



VEGETATION LANDSCAPES		MORICE BIOPHYSICAL					
MAP SYMBOL	VEGETATION LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION	ASSOCIATED SOIL LANDSCAPES	SNOW INTERCEPTION POTENTIAL	SUCCESSION STAGES	WINTER BROWSE		ECOLOGICAL COMMENTS
					PRESENT	POTENTIAL	
AS	Trembling aspen - saskatoon.	NE2 NE4	L	YEC	H	H	Deeply sloping shallow soils southerly aspects, good growth of aspen and saskatoon. Snow reduced by wind and isolation.
AW	Fluvial alder - willow shrub.	NE3	L	PS (pioneer seral)	H-H	H	This landscape occurs along waterways in a narrow band. It has high present browse abundance and use. This pioneer vegetation may succeed to CW if the water channels change course. Alder dominates in the western half of the study area.
BS	White spruce - alpine fir - coniferous forest.	NE6 NE8	H	MEC (mature climatic climax)	L-H	H	These are dense climax forests on mesic sites. These landscapes have good snow interception but limited browse. Some use of alpine fir and balsam poplar was observed. Creating openings may improve browse potential somewhat.
BS1*	Trembling aspen - white spruce seral forest.	NE6	H	MS	H	H	These are seral forests on fine textured mesic soils with good moisture holding capacity. There is good saskatoon production in the young stand. Rate of succession is normal for the area.
BS2	Lodgepole pine - white spruce seral forest.	NE2 NE4 NE3	H	MS	L-H	H	A common seral stage on mesic to coarse textured well-drained gravelly terraces and slopes after fire. Relatively dense stands have good snow interception but limited browse.
CK	Black cottonwood - willow deciduous forest.	NE1 NE3	L	MEC	H	H	This edaphic climax stage occurs in the active floodplain. Willows are abundant with some redbud exposed. Lowering of the water table could lead this landscape to SS1.
LL	Lodgepole pine - lichens dry forest.	NE4	H	MS (mature seral)	L	L	These are rapidly drained sandy, gravelly fluvial terraces with limited browse production and a slow rate of succession. Soil is dry and nutritionally poor due to rapid drainage. The limited biomass productivity limits organic matter in the soil.
R	Rock Outcrops.	S1 S2	L	MEC	L	L	Rock outcrops with scanty poor growth of trembling aspen and saskatoon. Steep slopes with rapid drainage. Snow reduced by wind and insulation.
SB	Sedge - bog birch - sphagnum wetlands on organic soils.	NE0	L	MEC (mature edaphic climax)	L-H	L-H	After disturbance this edaphic vegetation will succeed to a similar plant community unless drainage is improved, in which case willows may establish.
SS	White spruce coniferous forest.	NE3 NE5 NE6	H	MEC	L	H	Dense edaphic climax stands on wet sites. Good snow interception. The low available browse could be improved with opening in the stands.
SS1	Black cottonwood - red-oxifer dogwood deciduous forest.	NE3 NE6	L	YEC (young edaphic climax)	H	H	This is a widely distributed seral vegetation landscape in the floodplain area with a fluctuating water table. The landscape has high productivity for red-oxifer dogwood in its present condition, however in its climax stage (SS) this productivity may be reduced.
SS2	Black cottonwood - white spruce mixed forest.	NE6	H	YEC	H-H	H	This is a mixed forest leading to a white spruce climax. There is moderate to high available browse depending on the density of the forest. As the forest matures, there would be reduction in red-oxifer dogwood productivity, eventually succeeding to climax (SS).
WS	Wetland willow - spiraea shrub on silt/clay.	NE3 NE6 NE0	L	MEC	H-H	H	The browse production of willow is high in these nutrient rich landscapes. Original vegetation will regenerate quickly after disturbance. Burning of spiraea could enhance potential for moose.

\* Numbers indicate a seral stage (in ascending order of age).  
 Credits: Vegetation landscapes mapped by Mohamed Rafiq, March 1986.  
 Soil landscapes provided by Mike Fenger: Biophysical Soil Landscapes of the Lamprey Creek Map Area, 1984.

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