

BROAD VEGETATION COVER TYPES for the Iskut-Iskut Study Area

- 1. Explanatory Notes**
 - A broad vegetation cover map shows the dominant types of vegetation present in the landscape. Vegetation maps from an exact scientific measurement of characteristics, contrasts, use and productivity.
 - This legend describes vegetation mapped at a scale of 1:500 000 for N.T.S. sheets 104 and parts of 104A, B and F.
- 2. Examples of Map Symbols**

Broad Vegetation Cover Types

 - Example 1: GR
 - Example 2: CFM
 - Example 3: R
- 3. Composite Units**

Composite units are employed where two types of units are so distributed that they cannot be designated as separate units at the scale of mapping.

Superscript numbers show the relative percentages in tens of each unit.

GR / SA
60% of unit, 40% of unit

MAP SYMBOL	CODE	DESCRIPTION
GR	alpha grassland	alpine tundra areas dominated by grasses with significant cover of low shrubs, forbs and sedges
GR	alpine heathland	alpine areas dominated by heath vegetation with significant cover of dwarfed shrubs, forbs and ferns; wetter sites may have meadow vegetation
CFM	seral broad-leaved forest	seral forests dominated by broad-leaved trees (less than 50 percent coniferous cover); steeper south facing slopes often have open forest or forests interspersed with grassland vegetation
CFM	seral coniferous forest	seral forests (less than 100 years old) dominated by coniferous trees (less than 50 percent broad-leaved cover)
CFM	seral coniferous forest	seral forests (less than 100 years old) dominated by coniferous trees (less than 50 percent broad-leaved cover)
GR	glaciers and rock	seral vegetation areas dominated by glaciers and high alpine rock
CFM	seral mixed forest	seral forests of mixed coniferous and broad-leaved trees
GR	plonier grasslands	perennial, seral vegetation dominated by grasses, with a lesser cover of shrub and forbs
GR	plonier shrublands	perennial, seral vegetation dominated by shrubs, with a lesser cover of forbs, sedges, mosses, dicotyledonous areas, lush fibrous and river grassland bars
GR	rock complex	sparsely vegetated rock interspersed with tall, coniferous, mosses, dicotyledonous areas, lush fibrous and river grassland bars
GR	riparian forests	riparian areas dominated by forests and lush shrubland cover
GR	riparian shrublands	riparian areas dominated by shrubs and forbs
GR	subalpine	subalpine areas dominated by dense shrub and rock cover; specific areas at the base of these sites have lush meadow vegetation
GR	subalpine	subalpine areas below treeline dominated by shrubs with a significant cover of forbs, grasses, ferns and mosses
GR	wetlands	wetland areas of bogs, fens or swamps dominated by shrubs, sedges or trees

- 5. Sources of Information**
 - British Columbia Ministry of Forests
 - (1) Forest Cover Maps, 1970 Station P.S.T.D.
 - (2) Vegetation Plots Research Branch and Production Branch - 55 plots - 1980, 1981
 - Vegetation Consultants - Collected for the Association of British Topographers
 - (3) Vegetation Plots - 60 plots - 1982
 - British Columbia Ministry of Environment
 - (4) Surveys and Resource Mapping Branch
 - (1) Soils Maps - 1983
 - (2) Serran Maps - 1983, 1985
 - (3) Vegetation Survey - 125 plots - 1982
 - (4) 80 charts air photos - 1974
 - (5) Canada Department of Energy, Mines and Resources
 - (1) 80 charts air photos - 1973

- 6. For Further Information**
 - Additional vegetation data and more detailed information is available from:
 - Head, Vegetation Unit, Territorial Studies Section, Surveys and Resource Mapping Branch, British Columbia Ministry of Environment, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, British Columbia, V8W 2R4 (604) 387-4441
 - Additional vegetation maps available from:
 - MDS - B.C. Surveys and Resource Mapping Branch, British Columbia Ministry of Environment, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, British Columbia, V8W 2R4 (604) 387-4441

