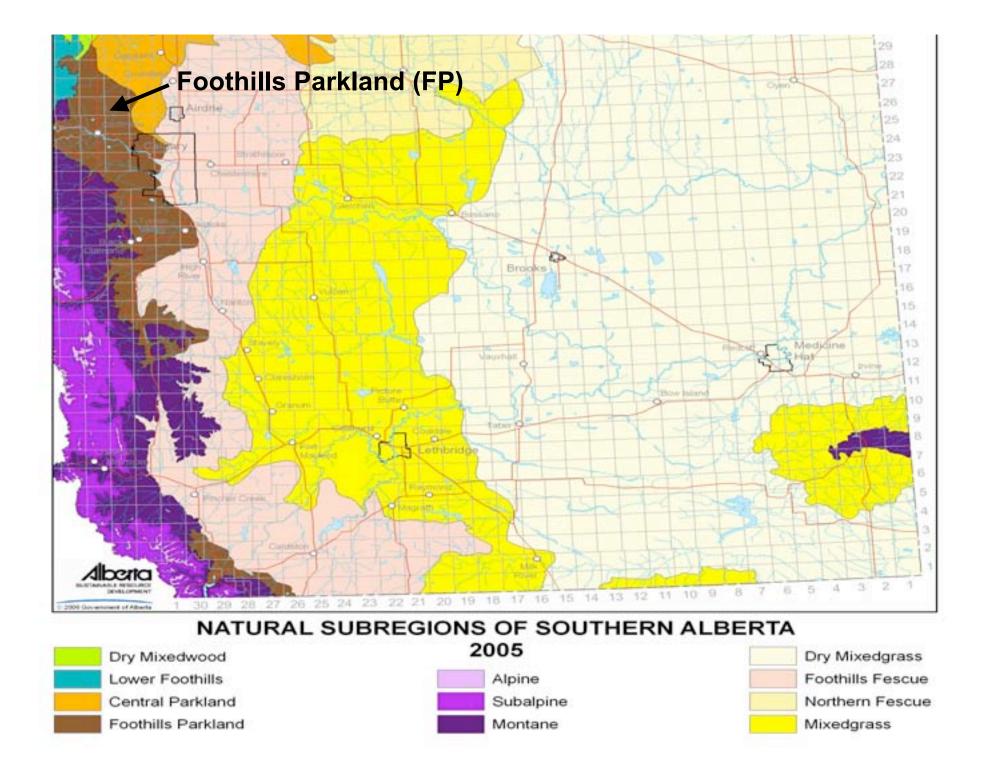
Grassland Vegetation Inventory, Site Type Examples for the Foothills Parkland (FP) Natural Subregion. Candwise Inc. Prepared by Ron McNeil, November 2008.



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.



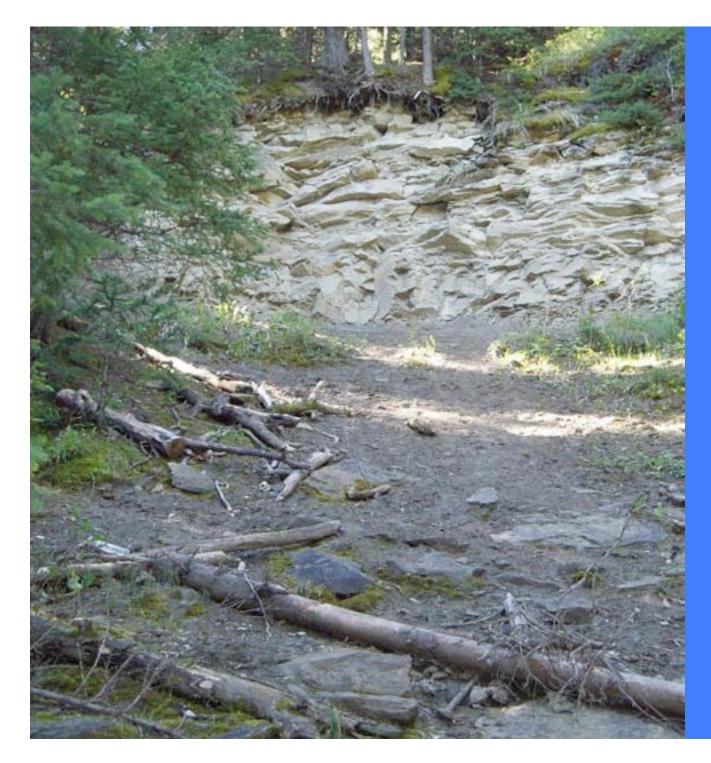
FP, Bow River at Cochrane. Exposed surficial sediments and bedrock are classified as BdL. Vegetated surficial sediments are TB if bedrock is within 1 m.



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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

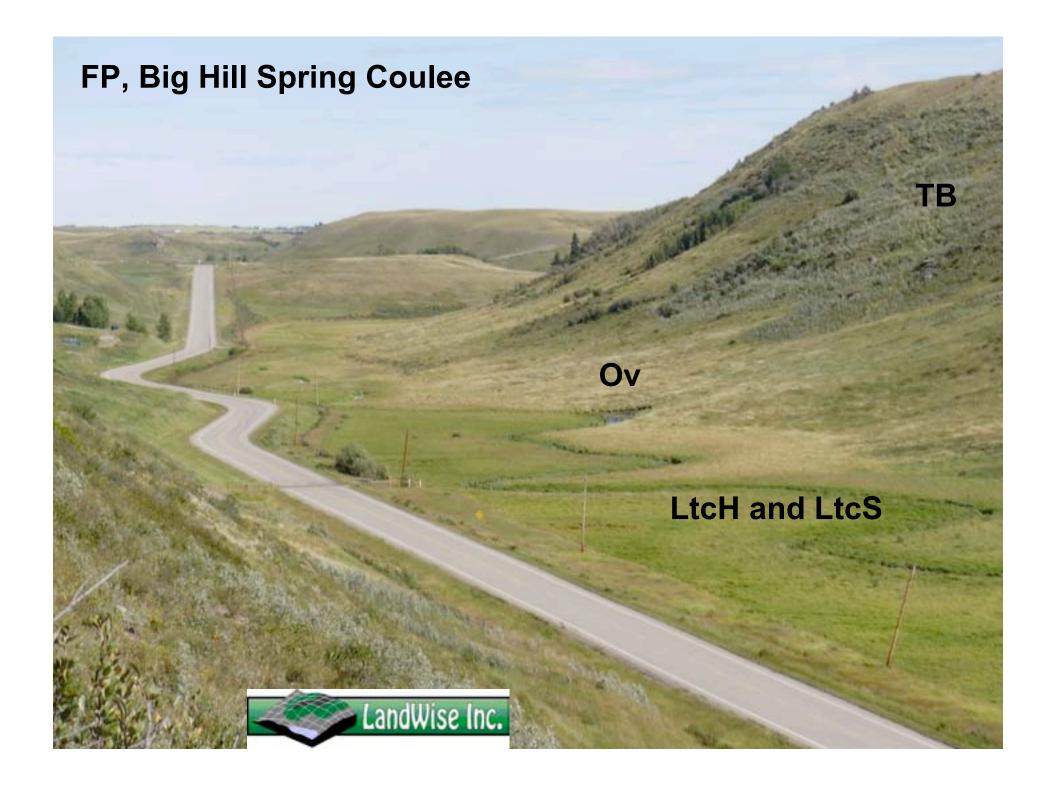
FP, Big Hill Spring Creek, with travertine coating on sandstone outcrops (BdL).

Landwise Ind

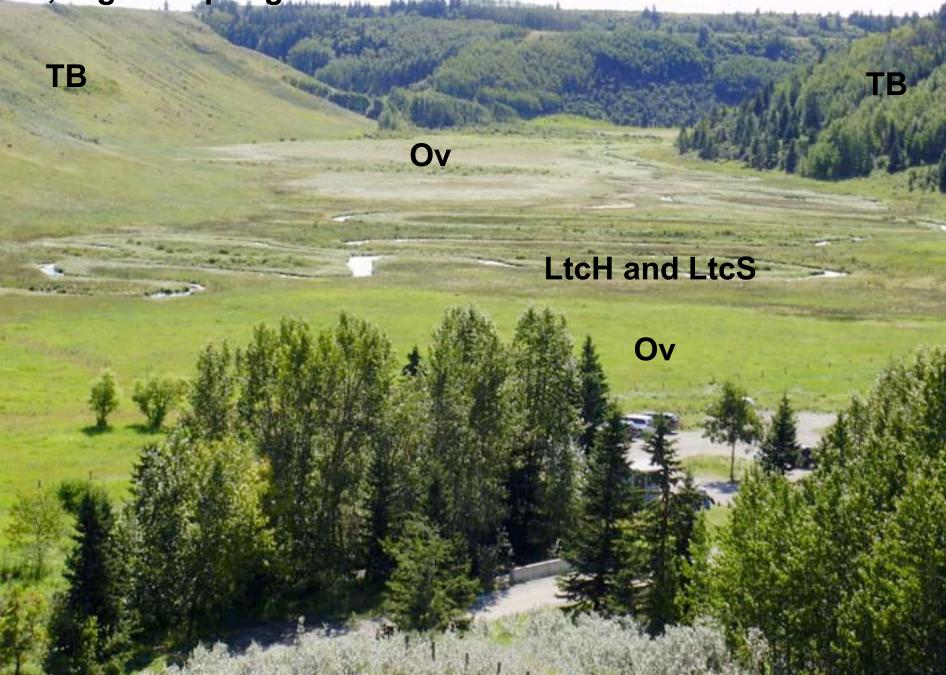
FP, Big Hill Spring Creek, with travertine coating on sandstone outcrops (BdL).

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. Northeastfacing slope with Aspen and Bebb's Willow, dominated by TB (colluvial and morainal veneer over sandstone bedrock).



