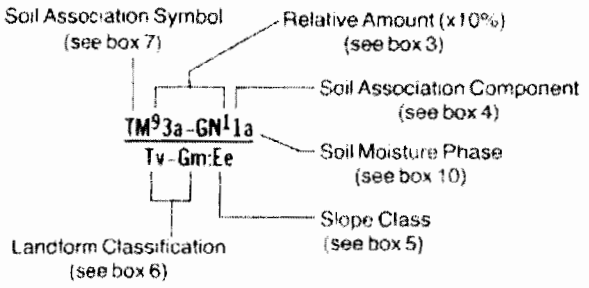
Example Legend – Soil and Landform Map – 1976 Vintage (From Soils of the Ashcroft Area)

1. Explanatory Notes

The information in the legend describes some of the important characteristics of the soils and landforms in the east half of the Ashcroft map area (NTS 92 I/SE, NE). Further information about the soils and their environment is provided in the accompanying report, *Soils of the Ashcroft Map Area*.

Original field mapping was conducted at a reconnaissance level of investigation (1:50 000 scale). Publication scale is 1:100 000.

2. Example of Map Symbol



3. Composite Map Units

Composite map units are employed where two or three different soil associations are either so intermixed or occupy such small areas that they cannot be designated as separate map units at the scale of mapping.

Numerical superscripts indicate the relative amount of each soil association component in the map polygon, ie. 9 = 90%, 8 = 80%, 7 = 70%, etc.

The soil parent materials (landforms), in the denominator of the map symbol, are designated in the same order and proportion as the soil association components in the numerator.

4. Soil Association Components

Soil components are subdivisions of the soil association based on changes in soil development and variations in drainage, texture, soil depth, land use (cultivation), or climate. The soil components are indicated and defined as follows:

Soil Component Number	Most Common Soil	Less Common Soil
1	modal soil development (central concept of the soil association)	
2	modal soil development	soil is drier due to aspect and/or elevation
3	modal soil development	soil is moister due to aspect and/or elevation
4	modal soil development	soil has different development due to changes in ecology, ie. vegetative cover and/or drainage
5	modal soil development	soil is a lithic phase (less than 50 cm deep over bedrock)
6	soil is a lithic phase (less than 50 cm deep over bedrock)	rock outcrops occupy significant areas
7	modal soil development	soil is the result of mass wasting (regosolic)
8	modal soil development	soil occupies areas affected by sheet, rill or gully erosion
9	modal soil development	soil is alkaline and/or saline
10	modal soil development	soil is the result of cultivation and has an identifiable plow layer
11	modal soil development	soil varies due to change in texture
12	modal soil development	soil varies due to cold air pooling

Example Legend – Soil and Landform Map – 1976 Vintage-cont.

5. Slope Classes*

Simple Topography Simple slopes (regular surface)	Complex Topography Complex slopes (irregular surface)	Slope Percent
A - depressional to level	**a** - nearly level	< 0.5
B - very gently sloping	**b** - gently undulating	0.5+ to 2
C - gently sloping	**c** - undulating	2+ to 5
D - moderately sloping	**d** - gently rolling	5+ to 9
E - strongly sloping	**e** - moderately rolling	9+ to 15
F - steeply sloping	**f** - strongly rolling	15+ to 30
G - very steeply sloping	**g** - hilly	30+ to 60
H - extremely sloping	**h** - very hilly	>60

*C.S.S.C., 1974, (see report)

6. Landform Classification

Genetic Material	Surface Expression
A - ablation moraine	**c** - channelled
C - colluvium	**d** - drumlinized
E - eolian	**f** - fan
F - fluvial	**h** - hummocky
G - fluvioglacial	**m** - rolling
I - ice	**p** - plain
L - lacustrine	**r** - rubbly
O - organic	**s** - steepland
R - bedrock	**t** - terraced
T - moraine (glacial till)	**v** - dissected

8. Forest Zonation Symbols*

IBG	Interior bunch grass zone
ID(a)	Interior Douglas fir zone (with seral ponderosa pine)
ID(b)	Interior Douglas fir zone (without seral ponderosa pine)
IwS	Interior white spruce zone
SAeS-alF	Subalpine Engelmann spruce – alpine fir zone

* van Barneveld, J., 1976 (see report)

11. References*

Lacate, D.S., 1969. *Guidelines for Biophysical Land Classification.*

Canada Soil Survey Committee, (C.S.S.C.), 1974 (revised). *The System of Soil Classification for Canada.*

van Barneveld, J., 1976. *Vegetation: Inventory, Availability and Interpretation.*

Holland, S.S., 1964. *Landforms of British Columbia: A Physiographic Outline.*

* The complete citations for the references are given in the accompanying report, *Soils of the Ashcroft Map Area.*

9. Most Common Drainage*

r	rapidly drained	Soil moisture seldom exceeds field capacity except immediately after water additions.
w	well drained	Soil moisture does not normally exceed field capacity for a significant part of the year.
m	moderately well drained	Soil moisture in excess of field capacity remains for a small but significant part of the year.
i	imperfectly drained	Soil moisture in excess of field capacity remains in subsurface horizons for moderately long periods of the year.
p	poorly drained	Soil moisture in excess of field capacity remains in all horizons for a large part of the year.
vp	very poorly drained	Free water remains at or within 30 cm of the surface for most of the year.

*C.S.S.C., 1974 (see report)

10. Soil Moisture Phases

no symbol	well or rapidly drained soil occurring on upper slopes and crest positions; seepage from upslope is insignificant.
a	well drained soil occurring in mid-slope positions; transmits seepage from upslope.
b	moderately well or imperfectly drained soil occurring in lower slope positions; tends to receive more seepage than it transmits resulting in weak to moderate mottling in the lower solum.
c	imperfectly to poorly drained soil occurring at the base of slopes or in depressions; seepage tends to accumulate resulting in well developed mottling and/or gleying in the solum.

12. Credits

Mapping supervision: G.K. Young.
Mapping correlation: H.A. Luttmerding and P.N. Sprout.
Date of mapping: 1972 – 1973, 1976.
Manuscript map compiled by: Drafting Section, Resource Analysis Branch, Ministry of Environment, 1972 – 1976.
Base map provided by: Surveys and Mapping Branch, Ministry of Environment, Victoria, B.C.

Cartography by the Information Systems and Cartography Unit, Land Resource Research Centre, Research Branch, Agriculture Canada, Ottawa, 1991.
Production: B. Edwards (Manager).
Drafting: H.D. Kinney (Supr.); A.D. Whelan, L. Dionne.
Map editing: D.N. Perkins (Supr.).
Photomechanical: R. St. John (Supr.), R.W. Davies, B.E. Wollenschlager.
Typography: L. Routhier.

Printing supplied by Cartographic Printing Group, Canadian Government Printing Services, Supply and Services Canada, Ottawa.