

BIOClimatic ZONES

- 1 Less than 35 vascular plant species; no prostrate shrubs or sedges; dominated by herbs
- 2 35 to 60 vascular plant species; dominated by herbs; sporadic occurrence of woody species and sedges
- 3 Greater than 60 vascular plant species; dominated by prostrate shrubs or sedges

Vegetation by S.A. Edlund, 1975, 1977, 1979, 1980, 1982

Geological cartography by the Geological Survey of Canada

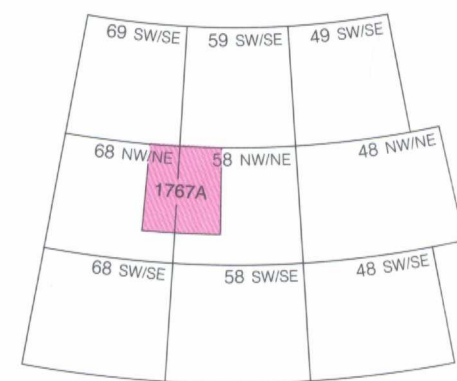
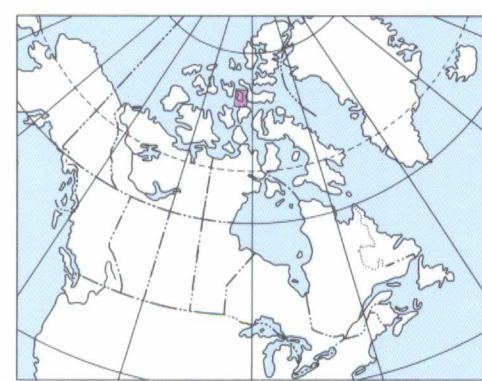
Colour separations were produced using digital methods

Any revisions or additional geological information known to the user would be welcomed by the Geological Survey of Canada

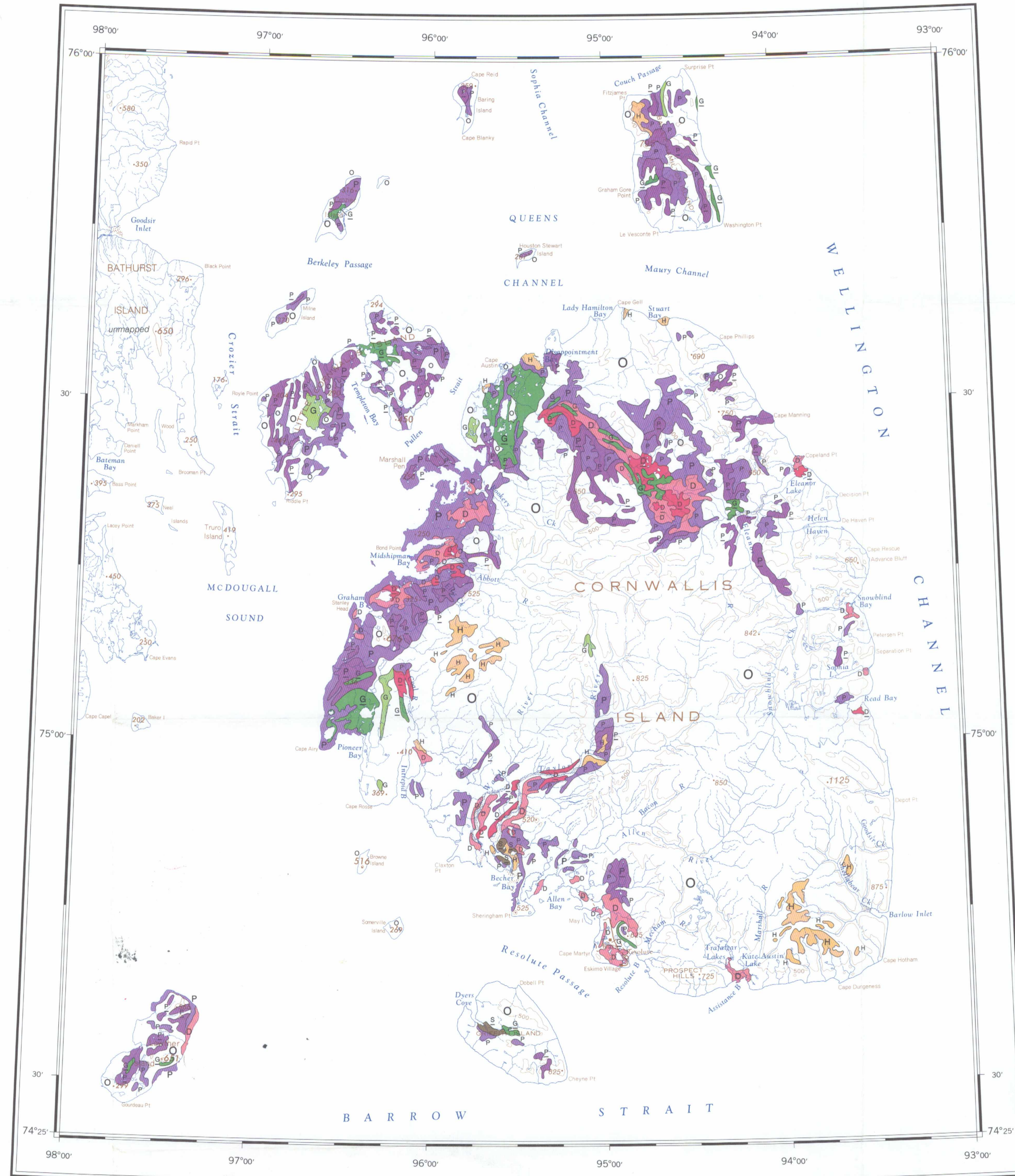
Base map assembled by the Geological Survey of Canada from maps published at the same scale by the Surveys and Mapping Branch in 1967, 1977

