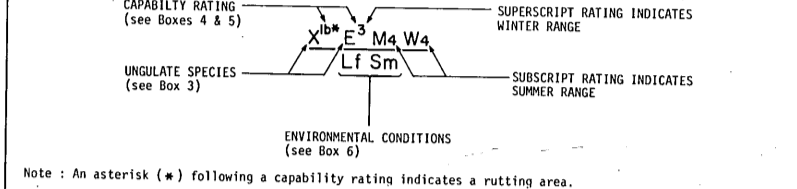


BIOPHYSICAL CLASSIFICATION FOR WILDLIFE CAPABILITY

1. Explanatory Notes

This map represents a biophysical classification for wildlife (ungulate) capability. It is general in nature and is not intended to be used as a detailed planning tool for forestry and agriculture, wildlife management or land use planning. The classification is based on the biophysical characteristics of the land and is not intended to be used as a detailed planning tool for forestry and agriculture, wildlife management or land use planning. The classification is based on the biophysical characteristics of the land and is not intended to be used as a detailed planning tool for forestry and agriculture, wildlife management or land use planning.

2. Example of Map Symbol



Note: An asterisk (*) following a capability rating indicates a nesting area. This symbol is used to indicate a nesting area.

3. Ungulate Species Symbols

Black-tailed Deer	Elk	Moose	White-tailed Deer
C. Caribou	E. Elk	M. Moose	W. Deer

4. Capability Classes

- CLASS 1 Lands in this class have very high capability to support the assigned ungulate species. When required, this class may be subdivided on the basis of productivity into classes 1a, 1b and 1c.
- CLASS 2 Lands in this class have high capability to support the assigned ungulate species.
- CLASS 3 Lands in this class have moderate capability to support the assigned ungulate species.
- CLASS 4 Lands in this class have low capability to support the assigned ungulate species.
- CLASS 5 Lands in this class have very low capability to support the assigned ungulate species.
- CLASS 6 Lands in this class have no or virtually no capability to support ungulates.

5. Biophysical Ungulate Capability Class Carrying Capacity Estimates

Species Class	Black-tailed Deer	White-tailed Deer	Moose	Elk	Caribou	Moose	Elk
1a	24-41	26-32	20-24	16-20	13-15	10-12	8-9
1b	27-34	23-26	18-20	13-15	10-13	8-10	6-8
1c	20-27	16-21	13-16	10-13	8-10	6-8	5-6
2	14-20	11-14	8-11	7-9	6-8	4-6	3-5
3	7-14	5-11	4-6	3-7	3-5	2-4	2-3
4	3-7	2-5	2-4	1-3	1-3	1-2	1-2
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