- 7. Credits**

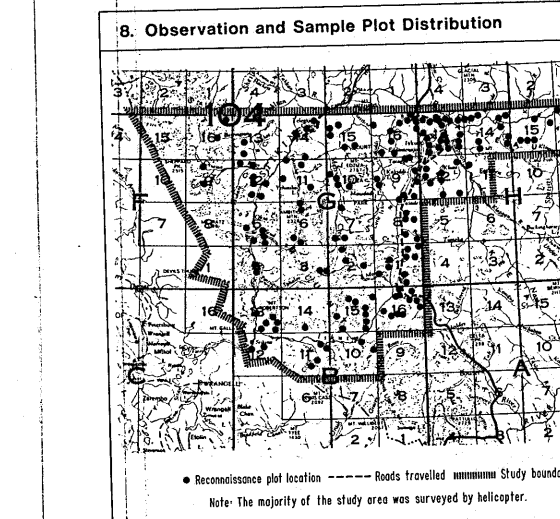
Report by: S. C. Lee

Date of field mapping: 1983

Drafted by: Cartography Unit, Surveys and Resource Mapping Branch, Kelowna, British Columbia

Date drafted: 1983

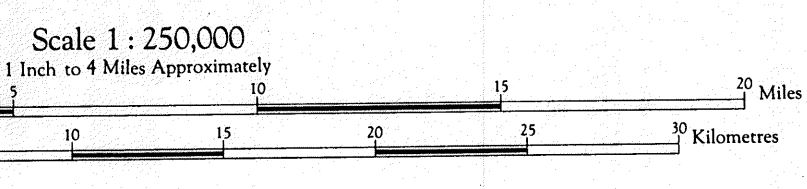
Base map provided by: Surveys and Resource Mapping Branch, British Columbia Ministry of Environment, Victoria, British Columbia



THE DECLINATION OF THE COMPASS NEEDLE, 1955

Based on control by the Topographical Survey and International Boundary Commission, Department of Mines and Technical Surveys. Compiled, drawn and printed by the ARMY SURVEY ESTABLISHMENT R.C.E. Department of National Defence, 1959-55. Aerial photography by the R.C.A.F. 1949. Area in Alaska from the Bradfield Canal map of the United States Geological Survey.

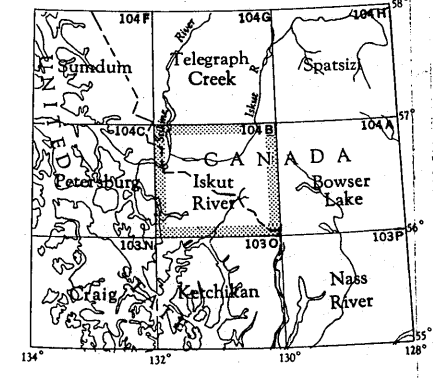
ISKUT RIVER CANADA-UNITED STATES



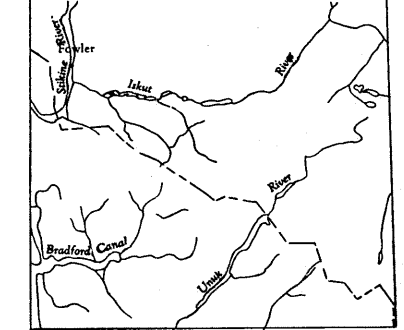
Contour Interval 500 Feet in Canada. Contour Interval in U.S.A. 200 and 250 Feet. Universal Transverse Mercator Projection. North American Datum 1927. Publication 1972

REFERENCE

Horizontal Control Point	Spot Elevation, in feet	124
Contours, Elevation	Forest, Wood, Shrub	
Depression	Swamp or Marsh	
Arrows		
Glacier or Snowfield		
Stream, Irrigation		
Power Transmission Line		



NOTE: On the above index the sheets published are shown shaded green



The declination of the compass needle at any place along a red line is the declination given on that red line. At other places the declination is between those given on the neighbouring red lines that are the place marked. At the declination is between 74° 00' East and 74° 30' East. The nearby declinations of the compass needle are decreasing 4 minutes annually.

REFERENCE

Road, Road Surface, All Weather	More than 2 Lanes Road No. 2 Lanes
Less than 2 Lanes	All Weather
Less than 2 Lanes	Dist. Weather
Canal Track, Trail	Canal Track
Railways, Multiple Track	Canal Track
Single Track	Canal Track
Boundary, International	
Province or State	
County or District	
Reservation, Indian, Military, etc.	

Copies may be obtained from The Map Examination Office, Dept. of Mines and Technical Surveys, Ottawa.