### Site Unit Name
- Lyngbye’s sedge estuarine marsh
- Seashore saltgrass
- Garry oak - moss
- Garry oak - Oceanspray

This site unit is described as being in a medium bench floodplain and flooded every 1-6 years for short periods (10-25 days); it is characterized by deciduous or mixed forest dominated by species such as:

- Cladina
- Wallace’s selaginella
- Sitka sedge - Hemlock-parsely marsh

**OR**

- Gravel pit
- Coastal herbaceous
- Rocky shoreline or islet, influenced by the marine environment and characterized by less than 20% vegetation

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**Map Code**
- Western redcedar - Snowberry
- Shrub/Herb

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**SL**

| 8WN:sp Ws50 | 3 |
| 10MF:mx DG | 6 |
| 10WD:co DA | 5 |
| 10HB:hb SC | 2 |
| 10HB:ro RO | 1 |
| 2WN:sp CS | 2 |
| 1WN:sp CS | 4 |
| 7WD:co DO | 5 |
| 7YF DS | 5 |

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**CDFmm**

| 1072 |
| 1090 |
| 215* |

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**BE**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Map Code</th>
<th>Western redcedar - Snowberry</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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**Ecosystems**

- **Sensitive Ecosystems**
- **Rare Ecosystems**
- **Other Mapped Ecosystems**

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**Ecosystem Map Symbols**

- Example of a primary sensitive Woodland ecosystem with a medium bench floodplain dominated by deciduous forest.
- Example of a secondary sensitive Heidrunseam and intertidal ecosystem dominated by semi-sea grasses in a non-coastal primary ecosystem.
- Example of a tertiary sensitive heathland marsh ecosystem surrounded by a primary sensitive Mushroom primary ecosystem.

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**What is a Sensitive Ecosystem?**

A sensitive ecosystem is fragile and/or rare, or is ecologically important because of the diversity of species they support. They provide numerous ecological and social benefits by maintaining biological diversity, regulating climate, and cleaning and purifying water. These ecosystems are now designated as sensitive due to the intervention of human activities such as land use change and pollution. They are valuable in the landscape with relatively uniform structural stage and biogeoclimatic units. Once destroyed, they are unlikely to regenerate and become unrecognizable. The map and the accompanying data is a tool to alert decision makers and the public to these areas and encourage informed land use planning. The map sets the stage for greater ecological connectivity: setting aside sensitive ecosystems is an obvious place to begin. Once set aside, the key to success is detailed field verification. If the sensitive status is not field checked, the area is not mapped. A map with a high density of sensitive areas is a tool to alert decision makers and the public to these areas and encourage informed land use planning.