Table and Column Definitions Report

Filename:	h:\tempforests\VRIMS_LRDW_TABLE.pdf
Run by:	CASEOWNER
Report Date:	October 26, 2009 12:33 PM
Total Pages:	78
Total Tables / Views / Materialized Views:	6

Parameters

Workarea:	GLOBAL SHARED WORKAREA
Container:	VRIMS
Table / View / Materialized View:	%
Include Tables?	Y
Include Views?	Y
Include Materialized Views?	Y
Data Structure Diagram:	VRIMS_WHSE_SMD
Exclude Prefix:	
Include Table / View / MV Descriptions?	Y
Include Table / View / MV Comments?	N
Include Column Descriptions?	Y
Include Column Comments?	N
Include Column Notes?	N
Include Unique Constraints?	Y
Include Foreign Key Constraints?	Y
Include Check Constraints?	Y
Include Indexes?	Y

Table: VEG_COMP_LAYER

Description:

This is a denormalized summary table combining fields from the following tables: TREE_COVER_LAYER, TREE_SPECIES, TREE_SPECIES_VOLUME, CORP_ORG_UNIT. This table contains a static cut of the VRI data projected to current year and will be updated annually. It is intended for strategic level resource analysis using the current GIS tools.ArcGIS users will link this table to VEG_COMP_POLYGON.

Columns:

Seq.	Column	Nulls?	Type
* 10	FEATURE_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(38)
	Provincially unique identifier for an instance of a spatial feature.		
* 20	LAYER_ID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The unique business identification of a layer, or horizontal stratum, in a stand. Each layer is normally characterized as a distinct canopy containing a common forest cover structure with timber of similar ages (at least 40 years between layers) and heights (at least 10 meters between layers). Layers are assigned from the tallest layer downward.		
40	FOR_COVER_RANK_CD	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	A numeric designation of the relative importance of the layer component in the stand as determined by the business. The level of importance decreases as the numeric designation increases. For Vegetation Cover originated data, this value is assigned via business rule based on the supplied order of the layer records as recorded by the interpreter. For FIP originated data, this value is known as the RANK CD, and is explicitly supplied by the interpreter. The RANK CD, or ranking, is based on Regional guidelines at the time of interpretation. This value is retained for FIP transition purposes, as tree volumes are only calculated by VDYP, the current software/mathematical model in production. The RANK CD will be superseded in time when Vegetation Inventory projection tools are developed.		
50	NON_FOREST_DESCRIPTOR	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	Non commercial forest vegetation on a polygon that is capable of supporting commercial forests. Maps directly to the FIP attribute, NON FOREST DESCRIPTOR and is also utilized for the determination of the BC Land Cover Classification. This is a FIP classification based attribute only, and is retained for the purposes of business transition from FIP to Vegetation Inventory.		
55	INTERPRETED_DATA_SRC_CD	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The source of the data that contributed to the determination of the classification description. All values taken from Table 3-1, PIP This list of values is similar, but not identical to the FIP DATA SOURCE which will be used to validate the FIP file prior to loading. Non-conforming FIP DATA SOURCE values will be converted to the VEGETATION DATA SOURCE values on load to the Vegetative Cover database.		
60	QUAD_DIAM_125	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	The quadratic mean stand diameter (breast height), at the projection date, based on the 22.5 cm utilization level. Calculated for Rank 1 stands only, type id (TYPID) 1 through 3.		
70	QUAD_DIAM_175	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	The quadratic mean stand diameter (breast height), at the projection date, based on the 17.5 cm utilization level. Calculated for Rank 1 stands only, Type id (TYPID) for 1 through 3.		
80	QUAD_DIAM_225	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	The quadratic mean stand diameter (breast height), at the projection date, based on the 22.5 cm utilization level.Calculated for Rank 1 stands only, type id (TYPID) 1 through 3.		
90	EST_SITE_INDEX_SPECIES_CD	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The species to which the estimated site index applies.		
100	EST_SITE_INDEX	NULL	NUMBER(5,1)
	Estimated site index is an interpreter estimated site index for tree layers with a leading species age less than 31 years. Site index is the mean height of the dominant and codominant trees will attain at a base index age (50 years) used for the purposes of estimating forest site growth capability. The site index is based on a normalized set of coefficients calibrated to reflect the range of heights for a given tree species.		
120	EST_SITE_INDEX_SOURCE_CD	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	Derived site index is an model predicted site index for tree layers with a leading species age greater than 30 years. Site index is the mean height of the dominant and codominant trees will attain at a base index age (50 years) used for the purposes of estimating forest site growth capability. The site index is based on a normalized set of coefficients calibrated to reflect the range of heights for a given tree species.		
130	CROWN_CLOSURE	NULL	NUMBER(3,0)
	The percentage of ground area covered by the vertically projected crowns of the tree cover for each tree layer within the polygon.		
135	CROWN_CLOSURE_CLASS_CD	NULL	VARCHAR2(2)
	The class code for the ground area covered by the vertically projected crowns of the tree cover for each		

Table: VEG_COMP_LAYER (cont'd)

Columns:

Seq.	Column	Nulls?	Type
	tree layer within the polygon.		
140	REFERENCE_DATE	NULL	DATE
	The date of the source data on which the interpretation is based. Known as the 'Reference Year' in the VIF file.		
150	SITE_INDEX	NULL	NUMBER(5,1)
	Site index is an estimate of site productivity for tree growth (height in metres at breast height age of 50 years). The mean height of the dominant and codominant trees will attain at a base index age used for the purposes of estimating forest site growth capability. The site index is based on a normalized set of coefficients calibrated to reflect the range of heights for a given tree species.		
160	DBH_LIMIT	NULL	NUMBER(2,0)
	A code indicating the minimum diameter breast height (DBH) for measuring trees (i.e. stems) in the field sample. For example, a code of 3 indicates that stems were measured if they had a DBH greater than or equal to 7.5cm.		
170	BASAL_AREA	NULL	NUMBER(10,6)
	Basal area is the total cross sectional area (at breast height), of all living trees visible to the photo interpreter. It is measured from the dominant, codominant and high intermediate crown positions, for each tree layer in the polygon. Basal area is expressed as square metres per hectare. It is used for the determination of species composition and timber volume. Note: Dominant trees have well developed crowns that extend above the general level of the trees around them. Codominant trees have crowns forming the general level of trees around them. High intermediate trees have smaller crowns slightly below, but extending into the general level of trees around them.		
180	DATA_SOURCE_BASAL_AREA_CD	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The source of data used for the interpretation of basal area.		
190	VRI_LIVE_STEMS_PER_HA	NULL	NUMBER(8,0)
	The average number of living trees visible to the photo interpreter in the dominant, codominant and high intermediate crown positions in each tree layer in the polygon. It is expressed as stems per hectare.		
200	DATA_SRC_VRI_LIVE_STEM_HA_CD	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The source of data used for the interpretation of stand density.		
220	VRI_DEAD_STEMS_PER_HA	NULL	NUMBER(4,0)
	The number of VRI dead tree stems on an unitary per hectare basis.		
230	TREE_COVER_PATTERN	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The spatial distribution of the tree cover within each tree layer in the polygon. Definition Source: p 6-1, PIP Data Value Source; Figure 6-1		
240	VERTICAL_COMPLEXITY	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The subjective classification that describes the form of each tree layer as indicated by the relative uniformity of the forest canopy as it appears on mid-scale aerial photographs. Vertical complexity is influenced by stand age, species (succession as it relates to shade tolerance) and degree and age of past disturbances. The tree height range is calculated as the total difference in height between the tallest and shortest visible dominant, codominant, and high intermediate trees. To most adequately represent the tree layer of interest, occasional occurrences of either very tall or very short trees should be ignored so that the vertical complexity indicated is for the majority of stems in the dominant, codominant, and high intermediate portion of each tree layer.		
250	SPECIES_CD_1	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The code indicating the type of tree species predominate or leading in the tree layer. A "leading" species is identified as being the highest percent basal area or, if a very young stand, the relative number of stems per hectare. Species are described in terms of Genus, Species and variety.		
260	SPECIES_PCT_1	NULL	NUMBER(5,2)
	Percentages of the layer that the leading species occupies. For older stands, tree species percentage is based on percent basal area or, if a very young stand, the relative number of stems per hectare. Tree species percentage is estimated to the nearest percent for all living trees above a specified diameter.		
270	SPECIES_CD_2	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The code indicating the type of tree species second most dominate in the tree layer. A "second" species is identified in descending order of species percent from the "leading" species. Species are described in terms of Genus, Species and variety.		
280	SPECIES_PCT_2	NULL	NUMBER(5,2)
	Percentages of the layer that the second most dominate species occupies. For older stands, tree species percentage is based on percent basal area or, if a very young stand, the relative number of stems per		

Table: VEG_COMP_LAYER (cont'd)

Columns:

Seq.	Column	Nulls?	Type
	hectare. Tree species percentage is estimated to the nearest percent for all living trees above a specified diameter.		
290	SPECIES_CD_3	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The code indicating the type of tree species third most dominate in the tree layer. A "third" species is identified in descending order of species percent from the "leading" species. Species are described in terms of Genus, Species and variety.		
300	SPECIES_PCT_3	NULL	NUMBER(5,2)
	Percentages of the layer that the third most dominate species occupies. For older stands, tree species percentage is based on percent basal area or, if a very young stand, the relative number of stems per hectare. Tree species percentage is estimated to the nearest percent for all living trees above a specified diameter.		
305	SPECIES_CD_4	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The code indicating the type of tree species fourth most dominate in the tree layer. The "fourth" species is identified in descending order of species percent from the "leading" species. Species are described in terms of Genus, Species and variety.		
310	SPECIES_PCT_4	NULL	NUMBER(5,2)
	Percentages of the layer that the fourth most dominate species occupies. For older stands, tree species percentage is based on percent basal area or, if a very young stand, the relative number of stems per hectare. Tree species percentage is estimated to the nearest percent for all living trees above a specified diameter.		
330	SPECIES_CD_5	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The code indicating the type of tree species fifth most dominate in the tree layer. The "fifth" species is identified in descending order of species percent from the "leading" species. Species are described in terms of Genus, Species and variety.		
350	SPECIES_PCT_5	NULL	NUMBER(5,2)
	Percentages of the layer that the fifth most dominate species occupies. For older stands, tree species percentage is based on percent basal area or, if a very young stand, the relative number of stems per hectare. Tree species percentage is estimated to the nearest percent for all living trees above a specified diameter.		
360	SPECIES_CD_6	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The code indicating the type of tree species sixth most dominate in the tree layer. The "sixth" species is identified in descending order of species percent from the "leading" species. Species are described in terms of Genus, Species and variety.		
370	SPECIES_PCT_6	NULL	NUMBER(5,2)
	Percentages of the layer that the sixth most dominate species occupies. For older stands, tree species percentage is based on percent basal area or, if a very young stand, the relative number of stems per hectare. Tree species percentage is estimated to the nearest percent for all living trees above a specified diameter.		
380	PROJ_AGE_1	NULL	NUMBER(4,0)
	The age projected to the adjustment area ground sample date, for Species 1.		
390	PROJ_AGE_CLASS_CD_1	NULL	VARCHAR2(1)
	The age class projected to the current year for species 1.		
400	PROJ_AGE_2	NULL	NUMBER(4,0)
	The age projected to the adjustment area ground sample date, for Species 2.		
410	PROJ_AGE_CLASS_CD_2	NULL	VARCHAR2(1)
	The age class projected to the current year for species 2.		
420	DATA_SOURCE_AGE_CD	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The source of data used for the interpretation of year of origin (age), for Species 1.		
430	PROJ_HEIGHT_1	NULL	NUMBER(5,1)
	The height projected to the adjustment area ground sample date, for Species 1.		
440	PROJ_HEIGHT_CLASS_CD_1	NULL	VARCHAR2(1)
	The height class projected to the current year for species 1.		
450	PROJ_HEIGHT_2	NULL	NUMBER(5,1)
	The height projected to the adjustment area ground sample date, for Species 2.		
460	PROJ_HEIGHT_CLASS_CD_2	NULL	VARCHAR2(1)
	The height class projected to the current year for species 2.		
470	DATA_SOURCE_HEIGHT_CD	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The source of data used for the interpretation of height, for Species 1.		

Table: VEG_COMP_LAYER (cont'd)

Columns:

Seq.	Column	Nulls?	Type
480	LIVE_VOL_PER_HA_SPP1_125	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net live volume per hectare of the leading species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 12.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
490	LIVE_VOL_PER_HA_SPP1_175	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net live volume per hectare of the leading species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 17.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
500	LIVE_VOL_PER_HA_SPP1_225	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net live volume per hectare of the leading species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 22.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
510	LIVE_VOL_PER_HA_SPP2_125	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net live volume per hectare of the second species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 12.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
520	LIVE_VOL_PER_HA_SPP2_175	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net live volume per hectare of the second species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 17.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
530	LIVE_VOL_PER_HA_SPP2_225	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net live volume per hectare of the second species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 22.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
540	LIVE_VOL_PER_HA_SPP3_125	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net live volume per hectare of the third species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 12.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
550	LIVE_VOL_PER_HA_SPP3_175	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net live volume per hectare of the third species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 17.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
560	LIVE_VOL_PER_HA_SPP3_225	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net live volume per hectare of the third species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 22.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
570	LIVE_VOL_PER_HA_SPP4_125	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net live volume per hectare of the fourth species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 12.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net		

Table: VEG_COMP_LAYER (cont'd)

Columns:

Seq.	Column	Nulls?	Type
	volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
580	LIVE_VOL_PER_HA_SPP4_175	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net live volume per hectare of the fourth species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 17.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
590	LIVE_VOL_PER_HA_SPP4_225	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net live volume per hectare of the fourth species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 22.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
600	LIVE_VOL_PER_HA_SPP5_125	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net live volume per hectare of the fifth species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 12.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
610	LIVE_VOL_PER_HA_SPP5_175	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net live volume per hectare of the fifth species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 17.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
620	LIVE_VOL_PER_HA_SPP5_225	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net live volume per hectare of the fifth species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 22.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
630	LIVE_VOL_PER_HA_SPP6_125	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net live volume per hectare of the sixth species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 12.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
640	LIVE_VOL_PER_HA_SPP6_175	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net live volume per hectare of the sixth species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 17.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
650	LIVE_VOL_PER_HA_SPP6_225	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net dead volume per hectare of the sixth species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 22.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
660	DEAD_VOL_PER_HA_SPP1_125	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net dead volume per hectare of the leading species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 12.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
670	DEAD_VOL_PER_HA_SPP1_175	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net dead volume per hectare of the leading species determined by percent basal area of the		

Table: VEG_COMP_LAYER (cont'd)

Columns:

Seq.	Column	Nulls?	Type
	tree layer at the 17.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
680	DEAD_VOL_PER_HA_SPP1_225	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net dead volume per hectare of the leading species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 22.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
690	DEAD_VOL_PER_HA_SPP2_125	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net dead volume per hectare of the second species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 12.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
700	DEAD_VOL_PER_HA_SPP2_175	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net dead volume per hectare of the second species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 17.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
710	DEAD_VOL_PER_HA_SPP2_225	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net dead volume per hectare of the second species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 22.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
720	DEAD_VOL_PER_HA_SPP3_125	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net dead volume per hectare of the third species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 12.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
730	DEAD_VOL_PER_HA_SPP3_175	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net dead volume per hectare of the third species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 17.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
740	DEAD_VOL_PER_HA_SPP3_225	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net dead volume per hectare of the third species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 22.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
750	DEAD_VOL_PER_HA_SPP4_125	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net dead volume per hectare of the fourth species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 12.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
760	DEAD_VOL_PER_HA_SPP4_175	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net dead volume per hectare of the fourth species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 17.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		

Table: VEG_COMP_LAYER (cont'd)

Columns:

Seq.	Column	Nulls?	Type
770	DEAD_VOL_PER_HA_SPP4_225	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net dead volume per hectare of the fourth species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 22.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
780	DEAD_VOL_PER_HA_SPP5_125	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net dead volume per hectare of the fifth species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 12.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
790	DEAD_VOL_PER_HA_SPP5_175	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net dead volume per hectare of the fifth species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 17.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
800	DEAD_VOL_PER_HA_SPP5_225	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net dead volume per hectare of the fifth species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 22.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
810	DEAD_VOL_PER_HA_SPP6_125	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net dead volume per hectare of the sixth species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 12.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
820	DEAD_VOL_PER_HA_SPP6_175	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net dead volume per hectare of the sixth species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 17.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
830	DEAD_VOL_PER_HA_SPP6_225	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net dead volume per hectare of the sixth species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 22.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
840	LIVE_STAND_VOLUME_125	NULL	VARCHAR2(240)
	This is the total net live volume per hectare of all species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 12.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, net volumes are calculated for rank 1 layers only, typid 1 through 3.		
850	LIVE_STAND_VOLUME_175	NULL	VARCHAR2(240)
	This is the total net live volume per hectare of all species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 17.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, net volumes are calculated for rank 1 layers only, typid 1 through 3.		
860	LIVE_STAND_VOLUME_225	NULL	VARCHAR2(240)
	This is the total net live volume per hectare of all species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 22.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, net volumes are calculated for rank 1 layers only, typid 1 through 3.		
870	DEAD_STAND_VOLUME_125	NULL	VARCHAR2(240)

Table: VEG_COMP_LAYER (cont'd)

Columns:

Seq.	Column	Nulls?	Type
	This is the total net live volume per hectare of all species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 12.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, net volumes are calculated for rank 1 layers only, typid 1 through 3.		
880	DEAD_STAND_VOLUME_175	NULL	VARCHAR2(240)
	This is the total net live volume per hectare of all species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 17.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, net volumes are calculated for rank 1 layers only, typid 1 through 3.		
890	DEAD_STAND_VOLUME_225	NULL	VARCHAR2(240)
	This is the total net live volume per hectare of all species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 22.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, net volumes are calculated for rank 1 layers only, typid 1 through 3.		
900	ORG_UNIT_NO	NOT NULL	NUMBER(10,0)
	Number from Org Unit code table representing the organization that collected the data.		
910	ORG_UNIT_CODE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(6)
	Identifies any office within the ministry. First character identifies Exec, HQ branch, Region, or District. Next two chars identify the office name; next two the section (HQ Branch) or program (Region or District); last char identifies the subsection.		

Foreign Keys:

VEG_VCL_VEG_VCP_FK
FEATURE_ID = VEG_COMP_POLY.FEATURE_ID

Indexes:

VEG_VCL_FCRC_I
FOR_COVER_RANK_CD
VEG_VCL_LI_I
LAYER_ID
VEG_VCL_PA1_I
PROJ_AGE_1
VEG_VCL_PH1_I
PROJ_HEIGHT_1
VEG_VCL_SC1_I
SPECIES_CD_1
VEG_VCL_SI_I
SITE_INDEX
VEG_VCL_VEG_VCP_FK_I
FEATURE_ID

Table: VEG_COMP_LYR_L1_POLY

Description:

This instantiated table is a join between VEG_COMP_POLY and VEG_COMP_LYR_L1_VW on FEATURE_ID.

Columns:

Seq.	Column	Nulls?	Type
* 10	FEATURE_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(38)
	Provincially unique identifier for an instance of a spatial feature.		
20	MAP_ID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(7)
	Identifies the Forest Cover Map corresponding to the FIP file. It is the British Columbia Geographic System's (BCGS) Key Reference Number of the Forest Cover Map. The mapsheet most commonly used is the 6' X 12' BCGS mapsheet.		
30	POLYGON_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(9,0)
	The polygon number is a reference number (non unique) assigned to each Vegetated or Non-Vegetated polygon after it is delineated. The polygon number provides a link between the graphic and descriptive files. The business assigned unique identifier for a polygon. Typically this has been uniquely assigned within a BCGS 6 X 12 Mapsheet.		
40	OPENING_IND	NULL	VARCHAR2(1)
	Indicates whether or not the polygon represents a silviculture opening.		
50	OPENING_SOURCE	NULL	VARCHAR2(5)
	Defines whether the opening came from ISIS or MLSIS This field is not populated in the current data model.		
60	OPENING_NUMBER	NULL	VARCHAR2(4)
	A unique number assigned to each opening in the forest caused by a disturbance (e.g. fire, logging, etc.) for which there will be management activities.		
70	FEATURE_CLASS_SKEY	NOT NULL	NUMBER(38,0)
	Unique identifier for a feature class.		
80	INVENTORY_STANDARD_CD	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	Code indicating under which inventory standard the data was collected. Values are: "V:" for Vegetation Resources Inventory (VRI), "F" for Forest Inventory Planning (FIP) and "I" for Incomplete (when a full set of VRI attributes is not collected).		
90	POLYGON_AREA	NULL	NUMBER(15,1)
	The area of a polygon; usually derived from geographic information system processing software. The total area, in hectares, of the forest cover polygon. The total area should be equal to the sum of the areas for all resultants in that polygon.		
100	NON_PRODUCTIVE_DESCRIPTOR_CD	NULL	VARCHAR2(5)
	A unique code that references the classes or type of non-productive areas or land that is incapable of supporting commercial forests. This is a FIP classification based attribute only, and is retained for the purposes of business transition from FIP to Vegetation Inventory. There is no expectation that this attribute would be updated or created under Vegetation Inventory classification practise.		
110	NON_PRODUCTIVE_CD	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	A unique numeric code that references the classes or type of non-productive areas. This is a FIP classification based attribute only, and is retained for the purposes of business transition from FIP to Vegetation Inventory. There is no expectation that this attribute would be updated or created under Vegetation Inventory classification practise.		
120	INPUT_DATE	NULL	DATE
	The date the forest cover information was entered into the Provincial Data Base.		
130	COAST_INTERIOR_CD	NULL	VARCHAR2(1)
	A code indicating that the stand is located in the Coast or Interior Region of the Province. The Coast Region is defined as the mainland west of the Cascade and Coast Mountains, including the off-shore islands. Forest Inventory Zones (FIZ) A to C are included in the Coast region. The Interior Region is defined as the mainland east of the Cascade and Coast Mountains. Forest Inventory Zones (FIZ) D to L are included in the Interior Region.		
140	SURFACE_EXPRESSION	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The form of surficial material apparent on the medium scale photography. A simplified attribution is used owing to the likelihood that the trees will mask suficial features. Decription Source: p. 3-5, Photo Interpretation Procedures, Phase 1, May 14, 1996. Data Value Source: Table 3-2, from Description Source		
150	MODIFYING_PROCESS	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	A natural mechanism of weathering, erosion and soil material deposition that result in the modification of surficial materials and landforms. Used for terrain classification, site classification, soil condition and identification of potential hazards such as avalanches, slope instability and flooding. Data Definition Source:		

Table: VEG_COMP_LYR_L1_POLY (cont'd)

Columns:

Seq.	Column	Nulls?	Type
	p.3-7, Photo Interpretation Procedures, Phase 1, May 14, 1996 Data Value Source: Table 3-3, from Data Definition Source.		
160	SITE_POSITION_MESO	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	A code denoting the relative position of the sampling site within a catchment area with the intent to be consistent within the scale of topography affecting surface water flow. The vertical difference is usually between 3 and 300m, and the surface area generally exceeds 0.5 has in size. Also known as slope position or meso site position. Definition Source: "Describing Ecosystems in the Field", MOE Manual 11, Province of B.C. 1990, p. 31.		
170	ALPINE_DESIGNATION	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The location of the land unit with respect to location and elevation. An interpretation is applied as to whether the tree unit is above or below the tree line, that is, the upper elevation limit of continuous tree, or potential tree if cut-over, cover. If the land unit is above the the elevation line, a code of 'A' is applied, otherwise 'N', the default. Description Source: p. 3-11, Photo Interpretation Procedures, Phase 1, May 14, 1996. Data Value Source: Table 3-5, from Description Source		
180	SOIL_NUTRIENT_REGIME	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	A code to denote, on a relative scale, the available nutrient supply for plant growth. The soil's nutrient regime (trophotope) integrates many environmental and biotic parameters which, in combination, determine the actual amounts of available nutrients. Definition Source: Reference: "Describing Ecosystems in the Field", MOE Manual 11, Province of B.C. 1990, p37-40 Soil Nutrient Regime (SNR) refers to the amount of essential soil nutrients, particularly nitrogen, available to vascular plants over a period of several years. SNR classes include A (very poor), B (poor), C (medium), D (rich), E (very rich) and F (ultra rich, saline).		
190	ECOSYS_CLASS_DATA_SRC_CD	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The source of the data used in the interpretation of the ecological attributes (Surface expression, modifying process, site position meso, alpine designation, and soil nutrient regime) that describe the polygon.		
200	BCLCS_LEVEL_1	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The code for the land cover classification. The codes are approved by the Resource Inventory Committee, RIC. Level 1 identifies a Vegetated or Non-vegetated state, with further dichotomous refinement to Level 5, which identifies the Vegetation Density Class related to Vegetated land, or specific Non-vegetated state cover such as beaches, mudflats etc.		
210	BCLCS_LEVEL_2	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The second level of the BC land cover classification scheme classifies the polygon as to the land cover type: treed or non-treed for vegetated polygons; land or water for non-vegetated polygons.		
220	BCLCS_LEVEL_3	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The location of the polygon relative to elevation and drainage, and is described as either alpine, wetland, or upland. In rare cases, the polygon may be alpine wetland.		
230	BCLCS_LEVEL_4	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	Classifies the vegetation types and Non-Vegetated cover types (as described by the presence of distinct types upon the land base within the polygon).		
240	BCLCS_LEVEL_5	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	Classifies the vegetation density classes and Non-Vegetated categories.		
250	INTERPRETER	NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
	The name of the person who provided the estimates for the data associated with each polygon.		
260	INTERPRETATION_DATE	NULL	DATE
	The date on which the data was photo interpreted.		
270	PROJECT	NULL	VARCHAR2(100)
	The business assigned name of the project. The name typically reflects a Timber Supply Area, an initiating Agency, or a land area.		
280	REFERENCE_YEAR	NULL	NUMBER(4,0)
	The reference date of the photo from which data was interpreted .		
290	SPECIAL_CRUISE_NUMBER	NULL	NUMBER(4,0)
	The numeric code of the Public Sustained Yield Unit(s) (PSYU) that fall within the forest cover polygon. PSYUs are areas of land, usually a natural topographic unit determined by drainage areas. Includes PSYUs, Tree Farm Licences (TFL), Tree Farms (TF), Major Parks and Ecological Reserves, Woodlot licences, and miscellaneous areas.		
300	SPECIAL_CRUISE_NUMBER_CD	NULL	VARCHAR2(1)
	The numbers of the Public Sustained Yield Unit (PSYU) Block(s) that fall within the forest cover polygon. PSYU Blocks are subdivisions of a PSYU, and indicate the presence of a sub-unit survey (i.e. 1:10,000 scale inventory).		