6. Environmental Conditions

- The most significant environmental conditions influencing the production of the species and thus determining the capability class, are indicated on the map by symbols. The environmental conditions affect the ability of the land to meet the needs of the species in terms of food, cover and other requirements. For convenience, the environmental conditions symbols are placed in three main categories: those relating to climate (such as snowfall or temperature), those relating to the inherent characteristics of the land (such as topography, soils or vegetation potential), and those relating to permanent anthropogenic (man-made) changes to the land base.
- CLIMATE**
- 10 - HIGH SNOW - unit in which very high snow accumulation is greater than approximately one meter
 - 11 - LOW SNOW - unit in which snow accumulation is less than approximately one half meter in depth
 - 12 - MODERATE SNOW - unit in which snow accumulation is approximately one half to one meter in depth
 - 13 - SOME ICE AND GLACIERS - unit of permanent ice or snow
 - 14 - INTERMITTENT SNOW ACCUMULATION - unit in which snow accumulation is significantly reduced through exposure to solar radiation on southerly aspect
 - 15 - WINDY SNOW - unit in which snow accumulation is considerably reduced by wind erosion
 - 16 - ALPINE WINDS - unit of high elevations that is subject to arctic to winter from extreme re-entrainment and wind action
 - 17 - COOL AIR LAYER - extreme and persistent freezing temperatures below temperature inversions
 - 18 - FROST POCKETS - unit that is subject to increased occurrence of freezing temperatures relative to the surrounding terrain
 - 19 - WINDY HEAT - unit that is subject to high heat during extreme re-entrainment
 - 20 - WARM AIR LAYER - relatively warm air, occurring over temperature inversions
 - 21 - EXPOSURE - unit that is greatly exposed to local winds throughout the year
- ANTHROPOGENIC**
- 22 - RESERVOIR DEVELOPMENT ZONE - the area between full pool and low pool in reservoirs
 - 23 - INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT - unit of industrial development such as mills, saws, tailings or spoil areas
 - 24 - TRANSPORTATION CORRIDORS - unit that has a significant proportion of transportation facilities such as roads or railways
 - 25 - URBAN DEVELOPMENT - unit that has permanent urban development
- SOILS AND LANDFORMS**
- 26 - ALPINE TUNDRA SOILS - unit of virtually treeless high elevation tundra or plateaus
 - 27 - ALKALINE SOILS - unit of strongly alkaline soil
 - 28 - OPEN FOREST SOILS - unit where an open forest or a transition forest/grassland has been established
 - 29 - UPLAND FOREST SOILS - unit where dense conifer forests have been established
 - 30 - GRASSLAND SOILS - unit where a grassland has been established
 - 31 - MOIST SOILS - unit of moist mineral soil
 - 32 - HUMID FOREST SOILS - unit that has an interrupted forest cover of stunted subalpine tree species
 - 33 - DEEP LACUSTRINE DEPOSITS - unit that is dominated by soils developed from deep, lacustrine lacustrine deposits
 - 34 - SUBALPINE HEATHS - unit where a subalpine meadow has been established
 - 35 - PROSOPIC SOILS - unit with poor drainage that is dominated by organic soils
 - 36 - REDDISH - unit that is dominated by heath
 - 37 - SALINE SOILS - unit of strongly saline soil
 - 38 - SALINE - unit that is dominated by salt
 - 39 - DEEP FLUVIAL DEPOSITS - unit that is dominated by well to rapidly drained soils developed from deep, fluvial fluvial deposits
 - 40 - Silt Soil - unit that is dominated by well to rapidly drained soils of coarse textured (silt) or cultural materials
 - 41 - MUDFLOW TRACTS - unit that has mudflow tracts
 - 42 - SOIL PROXIMITY - unit that has erosion or potential erosion resulting from short erosion through to other valleys
 - 43 - METAL ENRICHMENT - unit of flat land bordering a river and subject to periodic flooding
 - 44 - FRESH WATER DEPOSITS - unit that is subject to have subject to actual (fluvial) resulting in nearby vegetation
 - 45 - STONY SOILS - unit that is flat with stones less than 25 cm
 - 46 - PROXIMITY TO STONY SOILS - unit with stony soils of between 5 and 20% to a ground by low relief area
 - 47 - STONY SOILS - unit with stones greater than 25 cm
 - 48 - STONY TERRAIN - unit that is stony frequently by local activity
 - 49 - FRESH WATER SOILS - unit of retention close to water

7. On-Site Symbols

- Identifies the location of known mineral sites.
- Identifies important known or suspected seasonal movement corridors.

8. References

For a more detailed description of the classification system the reader should refer to the guidelines which outline the biophysical capability classification for ungulates in British Columbia. These guidelines are available from the Terrestrial Studies Branch, Ministry of Environment, Victoria, British Columbia.

