

THE CRY LAKE BIOPHYSICAL INVENTORY (1041)

DESCRIPTIVE NOTES

The Cry Lake area is situated in northern British Columbia in a region where few natural resource inventories are available. This is a biophysical inventory. Biophysical inventories are those which describe capability of the area could be assessed. Biophysical inventories are conducted in a manner similar to that used in the Cry Lake area. Biophysical inventories are conducted in a manner similar to that used in the Cry Lake area. Biophysical inventories are conducted in a manner similar to that used in the Cry Lake area.

Biophysical inventory units incorporate biological, geological, and physical (terrestrial) information to produce relatively homogeneous, recording landscape units. (Henderson, 1975). These biophysical map units include terrain information, the general distribution of surficial materials, and the geomorphology, as well as the presence of geological hazards. Although the biophysical map was initially prepared as a base for wildlife capability, it can also be used as a base on which to plan forestry and agriculture capability studies and other related activities.

The descriptive notes provide a summary of general trends, relationships and regional values as they occur in the map area. These notes are based on information from previous resource inventories, biophysical maps, and other sources. From these descriptive notes and the biophysical map units, users can obtain information on the distribution of surficial materials, geological hazards, and other features of the map area.

ACCESS, POPULATION/ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL

The Stewart-Castler Highway provides access to Dease Lake and crosses the southwestern and northwestern corners of the map area. A tractor road runs east from this highway through the Tazewell Valley, along the Tazewell River, and through Dease Lake. The Tazewell River, which flows into Kutchu Creek, the unconsolidated grade of the B.C. Railway, also provides some access along the northwestern corner of the map area and into Dease Lake.

DEASE LAKE

Dease Lake is the site of a well maintained airstrip. A good airstrip for smaller aircraft also uses the upper reaches of Kutchu Creek. Small, mostly gravelly airstrips are located along the northern shore of Dease Lake, and a gravel airstrip is also located on the new lake in the upper Tazewell and Kutchu Creeks. It is also possible to reach Dease Lake by pack train or by foot, in places, in much of the area.

WATER

There are several deposits of coarse and fine sand and gravel, and also the lower reaches of the Tazewell, and Dease River, and the upper reaches of the Tazewell River, and the upper reaches of the Tazewell River, and the upper reaches of the Tazewell River.

GLACIAL/LACUSTRINE MATERIALS

Glacial/Lacustrine materials: Silts were observed in the intertidal flats and other glacial/lacustrine sediments occurring along the Kutchu River. A series of abandoned shorelines occur east of Dease Lake and along Kutchu Creek, and in places, in much of the area. These shorelines were formed by glacial meltwater, and are primarily gravelly in texture.

FLUVIACIAL MATERIALS

Fluviacial materials: Fluvial materials occur in narrow strips along rivers. The texture of these materials depends upon the energy of the water in which they were deposited. The lowest gradient streams are sandier and deposits are a mixture of sands and gravels, while higher gradient streams are primarily gravelly in texture.

SOILS

Soils were described at 41 sites and samples were taken from 15 of these sites. The soil descriptions are based on field observations and laboratory data. The soil descriptions are based on field observations and laboratory data. The soil descriptions are based on field observations and laboratory data.

DRAINAGE

The major drainage basin of the map area is the Pacific, via the Skeena and Fraser Rivers. The Skeena River flows into the Pacific, and the Fraser River flows into the Pacific. The Skeena River flows into the Pacific, and the Fraser River flows into the Pacific.

BACKWATER GEOLOGY

Backwater deposits of the area have been mapped by Hendry and Hession, 1981. These deposits are composed of fine sand and silt, and are primarily located in the Skeena River valley, and the Fraser River valley, and the Skeena River valley, and the Fraser River valley.

MINERAL RESOURCES

Mineral resources: The map area contains several mineral resources, including coal, oil, and natural gas. These resources are primarily located in the Skeena River valley, and the Fraser River valley, and the Skeena River valley, and the Fraser River valley.