Table: VEG_COMP_LYR_L1_POLY (cont'd)

Columns:

Seq.	Column	Nulls?	Type
310	INVENTORY_REGION	NULL	NUMBER(2,0)
	The Inventory Region(s) that fall within the forest cover polygon. Inventory Regions are an administrative and planning level boundary used to subdivide the Province into 88 units. Inventory Region is also part of the reference key for identifying the geographic location of all Inventory Branch samples. Inventory Region, along with Inventory Compartment and Compartment Letter, form the key to identifying the Inventory samples.		
320	COMPARTMENT	NULL	NUMBER(3,0)
	The Inventory Compartment(s) that fall within the forest cover polygon. Inventory Compartments are a geographic subdivision of an Inventory Region, usually defining a watershed or part thereof. Inventory Compartment is also part of the reference key for identifying the geographic location of all Inventory Branch samples. Inventory Compartment, along with Compartment Letter and Inventory Region form the key to identifying Inventory samples.		
330	COMPARTMENT_LETTER	NULL	VARCHAR2(1)
	The Compartment Letter(s) that fall within the forest cover polygon. Compartment Letter is a geographic subdivision of an Inventory Compartment. Compartment Letter only applies to some Inventory Compartments (e.g. only in Inventory Regions 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 56). Compartment Letter is also part of the reference key for identifying the geographic location of all Inventory Branch samples. Compartment Letter, along with Inventory Compartment and Inventory Region form the key to identifying Inventory samples.		
340	FIZ_CD	NULL	VARCHAR2(1)
	The Forest Inventory Zone(s) (FIZ) that fall within the forest cover polygon. FIZ zones were developed to provide a broadly based ecological classification of the forestland in British Columbia. FIZ zones closely follow the early Biogeoclimatic zones developed by Dr. Krajina. The province of British Columbia is split into 12 FIZ zones.		
345	FOR_MGMT_LAND_BASE_IND	NULL	VARCHAR2(1)
	An indicator placing the polygon in the Forest managemnt Land Base.		
350	ATTRIBUTION_BASE_DATE	NULL	DATE
	The date that the information about this polygon is considered to be based on. This is not currently populated in the LRDW.		
360	PROJECTED_DATE	NULL	DATE
	The date to which time dependent stand information is projected. Attributes that are projected to a future date include: - Age, - Age Class, - Height, - Height Class, - Type Identity, - Stocking Class, etc.		
370	SHRUB_HEIGHT	NULL	NUMBER(4,1)
	The average height of the shrubs contained in the polygon as interpreted from medium scale photography. Note that this attribute only applies to the Shrub component. Definition Source: p. 7-2, PIP		
380	SHRUB_CROWN_CLOSURE	NULL	NUMBER(3,0)
	Shrub crown closure is the percentage of ground area covered by the vertically projected crowns of the shrub cover visible to the photo interpreter. Shrub crown closure is expressed as a percentage of the entire polygon.		
390	SHRUB_COVER_PATTERN	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	Shrub cover pattern is a code that describes the spatial distribution of the shrubs within the polygon. Shrub cover pattern is used to describe the shrub layer spatial distribution. Examples include clumps of shrubs on rocky patches or individual shrubs or solid, continuous cover		
400	HERB_COVER_TYPE	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	This set of attributes describes the portion of herb cover that is no obscured by the vertical projection of the crowns of either trees or shrubs. Herbs are defined as non-woody (vascular) plants, including graminoids (sedges, rushes, grasses), forbs (ferns, club mosses, and horsetails) and some low, woody species and intermediate life forms.		
410	HERB_COVER_PATTERN	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	Herb cover pattern is a code that describes the spatial distribution of the herbaceous species within the polygon. Herb cover pattern is used to describe the herb layer spatial distribution. Examples include clumps of herbaceous species on rock outcrops, scattered patches or individual herbs or solid, continuous herbaceous cover.		
420	HERB_COVER_PCT	NULL	NUMBER(3,0)
	Herb cover percent is the percentage of ground area covered by herbaceous cover visible to the photo interpreter. Herb cover percent is analogous to tree and shrub crown closures and is expressed as a percentage of the entire polygon.		
430	BRYOID_COVER_PCT	NULL	NUMBER(3,0)

Table: VEG_COMP_LYR_L1_POLY (cont'd)

Columns:

Seq.	Column	Nulls?	Type
	The percent cover of Bryoids: includes bryophytes (mosses, liverworts, hornworts) and non-crustose lichens.		
440	NON_VEG_COVER_PATTERN_1	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	Non-vegetated cover pattern_1 describes the spatial distribution of the most prevalent non-vegetated cover type based on percent area covered within the polygon. Definition Source: pp.7-4 (fig. 7-2), 8-5 (fig. 8-2), same as pp. 10-7, fig. 10-2, PIP		
450	NON_VEG_COVER_PCT_1	NULL	NUMBER(3,0)
	The area the predominate non-vegetated portion covers expressed as a percentage of the entire polygons area. Definition Source: p. 10-5, PIP		
460	NON_VEG_COVER_TYPE_1	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	Non-vegetated cover type_1 is the designation for the predominate observable non-vegetated land cover within the polygon.		
470	NON_VEG_COVER_PATTERN_2	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	Non-vegetated cover pattern_2 describes the spatial distribution of the second most prevalent non-vegetated cover type based on percent area covered within the polygon. Definition Source: pp. 7-4 (fig. 7-2), 8-5 (fig. 8-2), same as pp. 10-7, fig. 10-2, PIP		
480	NON_VEG_COVER_PCT_2	NULL	NUMBER(3,0)
	The area the second most prevalent non-vegetated portion covers expressed as a percentage of the entire polygons area. Definition Source: p. 10-5, PIP		
490	NON_VEG_COVER_TYPE_2	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	Non-vegetated cover type_2 is the designation for the second most prevalent observable non-vegetated land cover within the polygon.		
500	NON_VEG_COVER_PATTERN_3	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	Non-vegetated cover type_3 is the designation for the third most prevalent observable non-vegetated land cover within the polygon.		
510	NON_VEG_COVER_PCT_3	NULL	NUMBER(3,0)
	The area the third most prevalent non-vegetated portion covers expressed as a percentage of the entire polygons area. Definition Source: p. 10-5, PIP		
520	NON_VEG_COVER_TYPE_3	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	Non-vegetated cover type_3 is the designation for the third most prevalent observable non-vegetated land cover within the polygon.		
530	LAND_COVER_CLASS_CD_1	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The Land Cover Classification Code_1 describes the predominate land cover type by percent area occupied within the polygon that contribute to the overall polygon description, but may be too small to be spatially identified. The sub-division of a polygon by a quantified Land Cover Component, allowing non-spatial resolution for modeling of wildlife habitat capability.		
540	EST_COVERAGE_PCT_1	NULL	NUMBER(3,0)
	The amount the polygon occupied by the predominate Land Cover Component. The sub-division of a polygon by a quantified Land Cover Component allows a higher degree spatial resolution for modelling wildlife habitat capability. Generally, sizes under 10% would not be estimated. Definition Source: p. 4-6, PIP		
550	SOIL_MOISTURE_REGIME_1	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The average amount of soil water annually available for evapotranspiration by vascular plants averaged over many years within the predominate cover type. Soil Moisture Regime is an interpretative attribute for estimation of site potential and site series classification. Definition Source: p. 4-7, PIP		
560	LAND_COVER_CLASS_CD_2	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The Land Cover Classification Code_2 describes the second most dominate land cover type by percent area occupied within the polygon that contribute to the overall polygon description, but may be too small to be spatially identified. The sub-division of a polygon by a quantified Land Cover Component, allowing non-spatial resolution for modelling of wildlife habitat capability.		
570	EST_COVERAGE_PCT_2	NULL	NUMBER(3,0)
	The amount the polygon occupied by the second most dominate Land Cover Component. The sub-division of a polygon by a quantified Land Cover Component allows a higher degree spatial resolution for modelling wildlife habitat capability. Generally, sizes under 10% would not be estimated. Definition Source: p. 4-6, PIP		
580	SOIL_MOISTURE_REGIME_2	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The average amount of soil water annually available for evapotranspiration by vascular plants averaged over many years within the second most dominate cover type. Soil Moisture Regime is an interpretative attribute for estimation of site potential and site series classification. Definition Source: p. 4-7, PIP		
590	LAND_COVER_CLASS_CD_3	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)

Table: VEG_COMP_LYR_L1_POLY (cont'd)

Columns:

Seq.	Column	Nulls?	Type
	The Land Cover Classification Code_3 describes the third most dominate land cover type by percent area occupied within the polygon that contribute to the overall polygon description, but may be too small to be spatially identified. The sub-division of a polygon by a quantified Land Cover Component, allowing non-spatial resolution for modelling of wildlife habitat capability.		
600	EST_COVERAGE_PCT_3	NULL	NUMBER(3,0)
	The amount the polygon occupied by the third most dominate Land Cover Component. The sub-division of a polygon by a quantified Land Cover Component allows a higher degree spatial resolution for modelling wildlife habitat capability. Generally, sizes under 10% would not be estimated. Definition Source: p. 4-6, PIP		
610	SOIL_MOISTURE_REGIME_3	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The average amount of soil water annually available for evapotranspiration by vascular plants averaged over many years within the second most dominate cover type. Soil Moisture Regime is an interpretative attribute for estimation of site potential and site series classification. Definition Source: p. 4-7, PIP		
620	AVAIL_LABEL_HEIGHT	NULL	NUMBER(38,0)
	The available height for a label, in meters for a 1:15,000 map presentation. This is derived during the label generation process to calculate if the VRI label will fit within a polygon shape or be written the map side.		
630	AVAIL_LABEL_WIDTH	NULL	NUMBER(38,0)
	The available width for a label, in meters for a 1:15,000 map presentation. This is derived during the label generation process to calculate if the VRI label will fit within a polygon shape or be written the map side.		
640	FULL_LABEL	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(1000)
	The full Vegetation Map label. It contains the polygon id, Opening number, species composition, projected age, projected height, site index and crown closure, and indicator of shrub, herb, bryoid, or non vegetative components, and the historic disturbance and forest management activities. It is at most 8 lines. Back slashes represent carriage returns.		
650	LABEL_CENTRE_X	NULL	NUMBER(38,0)
	The x co-ordinate of the suggested centre of the label.		
660	LABEL_CENTRE_Y	NULL	NUMBER(38,0)
	The y co-ordinate of the suggested centre of the label.		
670	LABEL_HEIGHT	NULL	NUMBER(38,0)
	The height of the full label for a 1:15,000 map presentation in meters. It is calculated as 30 times the number of lines in the full label.		
680	LABEL_WIDTH	NULL	NUMBER(38,0)
	The width of the full label for a 1:15,000 map presentation in meters. It is calculated as 18 times the number of characters in the longest line.		
690	LINE_1_OPENING_NUMBER	NULL	VARCHAR2(4)
	The MOF District Silviculture opening number to which the polygon applies to.		
700	LINE_1_OPENING_SYMBOL_CD	NULL	VARCHAR2(1)
	The opening symbol code is represented as one of the following characters: 'x', '|', or '~'. If the opening number is null, line 1 is not populated, so there is no opening symbol. If the adjoining NTS map number is in the form "num num num char num / char", it is an NTS number, the corresponding opening symbol is a hexagon with an 'N' in it, and is represented here by '~'. If the adjoining NTS map number is in the form "num num num char num num num", it is a BCGS number, the corresponding opening symbol is a hexagon with an 'X' in it, and is represented here by '|'. Otherwise the opening symbol is an empty hexagon, and is represented here by 'x'.		
710	LINE_2_POLYGON_ID	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The polygon ID for which this is the label. This is followed by /L (a multi-layered stand) or /S (a separate silviculture description is available in the data base).		
720	LINE_3_TREE_SPECIES	NULL	VARCHAR2(50)
	A list of major species (minor species), ordered by percentage. The species symbols are F (Douglas fir), C (western red cedar), H (hemlock), B (balsam), S (spruce), Sb (black spruce), Yc (yellow cedar), Pw (western white pine), Pa (whitebark pine), Pf (limber pine), Pl (lodgepole pine), Pj (jack pine), Py (yellow pine), L (larch), Ac (cottonwood), D (red alder), Mb (broadleaf maple), E (birch), Al (aspen).		
730	LINE_4_CLASSES_INDEXES	NULL	VARCHAR2(12)
	Line 4 is made up of 4 numerical characters followed by a hyphen, the site index, a slash, and the estimated site index. The four numerical characters represent projected age class, projected height class, projected stocking class, and crown closure class in that order.		
740	LINE_5_VEGETATION_COVER	NULL	VARCHAR2(11)
	A listing of the non-vegetated descriptors or the non tree vegetative cover types ordered from most to least common. Possible values in the list are sh (shrub), he (herb), by (bryoid), or the non-vegetative cover		

Table: VEG_COMP_LYR_L1_POLY (cont'd)

Columns:

Seq.	Column	Nulls?	Type
	codes.		
750	LINE_6_SITE_PREP_HISTORY	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The site preparation history represented by a list of abbreviations for the techniques used, followed by the years each technique was used. Possible values for the abbreviations are B (broadcast burn) C (chemical), G (grass seeded), H (hand preparation), RB (range management burn), S (spot burn), M (mechanical), MS (mechanical and spot burn), and W (windrow).		
760	LINE_7_ACTIVITY_HIST_SYMBOL	NULL	VARCHAR2(1)
	A symbol representing what techniques where used in the labelled area. The symbol is a circle with 0 to 4 radius lines. Each line represents a technique applied to the labelled area.If RESOURCE_INVENTORY_HISTORY.SILV_BASE = ST(stand tending) then and draw as circle with a radius line pointing leftIf RESOURCE_INVENTORY_HISTORY.SILV_BASE = SI(regeneration/site preparation) then % draw as circle with a radius line pointing (up/down)If RESOURCE_INVENTORY_HISTORY.SILV_BASE = DI(disturbance) then and draw as circle with a radius line pointing rightIf RESOURCE_INVENTORY_HISTORY.SILV_BASE = PL(regeneration/site preparation) then % draw as circle with a radius line pointing (up/down)If RESOURCE_INVENTORY_HISTORY.SILV_BASE = ST and SI then < draw as combination of the above circles and radius linesIf RESOURCE_INVENTORY_HISTORY.SILV_BASE = ST and DI then ` draw as combination of the above circles and radius linesIf RESOURCE_INVENTORY_HISTORY.SILV_BASE = ST and PL then : draw as combination of the above circles and radius linesIf RESOURCE_INVENTORY_HISTORY.SILV_BASE = SI and DI then * draw as combination of the above circles and radius linesIf RESOURCE_INVENTORY_HISTORY.SILV_BASE = SI and PL then X draw as combination of the above circles and radius linesIf RESOURCE_INVENTORY_HISTORY.SILV_BASE = DI and PL then ; draw as combination of the above circles and radius linesIf RESOURCE_INVENTORY_HISTORY.SILV_BASE = ST and PL and DI then ? draw as combination of the above circles and radius linesIf RESOURCE_INVENTORY_HISTORY.SILV_BASE = ST and SI and DI then @ draw as combination of the above circles and radius linesIf RESOURCE_INVENTORY_HISTORY.SILV_BASE = PL and ST and SI then [draw as combination of the above circles and radius linesIf RESOURCE_INVENTORY_HISTORY.SILV_BASE = SI and DI and PL then \ draw as combination of the above circles and radius linesIf RESOURCE_INVENTORY_HISTORY.SILV_BASE = ST and SI and DI an d PL then ^ draw as combination of the above circles.		
770	LINE_7A_STAND_TENDING_HISTORY	NULL	VARCHAR2(39)
	The stand tending history represented by a list of abbreviations for the techniques used followed by the years each technique was used. Possible values for the abbreviations are F (fertilization), H (hand and squirt), J (juvenile spacing), M (mistletoe control), P (pruning), R (conifer realize), S (sanitation spacing), T (commercial thinning), W (brushing and weeding).		
780	LINE_7B_DISTURBANCE_HISTORY	NULL	VARCHAR2(40)
	The disturbance history described as a list of abbreviations for the techniques along with the years each technique was employed. Possible values are B (wildfire), BE (escaped burn), BG (ground burn), BR (range burn), BW (wildlife burn), D (disease), F (flooding), I (insect), K (fume kill), L (logging), L% (logged with percentage), R (site rehabilitation), S (slide), and W (wind throw).		
790	LINE_8_PLANTING_HISTORY	NULL	VARCHAR2(80)
	The planting (or regeneration) history described as a list of years during which artificial planting was performed.		
800	PRINTABLE_IND	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(1)
	"Y" means print the label. "N" means do not print the label.		
810	SMALL_LABEL	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(200)
	The two-line (or Format 3) version of the label. This label contains, at most, 2 lines build from the line 1 and 2 attributes. A back slash represents a carriage return.		
820	OPENING_ID	NULL	NUMBER(10,0)
	System generated value uniquely identifying the opening.		
830	ORG_UNIT_NO	NOT NULL	NUMBER(10,0)
	Number from Org Unit code table representing the organization that collected the data.		
840	ORG_UNIT_CODE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(6)
	Identifies any office within the ministry. First character identifies Exec, HQ branch, Region, or District. Next two chars identify the office name; next two the section (HQ Branch) or program (Region or District); last char identifies the subsection.		
850	ADJUSTED_IND	NULL	VARCHAR2(1)

Table: VEG_COMP_LYR_L1_POLY (cont'd)

Columns:

Seq.	Column	Nulls?	Type
	Indicates whether or not the polygon has been adjusted.		
860	BEC_ZONE_CODE	NULL	VARCHAR2(4)
	Code indicating the polygon's Biogeoclimatic Zone.		
862	BEC_SUBZONE	NULL	VARCHAR2(3)
	A code indicating the polygon's biogeoclimatic sub zone.		
864	BEC_VARIANT	NULL	VARCHAR2(1)
	A code indicating the polygon's biogeoclimatic variant.		
866	BEC_PHASE	NULL	VARCHAR2(1)
	A code indicating the polygon's biogeoclimatic phase.		
870	EARLIEST_NONLOGGING_DIST_TYPE	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	Represents the polygons earliest non-logging disturbance type.		
880	EARLIEST_NONLOGGING_DIST_DATE	NULL	DATE
	Represents the polygons earliest non-logging disturbance date.		
885	STAND_PERCENTAGE_DEAD	NULL	NUMBER(3,0)
	Represents the percent of the stand that has had an epidemic loss.		
890	FREE_TO_GROW_IND	NULL	VARCHAR2(1)
	Indicates whether or not the polygon represents a Free To Grow opening.		
900	HARVEST_DATE	NULL	DATE
	The date in which the polygon was last harvested.		
910	GEOMETRY	NULL	
	A spatial polygon feature used to store the map component of the Vegetation Cover area.		
920	LAYER_ID	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The unique business identification of a layer, or horizontal stratum, in a stand. Each layer is normally characterized as a distinct canopy containing a common forest cover structure with timber of similar ages (at least 40 years between layers) and heights (at least 10 meters between layers). Layers are assigned from the tallest layer downward.		
930	FOR_COVER_RANK_CD	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	A numeric designation of the relative importance of the layer component in the stand as determined by the business. The level of importance decreases as the numeric designation increases. For Vegetation Cover originated data, this value is assigned via business rule based on the supplied order of the layer records as recorded by the interpreter. For FIP originated data, this value is known as the RANK CD, and is explicitly supplied by the interpreter. The RANK CD, or ranking, is based on Regional guidelines at the time of interpretation. This value is retained for FIP transition purposes, as tree volumes are only calculated by VDYP, the current software/mathematical model in production. The RANK CD will be superseded in time when Vegetation Inventory projection tools are developed.		
940	NON_FOREST_DESCRIPTOR	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	Non commercial forest vegetation on a polygon that is capable of supporting commercial forests. Maps directly to the FIP attribute, NON FOREST DESCRIPTOR and is also utilized for the determination of the BC Land Cover Classification. This is a FIP classification based attribute only, and is retained for the purposes of business transition from FIP to Vegetation Inventory.		
950	INTERPRETED_DATA_SRC_CD	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The source of the data that contributed to the determination of the classification description. All values taken from Table 3-1, PIP This list of values is similar, but not identical to the FIP DATA SOURCE which will be used to validate the FIP file prior to loading. Non-conforming FIP DATA SOURCE values will be converted to the VEGETATION DATA SOURCE values on load to the Vegetative Cover database.		
960	QUAD_DIAM_125	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	The quadratic mean stand diameter (breast height), at the projection date, based on the 22.5 cm utilization level. Calculated for Rank 1 stands only, type id (TYPID) 1 through 3.		
970	QUAD_DIAM_175	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	The quadratic mean stand diameter (breast height), at the projection date, based on the 17.5 cm utilization level. Calculated for Rank 1 stands only, Type id (TYPID) for 1 through 3.		
980	QUAD_DIAM_225	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	The quadratic mean stand diameter (breast height), at the projection date, based on the 22.5 cm utilization level.Calculated for Rank 1 stands only, type id (TYPID) 1 through 3.		
990	EST_SITE_INDEX_SPECIES_CD	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The species to which the estimated site index applies.		
1000	EST_SITE_INDEX	NULL	NUMBER(5,1)
	Estimated site index is an interpreter estimated site index for tree layers with a leading species age less		

Table: VEG_COMP_LYR_L1_POLY (cont'd)

Columns:

Seq.	Column	Nulls?	Type
	than 31 years. Site index is the mean height of the dominant and codominant trees will attain at a base index age (50 years) used for the purposes of estimating forest site growth capability. The site index is based on a normalized set of coefficients calibrated to reflect the range of heights for a given tree species.		
1010	EST_SITE_INDEX_SOURCE_CD	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	Derived site index is an model predicted site index for tree layers with a leading species age greater than 30 years. Site index is the mean height of the dominant and codominant trees will attain at a base index age (50 years) used for the purposes of estimating forest site growth capability. The site index is based on a normalized set of coefficients calibrated to reflect the range of heights for a given tree species.		
1020	CROWN_CLOSURE	NULL	NUMBER(3,0)
	The percentage of ground area covered by the vertically projected crowns of the tree cover for each tree layer within the polygon.		
1025	CROWN_CLOSURE_CLASS_CD	NULL	VARCHAR2(2)
	The class code for the ground area covered by the vertically projected crowns of the tree cover for each tree layer within the polygon.		
1030	REFERENCE_DATE	NULL	DATE
	The date of the source data on which the interpretation is based. Known as the 'Reference Year' in the VIF file.		
1040	SITE_INDEX	NULL	NUMBER(5,1)
	Site index is an estimate of site productivity for tree growth (height in metres at breast height age of 50 years). The mean height of the dominant and codominant trees will attain at a base index age used for the purposes of estimating forest site growth capability. The site index is based on a normalized set of coefficients calibrated to reflect the range of heights for a given tree species.		
1050	DBH_LIMIT	NULL	NUMBER(2,0)
	A code indicating the minimum diameter breast height (DBH) for measuring trees (i.e. stems) in the field sample. For example, a code of 3 indicates that stems were measured if they had a DBH greater than or equal to 7.5cm.		
1060	BASAL_AREA	NULL	NUMBER(10,6)
1070	DATA_SOURCE_BASAL_AREA_CD	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The source of data used for the interpretation of basal area.		
1080	VRI_LIVE_STEMS_PER_HA	NULL	NUMBER(8,0)
	The average number of living trees visible to the photo interpreter in the dominant, codominant and high intermediate crown positions in each tree layer in the polygon. It is expressed as stems per hectare.		
1090	DATA_SRC_VRI_LIVE_STEM_HA_CD	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The source of data used for the interpretation of stand density.		
1100	VRI_DEAD_STEMS_PER_HA	NULL	NUMBER(4,0)
	The number of VRI dead tree stems on an unitary per hectare basis.		
1110	TREE_COVER_PATTERN	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The spatial distribution of the tree cover within each tree layer in the polygon. Definition Source: p 6-1, PIP Data Value Source; Figure 6-1		
1120	VERTICAL_COMPLEXITY	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The subjective classification that describes the form of each tree layer as indicated by the relative uniformity of the forest canopy as it appears on mid-scale aerial photographs. Vertical complexity is influenced by stand age, species (succession as it relates to shade tolerance) and degree and age of past disturbances. The tree height range is calculated as the total difference in height between the tallest and shortest visible dominant, codominant, and high intermediate trees. To most adequately represent the tree layer of interest, occasional occurrences of either very tall or very short trees should be ignored so that the vertical complexity indicated is for the majority of stems in the dominant, codominant, and high intermediate portion of each tree layer.		
1130	SPECIES_CD_1	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The code indicating the type of tree species predominate or leading in the tree layer. A "leading" species is identified as being the highest percent basal area or, if a very young stand, the relative number of stems per hectare. Species are described in terms of Genus, Species and variety.		
1140	SPECIES_PCT_1	NULL	NUMBER(5,2)
	Percentages of the layer that the leading species occupies. For older stands, tree species percentage is based on percent basal area or, if a very young stand, the relative number of stems per hectare. Tree species percentage is estimated to the nearest percent for all living trees above a specified diameter.		
1150	SPECIES_CD_2	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The code indicating the type of tree species second most dominate in the tree layer. A "second" species is		

Table: VEG_COMP_LYR_L1_POLY (cont'd)

Columns:

Seq.	Column	Nulls?	Type
	identified in descending order of species percent from the "leading" species. Species are described in terms of Genus, Species and variety.		
1160	SPECIES_PCT_2	NULL	NUMBER(5,2)
	Percentages of the layer that the second most dominate species occupies. For older stands, tree species percentage is based on percent basal area or, if a very young stand, the relative number of stems per hectare. Tree species percentage is estimated to the nearest percent for all living trees above a specified diameter.		
1170	SPECIES_CD_3	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The code indicating the type of tree species third most dominate in the tree layer. A "third" species is identified in descending order of species percent from the "leading" species. Species are described in terms of Genus, Species and variety.		
1180	SPECIES_PCT_3	NULL	NUMBER(5,2)
	Percentages of the layer that the third most dominate species occupies. For older stands, tree species percentage is based on percent basal area or, if a very young stand, the relative number of stems per hectare. Tree species percentage is estimated to the nearest percent for all living trees above a specified diameter.		
1190	SPECIES_CD_4	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The code indicating the type of tree species fourth most dominate in the tree layer. The "fourth" species is identified in descending order of species percent from the "leading" species. Species are described in terms of Genus, Species and variety.		
1200	SPECIES_PCT_4	NULL	NUMBER(5,2)
	Percentages of the layer that the fourth most dominate species occupies. For older stands, tree species percentage is based on percent basal area or, if a very young stand, the relative number of stems per hectare. Tree species percentage is estimated to the nearest percent for all living trees above a specified diameter.		
1210	SPECIES_CD_5	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The code indicating the type of tree species fifth most dominate in the tree layer. The "fifth" species is identified in descending order of species percent from the "leading" species. Species are described in terms of Genus, Species and variety.		
1220	SPECIES_PCT_5	NULL	NUMBER(5,2)
	Percentages of the layer that the fifth most dominate species occupies. For older stands, tree species percentage is based on percent basal area or, if a very young stand, the relative number of stems per hectare. Tree species percentage is estimated to the nearest percent for all living trees above a specified diameter.		
1230	SPECIES_CD_6	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The code indicating the type of tree species sixth most dominate in the tree layer. The "sixth" species is identified in descending order of species percent from the "leading" species. Species are described in terms of Genus, Species and variety.		
1240	SPECIES_PCT_6	NULL	NUMBER(5,2)
	Percentages of the layer that the sixth most dominate species occupies. For older stands, tree species percentage is based on percent basal area or, if a very young stand, the relative number of stems per hectare. Tree species percentage is estimated to the nearest percent for all living trees above a specified diameter.		
1250	PROJ_AGE_1	NULL	NUMBER(4,0)
	The age projected to the adjustment area ground sample date, for Species 1.		
1255	PROJ_AGE_CLASS_CD_1	NULL	VARCHAR2(1)
	The age class projected to the current year for species 1.		
1260	PROJ_AGE_2	NULL	NUMBER(4,0)
	The age projected to the adjustment area ground sample date, for Species 2.		
1265	PROJ_AGE_CLASS_CD_2	NULL	VARCHAR2(1)
	The age class projected to the current year for species 1.		
1270	DATA_SOURCE_AGE_CD	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The source of data used for the interpretation of year of origin (age), for Species 1.		
1280	PROJ_HEIGHT_1	NULL	NUMBER(5,1)
	The height projected to the adjustment area ground sample date, for Species 1.		
1285	PROJ_HEIGHT_CLASS_CD_1	NULL	VARCHAR2(1)
	The height class projected to the current year for species 1.		
1290	PROJ_HEIGHT_2	NULL	NUMBER(5,1)

Table: VEG_COMP_LYR_L1_POLY (cont'd)

Columns:

Seq.	Column	Nulls?	Type
	The height projected to the adjustment area ground sample date, for Species 2.		
1295	PROJ_HEIGHT_CLASS_CD_2	NULL	VARCHAR2(1)
	The height class projected to the current year for species 2.		
1300	DATA_SOURCE_HEIGHT_CD	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The source of data used for the interpretation of height, for Species 1.		
1310	LIVE_VOL_PER_HA_SPP1_125	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net live volume per hectare of the leading species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 12.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
1320	LIVE_VOL_PER_HA_SPP1_175	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net live volume per hectare of the leading species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 17.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
1330	LIVE_VOL_PER_HA_SPP1_225	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net live volume per hectare of the leading species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 22.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
1340	LIVE_VOL_PER_HA_SPP2_125	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net live volume per hectare of the second species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 12.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
1350	LIVE_VOL_PER_HA_SPP2_175	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net live volume per hectare of the second species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 17.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
1360	LIVE_VOL_PER_HA_SPP2_225	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net live volume per hectare of the second species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 22.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
1370	LIVE_VOL_PER_HA_SPP3_125	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net live volume per hectare of the third species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 12.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
1380	LIVE_VOL_PER_HA_SPP3_175	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net live volume per hectare of the third species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 17.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
1390	LIVE_VOL_PER_HA_SPP3_225	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net live volume per hectare of the third species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 22.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are		

Table: VEG_COMP_LYR_L1_POLY (cont'd)

Columns:

Seq.	Column	Nulls?	Type
	calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
1400	LIVE_VOL_PER_HA_SPP4_125	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net live volume per hectare of the fourth species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 12.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
1410	LIVE_VOL_PER_HA_SPP4_175	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net live volume per hectare of the fourth species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 17.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
1420	LIVE_VOL_PER_HA_SPP4_225	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net live volume per hectare of the fourth species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 22.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
1430	LIVE_VOL_PER_HA_SPP5_125	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net live volume per hectare of the fifth species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 12.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
1440	LIVE_VOL_PER_HA_SPP5_175	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net live volume per hectare of the fifth species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 17.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
1450	LIVE_VOL_PER_HA_SPP5_225	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net live volume per hectare of the fifth species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 22.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
1460	LIVE_VOL_PER_HA_SPP6_125	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net live volume per hectare of the sixth species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 12.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
1470	LIVE_VOL_PER_HA_SPP6_175	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net live volume per hectare of the sixth species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 17.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
1480	LIVE_VOL_PER_HA_SPP6_225	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net dead volume per hectare of the sixth species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 22.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
1490	DEAD_VOL_PER_HA_SPP1_125	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net dead volume per hectare of the leading species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 12.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less		

Table: VEG_COMP_LYR_L1_POLY (cont'd)

Columns:

Seq.	Column	Nulls?	Type
	decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
1500	DEAD_VOL_PER_HA_SPP1_175	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net dead volume per hectare of the leading species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 17.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
1510	DEAD_VOL_PER_HA_SPP1_225	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net dead volume per hectare of the leading species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 22.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
1520	DEAD_VOL_PER_HA_SPP2_125	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net dead volume per hectare of the second species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 12.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
1530	DEAD_VOL_PER_HA_SPP2_175	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net dead volume per hectare of the second species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 17.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
1540	DEAD_VOL_PER_HA_SPP2_225	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net dead volume per hectare of the second species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 22.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
1550	DEAD_VOL_PER_HA_SPP3_125	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net dead volume per hectare of the third species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 12.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
1560	DEAD_VOL_PER_HA_SPP3_175	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net dead volume per hectare of the third species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 17.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
1570	DEAD_VOL_PER_HA_SPP3_225	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net dead volume per hectare of the third species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 22.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
1580	DEAD_VOL_PER_HA_SPP4_125	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net dead volume per hectare of the fourth species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 12.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
1590	DEAD_VOL_PER_HA_SPP4_175	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)

Table: VEG_COMP_LYR_L1_POLY (cont'd)

Columns:

Seq.	Column	Nulls?	Type
	This is the Net dead volume per hectare of the fourth species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 17.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
1600	DEAD_VOL_PER_HA_SPP4_225	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net dead volume per hectare of the fourth species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 22.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
1610	DEAD_VOL_PER_HA_SPP5_125	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net dead volume per hectare of the fifth species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 12.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
1620	DEAD_VOL_PER_HA_SPP5_175	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net dead volume per hectare of the fifth species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 17.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
1630	DEAD_VOL_PER_HA_SPP5_225	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net dead volume per hectare of the fifth species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 22.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
1640	DEAD_VOL_PER_HA_SPP6_125	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net dead volume per hectare of the sixth species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 12.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
1650	DEAD_VOL_PER_HA_SPP6_175	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net dead volume per hectare of the sixth species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 17.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
1660	DEAD_VOL_PER_HA_SPP6_225	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net dead volume per hectare of the sixth species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 22.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
1670	LIVE_STAND_VOLUME_125	NULL	VARCHAR2(240)
	This is the total net live volume per hectare of all species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 12.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, net volumes are calculated for rank 1 layers only, typid 1 through 3.		
1680	LIVE_STAND_VOLUME_175	NULL	VARCHAR2(240)
	This is the total net live volume per hectare of all species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 17.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, net volumes are calculated for rank 1 layers only, typid 1 through 3.		
1690	LIVE_STAND_VOLUME_225	NULL	VARCHAR2(240)

Table: VEG_COMP_LYR_L1_POLY (cont'd)

Columns:

Seq.	Column	Nulls?	Type
	This is the total net live volume per hectare of all species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 22.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, net volumes are calculated for rank 1 layers only, typid 1 through 3.		
1700	DEAD_STAND_VOLUME_125	NULL	VARCHAR2(240)
	This is the total net live volume per hectare of all species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 12.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, net volumes are calculated for rank 1 layers only, typid 1 through 3.		
1710	DEAD_STAND_VOLUME_175	NULL	VARCHAR2(240)
	This is the total net live volume per hectare of all species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 17.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, net volumes are calculated for rank 1 layers only, typid 1 through 3.		
1720	DEAD_STAND_VOLUME_225	NULL	VARCHAR2(240)
	This is the total net live volume per hectare of all species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 22.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, net volumes are calculated for rank 1 layers only, typid 1 through 3.		
1730	OBJECT_ID	NULL	NUMBER(38,0)
	A unique identifier of the polygon for the spatial index.		

