

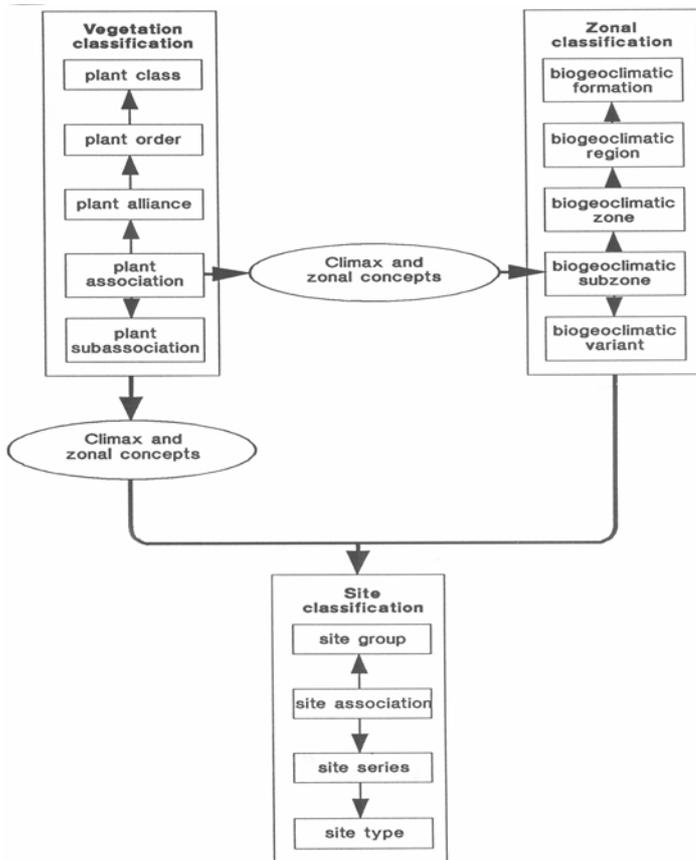
Ecological Classification and Mapping in the Franklin Basin Watershed, UT
and
Aspen Communities

Basic approaches used in research: Biogeoclimatic Ecosystem Classification (BEC), Ecological Site Classification for Forestry (Great Britain 1995), Habitat Types Classification (Daubenmire 1968, Mauk & Henderson 1984), Aspen Community Types Classification (Mueggler 1988).

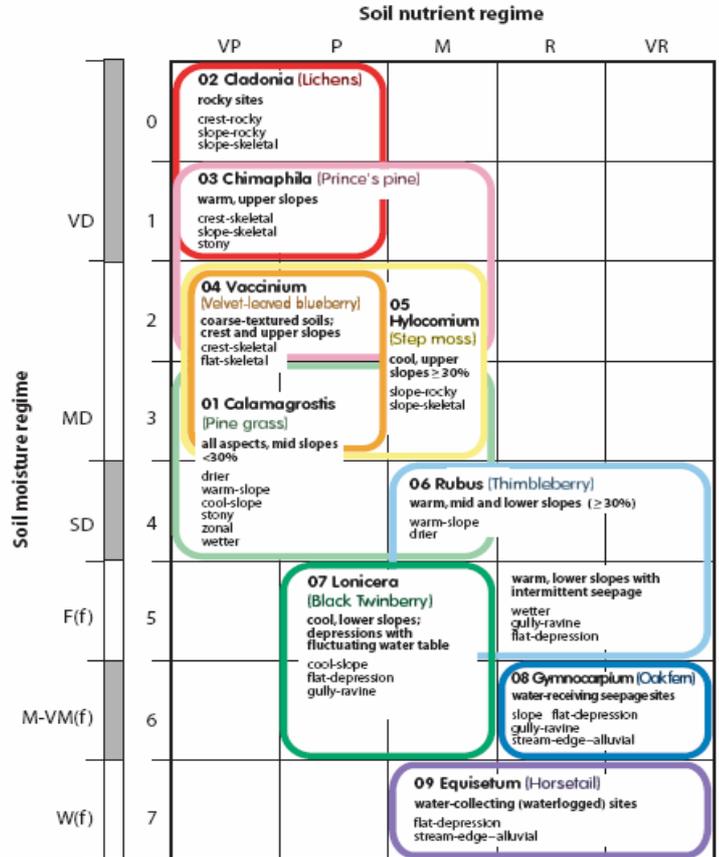
What is Biogeoclimatic Ecosystem Classification (BEC)