The proximity of the North Magnetic Pole causes the magnetic compass to be erratic in this area

Elevations in feet above mean sea level



Copies of this map may be obtained from the Geological Survey of Canada, 601 Booth Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E8, 3303 33rd Street, N.W., Calgary, Alberta T2L 2A7



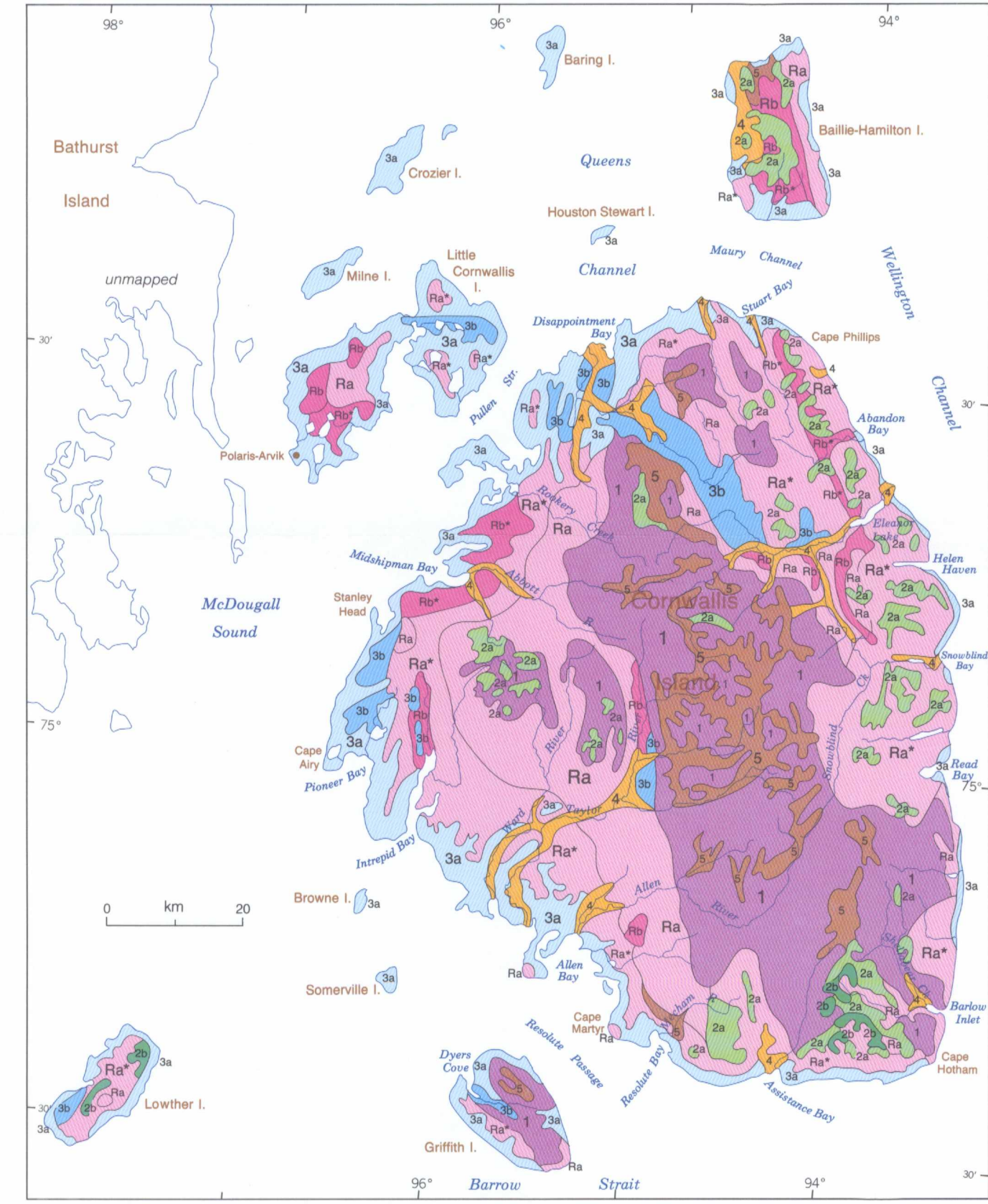
MAP 1767A
VEGETATION
CORNWALLIS ISLAND AND ADJACENT ISLANDS
DISTRICT OF FRANKLIN
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