FP, Big Hill Spring Coulee

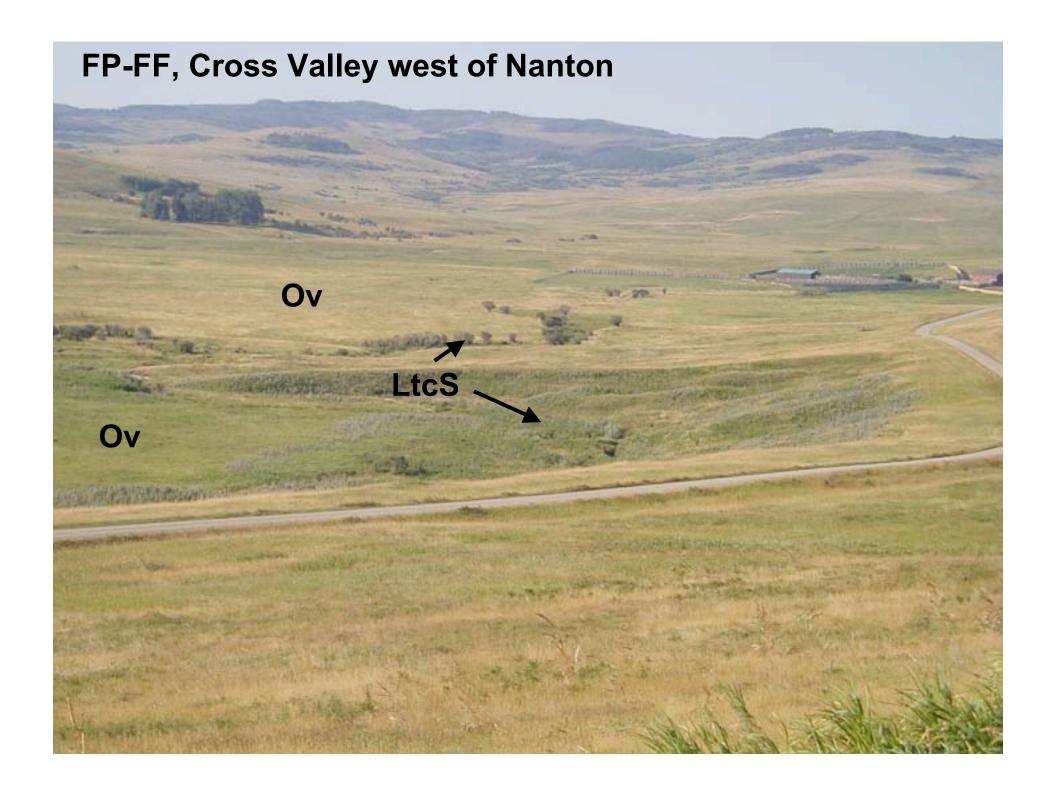


FP, Sheppard Creek, Lotic Shrub (LtcS) in Valley



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

TB, Lo



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



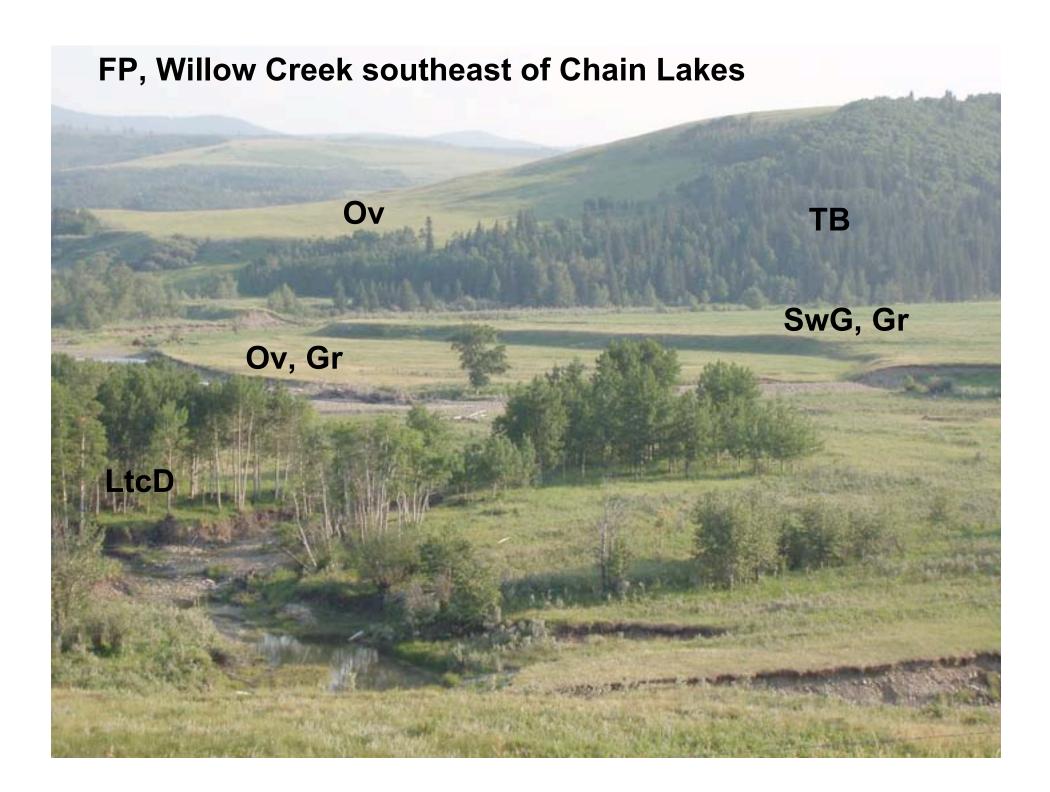
FP, Big Hill Springs Prov. Park. Example plant community of Lotic Deciduous (LtcD)

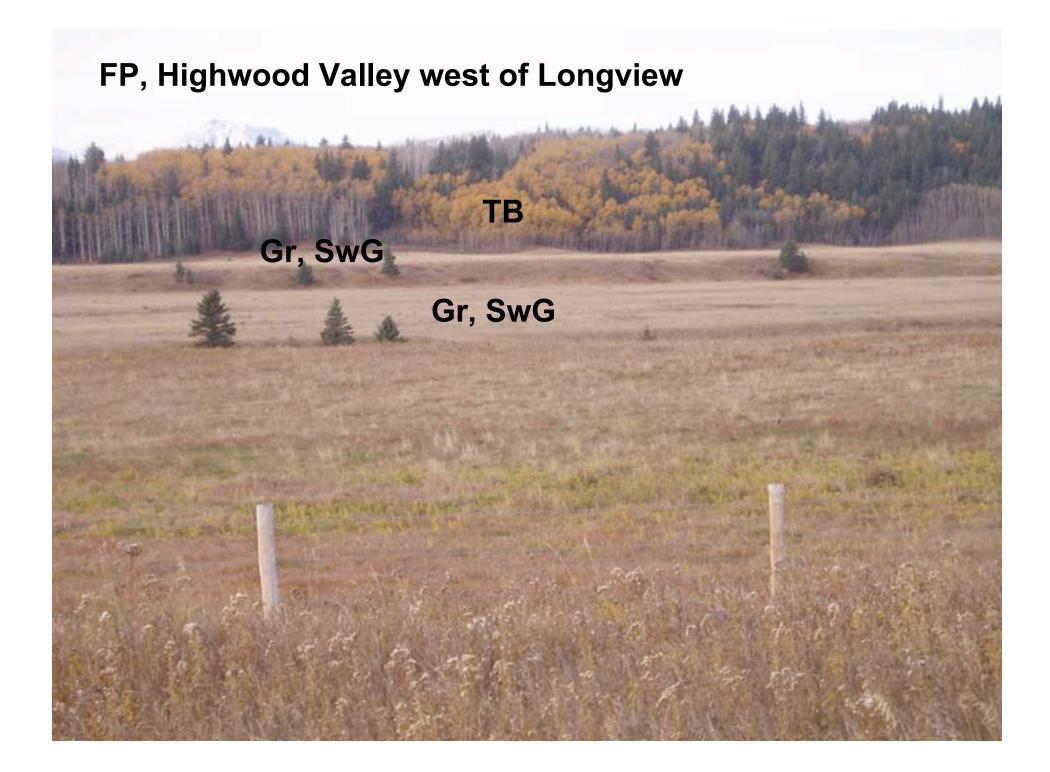
Balsam Poplar with Herbaceous Layer

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

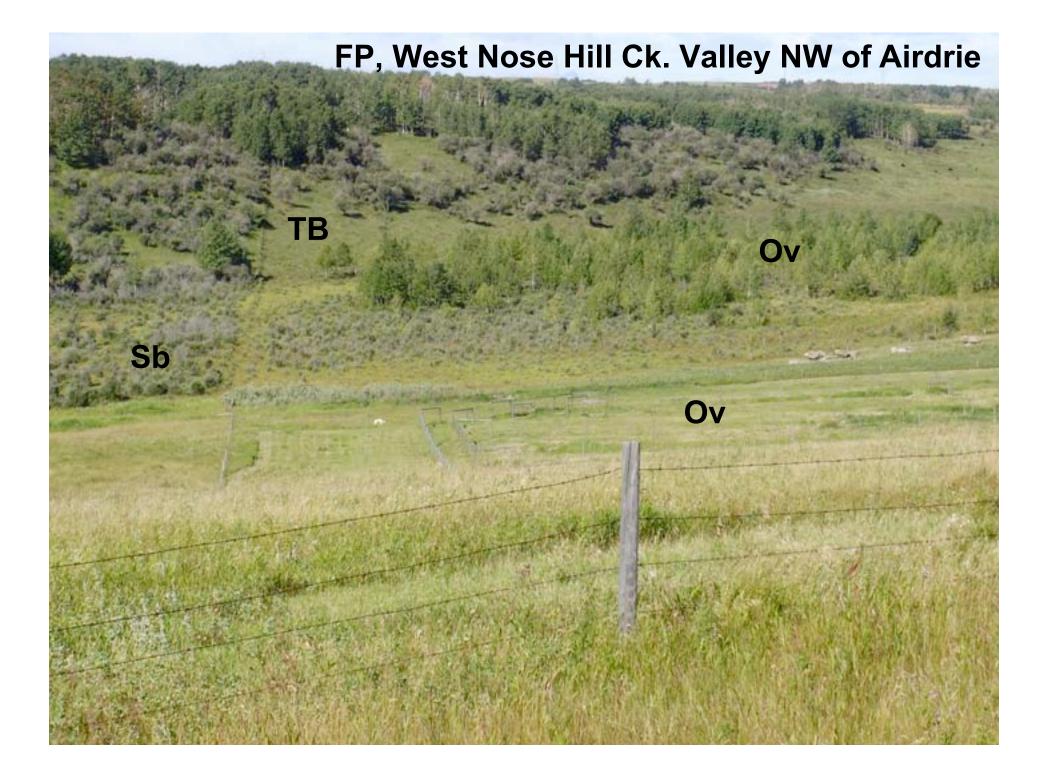




FP, Chaffen Valley Gravel Excavation (Pit-G)







FP North of Chain Lakes Prov. Park

• No defined basinal edge as in Lentics.

How to distinguish Sb

- 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.

