FP West of Longview. The Foothills Belt is dominated by Thin Breaks, with numerous bedrock exposures (BdL).
FP at Big Hill Springs Prov. Park
Sandstone Bedrock
Sandstone Bedrock
BdL if at surface;
TB if within 1m.
FP, Bow River at Cochrane. Exposed surficial sediments and bedrock are classified as BdL. Vegetated surficial sediments are TB if bedrock is within 1 m.
FP near Longview. Thrust Slate bedrock is shown in detail in the next slide.
FP near Longview. Thrust Slate with folding patterns.
FP, Big Hill Springs Prov. Park. Outcrop of sandstone bedrock (BdL) with colluvial veneer (TB) below.
FP-FF East of Longview, Glacial Erratic. On a site-specific basis the erratic is BdL, but it is not mappable in GVI.
FP, Big Hill Spring Prov. Park. Dominantly TB with BdL outcrops
FP, Big Hill Spring Creek, with travertine coating on sandstone outcrops (BdL).
FP, Big Hill Spring Creek, with travertine coating on sandstone outcrops (BdL).
FP, Big Hill Spring Prov. Park. Dominantly TB with colluvial and morainal veneer over sandstone bedrock.
FP-MO Northwest of Longview. Bedrock control with dominant TB. Valleys include multiple site types.
FP, Williams Coulee west of Nanton. Northeast-facing slope with Aspen, dominated by TB (colluvial and morainal veneer over sandstone bedrock).
FP, Williams Coulee west of Nanton. Northeast-facing slope with Aspen and Bebb’s Willow, dominated by TB (colluvial and morainal veneer over sandstone bedrock).
FP, Big Hill Spring Coulee

TB

Ov

LtcH and LtcS

Ov
FP, Sheppard Creek, Lotic Shrub (LtcS) in Valley
FP north of Chain Lakes Prov. Park,
Lotic Shrub (LtcS) in Channel

TB, Lo
FP-FF, Cross Valley west of Nanton
FP – MO Transition, Sheep – Lineham Confluence west of Turner Valley

Lotic Coniferous (LtcC)
FP. Example plant community of Lotic Coniferous (LtcC)

White Spruce and Horsetail
FP, Big Hill Springs Prov. Park. Example plant community of Lotic Deciduous (LtcD)

Balsam Poplar with Herbaceous Layer
FP, Pekisko Creek. Example plant community of Lotic Deciduous (LtcD) Balsam Poplar with Herbaceous Layer.
FP, Bow River Terrace at Cochrane. Example plant community of Lotic Deciduous (LtcD)

Balsam Poplar with Herbaceous Layer
FP, Willow Creek southeast of Chain Lakes
FP, Highwood Valley west of Longview
FP, Chaffen Valley Gravel Excavation (Pit-G)
How to distinguish Sb?
• No defined basinal edge as in Lentic.
• Hydrophytic vegetation such as Baltic Rush.
• Water table is within 1m of surface for part or all of growing season. Usually correlates to Gleyed soil subgroups.
Bebb’s Willow can be an indicator of Sb, but be careful - it occurs in a wide range of site types, including Ov, TB, LtcS, Lo

FP North of Chain Lakes Prov. Park
FP Northwest of Longview

Bebb’s Willow on a long seepage slope looking NE

This location includes Ov, Sb, Lo
Bebb’s Willow is suited to a wide range of conditions.
Bebb’s Willow occurs in many site types and drainage classes in this example.
FP North of Chain Lakes
FP Big Hill Spring Coulee

TB

Ov

LtcS, LtcH

Ov

TB
FP- FF East of Longview

Salts at this location are indicative of an ephemeral spring. A complex array of site types is expected, including Lo, Ov, SL, BIO, Sb and LtcH. The GVI interpreter will need to make a decision of what to include in the complex.
FP- FF East of Longview. Solonetzic and Chernozemic soil association.
FP-FF East of Longview. Formerly cultivated but re-colonizing to native, with more than 50% native species.

Use soil information from the specific location to identify the appropriate site types.
FP Northwest of Nanton. Bebb’s Willow indicates flow lines. Lentic semi- to permanent (LenSP) has sedge and reed vegetation.
FP northwest of Nanton. Lentic semi- to permanent (LenSP) has tall marsh vegetation and water-loving sedges.
FP, Chaffen Valley. Lentic semi- to permanent (LenSP) has water-loving sedge and tall marsh vegetation.
FP Northwest of Nanton. Lentic semi-to permanent (LenSP) edge with tall marsh vegetation and Bebb’s Willow, which at this location is indicative of a high water table (Eg., Sb).
FP-MO, Chaffen Valley. Lentic semi- to permanent (LenSP) has water-loving sedge and bulrush (*Scirpus sp*) vegetation.
FP-MO  Overview Northwest of Longview.

TB

LtcS, LtcD

PN

Sb, Lo
FP Overview in the DeWinton Area
FP Overview in the Priddis Area

- TB
- Cy, Lo
- Ru
- PN
- Sb, Ov
FP  Overview Southeast of Chain Lakes

BdL, TB

Lo - TB

TB

PN
FP west of Stavely, 2006 Colour Infrared Imagery (ADS40)
Sections 4 to 9, 13-29-W4
FP-FF Cross Creek West of Nanton

TB

Ov

LtcS
FP-MO Streeter Basin and Porcupine Hills
FP Sheppard Creek Basin

TB

Ov and Sb

TB
FP Pekisko Creek in Tp. 17-3-W5.

Mainly Ltcd in the creek valley, with secondary Ltcs.
FP, Pekisko - Shepherd
Sections 21, 22, 27, 28
16-3-W5
FP-MO Pekisko Creek Area and Uplands in 28-16-3-W5

Eskers (mainly Gr)

PN
FP Highwood River and Eden Valley Nation, 21-17-4-W5
FP, Emerson Creek in 7-17-3-W5
FP, Pekisko
Uplands, 2-17-3-W5
FP, Pekisko
Uplands, 17-3-W5
FP-MO, Willow Creek, 30-14-2-W5
FP, Willow Creek Upstream of Chain Lakes Reservoir in 14-2-W5
FP, Chaffen Creek, 13-2-W5

LtcS
Foothills Parkland – Lower Foothills Transition
Upper Dogpound Creek Fen
FP – LF. Fens are more suitable as LenSP, because they are basinal, and because water movement is very slow.

Dwarf Birch and Sedges
FP-LF Upper Dogpound Fen with Infilling Spruce; some are Black Spruce
FP – LF. Fens and bogs are characterized by plant accumulation that exceeds decomposition.