29 1992
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY / COMMISSION GÉOLOGIQUE



Transverse Mercator Projection
CM 95°30', Scale Factor 0.9994
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- 5 COLLUVIAL DEPOSITS: pebbly silt to rubble
- 4 FLUVIAL DEPOSITS: gravel and sand
- 3a RAISED BEACH DEPOSITS: gravel and sand
- 3b NEARSHORE DEPOSITS: fine sand and silt
- 2a LOCALLY DERIVED TILL: silty carbonate-rich diamicton
- 2b TILL WITH SHIELD ERRATICS: clayey or sand silt diamicton
- 1 RESIDUUM COMPOSED OF HIGHLY ALKALINE WEATHERED CARBONATE AND EVAPORITE BEDROCK
- Ra HIGHLY ALKALINE BEDROCK
- Rb WEAKLY ALKALINE BEDROCK

* Denotes hummocky terrain, and a complex of habitats, resulting from glacial erosion, ice scouring

SURFICIAL MATERIALS

VEGETATION UNITS	DRAINAGE REGIME AND SURFICIAL MATERIALS	BIOClimatic ZONE		
		BIOClimatic ZONE 3 warmest	BIOClimatic ZONE 2 summer temperature	BIOClimatic ZONE 1 coolest
SEDGE MEADOWS S	Saturated to poorly drained soils with abundant moisture throughout the growing season; at the edge of lakes, ponds and at the base of seepage slopes, low centres and troughs of polygons. On all but the coarsest materials: gleyed soils. pH 6.0-7.4	Sedge meadow: <i>Carex aquatilis</i> and <i>Eriophorum</i> (10-25% cover), grasses abundant; lower stratum nearly continuous moss. Forbs sparse, yellow rare. Emergents: <i>Carex</i> and <i>Eriophorum</i> as well as local occurrence of <i>Pleurogogon</i> , <i>Ranunculus hyperboreus</i>	Local; generally replaced by grass meadows	Not present
GRASS MEADOWS G	Similar to above; also imperfectly drained silt. Common on alkaline soils. pH 6.0-7.8	Local; generally patches of grasses such as <i>Duportia fisheri</i> and <i>Alopecurus alpinus</i> . Lower stratum nearly continuous moss. Forbs similar to those of sedge meadows	Grass meadows: <i>Alopecurus alpinus</i> dominant; <i>Duportia fisheri</i> common at lower elevations (0-15% cover); forbs local; sedges rare. Lower stratum nearly continuous, similar to zone 3. Emergents: <i>Alopecurus</i> and rare <i>Pleurogogon</i>	Grass meadows: locally common; <i>Alopecurus alpinus</i> dominant (1-5% cover); <i>Phippsia algida</i> may also dominate; sparse forbs. No sedges. Lower stratum thin, broken patina, algae, or moss. Emergents: <i>Alopecurus</i> only
GRASS BARRENS G	Well drained silt; silty diamicton. pH 7.0-7.8	Rare; see bioclimatic zone 2 for description	Grass barrens: dominated by grasses, <i>Alopecurus</i> , <i>Puccinellia</i> , <i>Festuca</i> , <i>Phippsia</i> , <i>Poa</i> (2-10% cover); local <i>Cerastium</i> , <i>Parrya</i> , <i>Braya</i> , <i>Stellaria</i> , <i>Papaver</i> . Lower stratum scarce, generally absent	Grass barrens: grasses (1-5% cover); <i>Alopecurus</i> , <i>Festuca</i> , <i>Poa</i> sometimes in monoculture. Local <i>Papaver</i> , <i>Cerastium</i> , <i>Stellaria</i> , <i>Braya</i> , <i>Draba</i> . Lower stratum generally absent
DRYAS-SALIX TUNDRA D	Moderately to imperfectly drained mid to lower slopes with snow cover during winter; weakly to moderately drained silt and silty diamicton. pH 7.0-7.6	<i>Dryas-Salix</i> tundra: <i>Dryas</i> and <i>Salix</i> dominant (10 to 25% cover); <i>Saxifraga oppositifolia</i> , the most common associate. Other associates include <i>Alopecurus</i> , <i>Carex misandra</i> , <i>Parrya</i> , <i>Draba</i> , <i>Festuca</i> and <i>Poa</i> . Nearly continuous lower stratum of patina and bryophytes	Local; generally replaced by <i>Saxifraga oppositifolia</i> tundra	Not present