Sb

FP North of Chain Lakes Prov. Park

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 Northwest of Longview

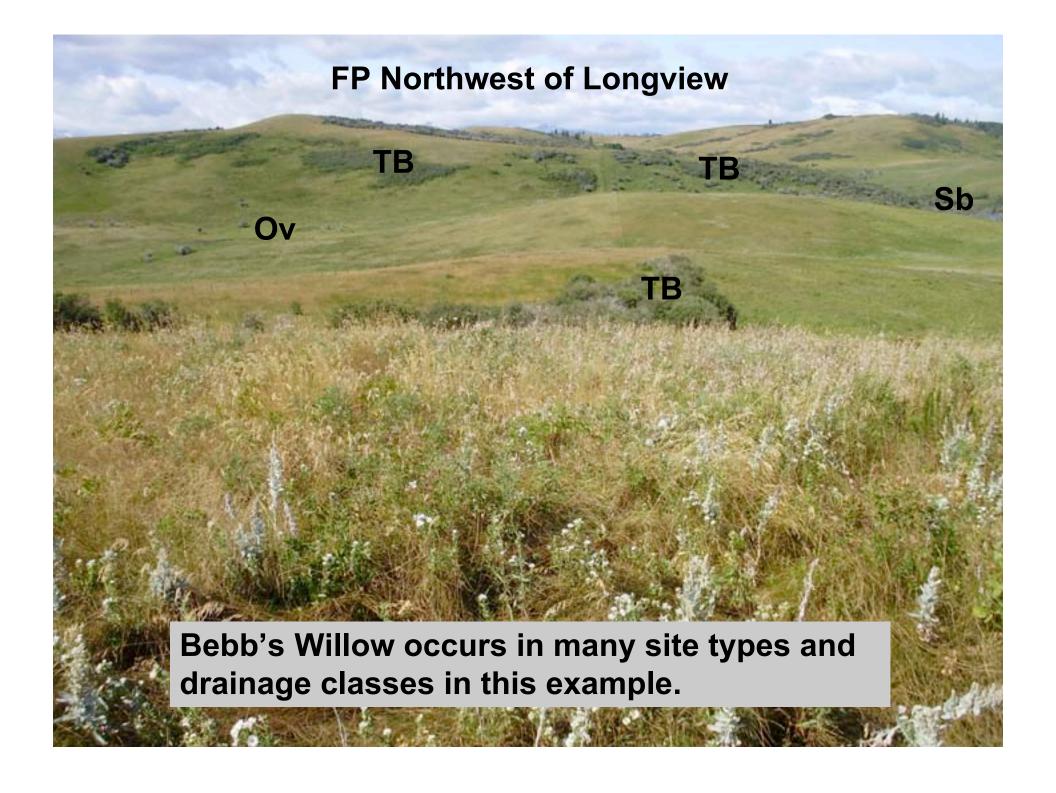
Bebb's Willow on a long seepage slope looking NE

This location includes Ov, Sb, Lo

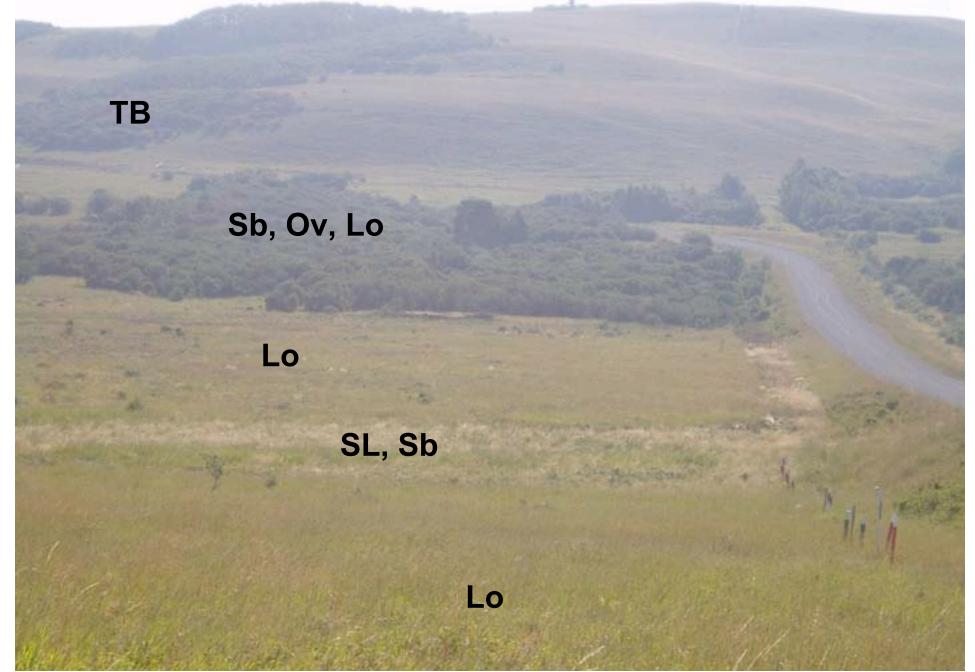
FP Northwest of Longview

Bebb's Willow is suited to a wide range of conditions.

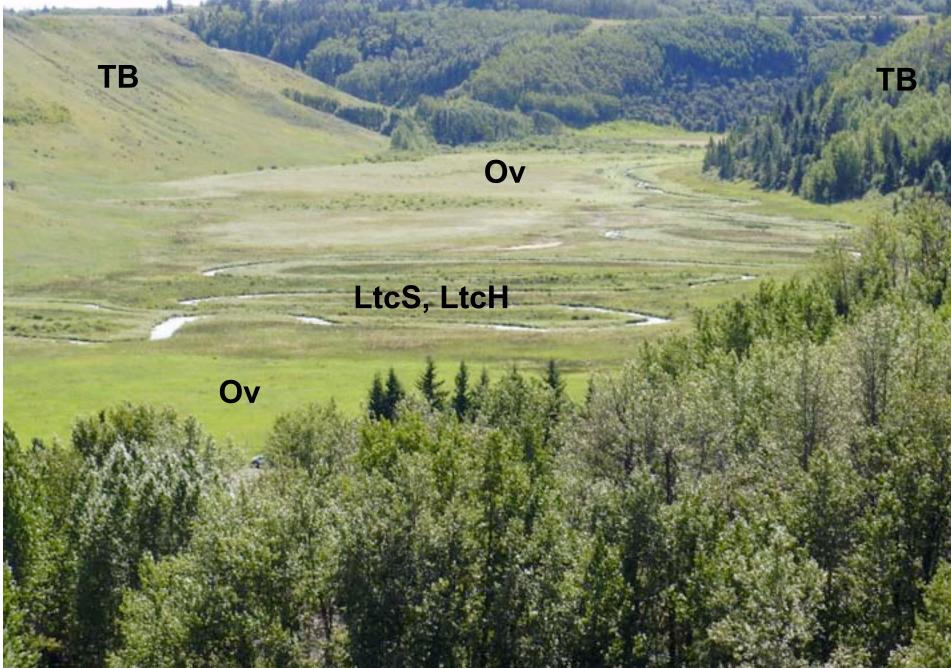


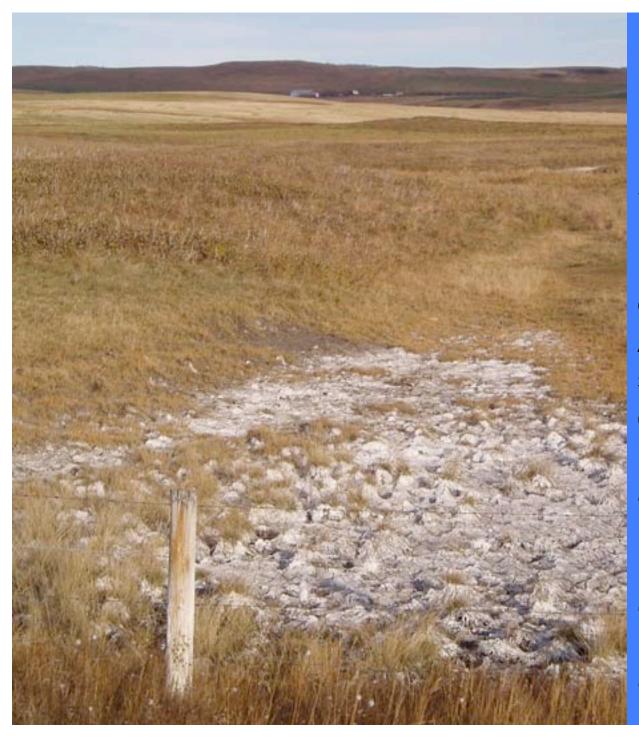


FP North of Chain Lakes



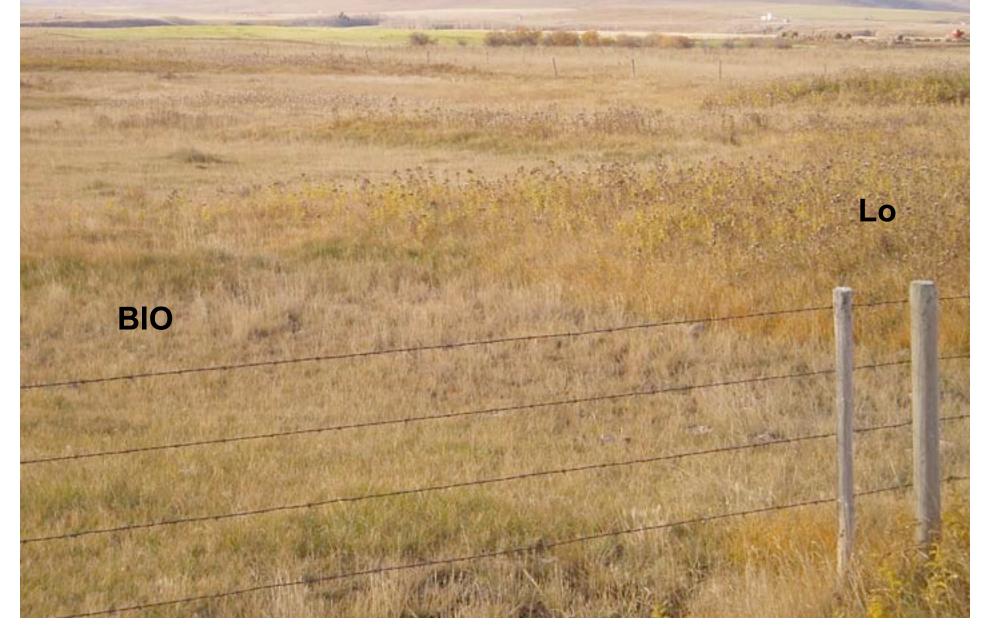
FP Big Hill Spring Coulee





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 recolonizing to native, with more than 50% native species.

Use soil information from the specific location to identify the appropriate site types.

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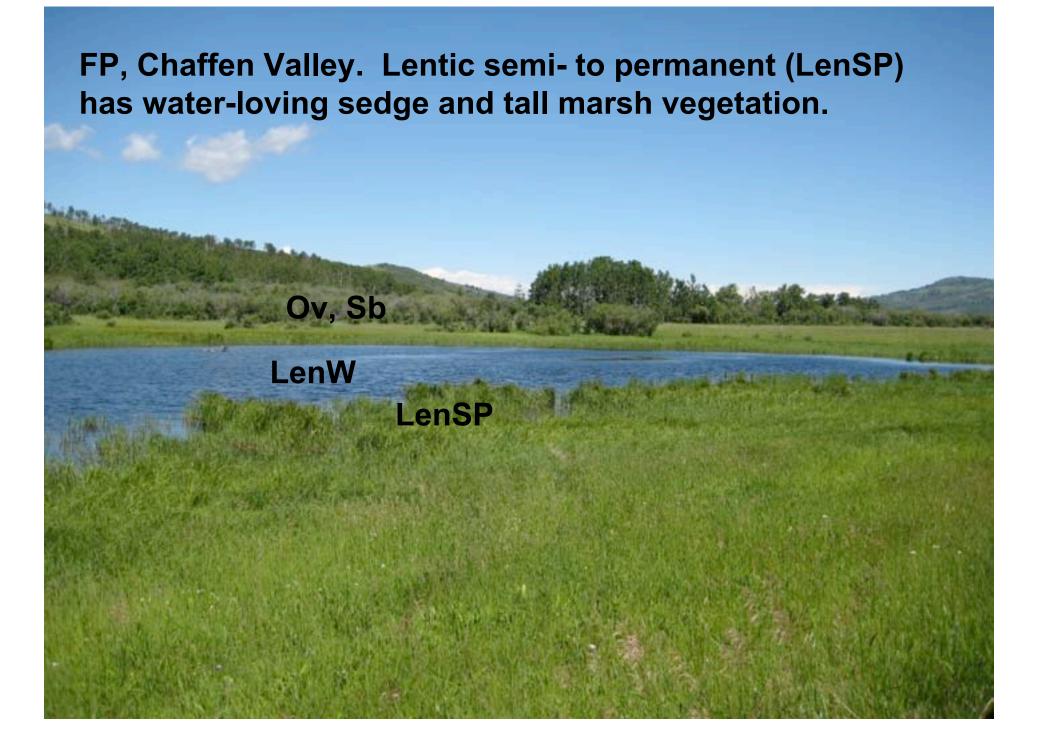
FP Northwest of Nanton. Bebb's Willow indicates flow lines. Lentic semi- to permanent (LenSP) has sedge and reed vegetation.

