CHIEF SOIL ASSOCIATION (CF)

Chief soils are located in the Herrick, Framstead and Muller Creek drainages of the Rocky Mountains. They are situated in depressional to very gently sloping (0-2%) areas below 1000 m elevation.

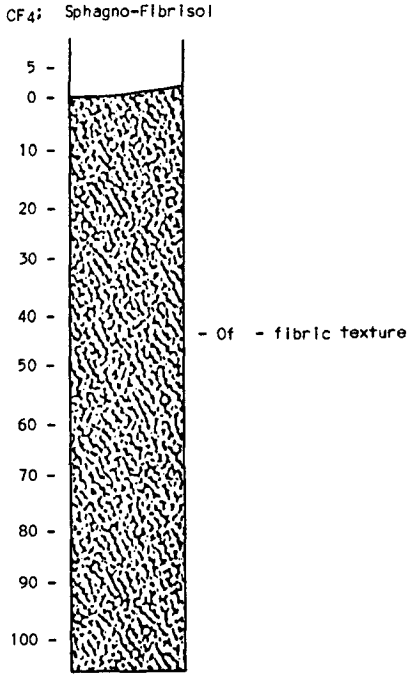
The parent material is deep to shallow organic fen deposits, comprised mainly of undecomposed sedge peat. Water tables are usually at the surface. The association consists dominantly of Fibrisol soils as indicated by the CF1 component. The CF4 component identifies areas that also include a proportion of sphagnum moss.

McGregor and Moxley soils are commonly associated with the Chief soil association. Outside the study area, Mokus and Bednesti soil are associated as well.

This association was previously defined by Dawson (report in preparation) and mapped in the McGregor River area.

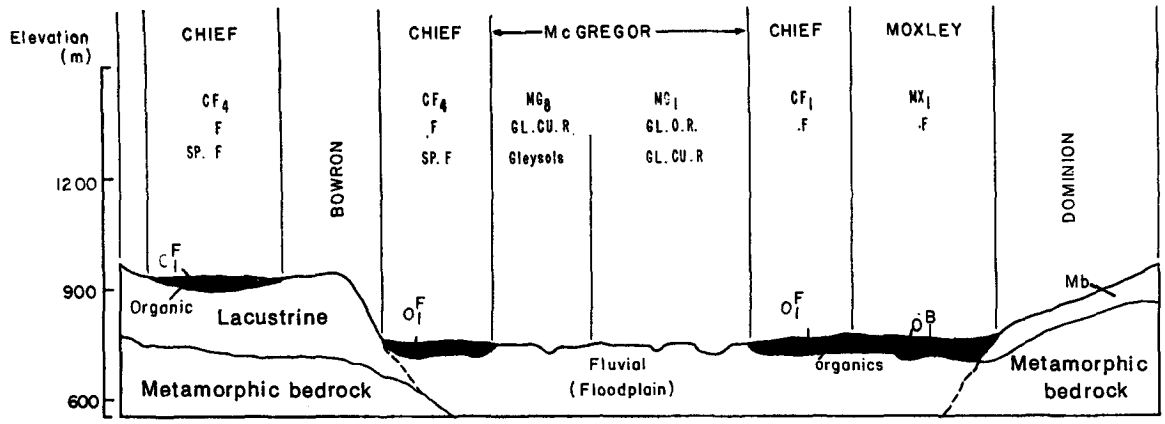
Chief soils occur within the Subboreal white spruce - alpine fir zone: common paper birch subzone.

SOIL PROFILE



Soil Association Component	Dominant Soil	Associated Soils	Soil Drainage Class	Depth to Bedrock (cm)
CF1	Fibrisol		Very Poorly	>160
CF4	Fibrisol		Very Poorly	>160
		Sphagno-Fibrisol	Very Poorly	>160

MOXLEY, CHIEF AND McGREGOR SOIL ASSOCIATIONS



COMMENTS ON LAND USE

Agriculture. Low capability. Excessive moisture, flooding, and adverse climate are the major limitations.

Forestry. Very low capability. Very poor drainage restricts tree growth.

Ungulates. Low to moderate capability for moose. Forage quantity is a main limitation.

Recreation. Very low carrying capacity. Very poor drainage and a low bearing capacity severely limit recreational use.

Engineering. Severe limitations. Very poor drainage, flooding and a low bearing capacity are the major limiting factors.