in fact, it is the zonal in ESSF).
Horsetail Flats	08	Not reg'd		Kam 05	Sxw – Dogwood – Horsetail	HG - SHD	Horsetail flats – occur on flat benches next to wetlands, lakes and streams where water is moving very slowly through clayey soils; these are generally productive stands due to the soil moisture and nutrient quality; the abundance of Horsetail and Lady Fern distinguish this unit.
09	09	Not reg'd		Kam 06	CwHw – Skunk cabbage	HD	Swamp forests – occur on flat slopes at the toes of colluvial slopes or along wetland edges where the soil is clayey; the soils are saturated most of the year – open pockets of muck intermingle with the hummocks of vegetation; Skunk Cabbage is a prominent species indicating this unit.

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Bog Forest	10	Not reg'd		Kam 06	Sxw - Bulrush	HD	Bog Forest – occur on wetland benches and floodplains of very slow moving water; peat lands of sphagnum mosses or sedges develop over high water tables; tree stands are stunted and sparse.
ESSFvc							
Ridges	02	Not reg'd		Kam 02	BIHm – Black huckleberry – Clad lichen	SX	Ridge top forests – these occur rocky ridge crests and hyper-steep (>80%) slopes of all aspects; stand is unproductive, stunted and open; the herb layer is very sparse; reindeer lichens and rock mosses are abundant; soil is very shallow and the bedrock is exposed.
Crests	03	Not reg'd		Kam 03	BIHm – Black huckleberry – Heron's-bill moss	SM	Crest and very steep forests – occur on crests and hill tops, and on steep slopes (65 – 80%) on all aspects; shallow to deep soils, no exposed bedrock (or rare). The 03 unit becomes zonal at higher elevations (around 1680 m) in this subzone.
Zonal	01 /04	Not reg'd		Kam 01	BIHm – Rhododendron – Oak fern BIHm – Rhododendron – Heron's-bill moss	M	Zonal forests – occur on flat to moderately steep slopes (<65%) on all aspects. The 04 is lumped here since it is the slightly drier version of zonal and occurs throughout the subzone, particularly on south slopes, where the ICHmw2 boundary is nearby, and near the parkland boundary; the rhododendron is slightly less than the 01 and oak fern drops out. We were unable to identify a topographic or soil pattern that predicted this unit.
Circum-mesic	05	Not reg'd		Kam 01	BIHm – Valerian – Oak fern	M - SHG	Zonal forests at the boundary of ICHwk1 – occur on flat to moderately steep slopes (<65%) on all aspects. This unit is dominant at the boundary of ICHwk1, and then merges sporadically with 01 at 1500 m elevation.
Streams	06 /07	Not reg'd		Kam 04	BIHm – Lady fern – Spiny wood fern BIHm – Devil's club – Lady fern	SHG - HG	Stream-edge and Toe of Slope forests – occur next to streams (not rivers); these are flat benches that receive continual moisture from the stream and are commonly flooded during the spring run-off; these are also the toe of slope forests that receive consistent soil moisture rich in nutrients. The 07 unit is lumped here since it is the toe of slope and stream-edge unit at the ICHwk1 boundary and quickly disappears.
Fluvial	08*	Not reg'd		Kam 05	BIHm – Arrow-leaved groundsel – Valerian	HG - SHD	Meadow Forests – occur at higher elevations in this subzone where the forests are interspersed with pockets of moist herbaceous meadows (sometimes called parkland forests); occur on flat to moderately steep slopes of all aspects.
Horsetail Flats	09	Not reg'd		Kam 05	BIHm – Horsetail	HG - SHD	Horsetail flats – occur on flat benches next to streams where water is moving very slowly; or on wetland benches and floodplains of very slow moving water; peat lands of sphagnum mosses or sedges develop over high water tables; tree stands are stunted and sparse; the abundance of Horsetail distinguishes this unit.
ESSFwc1							
Ridges	02	Not reg'd		Nel 02	PIBl – Rock-moss – Clad lichens	SX	Ridge top forests – these occur rocky ridge crests and hyper-steep (>80%) slopes of all aspects; stand is unproductive, stunted and open; the herb layer is very sparse; reindeer lichens and rock mosses are abundant; soil is very shallow and the bedrock is exposed.
Crests	03 /04	Not reg'd		Nel 02	PIBl – Huckleberry – Haircap moss Bl – Rhododendron – Five-leaved bramble	SM	Crest and very steep forests – occur on crests and hill tops, and on steep slopes (65 – 80%) on all aspects; shallow to deep soils, no exposed bedrock (or rare). The 04 is lumped here since it is the crest and steep slope unit at higher elevations (in fact, is the 03 unit in ESSFwc4).
Zonal	01 /05	Not reg'd		Nel 01	Bl – Rhododendron – Oak fern Bl – Oak fern – Foam flower	M	Zonal forests – occur on flat to moderately steep slopes (<65%) on all aspects. The 05 is lumped here since it is the zonal unit at the boundary of ICHwk1, and then merges sporadically with 01 in the lower half of this subzone. Because this subzone is so narrow, it was not possible to identify the consistent elevation at which the 01 and 05 separate.
Toes	07	Not reg'd		Nel 03	B. – Devil's club – Lady fern	SHG	Stream-edge Toe of Slope forests at lower elevations – occur next to streams (not rivers); these are flat benches that receive continual moisture from the stream and are commonly flooded during the spring run-off; these are also the toe of slope forests that receive consistent soil moisture rich in nutrients.