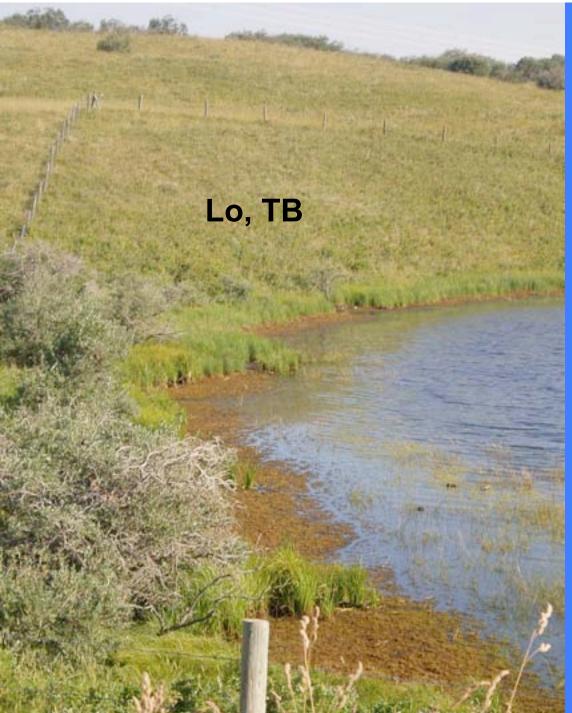
FP northwest of Nanton. Lentic semi- to permanent (LenSP) has tall marsh vegetation and water-loving sedges.





PN





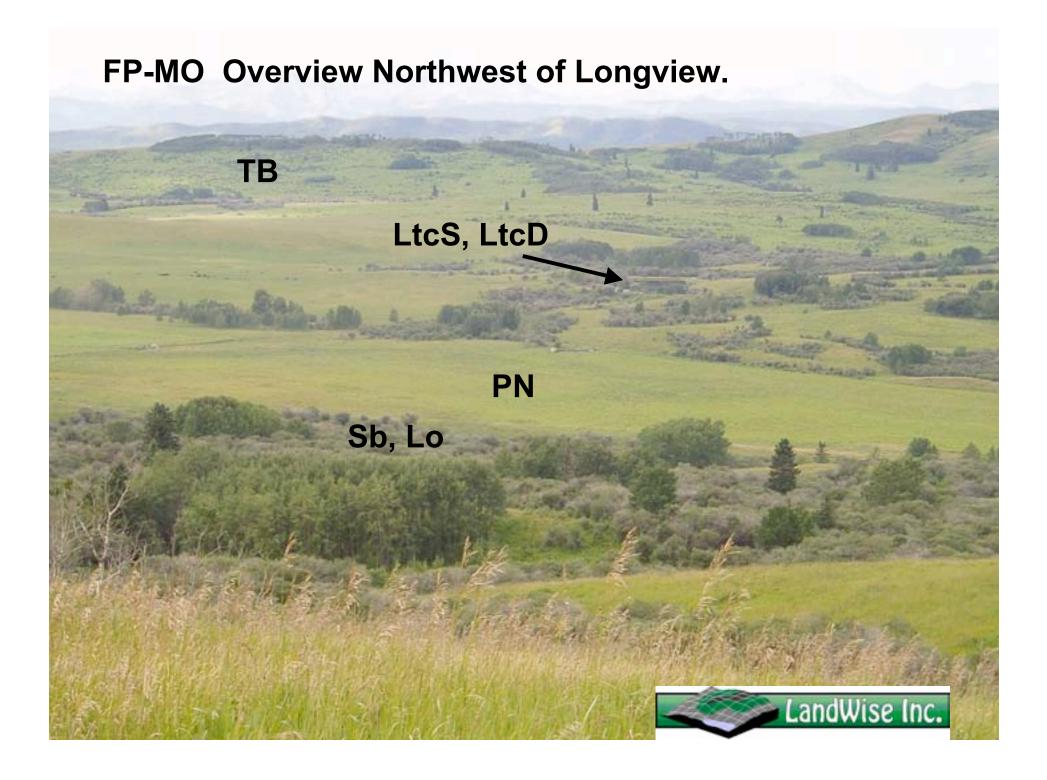
FP Northwest of Nanton. Lentic semito permanent (LenSP) edge with tall marsh vegetation and Bebb's Willow, which at this location is indicative of a high water table (Eg., Sb). FP-MO, Chaffen Valley. Lentic semi- to permanent (LenSP) has water-loving sedge and bulrush (*Scirpus sp*) vegetation.