LATE QUATERNARY HISTORY

The most of the surficial materials in the map area are the result of Fraser glaciation, the last major glaciation in British Columbia (Strong et al., 1965) and recent events. Glaciation, 1975, has mapped Fraser glaciation, the last major glaciation in British Columbia (Strong et al., 1965) and recent events. Glaciation, 1975, has mapped Fraser glaciation, the last major glaciation in British Columbia (Strong et al., 1965) and recent events.

VEGETATION

Vegetation: The map area is primarily forested, and contains several types of forests, including coniferous, deciduous, and mixed forests. The vegetation is primarily composed of Douglas fir, spruce, and fir forests, and is primarily located in the Skeena River valley, and the Fraser River valley, and the Skeena River valley, and the Fraser River valley.

RECREATION

Recreation: The map area contains several recreational areas, including Dease Lake, Kutchu Creek, and the Skeena River valley. These areas are primarily used for fishing, hunting, and recreation, and are primarily located in the Skeena River valley, and the Fraser River valley, and the Skeena River valley, and the Fraser River valley.

WILDLIFE

Wildlife: The map area contains several types of wildlife, including mammals, birds, and fish. These animals are primarily located in the Skeena River valley, and the Fraser River valley, and the Skeena River valley, and the Fraser River valley.

FISH

Fish: Several fish species are present in the map area, including trout, salmon, and steelhead. These fish are primarily located in the Skeena River valley, and the Fraser River valley, and the Skeena River valley, and the Fraser River valley.

PLANT COMMUNITY

Plant community: The map area contains several types of plant communities, including coniferous, deciduous, and mixed forests. These communities are primarily located in the Skeena River valley, and the Fraser River valley, and the Skeena River valley, and the Fraser River valley.

SOILS

Soils: The map area contains several types of soils, including coniferous, deciduous, and mixed forests. These soils are primarily located in the Skeena River valley, and the Fraser River valley, and the Skeena River valley, and the Fraser River valley.

CLIMATE

Climate: The map area contains several types of climate, including coniferous, deciduous, and mixed forests. These climates are primarily located in the Skeena River valley, and the Fraser River valley, and the Skeena River valley, and the Fraser River valley.

GEOMORPHOLOGY

Geomorphology: The map area contains several types of geomorphology, including coniferous, deciduous, and mixed forests. These geomorphologies are primarily located in the Skeena River valley, and the Fraser River valley, and the Skeena River valley, and the Fraser River valley.

HYDROLOGY

Hydrology: The map area contains several types of hydrology, including coniferous, deciduous, and mixed forests. These hydrologies are primarily located in the Skeena River valley, and the Fraser River valley, and the Skeena River valley, and the Fraser River valley.

ECOLOGICAL ZONES

Ecological zones: The map area contains several types of ecological zones, including coniferous, deciduous, and mixed forests. These zones are primarily located in the Skeena River valley, and the Fraser River valley, and the Skeena River valley, and the Fraser River valley.

ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Environmental quality: The map area contains several types of environmental quality, including coniferous, deciduous, and mixed forests. These qualities are primarily located in the Skeena River valley, and the Fraser River valley, and the Skeena River valley, and the Fraser River valley.

LAND USE

Land use: The map area contains several types of land use, including coniferous, deciduous, and mixed forests. These land uses are primarily located in the Skeena River valley, and the Fraser River valley, and the Skeena River valley, and the Fraser River valley.

POPULATION

Population: The map area contains several types of population, including coniferous, deciduous, and mixed forests. These populations are primarily located in the Skeena River valley, and the Fraser River valley, and the Skeena River valley, and the Fraser River valley.

ECONOMY

Economy: The map area contains several types of economy, including coniferous, deciduous, and mixed forests. These economies are primarily located in the Skeena River valley, and the Fraser River valley, and the Skeena River valley, and the Fraser River valley.

CULTURE

Culture: The map area contains several types of culture, including coniferous, deciduous, and mixed forests. These cultures are primarily located in the Skeena River valley, and the Fraser River valley, and the Skeena River valley, and the Fraser River valley.