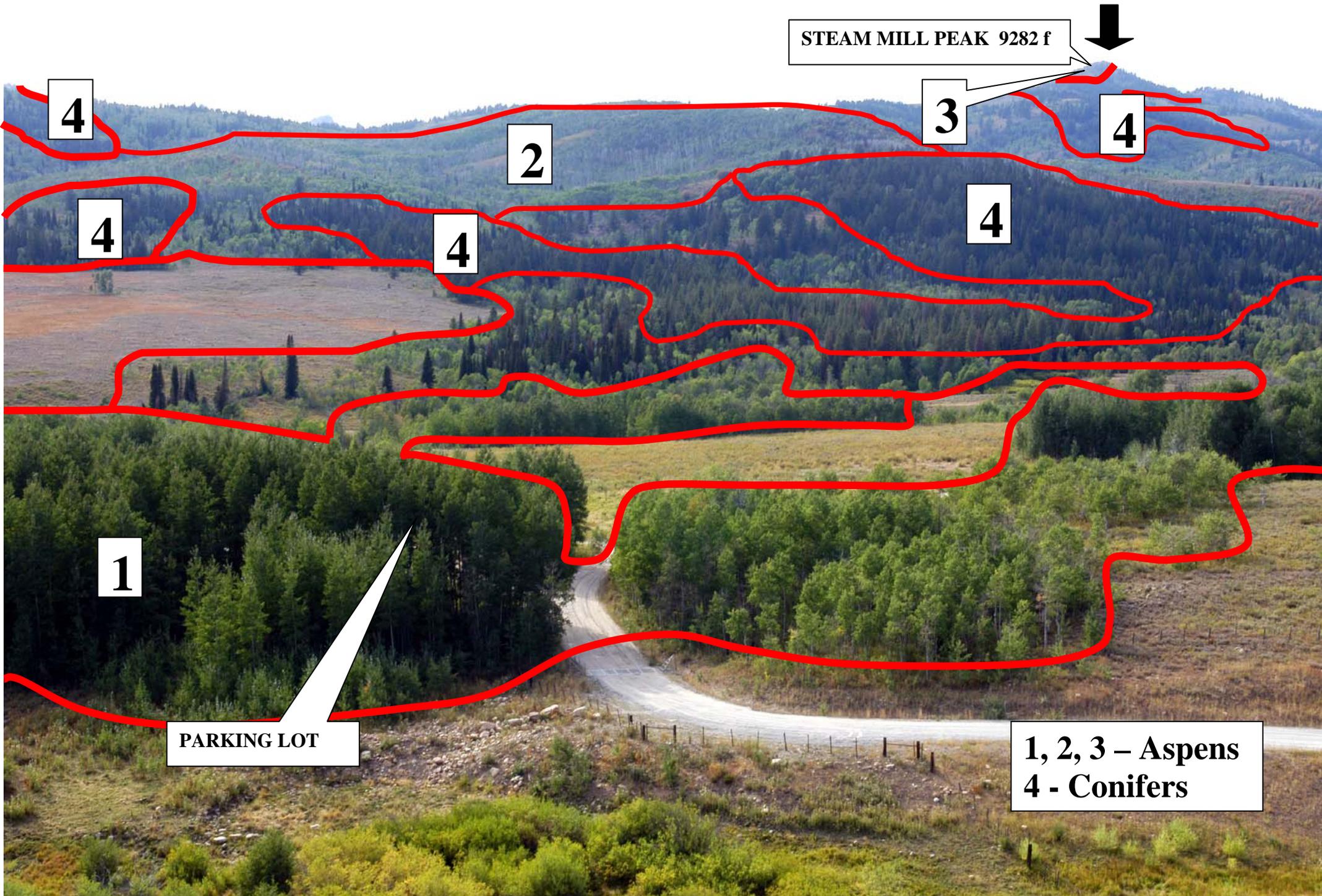
- A system that organizes ecosystem according to vegetation, climate, site quality, and time; developed by Prof. V. J. Krajina and his students (1949-75) and BC Forest Service, Ecological Program Staff (1976 – present); considered all useful approaches, concepts and methods from other classifications (e.g., Braun-Blanquet, Cajander, Clements, Pogrebnjak, Sukachev).
- The system is vegetation driven; vegetation is the best integrator of the combined influence of numerous environmental factors.
- The system includes three classifications; **vegetation classification** (local and chronological-successional status levels of integration), **site classification** (local level), **zonal classification** (regional level).

Structure of the System



Edatopic grid as site identification tool





STEAM MILL PEAK 9282 f



4

2

3

4

4

4

4

1

PARKING LOT

1, 2, 3 – Aspens
4 - Conifers

STEAM MILL PEAK 9282 f

3

4

4

4

2

4

4

1

PARKING LOT

Franklin Basin Study Area:
The lowest point 2030 m
The highest point 3060 m

M341 province (Bailey 1998):
The annual precipitation 410 - 1100mm
Mean annual temperature 2 - 7° C