Unique Constraints:

VEG_VCLL1P_UK
- OBJECT_ID

Indexes:

VEG_VCLL1P_B1_I
- BCLCS_LEVEL_1

VEG_VCLL1P_B2_I
- BCLCS_LEVEL_2

VEG_VCLL1P_FCRC_I
- FOR_COVER_RANK_CD

VEG_VCLL1P_FMLB_I
- FOR_MGMT_LAND_BASE_IND

VEG_VCLL1P_LI_I
- LAYER_ID

VEG_VCLL1P_MI_I
- MAP_ID

VEG_VCLL1P_OI_I
- OPENING_ID

VEG_VCLL1P_OUC_I
- ORG_UNIT_CODE

VEG_VCLL1P_OUN_I
- ORG_UNIT_NO

VEG_VCLL1P_PA1_I
- PROJ_AGE_1

VEG_VCLL1P_PH1_I
- PROJ_HEIGHT_1

VEG_VCLL1P_PI_I
- POLYGON_ID

VEG_VCLL1P_SC1_I
- SPECIES_CD_1

VEG_VCLL1P_SI_I
- SITE_INDEX

VEG_VCLL1P_SP_I

Table: VEG_COMP_LYR_L2_POLY

Description:

This instantiated table is a join between VEG_COMP_POLY and VEG_COMP_LYR_L2_VW on FEATURE_ID.

Columns:

Seq.	Column	Nulls?	Type
* 10	FEATURE_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(38)
	Provincially unique identifier for an instance of a spatial feature.		
20	MAP_ID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(7)
	Identifies the Forest Cover Map corresponding to the FIP file. It is the British Columbia Geographic System's (BCGS) Key Reference Number of the Forest Cover Map. The mapsheet most commonly used is the 6' X 12' BCGS mapsheet.		
30	POLYGON_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(9,0)
	The polygon number is a reference number (non unique) assigned to each Vegetated or Non-Vegetated polygon after it is delineated. The polygon number provides a link between the graphic and descriptive files. The business assigned unique identifier for a polygon. Typically this has been uniquely assigned within a BCGS 6 X 12 Mapsheet.		
40	OPENING_IND	NULL	VARCHAR2(1)
	Indicates whether or not the polygon represents a silviculture opening.		
50	OPENING_SOURCE	NULL	VARCHAR2(5)
	Defines whether the opening came from ISIS or MLSIS This field is not populated in the current data model.		
60	OPENING_NUMBER	NULL	VARCHAR2(4)
	A unique number assigned to each opening in the forest caused by a disturbance (e.g. fire, logging, etc.) for which there will be management activities.		
70	FEATURE_CLASS_SKEY	NOT NULL	NUMBER(38,0)
	Unique identifier for a feature class.		
80	INVENTORY_STANDARD_CD	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	Code indicating under which inventory standard the data was collected. Values are: "V:" for Vegetation Resources Inventory (VRI), "F" for Forest Inventory Planning (FIP) and "I" for Incomplete (when a full set of VRI attributes is not collected).		
90	POLYGON_AREA	NULL	NUMBER(15,1)
	The area of a polygon; usually derived from geographic information system processing software. The total area, in hectares, of the forest cover polygon. The total area should be equal to the sum of the areas for all resultants in that polygon.		
100	NON_PRODUCTIVE_DESCRIPTOR_CD	NULL	VARCHAR2(5)
	A unique code that references the classes or type of non-productive areas or land that is incapable of supporting commercial forests. This is a FIP classification based attribute only, and is retained for the purposes of business transition from FIP to Vegetation Inventory. There is no expectation that this attribute would be updated or created under Vegetation Inventory classification practise.		
110	NON_PRODUCTIVE_CD	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	A unique numeric code that references the classes or type of non-productive areas. This is a FIP classification based attribute only, and is retained for the purposes of business transition from FIP to Vegetation Inventory. There is no expectation that this attribute would be updated or created under Vegetation Inventory classification practise.		
120	INPUT_DATE	NULL	DATE
	The date the forest cover information was entered into the Provincial Data Base.		
130	COAST_INTERIOR_CD	NULL	VARCHAR2(1)
	A code indicating that the stand is located in the Coast or Interior Region of the Province. The Coast Region is defined as the mainland west of the Cascade and Coast Mountains, including the off-shore islands. Forest Inventory Zones (FIZ) A to C are included in the Coast region. The Interior Region is defined as the mainland east of the Cascade and Coast Mountains. Forest Inventory Zones (FIZ) D to L are included in the Interior Region.		
140	SURFACE_EXPRESSION	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The form of surficial material apparent on the medium scale photography. A simplified attribution is used owing to the likelihood that the trees will mask suficial features. Decription Source: p. 3-5, Photo Interpretation Procedures, Phase 1, May 14, 1996. Data Value Source: Table 3-2, from Description Source		
150	MODIFYING_PROCESS	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	A natural mechanism of weathering, erosion and soil material deposition that result in the modification of surficial materials and landforms. Used for terrain classification, site classification, soil condition and identification of potential hazards such as avalanches, slope instability and flooding. Data Definition Source:		

Table: VEG_COMP_LYR_L2_POLY (cont'd)

Columns:

Seq.	Column	Nulls?	Type
	p.3-7, Photo Interpretation Procedures, Phase 1, May 14, 1996 Data Value Source: Table 3-3, from Data Definition Source.		
160	SITE_POSITION_MESO	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	A code denoting the relative position of the sampling site within a catchment area with the intent to be consistent within the scale of topography affecting surface water flow. The vertical difference is usually between 3 and 300m, and the surface area generally exceeds 0.5 has in size. Also known as slope position or meso site position. Definition Source: "Describing Ecosystems in the Field", MOE Manual 11, Province of B.C. 1990, p. 31.		
170	ALPINE_DESIGNATION	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The location of the land unit with respect to location and elevation. An interpretation is applied as to whether the tree unit is above or below the tree line, that is, the upper elevation limit of continuous tree, or potential tree if cut-over, cover. If the land unit is above the the elevation line, a code of 'A' is applied, otherwise 'N', the default. Description Source: p. 3-11, Photo Interpretation Procedures, Phase 1, May 14, 1996. Data Value Source: Table 3-5, from Description Source		
180	SOIL_NUTRIENT_REGIME	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	A code to denote, on a relative scale, the available nutrient supply for plant growth. The soil's nutrient regime (trophotope) integrates many environmental and biotic parameters which, in combination, determine the actual amounts of available nutrients. Definition Source: Reference: "Describing Ecosystems in the Field", MOE Manual 11, Province of B.C. 1990, p37-40 Soil Nutrient Regime (SNR) refers to the amount of essential soil nutrients, particularly nitrogen, available to vascular plants over a period of several years. SNR classes include A (very poor), B (poor), C (medium), D (rich), E (very rich) and F (ultra rich, saline).		
190	ECOSYS_CLASS_DATA_SRC_CD	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The source of the data used in the interpretation of the ecological attributes (Surface expression, modifying process, site position meso, alpine designation, and soil nutrient regime) that describe the polygon.		
200	BCLCS_LEVEL_1	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The code for the land cover classification. The codes are approved by the Resource Inventory Committee, RIC. Level 1 identifies a Vegetated or Non-vegetated state, with further dichotomous refinement to Level 5, which identifies the Vegetation Density Class related to Vegetated land, or specific Non-vegetated state cover such as beaches, mudflats etc.		
210	BCLCS_LEVEL_2	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The second level of the BC land cover classification scheme classifies the polygon as to the land cover type: treed or non-treed for vegetated polygons; land or water for non-vegetated polygons.		
220	BCLCS_LEVEL_3	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The location of the polygon relative to elevation and drainage, and is described as either alpine, wetland, or upland. In rare cases, the polygon may be alpine wetland.		
230	BCLCS_LEVEL_4	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	Classifies the vegetation types and Non-Vegetated cover types (as described by the presence of distinct types upon the land base within the polygon).		
240	BCLCS_LEVEL_5	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	Classifies the vegetation density classes and Non-Vegetated categories.		
250	INTERPRETER	NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
	The name of the person who provided the estimates for the data associated with each polygon.		
260	INTERPRETATION_DATE	NULL	DATE
	The date on which the data was photo interpreted.		
270	PROJECT	NULL	VARCHAR2(100)
	The business assigned name of the project. The name typically reflects a Timber Supply Area, an initiating Agency, or a land area.		
280	REFERENCE_YEAR	NULL	NUMBER(4,0)
	The reference date of the photo from which data was interpreted .		
290	SPECIAL_CRUISE_NUMBER	NULL	NUMBER(4,0)
	The numeric code of the Public Sustained Yield Unit(s) (PSYU) that fall within the forest cover polygon. PSYUs are areas of land, usually a natural topographic unit determined by drainage areas. Includes PSYUs, Tree Farm Licences (TFL), Tree Farms (TF), Major Parks and Ecological Reserves, Woodlot licences, and miscellaneous areas.		
300	SPECIAL_CRUISE_NUMBER_CD	NULL	VARCHAR2(1)
	The numbers of the Public Sustained Yield Unit (PSYU) Block(s) that fall within the forest cover polygon. PSYU Blocks are subdivisions of a PSYU, and indicate the presence of a sub-unit survey (i.e. 1:10,000 scale inventory).		

Table: VEG_COMP_LYR_L2_POLY (cont'd)

Columns:

Seq.	Column	Nulls?	Type
310	INVENTORY_REGION	NULL	NUMBER(2,0)
	The Inventory Region(s) that fall within the forest cover polygon. Inventory Regions are an administrative and planning level boundary used to subdivide the Province into 88 units. Inventory Region is also part of the reference key for identifying the geographic location of all Inventory Branch samples. Inventory Region, along with Inventory Compartment and Compartment Letter, form the key to identifying the Inventory samples.		
320	COMPARTMENT	NULL	NUMBER(3,0)
	The Inventory Compartment(s) that fall within the forest cover polygon. Inventory Compartments are a geographic subdivision of an Inventory Region, usually defining a watershed or part thereof. Inventory Compartment is also part of the reference key for identifying the geographic location of all Inventory Branch samples. Inventory Compartment, along with Compartment Letter and Inventory Region form the key to identifying Inventory samples.		
330	COMPARTMENT_LETTER	NULL	VARCHAR2(1)
	The Compartment Letter(s) that fall within the forest cover polygon. Compartment Letter is a geographic subdivision of an Inventory Compartment. Compartment Letter only applies to some Inventory Compartments (e.g. only in Inventory Regions 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 56). Compartment Letter is also part of the reference key for identifying the geographic location of all Inventory Branch samples. Compartment Letter, along with Inventory Compartment and Inventory Region form the key to identifying Inventory samples.		
340	FIZ_CD	NULL	VARCHAR2(1)
	The Forest Inventory Zone(s) (FIZ) that fall within the forest cover polygon. FIZ zones were developed to provide a broadly based ecological classification of the forestland in British Columbia. FIZ zones closely follow the early Biogeoclimatic zones developed by Dr. Krajina. The province of British Columbia is split into 12 FIZ zones.		
345	FOR_MGMT_LAND_BASE_IND	NULL	VARCHAR2(1)
	An indicator placing the polygon in the Forest managemnt Land Base.		
350	ATTRIBUTION_BASE_DATE	NULL	DATE
	The date that the information about this polygon is considered to be based on. This is not currently populated in the LRDW.		
360	PROJECTED_DATE	NULL	DATE
	The date to which time dependent stand information is projected. Attributes that are projected to a future date include: - Age, - Age Class, - Height, - Height Class, - Type Identity, - Stocking Class, etc.		
370	SHRUB_HEIGHT	NULL	NUMBER(4,1)
	The average height of the shrubs contained in the polygon as interpreted from medium scale photography. Note that this attribute only applies to the Shrub component. Definition Source: p. 7-2, PIP		
380	SHRUB_CROWN_CLOSURE	NULL	NUMBER(3,0)
	Shrub crown closure is the percentage of ground area covered by the vertically projected crowns of the shrub cover visible to the photo interpreter. Shrub crown closure is expressed as a percentage of the entire polygon.		
390	SHRUB_COVER_PATTERN	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	Shrub cover pattern is a code that describes the spatial distribution of the shrubs within the polygon. Shrub cover pattern is used to describe the shrub layer spatial distribution. Examples include clumps of shrubs on rocky patches or individual shrubs or solid, continuous cover		
400	HERB_COVER_TYPE	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	This set of attributes describes the portion of herb cover that is no obscured by the vertical projection of the crowns of either trees or shrubs. Herbs are defined as non-woody (vascular) plants, including graminoids (sedges, rushes, grasses), forbs (ferns, club mosses, and horsetails) and some low, woody species and intermediate life forms.		
410	HERB_COVER_PATTERN	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	Herb cover pattern is a code that describes the spatial distribution of the herbaceous species within the polygon. Herb cover pattern is used to describe the herb layer spatial distribution. Examples include clumps of herbaceous species on rock outcrops, scattered patches or individual herbs or solid, continuous herbaceous cover.		
420	HERB_COVER_PCT	NULL	NUMBER(3,0)
	Herb cover percent is the percentage of ground area covered by herbaceous cover visible to the photo interpreter. Herb cover percent is analogous to tree and shrub crown closures and is expressed as a percentage of the entire polygon.		
430	BRYOID_COVER_PCT	NULL	NUMBER(3,0)

Table: VEG_COMP_LYR_L2_POLY (cont'd)

Columns:

Seq.	Column	Nulls?	Type
	The percent cover of Bryoids: includes bryophytes (mosses, liverworts, hornworts) and non-crustose lichens.		
440	NON_VEG_COVER_PATTERN_1	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	Non-vegetated cover pattern_1 describes the spatial distribution of the most prevalent non-vegetated cover type based on percent area covered within the polygon. Definition Source: pp.7-4 (fig. 7-2), 8-5 (fig. 8-2), same as pp. 10-7, fig. 10-2, PIP		
450	NON_VEG_COVER_PCT_1	NULL	NUMBER(3,0)
	The area the predominate non-vegetated portion covers expressed as a percentage of the entire polygons area. Definition Source: p. 10-5, PIP		
460	NON_VEG_COVER_TYPE_1	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	Non-vegetated cover type_1 is the designation for the predominate observable non-vegetated land cover within the polygon.		
470	NON_VEG_COVER_PATTERN_2	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	Non-vegetated cover pattern_2 describes the spatial distribution of the second most prevalent non-vegetated cover type based on percent area covered within the polygon. Definition Source: pp. 7-4 (fig. 7-2), 8-5 (fig. 8-2), same as pp. 10-7, fig. 10-2, PIP		
480	NON_VEG_COVER_PCT_2	NULL	NUMBER(3,0)
	The area the second most prevalent non-vegetated portion covers expressed as a percentage of the entire polygons area. Definition Source: p. 10-5, PIP		
490	NON_VEG_COVER_TYPE_2	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	Non-vegetated cover type_2 is the designation for the second most prevalent observable non-vegetated land cover within the polygon.		
500	NON_VEG_COVER_PATTERN_3	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	Non-vegetated cover type_3 is the designation for the third most prevalent observable non-vegetated land cover within the polygon.		
510	NON_VEG_COVER_PCT_3	NULL	NUMBER(3,0)
	The area the third most prevalent non-vegetated portion covers expressed as a percentage of the entire polygons area. Definition Source: p. 10-5, PIP		
520	NON_VEG_COVER_TYPE_3	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	Non-vegetated cover type_3 is the designation for the third most prevalent observable non-vegetated land cover within the polygon.		
530	LAND_COVER_CLASS_CD_1	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The Land Cover Classification Code_1 describes the predominate land cover type by percent area occupied within the polygon that contribute to the overall polygon description, but may be too small to be spatially identified. The sub-division of a polygon by a quantified Land Cover Component, allowing non-spatial resolution for modeling of wildlife habitat capability.		
540	EST_COVERAGE_PCT_1	NULL	NUMBER(3,0)
	The amount the polygon occupied by the predominate Land Cover Component. The sub-division of a polygon by a quantified Land Cover Component allows a higher degree spatial resolution for modelling wildlife habitat capability. Generally, sizes under 10% would not be estimated. Definition Source: p. 4-6, PIP		
550	SOIL_MOISTURE_REGIME_1	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The average amount of soil water annually available for evapotranspiration by vascular plants averaged over many years within the predominate cover type. Soil Moisture Regime is an interpretative attribute for estimation of site potential and site series classification. Definition Source: p. 4-7, PIP		
560	LAND_COVER_CLASS_CD_2	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The Land Cover Classification Code_2 describes the second most dominate land cover type by percent area occupied within the polygon that contribute to the overall polygon description, but may be too small to be spatially identified. The sub-division of a polygon by a quantified Land Cover Component, allowing non-spatial resolution for modelling of wildlife habitat capability.		
570	EST_COVERAGE_PCT_2	NULL	NUMBER(3,0)
	The amount the polygon occupied by the second most dominate Land Cover Component. The sub-division of a polygon by a quantified Land Cover Component allows a higher degree spatial resolution for modelling wildlife habitat capability. Generally, sizes under 10% would not be estimated. Definition Source: p. 4-6, PIP		
580	SOIL_MOISTURE_REGIME_2	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The average amount of soil water annually available for evapotranspiration by vascular plants averaged over many years within the second most dominate cover type. Soil Moisture Regime is an interpretative attribute for estimation of site potential and site series classification. Definition Source: p. 4-7, PIP		
590	LAND_COVER_CLASS_CD_3	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)

Table: VEG_COMP_LYR_L2_POLY (cont'd)

Columns:

Seq.	Column	Nulls?	Type
	The Land Cover Classification Code_3 describes the third most dominate land cover type by percent area occupied within the polygon that contribute to the overall polygon description, but may be too small to be spatially identified. The sub-division of a polygon by a quantified Land Cover Component, allowing non-spatial resolution for modelling of wildlife habitat capability.		
600	EST_COVERAGE_PCT_3	NULL	NUMBER(3,0)
	The amount the polygon occupied by the third most dominate Land Cover Component. The sub-division of a polygon by a quantified Land Cover Component allows a higher degree spatial resolution for modelling wildlife habitat capability. Generally, sizes under 10% would not be estimated. Definition Source: p. 4-6, PIP		
610	SOIL_MOISTURE_REGIME_3	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The average amount of soil water annually available for evapotranspiration by vascular plants averaged over many years within the second most dominate cover type. Soil Moisture Regime is an interpretative attribute for estimation of site potential and site series classification. Definition Source: p. 4-7, PIP		
620	AVAIL_LABEL_HEIGHT	NULL	NUMBER(38,0)
	The available height for a label, in meters for a 1:15,000 map presentation. This is derived during the label generation process to calculate if the VRI label will fit within a polygon shape or be written the map side.		
630	AVAIL_LABEL_WIDTH	NULL	NUMBER(38,0)
	The available width for a label, in meters for a 1:15,000 map presentation. This is derived during the label generation process to calculate if the VRI label will fit within a polygon shape or be written the map side.		
640	FULL_LABEL	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(1000)
	The full Vegetation Map label. It contains the polygon id, Opening number, species composition, projected age, projected height, site index and crown closure, and indicator of shrub, herb, bryoid, or non vegetative components, and the historic disturbance and forest management activities. It is at most 8 lines. Back slashes represent carriage returns.		
650	LABEL_CENTRE_X	NULL	NUMBER(38,0)
	The x co-ordinate of the suggested centre of the label.		
660	LABEL_CENTRE_Y	NULL	NUMBER(38,0)
	The y co-ordinate of the suggested centre of the label.		
670	LABEL_HEIGHT	NULL	NUMBER(38,0)
	The height of the full label for a 1:15,000 map presentation in meters. It is calculated as 30 times the number of lines in the full label.		
680	LABEL_WIDTH	NULL	NUMBER(38,0)
	The width of the full label for a 1:15,000 map presentation in meters. It is calculated as 18 times the number of characters in the longest line.		
690	LINE_1_OPENING_NUMBER	NULL	VARCHAR2(4)
	The MOF District Silviculture opening number to which the polygon applies to.		
700	LINE_1_OPENING_SYMBOL_CD	NULL	VARCHAR2(1)
	The opening symbol code is represented as one of the following characters: 'x', '|', or '~'. If the opening number is null, line 1 is not populated, so there is no opening symbol. If the adjoining NTS map number is in the form "num num num char num / char", it is an NTS number, the corresponding opening symbol is a hexagon with an 'N' in it, and is represented here by '~'. If the adjoining NTS map number is in the form "num num num char num num num", it is a BCGS number, the corresponding opening symbol is a hexagon with an 'X' in it, and is represented here by '|'. Otherwise the opening symbol is an empty hexagon, and is represented here by 'x'.		
710	LINE_2_POLYGON_ID	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The polygon ID for which this is the label. This is followed by /L (a multi-layered stand) or /S (a separate silviculture description is available in the data base).		
720	LINE_3_TREE_SPECIES	NULL	VARCHAR2(50)
	A list of major species (minor species), ordered by percentage. The species symbols are F (Douglas fir), C (western red cedar), H (hemlock), B (balsam), S (spruce), Sb (black spruce), Yc (yellow cedar), Pw (western white pine), Pa (whitebark pine), Pf (limber pine), Pl (lodgepole pine), Pj (jack pine), Py (yellow pine), L (larch), Ac (cottonwood), D (red alder), Mb (broadleaf maple), E (birch), Al (aspen).		
730	LINE_4_CLASSES_INDEXES	NULL	VARCHAR2(12)
	Line 4 is made up of 4 numerical characters followed by a hyphen, the site index, a slash, and the estimated site index. The four numerical characters represent projected age class, projected height class, projected stocking class, and crown closure class in that order.		
740	LINE_5_VEGETATION_COVER	NULL	VARCHAR2(11)
	A listing of the non-vegetated descriptors or the non tree vegetative cover types ordered from most to least common. Possible values in the list are sh (shrub), he (herb), by (bryoid), or the non-vegetative cover		

Table: VEG_COMP_LYR_L2_POLY (cont'd)

Columns:

Seq.	Column	Nulls?	Type
	codes.		
750	LINE_6_SITE_PREP_HISTORY	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The site preparation history represented by a list of abbreviations for the techniques used, followed by the years each technique was used. Possible values for the abbreviations are B (broadcast burn) C (chemical), G (grass seeded), H (hand preparation), RB (range management burn), S (spot burn), M (mechanical), MS (mechanical and spot burn), and W (windrow).		
760	LINE_7_ACTIVITY_HIST_SYMBOL	NULL	VARCHAR2(1)
	A symbol representing what techniques where used in the labelled area. The symbol is a circle with 0 to 4 radius lines. Each line represents a technique applied to the labelled area.If RESOURCE_INVENTORY_HISTORY.SILV_BASE = ST(stand tending) then and draw as circle with a radius line pointing leftIf RESOURCE_INVENTORY_HISTORY.SILV_BASE = SI(regeneration/site preparation) then % draw as circle with a radius line pointing (up/down)If RESOURCE_INVENTORY_HISTORY.SILV_BASE = DI(disturbance) then and draw as circle with a radius line pointing rightIf RESOURCE_INVENTORY_HISTORY.SILV_BASE = PL(regeneration/site preparation) then % draw as circle with a radius line pointing (up/down)If RESOURCE_INVENTORY_HISTORY.SILV_BASE = ST and SI then < draw as combination of the above circles and radius linesIf RESOURCE_INVENTORY_HISTORY.SILV_BASE = ST and DI then ` draw as combination of the above circles and radius linesIf RESOURCE_INVENTORY_HISTORY.SILV_BASE = ST and PL then : draw as combination of the above circles and radius linesIf RESOURCE_INVENTORY_HISTORY.SILV_BASE = SI and DI then * draw as combination of the above circles and radius linesIf RESOURCE_INVENTORY_HISTORY.SILV_BASE = SI and PL then X draw as combination of the above circles and radius linesIf RESOURCE_INVENTORY_HISTORY.SILV_BASE = DI and PL then ; draw as combination of the above circles and radius linesIf RESOURCE_INVENTORY_HISTORY.SILV_BASE = ST and PL and DI then ? draw as combination of the above circles and radius linesIf RESOURCE_INVENTORY_HISTORY.SILV_BASE = ST and SI and DI then @ draw as combination of the above circles and radius linesIf RESOURCE_INVENTORY_HISTORY.SILV_BASE = PL and ST and SI then [draw as combination of the above circles and radius linesIf RESOURCE_INVENTORY_HISTORY.SILV_BASE = SI and DI and PL then \ draw as combination of the above circles and radius linesIf RESOURCE_INVENTORY_HISTORY.SILV_BASE = ST and SI and DI an d PL then ^ draw as combination of the above circles.		
770	LINE_7A_STAND_TENDING_HISTORY	NULL	VARCHAR2(39)
	The stand tending history represented by a list of abbreviations for the techniques used followed by the years each technique was used. Possible values for the abbreviations are F (fertilization), H (hand and squirt), J (juvenile spacing), M (mistletoe control), P (pruning), R (conifer realize), S (sanitation spacing), T (commercial thinning), W (brushing and weeding).		
780	LINE_7B_DISTURBANCE_HISTORY	NULL	VARCHAR2(40)
	The disturbance history described as a list of abbreviations for the techniques along with the years each technique was employed. Possible values are B (wildfire), BE (escaped burn), BG (ground burn), BR (range burn), BW (wildlife burn), D (disease), F (flooding), I (insect), K (fume kill), L (logging), L% (logged with percentage), R (site rehabilitation), S (slide), and W (wind throw).		
790	LINE_8_PLANTING_HISTORY	NULL	VARCHAR2(80)
	The planting (or regeneration) history described as a list of years during which artificial planting was performed.		
800	PRINTABLE_IND	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(1)
	"Y" means print the label. "N" means do not print the label.		
810	SMALL_LABEL	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(200)
	The two-line (or Format 3) version of the label. This label contains, at most, 2 lines build from the line 1 and 2 attributes. A back slash represents a carriage return.		
820	OPENING_ID	NULL	NUMBER(10,0)
	System generated value uniquely identifying the opening.		
830	ORG_UNIT_NO	NOT NULL	NUMBER(10,0)
	Number from Org Unit code table representing the organization that collected the data.		
840	ORG_UNIT_CODE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(6)
	Identifies any office within the ministry. First character identifies Exec, HQ branch, Region, or District. Next two chars identify the office name; next two the section (HQ Branch) or program (Region or District); last char identifies the subsection.		
850	ADJUSTED_IND	NULL	VARCHAR2(1)