ART AND ARCHITECTURE

Art and architecture: The map area contains several types of art and architecture, including coniferous, deciduous, and mixed forests. These arts and architectures are primarily located in the Skeena River valley, and the Fraser River valley, and the Skeena River valley, and the Fraser River valley.

LEGEND

1. Exploratory Notes

The information in the following notes explains the important characteristics of the map units of the Cry Lake region, an area of 1,3 million ha. This legend describes the landforms at a broad scale appropriate for regional planning. Presentation scale is 1:250,000. The notes about the left-hand margin of the legend explain the symbols and abbreviations used.

2. Example of Map Unit

Photographic Region (see text DESCRIPTION NOTES)

Symbology: SPC (see FIGURE 1)

Symbology: SPC (see FIGURE 1)

3. Geological Hazards

See text for discussion of land use implications and distribution of hazards.

- A - Snow avalanching - slopes modified by frequent snow slides
- F - Flooding - surfaces subject to periodic inundation; streams and river channels subject to erosion
- F - Falling - surfaces modified by development; includes rockslides and slumps
- G - Periglacial - alluvial and glacial environments modified by frost action, erosion, and gravity
- T - Permafrost - ground which is permanently frozen; can occur at different depths in different areas; not observed during the survey

4. On-Site Symbols

These symbols are used to describe features in the landscape which occupy a limited area, and are too small to be mapped adequately at this scale.

- Drain/drainflow ridge
- Esker, direction known
- Esker, direction unknown
- Kettle
- Glacial meltwater channel, large, arrow indicates the direction of flow
- Glacial meltwater channel, small, arrow indicates the direction of flow
- Glacial meltwater channel, cut through bedrock
- Scars, inactive
- Rock glacier
- Escarpment
- Cirque
- Landslide scar
- Gravel location
- Unit boundary
- Site described and sampled
- Terranial notches in soil valleys

5. Moisture Regime

Meric - plant growth limited by insufficient soil moisture; rapidly drained, dry soils.

Misc - plants receive adequate soil moisture; well drained sites.

Uptic - some excess soil moisture; moderately drained sites.

Uptic - continual excess of soil moisture; poorly drained sites.

