## **STOYOMA CREEK**

	•		ons, for forestry r	research	
OVERVIEW					
Date establishe ORC #: Map number:	ed:	5 July 1990 3131 92 H/4	Location: Latitude: Longitude:	Headwaters of Stoyoma Creek, 4 km ENE of Boston Bar 49°53'N 121°22'W	
Total Area: Land:		76 ha 76 ha	Elevation:	700-1,280 m	
Access:		A logging roa	d passes through	the reserve.	
Biogeoclimatic Zone: Biogeoclimatic Variant: Ecosection: Region: Management Area:		Coastal Western Hemlock (CWH); Engelmann Spruce-Subalpine Fir (ESSF) CWHms1 Southern Moist Submaritime; ESSFmw Moist Warm Hozameen Range Thompson Fraser			
COMPOSITION	N				
Physical:	The reserve is located on the west slope of the Cascade Mountains, an area of strongly folded and metamorphosed Palaeozoic and Mesozoic sedimentary and volcanic rocks. Its soils are primarily Humo-Ferric Podzols formed on glacial till. The reserve faces west-northwest and has an average slope of about 25°. The climate is transitional between humid coastal and dry interior regimes.				
Biological:	considerable location. Bot common. Most of the r Hemlock Zo are all well r huckleberry; false Solomo Moss cover is proportion o soopolallie, S At its highes Engelmann S but amabilis huckleberry meadowrue,	diversity of tree th coastal and in reserve is in the ne. Western her epresented; typi common herba- on's-seal, Hooke is well develope f Douglas-fir an Saskatoon and b t elevations the Spruce-Subalpin fir, Engelmann and thimbleberr Sitka valerian, s	es and understory tterior species oc moist submaritin nlock, western ra cal shrubs includ ceous species ard er's fairybells, qu d. Poor, dry sites d lodgepole pine pirch-leaved spire reserve is within the Fir Zone. Suba spruce and Doug y are common sl great northern as	y forested and supports a y plants due to its transitional cur, however, the former are most me subzone of the Coastal Western edcedar, Douglas-fir and amabilis fir de devil's club and black e rosy twistedstalk, star-flowered ieen's cup, bunchberry and oak fern. s in this subzone have a higher e and support shrubs like falsebox, ea. the moist warm subzone of the alpine fir dominates the forest cover, glas-fir also occur. Black hrubs; typical forbs include western ter and mountain arnica.	

**ORIGINAL PURPOSE** To protect a floristically diverse forest site, transitional between coastal and interior conditions, for forestry research

Preliminary reconnaissance has revealed nine species of conifers, two deciduous

trees (red alder and paper birch), 23 shrubs, 72 herbaceous plants and 16 bryophytes in the reserve.

Birds seen in the reserve include Hermit Thrush; MacGillivray's, Townsend's and Yellow-rumped Warblers; Dark-eyed Junco; Gray Jay; White-winged Crossbill; Pine Siskin; Raven; and American Kestrel.

MANAGEMENT CONCERNS							
SIGNIFICANT SPECIES	BC LIST STATUS	COSEWIC STATUS	CF PRIORITY				
Mountain Beaver, ssp. rainier	i Blue listed	Special Concern (1999)	1				
THREATS							
C	Representation of such diversity may be reduced in this reserve due to changing climatic envelopes and shifting ecosystems as a result of climate change. The Engelmann Spruce-Subalpine Fir zone may be displaced or driven up-slope by expanding Douglas- fir forest systems.						
Non-native species:	Knapweed and thistles i	apweed and thistles introduced by vehicle traffic.					
		ecial provenances of several ite for cone collection. A p					

## SCIENTIFIC NAMES OF SPECIES MENTIONED IN THE STOYOMA CREEK ER ACCOUNT

## Flora

MANA CEMENT CONCEDNS

alder, red (Alnus rubra) arnica, mountain (Arnica latifolia) aster, great northern (Aster modestus) birch, paper (Betula papyrifera var. commutata and var. papyrifera) bunchberry (Cornus canadensis) devil's club (Oplopanax horridus) Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) fairybells, Hooker's (Prosartes hookeri var. oregana) falsebox (*Paxistima myrsinites*) fern, oak (*Gymnocarpium dryopteris*) fir, amabilis (Abies amabilis) fir, subalpine (Abies lasiocarpa var. lasiocarpa) hemlock, western (Tsuga heterophylla) huckleberry, black (Vaccinium membranaceum) meadowrue, western (*Thalictrum occidentale*) pine, lodgepole (Pinus contorta var. latifolia) queen's cup (*Clintonia uniflora*) redcedar, western (Thuja plicata) Saskatoon (*Amelanchier alnifolia*) Solomon's seal, star-flowered false (Maianthemum stellatum) soopolallie (Shepherdia canadensis) spirea, birch-leaved (Spiraea betulifolia ssp. lucida)

spruce, Engelmann (*Picea engelmannii*) thimbleberry (*Rubus parviflorus* var. *parviflorus*) twistedstalk, rosy (*Streptopus lanceolatus* var. *curvipes*) valerian, Sitka (*Valeriana sitchensis*)

## Fauna

Beaver, Mountain, ssp. rainieri (Aplodontia rufa rainieri) Crossbill, White-winged (Loxia leucoptera) Jay, Gray (Perisoreus canadensis) Junco, Dark-eyed (Junco hyemalis) Kestrel, American (Falco sparverius) Raven, Common (Corvus corax) Siskin, Pine (Spinus pinus) Thrush, Hermit (Catharus guttatus) Warbler, MacGillivray's (Oporornis tolmiei) Warbler, Townsend's (Dendroica townsendi) Warbler, Yellow-rumped (Dendroica coronata)