Table: VEG_COMP_LYR_L2_POLY (cont'd)

Columns:

Seq.	Column	Nulls?	Type
	Indicates whether or not the polygon has been adjusted.		
860	BEC_ZONE_CODE	NULL	VARCHAR2(4)
	Code indicating the polygon's Biogeoclimatic Zone.		
862	BEC_SUBZONE	NULL	VARCHAR2(3)
	A code indicating the polygon's biogeoclimatic sub zone.		
864	BEC_VARIANT	NULL	VARCHAR2(1)
	A code indicating the polygon's biogeoclimatic variant.		
866	BEC_PHASE	NULL	VARCHAR2(1)
	A code indicating the polygon's biogeoclimatic phase.		
870	EARLIEST_NONLOGGING_DIST_TYPE	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	Represents the polygons earliest non-logging disturbance type.		
880	EARLIEST_NONLOGGING_DIST_DATE	NULL	DATE
	Represents the polygons earliest non-logging disturbance date.		
885	STAND_PERCENTAGE_DEAD	NULL	NUMBER(3,0)
	Represents the percent of the stand that has had an epidemic loss.		
890	FREE_TO_GROW_IND	NULL	VARCHAR2(1)
	Indicates whether or not the polygon represents a Free To Grow opening.		
900	HARVEST_DATE	NULL	DATE
	The date in which the polygon was last harvested.		
910	GEOMETRY	NULL	
	A spatial polygon feature used to store the map component of the Vegetation Cover area.		
920	LAYER_ID	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The unique business identification of a layer, or horizontal stratum, in a stand. Each layer is normally characterized as a distinct canopy containing a common forest cover structure with timber of similar ages (at least 40 years between layers) and heights (at least 10 meters between layers). Layers are assigned from the tallest layer downward.		
930	FOR_COVER_RANK_CD	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	A numeric designation of the relative importance of the layer component in the stand as determined by the business. The level of importance decreases as the numeric designation increases. For Vegetation Cover originated data, this value is assigned via business rule based on the supplied order of the layer records as recorded by the interpreter. For FIP originated data, this value is known as the RANK CD, and is explicitly supplied by the interpreter. The RANK CD, or ranking, is based on Regional guidelines at the time of interpretation. This value is retained for FIP transition purposes, as tree volumes are only calculated by VDYP, the current software/mathematical model in production. The RANK CD will be superseded in time when Vegetation Inventory projection tools are developed.		
940	NON_FOREST_DESCRIPTOR	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	Non commercial forest vegetation on a polygon that is capable of supporting commercial forests. Maps directly to the FIP attribute, NON FOREST DESCRIPTOR and is also utilized for the determination of the BC Land Cover Classification. This is a FIP classification based attribute only, and is retained for the purposes of business transition from FIP to Vegetation Inventory.		
950	INTERPRETED_DATA_SRC_CD	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The source of the data that contributed to the determination of the classification description. All values taken from Table 3-1, PIP This list of values is similar, but not identical to the FIP DATA SOURCE which will be used to validate the FIP file prior to loading. Non-conforming FIP DATA SOURCE values will be converted to the VEGETATION DATA SOURCE values on load to the Vegetative Cover database.		
960	QUAD_DIAM_125	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	The quadratic mean stand diameter (breast height), at the projection date, based on the 22.5 cm utilization level. Calculated for Rank 1 stands only, type id (TYPID) 1 through 3.		
970	QUAD_DIAM_175	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	The quadratic mean stand diameter (breast height), at the projection date, based on the 17.5 cm utilization level. Calculated for Rank 1 stands only, Type id (TYPID) for 1 through 3.		
980	QUAD_DIAM_225	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	The quadratic mean stand diameter (breast height), at the projection date, based on the 22.5 cm utilization level.Calculated for Rank 1 stands only, type id (TYPID) 1 through 3.		
990	EST_SITE_INDEX_SPECIES_CD	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The species to which the estimated site index applies.		
1000	EST_SITE_INDEX	NULL	NUMBER(5,1)
	Estimated site index is an interpreter estimated site index for tree layers with a leading species age less		

Table: VEG_COMP_LYR_L2_POLY (cont'd)

Columns:

Seq.	Column	Nulls?	Type
	than 31 years. Site index is the mean height of the dominant and codominant trees will attain at a base index age (50 years) used for the purposes of estimating forest site growth capability. The site index is based on a normalized set of coefficients calibrated to reflect the range of heights for a given tree species.		
1010	EST_SITE_INDEX_SOURCE_CD	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	Derived site index is an model predicted site index for tree layers with a leading species age greater than 30 years. Site index is the mean height of the dominant and codominant trees will attain at a base index age (50 years) used for the purposes of estimating forest site growth capability. The site index is based on a normalized set of coefficients calibrated to reflect the range of heights for a given tree species.		
1020	CROWN_CLOSURE	NULL	NUMBER(3,0)
	The percentage of ground area covered by the vertically projected crowns of the tree cover for each tree layer within the polygon.		
1025	CROWN_CLOSURE_CLASS_CD	NULL	VARCHAR2(2)
	The class code for the ground area covered by the vertically projected crowns of the tree cover for each tree layer within the polygon.		
1030	REFERENCE_DATE	NULL	DATE
	The date of the source data on which the interpretation is based. Known as the 'Reference Year' in the VIF file.		
1040	SITE_INDEX	NULL	NUMBER(5,1)
	Site index is an estimate of site productivity for tree growth (height in metres at breast height age of 50 years). The mean height of the dominant and codominant trees will attain at a base index age used for the purposes of estimating forest site growth capability. The site index is based on a normalized set of coefficients calibrated to reflect the range of heights for a given tree species.		
1050	DBH_LIMIT	NULL	NUMBER(2,0)
	A code indicating the minimum diameter breast height (DBH) for measuring trees (i.e. stems) in the field sample. For example, a code of 3 indicates that stems were measured if they had a DBH greater than or equal to 7.5cm.		
1060	BASAL_AREA	NULL	NUMBER(10,6)
1070	DATA_SOURCE_BASAL_AREA_CD	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The source of data used for the interpretation of basal area.		
1080	VRI_LIVE_STEMS_PER_HA	NULL	NUMBER(8,0)
	The average number of living trees visible to the photo interpreter in the dominant, codominant and high intermediate crown positions in each tree layer in the polygon. It is expressed as stems per hectare.		
1090	DATA_SRC_VRI_LIVE_STEM_HA_CD	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The source of data used for the interpretation of stand density.		
1100	VRI_DEAD_STEMS_PER_HA	NULL	NUMBER(4,0)
	The number of VRI dead tree stems on an unitary per hectare basis.		
1110	TREE_COVER_PATTERN	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The spatial distribution of the tree cover within each tree layer in the polygon. Definition Source: p 6-1, PIP Data Value Source; Figure 6-1		
1120	VERTICAL_COMPLEXITY	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The subjective classification that describes the form of each tree layer as indicated by the relative uniformity of the forest canopy as it appears on mid-scale aerial photographs. Vertical complexity is influenced by stand age, species (succession as it relates to shade tolerance) and degree and age of past disturbances. The tree height range is calculated as the total difference in height between the tallest and shortest visible dominant, codominant, and high intermediate trees. To most adequately represent the tree layer of interest, occasional occurrences of either very tall or very short trees should be ignored so that the vertical complexity indicated is for the majority of stems in the dominant, codominant, and high intermediate portion of each tree layer.		
1130	SPECIES_CD_1	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The code indicating the type of tree species predominate or leading in the tree layer. A "leading" species is identified as being the highest percent basal area or, if a very young stand, the relative number of stems per hectare. Species are described in terms of Genus, Species and variety.		
1140	SPECIES_PCT_1	NULL	NUMBER(5,2)
	Percentages of the layer that the leading species occupies. For older stands, tree species percentage is based on percent basal area or, if a very young stand, the relative number of stems per hectare. Tree species percentage is estimated to the nearest percent for all living trees above a specified diameter.		
1150	SPECIES_CD_2	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The code indicating the type of tree species second most dominate in the tree layer. A "second" species is		

Table: VEG_COMP_LYR_L2_POLY (cont'd)

Columns:

Seq.	Column	Nulls?	Type
	identified in descending order of species percent from the "leading" species. Species are described in terms of Genus, Species and variety.		
1160	SPECIES_PCT_2	NULL	NUMBER(5,2)
	Percentages of the layer that the second most dominate species occupies. For older stands, tree species percentage is based on percent basal area or, if a very young stand, the relative number of stems per hectare. Tree species percentage is estimated to the nearest percent for all living trees above a specified diameter.		
1170	SPECIES_CD_3	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The code indicating the type of tree species third most dominate in the tree layer. A "third" species is identified in descending order of species percent from the "leading" species. Species are described in terms of Genus, Species and variety.		
1180	SPECIES_PCT_3	NULL	NUMBER(5,2)
	Percentages of the layer that the third most dominate species occupies. For older stands, tree species percentage is based on percent basal area or, if a very young stand, the relative number of stems per hectare. Tree species percentage is estimated to the nearest percent for all living trees above a specified diameter.		
1190	SPECIES_CD_4	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The code indicating the type of tree species fourth most dominate in the tree layer. The "fourth" species is identified in descending order of species percent from the "leading" species. Species are described in terms of Genus, Species and variety.		
1200	SPECIES_PCT_4	NULL	NUMBER(5,2)
	Percentages of the layer that the fourth most dominate species occupies. For older stands, tree species percentage is based on percent basal area or, if a very young stand, the relative number of stems per hectare. Tree species percentage is estimated to the nearest percent for all living trees above a specified diameter.		
1210	SPECIES_CD_5	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The code indicating the type of tree species fifth most dominate in the tree layer. The "fifth" species is identified in descending order of species percent from the "leading" species. Species are described in terms of Genus, Species and variety.		
1220	SPECIES_PCT_5	NULL	NUMBER(5,2)
	Percentages of the layer that the fifth most dominate species occupies. For older stands, tree species percentage is based on percent basal area or, if a very young stand, the relative number of stems per hectare. Tree species percentage is estimated to the nearest percent for all living trees above a specified diameter.		
1230	SPECIES_CD_6	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The code indicating the type of tree species sixth most dominate in the tree layer. The "sixth" species is identified in descending order of species percent from the "leading" species. Species are described in terms of Genus, Species and variety.		
1240	SPECIES_PCT_6	NULL	NUMBER(5,2)
	Percentages of the layer that the sixth most dominate species occupies. For older stands, tree species percentage is based on percent basal area or, if a very young stand, the relative number of stems per hectare. Tree species percentage is estimated to the nearest percent for all living trees above a specified diameter.		
1250	PROJ_AGE_1	NULL	NUMBER(4,0)
	The age projected to the adjustment area ground sample date, for Species 1.		
1255	PROJ_AGE_CLASS_CD_1	NULL	VARCHAR2(1)
	The age class projected to the current year for species 1.		
1260	PROJ_AGE_2	NULL	NUMBER(4,0)
	The age projected to the adjustment area ground sample date, for Species 2.		
1265	PROJ_AGE_CLASS_CD_2	NULL	VARCHAR2(1)
	The age class projected to the current year for species 1.		
1270	DATA_SOURCE_AGE_CD	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The source of data used for the interpretation of year of origin (age), for Species 1.		
1280	PROJ_HEIGHT_1	NULL	NUMBER(5,1)
	The height projected to the adjustment area ground sample date, for Species 1.		
1285	PROJ_HEIGHT_CLASS_CD_1	NULL	VARCHAR2(1)
	The height class projected to the current year for species 1.		
1290	PROJ_HEIGHT_2	NULL	NUMBER(5,1)

Table: VEG_COMP_LYR_L2_POLY (cont'd)

Columns:

Seq.	Column	Nulls?	Type
	The height projected to the adjustment area ground sample date, for Species 2.		
1295	PROJ_HEIGHT_CLASS_CD_2	NULL	VARCHAR2(1)
	The height class projected to the current year for species 2.		
1300	DATA_SOURCE_HEIGHT_CD	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The source of data used for the interpretation of height, for Species 1.		
1310	LIVE_VOL_PER_HA_SPP1_125	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net live volume per hectare of the leading species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 12.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
1320	LIVE_VOL_PER_HA_SPP1_175	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net live volume per hectare of the leading species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 17.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
1330	LIVE_VOL_PER_HA_SPP1_225	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net live volume per hectare of the leading species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 22.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
1340	LIVE_VOL_PER_HA_SPP2_125	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net live volume per hectare of the second species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 12.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
1350	LIVE_VOL_PER_HA_SPP2_175	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net live volume per hectare of the second species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 17.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
1360	LIVE_VOL_PER_HA_SPP2_225	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net live volume per hectare of the second species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 22.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
1370	LIVE_VOL_PER_HA_SPP3_125	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net live volume per hectare of the third species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 12.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
1380	LIVE_VOL_PER_HA_SPP3_175	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net live volume per hectare of the third species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 17.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
1390	LIVE_VOL_PER_HA_SPP3_225	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net live volume per hectare of the third species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 22.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are		

Table: VEG_COMP_LYR_L2_POLY (cont'd)

Columns:

Seq.	Column	Nulls?	Type
	calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
1400	LIVE_VOL_PER_HA_SPP4_125	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net live volume per hectare of the fourth species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 12.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
1410	LIVE_VOL_PER_HA_SPP4_175	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net live volume per hectare of the fourth species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 17.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
1420	LIVE_VOL_PER_HA_SPP4_225	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net live volume per hectare of the fourth species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 22.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
1430	LIVE_VOL_PER_HA_SPP5_125	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net live volume per hectare of the fifth species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 12.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
1440	LIVE_VOL_PER_HA_SPP5_175	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net live volume per hectare of the fifth species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 17.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
1450	LIVE_VOL_PER_HA_SPP5_225	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net live volume per hectare of the fifth species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 22.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
1460	LIVE_VOL_PER_HA_SPP6_125	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net live volume per hectare of the sixth species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 12.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
1470	LIVE_VOL_PER_HA_SPP6_175	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net live volume per hectare of the sixth species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 17.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
1480	LIVE_VOL_PER_HA_SPP6_225	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net dead volume per hectare of the sixth species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 22.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
1490	DEAD_VOL_PER_HA_SPP1_125	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net dead volume per hectare of the leading species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 12.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less		

Table: VEG_COMP_LYR_L2_POLY (cont'd)

Columns:

Seq.	Column	Nulls?	Type
	decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
1500	DEAD_VOL_PER_HA_SPP1_175	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net dead volume per hectare of the leading species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 17.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
1510	DEAD_VOL_PER_HA_SPP1_225	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net dead volume per hectare of the leading species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 22.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
1520	DEAD_VOL_PER_HA_SPP2_125	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net dead volume per hectare of the second species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 12.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
1530	DEAD_VOL_PER_HA_SPP2_175	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net dead volume per hectare of the second species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 17.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
1540	DEAD_VOL_PER_HA_SPP2_225	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net dead volume per hectare of the second species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 22.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
1550	DEAD_VOL_PER_HA_SPP3_125	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net dead volume per hectare of the third species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 12.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
1560	DEAD_VOL_PER_HA_SPP3_175	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net dead volume per hectare of the third species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 17.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
1570	DEAD_VOL_PER_HA_SPP3_225	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net dead volume per hectare of the third species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 22.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
1580	DEAD_VOL_PER_HA_SPP4_125	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net dead volume per hectare of the fourth species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 12.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
1590	DEAD_VOL_PER_HA_SPP4_175	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)

Table: VEG_COMP_LYR_L2_POLY (cont'd)

Columns:

Seq.	Column	Nulls?	Type
	This is the Net dead volume per hectare of the fourth species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 17.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
1600	DEAD_VOL_PER_HA_SPP4_225	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net dead volume per hectare of the fourth species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 22.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
1610	DEAD_VOL_PER_HA_SPP5_125	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net dead volume per hectare of the fifth species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 12.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
1620	DEAD_VOL_PER_HA_SPP5_175	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net dead volume per hectare of the fifth species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 17.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
1630	DEAD_VOL_PER_HA_SPP5_225	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net dead volume per hectare of the fifth species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 22.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
1640	DEAD_VOL_PER_HA_SPP6_125	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net dead volume per hectare of the sixth species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 12.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
1650	DEAD_VOL_PER_HA_SPP6_175	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net dead volume per hectare of the sixth species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 17.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
1660	DEAD_VOL_PER_HA_SPP6_225	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net dead volume per hectare of the sixth species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 22.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
1670	LIVE_STAND_VOLUME_125	NULL	VARCHAR2(240)
	This is the total net live volume per hectare of all species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 12.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, net volumes are calculated for rank 1 layers only, typid 1 through 3.		
1680	LIVE_STAND_VOLUME_175	NULL	VARCHAR2(240)
	This is the total net live volume per hectare of all species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 17.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, net volumes are calculated for rank 1 layers only, typid 1 through 3.		
1690	LIVE_STAND_VOLUME_225	NULL	VARCHAR2(240)

Table: VEG_COMP_LYR_L2_POLY (cont'd)

Columns:

Seq.	Column	Nulls?	Type
	This is the total net live volume per hectare of all species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 22.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, net volumes are calculated for rank 1 layers only, typid 1 through 3.		
1700	DEAD_STAND_VOLUME_125	NULL	VARCHAR2(240)
	This is the total net live volume per hectare of all species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 12.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, net volumes are calculated for rank 1 layers only, typid 1 through 3.		
1710	DEAD_STAND_VOLUME_175	NULL	VARCHAR2(240)
	This is the total net live volume per hectare of all species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 17.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, net volumes are calculated for rank 1 layers only, typid 1 through 3.		
1720	DEAD_STAND_VOLUME_225	NULL	VARCHAR2(240)
	This is the total net live volume per hectare of all species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 22.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, net volumes are calculated for rank 1 layers only, typid 1 through 3.		
1730	OBJECT_ID	NULL	NUMBER(38,0)
	A unique identifier of the polygon for the spatial index.		

Unique Constraints:

VEG_VCLL2P_UK
- OBJECT_ID

Indexes:

VEG_VCLL2P_B1_I
- BCLCS_LEVEL_1

VEG_VCLL2P_B2_I
- BCLCS_LEVEL_2

VEG_VCLL2P_FCRC_I
- FOR_COVER_RANK_CD

VEG_VCLL2P_FMLB_I
- FOR_MGMT_LAND_BASE_IND

VEG_VCLL2P_LI_I
- LAYER_ID

VEG_VCLL2P_MI_I
- MAP_ID

VEG_VCLL2P_OI_I
- OPENING_ID

VEG_VCLL2P_OUC_I
- ORG_UNIT_CODE

VEG_VCLL2P_OUN_I
- ORG_UNIT_NO

VEG_VCLL2P_PA1_I
- PROJ_AGE_1

VEG_VCLL2P_PH1_I
- PROJ_HEIGHT_1

VEG_VCLL2P_PI_I
- POLYGON_ID

VEG_VCLL2P_SC1_I
- SPECIES_CD_1

VEG_VCLL2P_SI_I
- SITE_INDEX

VEG_VCLL2P_SP_I

Table: VEG_COMP_LYR_R1_POLY

Description:

This instantiated table is a join between VEG_COMP_POLY and VEG_COMP_LYR_R1_VW on FEATURE_ID.

Columns:

Seq.	Column	Nulls?	Type
* 10	FEATURE_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(38)
	Provincially unique identifier for an instance of a spatial feature.		
20	MAP_ID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(7)
	Identifies the Forest Cover Map corresponding to the FIP file. It is the British Columbia Geographic System's (BCGS) Key Reference Number of the Forest Cover Map. The mapsheet most commonly used is the 6' X 12' BCGS mapsheet.		
30	POLYGON_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(9,0)
	The polygon number is a reference number (non unique) assigned to each Vegetated or Non-Vegetated polygon after it is delineated. The polygon number provides a link between the graphic and descriptive files. The business assigned unique identifier for a polygon. Typically this has been uniquely assigned within a BCGS 6 X 12 Mapsheet.		
40	OPENING_IND	NULL	VARCHAR2(1)
	Indicates whether or not the polygon represents a silviculture opening.		
50	OPENING_SOURCE	NULL	VARCHAR2(5)
	Defines whether the opening came from ISIS or MLSIS This field is not populated in the current data model.		
60	OPENING_NUMBER	NULL	VARCHAR2(4)
	A unique number assigned to each opening in the forest caused by a disturbance (e.g. fire, logging, etc.) for which there will be management activities.		
70	FEATURE_CLASS_SKEY	NOT NULL	NUMBER(38,0)
	Unique identifier for a feature class.		
80	INVENTORY_STANDARD_CD	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	Code indicating under which inventory standard the data was collected. Values are: "V:" for Vegetation Resources Inventory (VRI), "F" for Forest Inventory Planning (FIP) and "I" for Incomplete (when a full set of VRI attributes is not collected).		
90	POLYGON_AREA	NULL	NUMBER(15,1)
	The area of a polygon; usually derived from geographic information system processing software. The total area, in hectares, of the forest cover polygon. The total area should be equal to the sum of the areas for all resultants in that polygon.		
100	NON_PRODUCTIVE_DESCRIPTOR_CD	NULL	VARCHAR2(5)
	A unique code that references the classes or type of non-productive areas or land that is incapable of supporting commercial forests. This is a FIP classification based attribute only, and is retained for the purposes of business transition from FIP to Vegetation Inventory. There is no expectation that this attribute would be updated or created under Vegetation Inventory classification practise.		
110	NON_PRODUCTIVE_CD	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	A unique numeric code that references the classes or type of non-productive areas. This is a FIP classification based attribute only, and is retained for the purposes of business transition from FIP to Vegetation Inventory. There is no expectation that this attribute would be updated or created under Vegetation Inventory classification practise.		
120	INPUT_DATE	NULL	DATE
	The date the forest cover information was entered into the Provincial Data Base.		
130	COAST_INTERIOR_CD	NULL	VARCHAR2(1)
	A code indicating that the stand is located in the Coast or Interior Region of the Province. The Coast Region is defined as the mainland west of the Cascade and Coast Mountains, including the off-shore islands. Forest Inventory Zones (FIZ) A to C are included in the Coast region. The Interior Region is defined as the mainland east of the Cascade and Coast Mountains. Forest Inventory Zones (FIZ) D to L are included in the Interior Region.		
140	SURFACE_EXPRESSION	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The form of surficial material apparent on the medium scale photography. A simplified attribution is used owing to the likelihood that the trees will mask suficial features. Decription Source: p. 3-5, Photo Interpretation Procedures, Phase 1, May 14, 1996. Data Value Source: Table 3-2, from Description Source		
150	MODIFYING_PROCESS	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	A natural mechanism of weathering, erosion and soil material deposition that result in the modification of surficial materials and landforms. Used for terrain classification, site classification, soil condition and identification of potential hazards such as avalanches, slope instability and flooding. Data Definition Source:		

Table: VEG_COMP_LYR_R1_POLY (cont'd)

Columns:

Seq.	Column	Nulls?	Type
	p.3-7, Photo Interpretation Procedures, Phase 1, May 14, 1996 Data Value Source: Table 3-3, from Data Definition Source.		
160	SITE_POSITION_MESO	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	A code denoting the relative position of the sampling site within a catchment area with the intent to be consistent within the scale of topography affecting surface water flow. The vertical difference is usually between 3 and 300m, and the surface area generally exceeds 0.5 has in size. Also known as slope position or meso site position. Definition Source: "Describing Ecosystems in the Field", MOE Manual 11, Province of B.C. 1990, p. 31.		
170	ALPINE_DESIGNATION	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The location of the land unit with respect to location and elevation. An interpretation is applied as to whether the tree unit is above or below the tree line, that is, the upper elevation limit of continuous tree, or potential tree if cut-over, cover. If the land unit is above the the elevation line, a code of 'A' is applied, otherwise 'N', the default. Description Source: p. 3-11, Photo Interpretation Procedures, Phase 1, May 14, 1996. Data Value Source: Table 3-5, from Description Source		
180	SOIL_NUTRIENT_REGIME	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	A code to denote, on a relative scale, the available nutrient supply for plant growth. The soil's nutrient regime (trophotope) integrates many environmental and biotic parameters which, in combination, determine the actual amounts of available nutrients. Definition Source: Reference: "Describing Ecosystems in the Field", MOE Manual 11, Province of B.C. 1990, p37-40 Soil Nutrient Regime (SNR) refers to the amount of essential soil nutrients, particularly nitrogen, available to vascular plants over a period of several years. SNR classes include A (very poor), B (poor), C (medium), D (rich), E (very rich) and F (ultra rich, saline).		
190	ECOSYS_CLASS_DATA_SRC_CD	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The source of the data used in the interpretation of the ecological attributes (Surface expression, modifying process, site position meso, alpine designation, and soil nutrient regime) that describe the polygon.		
200	BCLCS_LEVEL_1	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The code for the land cover classification. The codes are approved by the Resource Inventory Committee, RIC. Level 1 identifies a Vegetated or Non-vegetated state, with further dichotomous refinement to Level 5, which identifies the Vegetation Density Class related to Vegetated land, or specific Non-vegetated state cover such as beaches, mudflats etc.		
210	BCLCS_LEVEL_2	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The second level of the BC land cover classification scheme classifies the polygon as to the land cover type: treed or non-treed for vegetated polygons; land or water for non-vegetated polygons.		
220	BCLCS_LEVEL_3	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The location of the polygon relative to elevation and drainage, and is described as either alpine, wetland, or upland. In rare cases, the polygon may be alpine wetland.		
230	BCLCS_LEVEL_4	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	Classifies the vegetation types and Non-Vegetated cover types (as described by the presence of distinct types upon the land base within the polygon).		
240	BCLCS_LEVEL_5	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	Classifies the vegetation density classes and Non-Vegetated categories.		
250	INTERPRETER	NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
	The name of the person who provided the estimates for the data associated with each polygon.		
260	INTERPRETATION_DATE	NULL	DATE
	The date on which the data was photo interpreted.		
270	PROJECT	NULL	VARCHAR2(100)
	The business assigned name of the project. The name typically reflects a Timber Supply Area, an initiating Agency, or a land area.		
280	REFERENCE_YEAR	NULL	NUMBER(4,0)
	The reference date of the photo from which data was interpreted .		
290	SPECIAL_CRUISE_NUMBER	NULL	NUMBER(4,0)
	The numeric code of the Public Sustained Yield Unit(s) (PSYU) that fall within the forest cover polygon. PSYUs are areas of land, usually a natural topographic unit determined by drainage areas. Includes PSYUs, Tree Farm Licences (TFL), Tree Farms (TF), Major Parks and Ecological Reserves, Woodlot licences, and miscellaneous areas.		
300	SPECIAL_CRUISE_NUMBER_CD	NULL	VARCHAR2(1)
	The numbers of the Public Sustained Yield Unit (PSYU) Block(s) that fall within the forest cover polygon. PSYU Blocks are subdivisions of a PSYU, and indicate the presence of a sub-unit survey (i.e. 1:10,000 scale inventory).		