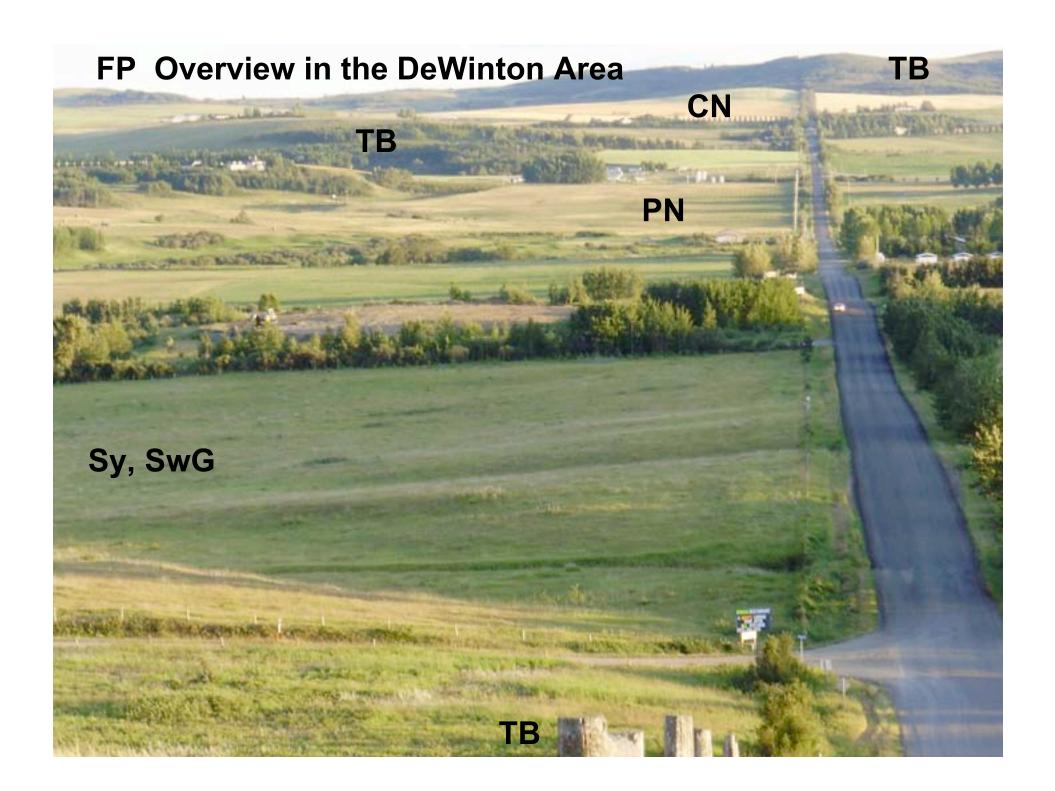
LenSP, LenW

TB

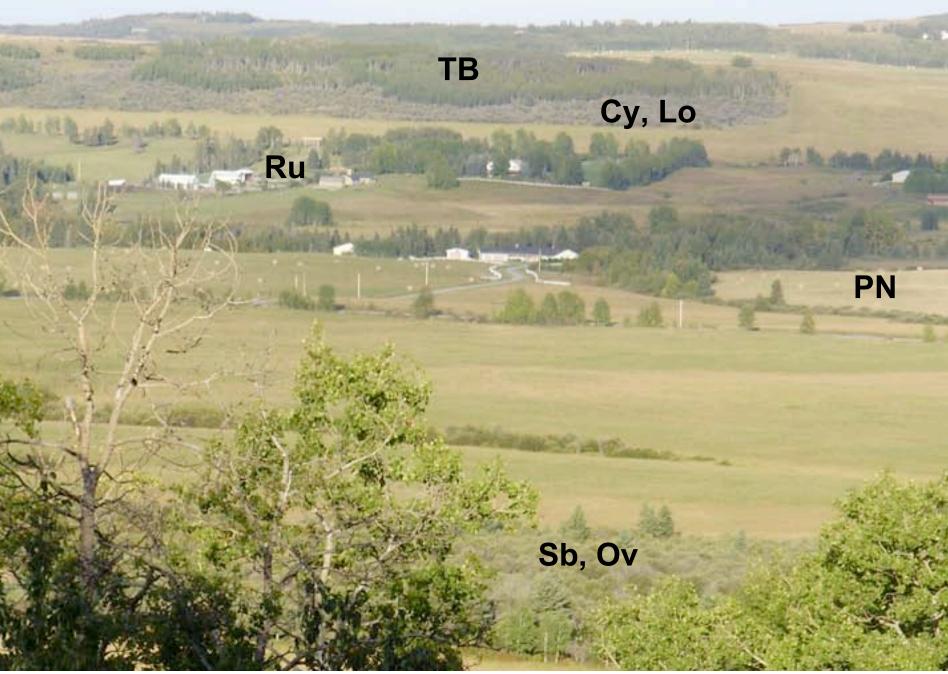
LenS

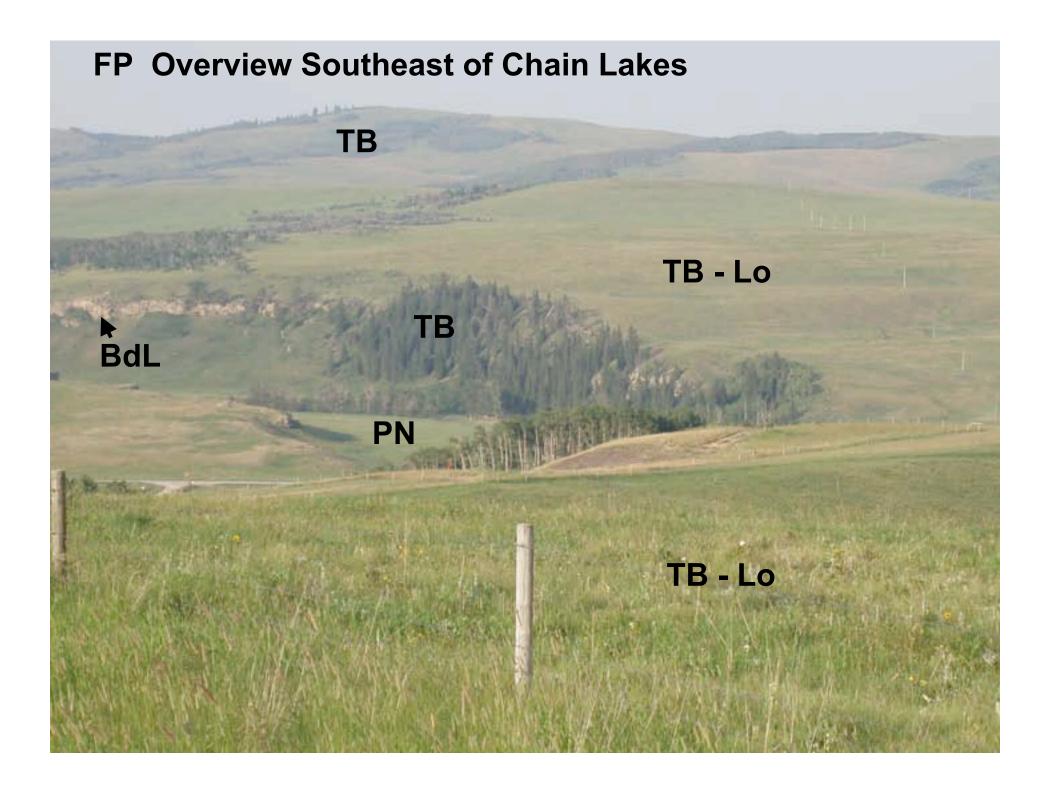
Lo

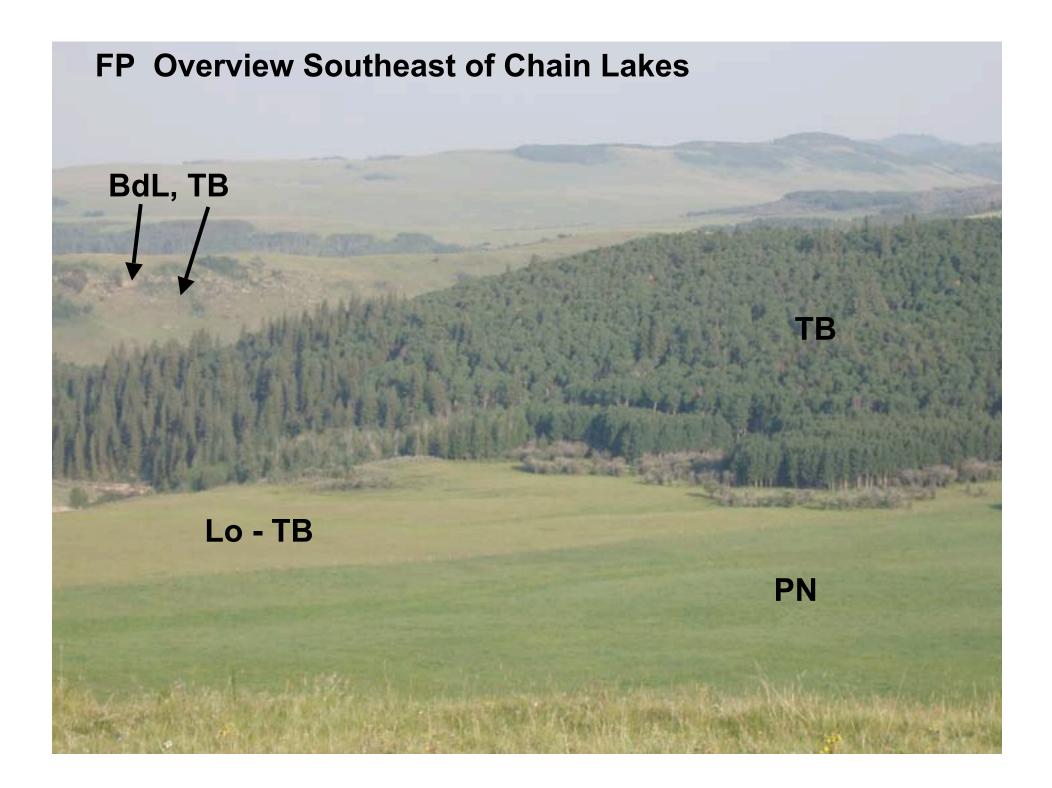




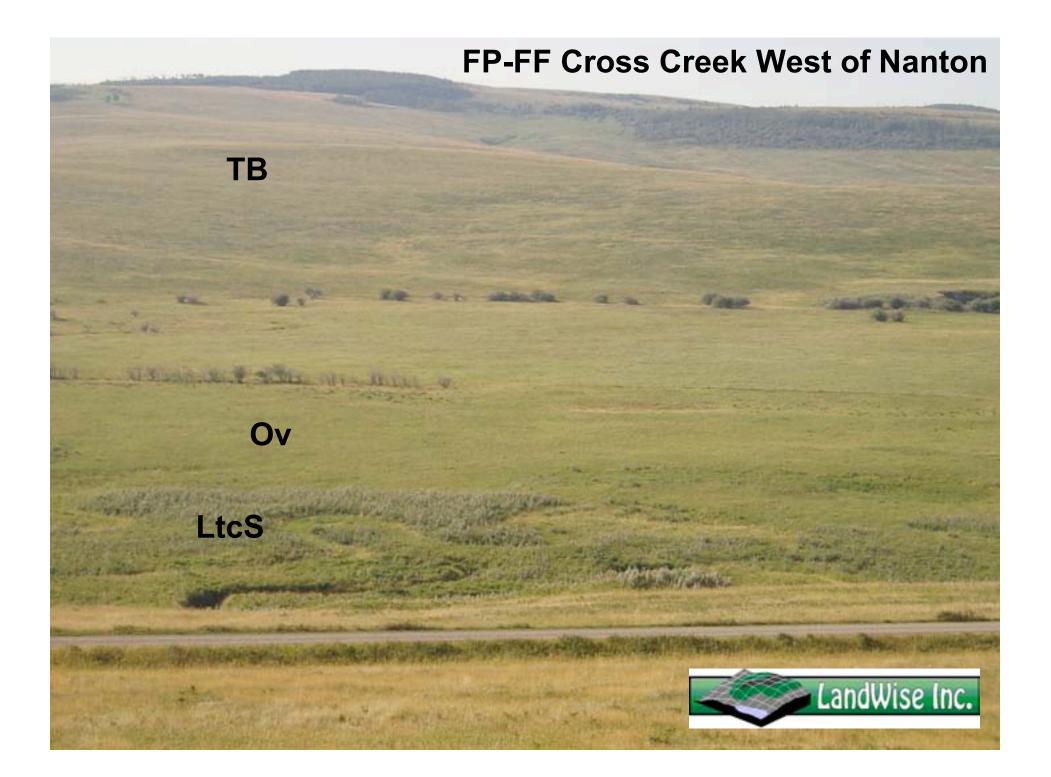
FP Overview in the Priddis Area