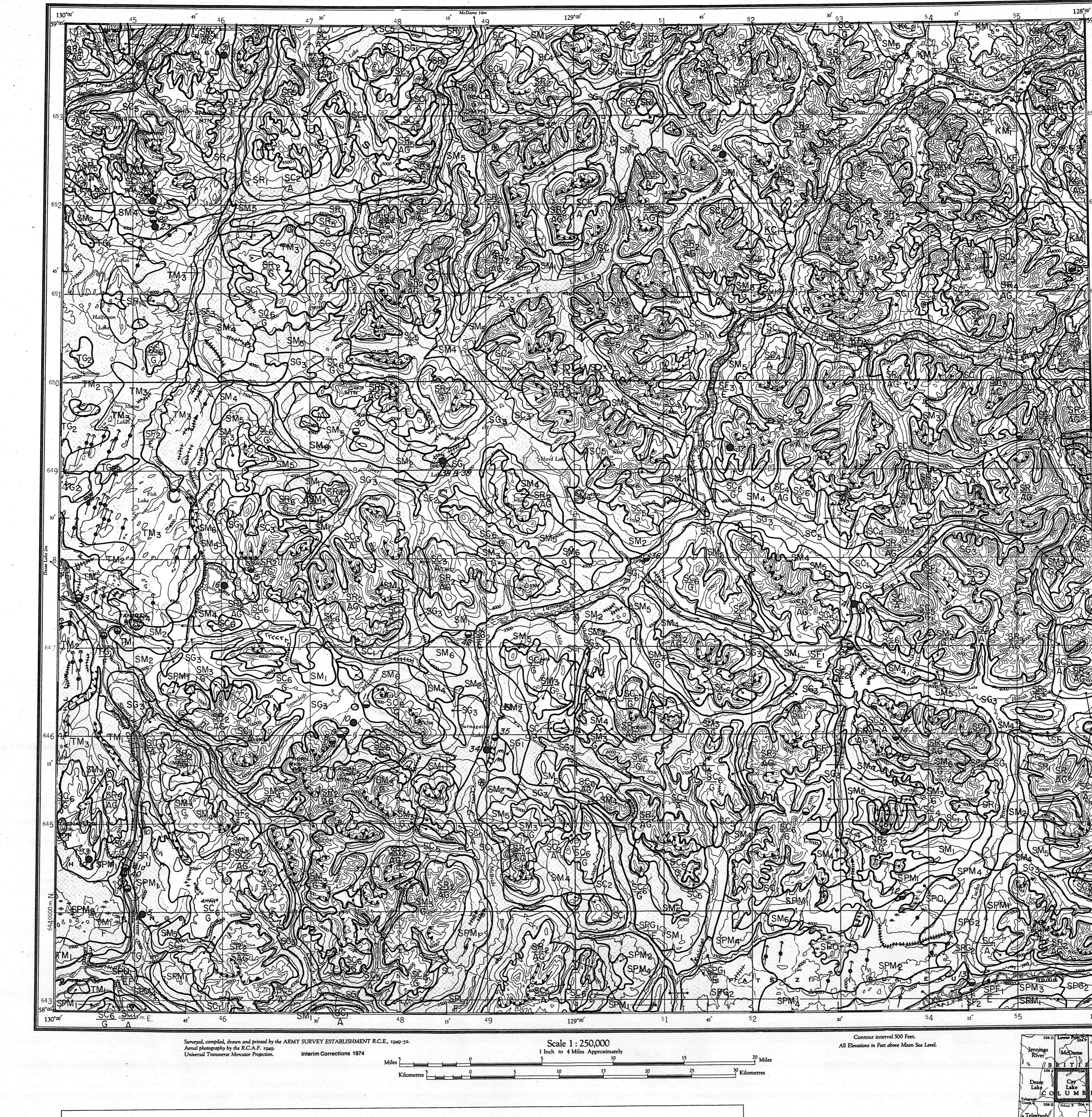
6. Slope

Level	Slope	Speed	Grade
1	0 - 15	1	0 - 5%
2	16 - 30	2	5 - 10%
3	31 - 45	3	10 - 15%
4	46 - 60	4	15 - 20%
5	61 - 75	5	20 - 25%
6	76 - 90	6	25 - 30%
7	91 - 105	7	30 - 35%

7. Sources of Further Information and References

Alaska Geographic Survey, 1975. The Skeena River, N.W. 1/4, N.W. 1/4, Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Fairbanks, Alaska.

Geological Survey of Canada, 1975. Geologic Map of the Skeena River Basin, British Columbia, Canada.



CLIMATE (M. Fenger, personal communication, 1980)