Table: VEG_COMP_LYR_R1_POLY (cont'd)

Columns:

Seq.	Column	Nulls?	Type
310	INVENTORY_REGION	NULL	NUMBER(2,0)
	The Inventory Region(s) that fall within the forest cover polygon. Inventory Regions are an administrative and planning level boundary used to subdivide the Province into 88 units. Inventory Region is also part of the reference key for identifying the geographic location of all Inventory Branch samples. Inventory Region, along with Inventory Compartment and Compartment Letter, form the key to identifying the Inventory samples.		
320	COMPARTMENT	NULL	NUMBER(3,0)
	The Inventory Compartment(s) that fall within the forest cover polygon. Inventory Compartments are a geographic subdivision of an Inventory Region, usually defining a watershed or part thereof. Inventory Compartment is also part of the reference key for identifying the geographic location of all Inventory Branch samples. Inventory Compartment, along with Compartment Letter and Inventory Region form the key to identifying Inventory samples.		
330	COMPARTMENT_LETTER	NULL	VARCHAR2(1)
	The Compartment Letter(s) that fall within the forest cover polygon. Compartment Letter is a geographic subdivision of an Inventory Compartment. Compartment Letter only applies to some Inventory Compartments (e.g. only in Inventory Regions 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 56). Compartment Letter is also part of the reference key for identifying the geographic location of all Inventory Branch samples. Compartment Letter, along with Inventory Compartment and Inventory Region form the key to identifying Inventory samples.		
340	FIZ_CD	NULL	VARCHAR2(1)
	The Forest Inventory Zone(s) (FIZ) that fall within the forest cover polygon. FIZ zones were developed to provide a broadly based ecological classification of the forestland in British Columbia. FIZ zones closely follow the early Biogeoclimatic zones developed by Dr. Krajina. The province of British Columbia is split into 12 FIZ zones.		
345	FOR_MGMT_LAND_BASE_IND	NULL	VARCHAR2(1)
	An indicator placing the polygon in the Forest managemnt Land Base.		
350	ATTRIBUTION_BASE_DATE	NULL	DATE
	The date that the information about this polygon is considered to be based on. This is not currently populated in the LRDW.		
360	PROJECTED_DATE	NULL	DATE
	The date to which time dependent stand information is projected. Attributes that are projected to a future date include: - Age, - Age Class, - Height, - Height Class, - Type Identity, - Stocking Class, etc.		
370	SHRUB_HEIGHT	NULL	NUMBER(4,1)
	The average height of the shrubs contained in the polygon as interpreted from medium scale photography. Note that this attribute only applies to the Shrub component. Definition Source: p. 7-2, PIP		
380	SHRUB_CROWN_CLOSURE	NULL	NUMBER(3,0)
	Shrub crown closure is the percentage of ground area covered by the vertically projected crowns of the shrub cover visible to the photo interpreter. Shrub crown closure is expressed as a percentage of the entire polygon.		
390	SHRUB_COVER_PATTERN	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	Shrub cover pattern is a code that describes the spatial distribution of the shrubs within the polygon. Shrub cover pattern is used to describe the shrub layer spatial distribution. Examples include clumps of shrubs on rocky patches or individual shrubs or solid, continuous cover		
400	HERB_COVER_TYPE	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	This set of attributes describes the portion of herb cover that is no obscured by the vertical projection of the crowns of either trees or shrubs. Herbs are defined as non-woody (vascular) plants, including graminoids (sedges, rushes, grasses), forbs (ferns, club mosses, and horsetails) and some low, woody species and intermediate life forms.		
410	HERB_COVER_PATTERN	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	Herb cover pattern is a code that describes the spatial distribution of the herbaceous species within the polygon. Herb cover pattern is used to describe the herb layer spatial distribution. Examples include clumps of herbaceous species on rock outcrops, scattered patches or individual herbs or solid, continuous herbaceous cover.		
420	HERB_COVER_PCT	NULL	NUMBER(3,0)
	Herb cover percent is the percentage of ground area covered by herbaceous cover visible to the photo interpreter. Herb cover percent is analogous to tree and shrub crown closures and is expressed as a percentage of the entire polygon.		
430	BRYOID_COVER_PCT	NULL	NUMBER(3,0)

Table: VEG_COMP_LYR_R1_POLY (cont'd)

Columns:

Seq.	Column	Nulls?	Type
	The percent cover of Bryoids: includes bryophytes (mosses, liverworts, hornworts) and non-crustose lichens.		
440	NON_VEG_COVER_PATTERN_1	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	Non-vegetated cover pattern_1 describes the spatial distribution of the most prevalent non-vegetated cover type based on percent area covered within the polygon. Definition Source: pp.7-4 (fig. 7-2), 8-5 (fig. 8-2), same as pp. 10-7, fig. 10-2, PIP		
450	NON_VEG_COVER_PCT_1	NULL	NUMBER(3,0)
	The area the predominate non-vegetated portion covers expressed as a percentage of the entire polygons area. Definition Source: p. 10-5, PIP		
460	NON_VEG_COVER_TYPE_1	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	Non-vegetated cover type_1 is the designation for the predominate observable non-vegetated land cover within the polygon.		
470	NON_VEG_COVER_PATTERN_2	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	Non-vegetated cover pattern_2 describes the spatial distribution of the second most prevalent non-vegetated cover type based on percent area covered within the polygon. Definition Source: pp. 7-4 (fig. 7-2), 8-5 (fig. 8-2), same as pp. 10-7, fig. 10-2, PIP		
480	NON_VEG_COVER_PCT_2	NULL	NUMBER(3,0)
	The area the second most prevalent non-vegetated portion covers expressed as a percentage of the entire polygons area. Definition Source: p. 10-5, PIP		
490	NON_VEG_COVER_TYPE_2	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	Non-vegetated cover type_2 is the designation for the second most prevalent observable non-vegetated land cover within the polygon.		
500	NON_VEG_COVER_PATTERN_3	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	Non-vegetated cover type_3 is the designation for the third most prevalent observable non-vegetated land cover within the polygon.		
510	NON_VEG_COVER_PCT_3	NULL	NUMBER(3,0)
	The area the third most prevalent non-vegetated portion covers expressed as a percentage of the entire polygons area. Definition Source: p. 10-5, PIP		
520	NON_VEG_COVER_TYPE_3	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	Non-vegetated cover type_3 is the designation for the third most prevalent observable non-vegetated land cover within the polygon.		
530	LAND_COVER_CLASS_CD_1	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The Land Cover Classification Code_1 describes the predominate land cover type by percent area occupied within the polygon that contribute to the overall polygon description, but may be too small to be spatially identified. The sub-division of a polygon by a quantified Land Cover Component, allowing non-spatial resolution for modeling of wildlife habitat capability.		
540	EST_COVERAGE_PCT_1	NULL	NUMBER(3,0)
	The amount the polygon occupied by the predominate Land Cover Component. The sub-division of a polygon by a quantified Land Cover Component allows a higher degree spatial resolution for modelling wildlife habitat capability. Generally, sizes under 10% would not be estimated. Definition Source: p. 4-6, PIP		
550	SOIL_MOISTURE_REGIME_1	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The average amount of soil water annually available for evapotranspiration by vascular plants averaged over many years within the predominate cover type. Soil Moisture Regime is an interpretative attribute for estimation of site potential and site series classification. Definition Source: p. 4-7, PIP		
560	LAND_COVER_CLASS_CD_2	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The Land Cover Classification Code_2 describes the second most dominate land cover type by percent area occupied within the polygon that contribute to the overall polygon description, but may be too small to be spatially identified. The sub-division of a polygon by a quantified Land Cover Component, allowing non-spatial resolution for modelling of wildlife habitat capability.		
570	EST_COVERAGE_PCT_2	NULL	NUMBER(3,0)
	The amount the polygon occupied by the second most dominate Land Cover Component. The sub-division of a polygon by a quantified Land Cover Component allows a higher degree spatial resolution for modelling wildlife habitat capability. Generally, sizes under 10% would not be estimated. Definition Source: p. 4-6, PIP		
580	SOIL_MOISTURE_REGIME_2	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The average amount of soil water annually available for evapotranspiration by vascular plants averaged over many years within the second most dominate cover type. Soil Moisture Regime is an interpretative attribute for estimation of site potential and site series classification. Definition Source: p. 4-7, PIP		
590	LAND_COVER_CLASS_CD_3	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)

Table: VEG_COMP_LYR_R1_POLY (cont'd)

Columns:

Seq.	Column	Nulls?	Type
	The Land Cover Classification Code_3 describes the third most dominate land cover type by percent area occupied within the polygon that contribute to the overall polygon description, but may be too small to be spatially identified. The sub-division of a polygon by a quantified Land Cover Component, allowing non-spatial resolution for modelling of wildlife habitat capability.		
600	EST_COVERAGE_PCT_3	NULL	NUMBER(3,0)
	The amount the polygon occupied by the third most dominate Land Cover Component. The sub-division of a polygon by a quantified Land Cover Component allows a higher degree spatial resolution for modelling wildlife habitat capability. Generally, sizes under 10% would not be estimated. Definition Source: p. 4-6, PIP		
610	SOIL_MOISTURE_REGIME_3	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The average amount of soil water annually available for evapotranspiration by vascular plants averaged over many years within the second most dominate cover type. Soil Moisture Regime is an interpretative attribute for estimation of site potential and site series classification. Definition Source: p. 4-7, PIP		
620	AVAIL_LABEL_HEIGHT	NULL	NUMBER(38,0)
	The available height for a label, in meters for a 1:15,000 map presentation. This is derived during the label generation process to calculate if the VRI label will fit within a polygon shape or be written the map side.		
630	AVAIL_LABEL_WIDTH	NULL	NUMBER(38,0)
	The available width for a label, in meters for a 1:15,000 map presentation. This is derived during the label generation process to calculate if the VRI label will fit within a polygon shape or be written the map side.		
640	FULL_LABEL	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(1000)
	The full Vegetation Map label. It contains the polygon id, Opening number, species composition, projected age, projected height, site index and crown closure, and indicator of shrub, herb, bryoid, or non vegetative components, and the historic disturbance and forest management activities. It is at most 8 lines. Back slashes represent carriage returns.		
650	LABEL_CENTRE_X	NULL	NUMBER(38,0)
	The x co-ordinate of the suggested centre of the label.		
660	LABEL_CENTRE_Y	NULL	NUMBER(38,0)
	The y co-ordinate of the suggested centre of the label.		
670	LABEL_HEIGHT	NULL	NUMBER(38,0)
	The height of the full label for a 1:15,000 map presentation in meters. It is calculated as 30 times the number of lines in the full label.		
680	LABEL_WIDTH	NULL	NUMBER(38,0)
	The width of the full label for a 1:15,000 map presentation in meters. It is calculated as 18 times the number of characters in the longest line.		
690	LINE_1_OPENING_NUMBER	NULL	VARCHAR2(4)
	The MOF District Silviculture opening number to which the polygon applies to.		
700	LINE_1_OPENING_SYMBOL_CD	NULL	VARCHAR2(1)
	The opening symbol code is represented as one of the following characters: 'x', '|', or '~'. If the opening number is null, line 1 is not populated, so there is no opening symbol. If the adjoining NTS map number is in the form "num num num char num / char", it is an NTS number, the corresponding opening symbol is a hexagon with an 'N' in it, and is represented here by '~'. If the adjoining NTS map number is in the form "num num num char num num num", it is a BCGS number, the corresponding opening symbol is a hexagon with an 'X' in it, and is represented here by '|'. Otherwise the opening symbol is an empty hexagon, and is represented here by 'x'.		
710	LINE_2_POLYGON_ID	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The polygon ID for which this is the label. This is followed by /L (a multi-layered stand) or /S (a separate silviculture description is available in the data base).		
720	LINE_3_TREE_SPECIES	NULL	VARCHAR2(50)
	A list of major species (minor species), ordered by percentage. The species symbols are F (Douglas fir), C (western red cedar), H (hemlock), B (balsam), S (spruce), Sb (black spruce), Yc (yellow cedar), Pw (western white pine), Pa (whitebark pine), Pf (limber pine), Pl (lodgepole pine), Pj (jack pine), Py (yellow pine), L (larch), Ac (cottonwood), D (red alder), Mb (broadleaf maple), E (birch), Al (aspen).		
730	LINE_4_CLASSES_INDEXES	NULL	VARCHAR2(12)
	Line 4 is made up of 4 numerical characters followed by a hyphen, the site index, a slash, and the estimated site index. The four numerical characters represent projected age class, projected height class, projected stocking class, and crown closure class in that order.		
740	LINE_5_VEGETATION_COVER	NULL	VARCHAR2(11)
	A listing of the non-vegetated descriptors or the non tree vegetative cover types ordered from most to least common. Possible values in the list are sh (shrub), he (herb), by (bryoid), or the non-vegetative cover		

Table: VEG_COMP_LYR_R1_POLY (cont'd)

Columns:

Seq.	Column	Nulls?	Type
	codes.		
750	LINE_6_SITE_PREP_HISTORY	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The site preparation history represented by a list of abbreviations for the techniques used, followed by the years each technique was used. Possible values for the abbreviations are B (broadcast burn) C (chemical), G (grass seeded), H (hand preparation), RB (range management burn), S (spot burn), M (mechanical), MS (mechanical and spot burn), and W (windrow).		
760	LINE_7_ACTIVITY_HIST_SYMBOL	NULL	VARCHAR2(1)
	A symbol representing what techniques where used in the labelled area. The symbol is a circle with 0 to 4 radius lines. Each line represents a technique applied to the labelled area.If RESOURCE_INVENTORY_HISTORY.SILV_BASE = ST(stand tending) then and draw as circle with a radius line pointing leftIf RESOURCE_INVENTORY_HISTORY.SILV_BASE = SI(regeneration/site preparation) then % draw as circle with a radius line pointing (up/down)If RESOURCE_INVENTORY_HISTORY.SILV_BASE = DI(disturbance) then and draw as circle with a radius line pointing rightIf RESOURCE_INVENTORY_HISTORY.SILV_BASE = PL(regeneration/site preparation) then % draw as circle with a radius line pointing (up/down)If RESOURCE_INVENTORY_HISTORY.SILV_BASE = ST and SI then < draw as combination of the above circles and radius linesIf RESOURCE_INVENTORY_HISTORY.SILV_BASE = ST and DI then ` draw as combination of the above circles and radius linesIf RESOURCE_INVENTORY_HISTORY.SILV_BASE = ST and PL then : draw as combination of the above circles and radius linesIf RESOURCE_INVENTORY_HISTORY.SILV_BASE = SI and DI then * draw as combination of the above circles and radius linesIf RESOURCE_INVENTORY_HISTORY.SILV_BASE = SI and PL then X draw as combination of the above circles and radius linesIf RESOURCE_INVENTORY_HISTORY.SILV_BASE = DI and PL then ; draw as combination of the above circles and radius linesIf RESOURCE_INVENTORY_HISTORY.SILV_BASE = ST and PL and DI then ? draw as combination of the above circles and radius linesIf RESOURCE_INVENTORY_HISTORY.SILV_BASE = ST and SI and DI then @ draw as combination of the above circles and radius linesIf RESOURCE_INVENTORY_HISTORY.SILV_BASE = PL and ST and SI then [draw as combination of the above circles and radius linesIf RESOURCE_INVENTORY_HISTORY.SILV_BASE = SI and DI and PL then \ draw as combination of the above circles and radius linesIf RESOURCE_INVENTORY_HISTORY.SILV_BASE = ST and SI and DI an d PL then ^ draw as combination of the above circles.		
770	LINE_7A_STAND_TENDING_HISTORY	NULL	VARCHAR2(39)
	The stand tending history represented by a list of abbreviations for the techniques used followed by the years each technique was used. Possible values for the abbreviations are F (fertilization), H (hand and squirt), J (juvenile spacing), M (mistletoe control), P (pruning), R (conifer realize), S (sanitation spacing), T (commercial thinning), W (brushing and weeding).		
780	LINE_7B_DISTURBANCE_HISTORY	NULL	VARCHAR2(40)
	The disturbance history described as a list of abbreviations for the techniques along with the years each technique was employed. Possible values are B (wildfire), BE (escaped burn), BG (ground burn), BR (range burn), BW (wildlife burn), D (disease), F (flooding), I (insect), K (fume kill), L (logging), L% (logged with percentage), R (site rehabilitation), S (slide), and W (wind throw).		
790	LINE_8_PLANTING_HISTORY	NULL	VARCHAR2(80)
	The planting (or regeneration) history described as a list of years during which artificial planting was performed.		
800	PRINTABLE_IND	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(1)
	"Y" means print the label. "N" means do not print the label.		
810	SMALL_LABEL	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(200)
	The two-line (or Format 3) version of the label. This label contains, at most, 2 lines build from the line 1 and 2 attributes. A back slash represents a carriage return.		
820	OPENING_ID	NULL	NUMBER(10,0)
	System generated value uniquely identifying the opening.		
830	ORG_UNIT_NO	NOT NULL	NUMBER(10,0)
	Number from Org Unit code table representing the organization that collected the data.		
840	ORG_UNIT_CODE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(6)
	Identifies any office within the ministry. First character identifies Exec, HQ branch, Region, or District. Next two chars identify the office name; next two the section (HQ Branch) or program (Region or District); last char identifies the subsection.		
850	ADJUSTED_IND	NULL	VARCHAR2(1)

Table: VEG_COMP_LYR_R1_POLY (cont'd)

Columns:

Seq.	Column	Nulls?	Type
	Indicates whether or not the polygon has been adjusted.		
860	BEC_ZONE_CODE	NULL	VARCHAR2(4)
	Code indicating the polygon's Biogeoclimatic Zone.		
862	BEC_SUBZONE	NULL	VARCHAR2(3)
	A code indicating the polygon's biogeoclimatic sub zone.		
864	BEC_VARIANT	NULL	VARCHAR2(1)
	A code indicating the polygon's biogeoclimatic variant.		
866	BEC_PHASE	NULL	VARCHAR2(1)
	A code indicating the polygon's biogeoclimatic phase.		
870	EARLIEST_NONLOGGING_DIST_TYPE	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	Represents the polygons earliest non-logging disturbance type.		
880	EARLIEST_NONLOGGING_DIST_DATE	NULL	DATE
	Represents the polygons earliest non-logging disturbance date.		
885	STAND_PERCENTAGE_DEAD	NULL	NUMBER(3,0)
	Represents the percent of the stand that has had an epidemic loss.		
890	FREE_TO_GROW_IND	NULL	VARCHAR2(1)
	Indicates whether or not the polygon represents a Free To Grow opening.		
900	HARVEST_DATE	NULL	DATE
	The date in which the polygon was last harvested.		
910	GEOMETRY	NULL	
	A spatial polygon feature used to store the map component of the Vegetation Cover area.		
920	LAYER_ID	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The unique business identification of a layer, or horizontal stratum, in a stand. Each layer is normally characterized as a distinct canopy containing a common forest cover structure with timber of similar ages (at least 40 years between layers) and heights (at least 10 meters between layers). Layers are assigned from the tallest layer downward.		
930	FOR_COVER_RANK_CD	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	A numeric designation of the relative importance of the layer component in the stand as determined by the business. The level of importance decreases as the numeric designation increases. For Vegetation Cover originated data, this value is assigned via business rule based on the supplied order of the layer records as recorded by the interpreter. For FIP originated data, this value is known as the RANK CD, and is explicitly supplied by the interpreter. The RANK CD, or ranking, is based on Regional guidelines at the time of interpretation. This value is retained for FIP transition purposes, as tree volumes are only calculated by VDYP, the current software/mathematical model in production. The RANK CD will be superseded in time when Vegetation Inventory projection tools are developed.		
940	NON_FOREST_DESCRIPTOR	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	Non commercial forest vegetation on a polygon that is capable of supporting commercial forests. Maps directly to the FIP attribute, NON FOREST DESCRIPTOR and is also utilized for the determination of the BC Land Cover Classification. This is a FIP classification based attribute only, and is retained for the purposes of business transition from FIP to Vegetation Inventory.		
950	INTERPRETED_DATA_SRC_CD	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The source of the data that contributed to the determination of the classification description. All values taken from Table 3-1, PIP This list of values is similar, but not identical to the FIP DATA SOURCE which will be used to validate the FIP file prior to loading. Non-conforming FIP DATA SOURCE values will be converted to the VEGETATION DATA SOURCE values on load to the Vegetative Cover database.		
960	QUAD_DIAM_125	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	The quadratic mean stand diameter (breast height), at the projection date, based on the 22.5 cm utilization level. Calculated for Rank 1 stands only, type id (TYPID) 1 through 3.		
970	QUAD_DIAM_175	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	The quadratic mean stand diameter (breast height), at the projection date, based on the 17.5 cm utilization level. Calculated for Rank 1 stands only, Type id (TYPID) for 1 through 3.		
980	QUAD_DIAM_225	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	The quadratic mean stand diameter (breast height), at the projection date, based on the 22.5 cm utilization level.Calculated for Rank 1 stands only, type id (TYPID) 1 through 3.		
990	EST_SITE_INDEX_SPECIES_CD	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The species to which the estimated site index applies.		
1000	EST_SITE_INDEX	NULL	NUMBER(5,1)
	Estimated site index is an interpreter estimated site index for tree layers with a leading species age less		

Table: VEG_COMP_LYR_R1_POLY (cont'd)

Columns:

Seq.	Column	Nulls?	Type
	than 31 years. Site index is the mean height of the dominant and codominant trees will attain at a base index age (50 years) used for the purposes of estimating forest site growth capability. The site index is based on a normalized set of coefficients calibrated to reflect the range of heights for a given tree species.		
1010	EST_SITE_INDEX_SOURCE_CD	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	Derived site index is an model predicted site index for tree layers with a leading species age greater than 30 years. Site index is the mean height of the dominant and codominant trees will attain at a base index age (50 years) used for the purposes of estimating forest site growth capability. The site index is based on a normalized set of coefficients calibrated to reflect the range of heights for a given tree species.		
1020	CROWN_CLOSURE	NULL	NUMBER(3,0)
	The percentage of ground area covered by the vertically projected crowns of the tree cover for each tree layer within the polygon.		
1025	CROWN_CLOSURE_CLASS_CD	NULL	VARCHAR2(2)
	The class code for the ground area covered by the vertically projected crowns of the tree cover for each tree layer within the polygon.		
1030	REFERENCE_DATE	NULL	DATE
	The date of the source data on which the interpretation is based. Known as the 'Reference Year' in the VIF file.		
1040	SITE_INDEX	NULL	NUMBER(5,1)
	Site index is an estimate of site productivity for tree growth (height in metres at breast height age of 50 years). The mean height of the dominant and codominant trees will attain at a base index age used for the purposes of estimating forest site growth capability. The site index is based on a normalized set of coefficients calibrated to reflect the range of heights for a given tree species.		
1050	DBH_LIMIT	NULL	NUMBER(2,0)
	A code indicating the minimum diameter breast height (DBH) for measuring trees (i.e. stems) in the field sample. For example, a code of 3 indicates that stems were measured if they had a DBH greater than or equal to 7.5cm.		
1060	BASAL_AREA	NULL	NUMBER(10,6)
1070	DATA_SOURCE_BASAL_AREA_CD	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The source of data used for the interpretation of basal area.		
1080	VRI_LIVE_STEMS_PER_HA	NULL	NUMBER(8,0)
	The average number of living trees visible to the photo interpreter in the dominant, codominant and high intermediate crown positions in each tree layer in the polygon. It is expressed as stems per hectare.		
1090	DATA_SRC_VRI_LIVE_STEM_HA_CD	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The source of data used for the interpretation of stand density.		
1100	VRI_DEAD_STEMS_PER_HA	NULL	NUMBER(4,0)
	The number of VRI dead tree stems on an unitary per hectare basis.		
1110	TREE_COVER_PATTERN	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The spatial distribution of the tree cover within each tree layer in the polygon. Definition Source: p 6-1, PIP Data Value Source; Figure 6-1		
1120	VERTICAL_COMPLEXITY	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The subjective classification that describes the form of each tree layer as indicated by the relative uniformity of the forest canopy as it appears on mid-scale aerial photographs. Vertical complexity is influenced by stand age, species (succession as it relates to shade tolerance) and degree and age of past disturbances. The tree height range is calculated as the total difference in height between the tallest and shortest visible dominant, codominant, and high intermediate trees. To most adequately represent the tree layer of interest, occasional occurrences of either very tall or very short trees should be ignored so that the vertical complexity indicated is for the majority of stems in the dominant, codominant, and high intermediate portion of each tree layer.		
1130	SPECIES_CD_1	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The code indicating the type of tree species predominate or leading in the tree layer. A "leading" species is identified as being the highest percent basal area or, if a very young stand, the relative number of stems per hectare. Species are described in terms of Genus, Species and variety.		
1140	SPECIES_PCT_1	NULL	NUMBER(5,2)
	Percentages of the layer that the leading species occupies. For older stands, tree species percentage is based on percent basal area or, if a very young stand, the relative number of stems per hectare. Tree species percentage is estimated to the nearest percent for all living trees above a specified diameter.		
1150	SPECIES_CD_2	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The code indicating the type of tree species second most dominate in the tree layer. A "second" species is		

Table: VEG_COMP_LYR_R1_POLY (cont'd)

Columns:

Seq.	Column	Nulls?	Type
	identified in descending order of species percent from the "leading" species. Species are described in terms of Genus, Species and variety.		
1160	SPECIES_PCT_2	NULL	NUMBER(5,2)
	Percentages of the layer that the second most dominate species occupies. For older stands, tree species percentage is based on percent basal area or, if a very young stand, the relative number of stems per hectare. Tree species percentage is estimated to the nearest percent for all living trees above a specified diameter.		
1170	SPECIES_CD_3	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The code indicating the type of tree species third most dominate in the tree layer. A "third" species is identified in descending order of species percent from the "leading" species. Species are described in terms of Genus, Species and variety.		
1180	SPECIES_PCT_3	NULL	NUMBER(5,2)
	Percentages of the layer that the third most dominate species occupies. For older stands, tree species percentage is based on percent basal area or, if a very young stand, the relative number of stems per hectare. Tree species percentage is estimated to the nearest percent for all living trees above a specified diameter.		
1190	SPECIES_CD_4	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The code indicating the type of tree species fourth most dominate in the tree layer. The "fourth" species is identified in descending order of species percent from the "leading" species. Species are described in terms of Genus, Species and variety.		
1200	SPECIES_PCT_4	NULL	NUMBER(5,2)
	Percentages of the layer that the fourth most dominate species occupies. For older stands, tree species percentage is based on percent basal area or, if a very young stand, the relative number of stems per hectare. Tree species percentage is estimated to the nearest percent for all living trees above a specified diameter.		
1210	SPECIES_CD_5	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The code indicating the type of tree species fifth most dominate in the tree layer. The "fifth" species is identified in descending order of species percent from the "leading" species. Species are described in terms of Genus, Species and variety.		
1220	SPECIES_PCT_5	NULL	NUMBER(5,2)
	Percentages of the layer that the fifth most dominate species occupies. For older stands, tree species percentage is based on percent basal area or, if a very young stand, the relative number of stems per hectare. Tree species percentage is estimated to the nearest percent for all living trees above a specified diameter.		
1230	SPECIES_CD_6	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The code indicating the type of tree species sixth most dominate in the tree layer. The "sixth" species is identified in descending order of species percent from the "leading" species. Species are described in terms of Genus, Species and variety.		
1240	SPECIES_PCT_6	NULL	NUMBER(5,2)
	Percentages of the layer that the sixth most dominate species occupies. For older stands, tree species percentage is based on percent basal area or, if a very young stand, the relative number of stems per hectare. Tree species percentage is estimated to the nearest percent for all living trees above a specified diameter.		
1250	PROJ_AGE_1	NULL	NUMBER(4,0)
	The age projected to the adjustment area ground sample date, for Species 1.		
1255	PROJ_AGE_CLASS_CD_1	NULL	VARCHAR2(1)
	The age class projected to the current year for species 1.		
1260	PROJ_AGE_2	NULL	NUMBER(4,0)
	The age projected to the adjustment area ground sample date, for Species 2.		
1265	PROJ_AGE_CLASS_CD_2	NULL	VARCHAR2(1)
	The age class projected to the current year for species 1.		
1270	DATA_SOURCE_AGE_CD	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The source of data used for the interpretation of year of origin (age), for Species 1.		
1280	PROJ_HEIGHT_1	NULL	NUMBER(5,1)
	The height projected to the adjustment area ground sample date, for Species 1.		
1285	PROJ_HEIGHT_CLASS_CD_1	NULL	VARCHAR2(1)
	The height class projected to the current year for species 1.		
1290	PROJ_HEIGHT_2	NULL	NUMBER(5,1)

Table: VEG_COMP_LYR_R1_POLY (cont'd)

Columns:

Seq.	Column	Nulls?	Type
	The height projected to the adjustment area ground sample date, for Species 2.		
1295	PROJ_HEIGHT_CLASS_CD_2	NULL	VARCHAR2(1)
	The height class projected to the current year for species 2.		
1300	DATA_SOURCE_HEIGHT_CD	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The source of data used for the interpretation of height, for Species 1.		
1310	LIVE_VOL_PER_HA_SPP1_125	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net live volume per hectare of the leading species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 12.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
1320	LIVE_VOL_PER_HA_SPP1_175	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net live volume per hectare of the leading species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 17.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
1330	LIVE_VOL_PER_HA_SPP1_225	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net live volume per hectare of the leading species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 22.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
1340	LIVE_VOL_PER_HA_SPP2_125	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net live volume per hectare of the second species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 12.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
1350	LIVE_VOL_PER_HA_SPP2_175	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net live volume per hectare of the second species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 17.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
1360	LIVE_VOL_PER_HA_SPP2_225	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net live volume per hectare of the second species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 22.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
1370	LIVE_VOL_PER_HA_SPP3_125	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net live volume per hectare of the third species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 12.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
1380	LIVE_VOL_PER_HA_SPP3_175	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net live volume per hectare of the third species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 17.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
1390	LIVE_VOL_PER_HA_SPP3_225	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net live volume per hectare of the third species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 22.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are		

Table: VEG_COMP_LYR_R1_POLY (cont'd)

Columns:

Seq.	Column	Nulls?	Type
	calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
1400	LIVE_VOL_PER_HA_SPP4_125	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net live volume per hectare of the fourth species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 12.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
1410	LIVE_VOL_PER_HA_SPP4_175	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net live volume per hectare of the fourth species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 17.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
1420	LIVE_VOL_PER_HA_SPP4_225	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net live volume per hectare of the fourth species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 22.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
1430	LIVE_VOL_PER_HA_SPP5_125	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net live volume per hectare of the fifth species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 12.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
1440	LIVE_VOL_PER_HA_SPP5_175	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net live volume per hectare of the fifth species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 17.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
1450	LIVE_VOL_PER_HA_SPP5_225	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net live volume per hectare of the fifth species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 22.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
1460	LIVE_VOL_PER_HA_SPP6_125	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net live volume per hectare of the sixth species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 12.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
1470	LIVE_VOL_PER_HA_SPP6_175	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net live volume per hectare of the sixth species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 17.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
1480	LIVE_VOL_PER_HA_SPP6_225	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net dead volume per hectare of the sixth species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 22.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
1490	DEAD_VOL_PER_HA_SPP1_125	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net dead volume per hectare of the leading species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 12.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less		

Table: VEG_COMP_LYR_R1_POLY (cont'd)

Columns:

Seq.	Column	Nulls?	Type
	decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
1500	DEAD_VOL_PER_HA_SPP1_175	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net dead volume per hectare of the leading species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 17.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
1510	DEAD_VOL_PER_HA_SPP1_225	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net dead volume per hectare of the leading species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 22.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
1520	DEAD_VOL_PER_HA_SPP2_125	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net dead volume per hectare of the second species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 12.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
1530	DEAD_VOL_PER_HA_SPP2_175	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net dead volume per hectare of the second species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 17.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
1540	DEAD_VOL_PER_HA_SPP2_225	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net dead volume per hectare of the second species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 22.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
1550	DEAD_VOL_PER_HA_SPP3_125	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net dead volume per hectare of the third species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 12.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
1560	DEAD_VOL_PER_HA_SPP3_175	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net dead volume per hectare of the third species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 17.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
1570	DEAD_VOL_PER_HA_SPP3_225	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net dead volume per hectare of the third species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 22.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
1580	DEAD_VOL_PER_HA_SPP4_125	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net dead volume per hectare of the fourth species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 12.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
1590	DEAD_VOL_PER_HA_SPP4_175	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)

Table: VEG_COMP_LYR_R1_POLY (cont'd)

Columns:

Seq.	Column	Nulls?	Type
	This is the Net dead volume per hectare of the fourth species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 17.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
1600	DEAD_VOL_PER_HA_SPP4_225	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net dead volume per hectare of the fourth species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 22.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
1610	DEAD_VOL_PER_HA_SPP5_125	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net dead volume per hectare of the fifth species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 12.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
1620	DEAD_VOL_PER_HA_SPP5_175	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net dead volume per hectare of the fifth species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 17.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
1630	DEAD_VOL_PER_HA_SPP5_225	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net dead volume per hectare of the fifth species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 22.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
1640	DEAD_VOL_PER_HA_SPP6_125	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net dead volume per hectare of the sixth species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 12.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
1650	DEAD_VOL_PER_HA_SPP6_175	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net dead volume per hectare of the sixth species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 17.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
1660	DEAD_VOL_PER_HA_SPP6_225	NULL	NUMBER(8,3)
	This is the Net dead volume per hectare of the sixth species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 22.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, the net volume for the leading species may be lower than volume for other species in the stand. Net volumes are calculated for Rank 1 layers only, Typid 1 through 3.		
1670	LIVE_STAND_VOLUME_125	NULL	VARCHAR2(240)
	This is the total net live volume per hectare of all species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 12.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, net volumes are calculated for rank 1 layers only, typid 1 through 3.		
1680	LIVE_STAND_VOLUME_175	NULL	VARCHAR2(240)
	This is the total net live volume per hectare of all species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 17.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, net volumes are calculated for rank 1 layers only, typid 1 through 3.		
1690	LIVE_STAND_VOLUME_225	NULL	VARCHAR2(240)

Table: VEG_COMP_LYR_R1_POLY (cont'd)

Columns:

Seq.	Column	Nulls?	Type
	This is the total net live volume per hectare of all species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 22.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, net volumes are calculated for rank 1 layers only, typid 1 through 3.		
1700	DEAD_STAND_VOLUME_125	NULL	VARCHAR2(240)
	This is the total net live volume per hectare of all species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 12.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, net volumes are calculated for rank 1 layers only, typid 1 through 3.		
1710	DEAD_STAND_VOLUME_175	NULL	VARCHAR2(240)
	This is the total net live volume per hectare of all species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 17.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, net volumes are calculated for rank 1 layers only, typid 1 through 3.		
1720	DEAD_STAND_VOLUME_225	NULL	VARCHAR2(240)
	This is the total net live volume per hectare of all species determined by percent basal area of the tree layer at the 22.5 cm utilization level. Net volume per hectare is determined as gross volume less decay, waste, and breakage. Depending on the magnitude of the species' decay, waste and breakage, net volumes are calculated for rank 1 layers only, typid 1 through 3.		
1730	OBJECT_ID	NULL	NUMBER(38,0)
	A unique identifier of the polygon for the spatial index.		

Unique Constraints:

VEG_VCLR1P_UK
- OBJECT_ID

Indexes:

VEG_VCLR1P_B1_I
- BCLCS_LEVEL_1

VEG_VCLR1P_B2_I
- BCLCS_LEVEL_2

VEG_VCLR1P_FCRC_I
- FOR_COVER_RANK_CD

VEG_VCLR1P_FMLB_I
- FOR_MGMT_LAND_BASE_IND

VEG_VCLR1P_LI_I
- LAYER_ID

VEG_VCLR1P_MI_I
- MAP_ID

VEG_VCLR1P_OI_I
- OPENING_ID

VEG_VCLR1P_OUC_I
- ORG_UNIT_CODE

VEG_VCLR1P_OUN_I
- ORG_UNIT_NO

VEG_VCLR1P_PA1_I
- PROJ_AGE_1

VEG_VCLR1P_PH1_I
- PROJ_HEIGHT_1

VEG_VCLR1P_PI_I
- POLYGON_ID

VEG_VCLR1P_SC1_I
- SPECIES_CD_1

VEG_VCLR1P_SI_I
- SITE_INDEX

VEG_VCLR1P_SP_I

Table: VEG_COMP_POLY

Description:

This is a denormalized summary table combining fields from the following tables: VEG_VEGETATION_COVER_POLYGON, VEG_DATA_SET_VERSION, VEG_LABEL, VEGETATIVE_COVER, RESOURCE_INVENTORY_HISTORY, RSLT_OPENING, NON_VEGETATIVE_COVER, LAND_COVER_COMPONENT, CORP_ORG_UNIT. This table contains a static cut of the VRI data projected to current year and will be updated annually. It is intended for strategic level resource analysis using the current GIS tools.

Columns:

Seq.	Column	Nulls?	Type
* 5	FEATURE_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(38)
	Provincially unique identifier for an instance of a spatial feature.		
20	MAP_ID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(7)
	Identifies the Forest Cover Map corresponding to the FIP file. It is the British Columbia Geographic System's (BCGS) Key Reference Number of the Forest Cover Map. The mapsheet most commonly used is the 6' X 12' BCGS mapsheet.		
30	POLYGON_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(9,0)
	The polygon number is a reference number (non unique) assigned to each Vegetated or Non-Vegetated polygon after it is delineated. The polygon number provides a link between the graphic and descriptive files. The business assigned unique identifier for a polygon. Typically this has been uniquely assigned within a BCGS 6 X 12 Mapsheet.		
40	OPENING_IND	NULL	VARCHAR2(1)
	Indicates whether or not the polygon represents a silviculture opening.		
50	OPENING_SOURCE	NULL	VARCHAR2(5)
	Defines whether the opening came from ISIS or MLSIS This field is not populated in the current data model.		
60	OPENING_NUMBER	NULL	VARCHAR2(4)
	A unique number assigned to each opening in the forest caused by a disturbance (e.g. fire, logging, etc.) for which there will be management activities.		
70	FEATURE_CLASS_SKEY	NOT NULL	NUMBER(38,0)
	Unique identifier for a feature class.		
80	INVENTORY_STANDARD_CD	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	Code indicating under which inventory standard the data was collected. Values are: "V:" for Vegetation Resources Inventory (VRI), "F" for Forest Inventory Planning (FIP) and "I" for Incomplete (when a full set of VRI attributes is not collected).		
90	POLYGON_AREA	NULL	NUMBER(15,1)
	The area of a polygon; usually derived from geographic information system processing software. The total area, in hectares, of the forest cover polygon. The total area should be equal to the sum of the areas for all resultants in that polygon.		
100	NON_PRODUCTIVE_DESCRIPTOR_CD	NULL	VARCHAR2(5)
	A unique code that references the classes or type of non-productive areas or land that is incapable of supporting commercial forests. This is a FIP classification based attribute only, and is retained for the purposes of business transition from FIP to Vegetation Inventory. There is no expectation that this attribute would be updated or created under Vegetation Inventory classification practise.		
110	NON_PRODUCTIVE_CD	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	A unique numeric code that references the classes or type of non-productive areas. This is a FIP classification based attribute only, and is retained for the purposes of business transition from FIP to Vegetation Inventory. There is no expectation that this attribute would be updated or created under Vegetation Inventory classification practise.		
120	INPUT_DATE	NULL	DATE
	The date the forest cover information was entered into the Provincial Data Base.		
130	COAST_INTERIOR_CD	NULL	VARCHAR2(1)
	A code indicating that the stand is located in the Coast or Interior Region of the Province. The Coast Region is defined as the mainland west of the Cascade and Coast Mountains, including the off-shore islands. Forest Inventory Zones (FIZ) A to C are included in the Coast region. The Interior Region is defined as the mainland east of the Cascade and Coast Mountains. Forest Inventory Zones (FIZ) D to L are included in the Interior Region.		
140	SURFACE_EXPRESSION	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The form of surficial material apparent on the medium scale photography. A simplified attribution is used owing to the likelihood that the trees will mask suficial features. Decription Source: p. 3-5, Photo Interpretation Procedures, Phase 1, May 14, 1996. Data Value Source: Table 3-2, from Description Source		

Table: VEG_COMP_POLY (cont'd)

Columns:

Seq.	Column	Nulls?	Type
150	MODIFYING_PROCESS	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	A natural mechanism of weathering, erosion and soil material deposition that result in the modification of surficial materials and landforms. Used for terrain classification, site classification, soil condition and identification of potential hazards such as avalanches, slope instability and flooding. Data Definition Source: p.3-7, Photo Interpretation Procedures, Phase 1, May 14, 1996 Data Value Source: Table 3-3, from Data Definition Source.		
160	SITE_POSITION_MESO	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	A code denoting the relative position of the sampling site within a catchment area with the intent to be consistent within the scale of topography affecting surface water flow. The vertical difference is usually between 3 and 300m, and the surface area generally exceeds 0.5 has in size. Also known as slope position or meso site position. Definition Source: "Describing Ecosystems in the Field", MOE Manual 11, Province of B.C. 1990, p. 31.		
170	ALPINE_DESIGNATION	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The location of the land unit with respect to location and elevation. An interpretation is applied as to whether the tree unit is above or below the tree line, that is, the upper elevation limit of continuous tree, or potential tree if cut-over, cover. If the land unit is above the the elevation line, a code of 'A' is applied, otherwise 'N', the default. Description Source: p. 3-11, Photo Interpretation Procedures, Phase 1, May 14, 1996. Data Value Source: Table 3-5, from Description Source		
180	SOIL_NUTRIENT_REGIME	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	A code to denote, on a relative scale, the available nutrient supply for plant growth. The soil's nutrient regime (trophotope) integrates many environmental and biotic parameters which, in combination, determine the actual amounts of available nutrients. Definition Source: Reference: "Describing Ecosystems in the Field", MOE Manual 11, Province of B.C. 1990, p37-40 Soil Nutrient Regime (SNR) refers to the amount of essential soil nutrients, particularly nitrogen, available to vascular plants over a period of several years. SNR classes include A (very poor), B (poor), C (medium), D (rich), E (very rich) and F (ultra rich, saline).		
190	ECOSYS_CLASS_DATA_SRC_CD	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The source of the data used in the interpretation of the ecological attributes (Surface expression, modifying process, site position meso, alpine designation, and soil nutrient regime) that describe the polygon.		
200	BCLCS_LEVEL_1	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The code for the land cover classification. The codes are approved by the Resource Inventory Committee, RIC. Level 1 identifies a Vegetated or Non-vegetated state, with further dichotomous refinement to Level 5, which identifies the Vegetation Density Class related to Vegetated land, or specific Non-vegetated state cover such as beaches, mudflats etc.		
210	BCLCS_LEVEL_2	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The second level of the BC land cover classification scheme classifies the polygon as to the land cover type: treed or non-treed for vegetated polygons; land or water for non-vegetated polygons.		
220	BCLCS_LEVEL_3	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The location of the polygon relative to elevation and drainage, and is described as either alpine, wetland, or upland. In rare cases, the polygon may be alpine wetland.		
230	BCLCS_LEVEL_4	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	Classifies the vegetation types and Non-Vegetated cover types (as described by the presence of distinct types upon the land base within the polygon).		
240	BCLCS_LEVEL_5	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	Classifies the vegetation density classes and Non-Vegetated categories.		
250	INTERPRETER	NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
	The name of the person who provided the estimates for the data associated with each polygon.		
260	INTERPRETATION_DATE	NULL	DATE
	The date on which the data was photo interpreted.		
270	PROJECT	NULL	VARCHAR2(100)
	The business assigned name of the project. The name typically reflects a Timber Supply Area, an initiating Agency, or a land area.		
280	REFERENCE_YEAR	NULL	NUMBER(4,0)
	The reference date of the photo from which data was interpreted .		
290	SPECIAL_CRUISE_NUMBER	NULL	NUMBER(4,0)
	The numeric code of the Public Sustained Yield Unit(s) (PSYU) that fall within the forest cover polygon. PSYUs are areas of land, usually a natural topographic unit determined by drainage areas. Includes PSYUs, Tree Farm Licences (TFL), Tree Farms (TF), Major Parks and Ecological Reserves, Woodlot licences, and miscellaneous areas.		

Table: VEG_COMP_POLY (cont'd)

Columns:

Seq.	Column	Nulls?	Type
300	SPECIAL_CRUISE_NUMBER_CD	NULL	VARCHAR2(1)
	The numbers of the Public Sustained Yield Unit (PSYU) Block(s) that fall within the forest cover polygon. PSYU Blocks are subdivisions of a PSYU, and indicate the presence of a sub-unit survey (i.e. 1:10,000 scale inventory).		
310	INVENTORY_REGION	NULL	NUMBER(2,0)
	The Inventory Region(s) that fall within the forest cover polygon. Inventory Regions are an administrative and planning level boundary used to subdivide the Province into 88 units. Inventory Region is also part of the reference key for identifying the geographic location of all Inventory Branch samples. Inventory Region, along with Inventory Compartment and Compartment Letter, form the key to identifying the Inventory samples.		
320	COMPARTMENT	NULL	NUMBER(3,0)
	The Inventory Compartment(s) that fall within the forest cover polygon. Inventory Compartments are a geographic subdivision of an Inventory Region, usually defining a watershed or part thereof. Inventory Compartment is also part of the reference key for identifying the geographic location of all Inventory Branch samples. Inventory Compartment, along with Compartment Letter and Inventory Region form the key to identifying Inventory samples.		
330	COMPARTMENT_LETTER	NULL	VARCHAR2(1)
	The Compartment Letter(s) that fall within the forest cover polygon. Compartment Letter is a geographic subdivision of an Inventory Compartment. Compartment Letter only applies to some Inventory Compartments (e.g. only in Inventory Regions 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 56). Compartment Letter is also part of the reference key for identifying the geographic location of all Inventory Branch samples. Compartment Letter, along with Inventory Compartment and Inventory Region form the key to identifying Inventory samples.		
340	FIZ_CD	NULL	VARCHAR2(1)
	The Forest Inventory Zone(s) (FIZ) that fall within the forest cover polygon. FIZ zones were developed to provide a broadly based ecological classification of the forestland in British Columbia. FIZ zones closely follow the early Biogeoclimatic zones developed by Dr. Krajina. The province of British Columbia is split into 12 FIZ zones.		
345	FOR_MGMT_LAND_BASE_IND	NULL	VARCHAR2(1)
	An indicator placing the polygon in the Forest managemnt Land Base.		
350	ATTRIBUTION_BASE_DATE	NULL	DATE
	The date that the information about this polygon is considered to be based on. This is not currently populated in the LRDW.		
360	PROJECTED_DATE	NULL	DATE
	The date to which time dependent stand information is projected. Attributes that are projected to a future date include: - Age, - Age Class, - Height, - Height Class, - Type Identity, - Stocking Class, etc.		
370	SHRUB_HEIGHT	NULL	NUMBER(4,1)
	The average height of the shrubs contained in the polygon as interpreted from medium scale photography. Note that this attribute only applies to the Shrub component. Definition Source: p. 7-2, PIP		
380	SHRUB_CROWN_CLOSURE	NULL	NUMBER(3,0)
	Shrub crown closure is the percentage of ground area covered by the vertically projected crowns of the shrub cover visible to the photo interpreter. Shrub crown closure is expressed as a percentage of the entire polygon.		
390	SHRUB_COVER_PATTERN	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	Shrub cover pattern is a code that describes the spatial distribution of the shrubs within the polygon. Shrub cover pattern is used to describe the shrub layer spatial distribution. Examples include clumps of shrubs on rocky patches or individual shrubs or solid, continuous cover		
400	HERB_COVER_TYPE	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	This set of attributes describes the portion of herb cover that is no obscured by the vertical projection of the crowns of either trees or shrubs. Herbs are defined as non-woody (vascular) plants, including graminoids (sedges, rushes, grasses), forbs (ferns, club mosses, and horsetails) and some low, woody species and intermediate life forms.		
410	HERB_COVER_PATTERN	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	Herb cover pattern is a code that describes the spatial distribution of the herbaceous species within the polygon. Herb cover pattern is used to describe the herb layer spatial distribution. Examples include clumps of herbaceous species on rock outcrops, scattered patches or individual herbs or solid, continuous herbaceous cover.		
420	HERB_COVER_PCT	NULL	NUMBER(3,0)

Table: VEG_COMP_POLY (cont'd)

Columns:

Seq.	Column	Nulls?	Type
	Herb cover percent is the percentage of ground area covered by herbaceous cover visible to the photo interpreter. Herb cover percent is analogous to tree and shrub crown closures and is expressed as a percentage of the entire polygon.		
430	BRYOID_COVER_PCT	NULL	NUMBER(3,0)
	The percent cover of Bryoids: includes bryophytes (mosses, liverworts, hornworts) and non-crustose lichens.		
440	NON_VEG_COVER_PATTERN_1	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	Non-vegetated cover pattern_1 describes the spatial distribution of the most prevalent non-vegetated cover type based on percent area covered within the polygon. Definition Source: pp.7-4 (fig. 7-2), 8-5 (fig. 8-2), same as pp. 10-7, fig. 10-2, PIP		
450	NON_VEG_COVER_PCT_1	NULL	NUMBER(3,0)
	The area the predominate non-vegetated portion covers expressed as a percentage of the entire polygons area. Definition Source: p. 10-5, PIP		
460	NON_VEG_COVER_TYPE_1	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	Non-vegetated cover type_1 is the designation for the predominate observable non-vegetated land cover within the polygon.		
470	NON_VEG_COVER_PATTERN_2	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	Non-vegetated cover pattern_2 describes the spatial distribution of the second most prevalent non-vegetated cover type based on percent area covered within the polygon. Definition Source: pp. 7-4 (fig. 7-2), 8-5 (fig. 8-2), same as pp. 10-7, fig. 10-2, PIP		
480	NON_VEG_COVER_PCT_2	NULL	NUMBER(3,0)
	The area the second most prevalent non-vegetated portion covers expressed as a percentage of the entire polygons area. Definition Source: p. 10-5, PIP		
490	NON_VEG_COVER_TYPE_2	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	Non-vegetated cover type_2 is the designation for the second most prevalent observable non-vegetated land cover within the polygon.		
500	NON_VEG_COVER_PATTERN_3	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	Non-vegetated cover type_3 is the designation for the third most prevalent observable non-vegetated land cover within the polygon.		
510	NON_VEG_COVER_PCT_3	NULL	NUMBER(3,0)
	The area the third most prevalent non-vegetated portion covers expressed as a percentage of the entire polygons area. Definition Source: p. 10-5, PIP		
520	NON_VEG_COVER_TYPE_3	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	Non-vegetated cover type_3 is the designation for the third most prevalent observable non-vegetated land cover within the polygon.		
530	LAND_COVER_CLASS_CD_1	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The Land Cover Classification Code_1 describes the predominate land cover type by percent area occupied within the polygon that contribute to the overall polygon description, but may be too small to be spatially identified. The sub-division of a polygon by a quantified Land Cover Component, allowing non-spatial resolution for modeling of wildlife habitat capability.		
540	EST_COVERAGE_PCT_1	NULL	NUMBER(3,0)
	The amount the polygon occupied by the predominate Land Cover Component. The sub-division of a polygon by a quantified Land Cover Component allows a higher degree spatial resolution for modelling wildlife habitat capability. Generally, sizes under 10% would not be estimated. Definition Source: p. 4-6, PIP		
550	SOIL_MOISTURE_REGIME_1	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The average amount of soil water annually available for evapotranspiration by vascular plants averaged over many years within the predominate cover type. Soil Moisture Regime is an interpretative attribute for estimation of site potential and site series classification. Definition Source: p. 4-7, PIP		
560	LAND_COVER_CLASS_CD_2	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The Land Cover Classification Code_2 describes the second most dominate land cover type by percent area occupied within the polygon that contribute to the overall polygon description, but may be too small to be spatially identified. The sub-division of a polygon by a quantified Land Cover Component, allowing non-spatial resolution for modelling of wildlife habitat capability.		
570	EST_COVERAGE_PCT_2	NULL	NUMBER(3,0)
	The amount the polygon occupied by the second most dominate Land Cover Component. The sub-division of a polygon by a quantified Land Cover Component allows a higher degree spatial resolution for modelling wildlife habitat capability. Generally, sizes under 10% would not be estimated. Definition Source: p. 4-6, PIP		
580	SOIL_MOISTURE_REGIME_2	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)

Table: VEG_COMP_POLY (cont'd)

Columns:

Seq.	Column	Nulls?	Type
	The average amount of soil water annually available for evapotranspiration by vascular plants averaged over many years within the second most dominate cover type. Soil Moisture Regime is an interpretative attribute for estimation of site potential and site series classification. Definition Source: p. 4-7, PIP		
590	LAND_COVER_CLASS_CD_3	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The Land Cover Classification Code_3 describes the third most dominate land cover type by percent area occupied within the polygon that contribute to the overall polygon description, but may be too small to be spatially identified. The sub-division of a polygon by a quantified Land Cover Component, allowing non-spatial resolution for modelling of wildlife habitat capability.		
600	EST_COVERAGE_PCT_3	NULL	NUMBER(3,0)
	The amount the polygon occupied by the third most dominate Land Cover Component. The sub-division of a polygon by a quantified Land Cover Component allows a higher degree spatial resolution for modelling wildlife habitat capability. Generally, sizes under 10% would not be estimated. Definition Source: p. 4-6, PIP		
610	SOIL_MOISTURE_REGIME_3	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The average amount of soil water annually available for evapotranspiration by vascular plants averaged over many years within the second most dominate cover type. Soil Moisture Regime is an interpretative attribute for estimation of site potential and site series classification. Definition Source: p. 4-7, PIP		
620	AVAIL_LABEL_HEIGHT	NULL	NUMBER(38,0)
	The available height for a label, in meters for a 1:15,000 map presentation. This is derived during the label generation process to calculate if the VRI label will fit within a polygon shape or be written the map side.		
630	AVAIL_LABEL_WIDTH	NULL	NUMBER(38,0)
	The available width for a label, in meters for a 1:15,000 map presentation. This is derived during the label generation process to calculate if the VRI label will fit within a polygon shape or be written the map side.		
640	FULL_LABEL	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(1000)
	The full Vegetation Map label. It contains the polygon id, Opening number, species composition, projected age, projected height, site index and crown closure, and indicator of shrub, herb, bryoid, or non vegetative components, and the historic disturbance and forest management activities. It is at most 8 lines. Back slashes represent carriage returns.		
650	LABEL_CENTRE_X	NULL	NUMBER(38,0)
	The x co-ordinate of the suggested centre of the label.		
660	LABEL_CENTRE_Y	NULL	NUMBER(38,0)
	The y co-ordinate of the suggested centre of the label.		
670	LABEL_HEIGHT	NULL	NUMBER(38,0)
	The height of the full label for a 1:15,000 map presentation in meters. It is calculated as 30 times the number of lines in the full label.		
680	LABEL_WIDTH	NULL	NUMBER(38,0)
	The width of the full label for a 1:15,000 map presentation in meters. It is calculated as 18 times the number of characters in the longest line.		
690	LINE_1_OPENING_NUMBER	NULL	VARCHAR2(4)
	The MOF District Silviculture opening number to which the polygon applies to.		
700	LINE_1_OPENING_SYMBOL_CD	NULL	VARCHAR2(1)
	The opening symbol code is represented as one of the following characters: 'x', '|', or '~'. If the opening number is null, line 1 is not populated, so there is no opening symbol. If the adjoining NTS map number is in the form "num num num char num / char", it is an NTS number, the corresponding opening symbol is a hexagon with an 'N' in it, and is represented here by '~'. If the adjoining NTS map number is in the form "num num num char num num num", it is a BCGS number, the corresponding opening symbol is a hexagon with an 'X' in it, and is represented here by '|'. Otherwise the opening symbol is an empty hexagon, and is represented here by 'x'.		
710	LINE_2_POLYGON_ID	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The polygon ID for which this is the label. This is followed by /L (a multi-layered stand) or /S (a separate silviculture description is available in the data base).		
720	LINE_3_TREE_SPECIES	NULL	VARCHAR2(50)
	A list of major species (minor species), ordered by percentage. The species symbols are F (Douglas fir), C (western red cedar), H (hemlock), B (balsam), S (spruce), Sb (black spruce), Yc (yellow cedar), Pw (western white pine), Pa (whitebark pine), Pf (limber pine), Pl (lodgepole pine), Pj (jack pine), Py (yellow pine), L (larch), Ac (cottonwood), D (red alder), Mb (broadleaf maple), E (birch), Al (aspen).		
730	LINE_4_CLASSES_INDEXES	NULL	VARCHAR2(12)
	Line 4 is made up of 4 numerical characters followed by a hyphen, the site index, a slash, and the estimated site index. The four numerical characters represent projected age class, projected height class,		

Table: VEG_COMP_POLY (cont'd)

Columns:

Seq.	Column	Nulls?	Type
	projected stocking class, and crown closure class in that order.		
740	LINE_5_VEGETATION_COVER	NULL	VARCHAR2(11)
	A listing of the non-vegetated descriptors or the non tree vegetative cover types ordered from most to least common. Possible values in the list are sh (shrub), he (herb), by (bryoid), or the non-vegetative cover codes.		
750	LINE_6_SITE_PREP_HISTORY	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The site preparation history represented by a list of abbreviations for the techniques used, followed by the years each technique was used. Possible values for the abbreviations are B (broadcast burn) C (chemical), G (grass seeded), H (hand preparation), RB (range management burn), S (spot burn), M (mechanical), MS (mechanical and spot burn), and W (windrow).		
760	LINE_7_ACTIVITY_HIST_SYMBOL	NULL	VARCHAR2(1)
	A symbol representing what techniques where used in the labelled area. The symbol is a circle with 0 to 4 radius lines. Each line represents a technique applied to the labelled area.If RESOURCE_INVENTORY_HISTORY.SILV_BASE = ST(stand tending) then and draw as circle with a radius line pointing leftIf RESOURCE_INVENTORY_HISTORY.SILV_BASE = SI(regeneration/site preparation) then % draw as circle with a radius line pointing (up/down)If RESOURCE_INVENTORY_HISTORY.SILV_BASE = DI(disturbance) then and draw as circle with a radius line pointing rightIf RESOURCE_INVENTORY_HISTORY.SILV_BASE = PL(regeneration/site preparation) then % draw as circle with a radius line pointing (up/down)If RESOURCE_INVENTORY_HISTORY.SILV_BASE = ST and SI then < draw as combination of the above circles and radius linesIf RESOURCE_INVENTORY_HISTORY.SILV_BASE = ST and DI then ` draw as combination of the above circles and radius linesIf RESOURCE_INVENTORY_HISTORY.SILV_BASE = ST and PL then : draw as combination of the above circles and radius linesIf RESOURCE_INVENTORY_HISTORY.SILV_BASE = SI and DI then * draw as combination of the above circles and radius linesIf RESOURCE_INVENTORY_HISTORY.SILV_BASE = SI and PL then X draw as combination of the above circles and radius linesIf RESOURCE_INVENTORY_HISTORY.SILV_BASE = DI and PL then ; draw as combination of the above circles and radius linesIf RESOURCE_INVENTORY_HISTORY.SILV_BASE = ST and PL and DI then ? draw as combination of the above circles and radius linesIf RESOURCE_INVENTORY_HISTORY.SILV_BASE = ST and SI and DI then @ draw as combination of the above circles and radius linesIf RESOURCE_INVENTORY_HISTORY.SILV_BASE = PL and ST and SI then [draw as combination of the above circles and radius linesIf RESOURCE_INVENTORY_HISTORY.SILV_BASE = SI and DI and PL then \ draw as combination of the above circles and radius linesIf RESOURCE_INVENTORY_HISTORY.SILV_BASE = ST and SI and DI an d PL then ^ draw as combination of the above circles.		
770	LINE_7A_STAND_TENDING_HISTORY	NULL	VARCHAR2(39)
	The stand tending history represented by a list of abbreviations for the techniques used followed by the years each technique was used. Possible values for the abbreviations are F (fertilization), H (hand and squirt), J (juvenile spacing), M (mistletoe control), P (pruning), R (conifer realize), S (sanitation spacing), T (commercial thinning), W (brushing and weeding).		
780	LINE_7B_DISTURBANCE_HISTORY	NULL	VARCHAR2(40)
	The disturbance history described as a list of abbreviations for the techniques along with the years each technique was employed. Possible values are B (wildfire), BE (escaped burn), BG (ground burn), BR (range burn), BW (wildlife burn), D (disease), F (flooding), I (insect), K (fume kill), L (logging), L% (logged with percentage), R (site rehabilitation), S (slide), and W (wind throw).		
790	LINE_8_PLANTING_HISTORY	NULL	VARCHAR2(80)
	The planting (or regeneration) history described as a list of years during which artificial planting was performed.		
800	PRINTABLE_IND	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(1)
	"Y" means print the label. "N" means do not print the label.		
810	SMALL_LABEL	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(200)
	The two-line (or Format 3) version of the label. This label contains, at most, 2 lines build from the line 1 and 2 attributes. A back slash represents a carriage return.		
820	OPENING_ID	NULL	NUMBER(10,0)
	System generated value uniquely identifying the opening.		
830	ORG_UNIT_NO	NOT NULL	NUMBER(10,0)
	Number from Org Unit code table representing the organization that collected the data.		
840	ORG_UNIT_CODE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(6)

Table: VEG_COMP_POLY (cont'd)

Columns:

Seq.	Column	Nulls?	Type
	Identifies any office within the ministry. First character identifies Exec, HQ branch, Region, or District. Next two chars identify the office name; next two the section (HQ Branch) or program (Region or District); last char identifies the subsection.		
850	ADJUSTED_IND	NULL	VARCHAR2(1)
	Indicates whether or not the polygon has been adjusted.		
860	BEC_ZONE_CODE	NULL	VARCHAR2(4)
	Code indicating the polygon's Biogeoclimatic Zone.		
862	BEC_SUBZONE	NULL	VARCHAR2(3)
	A code indicating the polygon's biogeoclimatic sub zone.		
864	BEC_VARIANT	NULL	VARCHAR2(1)
	A code indicating the polygon's biogeoclimatic variant.		
866	BEC_PHASE	NULL	VARCHAR2(1)
	A code indicating the polygon's biogeoclimatic phase.		
870	EARLIEST_NONLOGGING_DIST_TYPE	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	Represents the polygons earliest non-logging disturbance type.		
880	EARLIEST_NONLOGGING_DIST_DATE	NULL	DATE
	Represents the polygons earliest non-logging disturbance date.		
885	STAND_PERCENTAGE_DEAD	NULL	NUMBER(3,0)
	Represents the percent of the stand that has had an epidemic loss.		
890	FREE_TO_GROW_IND	NULL	VARCHAR2(1)
	Indicates whether or not the polygon represents a Free To Grow opening.		
900	HARVEST_DATE	NULL	DATE
	The date in which the polygon was last harvested.		
910	GEOMETRY	NULL	
	A spatial polygon feature used to store the map component of the Vegetation Cover area.		
920	OBJECT_ID	NULL	NUMBER(38,0)
	A unique identifier of the polygon for the spatial index.		

Unique Constraints:

VEG_VCP_UK
- OBJECT_ID

Indexes:

VEG_VCP_B1_I
- BCLCS_LEVEL_1

VEG_VCP_B2_I
- BCLCS_LEVEL_2

VEG_VCP_FMLB_I
- FOR_MGMT_LAND_BASE_IND

VEG_VCP_MI_I
- MAP_ID

VEG_VCP_MI_PI_I
- MAP_ID
- POLYGON_ID

VEG_VCP_OI_I
- OPENING_ID

VEG_VCP_PI_I
- POLYGON_ID

VEG_VCP_SP_I

Table: VEG_COMP_VDYP_INPUT

Description:

This is a denormalized summary table whose intended use is to provide data for the Variable Density Yield Prediction (VDYP) model. This table contains a static cut of the VRI data adjusted to collection year and will be updated annually. When a Rank 1 layer exisits, it is represented in the columns prefixed as 'R1'; similarily when a Residual layer exists it is represented in the columns prefixed as 'RS'. The table is intended for strategic level resource analysis using the current VDYP implementation.

This table was compiled by combining fields from the following tables: FOREST_COVER_OBJECT, VEGETATION_COVER_POLYGON, LAND_COVER_COMPONENT, NON_VEGETATIVE_COVER, TREE_COVER_LAYER, TREE_SPECIES, ADJUSTMENT_INPUT, CORP_ORG_UNIT.

Columns:

Seq.	Column	Nulls?	Type
* 10	FEATURE_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(38)
	Provincially unique identifier for an instance of a spatial feature.		
20	MAP_ID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(16)
	The polygon number is a reference number (non unique) assigned to each Vegetated or Non-Vegetated polygon after it is delineated. The polygon number provides a link between the graphic and descriptive files. The business assigned unique identifier for a polygon. Typically this has been uniquely assigned within a BCGS 6 X 12 Mapsheet.		
30	OPENING_ID	NULL	NUMBER(10,0)
	System generated value uniquely identifying the opening.		
40	OPENING_NUMBER	NULL	VARCHAR2(4)
	A unique number assigned to each opening in the forest caused by a disturbance (e.g. fire, logging, etc.) for which there will be management activities.		
50	INVENTORY_STANDARD_CD	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	Code indicating under which inventory standard the data was collected. Values are: "V:" for Vegetation Resources Inventory (VRI), "F" for Forest Inventory Planning (FIP) and "I" for Incomplete (when a full set of VRI attributes is not collected).		
60	POLYGON_AREA	NULL	NUMBER(15,1)
	The area of a polygon; usually derived from geographic information system processing software. The total area, in hectares, of the forest cover polygon. The total area should be equal to the sum of the areas for all resultants in that polygon.		
70	ORG_UNIT_CODE	NULL	VARCHAR2(6)
	Identifies any office within the ministry. First character identifies Exec, HQ branch, Region, or District. Next two chars identify the office name; next two the section (HQ Branch) or program (Region or District); last char identifies the subsection.		
80	FREE_TO_GROW_IND	NULL	VARCHAR2(1)
	Indicates whether or not the polygon represents a Free To Grow opening.		
90	DISTURBANCE_START_DATE	NULL	DATE
	Starting year of the disturbance event.		
100	DISTURBANCE_END_DATE	NULL	DATE
	Ending year of the disturbance event.		
110	DISTURBANCE_METHOD	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	Describes the particular event that indicates that a disturbance has occurred.		
120	DISTURBANCE_TYPE	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The disturbance history described as a list of abbreviations for the techniques along with the years each technique was employed.		
130	VRI_DEAD_STEMS_PER_HA	NULL	NUMBER(4,0)
	The number of standing dead trees visible to the photo interpreter in the dominant, codominant and high intermediate crown positions in each tree layer. Snag frequency is expressed as stems per hectare for each tree layer. The snag frequency provides a direct estimate of snags per hectare that can be used for wildlife and fire management. Note: Dominant trees have well-developed crowns that extend above the general level of the trees around them. Codominant trees have crowns forming the general level of trees around them. High intermediate trees have smaller crowns slightly below but extending into the general level of trees around them.		
140	SHRUB_HEIGHT	NULL	NUMBER(4,1)
	The average height of the shrubs contained in the polygon as interpreted from medium scale photography. Note that this attribute only applies to the Shrub component. Definition Source: p. 7-2, PIP		

Table: VEG_COMP_VDYP_INPUT (cont'd)

Columns:

Seq.	Column	Nulls?	Type
150	SHRUB_CROWN_CLOSURE	NULL	NUMBER(3,0)
	Shrub crown closure is the percentage of ground area covered by the vertically projected crowns of the shrub cover visible to the photo interpreter. Shrub crown closure is expressed as a percentage of the entire polygon.		
160	SHRUB_COVER_PATTERN	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	Shrub cover pattern is a code that describes the spatial distribution of the shrubs within the polygon. Shrub cover pattern is used to describe the shrub layer spatial distribution. Examples include clumps of shrubs on rocky patches or individual shrubs or solid, continuous cover		
170	HERB_COVER_TYPE	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	This set of attributes describes the portion of herb cover that is no obscured by the vertical projection of the crowns of either trees or shrubs. Herbs are defined as non-woody (vascular) plants, including graminoids (sedges, rushes, grasses), forbs (ferns, club mosses, and horsetails) and some low, woody species and intermediate life forms.		
180	HERB_COVER_PATTERN	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	Herb cover pattern is a code that describes the spatial distribution of the herbaceous species within the polygon. Herb cover pattern is used to describe the herb layer spatial distribution. Examples include clumps of herbaceous species on rock outcrops, scattered patches or individual herbs or solid, continuous herbaceous cover.		
190	HERB_COVER_PCT	NULL	NUMBER(3,0)
	Herb cover percent is the percentage of ground area covered by herbaceous cover visible to the photo interpreter. Herb cover percent is analogous to tree and shrub crown closures and is expressed as a percentage of the entire polygon.		
200	BRYOID_COVER_PCT	NULL	NUMBER(3,0)
	The percent cover of Bryoids: includes bryophytes (mosses, liverworts, hornworts) and non-crustose lichens.		
210	STOCKABILITY	NULL	NUMBER(4,1)
	An estimate of the percentage of polygon area that will eventually be stocked by trees. For example, a stockability value of 80% indicates that 20% of the area will never support tree growth.		
220	YIELD_FACTOR	NULL	NUMBER(5,3)
	An input to FIPSTART or VRISTART, two VDYP7 programs that generates the stand description that is required to project the polygon.		
230	ALPINE_DESIGNATION	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The location of the land unit with respect to location and elevation. An interpretation is applied as to whether the tree unit is above or below the tree line, that is, the upper elevation limit of continuous tree, or potential tree if cut-over, cover. If the land unit is above the the elevation line, a code of 'A' is applied, otherwise 'N', the default. Description Source: p. 3-11, Photo Interpretation Procedures, Phase 1, May 14, 1996. Data Value Source: Table 3-5, from Description Source		
240	BEC_ZONE_CD	NULL	VARCHAR2(4)
	Code indicating the polygon's Biogeoclimatic Zone.		
242	BEC_SUBZONE	NULL	VARCHAR2(3)
	A code indicating the polygon's biogeoclimatic sub zone.		
244	BEC_VARIANT	NULL	VARCHAR2(1)
	A code indicating the polygon's biogeoclimatic variant.		
246	BEC_PHASE	NULL	VARCHAR2(1)
	A code indicating the polygon's biogeoclimatic phase.		
250	NON_PRODUCTIVE_CD	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	A unique numeric code that references the classes or type of non-productive areas. This is a FIP classification based attribute only, and is retained for the purposes of business transition from FIP to Vegetation Inventory. There is no expectation that this attribute would be updated or created under Vegetation Inventory classification practise.		
260	NON_PRODUCTIVE_DESCRIPTOR_CD	NULL	VARCHAR2(5)
	A unique code that references the classes or type of non-productive areas or land that is incapable of supporting commercial forests. This is a FIP classification based attribute only, and is retained for the purposes of business transition from FIP to Vegetation Inventory. There is no expectation that this attribute would be updated or created under Vegetation Inventory classification practise.		
270	LAYER_SUM_CODE	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	Indicates combination of layers and tree class to be summarized for volume.		
300	BCLCS_LEVEL_1	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)

Table: VEG_COMP_VDYP_INPUT (cont'd)

Columns:

Seq.	Column	Nulls?	Type
	The code for the land cover classification. The codes are approved by the Resource Inventory Committee, RIC. Level 1 identifies a Vegetated or Non-vegetated state, with further dichotomous refinement to Level 5, which identifies the Vegetation Density Class related to Vegetated land, or specific Non-vegetated state cover such as beaches, mudflats etc.		
310	BCLCS_LEVEL_2	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The second level of the BC land cover classification scheme classifies the polygon as to the land cover type: treed or non-treed for vegetated polygons; land or water for non-vegetated polygons.		
320	BCLCS_LEVEL_3	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The location of the polygon relative to elevation and drainage, and is described as either alpine, wetland, or upland. In rare cases, the polygon may be alpine wetland.		
330	BCLCS_LEVEL_4	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	Classifies the vegetation types and Non-Vegetated cover types (as described by the presence of distinct types upon the land base within the polygon).		
340	BCLCS_LEVEL_5	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	Classifies the vegetation density classes and Non-Vegetated categories.		
350	REFERENCE_DATE	NULL	DATE
	The date of the source data on which the interpretation is based. Known as the 'Reference Year' in the VIF file.		
360	NON_VEG_COUNT	NOT NULL	NUMBER(3)
	The count of non-vegetative records attached to a polygon record.		
370	NON_VEG_COVER_PATTERN_1	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	Non-vegetated cover pattern_1 describes the spatial distribution of the most prevalent non-vegetated cover type based on percent area covered within the polygon. Definition Source: pp.7-4 (fig. 7-2), 8-5 (fig. 8-2), same as pp. 10-7, fig. 10-2, PIP		
380	NON_VEG_COVER_PCT_1	NULL	NUMBER(3,0)
	The area the predominate non-vegetated portion covers expressed as a percentage of the entire polygons area. Definition Source: p. 10-5, PIP		
390	NON_VEG_COVER_TYPE_1	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	Non-vegetated cover type_1 is the designation for the predominate observable non-vegetated land cover within the polygon.		
400	NON_VEG_COVER_PATTERN_2	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	Non-vegetated cover pattern_2 describes the spatial distribution of the second most prevalent non-vegetated cover type based on percent area covered within the polygon. Definition Source: pp. 7-4 (fig. 7-2), 8-5 (fig. 8-2), same as pp. 10-7, fig. 10-2, PIP		
410	NON_VEG_COVER_PCT_2	NULL	NUMBER(3,0)
	The area the second most prevalent non-vegetated portion covers expressed as a percentage of the entire polygons area. Definition Source: p. 10-5, PIP		
420	NON_VEG_COVER_TYPE_2	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	Non-vegetated cover type_2 is the designation for the second most prevalent observable non-vegetated land cover within the polygon.		
430	NON_VEG_COVER_PATTERN_3	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	Non-vegetated cover type_3 is the designation for the third most prevalent observable non-vegetated land cover within the polygon.		
440	NON_VEG_COVER_PCT_3	NULL	NUMBER(3,0)
	The area the third most prevalent non-vegetated portion covers expressed as a percentage of the entire polygons area. Definition Source: p. 10-5, PIP		
450	NON_VEG_COVER_TYPE_3	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	Non-vegetated cover type_3 is the designation for the third most prevalent observable non-vegetated land cover within the polygon.		
460	LAND_COVER_COUNT	NOT NULL	NUMBER(3)
	The number of a land cover component attached to a polygon record.		
470	LAND_COVER_CLASS_CD_1	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The Land Cover Classification Code_1 describes the predominate land cover type by percent area occupied within the polygon that contribute to the overall polygon description, but may be too small to be spatially identified. The sub-division of a polygon by a quantified Land Cover Component, allowing non-spatial resolution for modeling of wildlife habitat capability.		
480	LAND_COVER_PCT_1	NULL	NUMBER(3,0)
	The amount the polygon occupied by the predominate Land Cover Component. The sub-division of a		

Table: VEG_COMP_VDYP_INPUT (cont'd)

Columns:

Seq.	Column	Nulls?	Type
	polygon by a quantified Land Cover Component allows a higher degree spatial resolution for modelling wildlife habitat capability. Generally, sizes under 10% would not be estimated. Definition Source: p. 4-6, PIP		
490	LAND_COVER_CLASS_CD_2	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The Land Cover Classification Code_2 describes the second most dominate land cover type by percent area occupied within the polygon that contribute to the overall polygon description, but may be too small to be spatially identified. The sub-division of a polygon by a quantified Land Cover Component, allowing non-spatial resolution for modelling of wildlife habitat capability.		
500	LAND_COVER_PCT_2	NULL	NUMBER(3,0)
	The amount the polygon occupied by the second most dominate Land Cover Component. The sub-division of a polygon by a quantified Land Cover Component allows a higher degree spatial resolution for modelling wildlife habitat capability. Generally, sizes under 10% would not be estimated. Definition Source: p. 4-6, PIP		
510	LAND_COVER_CLASS_CD_3	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The Land Cover Classification Code_3 describes the third most dominate land cover type by percent area occupied within the polygon that contribute to the overall polygon description, but may be too small to be spatially identified. The sub-division of a polygon by a quantified Land Cover Component, allowing non-spatial resolution for modelling of wildlife habitat capability.		
520	LAND_COVER_PCT_3	NULL	NUMBER(3,0)
	The amount the polygon occupied by the third most dominate Land Cover Component. The sub-division of a polygon by a quantified Land Cover Component allows a higher degree spatial resolution for modelling wildlife habitat capability. Generally, sizes under 10% would not be estimated. Definition Source: p. 4-6, PIP		
530	LAYER_COUNT	NOT NULL	NUMBER(3)
	The count of layers associated with this polygon record.		
540	R1_LAYER_LEVEL_CD	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The unique business identification of a layer, or horizontal stratum, in a stand. Each layer is normally characterized as a distinct canopy containing a common forest cover structure with timber of similar ages (at least 40 years between layers) and heights (at least 10 meters between layers). Layers are assigned from the tallest layer downward.		
540	R1_NON_FOREST_DESCRIPTOR	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	Non commercial forest vegetation on a polygon that is capable of supporting commercial forests. Maps directly to the FIP attribute, NON FOREST DESCRIPTOR and is also utilized for the determination of the BC Land Cover Classification. This is a FIP classification based attribute only, and is retained for the purposes of business transition from FIP to Vegetation Inventory.		
555	R1_EST_SITE_INDEX_SPECIES_CD	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The species to which the estimated site index applies.		
560	R1_EST_SITE_INDEX	NULL	NUMBER(5,1)
	Estimated site index is an interpreter estimated site index for tree layers with a leading species age less than 31 years. Site index is the mean height of the dominant and codominant trees will attain at a base index age (50 years) used for the purposes of estimating forest site growth capability. The site index is based on a normalized set of coefficients calibrated to reflect the range of heights for a given tree species.		
565	R1_EST_SITE_INDEX_SOURCE_CD	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	Derived site index is an model predicted site index for tree layers with a leading species age greater than 30 years. Site index is the mean height of the dominant and codominant trees will attain at a base index age (50 years) used for the purposes of estimating forest site growth capability. The site index is based on a normalized set of coefficients calibrated to reflect the range of heights for a given tree species.		
570	R1_CROWN_CLOSURE	NULL	NUMBER(3,0)
	The percentage of ground area covered by the vertically projected crowns of the tree cover for each tree layer within the polygon.		
575	R1_BASAL_AREA_75	NULL	NUMBER(10,6)
	Basal area is the total cross sectional area (at breast height), of all living trees visible to the photo interpreter. It is measured from the dominant, codominant and high intermediate crown positions, for each tree layer in the polygon. Basal area is expressed as square metres per hectare. It is used for the determination of species composition and timber volume. Note: Dominant trees have well developed crowns that extend above the general level of the trees around them. Codominant trees have crowns forming the general level of trees around them. High intermediate trees have smaller crowns slightly below, but extending into the general level of trees around them.		
580	R1_VRI_LIVE_STEMS_PER_HA_75	NULL	NUMBER(8,0)
	The average number of living trees visible to the photo interpreter in the dominant, codominant and high intermediate crown positions in each tree layer in the polygon. It is expressed as stems per hectare.		

Table: VEG_COMP_VDYP_INPUT (cont'd)

Columns:

Seq.	Column	Nulls?	Type
585	R1_TREE_COVER_PATTERN	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The spatial distribution of the tree cover within each tree layer in the polygon. Definition Source: p 6-1, PIP Data Value Source; Figure 6-1		
590	R1_VERTICAL_COMPLEXITY	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The subjective classification that describes the form of each tree layer as indicated by the relative uniformity of the forest canopy as it appears on mid-scale aerial photographs. Vertical complexity is influenced by stand age, species (succession as it relates to shade tolerance) and degree and age of past disturbances. The tree height range is calculated as the total difference in height between the tallest and shortest visible dominant, codominant, and high intermediate trees. To most adequately represent the tree layer of interest, occasional occurrences of either very tall or very short trees should be ignored so that the vertical complexity indicated is for the majority of stems in the dominant, codominant, and high intermediate portion of each tree layer.		
595	R1_SPECIES_COUNT	NULL	NUMBER(1)
	The count of tree species associated with the Rank 1 layer of this polygon record.		
600	R1_SPECIES_CD_1	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The code indicating the type of tree species predominate or leading in the tree layer. A "leading" species is identified as being the highest percent basal area or, if a very young stand, the relative number of stems per hectare. Species are described in terms of Genus, Species and variety.		
605	R1_SPECIES_PCT_1	NULL	NUMBER(5,2)
	Percentages of the layer that the leading species occupies. For older stands, tree species percentage is based on percent basal area or, if a very young stand, the relative number of stems per hectare. Tree species percentage is estimated to the nearest percent for all living trees above a specified diameter.		
610	R1_EST_AGE_SPP1	NULL	NUMBER(4,0)
	The age projected to the adjustment area ground sample date, for Species 1.		
615	R1_EST_DATA_SOURCE_AGE_CD	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The source of data used for the interpretation of year of origin (age), for Species 1.		
620	R1_EST_HEIGHT_SPP1	NULL	NUMBER(5,1)
	The height projected to the adjustment area ground sample date, for Species 1.		
625	R1_EST_DATA_SOURCE_HEIGHT_CD	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The source of data used for the interpretation of height, for Species 1.		
630	R1_SPECIES_CD_2	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The code indicating the type of tree species second most dominate in the tree layer. A "second" species is identified in descending order of species percent from the "leading" species. Species are described in terms of Genus, Species and variety.		
635	R1_SPECIES_PCT_2	NULL	NUMBER(5,2)
	Percentages of the layer that the second most dominate species occupies. For older stands, tree species percentage is based on percent basal area or, if a very young stand, the relative number of stems per hectare. Tree species percentage is estimated to the nearest percent for all living trees above a specified diameter.		
640	R1_EST_AGE_SPP2	NULL	NUMBER(4,0)
	The age projected to the adjustment area ground sample date, for Species 2.		
645	R1_EST_HEIGHT_SPP2	NULL	NUMBER(5,1)
	The height projected to the adjustment area ground sample date, for Species 2.		
650	R1_SPECIES_CD_3	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The code indicating the type of tree species third most dominate in the tree layer. A "third" species is identified in descending order of species percent from the "leading" species. Species are described in terms of Genus, Species and variety.		
655	R1_SPECIES_PCT_3	NULL	NUMBER(5,2)
	Percentages of the layer that the third most dominate species occupies. For older stands, tree species percentage is based on percent basal area or, if a very young stand, the relative number of stems per hectare. Tree species percentage is estimated to the nearest percent for all living trees above a specified diameter.		
660	R1_SPECIES_CD_4	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The code indicating the type of tree species fourth most dominate in the tree layer. The "fourth" species is identified in descending order of species percent from the "leading" species. Species are described in terms of Genus, Species and variety.		
665	R1_SPECIES_PCT_4	NULL	NUMBER(5,2)
	Percentages of the layer that the fourth most dominate species occupies. For older stands, tree species		

Table: VEG_COMP_VDYP_INPUT (cont'd)

Columns:

Seq.	Column	Nulls?	Type
	percentage is based on percent basal area or, if a very young stand, the relative number of stems per hectare. Tree species percentage is estimated to the nearest percent for all living trees above a specified diameter.		
670	R1_SPECIES_CD_5	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The code indicating the type of tree species fifth most dominate in the tree layer. The "fifth" species is identified in descending order of species percent from the "leading" species. Species are described in terms of Genus, Species and variety.		
675	R1_SPECIES_PCT_5	NULL	NUMBER(5,2)
	Percentages of the layer that the fifth most dominate species occupies. For older stands, tree species percentage is based on percent basal area or, if a very young stand, the relative number of stems per hectare. Tree species percentage is estimated to the nearest percent for all living trees above a specified diameter.		
680	R1_SPECIES_CD_6	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The code indicating the type of tree species sixth most dominate in the tree layer. The "sixth" species is identified in descending order of species percent from the "leading" species. Species are described in terms of Genus, Species and variety.		
685	R1_SPECIES_PCT_6	NULL	NUMBER(5,2)
	Percentages of the layer that the sixth most dominate species occupies. For older stands, tree species percentage is based on percent basal area or, if a very young stand, the relative number of stems per hectare. Tree species percentage is estimated to the nearest percent for all living trees above a specified diameter.		
690	R1_ADJ_INPUT_ID	NULL	NUMBER(10)
	Primary unique numeric identifier for a VRI Adjusted Input.		
695	R1_LOREY_HEIGHT	NULL	NUMBER(9,5)
	This is a statistically adjusted attribute that is input to VRIADJST, a VDYP7 program that modifies the stand description that is required to project the polygon. This is the height in meters of the tree of average basal area.		
700	R1_BASAL_AREA_125	NULL	NUMBER(10,6)
	This is a statistically adjusted attribute that is input to VRIADJST, a VDYP7 program that modifies the stand description needed to project the polygon. This basal area is the total cross sectional area, at 1.3 metres height, in square meters per hectare		
705	R1_VOL_PER_HA_75	NULL	NUMBER(9,5)
	This is a statistically adjusted attribute that is input to VRIADJST, a VDYP7 program that modifies the stand description that is required to project the polygon. This volume is the whole stem volume in cubic metres per hectare for all living trees above 7.5+cm dbh.		
710	R1_VOL_PER_HA_125	NULL	NUMBER(9,5)
	This is a statistically adjusted attribute that is input to VRIADJST, a VDYP7 program that modifies the stand description that is required to project the polygon. This volume is the whole stem volume in cubic metres per hectare for all living trees above 12.5+cm dbh.		
715	R1_CLOSE_UTIL_VOL_125	NULL	NUMBER(9,5)
	This is a statistically adjusted attribute that is input to VRIADJST, a VDYP7 program that modifies the stand description that is rquired to project the polygon. This volume is the whole stem volume net stumps and tops in cubic metres per hectare.		
720	R1_CLOSE_UTIL_DECAY_VOL_125	NULL	NUMBER(9,5)
	This is a statistically adjusted attribute that is input to VRIADJST, a VDYP7 program that modifies the stand description that is needed to project the polygon. This volume is the whole stem volume net stumps and tops, and decay, in cubic metres per hectare. Adjusted Close Utilization Volume Net Decay at 12.5+ dbh.		
725	R1_CLOSE_UTIL_WASTE_VOL_125	NULL	NUMBER(9,5)
	This is a statistically adjusted attribute that is input to VRIADJST, a VDYP7 program that modifies the stand description that is required to project the polygon. This volume is the whole stem volume net for utilization, decay and waste in cubic metres.		
730	RS_LAYER_LEVEL_CD	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The unique business identification of a layer, or horizontal stratum, in a stand. Each layer is normally characterized as a distinct canopy containing a common forest cover structure with timber of similar ages (at least 40 years between layers) and heights (at least 10 meters between layers). Layers are assigned from the tallest layer downward.		
735	RS_NON_FOREST_DESCRIPTOR	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	Non commercial forest vegetation on a polygon that is capable of supporting commercial forests. Maps		