DRYAS-SALIX BARRENS D	Moderately to well drained upper slopes and knolls; snow cover generally thin to patchy in winter. On weakly to moderately alkaline silt; silty sand, silty diamicton, and gravel. pH 7.0-7.6	<i>Dryas-Salix</i> barrens: <i>Dryas</i> and <i>Salix</i> dominant (5-25% cover), generally confined to shallow depressions; <i>Saxifraga oppositifolia</i> most common associate. Calciphilous herbs include <i>Lesquerella arctica</i> , <i>Parrya</i> , <i>Draba corymbosa</i> , <i>D. subopposita</i> , <i>Poa abbreviata</i> ; lower stratum sparse, scattered lichens and bryophytes, in places absent	Local; generally replaced by <i>Saxifraga oppositifolia</i> barrens; prostrate shrubs local	Not present
SAXIFRAGA OPPOSITIFOLIA TUNDRA P	Moderately to imperfectly drained mid to lower slopes; generally on weakly to moderately alkaline sand, silty sand, loamy diamicton. pH 7.0-7.6	Local; on areas with little or no snow cover in winter or areas with delayed snowmelt	<i>Saxifraga oppositifolia</i> tundra: <i>Saxifraga oppositifolia</i> dominant (2-10% cover), common calciphilous herbs as in zone 3 (<i>Dryas-Salix</i> barrens), <i>Lesquerella</i> and <i>Parrya</i> rare. Lower stratum commonly patina with mosses in cracks and depressions	<i>Saxifraga oppositifolia</i> tundra: <i>Saxifraga oppositifolia</i> dominant (2-5% cover), common in monoculture; sparse herb associates including <i>Saxifraga</i> , <i>Oxyria</i> , <i>Alopecurus</i> , <i>Papaver</i> , <i>Draba</i> , <i>Stellaria</i> , <i>Cerastium</i> . Lower stratum commonly patina with mosses in cracks and depressions
SAXIFRAGA OPPOSITIFOLIA BARRENS P	Moderately to well drained upper slopes; weakly to moderately alkaline sand, silty sand, silt and loamy diamicton. pH 7.0-7.6	Local; <i>Saxifraga oppositifolia</i> to 25% cover; dwarf shrubs restricted. Usually found in midst of <i>Dryas-Salix</i> barrens with delayed snowmelt	<i>Saxifraga oppositifolia</i> barrens: <i>Saxifraga oppositifolia</i> dominant (2-10% cover); calciphilous herbs common associates; dwarf shrubs rare. Lower stratum generally absent; lichens local and sporadic	<i>Saxifraga oppositifolia</i> barrens: <i>Saxifraga oppositifolia</i> dominant (1-5% cover) other herbs are sparse: <i>Alopecurus</i> , <i>Festuca</i> , <i>Poa abbreviata</i> , <i>Cerastium</i> , <i>Draba</i> , <i>Papaver</i> , <i>Saxifraga</i> . No lower stratum
HERB BARRENS H	Moderately to well drained silt, sandy loam, and silty diamicton; generally thin, but persistent snow cover in winter. pH 6.2-7.6	Local to rare; found on some marine deposits	Occurs locally in areas with delayed snowmelt	Herb barrens: vascular plants sparse (1-5% cover); <i>Alopecurus</i> , <i>Phippsia</i> , <i>Festuca</i> , <i>Poa</i> , <i>Puccinellia</i> , <i>Stellaria</i> , <i>Cerastium</i> , <i>Draba</i> , <i>Papaver</i> , <i>Saxifraga</i> . No lower stratum
UNVEGETATED AREA O	All drainage regimes; generally highly alkaline (pH 7.8+) silt, clay, areas with extremely active cryoturbation, or fresh alluvium	Common	Common	Extensive

PLANT COMMUNITIES ON ALKALINE SOILS

Recommended citation:
Edlund, S.A.
1991: Vegetation, Cornwallis Island and adjacent islands, District of Franklin, Northwest Territories. Geological Survey of Canada, Map 1767A, scale 1:500 000

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