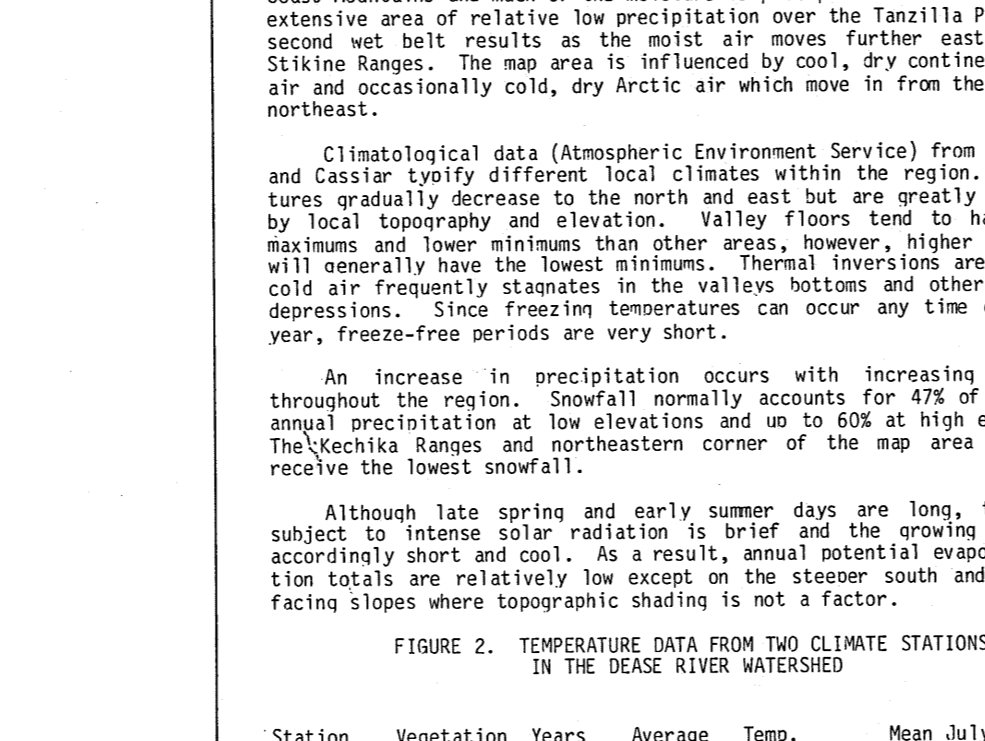


FIGURE 4: MAP SYMBOL AND VEGETATION ZONES AND SUBZONES

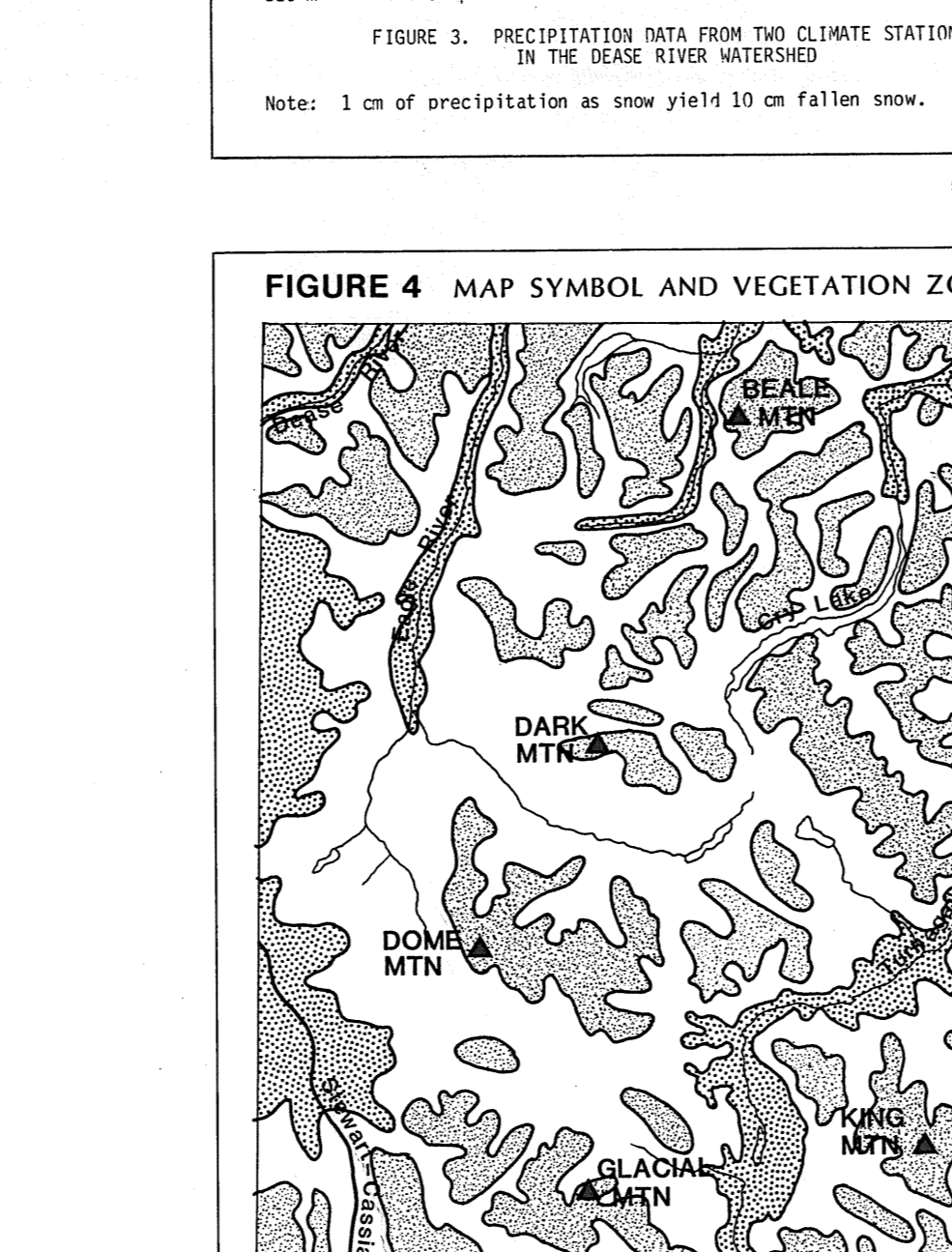
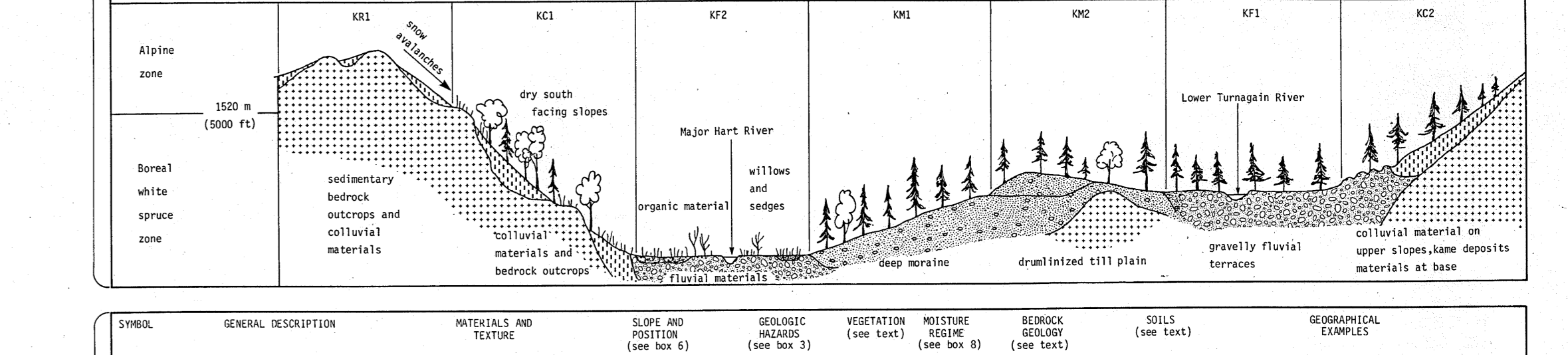


FIGURE 1: MAP UNIT DESCRIPTIONS

UNIT	GENERAL DESCRIPTION	INITIALS AND SYMBOLS	GEOMORPHOLOGY	VEGETATION	MOISTURE REGIME	SOILS	GEOMORPHOLOGY
101	FLUVIACIAL SAND AND GRAVEL	FLUVIACIAL SAND AND GRAVEL	FLUVIACIAL SAND AND GRAVEL	FLUVIACIAL SAND AND GRAVEL	FLUVIACIAL SAND AND GRAVEL	FLUVIACIAL SAND AND GRAVEL	FLUVIACIAL SAND AND GRAVEL
102	GLACIAL/LACUSTRINE SAND AND GRAVEL	GLACIAL/LACUSTRINE SAND AND GRAVEL	GLACIAL/LACUSTRINE SAND AND GRAVEL	GLACIAL/LACUSTRINE SAND AND GRAVEL	GLACIAL/LACUSTRINE SAND AND GRAVEL	GLACIAL/LACUSTRINE SAND AND GRAVEL	GLACIAL/LACUSTRINE SAND AND GRAVEL