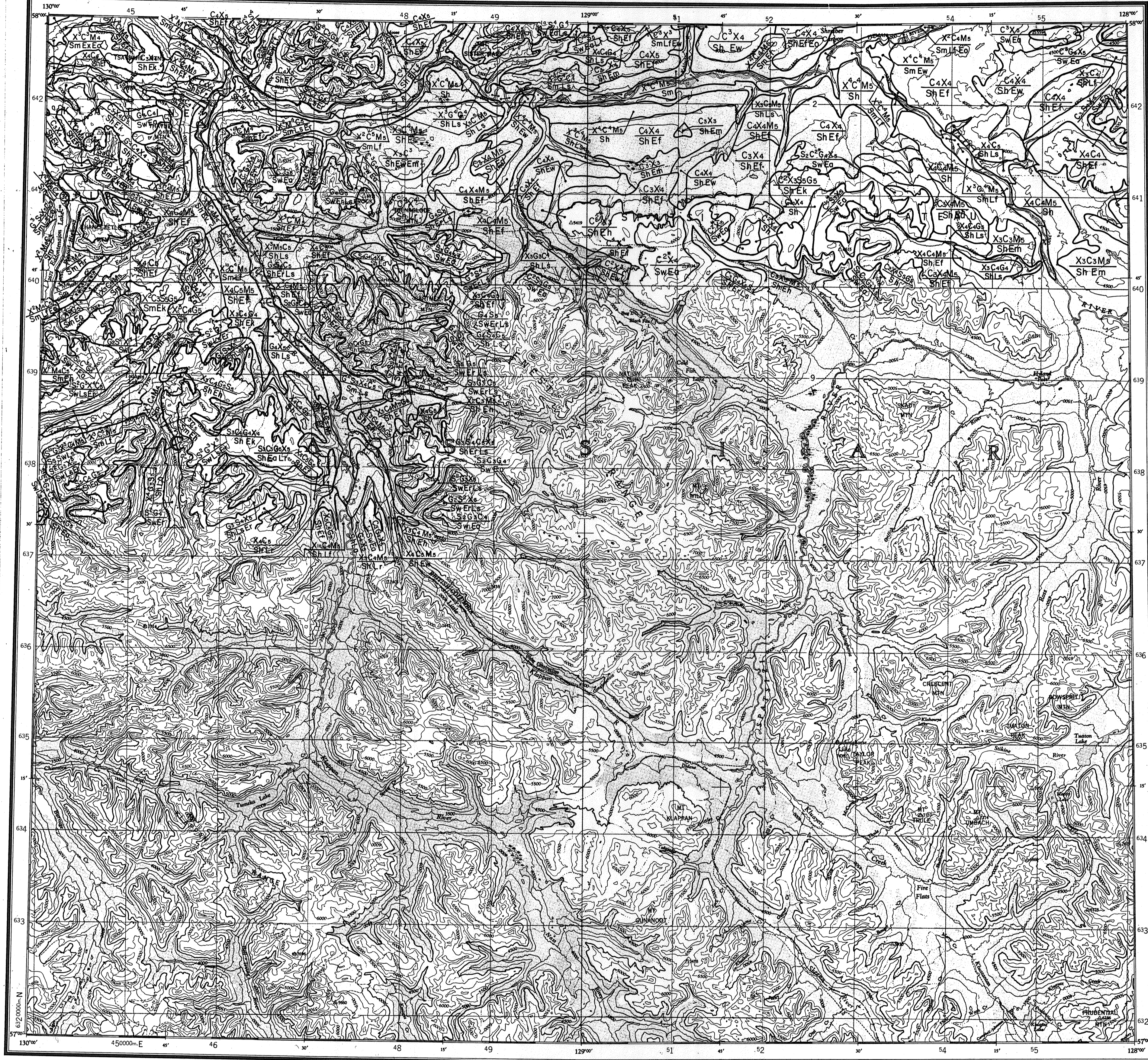
9. Credits

Prepared by: D. Blower
Date: 1982-83
Date and scale of photography: 1974-80 chain
Date of base map: Survey of Canada 1982/83, 1981/82/83, 1981/82/83
Date of draft: 1983
Revised by:
Checked by: Cartography Unit, Terrestrial Studies Branch, Ministry of Environment, Victoria, B.C.
Map made available by: Surveys and Mapping Branch, Ministry of Environment, Victoria, B.C.