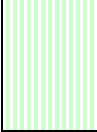













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Streams	06	Not reg'd		Nel 03	Bl – Lady fern – Spiny wood fern	SHG - HG	Stream-edge Toe of Slope forests at higher elevations – occur next to streams (not rivers); these are flat benches that receive continual moisture from the stream and are commonly flooded during the spring run-off; these are also the toe of slope forests that receive consistent soil moisture rich in nutrients.
Fluvial	09*	Not reg'd		Nel 03	Bl – Mountain hairgrass – Leatherleaf saxifrage	HG - SHD	Meadow Forests – occur at higher elevations in this subzone where the forests are interspersed with pockets of moist herbaceous meadows (sometimes called parkland forests); occur on flat to moderately steep slopes of all aspects.
Horsetail Flats	08 /10	Not reg'd		Nel 04 05	Bl – Horsetail Bl - Bluejoint	HG - SHD	Horsetail flats – occur on flat benches next to streams where water is moving very slowly; or on wetland benches and floodplains of very slow moving water; peat lands of sphagnum mosses or sedges develop over high water tables; tree stands are stunted and sparse; the abundance of Horsetail distinguishes this unit. The 10 unit is lumped here since it intersperses with the 08 unit under the same topographic and forest cover features.
ESSFwc2							
Ridges	02	Not reg'd		Kam 02	Bl – Huckleberry – Heron's-bill moss	SX	Ridge top forests – these occur rocky ridge crests and hyper-steep (>80%) slopes of all aspects; stand is unproductive, stunted and open; the herb layer is very sparse; reindeer lichens and rock mosses are abundant; soil is very shallow and the bedrock is exposed.
Crests	03	Not reg'd		Kam 04	Bl – Rhododendron Heron's-bill moss	SM	Crest and very steep forests – occur on crests and hill tops, and on steep slopes (65 – 80%) on all aspects; shallow to deep soils, no exposed bedrock (or rare).
Zonal	01 /04, 05	Not reg'd		Kam 01	Bl – Azalea – Oak fern Bl – Valerian – Oak fern Bl – Devil's club – Lady fern	M	Zonal forests – occur on flat to moderately steep slopes (<65%) on all aspects. The 04 is lumped here since it is the zonal unit at the boundary of ICHwk1, and the 05 is the zonal at the boundary of the ICHvk1, both of which merge sporadically with 01 in the lower half of this subzone.
Toes	06	Not reg'd		Kam 06	Bl – Lady fern – Oak fern	SHG	Stream-edge Toe of Slope forests at lower elevations – occur next to streams (not rivers); these are flat benches that receive continual moisture from the stream and are commonly flooded during the spring run-off; these are also the toe of slope forests that receive consistent soil moisture rich in nutrients.
Streams	07	Not reg'd		Kam 07	Bl – Valerian – Arrow-leaved groundsel	SHG – HG	Stream-edge Toe of Slope forests at higher elevations – occur next to streams (not rivers); these are flat benches that receive continual moisture from the stream and are commonly flooded during the spring run-off; these are also the toe of slope forests that receive consistent soil moisture rich in nutrients.
Fluvial	08*	Not reg'd		Kam 09	Bl – Dwarf blueberry – Peat-moss	HG – SHD	Meadow Forests – occur at higher elevations in this subzone where the forests are interspersed with pockets of moist herbaceous meadows (sometimes called parkland forests); occur on flat to moderately steep slopes of all aspects.
Horsetail Flats	09 /10	Not reg'd		Kam 08 10	Bl – Horsetail – Peat-moss Bl – Bluejoint	HG – SHD	Horsetail flats – occur on flat benches next to streams where water is moving very slowly; or on wetland benches and floodplains of very slow moving water; peat lands of sphagnum mosses or sedges develop over high water tables; tree stands are stunted and sparse; the abundance of Horsetail distinguishes this unit. The 10 unit is lumped here since it intersperses with the 09 unit under the same topographic and forest cover features.
ESSFwc4							
Ridges	02	Not reg'd		Nel 02	Bl – Huckleberry – Heron's-bill moss	SX	Ridge top forests – these occur rocky ridge crests and hyper-steep (>80%) slopes of all aspects; stand is unproductive, stunted and open; the herb layer is very sparse; reindeer lichens and rock mosses are abundant; soil is very shallow and the bedrock is exposed.
Crests	03	Not reg'd		Nel 03	Bl – Rhododendron Heron's-bill moss	SM	Crest and very steep forests – occur on crests and hill tops, and on steep slopes (65 – 80%) on all aspects; shallow to deep soils, no exposed bedrock (or rare). The 03 unit becomes zonal at higher elevations (around 1650 m) in this subzone.
Zonal	01 /04	Not reg'd		Nel 04 01	Bl – Rhododendron – Oak fern Bl – Valerian – Oak fern	M	Zonal forests – occur on flat to moderately steep slopes (<65%) on all aspects. The 04 is lumped here since it is the zonal unit at the boundary of ICHwk1, which then merges sporadically with 01 in the lower half of this subzone.