UNIT	GENERAL DESCRIPTION	INITIALS AND SYMBOLS	GEOMORPHOLOGY	VEGETATION	MOISTURE REGIME	SOILS	GEOMORPHOLOGY
103	FLUVIACIAL SAND AND GRAVEL	FLUVIACIAL SAND AND GRAVEL	FLUVIACIAL SAND AND GRAVEL	FLUVIACIAL SAND AND GRAVEL	FLUVIACIAL SAND AND GRAVEL	FLUVIACIAL SAND AND GRAVEL	FLUVIACIAL SAND AND GRAVEL
104	GLACIAL/LACUSTRINE SAND AND GRAVEL	GLACIAL/LACUSTRINE SAND AND GRAVEL	GLACIAL/LACUSTRINE SAND AND GRAVEL	GLACIAL/LACUSTRINE SAND AND GRAVEL	GLACIAL/LACUSTRINE SAND AND GRAVEL	GLACIAL/LACUSTRINE SAND AND GRAVEL	GLACIAL/LACUSTRINE SAND AND GRAVEL

FIGURE 5: GENERAL RELIABILITY GUIDE

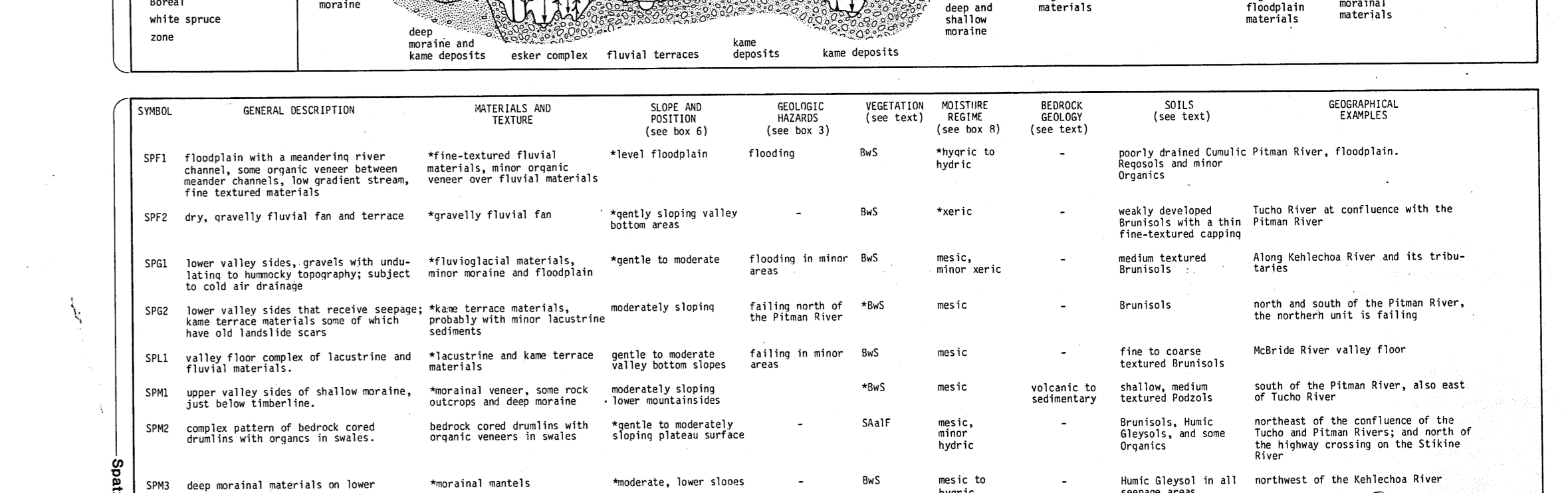


FIGURE 3: PRECIPITATION AS A PERCENTAGE OF MONTHLY POTENTIAL EVAPORATION

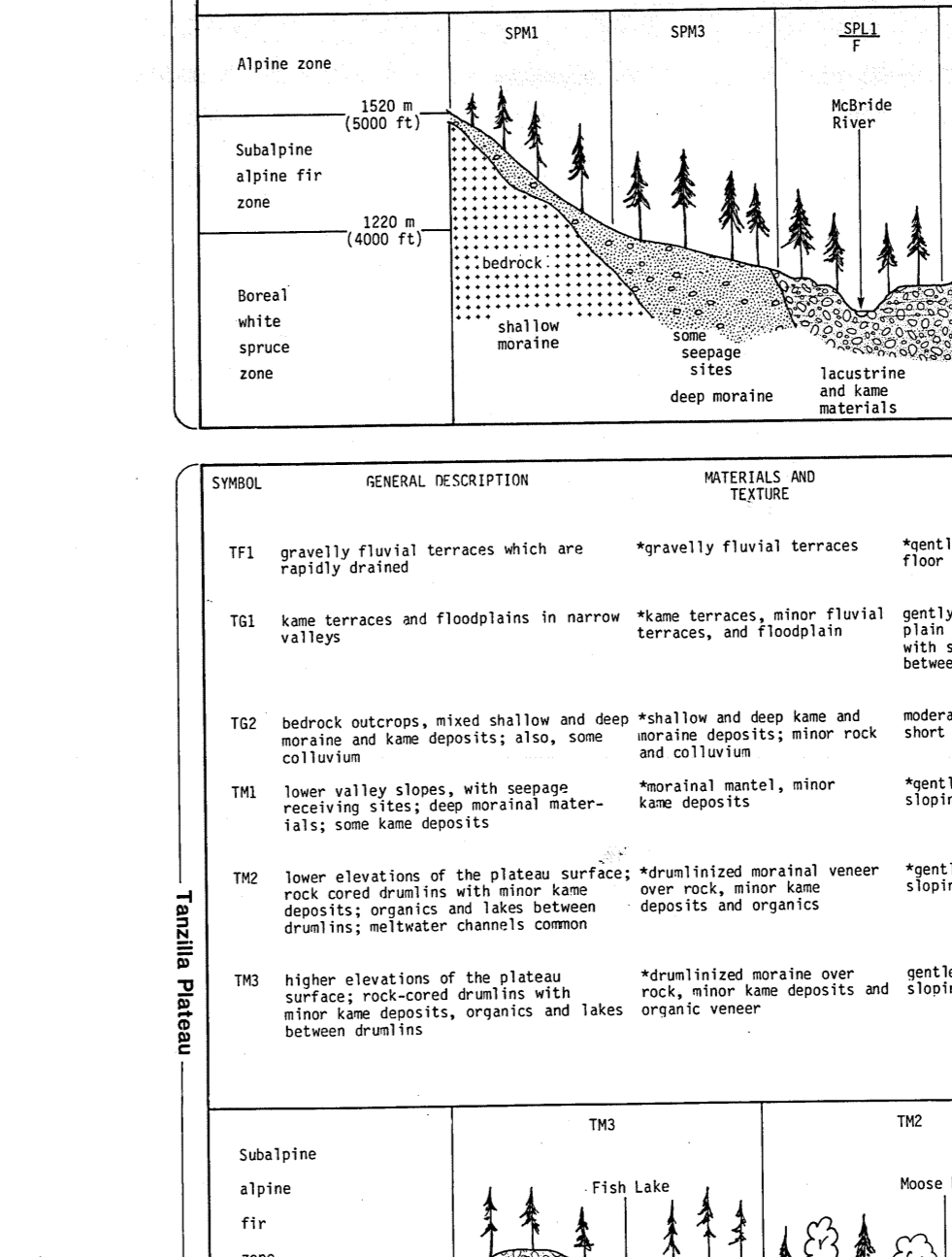


FIGURE 2: TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION

FIGURE 4: MAP SYMBOL AND VEGETATION ZONES AND SUBZONES