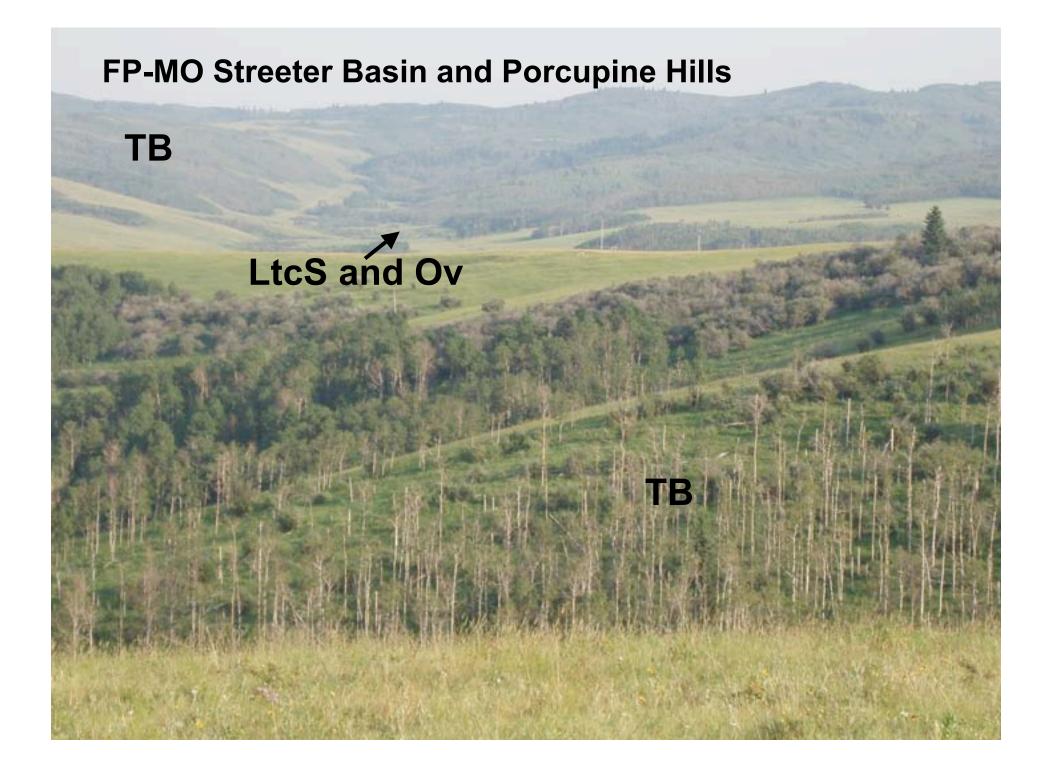


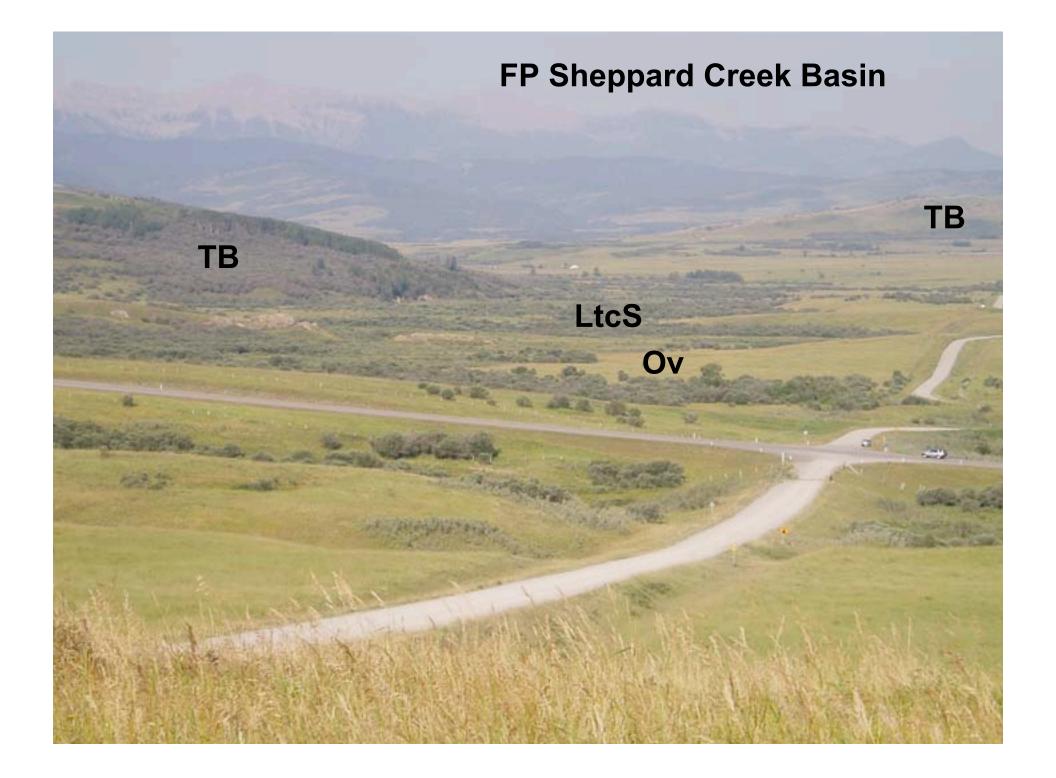


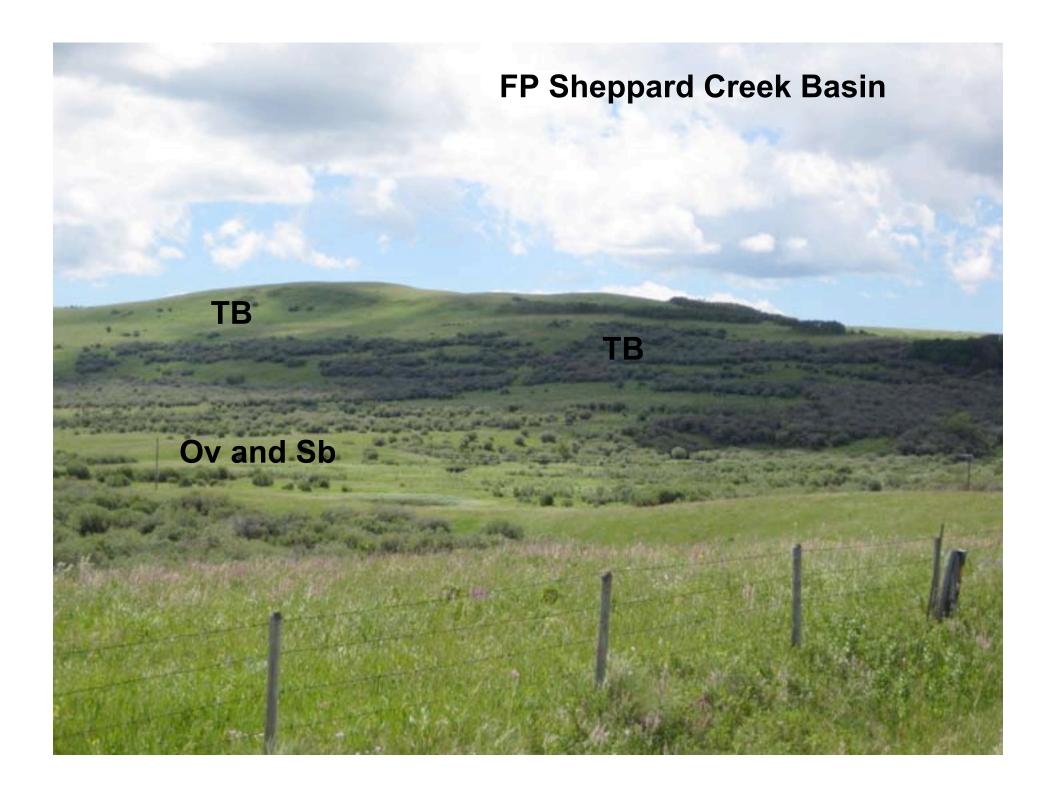


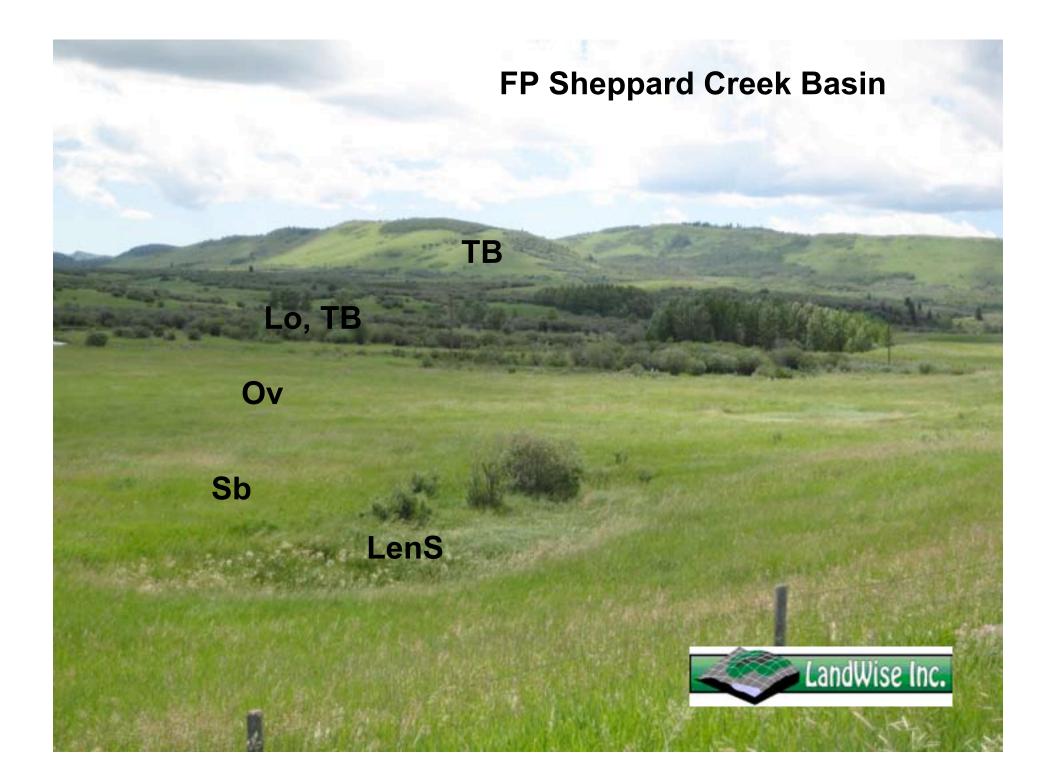
FP west of Stavely, 2006 Colour Infrared Imagery (ADS40) Sections 4 to 9, 13-29-W4

