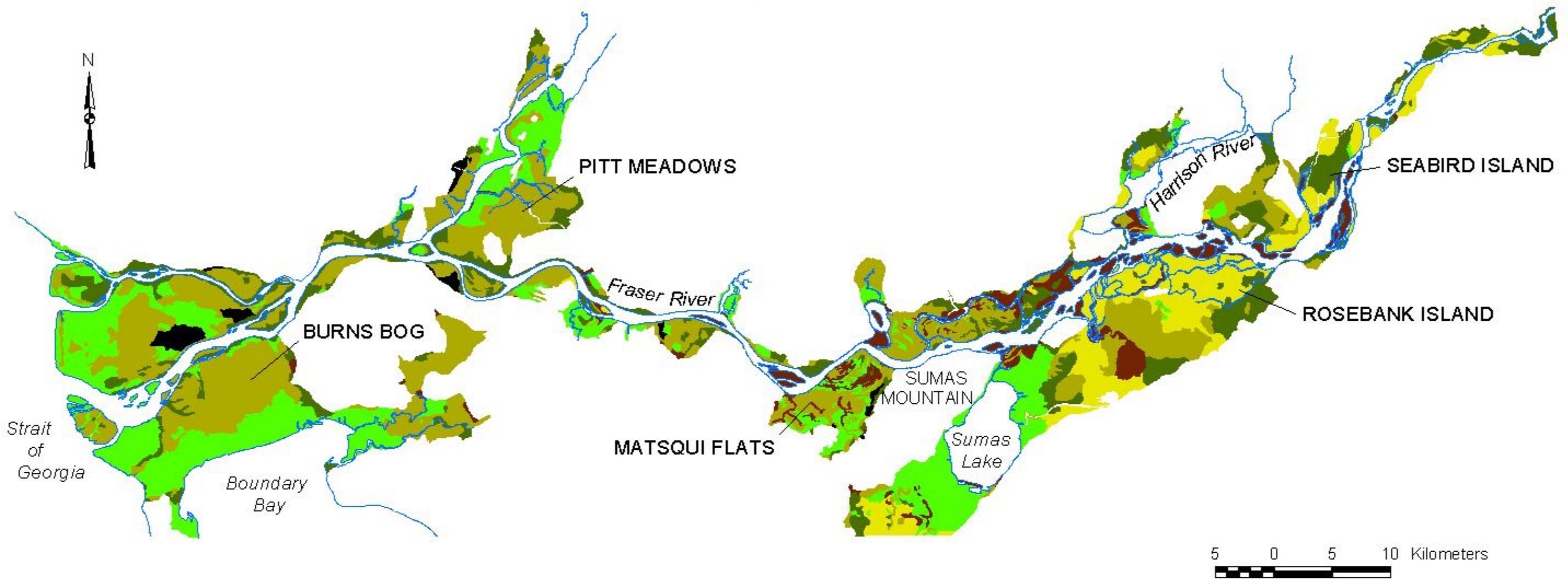


THE VEGETATION OF THE FLOODPLAIN OF THE FRASER, SERPENTINE AND NICOMEKL RIVERS, 1859 TO 1890.



VEGETATION TYPES AND CLASSES

<p>Herbaceous vegetation (27,001 ha)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Salt marsh Marsh, brackish or fresh water Grassland 	<p>Open forest (1,541 ha)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moss with trees Open pine forest Open pine swamp 	<p>Conifer dominated forest (17,277 ha)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cedar forest Mixed coniferous forest Mixed coniferous forest (wet sites) Spruce forest Cedar swamp forest Bog forest Douglas fir forest
<p>Shrubs (38,284 ha)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grass with shrubs Mixed scrub Willow scrub Crabapple scrub Alder scrub Regeneration scrub (disturbed wet coniferous forest) Cranberry swamp Bog 	<p>Deciduous woodlands (7,204 ha)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alder bottomland Cottonwood forest Mixed woodland 	
	<p>Mixed deciduous-coniferous forest (12,904 ha)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cottonwood-cedar forest Disturbed cottonwood-cedar forest Disturbed mixed coniferous forest 	

Vegetation: M. North, J. Teversham, University of British Columbia, Dept. of Geography, 1984

Digital Conversion: Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Science Branch, Fraser River Action Plan, Environment Canada, Canadian Wildlife Service, Fraser River Action Plan, 1998