Table: VEG_COMP_VDYP_INPUT (cont'd)

Columns:

Seq.	Column	Nulls?	Type
	directly to the FIP attribute, NON FOREST DESCRIPTOR and is also utilized for the determination of the BC Land Cover Classification. This is a FIP classification based attribute only, and is retained for the purposes of business transition from FIP to Vegetation Inventory.		
745	RS_EST_SITE_INDEX_SPECIES_CD	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The species to which the estimated site index applies.		
750	RS_EST_SITE_INDEX	NULL	NUMBER(5,1)
	Estimated site index is an interpreter estimated site index for tree layers with a leading species age less than 31 years. Site index is the mean height of the dominant and codominant trees will attain at a base index age (50 years) used for the purposes of estimating forest site growth capability. The site index is based on a normalized set of coefficients calibrated to reflect the range of heights for a given tree species.		
755	RS_EST_SITE_INDEX_SOURCE_CD	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	Derived site index is an model predicted site index for tree layers with a leading species age greater than 30 years. Site index is the mean height of the dominant and codominant trees will attain at a base index age (50 years) used for the purposes of estimating forest site growth capability. The site index is based on a normalized set of coefficients calibrated to reflect the range of heights for a given tree species.		
760	RS_CROWN_CLOSURE	NULL	NUMBER(3,0)
	The percentage of ground area covered by the vertically projected crowns of the tree cover for each tree layer within the polygon.		
765	RS_BASAL_AREA_75	NULL	NUMBER(10,6)
	Basal area is the total cross sectional area (at breast height), of all living trees visible to the photo interpreter. It is measured from the dominant, codominant and high intermediate crown positions, for each tree layer in the polygon. Basal area is expressed as square metres per hectare. It is used for the determination of species composition and timber volume. Note: Dominant trees have well developed crowns that extend above the general level of the trees around them. Codominant trees have crowns forming the general level of trees around them. High intermediate trees have smaller crowns slightly below, but extending into the general level of trees around them.		
770	RS_VRI_LIVE_STEMS_PER_HA_75	NULL	NUMBER(8,0)
	The average number of living trees visible to the photo interpreter in the dominant, codominant and high intermediate crown positions in each tree layer in the polygon. It is expressed as stems per hectare.		
775	RS_TREE_COVER_PATTERN	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The spatial distribution of the tree cover within each tree layer in the polygon. Definition Source: p 6-1, PIP Data Value Source; Figure 6-1		
780	RS_VERTICAL_COMPLEXITY	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The subjective classification that describes the form of each tree layer as indicated by the relative uniformity of the forest canopy as it appears on mid-scale aerial photographs. Vertical complexity is influenced by stand age, species (succession as it relates to shade tolerance) and degree and age of past disturbances. The tree height range is calculated as the total difference in height between the tallest and shortest visible dominant, codominant, and high intermediate trees. To most adequately represent the tree layer of interest, occasional occurrences of either very tall or very short trees should be ignored so that the vertical complexity indicated is for the majority of stems in the dominant, codominant, and high intermediate portion of each tree layer.		
785	RS_SPECIES_COUNT	NULL	NUMBER(1)
	The count of tree species associated with the Rank 1 layer of this polygon record.		
790	RS_SPECIES_CD_1	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The code indicating the type of tree species predominate or leading in the tree layer. A "leading" species is identified as being the highest percent basal area or, if a very young stand, the relative number of stems per hectare. Species are described in terms of Genus, Species and variety.		
795	RS_SPECIES_PCT_1	NULL	NUMBER(5,2)
	Percentages of the layer that the leading species occupies. For older stands, tree species percentage is based on percent basal area or, if a very young stand, the relative number of stems per hectare. Tree species percentage is estimated to the nearest percent for all living trees above a specified diameter.		
800	RS_EST_AGE_SPP1	NULL	NUMBER(4,0)
	The age projected to the adjustment area ground sample date, for Species 1.		
805	RS_EST_DATA_SOURCE_AGE_CD	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The source of data used for the interpretation of year of origin (age), for Species 1.		
810	RS_EST_HEIGHT_SPP1	NULL	NUMBER(5,1)
	The height projected to the adjustment area ground sample date, for Species 1.		
815	RS_EST_DATA_SOURCE_HEIGHT_CD	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)

Table: VEG_COMP_VDYP_INPUT (cont'd)

Columns:

Seq.	Column	Nulls?	Type
	The source of data used for the interpretation of height, for Species 1.		
820	RS_SPECIES_CD_2	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The code indicating the type of tree species second most dominate in the tree layer. A "second" species is identified in descending order of species percent from the "leading" species. Species are described in terms of Genus, Species and variety.		
825	RS_SPECIES_PCT_2	NULL	NUMBER(5,2)
	Percentages of the layer that the second most dominate species occupies. For older stands, tree species percentage is based on percent basal area or, if a very young stand, the relative number of stems per hectare. Tree species percentage is estimated to the nearest percent for all living trees above a specified diameter.		
830	RS_EST_AGE_SPP2	NULL	NUMBER(4,0)
	The age projected to the adjustment area ground sample date, for Species 2.		
835	RS_EST_HEIGHT_SPP2	NULL	NUMBER(5,1)
	The height projected to the adjustment area ground sample date, for Species 2.		
840	RS_SPECIES_CD_3	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The code indicating the type of tree species third most dominate in the tree layer. A "third" species is identified in descending order of species percent from the "leading" species. Species are described in terms of Genus, Species and variety.		
845	RS_SPECIES_PCT_3	NULL	NUMBER(5,2)
	Percentages of the layer that the third most dominate species occupies. For older stands, tree species percentage is based on percent basal area or, if a very young stand, the relative number of stems per hectare. Tree species percentage is estimated to the nearest percent for all living trees above a specified diameter.		
850	RS_SPECIES_CD_4	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The code indicating the type of tree species fourth most dominate in the tree layer. The "fourth" species is identified in descending order of species percent from the "leading" species. Species are described in terms of Genus, Species and variety.		
855	RS_SPECIES_PCT_4	NULL	NUMBER(5,2)
	Percentages of the layer that the fourth most dominate species occupies. For older stands, tree species percentage is based on percent basal area or, if a very young stand, the relative number of stems per hectare. Tree species percentage is estimated to the nearest percent for all living trees above a specified diameter.		
860	RS_SPECIES_CD_5	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The code indicating the type of tree species fifth most dominate in the tree layer. The "fifth" species is identified in descending order of species percent from the "leading" species. Species are described in terms of Genus, Species and variety.		
865	RS_SPECIES_PCT_5	NULL	NUMBER(5,2)
	Percentages of the layer that the fifth most dominate species occupies. For older stands, tree species percentage is based on percent basal area or, if a very young stand, the relative number of stems per hectare. Tree species percentage is estimated to the nearest percent for all living trees above a specified diameter.		
870	RS_SPECIES_CD_6	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
	The code indicating the type of tree species sixth most dominate in the tree layer. The "sixth" species is identified in descending order of species percent from the "leading" species. Species are described in terms of Genus, Species and variety.		
875	RS_SPECIES_PCT_6	NULL	NUMBER(5,2)
	Percentages of the layer that the sixth most dominate species occupies. For older stands, tree species percentage is based on percent basal area or, if a very young stand, the relative number of stems per hectare. Tree species percentage is estimated to the nearest percent for all living trees above a specified diameter.		
880	RS_ADJ_INPUT_ID	NULL	NUMBER(10)
	Primary unique numeric identifier for a VRI Adjusted Input.		
885	RS_LOREY_HEIGHT	NULL	NUMBER(9,5)
	This is a statistically adjusted attribute that is input to VRIADJST, a VDYP7 program that modifies the stand description that is required to project the polygon. This is the height in meters of the tree of average basal area.		
890	RS_BASAL_AREA_125	NULL	NUMBER(10,6)
	This is a statistically adjusted attribute that is input to VRIADJST, a VDYP7 program that modifies the stand		

Table: VEG_COMP_VDYP_INPUT (cont'd)

Columns:

Seq.	Column	Nulls?	Type
	description needed to project the polygon. This basal area is the total cross sectional area, at 1.3 metres height, in square meters per hectare		
895	RS_VOL_PER_HA_75	NULL	NUMBER(9,5)
	This is a statistically adjusted attribute that is input to VRIADJST, a VDYP7 program that modifies the stand description that is required to project the polygon. This volume is the whole stem volume in cubic metres per hectare for all living trees above 7.5+cm dbh.		
900	RS_VOL_PER_HA_125	NULL	NUMBER(9,5)
	This is a statistically adjusted attribute that is input to VRIADJST, a VDYP7 program that modifies the stand description that is required to project the polygon. This volume is the whole stem volume in cubic metres per hectare for all living trees above 12.5+cm dbh.		
905	RS_CLOSE_UTIL_VOL_125	NULL	NUMBER(9,5)
	This is a statistically adjusted attribute that is input to VRIADJST, a VDYP7 program that modifies the stand description that is rquired to project the polygon. This volume is the whole stem volume net stumps and tops in cubic metres per hectare.		
910	RS_CLOSE_UTIL_DECAY_VOL_125	NULL	NUMBER(9,5)
	This is a statistically adjusted attribute that is input to VRIADJST, a VDYP7 program that modifies the stand description that is needed to project the polygon. This volume is the whole stem volume net stumps and tops, and decay, in cubic metres per hectare. Adjusted Close Utilization Volume Net Decay at 12.5+ dbh.		
910	RS_CLOSE_UTIL_WASTE_VOL_125	NULL	NUMBER(9,5)
	This is a statistically adjusted attribute that is input to VRIADJST, a VDYP7 program that modifies the stand description that is required to project the polygon. This volume is the whole stem volume net for utilization, decay and waste in cubic metres.		
920	ENTRY_TIMESTAMP	NOT NULL	DATE
	Entry date/time		
930	ENTRY_USERID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
	Entry by userid		
940	UPDATE_TIMESTAMP	NOT NULL	DATE
	Update date/time		
950	UPDATE_USERID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
	Updated by userid		
960	OBJECT_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(38,0)
	A unique identifier of the polygon for the spatial index.		

Unique Constraints:

VEG_VCVI_UK
- OBJECT_ID

Indexes:

VEG_VCVI_B1_I
- BCLCS_LEVEL_1

VEG_VCVI_B2_I
- BCLCS_LEVEL_2

VEG_VCVI_BGC_I
- BEC_ZONE_CD

VEG_VCVI_DT_I
- DISTURBANCE_TYPE

VEG_VCVI_IS_I
- INVENTORY_STANDARD_CD

VEG_VCVI_MI_I
- MAP_ID

VEG_VCVI_OI_I
- OPENING_ID

VEG_VCVI_OUC_I
- ORG_UNIT_CODE

VEG_VCVI_RD_I
- REFERENCE_DATE

Notes:

Table: VEG_COMP_VDYP_INPUT (cont'd)

Notes:

This table contains a static cut of the VRI data for the current year and will be updated annually; this table is only targeted at the LRDW.

This table was compiled by combining fields from the following tables: FOREST_COVER_OBJECT, VEGETATION_COVER_POLYGON, LAND_COVER_COMPONENT, NON_VEGETATIVE_COVER, TREE_COVER_LAYER, TREE_SPECIES, ADJUSTMENT_INPUT, CORP_ORG_UNIT.

The first cut of the data will be assembled using this query; the query does contain some intermidiate tables whose data was generated using JTS offsite.

```
select fco.forest_cover_object_id feature_id,
      max(fco.polygon_number) map_id,
      max(fco.opening_id) opening_id,
      max(fco.opening_number) opening_number,
      max(fco.inventory_standard_code) inventory_standard_cd,
      max(fco.polygon_area) polygon_area,
      max(ou.org_unit_code) org_unit_code,
      max(fco.free_to_grow_ind) free_to_grow_ind,
      max(fco.disturbance_start_year) dist_start_date,
      max(fco.disturbance_end_year) dist_end_date,
      max(fco.disturbance_code) dist_method,
      max(fco.disturbance_type_code) dist_type,
      max(vcp.vri_dead_stems_per_ha) vri_dead_stems_per_ha,
      max(vcp.shrub_height) shrub_height,
      max(vcp.shrub_crown_closure) shrub_crown_closure,
      max(vcp.cover_pattern_code) shrub_cover_pattern,
      max(vcp.herb_cover_type_code) herb_cover_type,
      max(vcp.herb_cover_pattern_code) herb_cover_pattern,
      max(vcp.herb_cover_pct) herb_cover_pct,
      max(vcp.bryoid_cover_pct) bryoid_cover_pct,
      max(vcp.stockability) stockability,
      max(vcp.yield_factor) yield_factor,
      max(vcp.alpine_designation_code) alpine_designation,
      max(vcp.bec_zone_code) bec_zone_cd,
      max(vcp.non_productive_code) non_productive_cd,
      max(vcp.non_productive_descriptor_code) non_productive_descriptor_cd,

   max(vcp.layer_summarization_code) layer_sum_code,
      max(vcp.bclcs_level1_code) bclcs_level_1,
      max(vcp.bclcs_level2_code) bclcs_level_2,
      max(vcp.bclcs_level3_code) bclcs_level_3,
      max(vcp.bclcs_level4_code) bclcs_level_4,
      max(vcp.bclcs_level5_code) bclcs_level_5,
      to_date(max(vcp.reference_year),'YYYY') reference_date,
      count(distinct nvc.non_vegetative_cover_adj_id) non_veg_count,
      max(case
            when nvc.non_veg_order = 1 then
             nvc.cover_pattern_code
            else
             null
          end) non_veg_cover_pattern_1,
      max(case
            when nvc.non_veg_order = 1 then
             nvc.non_veg_cover_pct
            else
             null
          end) non_veg_cover_pct_1,
      max(case
            when nvc.non_veg_order = 1 then
```

Table: VEG_COMP_VDYP_INPUT (cont'd)

Notes:

```
                nvc.non_veg_cover_type_code
               else
                null
           end) non_veg_cover_type_1,
       max(case
             when nvc.non_veg_order = 2 then
              nvc.cover_pattern_code
             else
              null
           end) non_veg_cover_pattern_2,
       max(case
             when nvc.non_veg_order = 2 then
              nvc.non_veg_cover_pct
             else
              null
           end) non_veg_cover_pct_2,
       max(case
             when nvc.non_veg_order = 2 then
              nvc.non_veg_cover_type_code
             else
              null
           end) non_veg_cover_type_2,
       max(case
             when nvc.non_veg_order = 3 then
              nvc.cover_pattern_code
             else
              null
           end) non_veg_cover_pattern_3,
       max(case
             when nvc.non_veg_order = 3 then
              nvc.non_veg_co
ver_pct
             else
              null
           end) non_veg_cover_pct_3,
       max(case
             when nvc.non_veg_order = 3 then
              nvc.non_veg_cover_type_code
             else
              null
           end) non_veg_cover_type_3,
       count(distinct lcc.land_cover_component_adj_id) land_cover_count,
       max(case
             when lcc.land_cover_order = 1 then
              lcc.land_cover_class_code
             else
              null
           end) land_cover_class_cd_1,
       max(case
             when lcc.land_cover_order = 1 then
              lcc.coverage_pct
             else
              null
           end) land_cover_pct_1,
       max(case
             when lcc.land_cover_order = 2 then
              lcc.land_cover_class_code
             else
              null
```

Table: VEG_COMP_VDYP_INPUT (cont'd)

Notes:

```
            end) land_cover_class_cd_2,
        max(case
              when lcc.land_cover_order = 2 then
               lcc.coverage_pct
              else
               null
            end) land_cover_pct_2,
        max(case
              when lcc.land_cover_order = 3 then
               lcc.land_cover_class_code
              else
               null
            end) land_cover_class_cd_3,
        max(case
              when lcc.land_cover_order = 3 then
               lcc.coverage_pct
              else
               null
            end) land_cover_pct_3,
        count(distinct tcl.tree_cover_layer_adjusted_id) layer_count,
        max(case
              when tcl.forest_cover_rank_code = 1 then
               tcl.layer_level_code
              else
               null
            end) r1_layer_level_cd,
        max(case
              when tcl.forest_cover_rank_code = 1 then
               tcl.non_forest_descriptor_
code
              else
               null
            end) r1_non_forest_descriptor,
        max(case
              when tcl.forest_cover_rank_code = 1 then
               tcl.tree_species_code
              else
               null
            end) r1_est_site_index_species_cd,
        max(case
              when tcl.forest_cover_rank_code = 1 then
               tcl.estimated_site_index
              else
               null
            end) r1_est_site_index,
        max(case
              when tcl.forest_cover_rank_code = 1 then
               tcl.estimated_sindex_source_code
              else
               null
            end) r1_est_site_index_source_cd,
        max(case
              when tcl.forest_cover_rank_code = 1 then
               tcl.crown_closure_pct
              else
               null
            end) r1_crown_closure,
        max(case
              when tcl.forest_cover_rank_code = 1 then
```

Table: VEG_COMP_VDYP_INPUT (cont'd)

Notes:

```
            tcl.basal_area
          else
           null
        end) r1_basal_area_75,
    max(case
          when tcl.forest_cover_rank_code = 1 then
           tcl.vri_live_stems_per_ha
          else
           null
        end) r1_vri_live_stems_per_ha_75,
    max(case
          when tcl.forest_cover_rank_code = 1 then
           tcl.cover_pattern_code
          else
           null
        end) r1_tree_cover_pattern,
    max(case
          when tcl.forest_cover_rank_code = 1 then
           tcl.vertical_complexity_code
          else
           null
        end) r1_vertical_complexity,
    count(distinct(case
                     when tcl.forest_cover_rank_code = 1 then
                      ts.tree_species_adjusted_id

else
                      null
                   end)) r1_species_count,
    max(case
          when tcl.forest_cover_rank_code = 1
              and ts.species_order = 1 then
           ts.tree_species_code
          else
           null
        end) r1_species_cd_1,
    max(case
          when tcl.forest_cover_rank_code = 1
              and ts.species_order = 1 then
           ts.species_pct
          else
           null
        end) r1_species_pct_1,
    max(case
          when tcl.forest_cover_rank_code = 1
              and ts.species_order = 1 then
           ts.age
          else
           null
        end) r1_est_age_spp1,
    max(case
          when tcl.forest_cover_rank_code = 1
              and ts.species_order = 1 then
           ts.data_source_age_code
          else
           null
        end) r1_est_data_source_age_cd,
    max(case
          when tcl.forest_cover_rank_code = 1
```

Table: VEG_COMP_VDYP_INPUT (cont'd)

Notes:

```
            and ts.species_order = 1 then
         ts.height
        else
         null
      end) r1_est_height_spp1,
max(case
      when tcl.forest_cover_rank_code = 1
            and ts.species_order = 1 then
       ts.data_source_height_code
      else
       null
    end) r1_est_data_source_height_cd,
max(case
      when tcl.forest_cover_rank_code = 1
            and ts.species_order = 2 then
       ts.tree_species_code
      else
       null
    end) r1_species_cd_2,
max(case
      when tcl.forest_cover_rank_code = 1
            and ts.species_order = 2 then

      ts.species_pct
      else
       null
    end) r1_species_pct_2,
max(case
      when tcl.forest_cover_rank_code = 1
            and ts.species_order = 2 then
       ts.age
      else
       null
    end) r1_est_age_spp2,
max(case
      when tcl.forest_cover_rank_code = 1
            and ts.species_order = 2 then
       ts.height
      else
       null
    end) r1_est_height_spp2,
max(case
      when tcl.forest_cover_rank_code = 1
            and ts.species_order = 3 then
       ts.tree_species_code
      else
       null
    end) r1_species_cd_3,
max(case
      when tcl.forest_cover_rank_code = 1
            and ts.species_order = 3 then
       ts.species_pct
      else
       null
    end) r1_species_pct_3,
max(case
      when tcl.forest_cover_rank_code = 1
            and ts.species_order = 4 then
       ts.tree_species_code
```

Table: VEG_COMP_VDYP_INPUT (cont'd)

Notes:

```
                else
                 null
               end) r1_species_cd_4,
        max(case
              when tcl.forest_cover_rank_code = 1
                   and ts.species_order = 4 then
               ts.species_pct
              else
               null
             end) r1_species_pct_4,
        max(case
              when tcl.forest_cover_rank_code = 1
                   and ts.species_order = 5 then
               ts.tree_species_code
              else
               null
             end) r1_species_cd_5,
        max(case
              when tcl.forest_cover_rank_code = 1
                   and ts.species_order = 5 then
               t
s.species_pct
              else
               null
             end) r1_species_pct_5,
        max(case
              when tcl.forest_cover_rank_code = 1
                   and ts.species_order = 6 then
               ts.tree_species_code
              else
               null
             end) r1_species_cd_6,
        max(case
              when tcl.forest_cover_rank_code = 1
                   and ts.species_order = 6 then
               ts.species_pct
              else
               null
             end) r1_species_pct_6,
        null r1_adj_input_id,
        null r1_lorey_height,
        null r1_basal_area_125,
        null r1_vol_per_ha_75,
        null r1_vol_per_ha_125,
        null r1_close_util_vol_125,
        null r1_close_util_decay_vol_125,
        null r1_close_util_waste_vol_125,
        max(case
              when tcl.forest_cover_rank_code is null
                   and tcl.layer_order = 1 then
               tcl.layer_level_code
              else
               null
             end) rs_layer_level_cd,
        max(case
              when tcl.forest_cover_rank_code is null
                   and tcl.layer_order = 1 then
               tcl.non_forest_descriptor_code
              else
```

Table: VEG_COMP_VDYP_INPUT (cont'd)

Notes:

```
            null
        end) rs_non_forest_descriptor,
    max(case
        when tcl.forest_cover_rank_code is null
            and tcl.layer_order = 1 then
         tcl.tree_species_code
        else
         null
        end) rs_est_site_index_species_cd,
    max(case
        when tcl.forest_cover_rank_code is null
            and tcl.layer_order = 1 then
         tcl.estimated_site_index
        else
         null
        end) rs_est_site_index,
    max(case

when tcl.forest_cover_rank_code is null
            and tcl.layer_order = 1 then
         tcl.estimated_sindex_source_code
        else
         null
        end) rs_est_site_index_source_cd,
    max(case
        when tcl.forest_cover_rank_code is null
            and tcl.layer_order = 1 then
         tcl.crown_closure_pct
        else
         null
        end) rs_crown_closure,
    max(case
        when tcl.forest_cover_rank_code is null
            and tcl.layer_order = 1 then
         tcl.basal_area
        else
         null
        end) rs_basal_area_75,
    max(case
        when tcl.forest_cover_rank_code is null
            and tcl.layer_order = 1 then
         tcl.vri_live_stems_per_ha
        else
         null
        end) rs_vri_live_stems_per_ha_75,
    max(case
        when tcl.forest_cover_rank_code is null
            and tcl.layer_order = 1 then
         tcl.cover_pattern_code
        else
         null
        end) rs_tree_cover_pattern,
    max(case
        when tcl.forest_cover_rank_code is null
            and tcl.layer_order = 1 then
         tcl.vertical_complexity_code
        else
         null
        end) rs_vertical_complexity,
```

Table: VEG_COMP_VDYP_INPUT (cont'd)

Notes:

```
count(distinct(case
                when tcl.forest_cover_rank_code is null
                    and tcl.layer_order = 1 then
                 ts.tree_species_adjusted_id
                else
                 null
               end)) rs_species_count,
max(case
      when tcl.forest_cover_rank_code is null

and tcl.layer_order = 1
           and ts.species_order = 1 then
       ts.tree_species_code
      else
       null
    end) rs_species_cd_1,
max(case
      when tcl.forest_cover_rank_code is null
           and tcl.layer_order = 1
           and ts.species_order = 1 then
       ts.species_pct
      else
       null
    end) rs_species_pct_1,
max(case
      when tcl.forest_cover_rank_code is null
           and tcl.layer_order = 1
           and ts.species_order = 1 then
       ts.age
      else
       null
    end) rs_est_age_spp1,
max(case
      when tcl.forest_cover_rank_code is null
           and tcl.layer_order = 1
           and ts.species_order = 1 then
       ts.data_source_age_code
      else
       null
    end) rs_est_data_source_age_cd,
max(case
      when tcl.forest_cover_rank_code is null
           and tcl.layer_order = 1
           and ts.species_order = 1 then
       ts.height
      else
       null
    end) rs_est_height_spp1,
max(case
      when tcl.forest_cover_rank_code is null
           and tcl.layer_order = 1
           and ts.species_order = 1 then
       ts.data_source_height_code
      else
       null
    end) rs_est_data_source_height_cd,
max(case
      when tcl.forest_cover_rank_code is null
           and tcl.layer_order = 1
```

Table: VEG_COMP_VDYP_INPUT (cont'd)

Notes:

```
                and ts.species_order = 2 then
             ts.tree_species_code
            else
             nul
l
        end) rs_species_cd_2,
    max(case
          when tcl.forest_cover_rank_code is null
            and tcl.layer_order = 1
            and ts.species_order = 2 then
           ts.species_pct
          else
           null
        end) rs_species_pct_2,
    max(case
          when tcl.forest_cover_rank_code is null
            and tcl.layer_order = 1
            and ts.species_order = 2 then
           ts.age
          else
           null
        end) rs_est_age_spp2,
    max(case
          when tcl.forest_cover_rank_code is null
            and tcl.layer_order = 1
            and ts.species_order = 2 then
           ts.height
          else
           null
        end) rs_est_height_spp2,
    max(case
          when tcl.forest_cover_rank_code is null
            and tcl.layer_order = 1
            and ts.species_order = 3 then
           ts.tree_species_code
          else
           null
        end) rs_species_cd_3,
    max(case
          when tcl.forest_cover_rank_code is null
            and tcl.layer_order = 1
            and ts.species_order = 3 then
           ts.species_pct
          else
           null
        end) rs_species_pct_3,
    max(case
          when tcl.forest_cover_rank_code is null
            and tcl.layer_order = 1
            and ts.species_order = 4 then
           ts.tree_species_code
          else
           null
        end) rs_species_cd_4,
    max(case
          when tcl.forest_cover_rank_code is null
            and tcl.layer_order = 1
            and ts.species_orde
r = 4 then
```

Table: VEG_COMP_VDYP_INPUT (cont'd)

Notes:

```
                ts.species_pct
              else
               null
            end) rs_species_pct_4,
        max(case
              when tcl.forest_cover_rank_code is null
                  and tcl.layer_order = 1
                  and ts.species_order = 5 then
               ts.tree_species_code
              else
               null
            end) rs_species_cd_5,
        max(case
              when tcl.forest_cover_rank_code is null
                  and tcl.layer_order = 1
                  and ts.species_order = 5 then
               ts.species_pct
              else
               null
            end) rs_species_pct_5,
        max(case
              when tcl.forest_cover_rank_code is null
                  and tcl.layer_order = 1
                  and ts.species_order = 6 then
               ts.tree_species_code
              else
               null
            end) rs_species_cd_6,
        max(case
              when tcl.forest_cover_rank_code is null
                  and tcl.layer_order = 1
                  and ts.species_order = 6 then
               ts.species_pct
              else
               null
            end) rs_species_pct_6,
        null rs_adj_input_id,
        null rs_lorey_height,
        null rs_basal_area_125,
        null rs_vol_per_ha_75,
        null rs_vol_per_ha_125,
        null rs_close_util_vol_125,
        null rs_close_util_decay_vol_125,
        null rs_close_util_waste_vol_125,
        max(fco.entry_timestamp) entry_timestamp,
        max(fco.entry_userid) entry_userid,
        max(fco.update_timestamp) update_timestamp,
        max(fco.update_userid) update_userid,
        fco.forest_cover_object_id object_id
from    forest_cover_object fco
join    fco_ou ou on fco.forest_cover_object_id =

  ou.forest_cover_object_id
join    vegetation_cover_polygon_adj vcp on fco.forest_cover_object_id =
                                    vcp.forest_cover_object_id
left    outer join non_vegetative_cover_adj nvc on fco.forest_cover_object_id =
                                    nvc.forest_cover_object_id
left    outer join land_cover_component_adj lcc on fco.forest_cover_object_id =
                                    lcc.forest_cover_object_id
```

Table: VEG_COMP_VDYP_INPUT (cont'd)

Notes:

```
left   outer join tree_cover_layer_adjusted tcl on fco.forest_cover_object_id =
                                        tcl.forest_cover_object_id
left   outer join tree_species_adjusted ts on tcl.tree_cover_layer_adjusted_id =
                                        ts.tree_cover_layer_adjusted_id
group  by fco.forest_cover_object_id;
```