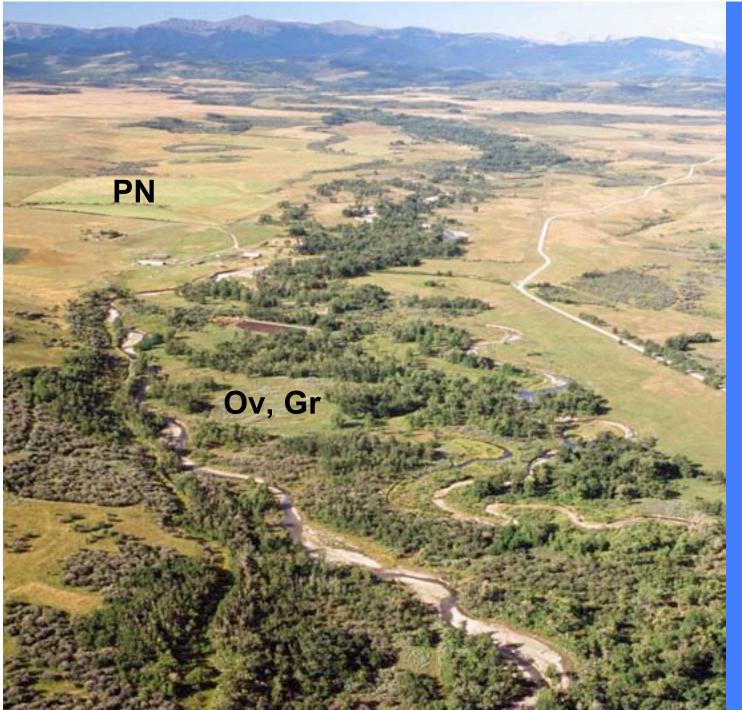






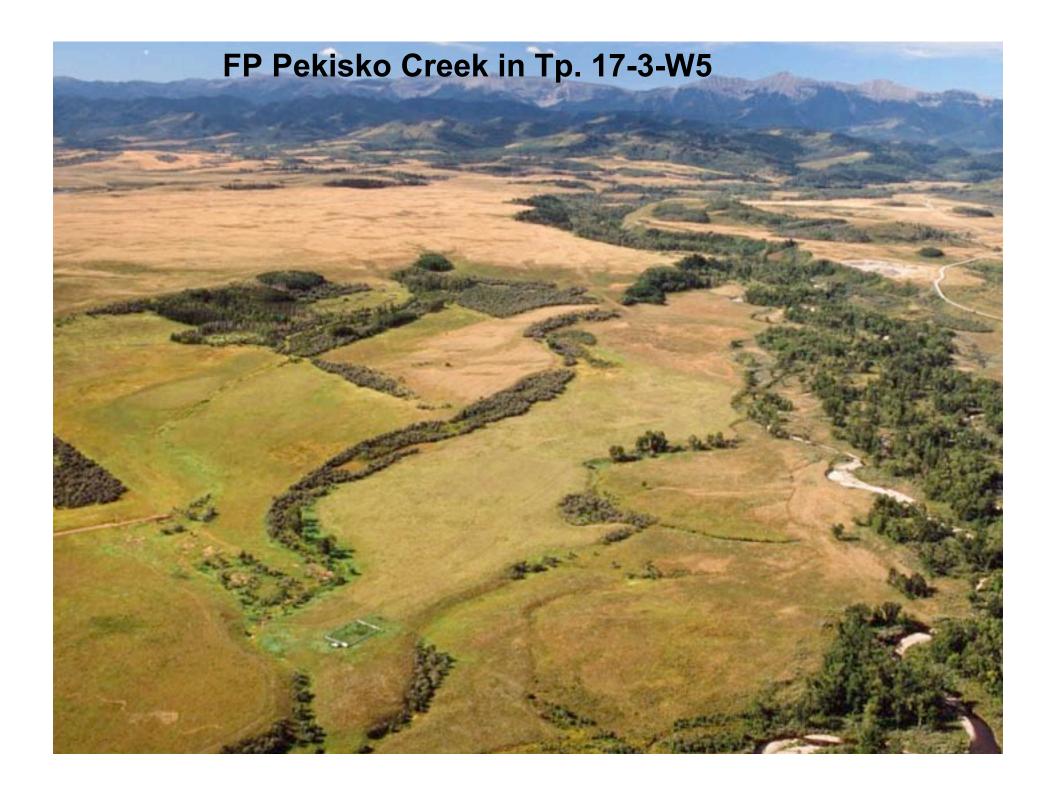


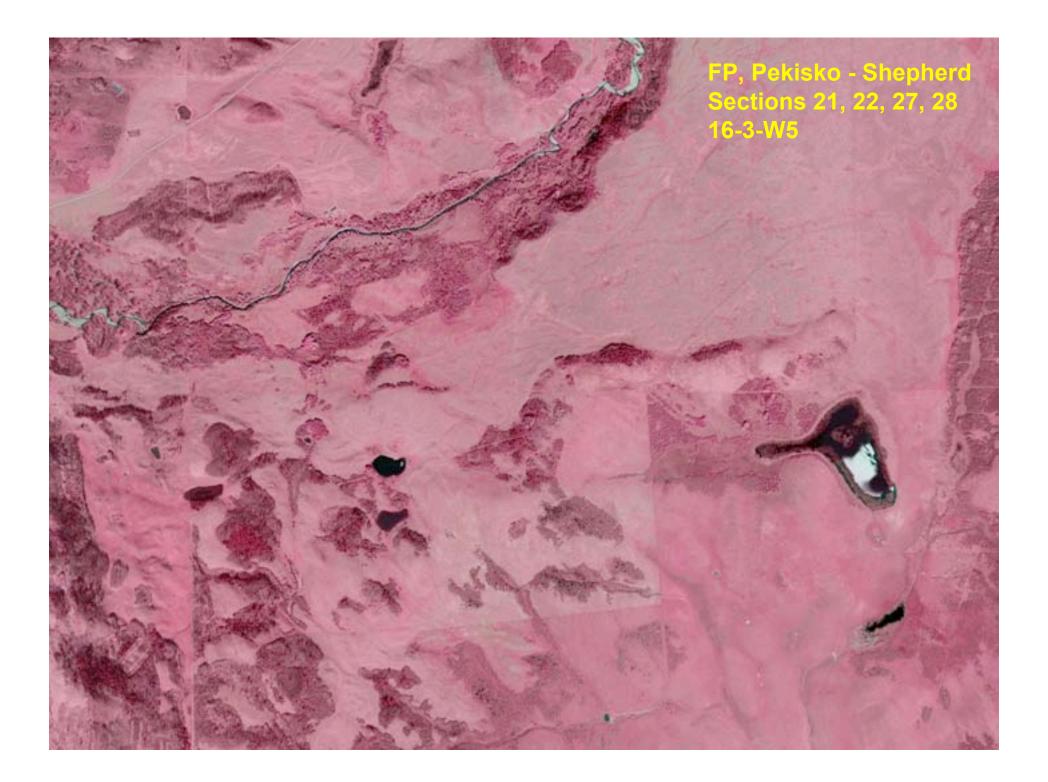




FP Pekisko Creek in Tp. 17-3-W5.

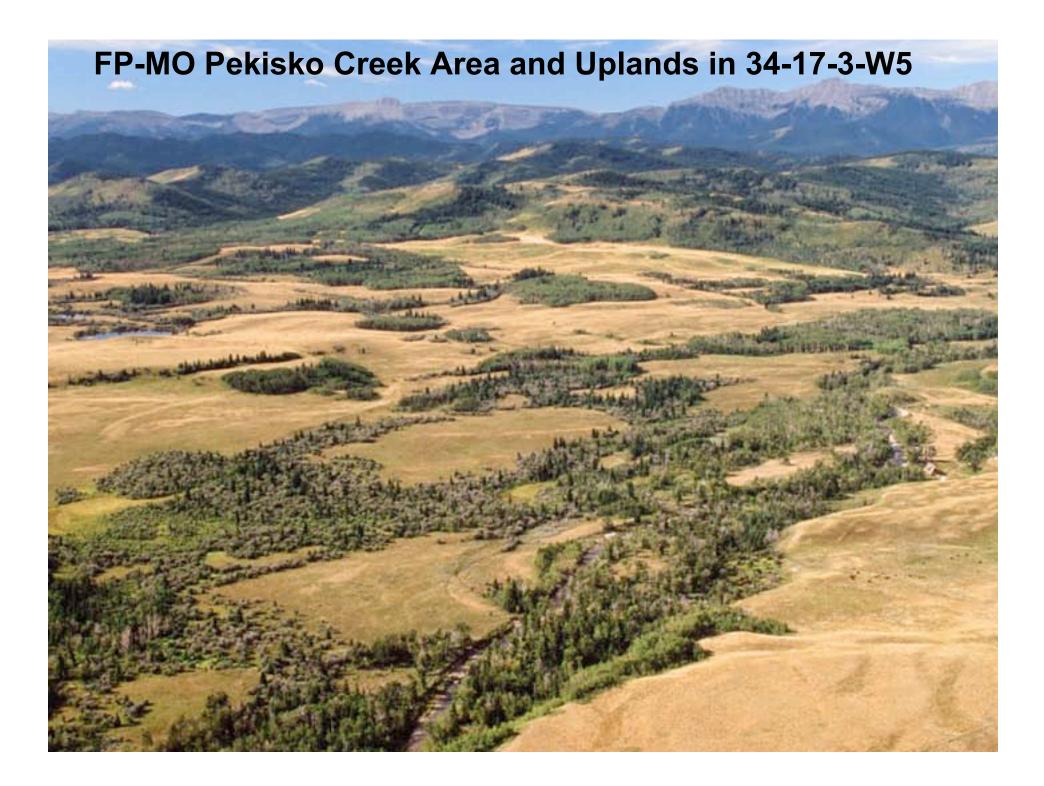
Mainly LtcD in the creek valley, with secondary LtcS.

