MACKENZIE-HERITAGE TRAIL HABITAT CORRIDOR LEGEND

1. EXPLANATORY NOTES

The Mackenzie-Heritage Trail is a proposed special status heritage corridor which follows the route taken by Sir Alexander MacKenzie in 1793, the first European explorer to cross the Rocky Mountains and reach the Pacific Ocean by crossing North America. These maps show the variety of habitats along the corridor. The corridor is located along the Blackwater River on the Fraser Plateau in the central interior of British Columbia between latitude 52° 45' and 53° 30' and longitude 123° and 126°. These maps are intended to improve the quality of land use allocation decisions by providing a basis on which to rate wildlife values along this route. Further information is contained in the report that accompanies these maps entitled "Habitat Survey of the Mackenzie-Grease Trail Corridor" by V.S. Hignett 1987.

2. EXPLANATION OF MAP SYMBOLS

The habitat unit consists of two components: one is habitat based on biogeoclimatic information and the other is the landform site characteristics. A solid line represents similar areas which are homogenous with regard to permanent site characteristics; landform, climate, site moisture, drainage and vegetation potential. Should a unit with homogenous site characteristics contain two, identifiable and distinct, vegetation age classes a dashed line is used to separate these areas.

Relative Proportions are indicated for the vegetation component of the map unit as follows:

. Symbols on either side of the dot are approximately equal.

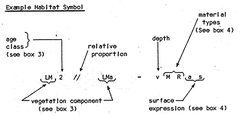
/ The symbol in front of a single dash is dominant (approximately 60% of the unit).

// The symbol in front of the double dash is very dominant (approximately 80% of the unit).

Notes: If no symbol appears in front of the material type in the landform component it is assumed the materials in the unit are deep (greater than 1 m).

: The age categories of the first vegetation type applies to the whole unit, unless a subsequent type has its own age class defined.

Example Habitat Symbol



Example of Biogeoclimatic Subzone or Variant

Biogeoclimatic variant

An area of dominantly lichen-moss habitat type with a minor component of lichen-moss-aspen phase type. The entire unit is 21-40 yrs. old and occurs on a steep, south aspect slope composed of shallow moraine and bedrock.

Mp 5 / Wm · SF - MG

An area of dominantly Moss-lodgepole pine phase vegetation that is greater than 120 yrs. old. A significant portion of the unit contains approximately equal amounts of non-forested wetland and seepage forest. The landform materials are a mixture of moraine and glaciofluvial.

Example of map unit boundaries

- Biogeoclimatic subzone or variant boundary
- On site symbol showing the proposed trail location
- Habitat unit boundary
- Successional stage boundary within a habitat unit

Note: For a more detailed description of the habitat types and corresponding landscape characteristics see the expanded habitat component legend contained in the summary section of the report.

3. HABITAT COMPONENT

SUBZONE VARIANT	SYMBOL	NAME	MOISTURE REGIME	SUCCESSIONAL STAGE AGE CLASSES
SBSa2, SBSa3	LM	Lichen-Moss	Submesic	1 1-20 years 2 21-40 years 3 41-80 years 4 81-120 years 5 121+ The age classes were derived from the 1986 and 1975 forest cover maps. The age classes on the 1975 maps were not altered since there was less than a 20 year span to the present. *
	LMs	Lichen-Moss:aspen phase	Submesic	
	LMg	Lichen-Moss:grassland phase	Submesic	
	M	Moss	Mesic-Subhygric	
	Ma	Moss:aspen phase	Mesic-Subhygric	
	Mp	Moss:lodgepole pine phase	Mesic-Subhygric	
	Ms	Moss:white spruce phase	Mesic-Subhygric	
SBSk1, SBSk2	DL	Douglas-fir - lodgepole pine	Xeric-Submesic	
	DLa	Douglas-fir - lodgepole pine : aspen phase	Xeric-Submesic	
	DLg	Douglas-fir - lodgepole pine : grassland phase	Xeric-Submesic	
	SL	Spruce-lodgepole pine	Mesic-Sybhygric	
All Subzone Variants	SF	Seepage Forest	Hygric-Subhydric	
	Wm	Wetlands:non-forested	Subhydric-Hydric	
	Ws	Wetlands:shrub	Subhydric-Hydric	
	We	Wetlands with open water	Subhydric-Hydric	
	Wd	Wetlands:developed	Subhydric-Hydric	
	N	Non-vegetated	Subhydric-Hydric	

4. LANDFORM COMPONENT

SYMBOL	DEPTH	SYMBOL	SURFACE EXPRESSION
v	shallow materials less than 1m deep	a	south aspect slope
m	shallow and deep materials both occurring within the same map unit	d	developed for farm or pasture use
		e	meltwater channels within the unit
	absence of a symbol indicates the materials are greater than 1 m deep.	f	glaciofluvial or fluvial fan
	Materials	g	gullies present
C	colluvial	h	hummocky topography
F	fluvial	k	kettled topography
G	glaciofluvial	l	level
GL	glaciolacustrine	o	disturbed by logging
M	moraine	r	ridged topography
R	bedrock	s	steep slopes or escarpments
U	undifferentiated	t	terraced

Note: Only the mineral landform is shown on the map symbol. The organic materials are identified as Wm, Ws, We or Wd in the habitat component. For definitions of landform terms see Appendix 2 of the report.

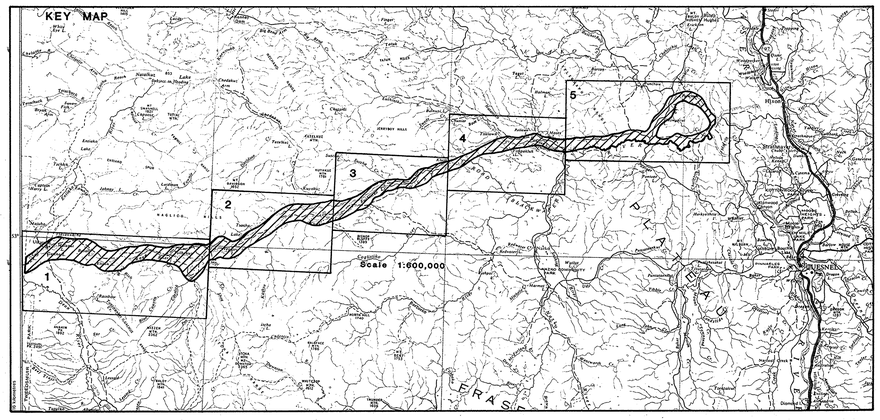
5. SOURCES OF FURTHER INFORMATION

Hignett V.S., 1987. Habitat Survey of the Mackenzie - Grease Trail Corridor. Wildlife Branch, B.C. Ministry of Environment and Parks.

Howes, D. 1977. Terrain Inventory and Late Pleistocene History of the Southern Part of the Nechako Plateau, Bulletin No. 1. Resource Analysis Branch, Ministry of Environment.

Lord, T.M. 1982. Soils of the Quesnel Area British Columbia, Report No. 31 of the British Columbia Soil Survey. Land Resource Research Institute. Ottawa.

Woodworth J. and Flygare, M. 1981. In the Steps of Alexander Mackenzie - Trail Guide. Sponsored by the Nature Conservancy of Canada. Sunbird Press Inc. Kelowna, B.C. ISBN 0-88894-316-4.

6. CREDITS

Maps prepared by: V. Hignett, P.Ag.
Aerial photography: Federal photos, 1979.
Base Maps provided by: Ministry of Environment and Parks
Revision dates:
Drafted by: V. Hignett, 1987.
Client: Ministry of Environment, Wildlife Section, Habitat Management, Williams Lake.