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Toes	05	Not reg'd		Nel 05	Bl – Lady fern – Oak fern	SHG	Stream-edge Toe of Slope forests at lower elevations – occur next to streams (not rivers); these are flat benches that receive continual moisture from the stream and are commonly flooded during the spring run-off; these are also the toe of slope forests that receive consistent soil moisture rich in nutrients.
Streams	06	Not reg'd		Nel 05	Bl – Valerian – Arrow-leaved groundsel	SHG - HG	Stream-edge Toe of Slope forests at higher elevations – occur next to streams (not rivers); these are flat benches that receive continual moisture from the stream and are commonly flooded during the spring run-off; these are also the toe of slope forests that receive consistent soil moisture rich in nutrients.
Fluvial	08*	Not reg'd		Nel 06	Bl – Valerian – Subalpine daisy	HG - SHD	Meadow Forests – occur at higher elevations in this subzone where the forests are interspersed with pockets of moist herbaceous meadows (sometimes called parkland forests); occur on flat to moderately steep slopes of all aspects.
Horsetail Flats	07	Not reg'd		Nel 06	Bl – Horsetail	HG - SHD	Horsetail flats – occur on flat benches next to streams where water is moving very slowly; or on wetland benches and floodplains of very slow moving water; peat lands of sphagnum mosses or sedges develop over high water tables; tree stands are stunted and sparse; the abundance of Horsetail distinguishes this unit.
ESSFwcp, wcw, vcp, vvp, & ESSFvv, & ATun, unp (Note that the following ecosystem units are based on the ESSFwcv revised BEC classification)							
Ridges	02	Not reg'd		n/a	Bl – Rhododendron – White mountain-heather	SX	Ridge top forests – these occur rocky ridge crests and hyper-steep (>80%) slopes of all aspects; stand is unproductive, stunted and open; the herb layer is very sparse; reindeer lichens and rock mosses are abundant; soil is very shallow and the bedrock is exposed.
Crests	04	Not reg'd		n/a	Bl – Rhododendron – Heron's-bill moss	SM	Crest and very steep forests – occur on crests and hill tops, and on steep slopes (65 – 80%) on all aspects; shallow to deep soils, no exposed bedrock (or rare).
Zonal	01 /05	Not reg'd		n/a	Bl – Huckleberry – Valerian Bl – Rhododendron – Valerian	M	Zonal forests – occur on flat to moderately steep slopes (<65%) on all aspects. The 05 is lumped here since it is the zonal unit at the boundary of lower ESSF's, which then merges sporadically with 01 in the lower half of this subzone.
Streams	06*	Not reg'd		n/a	Bl – Valerian – Arrow-leaved groundsel	SHG - HG	Stream-edge, Toe of Slope and Meadow forests –occurs in all three topographical and forest cover features. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Stream edge forests – occur next to streams on flat benches that receive continual moisture from the stream and are commonly flooded during the spring run-off. ▪ Toe of slope forests that receive consistent soil moisture rich in nutrients. ▪ Meadow forests - forests are interspersed with pockets of moist herbaceous meadows (sometimes called parkland forests) that occur on flat to moderately steep slopes of all aspects.

Revelstoke PEM Entities Legend – Non-Forested Ecosystem Units

Map Legend	Site_S	SiteMC_S	SeralAssoc	Ecosystem Name	SMR	Landscape Parameters that identify this unit
	n/a	AG		Alpine Grasslands	SM – M	Alpine Grasslands dominated by grasses and dryland sedges
	n/a	US		Upland Shrub	M	Upland shrub patches due to disturbances such as seepages, soil movement or harvesting. These are drier than the shrub wetland shrub units (WS) described below.
	n/a	HE		Heathlands	SM – M	Alpine heathlands dominated by mountain heathers; krummholtz and forbs are minor components.
	n/a	KR		Krummholtz	SM – SHG	Krummholtz trees generally < 2 m tall
	n/a	HM		Herbaceous Meadows	SHG - SHD	Alpine moist meadows dominated by herbs; typically toes of slopes and draws.
	n/a	WG		Gramminoid Wetlands	HG - HD	Gramminoid dominated wetlands – water grasses and tall sedges.
	n/a	WS		Shrub Wetlands	HG - HD	Shrub dominated wetlands - Willows and Alders
	n/a	LA, RI		Lakes and Rivers		Lakes and Rivers
	n/a	IS		Island	SX - SHG	Islands dominated by pioneer vegetation or riparian willows.
	n/a	AV		Avalanche	SX - SHG	Avalanche tracks
	n/a	RT		Rock and/or Talus	X	
	n/a	GL		Glacier		
	n/a	ES		Exposed Soil		
	n/a	RZ		Roads		For polygons that were typed as roads
	n/a	UR		Urban		Urban areas, clearings, road allowances, well sites