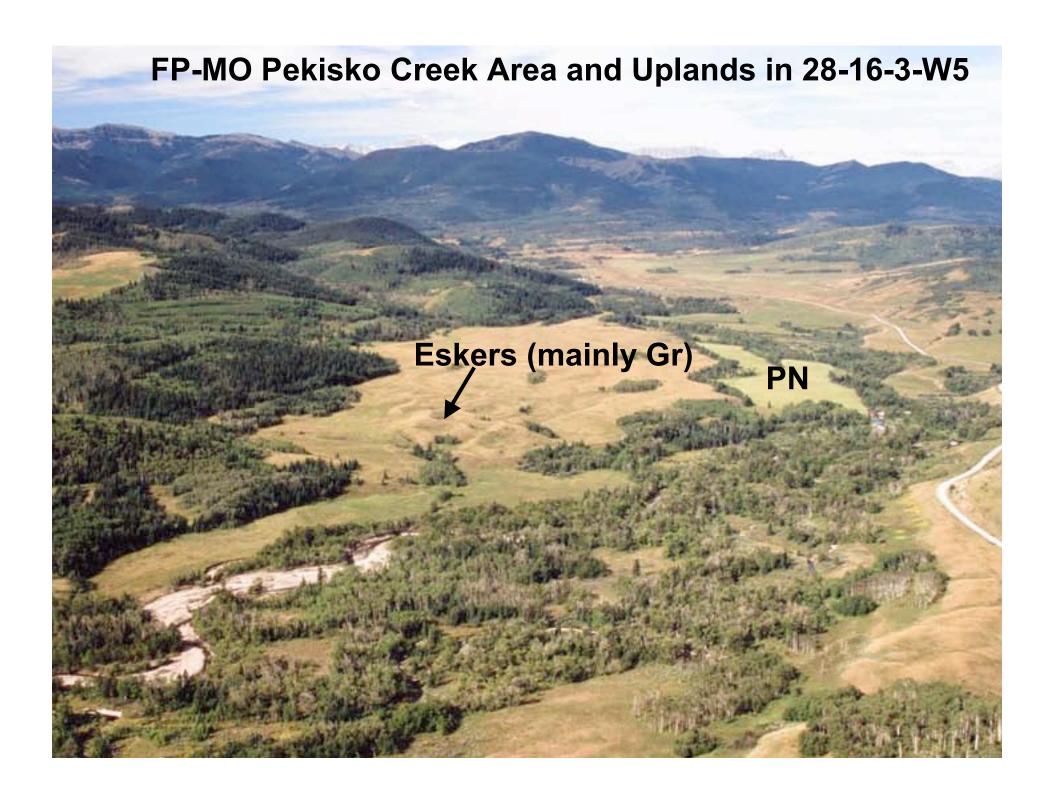


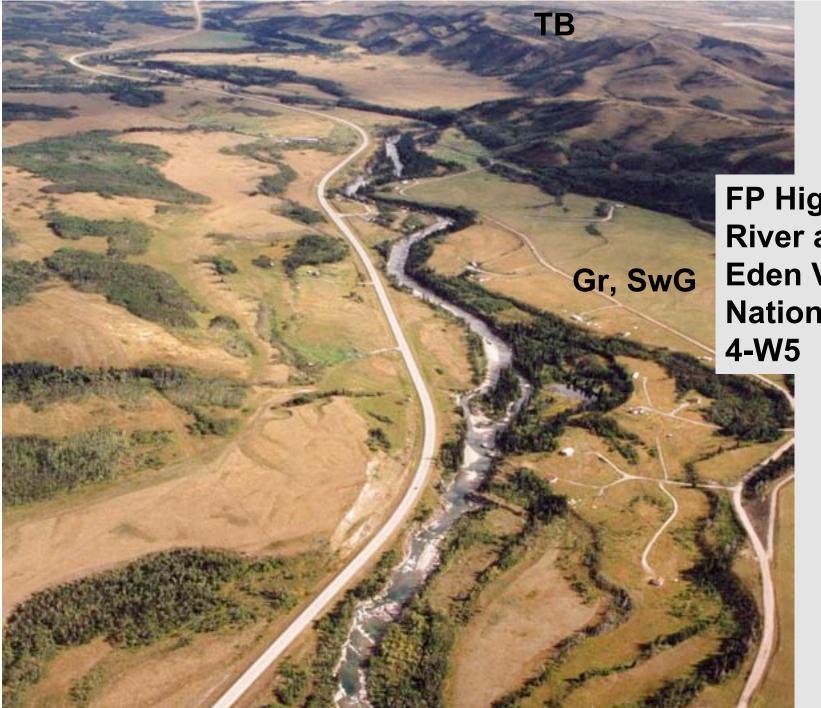




FP Pekisko Creek Area and Uplands in 35-17-3-W5



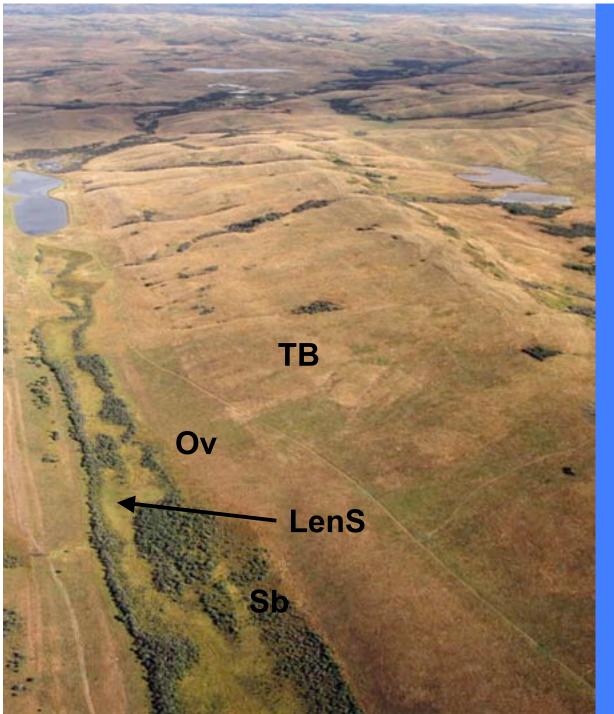




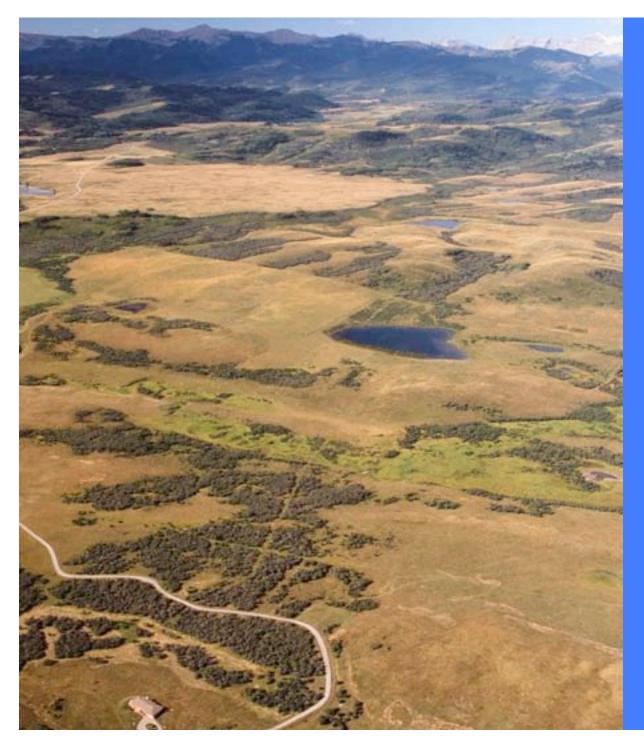
FP Highwood River and Eden Valley Nation, 21-17-4-W5



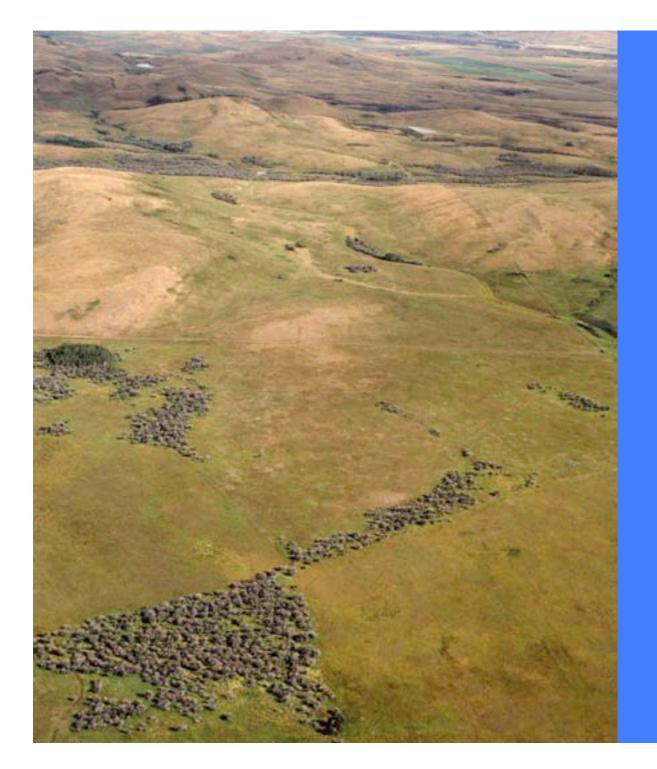
FP, Emerson Creek in 7-17-3-W5



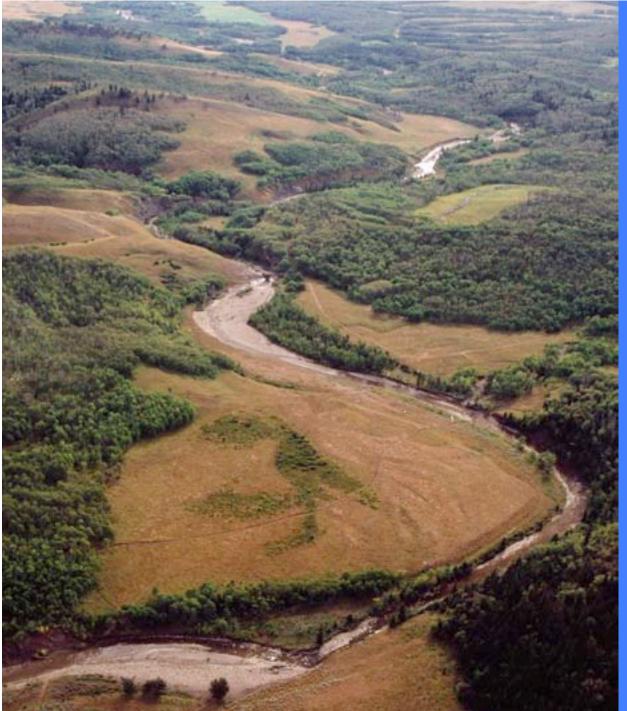
FP, Pekisko Creek Watershed, Uplands, 28-17-3-W5



FP, Pekisko Uplands, 2-17-3-W5



FP, Pekisko Uplands, 17-3-W5

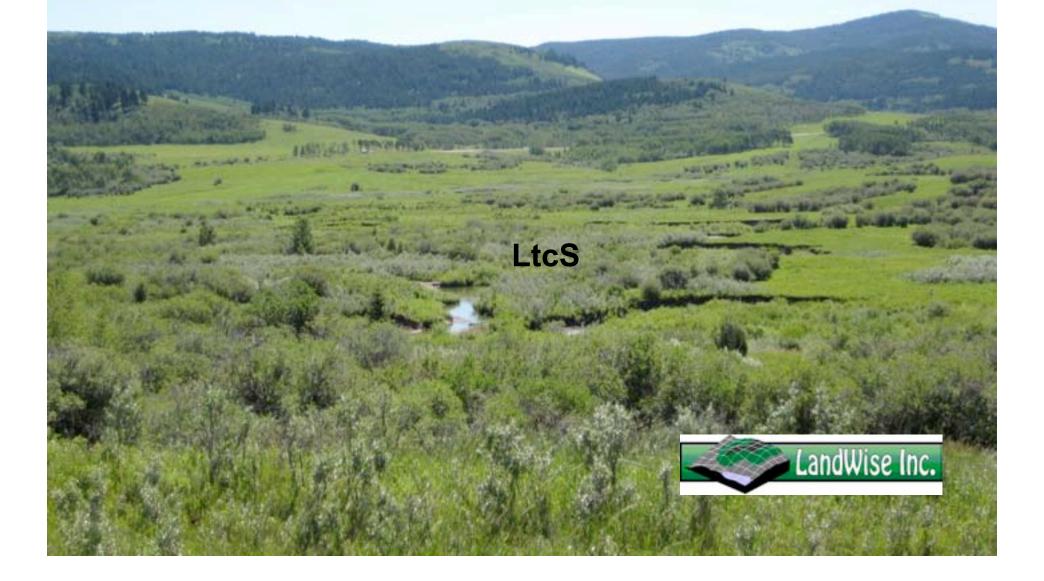


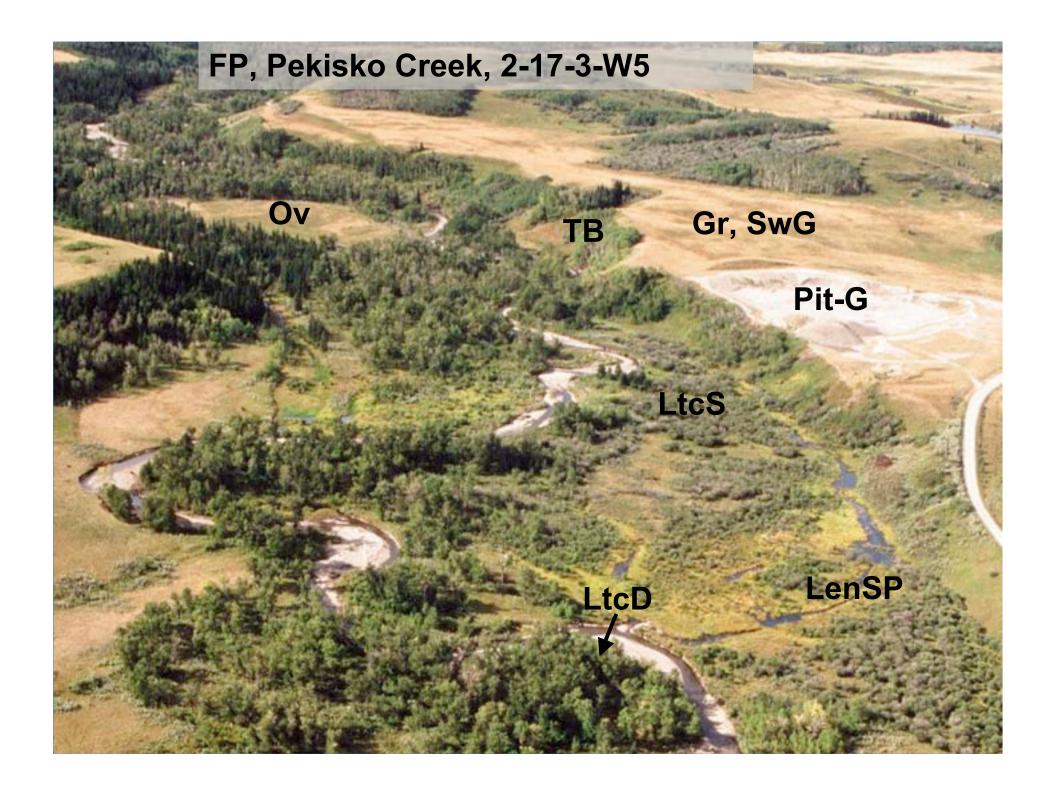
FP-MO, Willow Creek, 30-14-2-W5



FP, Willow Creek Upstream of Chain Lakes Reservoir in 14-2-W5

FP, Chaffen Creek, 13-2-W5





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

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160 cm Deep Peat