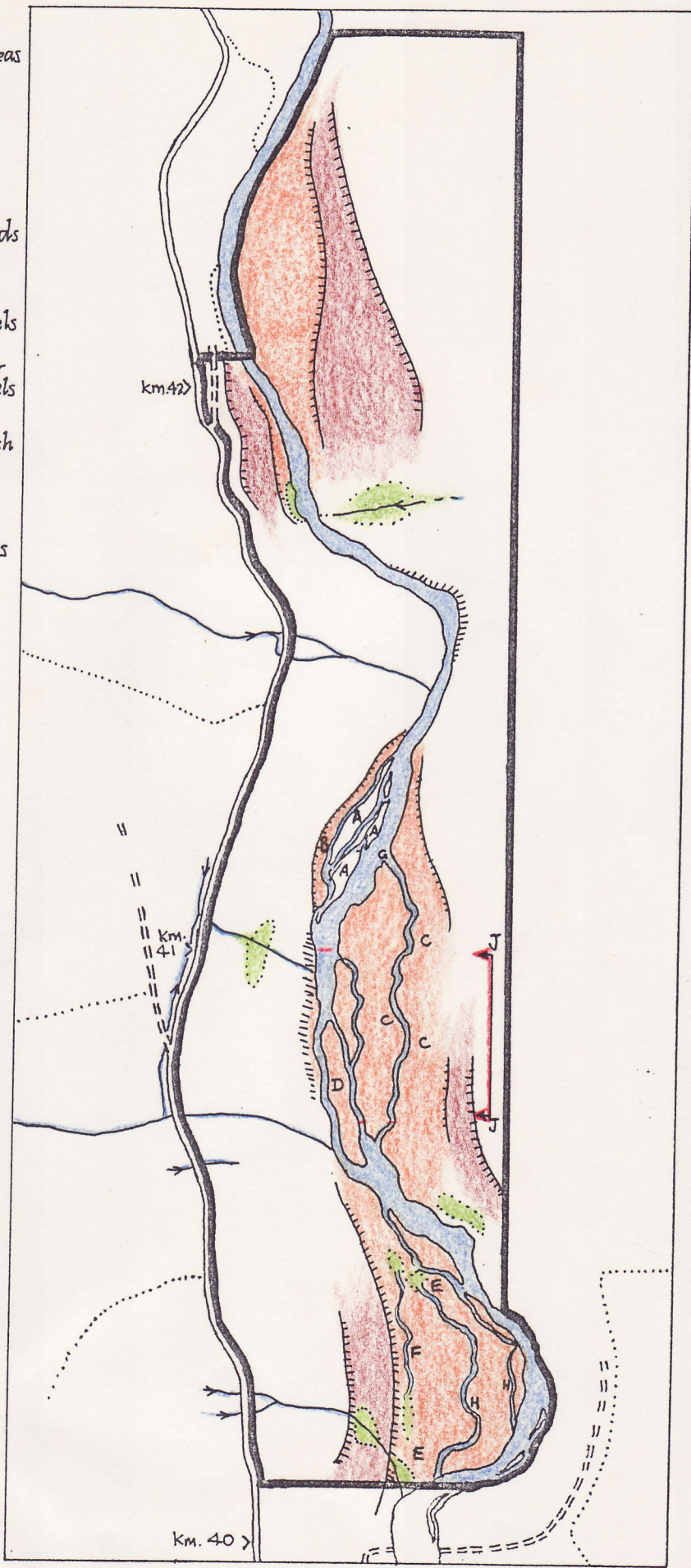


This terracing would represent former valley floor levels, cut either by high water-flow during post-glacial melting or, less anciently, by river meanders at successively lower valley levels.

Vertical height from river level to upper boundary of the reserve is only about 45m divided almost equally each side of the 760m (2500 ft.) contour above sea level.

- permanently damp areas
- lowest bench level
- second bench level
- scarps

- A recent gravel islands
- B inundated forest
- C area of confused channels
- D sand island
- E wet depressions or channels
- F seepage and old channel
- G most recent branch
- H over-flow courses
- J log jams between these points



MAP 2 - PHYSICAL FEATURES

- UNIT I (Shorter growth forest)
- UNIT II (taller growth forest)
- UNIT III (Devil's club gulches) not mapped
- UNIT IV (Bottom flats)
- UNIT V (Dry river edge)
- UNIT VI (Hemlock forest)
- UNIT VII (Moister river edge)
- UNIT VIII (sand island)
- UNIT IX (Gravel bars) not mapped
- UNIT X (Old channels)
- UNIT XI (Wet spots)
- UNIT XII (forest edge)
- UNIT XIII (Roadside)
- Willow or alder scrub
- Main areas of spruce
- Logged



MAP 3 - VEGETATION