SPATSZI WILDLIFE (UNGULATE) BIOPHYSICAL INVENTORY (104 H)

NATIONAL TOPOGRAPHIC SERIES

CANADA, SHEET 104 H



Military users, refer to this map as: 'Référence de la carte pour usage militaire'. SERIES A 502 SERIE MAP 104 H CARTE EDITION 2 MCE EDITION

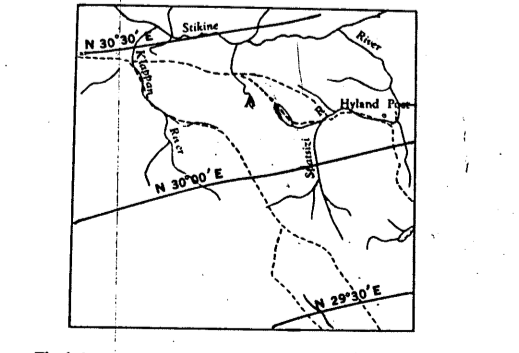
GRID ZONE DESIGNATION: 50
100,000 M SQUARE DESIGNATION: 450000
SCALE: 1:250,000

VP	WQ	WP	WP
2	9	2	4

SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION: W22945
9WP2948

TEN THOUSAND METRE UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR GRID ZONE 9

THE DECLINATION OF THE COMPASS NEEDLE, 1974



Surveyed, compiled, drawn and printed by the ARMY SURVEY ESTABLISHMENT R.C.E., 1980-84. Annual photography by the R.C.A.F., 1960-80. Universal Transverse Mercator Projection. Interim Corrections 1974.

ROADS-ROUTES:

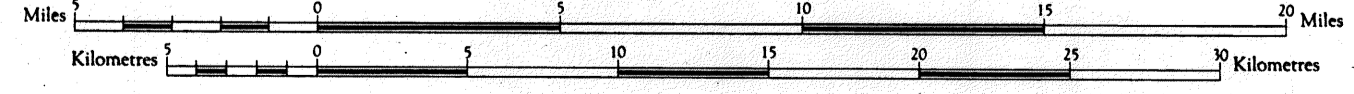
- hard surface - paved
- loose surface - de gravelier
- cart track - de terre
- trail - sentier
- Deletions - Suppressions: X X X X

REFERENCE

Road, Hard Surface, All Weather	More than 2 Lanes	2 Lanes
Loose Surface, All Weather	3 Lanes	2 Lanes
Cart Track, Trail	All Weather	Dee Weather
Railway, Multiple Track	Cart Track	Trail
Boundary, International	Province or State	County or District
Remains, Indian, Military, etc.		

SPATSZI BRITISH COLUMBIA

Scale 1:250,000
1 Inch to 4 Miles Approximately

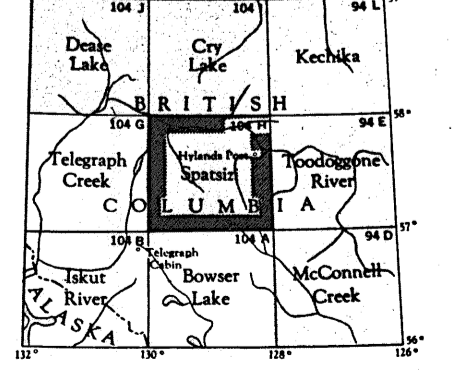


Copies may be obtained from The Map Distribution Office, Dept. of Mines and Technical Surveys, Ottawa.

Contour interval 500 Feet. All Elevations in Feet above Mean Sea Level. North American Datum 1927

REFERENCE

Horizontal Control Point	Spot Elevation, in feet	124
Contour, Brown	Forest, unshaded	
Depression	Swamp or Marsh	
Approximation	Bowyer	
Glacier or Snowfield	Lighthouse	
Stream, Intermittent	Power Transmission Line	
Well	Airfield	
Fall	Landing Ground	
Power Transmission Line	Anchorages	



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

SPATSZI B.C. SHEET 104 H SECOND EDITION